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GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA

**ECONOMIC SURVEY  
OF  
HARYANA  
2003-2004**

Issued By:  
ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ADVISER  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT  
HARYANA  
2004



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## CONTENTS

Chapter	Contents	Pages
I	State Economy	1-14
II	Sectoral Review	15-74
III	State Finances	75-81
IV	Banking and Credit	82-85
V	Plan Strategy and Review	86-92
VI	The 20- Point Programme	93
VII	Important Statistical Tables	94-109

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## HARYANA AT A GLANCE

Sr.No.	Item	Period	Unit	State Position
1.	DIVISIONS		No.	4
2.	DISTRICTS		No.	19
3.	SUB-DIVISIONS		No.	47
4.	TEHSILS		No.	67
5.	SUB-TEHSILS		No.	45
6.	BLOCKS		No.	116
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 to Total Area	2002-2003	%	3.52
11.	Percentage of Net Area Sown to Total Area	2001-2002	%	81.56
12.	Percentage of Net Irrigated Area to Net Area Sown	2002-2003	%	83.0(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.	210.83
	(a) Rural Population	Census 2001	Lakh No.	149.69
	(b) Urban Population	Census 2001	Lakh No.	61.14
	(c) Percentage of Rural Population to Total Population	Census 2001	%	71
	(d) Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population	Census 2001	%	29
	(e) Percentage of Population in Age Group 0-6 to Total Population	Census 2001	%	15.46
	(f) Decennial Growth Rate	1991-2001	%	28.06
	(g) Literacy rate (Overall)	Census 2001	%	68.59
	Male	Census 2001	%	79.25
	Female	Census 2001	%	56.31
	(h) Birth Rate	2002	Per thousand	26.5(P)
	(i) Death Rate	2002	Per thousand	7.0(P)
	(j) Infant Mortality Rate	2002	Per thousand	62.0 (P)
	(k) Life Expectancy-Male	2002-2006	Years	64.64
	-Female	2002-2006	Years	69.30
	(l) Population Density	Census 2001	Person/Sq. Kms.	477
	(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	820
	(o) Sex Ratio Among Literates (Females per 1000 Males)	Census 2001	Per thousand	617
16.	Per Capita Consumption of Electricity	2002-2003	KWH	530
17.	Consumption of Fertilizer	2002-2003	Kg./Hect.	164(P)
18.	Per Capita Availability of Milk	2002-2003	Gm/per day	656 (P)
19.	Per Capita Income			
	(a) At Constant (1993-94) Prices	2002-2003	Rs.	14757 (Q)
	(b) At Current Prices	2002-2003	Rs.	26632 (Q)

P= Provisional    Q= Quick Estimates

## CHAPTER – I

### STATE ECONOMY

#### ECONOMIC GROWTH

The State economy continued to record a steady growth during 2002-2003. According to quick estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Haryana at constant (1993-94) prices has been estimated at Rs. 36875.93 crore in 2002-2003 as against Rs. 35061.77 crore in 2001-2002 **recording a growth of 5.2 percent during 2002-2003 as against 5.0 percent during 2001-2002** . At current prices, the Gross State Domestic Product has been estimated at Rs. 65837.22 crore in 2002-2003 as against Rs. 60211.60 crore in 2001-2002 recording an increase of 9.3 percent.

The growth of 5.2 percent in the Gross State Domestic Product in real terms during 2002-2003 is mainly due to good performance of Manufacturing, Trade and Transport Sectors. During this year, the Manufacturing Sector has recorded a growth of 6.1 percent, Trade Sector 11.6 percent and Transport Sector 11.3 percent. During the year 2002-2003, there was fall in the Agriculture production due to drought conditions in the State. During 2002-2003, the production of Wheat declined by 2.6 percent, Rice by 9.5 percent, Bajra by 44.7 percent, Maize by 38.3 percent, Barley by 5.8 percent, Gram by 66.4 percent and Oilseeds by 12.6 percent. The fall in the production of these Crops has adversely affected the growth rate of Agriculture Sector. However, the increase in the production of Commercial Crops of Sugarcane (gur) and Cotton which increased by 15.4 percent and 43.8 percent respectively, has compensated this decline to some extent resulting in overall decline in the growth rate of 0.1 percent in Agriculture Sector.

As mentioned above the State experienced drought conditions during 2002-2003 due to which the Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices from **Primary Sector** which comprises of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Mining Sectors has decreased from Rs. 10930.55 crore in 2001-2002 to Rs. 10847.88 crore in 2002-2003 showing a marginal decrease of 0.8 percent. The Gross State Domestic Product from **Secondary Sector** which covers Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply Sectors has increased from Rs. 9763.11 crore in 2001-2002 to Rs. 10334.08 crore in 2002-2003 registering an increase of 5.8 percent. The **Tertiary Sector** which comprises of Trade, Transport, Banking, Ownership of Dwellings, Public Administration and Other Services Sectors recorded an excellent growth of 9.2 percent. Its contribution to total Gross State

Domestic Product has increased from Rs. 14368.11 crore in 2001-2002 to Rs. 15693.97 crore in 2002-2003.

**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 fluctuations 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 Sectors 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 29.4 percent during 2002-2003.

**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 2002-2003 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 28.0 percent during 2002-2003.

**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 2002-2003. 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 18.4 percent during 2002-2003 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. 14757 during 2002-2003 as against Rs. 14250 during 2001-2002 showing an increase of 3.6 percent during 2002-2003. **At current prices, the Per Capita Income has been estimated at Rs. 26632 during 2002-2003 as against Rs. 24820 during 2001-2002 showing an increase of 7.3 percent during 2002-2003.**

Estimates of Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of Haryana for the years 1993-94 to 2002-2003 at current and constant (1993-94) prices are given at Table Nos 2 to 5.

**The Financial Management of State Government has been termed as one of the best in the country by both the Planning Commission and the Eleventh Finance Commission.** The State Government has been focussing on the development of infrastructure in urban as well as rural areas out of its own resources. The Revenue Deficit of the State has reduced from the peak of Rs. 1540 crore in 1998-99 to Rs. 685.11 crore in 2002-2003. In terms of percentage of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), the Revenue Deficit reduced from peak 3.5 percent in 1998-99 to 1.04 percent in 2002-2003. The Fiscal Deficit has reduced from the peak of 5.1 percent of GSDP in 1998-99 to 2.23 percent in 2002-2003 and 1.83 percent in 2003-2004. The Tax-GSDP Ratio has improved from 7.89 percent in 2000-2001 to 8.43 percent in 2002-2003. **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 the current financial year.** The State has also made optimum utilization of Central Resources received through various channels.

## **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. At best, 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 2002-2003, the price situation in the State witnessed slightly upward trend during the year 2003-2004. 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 2003, the wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in the State witnessed a rising trend. The index numbers of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities (Base 1980-81=100) in Haryana, rose from 453.6 in December, 2002 to 479.2 in December, 2003, registering an increase of 5.7 percent as compared with an increase of 7.4 percent during the corresponding period of the last year. The increase was solely on account of the increase in the prices of grains, oilseeds, fibres, gur and other crops (Potatoes and dry chillies) which recorded an increase of 4.8, 7.4, 17.1, 2.3 and 15.3 percent respectively. Pulses, witnessed a decrease of 5.8 percent.

#### **Retail Prices**

The All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (Base 1982=100) was 489 in November, 2002 which rose to 504 in November, 2003, thus showing an increase of 3.1 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 435 in November, 2002 to 445 in November, 2003, thus registering an increase of 2.3 percent. **On an annual average basis, the rise in the Consumer Price Index in Haryana was 2.4 percent in 2003 as compared to 4.0 percent in 2002.**

Consumer Price Index Number of Working Class is given at Table No-6.

#### **PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**

Public Distribution System (PDS) is the chief instrument to meet twin objectives of price stability and making available 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 31.12.2003, there is a big network of 7210 fair price shops (4868 in the rural areas and 2342 in the urban areas), catering to about 44.84 lakh ration card holders. At present, under the "Targeted Public Distribution System" scheme, 35 kilograms of wheat/wheat atta per month is being made available to the below poverty line families @ Rs. 4.65 per



Kilogram for wheat and Rs. 5.65 for wheat atta. The Targeted 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.2.54 crore per annum. Under this scheme, the Government of India is allocating 4001.0 M.T. of wheat per month to the State of Haryana for Antyodaya Families. Pink ration cards have been issued to 118265 Antyodaya Families under this scheme in the State up to December, 2003. 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 .

The popular programme of "**Sarkar Aapke Dwar**" has given a new direction to the process of development in the State. This programme has been termed as an "**Ideal Programme**" by the Central Government. The programme aims at redressing the grievances of the people at their door step and to motivate the people to participate in the process of planning and execution of various welfare programmes being implemented to fulfil their aspiration and abridging the gap, if any, between people and administration. The people feel proud when they directly meet and talk the Hon'ble Chief Minister under this programme. The total announcements made under "Sarkar Aapke Dwar Programme" are 53557 out of which 28543 works have been completed and work on 13378 are under progress. An amount of Rs. 1876.72 crore has been spent till December, 2003.

A number of steps have been initiated to raise the socio-economic status of the farming community. The rate of interest on Cooperative long term loan has been

reduced by 0.5% to 2.5% on various schemes w.e.f. 1-6-2001 & rate of interest on crop loans has been reduced by 1.0% from 1-11-2003.

State Government has reduced the stamp duty upto 50 percent on transfer and purchase of property . Now in urban areas the stamp duty has been reduced from 15.5 percent to 8 percent and in rural areas from 12.5 percent to 6 percent. Stamp duty on gifts, Lease and Mortgage has been reduced from 6.25 percent to 3 percent.

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 within three years. Under this scheme, total funds to the tune of Rs. 1266.80 lakh were available upto the month of December,2003. Against the available funds, an amount of Rs. 793.63 lakh has been utilised for assisting 6731 Swarozgaries upto the end of December, 2003. Among them, 3054 Swarozgaries were Scheduled Castes and 4005 were women.

Under “**Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY),**” 4893 houses were constructed and 1972 houses were in progress for rural poor living below the poverty line till the end of December, 2003. An expenditure of Rs. 1213.90 lakh has already been incurred (upto December, 2003) under this programme.

“**Sampoorn Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)**” earlier known as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) aims to provide additional wage employment opportunities to rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work in and around their village/habitat. The wages to the workers are paid in the shape of cash and kind. At present, 10 Kg. of wheat @ Rs. 5.50 per kg. and cash wage of Rs. 30.00 per man per day are being provided to the workers engaged under SGRY. During the year 2003-2004 (upto Dec.2003 ), total funds to the tune of Rs. 6580.79 lakh were available . Against the total available funds, an amount of Rs. 4719.37 lakh has been utilised for generating 48.40 lakh mandays in Rural Areas.

**Pradhan Mantri Gramodya Yojana (PMGY Gramin Awaas)** scheme was launched by Govt. of India from the year 2000-2001 to provide shelter to the rural poor and is based generally on the pattern of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY). Under this scheme, 258 houses were constructed and 156 houses were in progress for the rural

poor at the end of December, 2003. During this period, an expenditure of Rs. 56.48 lakh had been incurred.

**Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)** was launched by Govt. of India from December, 1993. Under this scheme Govt. of India provides to each M.P. an amount of Rs. 2.00 crore per annum for the development works. Upto December, 2003, an amount of Rs. 1811.19 lakh has been spent and 1048 development works have been completed and 862 works are under progress.

The State Government is very keen to provide all the amenities to the rural people which are available to their urban brethren. During the current financial year, the State Government has launched projects on 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2003 for the welfare and upliftment of rural community i.e. Residential Colonies will be developed in selected villages of the State by Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) with all the infrastructure on the pattern of urban areas. Sanitary latrines for women will be constructed in the villages. Another innovative scheme "**Swasthya Aapke Dwar**" has also been launched on the same day under which specially constituted teams of Health Department would visit each village to medically examine and provide them medicines free of cost. From the next academic session i.e. 2004-2005, State Government will provide free cycles to the girl students of those villages which do not have middle schools. **Haryana State ranked first in the Country in implementing of Centrally Sponsored Rural Development Schemes in the year 2001-2002.**

As far as the urban areas are concerned, "**Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana**" (**SJSRY**) provides gainful employment to the urban un-employed and under-employed through setting up of self employment ventures providing wage employment through skill development training. Under this programme, loan and subsidy of Rs. 70.89 lakh has been given to 1084 beneficiaries' upto December, 2003. Due to good performance, timely submission of utilization certificates and quarterly progress reports, **the performance of Haryana State was adjudged as outstanding by the Govt. of India** and the Govt. of India has sanctioned Additional Financial Assistance amounting to Rs. 250.00 lakh, **the highest amount allocated to Haryana State** by the Central Government so far.

The **National Slum Development Programme** was started in the year 1996-97 by Government of India to provide adequate & 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. After the transfer of the scheme to SUDSH, an amount of Rs. 371.90 lakh of the backlog of the Financial Year 2000-2001 and an amount of Rs. 513.00 lakh of the year 2001-2002 was drawn from the State Budget at the end of 2001-2002 for utilization in Financial Year 2002-2003. The total amount of Rs. 884.90 lakh was disbursed to District Urban Development Authority ( DUDAs) against which an expenditure of Rs. 847.86 lakh was reported upto 31-03-2003. Sanction of funds for the financial year 2002-2003 amounting to Rs. 536.00 lakh was received from the Government of India in February and March 2003 in two instalments. Accordingly, the funds were drawn in two instalments i.e. Rs. 324.24 lakh in March, 2003 and Rs. 211.76 lakh in June, 2003. This amount was disbursed to DUDAs in June, 2003 and an expenditure of Rs. 293.78 lakh has been reported upto December, 2003. There is a provision of Rs. 536.00 lakh under this scheme by Government of India for the current financial year i.e. 2003-2004 against which an amount of Rs. 225.96 lakh was released by GOI in October, 2003. SUDSH has drawn this amount along with an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh of the backlog. These funds have been disbursed to the DUDAs for utilization during the current financial year i.e. 2003-2004.

A "**Pension Scheme**", the **First** of its kind has been introduced for the **Artists** in recognition of their contribution to enrich the cultural heritage of Haryana. The main aim of the scheme is to provide a monthly pension of Rs. 500/- to singers, dancers, musicians and actors, who have attained the age of 60 years or above. The "**Sahityakar Samman Yojana**" pending for the last 20 years has also been reintroduced.

"**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.200/- per month is given to the eligible senior citizens of Haryana domicile. The norms of the existing scheme have also been relaxed to widen its scope. 9.09 lakh senior citizens have been covered under the scheme upto December,2003. It has been decided that beneficiaries of Old Age Pension are to be provided free medicare and spectacles from this 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.200 per month . A total of 3.27 lakh such women had been

benefited upto December,2003. In addition, the State is running 3 women homes, one each 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 December,2003 there are 410 members of 145 families 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 73561 “**Physically Handicapped Persons**” are being provided pension @ Rs. 200 /- per month up to December,2003. Scholarships ranging between Rs.100 to Rs.750 per month are being given to handicapped students. Un-employment allowance to the educated handicapped persons which was being given earlier ranging between Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per month has been enhanced to ranging between Rs. 200 and Rs.300 per month. Retainership allowance @ Rs.1500 per month is also being given to the blind caners.

**Devi Rupak Scheme** was introduced in the State from 25.9.2002 to stabilise population check between a boy and a girl and declining sex ratio. Under the scheme, Rs. 500 per month will be 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 will be given to those couples who adopted this method after one male child or after the birth of second girl child. The couple should be within the age group of 45 years for male and 40 years for female irrespectives of their date of marriage. The benefits will be availed after terminal method is adopted before the youngest child attains 5 years. Under this scheme, 3915 couples have been registered. Till date 181 couples have got operated and benefited from scheme.

In the area of social security, an innovative scheme known as **Ch. Devi Lal Jan Suraksha Bima Yojana (Devi Rakshak)** has been started from 2-10-2003 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, lightning, 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. A sum of Rs. 29.25 lakh has been provided to 30 cases upto December, 2003 under this scheme.

Under "**Kanyadan Scheme**", the families belonging to Scheduled Caste/ Vimukhat Jatis living below poverty line are given Rs. 5100/- on the marriage of their daughter. During the year 2003-2004 (upto November,2003), 3477 beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme as against 3342 beneficiaries covered during the corresponding period of previous year. Now the State Government has decided to extend this benefit to all the sections of society living Below Poverty Line (BPL) with effect from 1st February,2004.

**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 provide supplementary nutrition to 8.84 lakh children between 6 months to 6 years of age and 2.30 lakh pregnant and nursing mothers (upto December, 2003). During the year 2004-2005, there is a target to cover 11.48 lakh children & mothers under Supplementary Nutrition Programme. To eradicate malnutrition among children below 3 years of age, malnourished children are being provided supplementary nutrition under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana. To produce nutritious food items for beneficiaries of ICDS scheme, action is being taken for setting up two additional new Panjiri Plants for which a budget provision of Rs. 51.15 lakh has been made in the year 2003-2004 and a sum of Rs. 256.90 lakh has been proposed for the year 2004-2005. The scheme of Construction of Buildings for Model Anganwadi Centres was started in the year 2002-2003 to provide clean environment to children and ensure model convergence of services of the line departments with ICDS scheme apart from creating an asset for them. There is a proposal to construct 1000 Anganwadi Centres. Government of India has sanctioned Rs.188.44 lakh for constructing 201 model Anganwadi Centres and to complete this work, the State Government has provided a sum Rs. 296.20 lakh during the current financial year. 2.88 lakh, 2.80 lakh, 2.80 lakh and 2.68 lakh children have been immunized against BCG, DPT, POLIO and MEASLES, respectively and 2.61 lakh

pregnant women have been immunized against Tetanus Toxide (TT) upto December, 2003 through network of ICDS scheme.

**Haryana Women Development Corporation** is functioning to promote activities for women development, awareness generation, vocational training and arrange institutional finance for self employment to ameliorate the socio economic conditions of women belonging to weaker sections. The Corporation is implementing a loaning scheme for women, under which, against the target of 4000 women, 977 have been provided financial assistance in the form of margin money, subsidy and bank loans upto December, 2003.

**The Haryana State Commission for Women** is functioning to protect the constitutional and legal rights of women to improve their status. The Commission has taken steps to redress the grievances of women victims of atrocities. 1312 persons have approached the Commission for redressal of their grievances during 2003-2004 upto December, 2003 by organising 14 Block/ District/State level meetings.

A State Training Institute called '**WAMA**' **Women Awareness and Management Academy** is being run at Rai (Sonapat) for providing training to grass root level women workers. During the women's empowerment year 2001, this Institute was upgraded to the Regional Level Gender Training Institute to provide training on Gender Sensitization. This institute is also running a Middle Level Training Centre for Supervisors of ICDS Scheme. Women and Child Development Department is also implementing many other programmes/schemes launched by State/Central Government. "**Kishori Shakti Yojana**" is also being implemented in 85 ICDS projects to provide supplementary nutrition to 16324 adolescent girls and development skills to 19608 girls. Likewise "**Balika Samridhi Yojana**" is also functioning covering 4486 beneficiaries for changing social attitude towards girls. Besides, innovative schemes like "**Apni Beti Apna Dhan**" and "**Mahila Mandal Schemes**" are also being implemented in the State for the upliftment of the status of the girl child and women.

World Bank/IFAD assisted Swa-Shakti Project known as **Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project**, at a total cost of Rs. 16.88 crore is being implemented by Haryana Women Development Corporation in three districts namely Sonapat, Jind and Bhiwani. The project was incepted on 14-9-1998. The emphasis of the project is to promote women's Self Help Groups (SHGs) and 1410 Self Help Groups have been established and these groups have been imparted trainings on capacity building. For making women economically empowered, trainings on on-farm and non-farm activities are being organized as a result of which 2891 women have

started income generating activities. 1382 Self Help Groups have opened bank accounts with savings of Rs. 179.66 lakh while inter-lending to the tune of Rs. 169.46 lakh have taken place for productive and consumption purposes among SHG members. 53 Sewa Kendras and 5 Computer Centres have been established in the project area which are being developed as effective Communication Centres.

**The Haryana Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation** has proposed to assist 10,000 families for various income generating schemes by providing financial assistance of Rs. 3652.91 lakh including Rs. 989.00 lakh as subsidy during the year 2003-2004. Besides this, Rs. 32.20 lakh was proposed to spend on training programmes. The Corporation has assisted 4658 families for various income generating schemes during the year 2003-2004 (upto November, 2003) by providing financial assistance of Rs. 1260.66 lakh including Rs. 374.53 lakh as subsidy. During the year 2004-2005, the Corporation has proposed to assist 10000 families for various income generating schemes by providing financial assistance of Rs. 3742.10 lakh including Rs. 991.00 lakh as subsidy. Besides this, Rs. 2.46 lakh has been proposed to spend on training programmes.

**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 2003-2004, a target of Rs. 4.00 crore is fixed for providing financial assistance to 1600 persons of Backward Classes. Against this, loan of Rs. 235.25 lakh to 940 persons of Backward Classes has been given upto 31-12-2003. Rs. 2.50 crore target is fixed for the year 2003-2004 for providing financial assistance to 500 persons of Minority Communities. The Nigam has managed to disburse loan worth Rs. 52.80 lakh to 122 persons of minority communities upto 31-12-2003. During the year 2003-2004, target of providing financial assistance of Rs. 2.50 crore to 400 handicapped persons has been fixed. 226 cases have been got sanctioned from National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation and an amount of Rs. 105.54 lakh has been received for disbursement upto 31.12.2003. Rs. 59.04 lakh has been given to 135 persons of handicapped category upto December, 2003.

