



GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA

**ECONOMIC SURVEY
OF
HARYANA
2002-2003**

Issued By:
ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ADVISER
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
HARYANA
2003



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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	2001-2002	%	3.52
11	Percentage of Net Area Sown to Total Area	2000-2001	%	80.12
12	Percentage of Net Irrigated Area to Net Area Sown	2001-2002	%	82.9(P)
13	Yield of Foodgrains	2001-2002	Qtl./Hect.	31.27
14	Yield of Wheat	2001-2002	Qtl./Hect.	41.03
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	2001	%	71
	(d) Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population	2001	%	29
	(e) Percentage of Population in Age Group 0-6 to Total Population	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	2000	Per thousand	26.9
	(i) Death Rate	2000	Per thousand	7.5
	(j) Infant Mortality Rate	2000	Per thousand	67.0
	(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	2001-2002	KWH	522
17	Consumption of Fertilizer	2001-2002	Kg./Hect.	159(P)
18	Per Capita Availability of Milk	2001-2002	Gm/per day	646
19	Per Capita Income			
	(a) At Constant (1993-94) Prices	2001-2002	Rs.	14075(Q)
	(b) At Current Prices	2001-2002	Rs.	24575(Q)

P=Provisional

Q=Quick Estimates

CHAPTER – I

STATE ECONOMY

ECONOMIC GROWTH

The State economy continued to record a steady growth during 2001-2002. According to quick estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Haryana at constant (1993-94) prices has been estimated at Rs. 34800.40 crore in 2001-2002 as against Rs. 33124.68 crore in 2000-2001 recording a growth of 5.1 percent during 2001-2002. At current prices, the Gross State Domestic Product has been estimated at Rs. 59753.94 crore in 2001-2002 as against Rs. 54660.04 crore in 2000-2001 recording an increase of 9.3 percent.

The growth of 5.1 percent in the Gross State Domestic Product in real terms during 2001-2002 is mainly due to good performance of Trade, Transport and Construction Sectors. During this year, the Trade Sector has recorded a growth of 9.9 percent, Transport Sector 11.4 percent and Construction Sector 6.1 percent. During the year 2001-2002, there was major fall in the production of cotton in the State because of attack of Heliothis Insect (American Sundi) on the crop which almost destroyed this crop with the result the production of this crop declined by 47.8 percent. Besides, wheat, which is the major contributor in Gross State Domestic Product from agriculture, also recorded a decline of 2.4 percent in its production. 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 oil seeds which increased by 14.2 percent and 43.3 percent respectively, has compensated this decline to some extent resulting in overall growth rate of 0.4 percent in Agriculture Sector.

The sectoral analysis reveals that the Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices from Primary Sector which comprises of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Mining Sectors has increased from Rs. 10911.09 crore in 2000-2001 to Rs. 10995.98 crore in 2001-2002 showing an increase 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. 9332.49 crore in 2000-2001 to Rs. 9796.42 crore in 2001-2002 registering an increase of 5.0 percent. The Tertiary Sector, which comprises of Trade, Transport, Banking, Ownership of Dwellings, Public Administration and Other Services Sectors recorded an excellent growth of 8.7 percent. Its contribution to total Gross State Domestic Product has increased from Rs. 12881.10 crore in 2000-2001 to Rs. 14008.00 crore in 2001-2002.

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 Sector is also responsible for decline in the share of Agriculture Sector. The composition of Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices reveals that the share of Primary Sector which includes Agriculture and Allied Sectors has declined from 42.5 percent during 1993-94 to 31.6 percent during 2001-2002.

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 20.8 percent during 2001-2002 reflecting healthy sign of industrialisation in the State. The State has adopted liberal industrial policy and is committed to create healthy environment for industrialisation to attract foreign as well as domestic investment to speed up the growth of industry and to generate additional employment. The share of Secondary Sector which also includes Manufacturing Sector has increased from 26.2 percent during 1993-94 to 28.1 percent during 2001-2002.

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 40.3 percent during 2001-2002. 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 16.7 percent during 2001-2002 at constant (1993-94) prices. The continuous increasing trend in the share of this sector indicates its good scope and potential in future 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.

The Per Capita Income (per capita Net State Domestic Product) in real terms at constant (1993-94) prices has been estimated at Rs. 14075 during 2001-2002 as against Rs. 13759 during 2000-2001 showing an increase of 2.3 percent during 2001-2002. At current prices, the Per Capita Income has been estimated at Rs. 24575 during 2001-2002 as against Rs. 23057 during 2000-2001.

Estimates of Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of Haryana for the years 1993-94 to 2001-2002 at current and constant (1993-94) prices are given at Table Nos 2 to 5.

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 2001-2002, the price situation in the State witnessed an upward trend during the year 2002-2003. 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, 2002, 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 on a point to point basis, rose from 422.2 in December, 2001 to 453.6 in December, 2002, registering an increase of 7.4 percent as compared with an increase of 4.9 percent during the corresponding period of the last year. The increase was solely on account of the increase in the prices of grains, oilseeds and fibres which recorded an increase of 12.8, 28.5 and 11.8 percent respectively. Pulses, gur and other crops (Potatoes and Dry Chillies) however, witnessed a decrease of 19.8, 13.7 and 13.7 percent respectively.

Retail Prices

The All India working class consumer price index (Base 1982=100) was 469 in December, 2001 which rose to 484 in December, 2002, thus showing an increase of 3.2 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 421 in December,2001 to 430 in December,2002, thus registering an increase of 2.1 percent. On an annual average basis, the rise was 3.9 percent in 2002 as compared to 4.3 percent in 2001.