The State Government has taken necessary initiative and steps to maintain industrial safety and climate of harmonious industrial relations. **The Haryana Safety Council** has been reconstituted with a view to give more representation to Industrial Associations and representatives of Trade Unions. **Safety seminars** were organised at Gurgaon, Rohtak and Faridabad to educate the management's and worker's



representatives about safety at work place. A scheme of **Safety Awards** has been started to motivate the management for better safety environment at work place. A quarterly **Safety Journal** is also published to disseminate information on Safety and Health. Due to these efforts, **the rate of industrial accident in the State is lowest in the country**. During the year 2003-2004, the Government has also introduced a scheme known as '**Sahayata**' by issuing a booklet containing information brochure and application brochure for getting the approval of factory building plans as well as for getting licence under the Factories Act and Contract Labour Regulation & Abolition (R & A) Act. Many functions in the department have been computerized as a result of which disposal of work has quickened and justice to workers is being delivered at a much better pace.

**The Minimum Wages of the Unskilled Workers of the State are Rs.2197.84 per month (1-7-2003) and are updated half yearly to fully neutralise the increase in Consumer Price Index relating to working class.** An amount of Rs. 19.12 lakh has been disbursed to the industrial workers and their dependants under various welfare schemes during the financial year 2003-2004 (upto December,2003) in the shape of scholarship, cash help to disabled/deceased workers and Kanyadan at the time of marriage of industrial workers.

The trade of lottery is now being regulated through a Central Act called 'Lotteries (Regulations) Act, 1998'. Haryana Govt., has notified "Haryana State On Line Lotteries Rules, 2002", as per clause 12 of the Lotteries (Regulations) Act, 1998 for regulating the sale of on line lotteries in Haryana as well as other States. During the current financial year, State Govt. has started 21 new double digit weekly lottery schemes and has converted double digit weekly lottery schemes having M.R.P. of Rs. 2.20 per ticket and Rs. 3.30 per ticket to Rs. 1.10 per ticket w.e.f. 30-10-2003. Thus at present 105 lottery schemes are being run every week. This will add sales tax of Rs. 1.95 lakh per day raising the sales tax from Rs. 28.47 crore per annum to Rs. 35.49 crore per annum. During the year 2004-2005, it is expected that there will be turnover of Rs. 72935.76 lakh generating the resources to the tune of about Rs. 3549 lakh in the shape of sales tax as compared to Rs. 3145.35 lakh in the shape of sales tax during 2003-2004. There has been a turnover of Rs. 41626.30 lakh, resulting in a profit of Rs. 1856.43 lakh in the shape of Sales Tax upto December, 2003.

The "**Vridh Vishram Greh Scheme**" was launched during the year 2000-2001 (25th September,2000), for the welfare of aged persons. These Vishram Grehas are providing a common place to the senior citizens to relax and share their moments with

each others in rural areas. The funds for setting-up these homes are being provided either by the Panchayats/Local Bodies from their own sources or are got allocated from concerned M.Ps, under the M.P. Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme. The running cost will be met by availing of the funds from Government of India under **“The Day Care for the Aged”** scheme. At the initial stage, it was proposed to construct at least one Home in each Assembly Constituency whereas at present 606 Old Age Homes (upto December, 2003) have been constructed and 356 such homes are under construction.

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## CHAPTER- II

### SECTORAL REVIEW

Sectoral review of the performance of the economy during 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 is as follows:-

#### AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the mainstay of Haryana's economy. About 29.4 percent of the total income of the State comes from agriculture and allied activities. A number of steps are being taken by the Govt. 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 for the first time in the history of State at a minimum support price of Rs. 505 per quintal. **Haryana ranks first in the Country in the export of basmati rice.** The farmers have been given Rs. 110 per quintal for sugarcane and this is the highest ever price in the World.

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 Govt. has decided to implement National Agriculture Insurance Scheme from Kharif 2004 onwards. High-risk crops like bajra, cotton, maize and arhar in Kharif season and gram and mustard in rabi season would be covered under Insurance Scheme.

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 2500 Zero till machines were supplied to the farmers on subsidy during the current financial year. 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.

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 Govt. has instituted “**Kisan Puraskar**” in the memory of Late Ch. Devi Lal 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. The farmers are being paid the highest ever price of Rs. 110/- per quintal for sugarcane. 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 Govt. during 2000-2001, 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 Centre, Uchani (Karnal) 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 Govt. This service is proposed to be extended to all days of week and third helpline is also proposed to be started at Regional Research Centre, Bawal of the University.

### **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 63.18 lakh hectares during 2001-2002. However, it was declined to 62.07 lakh hectares during 2002-2003 due to drought in the State.

Cropping Intensity in the State has enhanced from 139.0 in 1970-71 to 177.17 during 2002-2003. **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	6074
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	4343	143	555	414	6115
2001-02	2300	1028	4253	161	629	545	6318
2002-03*	2268	906	3971	190	519	605	6207

\* 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 51.14 percent during 2002-2003. 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, but this year the area under wheat crop has decreased moderately. This area was 23.00 lakh hectares in 2001-2002 and 22.68 lakh hectares in 2002-2003 showing a decrease of 1.4 percent over 2001-2002. The area under rice has also declined marginally during 2002-2003. The area under rice was 10.28 lakh hectares in 2001-2002 and 9.06 lakh hectares in 2002-2003. The area under commercial crops i.e. sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds though fluctuates every year, but as compared to previous year, this year there is an increase of 18.01 percent and 11.21 percent in area under sugarcane and oilseeds respectively and decrease of 17.62 percent in area under cotton.

### 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 123.36 lakh tonnes in 2002-2003 showing an increase of 158.56 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 24.68 lakh tonnes in 2002-2003 thereby showing tremendous increase of 436.52 percent. Similarly, the production of Wheat which was 23.42 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 increased to 91.92 lakh tonnes during 2002-2003 showing an increase of 292.49 percent but there is decrease of 2.60 percent as compared to previous year due to drought.

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

<b>Agricultural Production</b>						
(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	10178	7291	1847	783	1284	8090
1996-97	11447	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(R)	13294	9669	2695	571	1383	8170
2001-02 (R )	13299	9437	2726	811	722	9270
2002-03*	12336	9192	2468	709	1038	10700

\* Provisional

The production of oilseeds and sugarcane during the year 2002-2003 was of the order of 7.09 lakh tonnes and 107.00 lakh tonnes as against 8.11 lakh tonnes and 92.70 lakh tonnes, respectively during the year 2001-2002. The production of cotton in the State increased from 7.22 lakh bales in 2001-02 to 10.38 lakh bales in 2002-2003 showing an increase of 43.77 percent.

During the year 2003-2004, due to favourable weather conditions, the foodgrain production is estimated at 137.97 lakh tonnes. The production of sugarcane (gur),

cotton and oilseeds is estimated at 9.72 lakh tonnes, 13.59 lakh bales and 9.83 lakh tonnes respectively.

A production target of 144 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been kept for 2004-2005. Production targets for sugarcane (gur), cotton and oilseeds have been fixed at 10 lakh tonnes, 15 lakh bales and 8.30 lakh tonnes respectively.

**Index of Agricultural Production** (Base Triennium ending 1981-82=100) decreased from 220.71 in 2001-2002 to 214.46\* in 2002-2003. The Index of Foodgrains Production declined from 218.73 in 2001-2002 to 201.60\* in 2002-2003 whereas the Index of Non-Foodgrains production went up from 225.73 in 2001-2002 to 247.05\* in 2002-2003. Agriculture Production and Index of Agricultural Production in Haryana is given at Table Nos. 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 and paddy at the Minimum Support Price, on a large scale, through a network of about 340 purchase centres presently functioning in the State. During 2002- 2003, the Government agencies purchased 58.88 lakh tonnes of wheat and 15.41 lakh tonnes of paddy.

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

Average Yields per hectare in Killograms of wheat and rice during 2002-2003 in Haryana were 4053 and 2724 respectively.

Yearwise Average yield of wheat and rice are as under:--

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

Year	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	2770	2086
2002-03*	4053	2724	2747	1874

\* 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 2001-2002, 98.0 percent of the area of wheat was under high yielding varieties whereas in case of rice, maize and bajra it was 64.9, 50.0 and 80.3 percent respectively. During 2002-2003, the area under High Yielding Varieties of wheat, rice, maize and bajra was 97.8, 66.2, 50.0 and 85.0 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 fertilisers 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

\*Provisional

Total consumption of NPK (Nutrients) which was 231 thousand tonnes in 1980-81 rose to 921 thousand tonnes in 2002-2003 showing an increase of 298.70 percent.



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

**The area under plant protection** measures increased from 87.94 lakh hectares in 2001-2002 to 88.00 lakh hectares in 2002-2003. The pesticides consumption decreased from 5020 tonnes in 2001-2002 to 4826 tonnes in 2002-2003.

## **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 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 increased from 16.87 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 to 36.51 lakh tonnes in covered godowns and 15.55 lakh tonnes in open godowns as on 31-12-2003 .

The Haryana State Agriculture 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. 4.56 crore has been disbursed to 2508 persons under this scheme so far. 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. 143.54 crore in 2001-2002 to Rs. 148.06 crore in 2002-2003 showing an increase of 3.15 percent. During the year 2003-2004, the target was to collect Rs. 155.00 crore against which Rs. 142.59 crore have been collected upto 31.12.2003.

## **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 5.2 % of cultivable 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 during 1990-91 to 31856 hectares and 237.27 thousand tonnes by the end of 2002-2003 and is expected to achieve 33856 hectares and 250.0 thousand tonnes during 2003-2004 respectively. The target fixed for area and production of fruits for the year 2004-2005 is 35856 hectares and 255.0 thousand tonnes respectively. Likewise area and production under vegetables have also increased from 55360 hectares and 802.2 thousand tonnes in 1990-91 to 1.63 lakh hectares and 2245.2 thousand tonnes during 2002-2003 and is expected to achieve 1.83 lakh hectares and 2400 thousand tonnes by the end of 2003-2004 respectively. Target for the year 2004-2005 for area and production under vegetables has been fixed as 2.08 lakh hectares and 3050 thousand tonnes. 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 3600 hectares during 2002-2003 and is expected to achieve 3800 hectares during 2003-2004. Target for the year 2004-2005 is 4000 hectares. The mushroom production increased from 850 tonnes in 1990-91 to 4950 tonnes by the end of 2002-2003 and likely production for 2003-2004 has been estimated at 5000 tonnes. The production target of mushroom fixed for the year 2004-2005 is 5500 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 2003-2004, an area of 3348 hectares is likely to be covered under drip irrigation system. Target fixed for area under drip irrigation system is 250 hectares during 2004-2005. For disease free nursery and off-season production of vegetables, the department is popularizing green house technology among the farmers and till the end of 2003-2004, 207 green houses are likely to be set up in the State. During the year 2004-2005, 20 more green houses are to be built up. 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 864 respectively in 2003-2004 (as on 31-12-2003). 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 2003-2004 (as on 31.12.2003).

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, has also started a unique programme of control of "Foot & Mouth Disease" in the State and during the year 2003-2004, a sum of Rs. 1164 lakh will be spent on it. This programme will continue throughout the 10th Five Year Plan. In addition, the work of 17th Livestock census has also been completed by the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying.

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 5764 buffalo owners have been provided incentive to the tune of Rs. 321 lakh upto 31-12-2003. Further, to give protection to these animals, insurance scheme has been started with 50:50 percent premium from Government and breeders respectively.

The milk production in the State has increased to 51.25 lakh metric tonnes in 2002-2003 as against 49.77 lakh metric tonnes in 2001-2002. The per capita

availability of milk in the State has increased from 646 grams per day in 2001-2002 to 656 grams per day in 2002-2003.

The egg production in the State increased from 11668 lakhs in 2001-2002 to 12508 lakhs in 2002-2003. The production of wool increased from 2461 thousand kgs. in 2001-2002 to 2498 thousand kgs. in 2002-2003.

The yearwise production of milk, eggs and wool during the year 1999-2000 to 2002-2003 and targets for the year 2003-2004 is as under: -

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

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Achievements				Anticipated	Targets
			1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03*	Achievement.	.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Milk	000 Tonnes	4679	4849	4977	5125	5301	5472
2.	Eggs	Lakh Nos.	7589	10847	11668	12508	13353	14198
3.	Wool	000 Kgs.	2202	2328	2461	2498	2574	2665

\* 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 head quarter in the State. So far, during the current financial year, 14349 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 has been fixed during the year 2003-2004 and so far 947 dairy unit has been set up.

A Modern Dairy Complex is under construction at Hisar. Head office of Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development Department has started functioning in its own buildings at Panchkula since October, 2003.

#### **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 secondary occupation. Farmers have also started construction of fish tanks in their own land as measure of integration of agriculture. The Government is providing technical and financial assistance through Fish Farmers Development Agencies to the fish farmers for fish culture. The fish production increased from 34.57 thousand tonnes in 2001-2002 to 35.18 thousand tonnes in 2002-2003. The State has set a target of 41.50 thousand tonnes of fish

production in 2003-2004. Against this, 25.9 thousand tonnes of fish has already been produced upto 31.12.2003. Against the National average of 2200 Kgs per hectare of fish production, Haryana has achieved an average production level of 4070 Kgs. per hectare during 2002-2003. It is proposed to produce 42000 tonnes of fish and stock of 2100 lakh fish seed during 2004-2005.

## **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 1,55,726 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 in 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. As per National Forest Policy 1988, 33% 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. From April, 2003 to December, 2003, 428 lakh plants have been planted in the State against the target of 450 lakh plants fixed for the financial year 2003-2004, under the State/Centrally sponsored schemes. Of these 184 lakh plants have been planted by the Forest Department on 15538 Hectares area, while the remaining 244 lakh plants have been distributed free of cost to various Government departments and public for plantation. Medicinal plants of different varieties have been planted under the "Vanaspati Van Scheme" in the State on 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2003 Government has launched a scheme for plantation of medicinal plants on panchayat lands. 3000 villages would be covered under this scheme of medicinal plants on Panchayat Lands and "Vriksh Mitra" would be appointed in each village to launch the scheme of planting medicinal plants on panchayat lands. "Ch. Devi Lal Nature Park" is being developed over an area of 110 acres in village Chuaharpur, district Yamuna Nagar with the help of Shivalik Development Agency. To make Haryana State green, Government of Haryana has again announced a target of 4.50 crore seedlings to be planted in the State during the year 2004-05. Further, from year 2004-2005, another

afforestation project worth Rs. 286 crore is under consideration with Japan Bank for International Cooperation. Under this project 48800 Hectares land will be brought under afforestation and the project will last for seven years.

As a part of on going efforts to promote awareness regarding Wildlife, the Government has taken up development of Bhindawas Bird Sanctuary at Jhajjar and a Nature Interpretation Centre is being developed over there to educate the public about the various species of birds and their farmer-friendly role.

## **CO-OPERATION**

The Cooperative Movement has played a vital and significant role in the socio – economic development of the Haryana State. It has catered to the needs of farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and others both in the rural and urban areas.

Short-term loans worth Rs. 3741.35 crore were disbursed in the year 2002-2003 and this is expected to go upto Rs. 4100.00 crore in the year 2003-04. Long term loans to the tune of Rs. 406.69 crore were disbursed during the year 2002-2003. In the current financial year long term loans worth Rs. 221.30 crore have been disbursed upto 31.12.2003. NABARD has sanctioned a total long term lending programme of Rs. 402.50 crore for the current year 2003-2004.

Haryana Cooperative Bank has reduced the rate of interest by 1% on crop loans for non defaulting members of Primary Agriculture and Service Societies with effect from 17.11.2003 for the benefit of the farmers. This bank has also earned a record net profit of Rs. 38.74 crore during the year 2002-2003. Haryana State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (HSCARDB) has further reduced rate of interest charged from the ultimate borrowers by 1.75% w.e.f. 1.12.2003, thus bringing it down from 17% ( in 1999) to 10% to 11% (maximum) and as such has given a big relief to the farmers as per government policy .Bank has also earned a record profit of Rs. 9.11 crore during the year 2002-2003.

Marketing Cooperative is two tier structure in Haryana, Hated at Apex Level and Primary Coop. Marketing-cum-Processing Societies at 'Mandi' level.Hated has established a name for itself in the field of marketing at the National level among Cooperative Marketing Institutions. Hated 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 18.04 lakh MT of wheat and 4.43 lakh MT of Paddy in the current financial year. Hafed has also created godown capacity of 10.4 lakh MT to ensure safe and scientific storage of foodgrains. In addition 2,65,000 MT capacity godowns through private parties have been constructed under 7 years guarantee scheme. Hafed has made record exports of 13.00 lakh MT of wheat and 1.30 lakh MT of rice in the current financial year. The turn over of Hafed was Rs. 3658.92 crore in the year 2002-2003 and it has earned a profit of Rs. 22.03 crore. In the current year a turn over of Rs. 2933.34 crore has been registered upto 30.11.2003.

The Sugar Mills in Haryana in Cooperative Sector have cleared the payment due to farmers to the tune of Rs. 387.64 crore with the help of Government. **It is heartening to note that five Cooperative Sugar Mills in the State begged five National Awards for technical efficiency and cane development.**

The Women Dairy Cooperatives are working properly. Rohtak, Ambala and Ballabgarh milkplants have achieved a rare distinction at National level by getting ISO 9001-2000 and ISO 15000 certification.

Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP) scheme is being implemented in 6 districts namely Kaithal , Kurukshetra, Karnal, Panipat, Sonipat and Rewari with a total cost of Rs. 4381.70 lakh for 5 years. An amount of Rs. 932.94 lakh has been provided to different cooperative institutions during the year 2002-2003 and there is a provision of Rs. 1264.59 lakh during the current year. 50% subsidy portion will be provided by the NCDC and the remaining 50% subsidy portion by the State Government.

In addition, the housing complex of Haryana State Apex Cooperative Bank is being constructed at the cost of Rs. 8.50 crore.

## **IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL**

Canal water is main source of Irrigation as well as domestic supplies to the State. The total 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.

As a regular feature the canals are cleared of weed and silt before the start of every sowing season to ward off the shortage of water at tails. To check the seepage and leakage of canal water, the lining of katcha canals, rehabilitation of old lined canals, replacement of old regulators and important Irrigation structures are being carried out continuously. The construction of new minors and extension of some existing minors are under process for improving efficiency and to provide the irrigation outlets to the farmers nearest to their fields. An area of 20.84 lakh hectares was irrigated by canals during the year 2002-2003 despite dry conditions.

Due to more storage of water in the Bhakra, Pong & R.S. dam reservoirs, the availability of canal water to Haryana from Bhakra reservoir would be more by 0.54 m.a.f. as compared to the last year as a result an increased supply by about 1100 cs. would be available during rabi 2003-2004.

The supply of water to the areas under the command of J.L.N Lift Scheme has been increased by 25% (from 1200 Cusecs to 1500 Cusecs) through J.L.N Feeder. Many recharging schemes such as Construction of humps on bigger drains, Construction of Check dams in Shivalik range, Construction of inlets to utilize the rain water in the drains/rivers and Construction of drains are being executed. These scheme would provide irrigation facilities to the nearby areas, apart from recharging of ground water level. The scheme of Shahpur Nalvi Canal is now being revived. The scheme on its execution will provide irrigation as well as recharging facilities to the fertile areas of district Kurukshetra. The proposed gross command area of the scheme is 83720 Hectares where as the culturable command area is 75344 Hectares. As many as 130 schemes relating to construction of new minors, extension of existing minors and construction of drains, have been completed in different areas of the State under NABARD aided projects whereas 76 such schemes are in progress. A Fresh project amounting to Rs. 100.00 crore has been prepared for further sanction and financial assistance of NABARD.

The work for the development of Bhakra Canal Command Area are being executed under a project costing to Rs. 319.46 crore. Under this project water courses relating to 8 districts 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 developed. Sprinkler and Drip irrigation sets would be made available wherever required. Care would be taken to construct the 9 inches thick brickside walls of water courses instead of 4½ inches.



After the construction of Hathnikund Barrage Link Channel the availability of Yamuna Water during monsoon season had 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 has been increased whereas increasing the capacities of WJC Main Branch, Sirsa Branch, Butana Branch, Delhi Branch, Naraina Distributary and Rohtak Distributary etc. are under progress. Another estimate amounting to Rs. 109 crore have been submitted for sanction to the Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR), Government of India for increasing the capacity of carrier system and completion of left over work of HWRC Project.

The much delayed Satluj Yamuna Link (SYL) Canal would now be completed soon as a result of the verdict of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The State Government has urged the Supreme Court to direct the Central Government to nominate the Border Road Organisation to take up the construction of remaining portion of SYL Canal under technical guidance of Central Water Commission.

The Government is also giving attention to save the State from the fury of floods. The drains are cleared and all bottlenecks are removed before the onset of rainy season. During the month of January-February the status of flood protection works are reviewed and the sanction to the new flood protection schemes is accorded.

The number of tubewells and pumping sets in the State increased from 595524 (254654 diesel operated and 340870 electric operated) in 2001-2002 to 601991 (253006 diesel operated and 348985 electric operated) in 2002-2003.

## **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 i.e. as on 2.1.2004 is 3382.9 MW. It includes 1073 MW from State's own stations, 936.5 MW from jointly owned projects and the balance as share in central generation projects and purchases from different sources. The power availability from these sources during the year 2002-2003 was 19208.7 million units (MUs). The power availability over the last seven years has been as follows:-

<b>Power Availability in Haryana State</b>		
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*	3369.9	15545.0

\* As on 31-12-2003

The number of electricity consumers in the State as on March, 2003 was 36.19 lakh. Every year nearly 1.5 lakh new electric connections are released. The progressive growth in the number of consumers over the last seven years has been as follows:-

<b>Number of Electricity Consumers</b>						
year	Domestic	Non-domestic	Industrial	Tubewells	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1997-98	26,06,385	3,31,201	78,847	3,65,043	8,769	33,90,245
1998-99	26,15,675	3,26,019	72,939	3,58,764	8,070	33,81,467
1999-00	26,46,637	3,30,641	71,939	3,53,899	8,064	34,11,180
2000-01	27,63,467	3,42,569	70,710	3,61,454	8,372	35,46,572
2001-02	27,59,547	3,47,440	66,519	3,62,164	8,903	35,44,573
2002-03	28,22,384	3,54,144	64,462	3,69,716	9,162	36,19,868
2003-04*	28,83,388	3,61,214	64,819	3,79,099	9,922	36,98,442

\*Figure are as on November, 2003.

The average power availability during April–December, 2003 has been 561 lakh units. The agriculture sector received a still larger share with an average power supply of 289 lakh units per day during this period.

The per capita consumption of electricity increased from 521 units in 2001-2002 to 530 units in 2002-2003. **A new record of power supply was created on 27-8-2003 by supplying 698.64 lakh units for 2003-2004 against earlier record power supply of 697.91 lakh units achieved on 20-8-2002** for 2002-2003 and 613.75 lakh units achieved on 2-9-2001 for 2001-2002.

#### **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.

The State Government has taken up erection of 7 & 8 units of 250 M.W. each at Tau Devi Lal Thermal Power Station Panipat, which would add to the power availability by over 100 LU a day in the next year. Work on this project is proceeding according to the schedule and the units are expected to be operational within the financial year 2004-2005 in record time. The construction works on Yamuna Nagar Thermal Power Project would also be taken up in the near future. Construction work on WYC Hydroelectric Project Stage –II (14.4 MW) is near completion. Simultaneously, short-term and long-term power purchase arrangements are being made to arrange extra power from sources outside the State and the Region. Presently, the Power Utilities are supplying 20% additional power as compared to last year to save the crops from dry cold weather.

Since July 1999, there has been an increase of 828.0 MW in the power generation capacity in the State which exhibits an increase of over 31 percent. The Thermal and Hydel Power Stations in Haryana generated power of 5581.12 MUs during 2002-2003 against 5310.94 MUs during 2001-2002 i.e. an increase of 6 percent in one year.

Apart from installing about 23,000 new transformers to make the distribution system more reliable, 71 new grid sub-stations have been commissioned and capacity of existing 240 sub-stations have been augmented and 1100 km long new transmission lines have been laid with an investment of Rs. 500 crore. In addition to this, the work to set up 75 new sub-stations and augmentation of 55 existing sub-stations is in progress.

The State's own generating stations achieved a record daily generation of 210.23 lakh units on 9-6-2003. With the increase in availability of power, it was possible to meet the demand of all categories of consumers in the State.

To motivate the farmers for clearing their arrears of electricity bills, concessions were given in the shape of deferment/waiver of surcharge amount. As a result of various incentives schemes, the Power Utilities could clear the arrears of Rs. 1447 crore during July, 1999 to November, 2003. Various customer friendly schemes have been launched to improve customer satisfaction. The State Government has been giving ever highest cash Rural Electrification subsidy to the State Power Utilities to provide highly subsidised power to the agriculture sector. Rural Electrification subsidy of Rs. 923.88 crore was budgeted during the last financial year and a budget provision of over Rs. 1000 crore is proposed for the next financial year. The State Power Utilities are fully geared up to make available abundant and quality power to all categories of electricity consumers in the State.

Yearwise details of installed Generation Capacity, Power Available for sale/ sold and number of consumers is given at Table No.15.

#### **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 2002-2003, 1254 additional Bio-Gas plants were installed whereas during the year 2003-2004, 938 additional Bio- Gas plants have been installed up to December,2003.

#### **NON- CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES**

The department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources 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.

Solar Thermal Energy Programme which aims at providing solar energy alternative for thermal energy requirements is generating good response in the State. The State has about 300 sunny days and therefore, people have started utilising solar energy for water heating applications in large number. During 2002-2003, 45 nos. of systems with a cumulative capacity of 26425 LPD were installed in the State.

Solar Photovoltaic System (SPV) to supplement the electrical energy requirements is being promoted in the State. During the year 2002-2003, 3321 SPV domestic lighting systems, 150 SPV street lighting systems and 161 solar water pumping systems have been installed. During the year 2003-2004, 5972 SPV domestic lighting systems, 350 SPV street lighting systems and 399 solar water pumping systems will be installed.

Under Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP), various types of renewable energy and energy efficient systems like solar cookers, improved kerosene stoves, solar lanterns, pressure cookers, solar water heating systems, compact fluorescent lamps, SPV domestic lighting systems, SPV water pumping systems, SPV stand- alone street lighting systems etc. are being promoted by providing financial incentives. During 2003-2004, the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has modified the implementation of this programme. As per modification, now it will be implemented in all the districts of the State (excluding urban area within municipal limits) in lieu of Block Level approach being followed earlier. During the year 2001-2002 this programme was implemented in 39 blocks of the State. Under this programme, 5681 families have been covered during 2002-2003. 24308 families are being covered under IREP during 2003-2004.

SPV Water Pumping System works on the principle of photovoltaic conversion of solar energy into D.C. electricity. This electricity energy then goes to the D.C. based motor pumping system through the cables and operate the pump for lifting ground water. In order to conserve diesel and electricity and to cope with increasing demand of electricity in agriculture sector in Haryana, HAREDA is implementing this scheme in the State of Haryana. The most suitable model of Haryana for irrigation purposes, keeping in view the water table in Haryana, is 1800 watt capacity model with 2 HP D.C. monoblock pumpset, which is capable of lifting approx. 1,20,000 litres of water per day from a depth of 10 meters. So far, 393 such systems of 1800 watt capacity each have been installed in the State upto the year 2002-2003. In the year 2003-2004, MNES, Govt. of India has allocated a target of 300 pumps to Haryana with a total central financial assistance of Rs. 729.00 lakh. State Govt. is providing matching State subsidy of Rs. 120.00 lakh for installation of these 300 pumps. For the year 2004-2005, it has been proposed to install 500 such pumps in the State for which MNES, Government of India will

provide central financial assistance of Rs. 1215.00 lakh and grant of Rs. 200.00 lakh will be required from the State budget.

Bio-mass Gasifier System is basically a reactor in which wood chips/cotton stalks and other woody biomass is burnt in a controlled quantity of air to produce combustible gas generally known as producer gas. This gas, after cooking and leaning can be used as fuel for thermal applications or it can be fed to the diesel genset to produce electricity and it can save 60 to 80% of diesel normally consumed otherwise. In a situation where grid power is not available/reliable, diesel engines are used for power generation. Producer gas generated by using biomass can be used to replace 65-70% of diesel consumption in existing diesel power generating sets. During the year 2002-2003, MNES, Govt. of India has sanctioned two proposals for setting up of one 100 KW biomass gasifier for thermal applications and one 100 KW gasifier with 100% producer gas engine. These systems are under installation.

MNES, 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. During the year 2003-2004, there is a plan to set up 5 more energy parks in the State. Besides this, there is proposal to set up one State Level Energy Park at Gurgaon with a total cost of Rs. 113.00 lakh.

## **INDUSTRIES**

Today, Industry is emerging out of the economic recession all over the world. Indian industry is also progressing well. Definitely, good monsoon, better international relations and adequate growth of trade and commerce has contributed a lot to the growth of industrial activities. Today, Haryana is one of the industrially developed State of the country and is a first choice of the domestic and foreign investors. Haryana has an edge over the other States of the Country on account of the best infrastructure facilities, better law and order and cordial labour relations.

In Haryana, upto December, 2003, 1215 Large and Medium Units have been set up. This is a largest number among the States of Northern Region of the Country. The main thrust of New Industrial Policy was to provide basic infrastructure and simplification of the rules governing industry. The basic objective was to create

maximum investment and to increase employment in industrial and allied sector by 20 percent in the next five years. However, in the last about four years, an additional investment of Rs. 10,000 crore generating employment for two lakh persons have been created in Haryana. The State has achieved this goal much before the prescribed time as envisaged in the policy.

Since July, 1991 the Government of India brought economic reforms and abolished industrial licensing system by replacing it with simply filing of Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum. Uptil November, 2003, for setting up large and medium industrial units, 2984 Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEMs) catalyzing investments of Rs. 33535 crore were filed. Out of these, 1782 IEMs have been implemented so far. Since July, 1999 and upto November, 2003 in Haryana, 759 IEMs have been implemented with capital investment of Rs. 7306 crore. Also, 74 letters of intent have been converted into industrial licences with investment of Rs. 2030 crore. **Haryana ranks first in the country** in implementation of IEMs with an average of 59 percent, against the all India IEMs implementation average of 37 percent.

**Today, Haryana is at the top of the Country in the Export of Basmati rice. Haryana ranks Third in the country in software export in the last three years.** In the year 1998-1999, the export from Haryana was of the order of Rs. 4163 crore. Due to better infrastructure facilities and on account of the incentives and concessions given by the Government to the trade and industry, the export has crossed the benchmark of Rs. 10,000 crore in the last year. However, this year it is expected that export would be more than Rs. 12000 crore. Also, with a view to boost export, the State Government is setting up Special Economic Zone on 3000 Acres of land in Garhi Harsaru in district Gurgaon. The Special Economic Zone (SEZ) will provide all modern amenities and shall be designated duty free enclave and to be treated as foreign territory for trade and operations, duties and tariffs including Custom and Central excise duty. Further, facilitating industry on the Private Land in the industrial zones, the change of land use charges have been drastically reduced for industries. However, in the developed industrial states the land allotment is made on project based "First come first serve" policy. As many as 6,128 industrial plots have been allotted in the last about four years. Estate Management Procedure has been further simplified reducing interest rate and granting liberal extensions.

The Government is providing number of incentives and concessions to promote an agro-based and food processing industry. Four Food Parks are being set up at Dabwali, Narwana, Rai and Saha to facilitate the setting up of food processing units.

The work to set up a modern fruit and vegetable market at Rai has been initiated. The HSIDC has given land on lease to Container Corporation of India at Rai in Sonipat to set up cold chain complex with investment of about Rs. 200 crore to facilitate the marketing and export of fresh vegetables and fruits.

Haryana is first choice for the foreign investors particularly for the Japanese Entrepreneurs. Foreign Direct Investment of Rs. 3132 crore has been implemented in the State. In addition, FDI proposals, of Rs. 4819 crore are under consideration.

Indian Oil Corporation is doubling the refining capacity of its Panipat Oil Refinery and is also setting up Petro Chemical Complex with investment of Rs. 10,000 crore. In addition to this, the Indian Oil Corporation is also considering to set up Naphtha Cracking unit at Panipat. Due to implementation of this project, a large number of down stream petro chemical industries will grow in this region. **This would be the biggest “Petro Chemical Hub” in the Country created with investment of Rs. 30,000 crore.** Government is making all out efforts to implement this project at the earliest. Haryana would be number one, in the country in production of Petro Chemical products. Definitely, this project would generate large number of employment opportunities in different sectors of economy as it would create history in the process of industrialization of Haryana. This project will also give birth to a new Panipat Township.

Haryana Financial Corporation is engaged in financing of Small and Medium Scale Industries. To facilitate needs of small entrepreneurs, the Corporation has delegated powers to Branch Managers to sanction loans upto Rs. 15 lakh and disburse loans upto Rs. 45 lakh. Under the delegated powers, large number of loan cases are, therefore, processed at Branch Offices. Despite current recessionary trends in the overall economy of the Country, the Corporation has been able to contribute towards industrial growth in the State. During the current financial year, the Corporation has introduced the following new schemes for speedy recovery of dues from the defaulting units.

1. The policy for ‘Restructuring Interest Rate For Standard and Sub-Standard Accounts’
2. The policy for ‘Compromise Settlement of Chronic Non Performing Assets’
3. The Corporation has also formulated a scheme namely Compromise Settlement of ‘Loss Accounts’ which has become operative w.e.f. 01-01-2004.

The above scheme has met with good response and the recovery of the chronic default accounts of the Corporation is accelerating and hence improving the recovery as compared to previous years.



The Sanction, Disbursement and Recovery of loans and the achievements made by the Corporation in the year 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 are as follows:-

**Loans advanced by Haryana Financial Corporation**

(Rs. Crore)

	Achievement During 2002-2003	Achievement from 1-4-2003 to 31-12-2003
1. Sanctions	90.23	19.40
2. Disbursements	71.20	19.27
3. Recovery	153.79	110.62

Government of India has simplified the Rural Employment Generation Scheme. Hence, Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board achieved lot due to simplification of this scheme. During the year 2002-2003, the Board has submitted 941 financial proposals to the various Banks under this scheme. The Bank sanctioned/ disbursed Rs. 4805 lakh of the project cost of the 685 projects. Last year Rs. 290.03 lakh, Margin Money had been received from Khadi & Village Industries Commission under this scheme. The Board had disbursed the Margin Money to the entrepreneurs and provided employment to 7353 unemployed persons. Board had also provided Rs. 8.85 lakh as grant and Rs. 108.50 lakh as loan to 129 beneficiaries, under Interest Subsidy Scheme inspite of Margin Money during 2002-2003.

During the current year 2003-2004 (upto 31-12-2003) the Board has received Rs. 4.16 Crore Margin Money from the Central Government for pending cases and the Board has disbursed the same amount. The demand of Margin Money of Rs. 8.63 crore for new and old cases has been submitted to the Central Government and most probably it will be disbursed during the current year. Khadi & Village Industries Commission has made the provision of funds for Rs. 800.00 lakh for its 200 new Units for the year 2003-2004. Board has issued Eligibility Certificates for Rs. 440.22 lakh in 83 proposals.

Haryana Khadi & Village Industries Board submits utilization certificates to Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for the funds released by it. The Board submitted 99.80 percent utilization certificates to KVIC as on 31-12-2003 and got first position in the country.

Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation (HSIDC) has a prominent role in the development of industrial infrastructure in the State. It has developed 24 Industrial Estates by developing about 8800 plots and constructing 627 industrial sheds

on total acquired area of 6200 acres. Following new industrial estates are being developed in the State by HSIDC:-

Sr.No. Particulars	Area (Acres)	Estimated Cost (Rs. In crores)
I Chaudhary Devi Lal Industrial Model Township at Manesar	1749	564.00
II Industrial Estate, Rai (including Food Park)	559	139.00
III Growth Centre, Bawal	1179	182.00
IV Industrial Estate, Barhi	275	55.00
V EPIP Kundli/Kundli Phase-IV	491	131.00
VI Growth Centre, Saha (including Food Park)	415	68.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>4668</b>	<b>1139.00</b>

The Corporation has drawn plans to set up the following New Industrial Estates/Projects and has initiated the process of acquiring land measuring about 6500 acres at the following places:-

i) Bahadurgarh	900 acres
ii) Manesar Phase-II & III	1450 acres
iii) Barhi-Phase-II	330 acres
iv) Special Economic Zone (SEZ), Gurgaon	1800 acres
v) Indl. Estate Ambala Chandigarh Road	276 acres
vi) Indl. Estate, Yamunanagar	300 acres
vii) Food Park Narwana	108 acres
viii) Food Park Dabwali	113 acres
<b>Total</b>	<b>5277 acres</b>

The Corporation has also set up an Overseas Manpower Bureau to provide overseas job placement for skilled, semi-skilled and professional qualified manpower. The Bureau is providing database and making necessary arrangements to conduct interviews to help foreign delegates in selecting candidates. The Bureau also intends to help the selected candidates in obtaining visa, air tickets & completion of other formalities in respect of the members of the selected families. The first batch of nurses has completed refresher course of two months duration at Panchkula and Delhi.

In order to attract Foreign Direct Investment in the State of Haryana, the Corporation alongwith FIPB, Haryana, coordinated foreign visits of High Powered

Delegation led by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Haryana to various countries during the period October, 2000, June, 2002, September, 2002 and November, 2002 . As a result of these visits, Haryana State has been able to receive FDI worth Rs. 3132 crore and FDI worth Rs. 4800 crore is in the pipe line .

HSIDC has so far sanctioned loan of Rs. 1161.95 crore to 988 units. During the year 2002-2003, HSIDC has sanctioned loan of Rs. 102.27 crore and disbursed Rs. 67.42 crore. In the year 2003-2004 upto December 2003, HSIDC has sanctioned loan of Rs. 26.67 crore and disbursed Rs. 16.64 crore.

The Corporation has raised a Volleyball team comprising of 13 players of International Standards as per Sports Policy of the State Govt. The HSIDC team has participated in a number of State/National Level Tournaments. Sh. Amir Singh, Captain of the team has been awarded Arjuna Award by the Hon'ble President of India on 29.8.2002. Sh. Om Parkash, HSIDC Volleyball Coach was awarded Dhyan Chand Award in recognition of his life time achievements.

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 indicators of the economic development for measurement of trend in the behaviour of 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. As per guidelines of Central Statistical Organisation, the Mining and Quarrying Sector has been excluded due to its insignificant contribution in the State Domestic Product i.e. 0.26 percent in the base year 1993-94.

The General Index of Industrial Production with 1993-94 as base year (Revised Series) rose from 171.24 in 2000-2001 to 180.67 in 2001-2002 registering an

increase of 5.51 percent. The index of Manufacturing Sector rose from 170.85 in 2000-2001 to 179.26 in 2001-2002, exhibiting an increase of 4.92 percent. The Index of Electricity Sector has shown a significant increase from 194.22 in 2000-2001 to 263.80 in 2001-2002, recording an increase of 35.83 percent.

The Index of Basic Goods Industries like gases, fertilizers, cement, M.S. pipes and tubes, bars and rods, forging and stamping and electricity etc. increased from 138.45 in 2000-2001 to 148.19 in 2001-2002 recording an increase of 7.04 percent.

The Index of Capital Goods Industries like tractors, air conditioning plants, transformers, electric motors, P.V.C. insulated wires and cables and motor vehicle parts and accessories etc. decreased from 162.80 in 2000-2001 to 157.67 in 2001-2002 showing a decline of 3.15 percent over the previous year. This decrease in the index during 2001-2002 is mainly due to fall in the production of tractors in the State in the year 2001-2002.

The Index of Intermediate Goods Industries like cotton ginning and pressing, tyres and tubes for motor vehicles, P.V.C. pipes, gas cylinders and tin containers etc. decreased from 156.13 in 2000-2001 to 155.12 in 2001-2002 recording a marginal decrease of 0.65 percent. This decrease in the Index is mainly due to the fact that during 2001-2002, there was major fall in the production of cotton because of the attack of Heliothis Insect (American Sundi) on the crop which almost destroyed this crop.

The Index of Consumer Goods Industries increased from 187.78 in 2000-2001 to 203.71 in 2001-2002 showing an increase of 8.48 percent. The Index of Consumer Durable Goods Industries like domestic refrigerators, motor cars, bicycle parts, micro-scopes, auto parts and accessories and motor cycles etc. increased from 228.67 in 2000-2001 to 251.02 in 2001-2002 indicating an increase of 9.77 percent over the previous year. The Index of Consumer Non-Durable Goods Industries like milk powder of all kinds, desi ghee, biscuits, poultry and cattle feeds, periodicals, syrups and fluorescent tubes etc. increased from 151.93 in 2000-2001 to 162.23 in 2001-2002 exhibiting an increase of 6.78 percent over the previous year.

Yearwise details of Index of Industrial Production Haryana is 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, 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, 2002 and April-June, 2003 in districts Faridabad, Gurgaon, Mahendergarh, Bhiwani and Rewari. 30 mines attracted bids of Rs. 69.89 crore as against the previous annual income from these auctions of Rs. 18.02 crore giving an annual increase of Rs. 51.87 crore.

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 & pumping of water within 5 kms of Delhi-Haryana Border w.e.f. 7-5-2002 in 23 mines of district Faridabad & 12 in district Gurgaon. Apart from causing loss of revenue of about Rs. 150 crore, closure of mining operation has affected the livelihood of 30,000 persons directly or indirectly. The stay on mining is still continuing.

The income accrued to this department from minerals for the period from 1-7-1999 to 31-3-2000 was Rs. 67.67 crore as against Rs. 49.74 crore during the corresponding period for the year 1998-99. The income from Minerals during the year 2001-2002 was Rs. 139.87 crore against Rs. 106.29 crore during 2000-2001. The income from the minerals during the year 2002-2003 was Rs. 118.87 crore. During the year 2003-2004, the income from minerals was Rs. 55.84 crore upto 31-12-2003.

## **TRADE AND COMMERCE**

The State Government has given a number of incentives to the Trade and Industry. The age old system of octroi has been abolished. Entertainment Tax has been reduced from 125 percent to 50 percent and show tax has been abolished.

Those having an annual turnover upto Rs. 5.00 crore have been given the facility of self- assessment.

The State of Haryana has switched over to VAT with effect from 1-4-2003 by enacting the Haryana Value Added Tax Act, 2003. VAT like sales tax is an indirect tax. A dealer is to collect it from the purchaser and pay to the State. It has the 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. Under VAT Act, tax shall be levied at every stage of sale.