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 31.1.2003, there is a big network of 7199 fair price shops, (4764 in the rural areas and 2435 in the urban areas) catering to about 44.76 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 per Kilogram 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 for distribution of pink ration cards under "**Antyodaya Anna Yojana**", a new scheme of Government of India launched in Haryana during 2001-2002. Under this scheme, 35 kilograms of 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 3914 tonnes of wheat per month to the State of Haryana for Antyodaya Families. Pink ration cards have been issued to 113656 Antyodaya Families under this scheme in the State up to January, 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 .

Haryana State ranked first in the country in implementation of Centrally Sponsored rural development schemes in the year 2001-2002 whereas it ranked second during the year 2000-2001. 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. 1171.62 lakh were available up to the month of December, 2002. Against the available funds, an amount of Rs. 708.59 lakh has been utilised for assisting 6306 Swarozgaries up to the end of December, 2002. Among them, 2905 Swarozgaries were Scheduled Castes and 3414 were women.

Under "**Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)**", 5689 houses were constructed and construction work of 652 houses was in progress for rural poor living below the poverty line till the end of December, 2002. An expenditure of Rs. 1126.14 lakh has already been incurred (up to December, 2002) under this programme.

"**Sampoorn Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)**" earlier known as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) is being implemented for 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 being paid in the shape of cash and kind. At present, 12 Kg. of wheat @ Rs. 5 per kg. and cash wage of Rs. 20.00 per manday is being provided to the workers engaged under SGRY. During the year 2002-2003, employment to the tune of 97.40 lakh mandays has been generated up to December, 2002 under this programme.

"**Pradhan Mantri Gramodya Yojana (PMGY Gramin Awaas)**" scheme is based generally on the pattern of "Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)". Under this scheme, 399 houses were constructed and construction work of 22 houses was in progress for the rural poor at the end of December, 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, subsidy of Rs. 19.60 lakh and loan of Rs. 88.79 lakh has been given to 584 beneficiaries upto December, 2002. **The State of Haryana was ranked first in the country for utilization of funds under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana during the year 2001-2002 because the utilization was 102 percent of the total allocation.**

It is for the first time that an **Urban Development Policy** has been introduced for systematic growth of the cities. An Urban Infrastructure Development Fund is being set up as a part of the Urban Development Policy.

"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. 8.58 lakh senior citizens have been covered under the scheme upto December,2002. 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 3.19 lakh such women have been benefitted upto December,2002. 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,2002, there are 350 members of 112 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 70968 physically handicapped persons are being provided pension @ Rs. 200 /- per month up to December,2002. Scholarships ranging from Rs.100 to Rs.750 per month are being given to handicapped students. Un-employment allowance to the educated handicapped persons ranging from Rs.150 to Rs.250 per month is being given.

Retainership allowance @ Rs.1500 per month is also being given to the blind caners.

A new scheme known as "**Devi Rupak**" has been introduced in the State from 25-9-2002. The scheme aims at checking the discrimination between a boy and a girl and declining sex ratio. Those couples would be given Rs. 500 per month for 20 years as incentive money who would adopt a terminal method of family planning after the birth of first girl child. Those adopting terminal method of family planning after the birth of second girl child would be given incentive money of Rs. 200 per month. Similarly, those adopting terminal method of family planning after the birth of first boy, would be given Rs. 200 per month.

Under "**Kanyadaan Scheme**", girls belonging to scheduled castes families living below poverty line are given Rs. 5100/- on their wedding. During the year 2002-2003 (up to December,2002), 3651 beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme as against 3647 beneficiaries covered during the corresponding period of previous year.

A Directorate 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 which supplementary nutrition has been provided to 9.64 lakh children between 6 months to 6 years of age and 2.33 lakh pregnant and nursing mothers (upto December, 2002). During the year 2003-2004, there is a target to cover 12.00 lakh children and 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 Gramodya Yojana. In addition to this, 2.88 lakh, 2.77 lakh, 2.77 lakh and 2.81 lakh children have been immunized against BCG, DPT, POLIO and MEASLES respectively and 2.56 lakh pregnant women have been immunized against Tetanus Toxide (TT) upto December, 2002 through network of ICDS scheme.

Haryana Women Development Corporation is functioning to promote activities for women's development, awareness generation, vocational training and arrange institutional finance for self employment to ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of women belonging to weaker sections. World Bank/International Fund for Agricultural Development(IFAD)assisted Swa-Shakti Pariyojana known as "**Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project**", at a total approved assistance of Rs. 16.88 crore is being implemented

through Women Development Corporation in three districts namely Sonipat, Jind and Bhiwani. The Project was incepted on 14-9-1998 for five years. The emphasis of the project is to promote women's Self Help Groups. Out of target of forming 1550 groups, 1498 Self Help Groups have been formed with the help of 14 NGOs. The Corporation is implementing a loaning scheme for women under which, against the target of 2850 women, 1379 women have been provided financial assistance in the form of margin money, subsidy and bank loans upto December, 2002.

The 2nd phase of United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) assisted **"Integrated Women's Empowerment and Development Project"** started from 1.1.1999 for three years and further extended upto December, 2002 was implemented in Mahendergarh and Rewari districts at a total approved assistance of Rs. 1561.10 lakh. The Project period ended in December, 2002. In the project area, women have been empowered through awareness generation by using various media and by making intervention in the areas of health and education and by providing them innovative trainings in nutrition, self defence, legal literacy including training to women panches and sarpanches, training to Dais (Traditional birth attendants) and gender sensitization training to employees of line departments apart from foundation training to Sanjeevanies and life development skill training to adolescent girls.

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 for hearing complaints of 570 women victims of atrocities to redress their grievances during 2002-2003 (upto December, 2002) by organising 11 district/State level meetings.