Under VAT Act, there are three main rates of tax-4% on declared goods and the goods specified in Schedule C appended to the Act, 12% on goods notified separately and 10% on remaining items. Apart from these three rates, there are exempted goods (Listed in Schedule B) and two special rates of tax on bullion and jewellery @ 1% and on ATF, petrol and liquor @ 20% (Listed in Schedule A).

- \* BKO's, Halvais, Worker Contractors, Lottery dealers, Ply Board Manufacturers and the dealers having turnover upto Rs. 40 lakh have the option to pay lump-sum in lieu of sales tax.
- \* The threshold limit for a dealer to become liable to pay tax has been increased from Rs.1.00 lakh in a year to Rs. 5.00 lakh in a year from 1-2-2004.
- \* The industrial units availing incentive of tax exemption can now avail the tax incentive in the form of deferment instead of exemption. These industrial units have also been provided facility to pay 50 percent of the tax in place of deferment.
- \* The rate of tax on ice, bamboo, fuel wood, saw dust has been reduced from 8% to 4%.
- \* The rate of tax on spices and condiments has been reduced from 10% to 4%.
- \* The rate of tax on hand pumps and its parts has been reduced from 8% to 4%.
- \* The rate of tax on Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) , mobile handsets or cellular phones has been reduced from 12% to 4%.
- \* The rate of tax on poultry feed supplements and cattlefeed supplements has been reduced from 10% to 4%.
- \* The rate of tax on plastic raw materials, that is to say, -PVC compound and granules (HDPE, LDPE and LLDPE), PVC resins and plastic polymers, raw rubber, synthetic rubber, rubber chemicals and carbon black has been reduced from 10% to 4%.
- \* Machinery used in bio-gas plants and bio-gas burners and hot plates have been exempted from tax.
- \* The rate of tax on Bio-fertilizer and Gypsum has been reduced from 10% to 4%.
- \* The rate of tax on pre-owned cars has been reduced from 12% to lump-sum Rs.

3000 per car having engine capacity upto 1000CC and Rs. 5000 per car having engine capacity above 1000 CC.

- \* Under VAT zero rate of tax has been prescribed on sale to a dealer being an industrial unit established under Special Economic Zone (SEZ) or a unit set up under Export Oriented Unit (EOU) Scheme, Export Processing Zone (EPZ) Scheme, Export Promotion Industrial Park, Software Technology Park (STP) Scheme for the purpose of use in manufacture of goods for sale in the course of the export of the goods out of the territory of India.
- \* Rate of tax on Tyres and Tubes has been reduced to 8% .
- \* Rate of tax on electric goods which are used in industry has been reduced from 10% to 4%.
- \* Chemical Fertilizer has been exempted from tax.
- \* Refund adjustment order issued under the Act has been exempted from tax.
- \* Aviation Turbine Fuel, Petrol, Gasohol, High Speed Diesel, Light Diesel Oil, Super Light Diesel Oil, Kerosene, Liquid Petroleum Gas, Low Sulphur Heavy Stock and Furnace Oil when sold by one oil company to other oil company for resale, the rate of tax has been reduced from 20% to 4%.
- \* Goods on which rate of tax otherwise applicable is more than 4% when sold to Canteen Stores Department for further sale to the serving military personnel and ex-servicemen by the Canteen Stores Department direct or through the authorized canteen contractors or through unit run canteens, the rate of tax has been reduced to 4%.
- 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. 358 crore reaching Rs. 2741 crore in the current financial year upto December, 2003. VAT taken alone registered an exceptional growth of 22 percent and the collections are at Rs. 2126 crore during this period. **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 195 Institutes (ITI's, ITI's (Women), ITI's (Women Wing), Vocational Education Institutes, Art School and Foot Wear Institute) is presently providing certificate courses to nearly 31000 students all over the State. These institutes are not only supplying skilled draftsmen to the industries but also generate avenues for self-employment.

80 ITI's, ITI's (W), ITI's (WW) with a seating capacity of 14744 and 115 VEI's with seating capacity of 15900 are working under this department. Art School, Rohtak with a seating capacity of 60 students and a Govt. Footwear Institute, Rewari with a seating capacity of 50 seats, 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 195 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 Department is consolidating the Training Programme so as to improve the quality of training. Now trades such as Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Plastic Processing Operator, Tool and Die Maker (Die and Moulds) etc. have been started in the ITI's.

## **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/ROBs 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 2003-2004, 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 so far during the year 2003-2004 is as follows:-



### Improvement of Roads during 2003-2004`

Sr.No.	Description of work	2003-2004 (upto 31-12-03)
1.	Improvement with widening/ strengthening/ reconstruction & raising etc.	1490 kms.
2.	Premix carpet works.	1322 kms.
3.	Cement concrete pavement/block in village portion.	47 kms.
4.	Construction of side drains.	13 kms
5.	Construction of culverts.	32 Nos
6.	Construction of new roads.	20 kms.

It is proposed to construct 163 kms. of new roads and improve 2080 kms. of roads during the year 2004-2005.

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

A project for Rs. 253.37 crore has been sanctioned for improvement of MDR's and ODR's with loan from HUDCO. Under this project, it is proposed to improve about 325 kms of MDR's and 7000 kms of ODR's. About 6350 kms of roads have already been improved under this project.

Under RIDF III & IV projects financed by NABARD, all the 60 works have already been completed so far with a total expenditure of Rs. 32.45 crore.

A new project " Titled RIDF-VIII" for construction of 20 bridges amounting to Rs. 21.30 crore has been approved under NABARD loan assistance. Another project for Rs. 160 crore for improvement of road in Haryana State has been submitted to NABARD.

Central Government has provided Rs. 25 crore during the year 2000-2001. Rs. 30.00 crore during the year 2001-2002 , Rs. 32.74 crore during 2002-2003 and Rs. 20.00 crore for 2003-2004 for improvement of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). 1030 kms of roads have been approved for improvement under this scheme so far. Project proposals for improvement of 378.17 kms of roads have been sent to Central Government for approval for the year 2004-2005.

Under CRF scheme, the State is being given Rs. 31.40 crore every year from the cess collected on petrol and diesel. Projects amounting to Rs. 102.30 crore were sanctioned during the previous year under this scheme, two number proposals for

improvement of roads have been approved by Central Government for Rs.13.31 crore for the year 2003-2004.

During the current financial year, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has laid main thrust on the improvement of riding quality of existing National Highways. To give effect to this policy, the Ministry has already sanctioned three number estimates amounting to Rs. 707.50 lakh covering a total length of 28.41 kms on various National Highways in the State. All these works are to be completed during the current financial year.

In addition, the work of acquisition of land for 4-lanning of NH 10 from Bahadurgarh to Rohtak at an estimated cost of Rs. 1640 lakh has been completed during current financial year. The acquisition of land for Rohtak bye-pass on NH 10 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1040 lakh have been completed upto 80%, during the current financial year.

State Government has adopted the build-operate-transfer (BOT) route to take up construction of crucial bridge links in the State. The work of construction of additional two lanes of the existing ROB at Kurukshetra on BOT basis has been awarded to the contractual agency.

Railway has decided to share 50% cost of ROB wherever the train vehicle unit of the level crossing exceeding one lakh units, irrespective of the fact whether the balance 50% cost is shared by State Government., BOT entrepreneur or through HSRDC. In view of this decision, the State Government has accorded approval to seventeen numbers ROBs amounting to Rs. 182 crore.

The total road length in the state (including National Highways) increased from 23037 kms. (metalled) in 2002-2003 to 23057 kms. in 2003-2004 upto 31-12-2003. 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. Adequate transport facilities are a pre-requisite to the all round development of the State. 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. 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 3431 buses (as on 30-11-2003 ) being run from 20 main depots and 17 sub-depots. These services cover about 10.88 lakh Kms every day and carry about 11.00 lakh passengers daily (April-December,2003). The State Transport Department has also constructed 82 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 is also being imparted to new heavy vehicle drivers at four other centres in the State i.e. at Haryana Roadways, Central Workshops Karnal & Hisar as well as at Haryana Roadways Workshops Gurgaon & Rohtak.

The Haryana Roadways reported a tentative profit before tax of Rs.120.85 crore during 2002-2003 and Rs. 96.57 crore during 2001-2002. The above achievement has been made inspite of steep hike in prices of diesel from 4% to 12%, 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 its contribution are as under:-

**Resources Contributed to State Exchequer**

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sr.No.	Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1.	Loss	-7519.00	-5473.92	-5248.12
2.	Haryana Passenger Tax	12112.81	12395.40	12894.46
3.	M.V.Tax	895.51	858.10	873.57
4.	Interest on capital	1474.80	1650.50	1824.99
5.	Depreciation Reserve Fund	1915.39	2005.26	2370.90
6.	Total	8879.51	11435.34	12715.80
7.	Profit Before Tax	6282.50	9656.70	12085.20

The 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 reduce the losses of Haryana Roadways. For further improvement in the quality of services, under an on-going programme, Haryana Roadways replaced 2044 buses during the last three years with new ultra modern buses and 600 buses would be replaced during 2004-2005. The maximum 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 of most modern, safe and comfortable bus bodies conforming to highest specification. 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. The bus chassis are being purchased by arranging loans from the banks through Haryana Roadways Engineering Corporation.

The Government is according very high priority to the construction of New Bus Stands and Workshops. The new bus stand at Rohtak has been completed upto 12 bays and made operational. It is proposed to extend it upto 18 bays. Construction of new bus stands at Kalka, Kalanwali and Barwala (Panchkula ) are in progress and likely to be completed in near future. Land for new bus stands at Bhuna, Pataudi, Kaithal, Narnaund, Dhand, 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, Taoru and Babain are also in progress. A decision has been taken for construction of a modern bus stand at Karnal in sector 12 on G.T. Road and new workshop at Rohtak and Faridabad (Ballabgarh). These construction works will be done by HUDA. 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 crore.

The routes and time tables of the buses have been 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.

To ensure a good mix of public and private sector participation, a scheme has been made under which 2073 bus permits on 747 routes in the State have been offered for allotment. The State Government is also considering to grant contract

carriage permits for operation of deluxe and air-conditioned bus service to private operators.

Transport Department is celebrating the year 2003-2004 as "Road Safety Year". Haryana Highways Patrol and Road Safety wing has been operational since February, 2001 under the control of Senior Superintendent of Police with headquarters at Karnal. Traffic Aid Centres have been set up at every 30 Kms along the four National Highways passing through Haryana i.e. NH-1, NH-2, NH-8 and NH-10. As a result of these efforts, the number of accidents have been reduced by 15% on these four national highways in spite of the increase in traffic density and increase in average speed of the traffic.

Yearwise performance of the Haryana Roadways is as under:-

<b>Performance of the State Transport Department</b>							
S.No.	Particulars	Unit	1999- 2000 Audited	2000- 2001 Unaudited	2001- 2002 Unaudited	2002- 2003 Unaudited	2003-2004 (April-Dec). Tentative
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Buses held last Day	No.	3631	3318	3520	3403	3425
2.	Depot/Workshop	No.	20	20	20	20	20
3.	Sub-depot/W.Shop	No.	17	17	17	17	17
4.	Bus Stands	No.	81	82	82	82	82
5.	No. of Routes	No.	1697	1685	1634	1627	1672
6.	Effective KMs.	Lakh Kms.	3946.38	3840.09	3833.29	3948.68	2992.35
7.	KMs Operated/day	Lakh Kms.	10.78	10.81	10.50	10.82	10.88
8.	Veh. Utilisation	(Km/Bus//Day)	293	284	308	311	328
9.	No. of employees	No.	20319	20486	19522	19136	18859 (30.11. 03)
10.	Daily Passengers Carried	Lakh No.	10.39	10.63	10.73	11.13	10.95
11.	KMPL	(Gross/KMS/ Ltr.)	4.44	4.44	4.46	4.54	4.65
12.	Accidents	No.	576	663	425	430	302
13.	Accident / one lakh kms.	No.	0.15	0.17	0.11	0.11	0.10
14.	Break Downs Incidence	No.	7725	7536	5503	5044	3900
15.	Resources Contributed to State						
a.	Net Profit	Rs. Lakh	-10040.00	- 7519.00	-5473.92	-5248.12	-4497.41
b.	Interest on Capital	Rs. Lakh	1614.43	1474.80	1650.50	1824.99	1462.76
c.	Token Tax	Rs. Lakh	920.18	895.51	858.10	873.57	594.06
d.	Hr. Passenger Tax	Rs. Lakh	11175.16	12112.81	12395.40	12894.46	9915.49
e.	Depreciation	Rs. Lakh	2291.90	1915.39	2005.26	2370.90	2179.01
f.	Total Resources	Rs. Lakh	5961.67	8879.51	11435.34	12715.80	9653.92
16.	Profit Before Tax	Rs. Lakh	2613.92	6282.50	9656.70	12085.20	9008.75

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.

## **TOURISM**

A vast tourist infrastructure has been created all over the State by setting up as many as 46 Tourist Complexes providing numerous facilities like catering, accommodation (801rooms), filling stations, lakes/bath complexes, landscaped gardens/fast food joints, shopping complexes, etc. This is a tremendous jump forward, indeed, that has gloriously brought the name of this tiny State on the tourist map of India.

Haryana has adopted a multi pronged strategy for tourism promotion:-

- i) **To promote highway tourism :-** Haryana tourism has built tourist complexes at strategic points along the highways passing through the State.
- ii) **To develop destination around Delhi taking full advantage of its proximity to Delhi :-** Haryana tourism has developed tourist complexes around Delhi through promotion of leisure tourism and conferences.
- iii) **To provide tourist facilities in all districts:-** Haryana tourism has provided tourist facilities at the district and sub-divisional headquarters to cater the needs of the local people.
- iv) Development of adventure tourism, religious tourism at Morni and Kurukshetra.

The Tourist Complexes in Haryana have been imaginatively planned and carefully executed to meet the requirements of various kinds of tourists. The facilities available in the tourist complexes of Haryana ideally meet the requirements of both the affluent and the budget tourists.

During the current financial year i.e. 2003-2004, following projects have been completed: -

- i) Renovation/upgradation of tourist facilities at Sohna and Surjkund, Karnal , Panipat, Hotel Rajhans, Gurgaon, Dabchick (Hodal) Sohna, Dharuhera, Bahadurgarh, Tilyar and Myna (Rohtak)
- ii) Illumination of Heritage building at Pinjore.
- iii) Construction of fast food centre, Pinjore.

- iv) Expansion of 12 rooms at Red Bishop, Panchkula.
- v) New Tourist Complex at Tikkar Taal.
- vi) Providing 11 KVA transformer for H.T. connection at Neelkanthi Yatri Niwas, Kurukshetra.
- vii) Construction of Club House building, Karnal.
- viii) Construction of toilet block at Skylark Tourist Complex, Panipat.
- ix) Construction of 12 rooms (southern block) at Ethnic India Tourist Complex, Rai.
- x) Setting up of water treatment plant for the irrigation of fairways and greens of Golf Course, Faridabad.
- xi) Providing barbed wire fencing at Delhi Nursery.
- xii) Landscaping and beautification of area near Sunpool at Surajkund.
- xiii) Construction of footpath, drains and street lighting around the lake at Tilyar Tourist Complex, Rohtak.
- xiv) Setting up fast food centre and modernisation of kitchen at Flamingo Tourist Complex, Hisar.
- xv) Refurbishment and renovation of Raja Nahar Singh Palace, Ballabgarh.

The following projects are to be completed during 2004-2005:-

- i) Upgradation and expansion of facilities at Badkhal.
- ii) Upgradation and expansion of facilities at Pinjore.
- iii) Construction of new rooms at Rai.
- iv) Upgradation of petrol pump at Uchana.
- v) Upgradation of petrol pump at Panipat.
- vi) Construction of new rooms at Bahadurgarh.
- vii) Development of Kurukshetra as destination-upgradation of facilities at Joytisar, Pipli, Kurukshetra.
- viii) Construction of Boundary wall at Yamuna Nagar.
- ix) Renovation of Toilet of one office room, one additional room at Hisar.
- x) Construction of Theme Park at Tikkar Taal, Morni.
- xi) Construction of fast food centre, development of mini lake, Ottu, Sirsa.
- xii) Construction of multipurpose hall at Ambala.

## **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. At present, the Health Services are being provided through a network of 50 Government

Hospitals, 64 Community Health Centres, 404 Primary Health Centres, 2299 Sub Centres, 12 District Tuberculosis Centres, 39 Dispensaries, 14 Mobile Dispensaries 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 per capita expenditure on health for the year 2003-2004 is Rs. 184.57. During the year 2003-2004, Rs. 470.27 lakh were provided for the purchase of Medicines, out of which medicines worth Rs.335.19 lakh have been purchased. Equipment worth Rs. 1 crore has also been purchased for various health institutions. Rs. 1 crore has been sanctioned for the establishment of a Cancer Wing at General Hospital, Panchkula. A provision of Rs. 665 lakh has been made for the year 2004-2005 for the purchase of medicines and Rs. 180 lakh for the purchase of Machinery and Equipment. The State Govt. has provided modern equipment in the Hospitals and the various Health Institutions in the State. C.T. scan has already been provided in General Hospital, Panchkula and Sirsa. Modern equipment worth Rs. 3.00 crore is being provided in various Health institutions. Special steps are being taken for the repair and maintenance of the existing equipment.

The National Tuberculosis Programme is being implemented on the 50:50 sharing basis between State and Government of India. During the year 2002-2003, the State Government sanctioned Rs. 55.00 lakh for the purchase of anti-tuberculosis drugs, out of which, Rs. 42.13 lakh have been spent for the same. State Government has provided Rs. 45.00 lakh for the year 2003-2004 for the purchase of anti-tuberculosis drugs.

The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) is being implemented in the State to further 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. The RNTCP scheme will be implemented in the remaining districts. With the implementation of the RNTCP, the cure rate has increased to 81% and the default rate has fallen to 12% in the five implemented districts of the State. Under this programme, a grant of Rs. 31.59 crore from USAID has been approved by Govt. of India for five years for implementing RNTCP in the entire State. The W.H.O. team has appreciated the efforts of the State Government.



The Pulse Polio Programme is being implemented in the State, efficiently and effectively. During the year 2003-2004, 4 Sub National and 1 National rounds of Pulse Polio have been conducted in the State. Polio drops were given to 3799005, 3772747, 3745754 and 3749688 children under the age group of 5 years in Sub-National Rounds of April, June, September and November 2003, respectively. In the National Round held in January, 2004, 38,20,890 children have been immunized. The next Nation wide Pulse Polio Round is scheduled from 22nd February, 2004.

More than 500 Health camps have been held in the State in the last 2 years. A big Health Camp was held in Sohana (Gurgaon) in which 16079 patients were treated in 3 days. Doctors and Para Medical personnel from all over the State including PGIMS Rohtak were called to participate in this camp. Similarly, another such camp was held at Khizrabad (Yamuna Nagar).

Swasthya Jagrukta Maah is being observed from 15<sup>th</sup> January to 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2004. During this period, a 3 day Health Mela will be organized in each of 10 Parliamentary Constituencies of the State. Rs. 8.00 lakh would be provided by Government of India for each Health Mela. The first such Health Mela has been organised at Community Health Centre, Sisai (Hisar) from 15-1-2004 to 17-1-2004.

An year long programme known as "SWASTHYA AAPKE DWAR" has been launched in the State from 1st November, 2003. Under this scheme, all the people of the State will be medically examined free of cost at their doorsteps. The people would be examined for diseases like Anaemia, T.B., Leprosy, Heart Disease, Dental diseases, STD, Eye check up etc. Effective and adequate propaganda is being given to this scheme so that the masses are aware of this programme and can avail full benefit. State Govt. has also decided to provide free medical facilities to the freedom fighters of the State at their residences. Under this scheme, the freedom fighters will be medically examined and medicines will be provided to them free of cost.

An Intensive Campaign on School Health Programme is being carried out in the State from August, 2003. All the children in the State of Primary, Middle and Secondary classes are being examined under this programme. So far, about 11 lakh children have been examined and given treatment for minor ailments.

The Reproductive and Child Health Programme has been launched in the State from the year 1997-98 for five years. The main aim of this programme is to provide quality Reproductive and Child Health services as per the felt need of the people. Under this programme, the World Bank has given a sanction of Rs. 131.00 crore and Rs. 14.23 crore for two sub-projects in the districts of Bhiwani and Faridabad. Under

this programme, quality care services are being provided to the people, training is also imparted to medical and para-medical personnel. 22255 Medical and Para-Medical personnel have been trained and 454 Health Camps have been held so far under this programme. Against the sanctioned posts of 167 staff nurses, 641 ANMs and 34 Laboratory Technicians, 124 Staff Nurses, 594 ANMs and 32 Laboratory Technicians have been hired on yearly contractual basis.

The State Govt. has signed Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with the Central Government to seek help of the European Commission to bring out Health Sector Reforms with special emphasis on mother and child and to provide quality health services. The European Commission has launched a Sector Investment programme in the 3 project districts of Ambala, Yamunanagar and Karnal. The Govt. of India has already given Rs.4.70 crore Grant-in-aid and proposes to give Rs. 17.50 crores till September, 2004.

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.

A novel Scheme of providing Family Health Booklet to each family, free of cost will be launched in the State in 10 blocks of the 10 districts. This Family Health Booklet will be made available in the houses and will have all information regarding the health services given to the family by the Health Workers. This Booklet will also have immunization, ante-natal services and medicines given to the family from time to time. It is estimated that Rs. 7.00 crore would be spent on providing these Booklets. These Booklets will also be computerised so that the information given by the Health Workers can be monitored and evaluated.

To ensure that the patient coming to the hospital are not prescribed costly and expensive medicines by the doctors and to make medicine purchase affordable, the State Govt. has directed the doctors in the Govt. Health Institutions to prescribe medicines by their generic names and not by their trade names. It is also being ensured that the public is given quality care with patent and low cost medicines. Medical representatives have also been stopped from coming to Hospitals to propagate their products so that the doctors can fully concentrate on their patients and do not waste their time.

The State of Haryana has 43 licensed Blood Banks , out of which 16 are in Govt. sector. Haryana AIDS Control Society has set up 13 Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centres at PGIMS, Rohtak, Civil Hospital, Hisar, Panchkula, Gurgaon, Jind,

Karnal, Faridabad, Sirsa, Ambala, Yamunanagar, Kaithal, Sonipat and Rewari. It is proposed to open such centres, in all the districts of the State. At present 16 STD Clinics are functioning in the State for treatment of Sexually Transmitted Diseases. 4 more STD Clinics are being established.

The sixth round of Family Health Awareness Camps was organised from 25 August, 2003 to 6 September, 2003 in all the districts of the State, to check and treat all men and women in the re-productive age group for sexually transmitted diseases (STD) at Primary Health Care level. The department is launching the School AIDS Programme in collaboration with the Education Department. 1200 schools of 7 districts have been selected where doctors and NGOs will educate children of classes 9 to 11, about AIDS awareness. Subsequently all the districts are being covered.

On the National High way No.1, a Trauma Centre at General Hospital, Karnal, was made functional on 19-1-2003. It is proposed to open other Trauma Centres in the State.

#### **Family Welfare Programme**

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.

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 Supervisory Board, of which the Minister for Health and Family Welfare is the Chairperson, has been notified on 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2003. The first meeting of Board was held on 24-6-2003. The State has so far registered 760 Genetic Clinics and 66 Genetic Counseling Centres. 40 Ultrasound Machines have been seized and sealed by the respective District appropriate authorities. 20 prosecution complaints were received , out of which the first 3 cases were from Faridabad.

**"Devi Rupak Scheme"** was introduced in the State from 25.9.02 to stabilise population check between a boy and a girl and declining sex ratio. Under the scheme, Rs. 500 per month will be 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 will be given to those couples who adopted this method after one male child or after the

birth of second girl child. The couple should be within the age group of 45 years for male and 40 years for female irrespectives of their date of marriage. The benefits will be availed after terminal method is adopted before the youngest child attains 5 years. Under this scheme, 3915 couples have been registered. Till date 181 couples have got operated and benefited from scheme.

### **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 Homeopathy 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 Ayurvedic Department Haryana, through a network of 452 Ayurvedic, 19 Unani and 20 Homeopathic 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 Institute of Indian Systems of Medicine and Research, Panchkula which was being run by its Council, was also taken over by the State Govt. w.e.f. 1.1.2000.

Medical and Para-medical staff of institutions of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy (ISM&H),functioning under the State Govt. is fully involved in all the Health Programmes of State and Govt. of India. 7337 Family Welfare cases were motivated by the staff of these ISM&H institutions during the year 2002-2003 and 30,17,168 patients have been treated in these institutions during this year. 2,68,024 students were also examined by the doctors of these institutions and 16611 delivery cases were done by the Trained Dais of these institutions during the year 2002-2003.

In the field of Ayurvedic Education, six Ayurvedic Colleges are providing Ayurvedic Education of BAMS. Four Ayurvedic Colleges were given permission to start Diploma in Ayurvedic Pharmacy Course in their colleges during the year 2003-2004.

The State Govt. is also committed to raise the standard of Shri Krishana Govt. Ayurvedic College, Kurukshetra. The first Phase of building of Hospital attached with this College has been completed during the year 2001-2002. The construction work of

girl's Hostel of this college is under progress. The construction work of the building of Directorate of Ayurveda , Haryana at Panchkula is also under progress.

“Vanaspati Van” has been established in the District Panchkula by the “Vanaspati Van Society” with the financial assistance of Govt. of India. State Govt. has also constituted ‘State Medicinal Plant Board’ in the Forest Department for the development of medicinal plants.

There is a proposal to open 22 more Ayurvedic dispensaries during the year 2003-2004. 16 Ayurvedic dispensaries have been opened during the year 2003-2004. The case to open 6 more Ayurvedic dispensaries during the year 2003-2004 is under process.

The Government of India have released the Central Assistance of 27.00 lakhs for strengthening of Shri Krishana Government Ayurvedic College, Kurukshetra during the year 2001-2002. In this assistance, Rs. 15.00 lakh have been released for the construction of building of Girl's Hostel of this College, Rs. 10.00 lakh have been released for the purchase of instruments/equipments and Rs. 2.00 lakh have been released for the purchase of books for this college. Government of India have also sanctioned Rs. 15.00 lakh for the supply of essential drugs to rural and backward area dispensaries of ISM & H and Rs. 5.57 lakh for Home Remedies Kits for the supply of drugs to rural area during the year 2002-2003 under Central Assistance Scheme which are being utilized during the year 2003-2004. Besides, Rs. 47.50 lakh have been released for the supply of essential drugs for Ayurvedic dispensaries by the Govt. of India through Central Assistance Scheme during the year 2003-2004. Rs. 2.94 lakh have also been released by the Government of India for the Reorientation Training Programme for ISM&H personal during the year 2003-2004.

Under the scheme of Sawasthya Aapke Dwar launched on 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2003, Ayurvedic Department will also be involved in this programme. Medical/Para Medical staff of Ayurvedic Department will also take part in the health camps to be organized by the Health Department in each Parliamentary Constituency.

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

Pt. Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak is a tertiary care & 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). All the departments 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 85 percent. During the year 2003, 10,00,934 patient were treated in the various OPDs and 62607 patients were given treatment as indoor. Apart from the above 89313 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.

This institute is also providing Accidental and Emergency services to all the needy patients round the clock. All the investigation facilities attending Accidental and Emergency Services are provided under one roof and are given all the facilities without any charge/payment. Moreover, the unknown/unconscious patients are given all type of medicines and investigation facilities without any cost.

Previously, the patients suffering from the Heart problems were referred to Delhi for their investigations. To provide such facilities Govt. has accorded sanction for the establishment of Cath. Lab at an estimated cost of Rs. 311.00 lakh. The Cath. Lab has been received and installed in the Super- speciality block and it is expected that Cath. Lab will start its functioning from the 1<sup>st</sup> week of February, 04.

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. Now the State Government has accorded sanction to Establishment of MRI Scan at PGIMS, Rohtak. It is expected that it will start functioning by the end of Jan./Feb.2004.

A CT Scan namely Whole Body Multi Slice Spiral CT Scanner costing Rs. 325 Lakh have been installed in the department of Radiology and has started functioning w.e.f. 26.4.03, in addition to already existing CT Scan. It is worth to mention here that this Institute is performing 1000 CT Scan and 2000 Ultrasound per month .

The State Government has also decided to upgrade the school of nursing to that of college of Nursing within take of 60 students from the session 2003.

## **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 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. During the year 2003-2004, a milestone has been achieved with establishment of a new University in the State namely Ch. Devi Lal University at Sirsa, which is an educationally backward area. Besides this, four new Government Colleges at Gurgaon, Bhiwani, Murthal and Hisar have been opened during the current academic year, out of which three colleges are exclusively for women. In addition to this, the State Government has decided to open a Government College for Women in Panchkula, the foundation stone of which has been laid on 13.1.2004. 'No objection Certificate' have also been issued for opening of 3 new Non-Government Degree Colleges, 2 new Colleges of Education and 1 new Law College during the year 2003-2004. Government has issued No Objection Certificates to 12 Educational Societies for setting up colleges of education under self financing scheme during the year 2004-2005.

During the year 2003-2004, Government have appointed 112 lecturers in various Government Colleges, in various subjects. A fresh demand of 264 posts of lecturers for various colleges in various subjects has been sent to Haryana Public Service Commission.

Besides this, foundation stone of Shiksha Sadan was laid on 13.1.2004 at Panchkula which will house all the three directorates of education in one building. At present there are five universities, 187 colleges out of which 63 are girls colleges and 124 boys colleges in the State. The enrolment in colleges in the State in 2003-2004 was 206936, out of which girls students were 96104.

Many reforms and new initiatives have been undertaken to implement "Education Policy-2000 for the State of Haryana" in order to interalia achieve a three

fold target to ensure excellence in Higher Education, to make it forward looking, progressive and job oriented and to minimize wastages to ensure optimum utilisation of resources. The Ministry of Human Resource Development and UGC had 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, Institutes of Applied Sciences, Institutes of Information and Technology etc. in accordance with the State Education Policy. So far, 150 colleges in the State (out of total 187 colleges) have submitted their Self Appraisal Reports to National Assessment and Accreditation Council, Bangalore and 100 colleges in the State have already been assessed and accredited by NAAC, Bangalore upto 31-12-2003 .

The Residential Scholarship Scheme for rural meritorious SC students is aimed at benefiting students in rural areas, who are unable to persue higher education either due to lack of adequate infrastructure or paucity of funds. The total fund allocation for this scheme is Rs. 20 lakh. So far Rs. 5.77 lakh has been utilised and 61 students have benefited from the scheme.

### **Secondary Education**

To boost the expansion of secondary level schooling facilities in the State, 105 Primary to Middle, 12 Middle to High and 17 High to Sr. Secondary schools have been upgraded during 2003-2004. Now accessibility to schooling is available within the radius of 1.44 kms, 1.75 kms and 3.08 kms at the middle, high and senior secondary level respectively.

Five new District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) have been established at the district headquarters in the district of Panchkula, Yamuna Nagar, Panipat, Kaithal and Rewari. The DIETs would become operational by August, 2004. The existing 12 DIETs have been restructured with an addition of 4 wings in these districts. An integrated Model School to provide quality education have been started at Panchkula from the session 2003-2004, as a pilot project. One such school is proposed to be set up in each district during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.



Computer Education has been introduced as an elective subject in plus two classes, in 100 Government Senior Secondary Schools of the State, at a cost of Rs. 6.25 crore. A proposal to cover 100 more schools has been sent to Government of India for approval. As an incentive for promotion of computer education in schools, cash awards ranging between Rs. 2500/- to Rs. 5500/- for head of institutions and Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1500/- for teachers have been started from the current year. District resource centres are being established in all the 19 districts for imparting short terms computer courses, to school children after school hours and also for imparting pre-service/in-service training for working teachers.

Total literacy campaign is being reactivated in the State. Post literacy programme is being implemented in 7 districts. From the next academic session i.e. 2004-2005, State Government will provide 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 1.11 K.M. in the State.

During the year 2003-2004, 27 Pre-primary schools/Balwaries and 11500 Primary Schools were functioning in the State. During the year 2001-2002 total number of children studying at pre-primary and primary stages were 2030 and 1969544 respectively. Out of this, there were 876 girls at pre-primary stage and 928856 girls at primary stage.

In view of policy objectives as laid down in "Education Policy -2000 Haryana" which provides that State should take effective steps to encourage transfer of Elementary Educational Institutions to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and the Urban Local Bodies in a bid to empower the community and other stake holders, the department of Primary Education has transferred functional control of Government Primary Schools to Zila Parishads/Local Bodies w.e.f. 1-4-2001.

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.**

(Rs. In lakhs)

Scheme	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Free Uniform to SC/WS Girls	140.00	180.00	180.00	200.00	300.00
Attendance Prize to SC Girls	140.00	120.00	84.00	120.00	150.00
Free stationery	28.00	40.00	40.00	46.00	60.00
Special Attendance Allowance to Nomadic Tribes Children	14.00	7.00	7.00	10.00	10.00
Book Bank	20.00	10.00	7.00	10.00	10.00
Pre Matric Scholarship	93.71	101.00	95.44	80.00	70.00
Stipend to Denotified tribes	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Honouring of Meritorious Students	-	-	-	20.00	20.00
Dual Desk	-	-	-	200.00	300.00
PMGY Scheme	Construction of 73 rooms and 590 Toilets		175.80	175.85	175.85

**It is for the first time in history of Primary Education that Govt. has provided 5.30 lakh dual desk for 10.60 lakh children of Govt. Primary Schools during the year 2002-2003.** Prior to this, only Darri/Tat Patti was provided in Government Primary Schools. This has started helping in increasing the standard of Govt. Primary Schools to make them more attractive. **Play way material has also been provided to Govt. primary schools for the first time.**

The State Govt. has decided to implement cooked food Mid-Day-Meal scheme in phased manner after monitoring its impact on education and enrolment, retention and drop out rate of students. With this end in view, the most backward area in the State was considered and in all the 6 blocks of Mewat, cooked food is being given to Primary School children with effect from Jan. 2003. After observing impact of this

scheme in Mewat area, the scheme has been extended to other 11 Blocks having highest population below poverty line viz Kairu (Bhiwani District), Morni (Panchkula District). Safidon, Pilu Khera, Uchana, Jind (Jind District), Indri, Gharounda (Karnal District), Barara (Ambala District), Sadhaura (Yamuna Nagar District) and Salhawas (Jhajjar District). In all other Primary Schools, dry food grains at the quantity of 1.5 Kgs. Rice, 1.5 Kgs. wheat is given every month for ten months in a year to a student who attains 80 percent attendance.

As a step towards quality improvement, functional control of Primary Education has been transferred to PRI's (Panchayati Raj Institutions) w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2001, so that functional management of Primary Education can be watched closely for betterment by the local people, Parent Teacher Association. Village Education and Village Construction Committees have been constituted in all districts for proper monitoring and supervision of Primary Education at Village level. These Committees have been empowered to ensure active participation in the development of Primary Education in Haryana. PRI's have been authorised to make new appointment of teachers as per service rules framed by the Development and Panchayat Department.

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. Govt. 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 Govt. Primary Schools where they can continue their Primary Education in Govt. 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 lakh per annum. Under this scheme, ten students per class per block will be honoured, out of which five will be girls, five boys and one boy and one girl would essentially belong to Scheduled Castes. Students of class 1 and 2 will be given cash prize of Rs. 200/- whereas the students in classes 3rd, 4th and 5th will be 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.

All out efforts have been made to provide 100 percent drinking water and toilet facilities in all Govt. Primary Schools. Separate toilet has also been provided for girls

students in all Govt. Primary Schools. It has been noticed by the Govt. that most of the buildings are in dilapidated condition and need urgent minor/major repair in the existing school buildings. Hence repair work of all such buildings and construction of additional class rooms and new school buildings as per requirement is being completed by providing additional funds under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan as a special campaign.

Haryana Prathamik Shiksha Pariyojana Parishad completed the implementation of Districts Primary Education Programme ( DPEP) in June, 2003. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, aiming at the universalization of Elementary Education was started in the year 2001-02 and presently it is going on, in all the 19 districts of the State.

Under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan during the year 2003-2004, 176 branch Primary Schools have been upgraded to full fledged Primary schools. 108 Primary schools are to be upgraded to middle schools Under Education Guarantee Scheme and 1781 Alternative and Innovative Education Centres are to be started. Text books for class I to IV have been developed as per the revised curriculum. Free text books are to be given to all girls and scheduled castes boy students at primary and upper primary level from next session. 55000 teachers who teaches Ist to VIII classes have been given training under SSA. A provision of Rs.1214.89 lakh was made for the year 2003-2004 for three recurring grants namely maintenance and repair grant @ 5000/- per school, School Grant @ Rs. 2000/- per School and Teachers Grant @ Rs. 500/- per teacher for the teachers teaching classes I-VIII. National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level ( NPEGEL) is to be launched in 38 Educationally Backward Blocks in 10 districts of the State. 100 Bachpanshalas have been set up in the State i.e. 20 each in these 5 districts namely Karnal, Fatehabad, Faridabad, Sirsa and Panipat. Under Integrated Education for the Disabled (IED) Scheme, 28548 disabled children have been identified and enrolled in schools. Model IED Schools have been opened in the 10 districts of the State.

## **TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

In the last four years, Technical Education at Degree and Diploma level has got tremendous boost in the State. In July, 1999, there were 58 Technical/Professional Institutions in the State with annual intake of 9308 seats, which increased to 117 in 2003-2004 with annual intake of 20977 seats. The number of Engineering Collages increased from 20 in July, 1999 to 34 in 2003-2004 and annual intake increased from 4002 to 10631 during this period, thereby showing a growth of 165%. Similarly, the number of Polytechnics in July, 1999 was 25 with an annual intake capacity of 3945

which has increased to 31 with annual intake capacity of 6310 in 2003-2004. Special emphasis has been given to start Post Graduate Courses in Engineering and Technology at NIT, Kurukeshtra, YMCA Institute of Engg, Faridabad, Chhotu Ram State College of Engineering, Murthal and Technological Institute of Textile and Sciences (TITS), Bhiwani thereby increasing the total M. Tech capacity from 141 to 226. A new Engineering College in the name of Ch. Devi Lal Memorial Engineering 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 four disciplines with a total intake of 240 seats. A provision of Rs. 8.00 crore has been made for this college during the financial year 2003-2004. A new Government Polytechnic by the name of Ch. Devi Lal Government Polytechnic has been set up at Nathu Sari Chopta, District Sirsa with an annual intake of 180 seats and it has started functioning from the session 2002-2003.

In order to improve the quality of technical education in the State, a World Bank assisted Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme at a cost of Rs. 19.36 crore has been approved by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India. Major components of the Programme would be, promotion of academic excellence, networking of institutions and providing services to community and economy. Two Engineering Colleges and two University Departments namely, YMCA Institute of Engineering, Faridabad, Chhotu Ram State College of Engineering (CRSCE), Murthal, Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar and Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra have been included in the project. Further, a skill based curriculum of all Degree and Diploma courses has been updated. Calendar of academic and extra-curriculum activities in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics has been implemented. Industry- Institute interaction cells have been activated to achieve target of atleast 75% placement of pass out students. More emphasis is being given on introducing Post Graduate Programmes in Engineering and Technology, creating Polytechnics in deficient Districts/Areas, Revision of curricula and consolidation of existing infrastructure in Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges. There is a proposal to increase substantially the intake capacity in Government Polytechnics and self-financing Polytechnics. Similarly, the intake capacity in YMCA Institute of Engineering, Faridabad, Chhotu Ram State College of Engineering, Murthal is proposed to be increased by 90 and 120 seats respectively.

## **SPORTS**

Haryana has made a mark in the field of sports. The State Government is paying special attention to the development of sports and creating the necessary infrastructure in various parts of the State. Department is implementing various schemes which include Grant-in-aids for coaching, purchase of sports equipment, creation of sports infrastructure, holding of sports competitions at various levels and Cash Award to out standing players and cultural activities.

The sports persons of Haryana gave an outstanding performance during 2003. In the Afro Asian Games held at Hyderabad, players belonging to Haryana who were members of the Indian teams in various events won 10 Gold medals, 1 Silver medal and 1 Bronze medal. These achievements have been possible because of the forwarded-looking Sports Policy adopted by the Government in 2001.

Cash Award amounting to Rs. 161.46 lakh have been disbursed to 445 sports persons during 2003-2004. A new scheme has been started to provide financial assistance upto Rs. 5.00 lakh to families of players who suffer accidental death/injury during course of participation in a sports event. To provide an assured career to outstanding sports persons teams are being raised in 13 disciplines, by recruiting players who will have the status of regular government employees. The first Hockey Astro-Turf of the State, costing Rs. 2.35 crore has been made functional at Gurgaon and the second one at Shahbad will be established during 2004-2005. The State Government stands by its commitment to provide cash award of Rs. 1.00 crore to any player who will win a Gold medal for India in the Olympics, to be held at Athens in 2004.

## **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 3245 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 during 2001-2002, 1089 deficient villages were augmented with drinking water supply, leaving a balance of 2156 deficient villages as on 1-4-2003.

A fresh survey conducted in October 2003, reveals that at present, there are 1829 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 current financial year, a sum of Rs. 1808 lakh is available under Additional Central Assistance and State Sector for augmentation of drinking water supply and another sum of Rs. 471.20 lakh has been provided under PMGY. Against these allocations, it is proposed to augment drinking water supply facilities in 95 villages. Further, a sum of Rs. 1694 lakh and Rs. 968 lakh has been sanctioned by Government of India under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Desert Development Programme respectively and it is proposed to augment water supply facilities in another 165 villages during the current financial year.

In order to accelerate the pace of work in the rural areas, NABARD has sanctioned 299 schemes covering 694 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 198.62 crore. The Plan provision for NABARD schemes for the current financial year is Rs. 7545 lakh and it is proposed to augment drinking water supply facilities @ 70 lpcd in 210 villages.

Thus, during the current financial year, the total target of augmenting drinking water supply is 470 villages, out of which 177 villages had been augmented until November, 2003.

During the year 2004-2005, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 2355 lakh including Additional Central Assistance for augmentation of drinking water supply facilities in rural areas, in addition to a sum of Rs. 471.20 lakh earmarked under PMGY. Against these allocations, it is proposed to augment drinking water supply facilities in another 100 villages.

It is expected that during the year 2004-2005, a sum of Rs. 3000 lakh would be forthcoming from Government of India under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and DDP and it would be possible to augment drinking water supply facilities in another 175 villages.

Under NABARD assisted project, the provision for the year 2004-2005 is to the tune of Rs. 7750 lakh and it is proposed to augment drinking water supply facilities in 250 villages. During the year 2004-2005, the likely physical target to be achieved is 525 villages.