A State Training Institute called 'WAMA' Women Awareness and Management Academy is being run at Rai (Sonipat) 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. During the year 2002-2003, 296 field functionaries have been given training. 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 like **"Apni Beti Apna Dhan"**, **"Balika Samridhi Yojana"**, **"Kishori Shakti Yojana"**, **"Swayamsidha Scheme"**

and "**Mahila Mandal Scheme**" etc. for the upliftment of the status of the girl child and women.

The Haryana Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation has provided the financial assistance to 6165 Scheduled Castes persons during the year 2002-2003 (upto December, 2002). The Corporation proposes to provide financial assistance to assist 10,000 Scheduled Castes persons during the year 2003-2004.

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 2002-2003, a target of Rs.4.00 crore is fixed for providing financial assistance to 1600 persons of Backward Classes. Against this, loan of Rs. 118.00 lakh to 470 persons of Backward Classes has been given upto 31-12-2002. Rs. 2.50 crore target is fixed for the year 2002-2003 for providing financial assistance to 500 persons of Minority Communities. The Nigam has managed to disburse loan worth Rs. 80.00 lakh to 202 persons of Minority Communities upto 31.12.2002. During the year 2002-2003, target of providing financial assistance of Rs. 2.50 crore to 400 handicapped persons has been fixed. 379 cases have been got sanctioned from National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation and an amount to Rs. 207.41 lakh has been received for disbursement upto 31.12.2002. Rs. 56.76 lakh has been given to 141 persons of handicapped category upto December,2002 .

The State Government has taken necessary initiative and steps to maintain industrial safety and climate of harmonious industrial relations. As a sequel to the efforts made, level of industrial safety has improved and industrial relations have been satisfactory. The incidence of accidents in the State is 0.49 per thousand workers per year as compared to national average of 11.32. Minimum wages of the unskilled workers in the State are Rs. 2140.09 per month (w.e.f. 1.7.2002) and are updated half yearly to fully neutralize the increase in consumer price index relating to working class. During the year 2002-2003, a new and innovative scheme "**SHARAM SAHAYATA**" has been initiated by Labour Department in collaboration with Labour Welfare Board. Labourers, industrial units and other establishments have availed trouble free and accelerated services offered by the Department under this scheme. To generate awareness among labourers, publication of a new quarterly magazine 'HARYANA SHRIMIK SANDESH' has been initiated during the current year. An

amount of Rs.14.77 lakh have been disbursed to the industrial workers and their

dependants under various welfare schemes run by Labour Welfare Board during the financial year 2002-2003 (up to December, 2002). The Haryana Labour Welfare Board has also decided to confer one Chief Minister Sharam Ratna Puruskar, two Chief Minister Sharam Bhushan Puruskars, 19 Chief Minister Sharam Veer Puruskars and 38 Chief Minister Sharam Devi and Sharam Shri Puruskars amounting to Rs. One lakh, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 20,000 each respectively to the outstanding workmen for giving best suggestions for increasing productivity.

Haryana Government has notified Haryana 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, by Haryana as well as other State Governments. The "Haryana On Line Lottery" is likely to come up in market in September,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 other 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 of these vishram grehas 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 100 homes at least one home in each Assembly Constituency whereas at present 413 old age homes (up to December, 2002) have been constructed and 202 such homes are under construction.

CHAPTER- II

SECTORAL REVIEW

Sectoral review of the performance of the economy during 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 is as follows: -

AGRICULTURE

Basically Haryana is an agrarian State and about 31 percent of the total income of the State comes from agriculture including livestock. Haryana has set an all time record in foodgrains production of 133.01 lakh tonnes during 2001-2002 and emerged as a major contributor of foodgrains to the Central food pool.

The Government has declared the entire State as drought affected this year because of the failure of monsoon. As a result, the Government, has already waived off payment of "abiana" & "malia" of all farmers and converted the short term cooperative loans into medium term loans. The Government has also decided to defer the payment of electricity bills of tubewells for Kharif 2002 for a period of six months of those farmers whose more than 50 percent of crops have been damaged due to drought. A sum of Rs. 98.00 crore have been released to deal with the natural calamities including drought in the State.

The scope of bringing more area under cultivation is very limited as about 96 percent of the cultivable area and 83 percent of the geographical area is already under cultivation in the State. However, a small area under culturable waste would also be brought under cultivation through conducting reclamation of saline/alkaline land and land levelling operations. Therefore, agricultural production is being increased through availability of irrigation water, use of certified/high yielding variety seeds, use of chemical fertilizers on a wide spread basis in different agro climatic regions of the State, adoption of plant protection measures, soil & water management technology and mechanization of farm techniques backed by suitable policy measures for creating infrastructure. The major stress will be towards diversification from cereal crops to high value cash crops like cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds, pulses, horticulture & vegetable. "Kisan Puruskar" in the memory of Ch.Devi Lal for the best farmers in the State has already been introduced. The main objective of the scheme is to provide Puruskar to the best farmers of the State.

Area Under Crops

The total area under crops has increased considerably since 1970-71. Cropping Intensity in the State has enhanced from 139.0 in 1970-71 to 176.33 during 2001-2002. The agriculture scene in the State is dominated by paddy-wheat rotation, causing degradation in soil fertility and further fall in the underground water level.

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

Area Under Principal Crops

(000 Hect.)

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	1027	4253	162	630	547	6205

* 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 percent during 1970-71 to 54 percent during 2001-2002. 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 23.55 lakh hectares in 2000-2001 and 23.00 lakh hectares in 2001-2002 showing a decrease of 2.4 percent over 2000-2001. The area under rice has also declined marginally during 2001-2002. The area under rice was 10.54 lakh hectares in 2000-2001 and 10.27 lakh hectares in 2001-2002. 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 13.29 percent, 13.51 percent and 32.13 percent in area under sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds respectively.