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 current financial year, there is a provision of Rs. 5.86 crore

including Additional Central Assistance for improving drinking water facilities in the urban areas of the State and the service level of drinking water is targeted to be enhanced by 1%. Funds have been allocated to 26 Nos. continuing schemes and 16 Nos. new schemes for augmentation of drinking water supply.

During the next financial year 2004-2005, the proposed outlay for augmentation of water supply is Rs. 12.65 crore including Additional Central Assistance. These efforts would enhance the service level of drinking water supply by another 1% in the towns.

As regards the Sewerage system, 51 towns of the State have been covered with skeleton sewerage facilities. During the current financial year 2003-2004, there is a provision of Rs.3.00 crore for improving sewerage facilities, whereas during the financial year 2004-2005, there is a provision of Rs. 5.00 crore for improvement of sewerage facilities in various towns of the State.

Under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme, which is being financed by the Government of India on 50:50 sharing basis, schemes for 31 towns, costing Rs. 58.68 crore have been approved and drinking water supply has been upgraded to the level of 70 lpcd in 14 Nos. towns namely, Sohna, Pataudi, Narnaund, Kanina, Bawani Khera, Taoru, Ratia, Assandh, Naraingarh, Indri, Nuh, Ferozepur Jhirka, Haily Mandi and Pinjore. The work on 17 schemes in the towns of Kharkhoda, Uchana, Kalanaur, Sadhaura, Meham, Mahindergarh, Kalanwali, Beri, Loharu, Samalkha, Farrukh Nagar, Punhana, Hassanpur, Kalayat, Ladwa, Hathin and Buria are in progress and 7 No. schemes, namely, Meham, Kalanaur, Uchana, Loharu, Samalkha, Punhana and Hassanpur are likely to be commissioned by March, 2004.

During the current financial year 2003-2004, a sum of Rs. 7.21 crore has been released by State Government as State share and another sum of Rs. 2.81 crore has been made available by the Government of India, as Central share under this programme.

During the year 2004-2005, a sum of Rs. 6 crore is expected to be released by Government of India as Central share and a State share of Rs. 3 crore has been provided.

The Government of India has approved a project amounting to Rs. 49.70 crore for augmenting the drinking water supply in the towns of Ambala Sadar, Kaithal and Bhiwani and Rs.44.17 crore have already been released as Additional Central Assistance. The work of water supply in Bhiwani town has been commissioned, whereas work in Kaithal town and Ambala Sadar is in progress.



On the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission, 7 Nos. schemes amounting to Rs. 35 crore have been approved by State Level Empowered Committee. The Government of India has released a sum of Rs. 19.07 crore to the State upto March, 2003, for upgradation of infrastructure facilities like water supply, sewerage, sanitation, the work on all the schemes is in progress.

During the year 2003-2004, a sum of Rs. 11.98 crore has been provided under this programme in the State Plan, whereas during the financial year 2004-2005, the balance amount of Rs. 3.94 crore has been earmarked.

The NCR Planning Board, New Delhi has approved a project amounting to Rs. 71.56 crore 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% of the Project estimated cost and 25 % cost of the project is to be shared by State Government. The project is to be completed in a period of four years. The first instalment of loan of Rs. 9.80 crore was released by NCR Planning Board during 2002-2003 and another sum of Rs. 19.60 crore has been released during 2003-2004. During the current financial year 2003-2004, a sum of Rs.22.13 crore has been earmarked whereas for the year 2004-2005, a provision of Rs. 26.13 crore has been made for this purpose.

Another project of Rs. 15.94 crore 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% loan of the project cost and 25% cost for the project is to be shared by State Government. The sanction of Rs. 2.20 crore has already been received as loan.

Under the Yamuna Action Plan Project, six towns, namely Yamuna Nagar-Jagadhri, Karnal, Panipat, Sonipat, Gurgaon and Faridabad were initially selected for providing sewage treatment plants and allied works at a cost of Rs. 206.51 crore. Later, six additional towns namely, Indri, Radaur, Chhachhrauli, Gharaunda, Gohana and Palwal were also included under this project, at a cost of Rs.19.77 crore. 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. 100 percent work of laying of interception and diversion sewers in five additional towns and 50% works of interception and diversion sewers in Palwal town has been completed.

During 2001-2002, additional work of Rs. 25.54 crore were approved by Government of India in six original towns, work of which has also been completed by March, 2002.

Government of India has administratively approved a project costing Rs. 62.50 crore 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, public participation as well as Institutional Capacity Building of Public Health and Municipal staff. Work will be taken in hand shortly.

During the year 2003-2004, a sum of Rs. 350 lakh is expected to be forthcoming from Government of India for YAP Phase-II and at present, a token provision of Rs. 50 lakh has been made in the State Plan for this purpose.

## **ENVIRONMENT**

Protecting the environment and preserving it for the future generation is a matter of utmost importance in today's world. Maintenance of purity of environment is Government's highest concern. A campaign against the use of polythene bags has been launched as their unmindful disposal was creating environmental problems leading to health hazards. Major issues such as vehicular pollution, hazardous waste management, solid waste management, Inter-State pollution problem, sewage treatment plants and Yamuna action plan are being taken up seriously. With the modest river water resources available in Haryana, clean rivers have a special significance for a healthy and invigorating quality of life with added material prosperity. The State Government is fully committed to the cause of protecting the environment. State Environment Department, Pollution Control Board, Forest Department, Public Health Department and District Administrations are making collective efforts with universities and non-government organisations by organising seminars, workshops, debates and discussions on environmental related issues to create proper awareness, among the general public.

The Haryana State Pollution Central Board has set up four laboratories in Panchkula, Faridabad, Guragon and Hisar to analyse the samples of water and air effluents and emission from industries. It had also set up its nine regional offices in Faridabad, Ballabgarh, Gurgaon, Sonipat, Bahadurgarh, Panipat, Yamunanagar, Panchkula and Hisar. To streamline the functioning of the Board, the department has

constructed its own building at Panchkula and has started functioning in the current financial year. Office Building at Faridabad and Hisar are under construction.

The Haryana Government has declared the Environment Department as competent State Authority for according site clearance from environment angle to the highly polluting large and medium industries.

The State Government has already implemented the Yamuna Action Plan for controlling pollution of water. Besides this, the Haryana State Pollution Control Board, has made tremendous efforts in controlling industrial pollution to ensure cleaning of the rivers in the State. The Haryana State Pollution Control Board has succeeded in persuading industrial units to install 5016 pollution control measures in their units upto December, 2003. A common effluent Treatment Plant at a for treating the industrial trade effluent of the cluster of SSI units, in industrial estate at Kundli, has been commissioned at a cost of Rs. 79.00 lakh. Similar projects of common effluent treatment plants in industrial estates of Murthal and Jind have also been completed by HSIDC. A Common Effluent Treatment Plant at a cost of Rs. 4.00 crore approx. has been commissioned by electroplating units in Sector-58 Faridabad where HUDA have allotted 312 plots to these units which were spread in the town. Dyeing units scattered in Panipat Town are being shifted to Sector-29 Part-II with facilities of Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP). HUDA has allotted 313 plots to these units. Vehicular pollution control has been vigorously pursued with the State Transport Department . 570 pollution control checking centres have been established in the State. Heavy polluters including distilleries, stone crushers, pulverisers, chemical and pesticide industries, defaulting persistently, are now being effectively monitored. Upto December, 2003, 4060 consents under Air Act and 2643 under Water Act and 963 authorisation under Bio-Medical Waste Act have been granted. Pollution from Hot Mix Plants has been curbed. Solid waste is being taken up for efficient disposal by the Local bodies. Untreated raw sewerage discharge has been brought under control by Public Health Department and Municipal Committees.

## **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

In view of the importance of Information Technology in the globalisation process throughout the world, the Govt. of Haryana has implemented a comprehensive new Information Technology Policy so that the State can progress in the new era. The main thrust of the IT Policy is to improve the administration particularly improvement in the level of social and public services, to provide public centered and cost effective

administration, to promote IT education and literacy and to promote investments in the IT sector. The software export from the State is 45% of the total exports from the State. In the year 2002-2003, the software export from Haryana has reached Rs. 4450 crore. Gurgaon region is ranked at number three in the country in software exports.

The new IT Policy of the State will be beneficial for the rural areas of the State. Through the use of Information Technology, people in rural areas would be able to get the information about rates in various farmer's markets, weather related information, information about different types of crops in the world, information about export of crops to various countries, the information about world level opportunities and inventions in the agriculture sector etc. Information Technology will also provide an opportunity to provide world class education in the rural areas. Information Technology will help to effectively monitor the various development works in the rural areas, which would make possible the development of rural areas in all directions. For example, the Govt. is monitoring more than 53000 development works through the use of computer under Sarkar Apke Dwar Programme.

The emphasis is being given on use of Hindi in Information Technology so that the benefits of IT may reach to the masses. HARTRON has set up 74 Franchise Centres in various parts of the State to impart IT Education for masses at large. These Centres are affiliated to the State Board of Technical Education, Haryana for Diploma courses and Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, for Degree/Post Graduate/ Diploma courses. The HARTRON under Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) scheme with full financial assistance of the Govt. of India, has completed training for 1800 rural girls in Computers and 1090 girls in Repair and Maintenance of Home Appliances/Electronic Assembling and submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India for extending the scheme, for another 1800 girls at different locations in Haryana.

The entire pension scheme related to Social Welfare has been computerised and has more than 15 lakh pensioners. The computerized employment registration has been started in Panchkula, Faridabad and Gurgaon. A Single Window Service Centre has been set up in Kaithal, where people are issued driving licences, registration of vehicle, birth and death registration, caste and domicile certificates etc. Various softwares under VAT system e.g. Registration of Dealers, Filing of Sales tax Returns etc., have been prepared with assistance of National Informatic Centre.

In order to give push to IT Industry, the State Govt. has liberalised the norms/guidelines for setting up of Cyber Parks and Cyber City in the State. The land

requirement for setting up Cyber City has been reduced from minimum 100 acres to 50 acres, for Cyber Park from 10-15 acres to 5-15 acres and for IT units from upto 2 acres to 1-5 acres. The three-tire basement instead of two-tire basement for parking has been allowed. The maximum height of the building in the Cyber Park/Cyber City allowed is 60 meters instead of 30 meters earlier. IT enabled services in addition to IT Software are allowed in Cyber Park/Cyber City. HARTRON has planned for setting up of Hi Tech. Habitat Centre on about 6 acres of land in Electronics City, Gurgaon, for computers/software export units. This Centre would provide world-class facilities like ready to move built-up-space, Business Centre and Conference Room, High Speed Data Communication, Video and Tele Conference, E-Mail and other state of the art communication services.

### **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

It is because of the effective implementation of the policies and programmes initiated by the Government that today an atmosphere of accelerated development with peace prevails in 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 “Sarkar Aapke Dwar” Haryana is the first State in the country to introduce a novel 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 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.

For decentralisation of power at grass root level, a number of administrative and financial powers have already been given to Panchayati Raj Institutions to enable their

contribution in the developmental process and to strengthen the democratic system. Out of total 6034 Panchayats, Gram Vikas Samitis have been set up in 6028 Gram Panchayats upto November, 2003. The Panchayati Raj Institutions are being empowered to manage all Government Primary Schools so as to improve the standard of education at primary level. The Government has also decided to give 100 percent income to the Panchayati Raj Institutions, accruing from cattle fairs, besides 3 percent of the stamp duty and registration fees to improve their financial health. Minimum grant of Rs. 2400 and maximum to the extent of Rs. 8400 is being given to Gram Panchayats according to its population for cleanliness and environmental improvements. The Administrative sanctioning powers of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads have been enhanced to Rs. 1,25,000, Rs. 1,25,000 to 3,00,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 to 5,00,000 from Rs. 25,000, Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 2,00,000, respectively. In case the amount of development work exceed to Rs. 5,00,000/-, the Panchayati Raj Institutions have to obtain the approval of the State Government. However, the Panchayati Raj Institutions have to obtain technical sanction in each case from the functionaries of Panchayati Raj Engineering wing i.e. upto Rs. 1,25,000/- from Junior Engineer (PR), upto Rs. 3,00,000/- from Sub-Divisional Officer (PR) and upto Rs. 5,00,000/- from Executive Engineer (Panchayati Raj ).

During the current financial year, the Government has decided to provide the facilities of Individual toilets and Sanitary Complex for women in each village. The foundation stone of such a unit of latrine to be constructed for women was laid down at Uchana village in Karnal District. An award of Rs. 5.00 lakh is to be given to those Panchayats where the whole village is made open defecation free. In addition to this, Government of Haryana had decided to give Rs. 5.00 lakh to best village in each district & Rs. 10.00 lakh to best village in the entire State as annual award named after Ch. Devi Lal . The performance of the Panchayats in the implementation of schemes of Panchayat Department, Rural Development Department, announcement made under "Sarkar Aapke Dwar Programme" and performance in education and health sectors is to be considered for selecting the best village. During the year 2002-2003, Rs. 105 lakh were disbursed to the 19 Gram Panchayats and Gram Panchayat Kharia was selected as the best Gram Panchayat in the State.

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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 are estimated at Rs.9810.62 crore in 2003-2004 (Budget Estimates) as against Rs.8781.91 crore in 2002-2003 (Revised Estimates) and Rs.7600.55 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals). The revenue receipts are estimated to increase by 11.71 percent in 2003-2004 (B.E) over 2002-2003 (R.E). This increase was 15.54 percent in 2002-2003 (R.E) over 2001-2002 (Actuals).

Tax revenue (State's own Taxes and Share in Central Taxes) is estimated at Rs.6952.02 crore in 2003-2004 (B.E). It was Rs.6187.33 crore in 2002-2003 (R.E) and Rs. 5421.44 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals). Tax revenue is estimated to be 70.86 percent of total revenue receipts in 2003-2004 (B.E). This percentage was 70.46 in 2002-2003 (R.E) and 71.33 in 2001-2002 (Actuals).

State's own tax revenue is estimated at Rs.6311.37 crore in 2003-2004 (B.E) as against Rs.5604.91 crore in 2002-2003(R.E) and Rs.4971.19 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals). The percentage increase in State's own tax revenue is estimated at 12.60 in 2003-2004 (B.E) over 2002-2003 (R.E). This increase was 12.75 percent in 2002-2003 (R.E) over 2001-2002 (Actuals).

State's own non-tax revenue (comprising mainly receipts from interest, road transport, miscellaneous general services, non ferrous mining and metallurgical industries and major and medium irrigation) is estimated at Rs.2047.82 crore in 2003-2004 (B.E) as against Rs.1877.41 crore in 2002-2003 (R.E) and Rs.1666.07 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals). State's own non- tax revenue is 20.87 percent of total revenue receipts in 2003-2004 (B.E.) as compared to 21.38 percent in 2002-2003 (R.E) and 21.92 percent in 2001-2002 (Actuals).

The share in central taxes is estimated at Rs.640.65 crore in 2003-2004 (B.E) as against Rs 582.42 crore in 2002-2003 (R.E) and Rs.450.25 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals). The increase in share in central taxes is estimated to be 10.00 percent in 2003-2004 (B.E.) over 2002-2003 (R.E) and 29.35 percent in 2002-2003 (R.E) over 2001-2002 (Actuals) .

The details of Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue in the State's total revenue receipts during 2000-2001 to 2003-2004 are given in the following table:-

**Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue of the State Government.**

(Rs. in crore)				
Item	2000-2001 (Actuals)	2001-2002 (Actuals)	2002-2003 (R.E)	2003-2004 (B.E)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Tax Revenue	4656.36	5421.44	6187.33	6952.02
	(70.83)	(71.33)	(70.46)	(70.86)
i) State's own Tax Revenue	4310.55	4971.19	5604.91	6311.37
	(65.57)	(65.41)	(63.83)	(64.33)
ii) Share in Central Taxes*	345.81	450.25	582.42	640.65
	(5.26)	(5.92)	(6.63)	(6.53)
2. Non-Tax Revenue	1917.53	2179.11	2594.58	2858.60
	(29.17)	(28.67)	(29.54)	(29.14)
i) State's own Non-Tax Revenue	1439.39	1666.07	1877.41	2047.82
	(21.90)	(21.92)	(21.38)	(20.87)
ii) Grant-in-aid from Central Govt.	478.14	513.04	717.17	810.78
	(7.27)	(6.75)	(8.16)	(8.27)
Total Revenue Receipts	6573.89	7600.55	8781.91	9810.62
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(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 estimated at Rs.3795.00 crore which is 54.59 percent of total tax revenue in 2003-2004 (B.E). The corresponding percentages for the years 2002-2003 (R.E) and 2001-2002 (Actuals) were 53.33 and 54.32, respectively. The revenue receipt from state excise is estimated at Rs.1018.00 crore in 2003-2004 (B.E) as against Rs. 925.00 crore in 2002-2003 (R.E). The revenue receipts from state excise was Rs. 875.39 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals).



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

**Tax Revenue Receipts from various sources of the State Government**  
(Rs. in crore)

Item	2000-2001 (Actuals)	2001-2002 (Actuals)	2002-2003 (R.E)	2003-2004 (B.E)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Share in Central Taxes	345.81 (7.43)	450.25 (8.30)	582.42 (9.41)	640.65 (9.22)
2. Land Revenue	11.73 (0.25)	19.30 (0.35)	59.00 (0.95)	60.50 (0.87)
3. State Excise	840.56 (18.05)	875.39 (16.15)	925.00 (14.95)	1018.00 (14.64)
4. Taxes on Vehicles	85.69 (1.84)	103.62 (1.91)	115.00 (1.86)	121.00 (1.74)
5. Sales Tax	2573.39 (55.27)	2944.81 (54.32)	3300.00 (53.33)	3795.00 (54.59)
6. Stamps and Registration	419.24 (9.00)	488.29 (9.01)	540.00 (8.73)	595.00 (8.56)
7. Taxes on Goods & Passengers	366.66 (7.87)	498.56 (9.20)	600.00 (9.70)	655.00 (9.42)
8. Taxes and Duties on Electricity	0.68 (0.02)	29.48 (0.54)	50.06 (0.81)	50.07 (0.72)
9. Other Taxes and Duties on commodities and services	12.60 (0.27)	11.74 (0.22)	15.85 (0.26)	16.80 (0.24)
<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>4656.36</b> (100.00)	<b>5421.44</b> (100.00)	<b>6187.33</b> (100.00)	<b>6952.02</b> (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 is estimated at Rs.10730.90 crore in 2003-2004 (B.E) as compared to Rs.9868.34 crore in 2002-2003 (R.E) showing an increase of 8.74 percent in 2003-2004 (B.E) over 2002-2003 (R.E).This increase was 14.00 percent in 2002-2003 (R.E) over 2001-2002 (Actuals).

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

**Developmental and Non-Developmental Revenue Expenditure  
of the State Government.**

(Rs. in crore)				
Item	2000-2001 (Actuals)	2001-2002 (Actuals)	2002-2003 (R.E)	2003-2004 (B.E)
1	2	3	4	5
A- Developmental Revenue Expenditure	4049.11 (56.38)	5139.61 (59.37)	5853.29 (59.31)	6257.14 (58.31)
i) Social Services	2506.30 (34.90)	2724.79 (31.48)	3062.03 (31.03)	3322.31 (30.96)
ii) Economic Services	1542.81 (21.48)	2414.82 (27.89)	2791.26 (28.28)	2934.83 (27.35)
B- Non-Developmental Revenue Expenditure	3132.26 (43.62)	3516.89 (40.63)	4015.05 (40.69)	4473.76 (41.69)
i) Organs of State	69.96 (0.97)	82.74 (0.96)	88.94 (0.90)	87.25 (0.81)
ii) Fiscal Services	85.18 (1.19)	94.06 (1.09)	99.15 (1.01)	96.47 (0.90)
iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of Debt	1491.91 (20.77)	1624.47 (18.77)	1974.43 (20.01)	2243.61 (20.91)
iv) Administrative Services	587.86 (8.19)	628.06 (7.25)	667.74 (6.77)	705.04 (6.57)
v) Pensions & Miscellaneous General Services	882.42 (12.29)	1056.86 (12.21)	1167.78 (11.83)	1308.97 (12.20)
vi) Compensation & Assignment to Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institutions	14.93 (0.21)	30.70 (0.35)	17.01 (0.17)	32.42 (0.30)
<b>Total Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>7181.37</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>8656.50</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>9868.34</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>10730.90</b> <b>(100.00)</b>

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.6257.14 crore in 2003-2004 (B.E) as against Rs.5853.29 crore in 2002-2003 (R.E) and Rs.5139.61 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals).

The developmental revenue expenditure is estimated to increase by 6.90 percent in 2003-2004 (B.E) over 2002-2003 (R.E). This increase was 13.89 percent in 2002-2003 (R.E) over 2001-2002 (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 11.42 percent in 2003-2004 (B.E) over 2002-2003 (R.E). This increase was 14.16 percent in 2002-2003 (R.E) over 2001-2002 (Actuals).

## **FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT**

The financial position of the State Government is estimated to show a surplus of Rs 109.57 crore in 2003-2004 (B.E) (year's net transactions) as against a deficit of Rs.326.37 crore in 2002-2003 (R.E). The revenue account is estimated to show a deficit of Rs.920.28 crore in 2003-2004 (B.E) as against Rs.1086.43 crore in 2002-2003 (R.E). The net deposits of small savings, provident fund etc. are estimated at Rs.556.90 crore in 2003-2004 (B.E) as compared to Rs. 511.90 crore in 2002-2003 (R.E). The details of financial position of the State Government are given in Table-7.