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 133.01 lakh tonnes in 2001-2002 showing an increase of 179 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 27.24 lakh tonnes in 2001-2002 thereby showing tremendous increase of 492 percent. Similarly, the production of wheat which was 23.42 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 increased to 94.37 lakh tonnes during 2001-2002 showing an increase of 303 percent, but there is decrease of 2.40 percent as compared to previous year due to draught.

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

Agricultural Production						
						(000 tonnes)
Year	Total Food-grains	Wheat	Rice	Oilseeds	Cotton (000 Bales)	Sugarcane
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1966-67	2592	1059	223	92	288	5100
1970-71	4771	2342	460	99	373	7070
1980-81	6036	3490	1259	188	643	4600
1990-91	9559	6436	1834	638	1155	7800
1995-96	10172	7291	1847	783	1284	8090
1996-97	11448	7826	2463	985	1507	9020
1997-98	11332	7528	2556	456	1107	7500
1998-99	12105	8568	2432	653	874	7010
1999-00	13065	9650	2583	605	1304	7640
2000-01	13295	9669	2695	563	1383	8170
2001-02*	13301	9437	2724	807	722	9330

* Provisional

The production of oilseeds and sugarcane during the year 2001-2002 rose to 8.07 lakh tonnes and 93.30 lakh tonnes from 5.63 lakh tonnes and 81.70 lakh tonnes respectively during the year 2000-2001 recording an increase of 43.34 and 14.20 percent respectively. However, there was major fall in the production

of cotton in the State because of attack of Heliothis Insect (Americian Sundi) on

the crop which almost destroyed this crop with the result the production of this crop declined by 47.8 percent.

Index of Agricultural Production (Base Triennium ending 1981-82=100) decreased from 222.73 in 2000-2001 to 220.80* in 2001-2002. The index of foodgrains production increased from 217.93 in 2000-2001 to 218.84* in 2001-2002 whereas the index of non-foodgrains production declined from 234.92 in 2000-2001 to 225.76* in 2001-2002. 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 a record quantity of 58.88 lakh tonnes of wheat and 15.41 lakh tonnes of paddy.

Yield Rates of Principal Crops

Yield rates per hectare in Kilograms of wheat and rice during 2001-2002 in Haryana were 4103 and 2652 respectively.

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

Yield Rates of Principal Crops

(Kgs. per hectare)

Year	Haryana		India	
	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	3479	2775	2280	1740
1995-96	3697	2225	2483	1797
1996-97	3880	2967	2679	1882
1997-98	3660	2800	2485	1900
1998-99	3916	2239	2583	1928
1999-00	4165	2385	2621	1985
2000-01	4106	2557	2742	1927
2001-02*	4103	2652	NA	NA

*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 2000-2001, 97.5 percent of the area of wheat was under high yielding varieties whereas in case of rice, maize and bajra it was 62.3, 50.0 and 85.0 percent respectively. During the year 2001-2002, the area under High Yielding Varieties of wheat, rice, maize and bajra was 98.5, 64.9, 50.0 and 80.2 percent respectively. There is further scope to bring more and more area under high yielding varieties particularly in case of rice and maize crops.

Consumption of Fertilizers

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

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

Consumption of Fertilizers

Year	Consumption of Fertilizers (Kgs. Per Hectare)
1980-81	42
1990-91	99
1995-96	121
1996-97	125
1997-98	136
1998-99	133
1999-00	150
2000-01	152
2001-02*	159

*Provisional

Total consumption of NPK (Nutrients) which was 231 thousand tonnes in 1980-81 rose to 984 thousand tonnes in 2001-2002 showing an increase of 326.0 percent.

The area under plant protection measures decreased from 87.98 lakh hectares in 2000-2001 to 87.94 lakh hectares in 2001-2002. The pesticides consumption also decreased from 5025 tonnes in 2000-2001 to 5020 tonnes in 2001-2002.

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 177 Sub-Yards spread over the State. Thus the farmers have access to 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 30.11.2002.

The Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board introduced an incentive scheme namely "Krishak Uphar Yojana" from 2nd October, 2000 in all the mandis of the State. Under this scheme, prizes in the shape of agricultural implements are being distributed to the farmers who sell their produce worth Rs. 5000 or more in the mandis on production of 'J' Form issued by the arthiyas and in lieu of that they are given gift coupons. 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. This year two draws have already been held on 30.4.2002 and 31.10.2002 and agricultural implements amounting to Rs. 76 lakh in each draw have been distributed to the farmers. 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. 124.15 crore in 2000-2001 to Rs. 143.54 crore in 2001-2002 showing an increase of 15.60 percent. During the year 2002-2003, the target was to collect Rs. 170.00 crore against which Rs. 142.90 crore have been collected upto 31.12.2002.

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 better upliftment of the farming community. At present the area under various

horticultural crops in the State is about 4.8 percent 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 31317 hectares and 235.2 thousand tonnes by the end of 2001-2002 and is expected to achieve 33317 hectares and 240.0 thousand tonnes during 2002-2003 respectively. The target fixed for area and production of fruits for the year 2003-2004 is 35317 hectares and 250.0 thousand tonnes respectively. Likewise area and production under vegetables have also increased from 55360 hectares and 802.2 thousand tonnes in 1990-91 to 1.50 lakh hectares and 2150 thousand tonnes during 2001-2002 and is expected to achieve 1.50 lakh hectares and 2250 thousand tonnes by the end of 2002-2003 respectively. Target for the year 2003-2004 for area and production under vegetables has been kept as 1.50 lakh hectares and 2300 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 3250 hectares during 2001-2002 and is expected to achieve 3600 hectares during 2002-2003. Target for the year 2003-2004 is 3800 hectares. The mushroom production increased from 850 tonnes in 1990-91 to 4500 tonnes by the end of 2001-2002 and likely production for 2002-2003 has been estimated at 4950 tonnes. The production target of mushroom fixed for the year 2003-2004 is 5000 tonnes.