## **GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, CAPITAL FORMATION AND SAVING OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT**

### **Consumption Expenditure**

According to Economic and Functional Classification of the State Government Budget, the total expenditure (excluding operating expenses of departmental commercial undertakings) is estimated at Rs. 10884.10 crore in 2003-2004 (B.E) as compared to Rs.10155.36 crore in 2002-2003 (R.E) showing an increase of 7.18 percent in 2003-2004 (B.E.) over 2002-2003 (R.E.). This expenditure was Rs. 9370.01 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals) and it increased by 8.38 percent in 2002-2003 (R.E) over 2001-2002 (Actuals). The Government consumption expenditure which comprises of compensation of employees and net purchase of commodities and services is 37.85 percent of the total expenditure in 2003-2004 (B.E). It was 39.41 percent in 2002-2003 (R.E) and 36.84 percent in 2001-2002 (Actuals). Compensation of employees is estimated 32.98 percent of total expenditure in 2003-2004 (B.E). It was 32.72 percent in 2002-2003 (R.E) and 33.50 percent in 2001-2002 (Actuals).

The details are given in the following table:-

**Total Expenditure (excluding operating expenses of departmental Commercial undertakings)**

(Rs. in crore)			
Item	2001-2002 (Actuals)	2002-2003 (R. E.)	2003-2004 (B. E.)
1	2	3	4
1. Final Outlays	4844.63 (51.70)	4772.24 (46.99)	5002.13 (45.96)
a) Government Consumption Expenditure	3451.72 (36.84)	4002.32 (39.41)	4119.16 (37.85)
i) Compensation of Employees	3139.10 (33.50)	3323.21 (32.72)	3589.51 (32.98)
ii) Net Purchase of Commodities & Services	312.62 (3.34)	679.11 (6.69)	529.65 (4.87)
b) Gross Capital Formation	1375.89 (14.68)	787.50 (7.75)	890.15 (8.18)
i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation	945.33 (10.09)	855.82 (8.42)	973.73 (8.95)
ii) Change in Stock	430.56 (4.59)	(-)68.32 (-) (0.67)	(-)83.58 (-) (0.77)
c) Net purchase of Physical Assets	17.02 (0.18)	(-)17.58 (-) (0.17)	(-)7.18 (-) (0.07)
2. Transfer Payments to the rest of the Economy	4178.31 (44.59)	4916.87 (48.42)	5455.94 (50.13)
a) Current Transfers*	3843.64 (41.02)	4596.94 (45.27)	5181.89 (47.61)
b) Capital Transfers	334.67 (3.57)	319.93 (3.15)	274.05 (2.52)
3. Financial Investment and Loans to the rest of the Economy	347.07 (3.71)	466.25 (4.59)	426.03 (3.91)
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>9370.01</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>10155.36</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>10884.10</b> <b>(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.

### Capital Formation and Saving

According to Economic and Functional Classification of the State Government Budget, direct demand for gross capital formation is estimated at Rs.890.15 crore in 2003-2004 (B.E) as compared to Rs.787.50 crore in 2002-2003 (R.E). It was Rs.1375.89 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals). The decrease in gross capital formation during 2002-2003 (R.E) and 2003-2004 (BE) was mainly due to higher recovery on account of more lifting of wheat stock by the Food Corporation of India, as a result recovery was more in the item change in stock. In addition to direct demand for gross capital formation by the State Government, Rs.676.21 crore is estimated as contribution/ financial assistance of State Government to other sectors towards capital formation in 2003-2004 (B.E). It amounted to Rs. 694.93 crore in 2002-2003 (R.E) and Rs. 669.77 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals). This analysis further shows that aggregate gross capital formation financed by budgetary resources of the State Government is estimated at Rs. 1566.36 crore in 2003-2004 (B.E) as compared to Rs. 1482.43 crore in 2002-2003 (R.E) and Rs.2045.66 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals).

The following table gives the details :

<b>Capital Formation and Saving</b>			
(Rs. in crore)			
Item	2001-2002 (Actuals)	2002-2003 (R.E.)	2003-2004 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4
1. Aggregate Gross Capital Formation out of budgetary resources of the State Govt.	2045.66	1482.43	1566.36
i) Gross Capital Formation (direct demand) of the State Government.	1375.89	787.50	890.15
ii) Contribution/Financial Assistance of State Govt. for Capital Formation to other sectors	669.77	694.93	676.21
2. Saving of Current Account of the State Government. Administration.	(-)717.62	(-)899.25	(-)644.82

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

According to Economic and Functional Classification of the State Government Budget, the dissaving of current account of the Government Administration is estimated at Rs.644.82 crore in 2003-2004 (B.E). The dissaving of current account of the Government Administration was Rs.899.25 crore in 2002-2003 (R.E) and Rs.717.62 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals).

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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 and 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 March, 2003 was 1532. Likewise, the number of Cooperative Banks and Rural Land Development Banks at the end of March, 2003 was 348 and 86 respectively.

The total deposits of Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks working in the State increased by Rs.2267 crore i.e. from Rs. 22325 crore as on 31st March, 2002 to Rs.24592 crore as on 31st March, 2003 thereby showing a growth of 10.2 percent. Similarly the total advances of these banks in the Haryana State increased by Rs. 1611 crore i.e. from Rs. 9947 crore as on 31st March, 2002 to Rs.11558 crore as on 31st March, 2003, showing a growth of 16.2 percent against the growth of 19.4 percent during the corresponding period of last year. Credit-Deposit Ratio is a significant indicator of credit flow for accelerating economic development of the State. This ratio in Haryana was low as compared to all India level. On 31st March, 2003, it was 47.0 percent for Haryana whereas it was 59.4 percent at the National level.

#### **Loan Advanced**

Scheduled Commercial Banks are also advancing direct loans to agricultural sector. Amount of these advances (outstanding) as on 31st March, 2003 was Rs. 2848 crore whereas it was Rs.2358 crore as on 31st March, 2002.

#### **Credit Plan**

Overall achievement under State Annual Credit Plan 2002-2003 stood at Rs.7212.32 crore against the annual target of Rs.7003.08 crore which was 103.0 percent of the annual target. The overall performance of the banks during the year 2002-2003 has been, satisfactory but slightly decreased to 103.0% as compared to the achievement of 103.6% registered during the corresponding period of last year.

The Sectorwise details are as under:-

**Annual Credit Plan of Haryana for 2002-2003**

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Achievement
1. Agriculture	4777.89 (68.23)	4797.68 (66.52)	100.4
2. Small Scale Industries	1225.15 (17.49)	1202.46 (16.67)	98.1
3. Tertiary	1000.04 (14.28)	1212.18 (16.81)	121.2
Total	7003.08 (100.00)	7212.32 (100.00)	103.0

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

The performance under Agriculture Sector has been quite satisfactory. Against the target of Rs. 4777.89 crore, the achievement during the financial year 2002-2003 was Rs. 4797.68 crore i.e. 100.4 percent. There was improvement in the achievement in agriculture sector i.e. Rs. 4797.68 crore during the current year as compared to Rs. 4219.11 crore during the previous year.

The performance under Small Scale Industries has also been quite satisfactory this year as banks disbursed Rs. 1202.46 crore though the target was of Rs.1225.15 crore, which was 98.1 percent as compared to achievement of 108.2 percent registered during the corresponding period of last year.

The achievement under Annual Credit Plan 2002-2003 in the Tertiary Sector is 121.2 percent as compared to 123.8 percent during the corresponding period of last year.

**Bankwise Performance**

Under Annual Credit Plan, Haryana for the year 2002-2003, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) advanced Rs. 3718.82 crore against the annual target of Rs.3150.48 crore which is 118.0 percent of the annual target.

Sectorwise performance is as under:-

**Advances by Commercial Banks and RRBs during 2002-2003**  
(Rs. in crore)

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	1444.97 (45.87)	1764.29 (47.44)	122.1
Small Scale Industries	1009.72 (32.05)	1014.21 (27.27)	100.4
Tertiary	695.79 (22.08)	940.32 (25.29)	135.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3150.48</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>3718.82</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>118.0</b>

Note:- Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

Cooperative Banks advanced Rs. 3008.97 crore against the annual target of Rs.3327.88 crore which is 90.4 percent of the annual target for the year 2002-2003.

Sectorwise detail is given in following table :-

**Advances by Cooperative Banks during 2002- 2003**  
(Rs. in crore)

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	2963.88 (89.06)	2703.06 (89.83)	91.2
Small Scale Industries	116.35 (3.50)	105.59 (3.51)	90.7
Tertiary	247.65 (7.44)	200.32 (6.66)	80.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3327.88</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>3008.97</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>90.4</b>

Note:- Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

Haryana State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (HSCARDB) advanced Rs. 408.85 crore against the annual target of Rs. 450.67 crore which is 90.7 percent of the annual target. Sectorwise performance of Haryana State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (HSCARDB) during the year 2002-2003 is given below:-



**Advances by Haryana State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural  
Development Bank during 2002-2003**

Sector	(Rs. in crore)		
	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	369.04 (81.89)	330.33 (80.79)	89.5
Small Scale Industries	25.02 (5.55)	6.98 (1.71)	27.9
Tertiary	56.61 (12.56)	71.54 (17.50)	126.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>450.67</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>408.85</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>90.7</b>

Note:- Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

Haryana Financial Corporation has advanced Rs. 75.68 crore against the annual target of Rs. 74.04 crore during the year 2002-2003 which is 102.2 percent of the annual target. Sectorwise detail is as under:-

**Advances by Haryana Financial Corporation during 2002-2003**

Sector	(Rs. In crore)		
	Target (Rs. In crore)	Achievement (Rs. In crore)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	-	-	-
Small Scale Industries	74.04	75.68	102.2
Tertiary	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.04</b>	<b>75.68</b>	<b>102.2</b>

The Haryana Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd. is providing credit facilities throughout the State through the existing 2418 Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (as on 31-3-2003). These Primary Agriculture Credit Societies are financially assisted by 19 Central Banks functioning at the district level. The Haryana 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 31-3-2003 assistance to the tune of Rs. 2671.82 crore was provided by the Haryana 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 crore** at current prices which is 50.3 percent higher than the actual expenditure of Rs. 7986.12 crore during the 9th Five Year Plan. This includes an amount of Rs. 1683.40 crore for Externally Aided Projects and Rs. 91.70 crore 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 crore 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 crore has been kept for the expansion of primary, secondary and higher education. A provision of Rs. 562.00 crore has been made for the augmentation/ upgradation of drinking water facilities. An amount of Rs. 1120.80 crore 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 crore 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 crore for the Tenth Five Year Plan which is 41.05 percent of the total outlay.

### ANNUAL PLAN 2002-2003

The Approved Outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 was Rs. 2034.00 crore. Later on, this outlay was Revised to Rs. 1816.44 crore. Against this, **State has incurred actual expenditure of Rs. 1776.19 crore**. An expenditure of Rs. 686.88 crore (38.7%) was incurred on improvement/extension of infrastructure of irrigation, power, roads and road transport. The expenditure of Rs. 698.49 crore (39.3%) was incurred on Social Services Sector. Among the Social Services, an expenditure of Rs.

69.00 crore was incurred on expansion of primary, secondary and higher education. An expenditure of Rs. 58.68 crore was incurred on Health Care. An amount of Rs. 149.88 crore was spent on augmentation of drinking water supply facilities. The expenditure on pensions was Rs. 281.23 crore. An expenditure of Rs. 26.55 crore, 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 crore was spent on women and child development activities.

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

The State Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 2100.00 crore to the Planning Commission, Government of India for the Annual Plan 2003-04. However, Planning Commission, Govt. of India has Approved the State's Annual Plan for Rs. 2091.00 crore. This outlay includes an amount of Rs. 103.38 crore for the Externally Aided Projects. After Reassessment of State Resources, the Approved Annual Plan of **Rs. 2091.00 crore has been Revised to Rs. 1850.00 crore**. The Revised outlay includes an amount of Rs. 64.11 crore for Externally Aided projects.

While distributing the Revised Sectoral Outlays, priority has been accorded to the Social Services Sector like education, health, water supply and social security measures for the old, widows and destitutes. **An amount of Rs. 799.44 crore (43.2%) has been kept for Social Services Sectors. The second priority has been given to development of infrastructure. An amount of Rs. 765.00 crore (41.4%) has been allocated for infrastructure development.** Among the Social Services, the highest priority has been accorded to the provision of pensions for the Old, 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. 300.00 crore (16.2%) has been kept for Social Welfare. For augmentation of drinking water supply facilities in the State, an amount of Rs. 163.00 crore (8.8%) has been kept. Education and Technical Education have been provided an amount of Rs. 143.00 crore (7.7%). An outlay of Rs. 59.00 crore (3.2%) has been kept for the Health Services. A provision of Rs. 40.00 crore is made for Urban Development. An amount of Rs. 10.00 crore has been set apart for the Women and Child Development programme. Under Infrastructure development, priority has been given to roads and road transport for which an outlay of Rs. 330.00 crore (17.8%) has been earmarked. Second priority has been accorded to Irrigation sector with an outlay of Rs. 223.00 crore (12.0%). For

Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Power, an amount of Rs. 212.00 crore (11.5%) has been provided.

#### **Annual Plan 2004-05**

**The State Government has Proposed an Outlay of Rs. 2175.00 crore to the Planning Commission, Govt. of India for the Annual Plan 2004-05.** This outlay includes an amount of Rs. 87.44 crore for the Externally Aided Projects. The proposed outlay for the year 2004-05 is 17.6% higher than the revised Outlay of Rs. 1850.00 crore for the Annual Plan 2003-04.

The State's Usual Plan Strategy of Growth with Social Justice will be continued during the Annual Plan 2004-05. Accordingly, priority has been accorded to the development of Infrastructure and Social Services like education, health, water supply and social security measures for the Old, Handicapped, Widows and Destitutes. Under Infrastructure Development, first priority has been given to Roads and Road Transport Sector for which an outlay of Rs. 376.00 crore (17.3%) has been earmarked. Second priority has been accorded to the generation, transmission and distribution of Power for which an amount of Rs. 299.16 crore (13.8%) has been provided. Irrigation Sector has been allocated an outlay of Rs. 263.00 crore (12.1%). Thus, a total outlay of Rs. 938.16 crore (43.1%) has been provided for the aforesaid three components of Infrastructure. An outlay of Rs. 919.87 crore (42.3%) is kept for Social Services Sector. Among Social Services, the highest priority has been accorded to the provision of pensions for the Old, 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. 330.00 crore (15.2%) has been kept for their welfare. Education and Technical Education have been provided an amount of Rs. 195.00 crore (9.0%). A provision of Rs. 165.00 crore (7.6%) has been made for water supply and sanitation. An outlay of Rs. 73.20 crore (3.4%) has been provided to the health services. A sum of Rs. 38.00 crore has been kept for Urban Development. An amount of Rs. 15.00 crore has been set apart for the women and child development programme. The programme-wise brief 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. 205.65 crore which is 9.5 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. 23.00 crore has been made for soil and water conservation programmes (Agriculture Department Rs. 22.00 crore and Forest Department Rs. 1.00 crore), which includes Rs. 21.00 crore for World Bank Aided “Integrated Watershed Development Project (Kandi Project)”. A plan provision of Rs.6.25 crore 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. 9.50 crore has been allocated for the expansion/extension activities of the Animal Husbandry Department. A provision of Rs. 1.30 crore has been made for the implementation of various Dairy Development Schemes. This will take care of the extension activities of Dairy Development, which will help in increasing milk production. For the development of fisheries, an allocation of Rs. 5.25 crore has been made. A provision of Rs. 60.00 crore 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. 24.00 crore kept for Externally Aided “Community Forestry Project” and amount of Rs.22.00 crore for New EAP “INRDPRP”. An amount of Rs.12.50 crore 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. The Government of India from the year 1999-2000 has restructured/modified major Rural Development Schemes. Now 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. 80.45 crore has been allocated for 2004-2005. This includes a provision of Rs. 1.75 crore 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 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. 0.10 crore (State share) is in operation. An allocation of Rs. 36.60 crore has been kept for Community Development Programmes and Panchayati Raj Institutions. This includes an amount of Rs. 30.68 crore expected to be received from Government of India for the Panchayati Raj Institutions under the Eleventh Finance Commission Award (EFC).

For the development of backward Mewat Area inhabited predominantly by the Muslim community, Mewat Development Board was set up. An allocation of Rs. 12.00 crore has been set apart for Mewat Board for speedy development of this area. It includes Rs. 6.35 crore for Externally Aided (IFAD). 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. 7.00 crore 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. 200.00 crore 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. 15.00 crore ( State share ) has been kept for the year 2004-2005. A provision of Rs. 48.00 crore has been made for the flood control measures which includes an amount of Rs. 15.00 crore 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. 299.16 crore has been kept for this sector in the Annual Plan, 2004-2005.

### **Industries**

An allocation of Rs. 13.20 crore 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 2004-2005.

### **Roads and Road Transport**

An allocation of Rs. 376.00 crore has been made in the Annual Plan 2004-2005 for the development of road network and transport facilities in the State. Out of this, an outlay of Rs. 320.00 crore has been kept for the construction of roads and bridges. An allocation of Rs. 56.00 crore has been set apart for replacement of old buses, construction of bus stands/ shelters, modernisation of workshops etc.

### **Tourism**

An allocation of Rs. 4.00 crore 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. 919.87 crore, which is 42.3 percent of the total plan outlay, has been kept for Social and Community Services Sector for the year 2004-2005. A provision of Rs. 201.00 crore has been made for various programmes of General Education, Technical Education and Sports activities. A provision of Rs. 25.00 crore has been made for Medical Education. An outlay of Rs. 48.20 crore has been kept for extension of the Health Care Programmes. For water supply and sewerage programmes, a provision of Rs. 165.00 crore has been made. An amount of Rs. 38.00 crore has been kept for Urban Development. A sum of Rs. 54.00 crore has been kept for Housing including Police Housing and modernisation. An allocation of Rs. 39.00 crore 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 two innovative schemes namely, "Apni Beti Apna Dhan" and "Kanyadaan" for the benefit of the child born in a poor scheduled caste family. An amount of Rs. 330.00 crore has been provided for social security measures which include Old-Age Pension, Pension for Destitutes, Widows and Handicapped persons.

An outlay of Rs. 15.00 crore 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.

### **PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMODYA YOJANA (PMGY )**

From the year 2000-2001 Government of India has launched a new scheme called "PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMODYA YOJANA" in place of " Basic Minimum Services programme". The new scheme is meant for rural areas only whereas the BMS programme covered both rural and urban areas .An amount of Rs. 18.34 crore has been kept under this scheme for expansion/ improvement of Primary Education,

Primary Health Care, Rural Drinking Water, Gramin Awaas, Nutrition and Rural Electrification in the State. This amount will come from Government of India as Additional Central Assistance.