The Department has made best efforts to popularise drip irrigation system to create an awareness amongst the farmers in the State. By the end of the year 2002-2003, an area of 3066 hectares is likely to be covered under drip irrigation system. For disease free nursery and off season production of vegetables, the department is popularising green house technology amongst the farmers and till the end of 2002-2003, 187 green houses are likely to be set up in the State. A target of 10 green houses has been fixed for 2003-2004. The department has popularised 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 POULTRY

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 minimise production

losses, efficient health cover facilities are being given through the veterinary institutions. The number of veterinary hospitals and veterinary dispensaries was 620 and 864 respectively in 2002-2003 (as on 31-12-2002). The number of Stockmen Centres/Key Village Centres, Regional Artificial Insemination Centres and other Veterinary Institutions in the State was 749, 60 and 128 respectively during 2002-2003 (as on 31.12.2002).

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.

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, an incentive scheme has been introduced and incentive money ranging from Rs. 1000 to Rs.6000 is given to them. Further, to give protection to these animals, insurance scheme has been introduced with 50:50 percent premium from Government and breeders respectively.

The milk production in the State has increased to 49.76* lakh Metric tonnes in 2001-2002 as against 48.49 lakh Metric tonnes in 2000-2001. The per capita availability of milk in the State has increased from 640 grams per day in

*Provisional
2000-2001 to 646 grams per day in 2001-2002. The milk procurement increased in the State from 1009.35 lakh litres in 2000-2001 to 1237.10 lakh litres in 2001-2002.

The egg production in the State increased from 10847 lakhs in 2000-2001 to 11661* lakhs in 2001-2002. The production of wool increased from 2328 thousand kgs. in 2000-2001 to 2403* thousand kgs. in 2001-2002.

The yearwise production of milk, eggs and wool during the year 1998-99 to 2001-2002 and targets for the year 2002-2003 is as under: -

Production of Milk, Eggs and Wool in Haryana State

Sr.No.	Item	Unit	Achievements				Targets
			1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002*	2002-2003
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Milk	000 Tonnes	4527	4679	4849	4976	5136
2.	Eggs	Lakh Nos.	6825	7589	10847	11661	12507
3.	Wool	000 Kgs.	1930	2202	2328	2403	2488

* Provisional

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 33.04 thousand tonnes in 2000-2001 to 34.57 thousand tonnes in 2001-2002. The State has set a target of 38.00 thousand tonnes of fish production in 2002-2003. Against this, 23.50 thousand tonnes of fish has already been produced upto 31.12.2002. Against the National average of 2280 Kgs per hectare of fish production, Haryana has achieved an average production level of 4193 Kgs. per hectare during 2001-2002.

FORESTS

Trees are the guardians of ecological security as they play a pivotal role in maintaining ecological balance. The total area under forests in the State of Haryana is 1.55 lakh hectares which constitutes 3.5 percent of the total geographical area. Integration of growing tree species alongwith agricultural crops under agro forestry, adoption of farm forestry, massive afforestation on degraded panchayat lands and afforestation on mobile sand dunes with active participation of the people has resulted in increase in forest cover of the State by 360 Sq.Kms over the past three years as reported by Forest Survey of India in its State of Forest Report 1999. As per National Forest Policy 1988, 33 percent area of the total geographical area should be under forest cover/tree cover for maintaining sound ecological balance.

To meet the growing demand of timber and firewood in the State, it is necessary to rehabilitate the 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, 2002 to January, 2003, 17217 hectares area has been brought under forest by planting 426 lakh plants against the target of 450 lakh plants fixed for the financial year 2002-2003 under the State/Centrally sponsored schemes. 239 lakh plants have been distributed free of cost to various Government departments and public for plantation works. Medicinal plants of different varieties have been planted under the "Vanaspati-Van Scheme" in the State. Ch. Devi Lal Nature Park is being developed over an area of 50 acres in village Chuaharpur, district Yamuna Nagar with the help of Shivalik Development Agency. To make Haryana State green, Government of Haryana has announced a target of 4.50 crore seedlings to be planted in the State during the year 2003-2004.

COOPERATION

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. 3339.58 crore were disbursed in the year 2001-2002 and this is expected to go upto Rs. 4205.32 crore in the year 2002-2003. Long term loans to the tune of Rs. 366.01 crore were disbursed during the year 2001-2002. In the current financial year long term loans worth Rs. 367.00 crore have been disbursed upto 31.12.2002. The rate of interest on the long term loans has been reduced by 0.5 percent to 2.5 percent on various schemes w.e.f. 01.06.2001. NABARD has sanctioned a total long term lending programme of Rs.388.65 crore for the current year 2002-2003. For the benefit of farmers, HARCO BANK has reduced the rate of interest by 1.0 percent on crop loans from 01.10.2002. This bank also earned a record net profit of Rs.36.02 crore during the year 2001-2002.

All the Cooperative Sugar Mills including the two new Sugar Mills at Gohana and Sirsa are working satisfactorily. During this year, 81.68 lakh quintals of sugarcane have been crushed upto 31.12.2002. The cane payments are being made regularly to farmers. It is heartening to note that five Cooperative Sugar Mills in the State bagged five National Awards for technical efficiency and cane development.

The Haryana State Cooperative Dairy Development Federation Ltd.

(Dairyfed) has made a record procurement of 3.39 lakh litres of milk per day during 2001-2002 as compared to 2.76 lakh litres per day during the year 2000-2001. The turnover in the current year upto December, 2002 is Rs. 222.00 crore as compared to Rs. 193.80 crore during the corresponding period of last year. Rohtak, Ambala and Ballabgarh milk plants have achieved a rare distinction at National level by getting ISO 9002 and ISO-15000 HACCP certification.

The Centre for Cooperative Management is being built at Rohtak with an approximate cost of Rs. 45 lakh. The project is at its final stages and will be completed by March, 2003. This will go a long way in the spread of Cooperative Training and Education. Ch. Devi Lal Sahkarita Bhawan in Sector-2, Panchkula with an approximate cost of Rs. 6 crore will bring most of the Cooperative Institutions under one roof and will be a big mile-stone in the annals of Cooperative Movement in Haryana.

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

Water being the pivot of development, a number of steps have been taken to ensure the optimum utilization of water for irrigation.

The failure of Monsoons during the year 2002 brought the State under drought like conditions. The availability of low supplies in River Yamuna further added to the hardship to sowing and maturing the Kharif Crops. However, the Bhakra Reservoir was filled at a bit higher level as compared to the previous year.

To mitigate the effect of drought, more supplies were arranged from the Bhakra Reservoir for the sowing and maturity of Kharif crops after giving due preference to the requirements of canal based drinking water schemes and filling of village ponds. Abiana of Kharif Crops amounting to Rs. 11.5 crore was also remitted. An area of 20.53 lakh hectares was irrigated by Canals during the year 2001-2002 despite dry conditions. The availability of water in River Yamuna has improved notably during the sowing season of Rabi Crops and as a result, sufficient canal water has been supplied as per requirements. The Government is making all out efforts to get the Satluj Yamuna Link Canal in Punjab Territory completed so that the full share of Ravi Beas water could be carried to the State of Haryana. Keeping in view the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court of dated 15th January 2002, the Central Government is being persuaded to take up execution work through its agency within a time period of one year.

To ensure the equitable distribution of canal water for irrigation, canals are regularly cleared of weed and silt before commencement of each sowing season. Special attention is given to stop the pilferage of canal water. Further to provide the better facilities to the irrigators, to improve the intensity of irrigation and drain out rain water from the low lying fields, the Government has sanctioned 129 irrigation and 13 drainage schemes with the financial assistance of NABARD at an estimated cost of Rs.163.05 crore. Out of these, 49 Irrigation and 4 Drainage Schemes have been completed, whereas 67 Irrigation and 5 Drainage schemes are in progress. Two more projects are in process of sanction consisting of irrigation, drainage-cum-recharging and bridges schemes to utilise the water available from Sewage Treatment Plant for irrigation purpose at an estimated cost of Rs. 259.93 crore.

The work of restoration of capacity of Bhakra Main Line and Narwana Branch is in progress. The carrying capacity of these Canals which has gone down to 8900 cusecs at Haryana Contact Points, presently has come upto 9900 cusecs.

The number of tubewells and pumping sets in the State increased from 589473 (255302 diesel operated and 334171 electric operated) in 2000-2001 to 595524 (254654 diesel operated and 340870 electric operated) in 2001-2002.

The State Government is committed to make Haryana free from the menace of floods which take a heavy toll of life, besides damaging property worth crores of rupees.

Under Drainage system the State is mainly divided into two parts, one consisting of Yamuna Nagar, Karnal, Panipat, Sonapat, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Rewari, Gurgaon and Faridabad having about 40 percent of total State area drains through River Yamuna and the remaining 60 percent consisting of Panchkula, Ambala, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Jind, Mohindergarh, Bhiwani, Hisar, Fatehabad and Sirsa has country slope toward river Ghaggar. In order to dewater the low lying areas, the flood water is transferred to nearby drains/canals. For this purpose 531 permanent pump sets with discharging capacity of 4534 cusecs and 1422 mobile pumps with discharging capacity of 3708 cusecs are kept ready at the places of requirement. To save the abadies of low lying villages, Ring Bunds and high level approaches are constructed. During the current year, 95. Schemes of River Protection and Flood Control works have been completed whereas 24 schemes are in progress due to their long construction schedule and an expenditure of Rs. 13.00 crore has been incurred.

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. Haryana State has limited availability of natural sources of energy. There is no hydro generation potential in the State. Even the coal mines are far away located from the State. There is very limited forest area. Wind velocity prevailing in the State is also not sufficient to exploit for power generation. Although, the solar intensity is relatively higher but the land area limitation does not encourage big scale harnessing of this resource as well. Therefore, the State has been depending on the limited thermal generation capacity installed within the State and hydropower from the jointly owned projects. The State's efforts have been supplemented by the Central Generation projects from where the State gets share on the formula evolved by the Government of India for such projects.

The total installed capacity available to the State at present is 3382.1 MW. It includes 1073 MW from State's own stations, 931.5 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 2001-2002 was 17847.2 million units (MUs).

The power availability over the last seven years has been as follows:-

Power Availability in Haryana State

Year	Total Installed Capacity in MW	Total Energy Available in MUs
1	2	3
1996-97	2354.0	13263.0
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	3382.1	17847.2
2002-03*	3382.1	14663.6

*As on 31.12.2002

The number of electricity consumers in the State as on March, 2002 was 35.45 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:-

Number of Electricity Consumers

Year	Domestic	Non-domestic	Industrial	Tubewells	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1996-97	25,10,670	3,21,288	77,422	3,66,540	9,317	32,85,237
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	8903	35,44,573
2002-03*	28,07,675	3,57,554	64,314	3,68,920	5,079	35,59,542

*Figures are as on December, 2002

The total number of consumers ending March, 2002 has decreased as a number of connections of defaulting consumers were disconnected under a special campaign.

The per capita consumption of electricity increased from 507 units in 2000-2001 to 522 units in 2001-2002. A new record of power supply was created on 20-8-2002 by supplying 697.91 lakh units for 2002-2003 against earlier record power supply of 613.75 lakh units achieved on 2-9-2001 for 2001-2002 and 576.56 lakh units achieved on 13-8-2000 for 2000-2001.