Sectoral Approved outlay for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007), Actual Expenditure for 2002-03, Approved/Revised Outlay for 2003-04 and Proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2004-05 is given below:-

(Rs. in crore)						
Sr. No.	Major Head of Development	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 2002-03 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2003-04 Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Annual Plan 2004-05 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	547.82 (4.57)	84.29 (4.75)	100.36 (4.80)	97.10 (5.25)	125.20 (5.76)
II.	Rural Development	356.85 (2.97)	89.33 (5.03)	77.81 (3.72)	94.32 (5.10)	80.45 (3.70)
III.	Special Area Programme	171.94 (1.43)	26.55 (1.49)	34.00 (1.63)	22.50 (1.22)	19.00 (0.87)
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	1798.00 (14.98)	218.66 (12.31)	244.97 (11.72)	223.00 (12.06)	263.00 (12.09)
V.	Energy	1634.00 (13.62)	203.60 (11.46)	281.20 (13.45)	215.00 (11.62)	302.16 (13.89)
VI.	Industries & Minerals	100.73 (0.84)	147.40 (8.30)	11.65 (0.56)	12.65 (0.68)	13.20 (0.61)
VII.	Transport	1501.20 (12.51)	265.44 (14.94)	380.20 (18.18)	330.20 (17.85)	376.20 (17.30)
VIII.	Science & Technology & Environment	9.90 (0.08)	2.10 (0.12)	1.92 (0.09)	3.92 (0.21)	2.25 (0.10)
IX.	General Economic Services	19.20 (0.16)	2.86 (0.16)	3.56 (0.17)	3.56 (0.19)	4.91 (0.23)
X.	Decentralised Planning	576.25 (4.80)	12.43 (0.70)	15.00 (0.72)	15.00 (0.81)	15.00 (0.69)
XI.	Social Services	5029.95 (41.92)	698.49 (39.33)	891.93 (42.65)	799.44 (43.21)	919.87 (42.29)
XII.	General Services	254.16 (2.12)	25.04 (1.41)	48.40 (2.31)	33.31 (1.80)	53.76 (2.47)
Grand Total (I to XII)		12000.00 (100.00)	1776.19 (100.00)	2091.00 (100.00)	1850.00 (100.00)	2175.00 (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 details of achievements are as given below:-

Point/Item	Unit	Achievements			2003-2004		
		2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	Targets	Achievements upto Dec. 2003	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1B	Sampoorn Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) *	Lakh Mandays	24.38	48.84	119.18	-	48.40
5A	Surplus Land Distributed	Acre	104	107	18	80	-
7A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (Villages Covered)	No.	587	592	753	-	237
8A	Community Health Centres	No.	2	1	1	9	-
8B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	No.	4	4	2	2	2
8D	Immunisation of Children	Lakh No.	5.51	5.00	5.40	5.61	3.89
9C	ICDS Blocks (Operational)	Cum.No.	116	116	116	116	116
9D	Anganwadies (Operational)	Cum. No.	13544	13545	13546	13546	13546
11A	SC Families Assisted	No.	89202	93512	93555	82000	52323
14A	House Sites Alloted	No.	3557	1924	2626	2500	86
14B	Construction Assistance	No.	1400	698	698	700	248
14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (New Construction)	No.	9126	6547	9840	10626	4893
14E	L.I.G. Houses	No.	3914	932	1255	500	62
15	Slum Improvement (Population Covered)	No.	92163	61509	62771	31375	33830
16A	Tree Plantation on Private Land	Lakh No.	93.19	156.85	280.04	280.00	303.44
16B	Area Covered Under Public & Forest Land	Hect.	9325	12019	20563	25000	15538
19B	Pumpset Energised	No.	9450	6950	8115	2200	7418
19D	Bio Gas Plants	No.	2253	2027	1254	1500	938

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

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**TABLE – 1**  
**Area and Population**

Item	Unit	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001(P)
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	6781
Towns	Number	61	65	81	94	106
Population						
Total	000	7590	10037	12923	16464	21083
Males	000	4063	5377	6910	8828	11328
Females	000	3527	4660	6013	7636	9755
Density	Persons per Sq. Km.	172	227	292	372	477
Scheduled Caste Population	Percentage to total population	18.0	18.9	19.1	19.8	N.A.
Rural Population	Percentage to total population	82.8	82.3	78.1	75.4	71.0
Urban Population	Percentage to total population	17.2	17.7	21.9	24.6	29.0
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	29.6
Literate Population						
Males	000	1187	2005	3331	4950	7558
Females	000	325	694	1339	2499	4667
Total	000	1512	2699	4670	7449	12225
Literacy Rate	Percent	19.9	26.9	43.85*	55.85*	68.59*
<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	43.56*	52.21*	65.38*

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

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

P : Provisional

N.A.: Not Available

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(P)	55055	33400	12.6	6.9
2001-02(P)	60212	35062	9.4	5.0
2002-03(Q)	65837	36876	9.3	5.2

Source: Economic &amp; 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(P)	23286	13902	10.3	4.5
2001-02(P)	24820	14250	6.6	2.5
2002-03(Q)	26632	14757	7.3	3.6

Source: Economic &amp; 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(P)	31.1	29.1	39.8	32.6	27.9	39.5
2001-02(P)	28.8	29.9	41.3	31.2	27.8	41.0
2002-03(Q)	27.0	30.3	42.7	29.4	28.0	42.6

Source: Economic &amp; 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(P)	2.8	5.7	11.6	6.9
2001-02(P)	0.5	4.7	8.9	5.0
2002-03(Q)	(-)0.8	5.8	9.2	5.2

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
December, 2002	484	428
January, 2003	483	429
February, 2003	484	430
March, 2003	487	432
April, 2003	493	436
May, 2003	494	437
June, 2003	497	439
July, 2003	501	443
August,2003	499	441
September, 2003	499	441
October,2003	503	444
November, 2003	504	445

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

(Rs.in crore)

Item	1999-2000 (Actuals)	2000-01 (Actuals)	2001-2002 ( Actuals)	2002-2003 (R.E.)	2003-2004 (B.E)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I- Opening Balance</b>					
According to Books of					
a) A.G	(-)159.68	(-)168.36	(-)297.29	(-)47.08	(-)373.45
b) RBI	(-)150.24	(-)165.51	(-)295.36	(-)454.16	(-)780.53
<b>II- Revenue Account</b>					
a) Receipts	5766.76	6573.89	7600.55	8781.91	9810.62
b) Expenditure	6952.05	7181.37	8656.50	9868.34	10730.90
c) Surplus/ Deficit	(-)1185.29	(-)607.48	(-)1055.95	(-)1086.43	(-)920.28
<b>III- Capital Expenditure</b>	894.09	1445.16	1467.12	895.04	1097.52
<b>IV- Public Debt</b>					
a) Debt incurred	3815.19	4209.53	6404.99	4470.62	5458.82
b) Repayment	2319.96	3084.78	4006.80	3480.22	3789.30
c) Net	1495.23	1124.75	2398.19	990.40	1669.52
<b>V- Loans &amp; Advances</b>					
a) Advances	286.31	282.07	301.18	318.81	228.61
b) Recoveries	233.19	69.51	84.71	97.60	111.06
c) Net	(-)53.12	(-)212.56	(-)216.47	(-)221.21	(-)117.55
<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>	565.53	498.66	405.23	511.90	556.90
<b>X- Deposits &amp; Advances, Reserve Funds and Suspense &amp; Misc .(Net)</b>	68.38	485.44	205.21	374.01	18.50
<b>XI- Remittances(Net)</b>	(-) 5.32	27.42	(-)18.88	-	-
<b>XII- Net(onYear's Account)</b>	(-)8.68	(-)128.93	250.21	(-)326.37	109.57
<b>XIII-Year's Closing Balance</b>					
According to Books of					
a) A.G.	(-)168.36	(-)297.29	(-)47.08	(-)373.45	(-)263.88
b) RBI.	(-)165.51	(-)295.36	(-) 454.16	(-)780.53	(-)670.96

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



TABLE-8

## Revenue Receipts of the State Government

(Rs.in crore)

Item	1999-2000 (Actuals)	2000-01 (Actuals)	2001-02 (Actuals)	2002-2003 (R.E.)	2003-04 (B.E)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1. State Sources</b>	4776.67 (82.83)	5749.94 (87.47)	6637.26 (87.33)	7482.32 (85.20)	8359.19 (85.20)
A) State's Own Tax Revenue	3517.61 (61.00)	4310.55 (65.57)	4971.19 (65.41)	5604.91 (63.82)	6311.37 (64.33)
i) Land Revenue	4.29 (0.08)	11.73 (0.18)	19.30 (0.25)	59.00 (0.67)	60.50 (0.62)
ii) State Excise	765.36 (13.27)	840.56 (12.79)	875.39 (11.52)	925.00 (10.53)	1018.00 (10.38)
iii) Sales Tax	1967.38 (34.12)	2573.39 (39.14)	2944.81 (38.75)	3300.00 (37.58)	3795.00 (38.68)
iv) Taxes on Vehicles	84.77 (1.47)	85.69 (1.30)	103.62 (1.36)	115.00 (1.31)	121.00 (1.23)
v) Stamps and Registration	309.92 (5.37)	419.24 (6.38)	488.29 (6.43)	540.00 (6.15)	595.00 (6.06)
vi) Taxes on goods and passengers	323.85 (5.61)	366.66 (5.58)	498.56 (6.56)	600.00 (6.83)	655.00 (6.68)
vii) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	46.08 (0.80)	0.68 (0.01)	29.48 (0.39)	50.06 (0.57)	50.07 (0.51)
viii) Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	15.96 (0.28)	12.60 (0.19)	11.74 (0.15)	15.85 (0.18)	16.80 (0.17)
B) State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	1259.06 (21.83)	1439.39 (21.90)	1666.07 (21.92)	1877.41 (21.38)	2047.82 (20.87)
<b>2. Central Sources</b>	990.09 (17.17)	823.95 (12.53)	963.29 (12.67)	1299.59 (14.80)	1451.43 (14.80)
A) Share in Central Taxes	525.27 (9.11)	345.81 (5.26)	450.25 (5.92)	582.42 (6.63)	640.65 (6.53)
B) Grant-in-aid from Central Govt.	464.82 (8.06)	478.14 (7.27)	513.04 (6.75)	717.17 (8.17)	810.78 (8.27)
Total Revenue Receipts	5766.76 (100.00)	6573.89 (100.00)	7600.55 (100.00)	8781.91 (100.00)	9810.62 (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(R)	13195	99	13294	1383	571	8170
2001-02(R)	13150	149	13299	722	811	9270
2002-03(P)	12252	84	12336	1038	709	10700

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(R)	1421	1	(a)	1502	14	2938	82.4
2002-03(P)	1401	1	(a)	1507	14	2923	83.0

(a) Means less than 500 hectares

Source: Director, Land Records, Haryana.

+ : Not Available

R: Revised

P: Provisional

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 (P)	112.63	156.00	214.46

P : Provisional

Source : Economic &amp; 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(P)	233.41	13.41	201.60	511.45	188.76	195.30	247.05	214.46

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(P)		180.67

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 (Revised Series)**  
**Base year 1993-94=100**

Group	Description	Weight	Index					
			1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999 - 2000	2000-2001	2001-2002(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20-21	Manufacture of food products	162.15	108.39	115.26	123.33	130.32	138.69	146.10
22	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco and related products	10.30	117.09	101.88	101.29	101.93	105.30	112.93
23	Manufacture of cotton textiles	34.50	111.35	117.07	123.66	128.80	133.96	120.76
24.	Manufacture of wool,silk and man-made fibre textiles	38.24	122.27	129.50	137.72	149.86	158.65	164.62
26	Manufacture of textile product (including wearing apparel)	45.87	132.64	146.55	161.69	177.57	196.82	218.52
28	Manufacture of paper and paper products and printing,publishing and allied industries	29.51	112.29	124.93	137.96	145.80	153.10	160.48
29.	Manufacture of leather and products of leather, fur and substitutes of leather	8.09	111.11	125.93	137.04	144.44	155.56	170.37
30	Manufacture of basic chemicals and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)	60.65	136.11	140.75	148.96	156.80	164.72	167.59
31	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products, processing of nuclear fuels	54.21	126.69	133.12	138.45	147.18	156.19	161.06
32	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	32.93	117.38	119.74	122.78	127.30	133.15	138.43
33	Basic metal and alloys industries	89.31	101.59	110.26	118.37	122.89	127.95	132.00
34	Manufacture of metal products and parts except machinery and equipment	34.07	98.66	109.20	118.76	126.21	133.68	140.94
35-36.	Manufacture of machinery and equipment other than transport equipment,scientific equipment, photographic/cinematographic equipment.	146.83	130.54	139.53	148.05	152.72	159.31	156.99
37	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	225.39	180.53	200.80	210.86	229.59	242.88	264.26
38	Other manufacturing industries	11.30	119.51	128.83	140.04	156.05	175.37	191.43
	Division 2 & 3 Manufacturing	983.35	132.43	143.00	151.74	161.55	170.85	179.26
40	Division 4 Electricity	16.65	117.24	120.71	119.82	162.97	194.22	263.80
	General Index	1000.00	132.18	142.63	151.21	161.57	171.24	180.67

P : Provisional

Source: Economic & 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	3411180
2000-01	1780	168554	154231	3546572
2001-02	2005	175881	163077	3544573
2002-03	2010	192087	180726	3619868
2003-04 (P)	2010	155450	148144	3698442
upto Dec.,03				

P : Provisional

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**

		(Rs. in Crore)	
Plan Period	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	
1	2	3	
Annual Plans 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 1992-97</b>	<b>5700.00</b>	<b>4899.19</b>	
<b>Ninth Plan 1997-2002</b>	<b>11600.00</b>	<b>7986.12</b>	
<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	1850.00	
		Anticipated Exp.	
<b>Annual Plan 2004-2005</b>			
Proposed Outlay	2175.00	-	



**TABLE – 1**  
**Area and Population**

Item	Unit	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001(P)
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	6781
Towns	Number	61	65	81	94	106
Population						
Total	000	7590	10037	12923	16464	21083
Males	000	4063	5377	6910	8828	11328
Females	000	3527	4660	6013	7636	9755
Density	Persons per Sq. Km.	172	227	292	372	477
Scheduled Caste Population	Percentage to total population	18.0	18.9	19.1	19.8	N.A.
Rural Population	Percentage to total population	82.8	82.3	78.1	75.4	71.0
Urban Population	Percentage to total population	17.2	17.7	21.9	24.6	29.0
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	29.6
Literate Population						
Males	000	1187	2005	3331	4950	7558
Females	000	325	694	1339	2499	4667
Total	000	1512	2699	4670	7449	12225
Literacy Rate	Percent	19.9	26.9	43.85*	55.85*	68.59*
<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	43.56*	52.21*	65.38*

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

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

P : Provisional

N.A.: Not Available

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(P)	55055	33400	12.6	6.9
2001-02(P)	60212	35062	9.4	5.0
2002-03(Q)	65837	36876	9.3	5.2

Source: Economic &amp; 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(P)	23286	13902	10.3	4.5
2001-02(P)	24820	14250	6.6	2.5
2002-03(Q)	26632	14757	7.3	3.6

Source: Economic &amp; 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(P)	31.1	29.1	39.8	32.6	27.9	39.5
2001-02(P)	28.8	29.9	41.3	31.2	27.8	41.0
2002-03(Q)	27.0	30.3	42.7	29.4	28.0	42.6

Source: Economic &amp; 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(P)	2.8	5.7	11.6	6.9
2001-02(P)	0.5	4.7	8.9	5.0
2002-03(Q)	(-)0.8	5.8	9.2	5.2

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
December, 2002	484	428
January, 2003	483	429
February, 2003	484	430
March, 2003	487	432
April, 2003	493	436
May, 2003	494	437
June, 2003	497	439
July, 2003	501	443
August,2003	499	441
September, 2003	499	441
October,2003	503	444
November, 2003	504	445



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

(Rs.in crore)

Item	1999-2000 (Actuals)	2000-01 (Actuals)	2001-2002 ( Actuals)	2002-2003 (R.E.)	2003-2004 (B.E)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I- Opening Balance</b>					
According to Books of					
a) A.G	(-)159.68	(-)168.36	(-)297.29	(-)47.08	(-)373.45
b) RBI	(-)150.24	(-)165.51	(-)295.36	(-)454.16	(-)780.53
<b>II- Revenue Account</b>					
a) Receipts	5766.76	6573.89	7600.55	8781.91	9810.62
b) Expenditure	6952.05	7181.37	8656.50	9868.34	10730.90
c) Surplus/ Deficit	(-)1185.29	(-)607.48	(-)1055.95	(-)1086.43	(-)920.28
<b>III- Capital Expenditure</b>	894.09	1445.16	1467.12	895.04	1097.52
<b>IV- Public Debt</b>					
a) Debt incurred	3815.19	4209.53	6404.99	4470.62	5458.82
b) Repayment	2319.96	3084.78	4006.80	3480.22	3789.30
c) Net	1495.23	1124.75	2398.19	990.40	1669.52
<b>V- Loans &amp; Advances</b>					
a) Advances	286.31	282.07	301.18	318.81	228.61
b) Recoveries	233.19	69.51	84.71	97.60	111.06
c) Net	(-)53.12	(-)212.56	(-)216.47	(-)221.21	(-)117.55
<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>	565.53	498.66	405.23	511.90	556.90
<b>X- Deposits &amp; Advances, Reserve Funds and Suspense &amp; Misc .(Net)</b>	68.38	485.44	205.21	374.01	18.50
<b>XI- Remittances(Net)</b>	(-) 5.32	27.42	(-)18.88	-	-
<b>XII- Net(onYear's Account)</b>	(-)8.68	(-)128.93	250.21	(-)326.37	109.57
<b>XIII-Year's Closing Balance</b>					
According to Books of					
a) A.G.	(-)168.36	(-)297.29	(-)47.08	(-)373.45	(-)263.88
b) RBI.	(-)165.51	(-)295.36	(-) 454.16	(-)780.53	(-)670.96

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

TABLE-8

## Revenue Receipts of the State Government

(Rs.in crore)

Item	1999-2000 (Actuals)	2000-01 (Actuals)	2001-02 (Actuals)	2002-2003 (R.E.)	2003-04 (B.E)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1. State Sources</b>	4776.67 (82.83)	5749.94 (87.47)	6637.26 (87.33)	7482.32 (85.20)	8359.19 (85.20)
A) State's Own Tax Revenue	3517.61 (61.00)	4310.55 (65.57)	4971.19 (65.41)	5604.91 (63.82)	6311.37 (64.33)
i) Land Revenue	4.29 (0.08)	11.73 (0.18)	19.30 (0.25)	59.00 (0.67)	60.50 (0.62)
ii) State Excise	765.36 (13.27)	840.56 (12.79)	875.39 (11.52)	925.00 (10.53)	1018.00 (10.38)
iii) Sales Tax	1967.38 (34.12)	2573.39 (39.14)	2944.81 (38.75)	3300.00 (37.58)	3795.00 (38.68)
iv) Taxes on Vehicles	84.77 (1.47)	85.69 (1.30)	103.62 (1.36)	115.00 (1.31)	121.00 (1.23)
v) Stamps and Registration	309.92 (5.37)	419.24 (6.38)	488.29 (6.43)	540.00 (6.15)	595.00 (6.06)
vi) Taxes on goods and passengers	323.85 (5.61)	366.66 (5.58)	498.56 (6.56)	600.00 (6.83)	655.00 (6.68)
vii) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	46.08 (0.80)	0.68 (0.01)	29.48 (0.39)	50.06 (0.57)	50.07 (0.51)
viii) Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	15.96 (0.28)	12.60 (0.19)	11.74 (0.15)	15.85 (0.18)	16.80 (0.17)
B) State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	1259.06 (21.83)	1439.39 (21.90)	1666.07 (21.92)	1877.41 (21.38)	2047.82 (20.87)
<b>2. Central Sources</b>	990.09 (17.17)	823.95 (12.53)	963.29 (12.67)	1299.59 (14.80)	1451.43 (14.80)
A) Share in Central Taxes	525.27 (9.11)	345.81 (5.26)	450.25 (5.92)	582.42 (6.63)	640.65 (6.53)
B) Grant-in-aid from Central Govt.	464.82 (8.06)	478.14 (7.27)	513.04 (6.75)	717.17 (8.17)	810.78 (8.27)
Total Revenue Receipts	5766.76 (100.00)	6573.89 (100.00)	7600.55 (100.00)	8781.91 (100.00)	9810.62 (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(R)	13195	99	13294	1383	571	8170
2001-02(R)	13150	149	13299	722	811	9270
2002-03(P)	12252	84	12336	1038	709	10700

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(R)	1421	1	(a)	1502	14	2938	82.4
2002-03(P)	1401	1	(a)	1507	14	2923	83.0

(a) Means less than 500 hectares

Source: Director, Land Records, Haryana.

+ : Not Available

R: Revised

P: Provisional

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 (P)	112.63	156.00	214.46

P : Provisional

Source : Economic &amp; 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(P)	233.41	13.41	201.60	511.45	188.76	195.30	247.05	214.46

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(P)		180.67

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 (Revised Series)**  
**Base year 1993-94=100**

Group	Description	Weight	Index					
			1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999 - 2000	2000-2001	2001-2002(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20-21	Manufacture of food products	162.15	108.39	115.26	123.33	130.32	138.69	146.10
22	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco and related products	10.30	117.09	101.88	101.29	101.93	105.30	112.93
23	Manufacture of cotton textiles	34.50	111.35	117.07	123.66	128.80	133.96	120.76
24.	Manufacture of wool,silk and man-made fibre textiles	38.24	122.27	129.50	137.72	149.86	158.65	164.62
26	Manufacture of textile product (including wearing apparel)	45.87	132.64	146.55	161.69	177.57	196.82	218.52
28	Manufacture of paper and paper products and printing,publishing and allied industries	29.51	112.29	124.93	137.96	145.80	153.10	160.48
29.	Manufacture of leather and products of leather, fur and substitutes of leather	8.09	111.11	125.93	137.04	144.44	155.56	170.37
30	Manufacture of basic chemicals and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)	60.65	136.11	140.75	148.96	156.80	164.72	167.59
31	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products, processing of nuclear fuels	54.21	126.69	133.12	138.45	147.18	156.19	161.06
32	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	32.93	117.38	119.74	122.78	127.30	133.15	138.43
33	Basic metal and alloys industries	89.31	101.59	110.26	118.37	122.89	127.95	132.00
34	Manufacture of metal products and parts except machinery and equipment	34.07	98.66	109.20	118.76	126.21	133.68	140.94
35-36.	Manufacture of machinery and equipment other than transport equipment,scientific equipment, photographic/cinematographic equipment.	146.83	130.54	139.53	148.05	152.72	159.31	156.99
37	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	225.39	180.53	200.80	210.86	229.59	242.88	264.26
38	Other manufacturing industries	11.30	119.51	128.83	140.04	156.05	175.37	191.43
	Division 2 & 3 Manufacturing	983.35	132.43	143.00	151.74	161.55	170.85	179.26
40	Division 4 Electricity	16.65	117.24	120.71	119.82	162.97	194.22	263.80
	General Index	1000.00	132.18	142.63	151.21	161.57	171.24	180.67

P : Provisional

Source: Economic & 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	3411180
2000-01	1780	168554	154231	3546572
2001-02	2005	175881	163077	3544573
2002-03	2010	192087	180726	3619868
2003-04 (P)	2010	155450	148144	3698442
upto Dec.,03				

P : Provisional

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**

		(Rs. in Crore)	
Plan Period	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	
1	2	3	
Annual Plans 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 1992-97</b>	<b>5700.00</b>	<b>4899.19</b>	
<b>Ninth Plan 1997-2002</b>	<b>11600.00</b>	<b>7986.12</b>	
<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	1850.00	
		Anticipated Exp.	
<b>Annual Plan 2004-2005</b>			
Proposed Outlay	2175.00	-	