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.

Since July, 1999 there has been an increase of 792.1 MW in the power generation capacity in the State which exhibits an increase of over 30 percent. The Thermal and Hydel Power Stations in Haryana generated power of 5310.94 MUs during 2001-2002 against 3792.41 MUs during 2000-2001 i.e. an increase of 40 percent in one year.

The State's own generating stations achieved a record daily generation of 209.80 lakh units on 6-9-2002. With the increase in availability of power, it was possible to meet the demand of all categories of consumers in the State.

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

GOBAR GAS PLANTS

Gobar 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 2001-2002, additional 2027 gobar gas plants were installed whereas during the year 2002-2003 additional 1095 gobar gas plants have been installed up to December, 2002.

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 2001-2002, 40 nos. of systems with a cumulative capacity of 24225 LPD were installed in the State.

Solar Photovoltaic System to supplement the electrical energy requirements is being promoted in the State. During the year 2001-2002, 5463 solar lanterns, 2905 SPV domestic lighting systems, 100 SPV street lighting systems and 181 solar water pumping systems have been installed. During the year 2002-2003, 3000 SPV domestic lighting systems, 150 SPV street lighting systems and 200 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 home lighting systems, SPV domestic lighting systems, SPV water pumping systems, SPV stand alone street lighting systems etc. are being promoted through financial incentives. Demonstration and extension activities are being carried out in the IREP blocks for helping rural people to meet their cooking, heating and lighting energy needs by adopting these systems. During the year 2000-2001 this programme was implemented in 39 blocks of the State. Under this programme, 29689 families have been covered during 2001-2002. 4000 families are being covered under IREP during 2002-2003.

The Government of India have enacted an Energy conservation Act 2001

for providing energy conservation in various sectors by taking up measures to reduce electricity consumption with the objective to provide a regulatory framework for formulation and implementation of energy conservation strategies in the country. This Act has come into force w.e.f. 1st March, 2002. The Government of Haryana has launched a massive programme of conserving energy in the Government buildings, commercial establishments and housing sector of the State.

Under this programme, the department of Non-conventional Energy Sources Haryana has been designated as the nodal department for coordinating, regulating and enforcing the various provisions of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 within Haryana State. The Government has decided that all Government departments/Boards & Corporations would achieve the 30 percent reduction of present consumption of electricity in their organisations and establishment within a period of two years. To conserve electricity particularly during peak hours, use of solar water heating systems has been made mandatory in all functional Government buildings like PWD Rest Houses, Government Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Hostels, Police Canteens, Barracks, Hotels, Motels and Group Housing Societies. Department of Architecture has been advised to make provision of such systems in the architectural plans of these buildings. Installation of solar water heating system in all institutional buildings to be constructed in the various sectors of HUDA and all plots having area 1000 sq. mtrs. and above has been made compulsory. In order to popularise the concept of Energy Conservation amongst public at large more particularly amongst the children to conserve energy in all spheres of their activities, it has been planned to organise various activities like organising poster writing competition, debate and slogan writing competition for the school children.

INDUSTRIES

Since the setting up of industry deals with the various inputs like land allotment, power, credit, manpower, raw material, quality control, environment and marketing, therefore, Industries Department helps the industry to seek assistance from all these line departments. Haryana has pioneered the country in agriculture as well as in Industry. Today, there are 1157 large and medium Industries and 75000 Small Scale Industries functioning in the State. Haryana provides conducive environment for setting up an industry in Haryana. 167 Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEMs) catalysing investment of Rs. 1224

crore have been filed during the year 2001-2002 and this year upto December, 2002, 140 IEMs catalysing an investment of Rs. 787 crore have been filed.

As a result of the Industrial Policy of 1999, the industrial growth is encouraging despite worldwide economic recession. Last year, 57 large and medium units and 689 small scale units have been set up in the State.

Export from Haryana has crossed Rs. 8000 crore which also includes export of software of Rs. 3200 crore. Export from Haryana has doubled in the last three years. It is expected to touch Rs. 10,000 crore this year. To boost export, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India sanctioned Rs. 6 crore for strengthening and augmenting various infrastructure projects in the State. During this year, delegation of State Government visited several countries to invite foreign investors and non-resident Indians to invest in Haryana so that the technology is transferred from other countries and we gain from their experiences. Haryana State is giving a number of incentives to NRIs and foreign investors.

Since 1991, 817 Foreign Direct Investment proposals worth Rs. 5199 crore were filed for implementation. Out of these, 217 Foreign Direct Investment/Technical Collaboration (FDI/TC) approvals have been filed during the last three and half years envisaging investment of Rs. 2251 crore.

Under Textile Infrastructure Development Centre Scheme, Ministry of Textile sanctioned Rs. 20 crore for sewerage and Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) to facilitate the shifting of dyeing and finishing units working in the non-confirming zone i.e. residential area of Panipat to Sector 29-B Phase II, HUDA Industrial Estate.

Foreign Investment Promotion Board has been constituted to attract foreign investment in Haryana for better economic development in industry, service and Tourism sector. Industries Department through Trade Fair Authority Haryana is organising India International Trade Fair(IITF), Krishi Expo, and Surajkund fair etc.

Economic Development Board has been constituted for overall and integrated development of the State. Under the liberalised Industrial Policy, land allotment is made easy and on the principle of "first come first served". Since July 99 upto Dec. 2002 HUDA and HSIDC have allotted 5088 industrial plots catalyzing investment of about Rs. 8000 crore and generating employment of two lakh persons. With the initiative of the private sector, Cyber city, Cyber Park, are being developed apart from Medicity, Bio-Tech Park etc.

State Government in the Industries Department is acquiring land on behalf

of the HSIDC. Land for various new Industrial Estates at Ambala (276 acre), Karnal (79 acre), Gurgaon (504 acre), Manesar(1432 acre), Bahadurgarh (971 acre), Badli (204 acre), Rai (16 acre), Kundli (27acre), Barhi (330 acre), Yamuna Nagar (345 acre), Dabwali (113 acre) and Narwana(108 acre) is under acquisition. Development work at Growth Centre Saha is in progress. Government of India is providing financial assistance of Rs. 10 crore for this project. Special Economic Zone to facilitate foreign direct investment and export from Haryana is being set up at Garhi Harsaru in Gurgaon acquiring about two thousand acres of land.

Government has formulated Information Technology Policy and Bio-Tech Policy to promote this sunrise industry. Food Processing department has been created in December, 2000. New Food Processing Policy is on the anvil. Four food parks are being set up at Saha, Rai, Narwana and Dabwali.

Under Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana, in the last year loan of Rs. 5915.98 lakh was sanctioned to 9123 persons whereas loan of Rs. 4309.48 lakh disbursed to 7370 beneficiaries. During this year upto December, 2002, 6306 cases have been sanctioned involving an amount of Rs. 3876.15 lakh.

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 up to Rs. 15 lakh and disburse loans up to 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. The sanction, disbursement and recovery of loans and the achievements made by the Corporation in the year 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 are as follows:-

Loans advanced by Haryana Financial Corporation

Item	Achievement During 2001-2002	Target for 2002-2003	(Rs. crore)
			Achievement 1-4-2002 to 31-12-2002
1	2	3	4
1. Sanctions	137.72	110.00	69.85
2. Disbursements	71.98	55.00	46.81
3. Recovery	155.56	120.00	97.60

During the year 2001-2002 Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board

issued 598 Entitlement Certificates amounting to Rs.3883.55 lakh for setting up the Rural Industries under the Rural Employment Generation Programme(REGP) of Government of India. Out of these 327 cases amounting to Rs.2776.56 lakh has already been cleared for setting up the rural industries by different banks. A sum of Rs.2017.71 lakh as a loan was provided by banks and Rs. 210.55 lakh as marginal money (grant) were provided by the Board. During the current financial year, upto January, 2003, Board has issued 681 Entitlement Certificates amounting to Rs. 4532.86 lakh, out of these 440 cases amounting to Rs.3092.00 lakh have already been cleared for setting up rural industries by different banks. A sum of Rs. 2606.95 lakh as loan has been provided by different banks and Rs. 219.19 lakh as marginal money (grant) was provided by the Board.

Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation (HSIDC) has a prominent role in the development of industrial infrastructure in the State. It has developed 36 Industrial Estates by developing 8530 plots and constructing 627 industrial sheds on total acquired area of 6183.12 acres. Following new industrial estates are being developed in the State by HSIDC:-

1. Growth Centre, Saha
2. Food Park, Saha
3. Industrial Estate, Bahadurgarh
4. Industrial Estate, Badli
5. Industrial Estate, Rai
6. Food Park, Rai
7. Expansion of Industrial Estate, Kundli

HSIDC has so far sanctioned loan of Rs. 1033.00 crore to 922 units. During the year 2001-2002, HSIDC has sanctioned loan of Rs. 103.28 crore and disbursed Rs. 73.72 crore. In the year 2002-2003 upto December 2002, HSIDC has sanctioned loan of Rs. 58.96 crore and disbursed Rs. 37.40 crore.

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 first choice for the foreign investors, non-resident Indians 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 and makes a major contribution to the State Domestic Product by way of increasing the production and employment. Index of Industrial Production is one of the prime indicators of the economic development for measurement of trend in the behavior of the Industrial Production over a period of time with reference to a chosen base year. Annual 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. Mining and Quarrying Sector is being 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 161.57 in 1999-2000 to 171.24 in 2000-2001 registering an increase of 5.99 percent. The index of manufacturing sector rose from 161.55 in 1999-2000 to 170.85 in 2000-2001 exhibiting an increase of 5.76 percent. The index of electricity sector has shown a significant increase from 162.97 in 1999-2000 to 194.22 in 2000-2001 recording an increase of 19.17 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 130.73 in 1999-2000 to 138.45 in 2000-2001 recording an increase of 5.91 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. increased from 150.40 in 1999-2000 to 162.80 in 2000-2001 showing an increase of 8.24 percent over the previous year.

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. increased from 149.88 in 1999-2000 to 156.13 in 2000-2001 indicating an increase of 4.17 percent.

The Index of Consumer Goods Industries increased from 177.39 in 1999-2000 to 187.78 in 2000-2001 showing an increase of 5.86 percent. The Index of consumer durable goods industries like domestic refrigerators, bicycle parts, micro-scopes, auto parts and accessories and motor cycle parts etc. increased from 218.89 in 1999-2000 to 228.67 in 2000-2001 indicating an increase of 4.47 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 141.00 in 1999-2000 to 151.93 in 2000-2001 exhibiting an increase of 7.75 percent over the previous year.

Yearwise details of Index of Industrial Production in Haryana are given at Table Nos. 13 and 14.

MINES AND GEOLOGY

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

In September, 2001, the State Government formulated a new mining policy according to which no new mining lease or renewal of earlier mining leases shall be granted for major minerals 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, 2001 and April-June, 2002 in districts Faridabad, Gurgaon, Mahendragarh, Bhiwani and Rewari. 38 mines attracted bids of Rs. 68.37 crore as against the previous annual income from these auctions of Rs. 18.02 crore giving an annual increase of Rs. 50.35 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.

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 2000-2001 was Rs. 106.29 crore against Rs. 83.82 crore during 1999-2000. The income from the minerals during the year 2001-2002 was Rs. 139.87 crore.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

The State Government has given a number of incentives to the traders and business community due to the persistent demand of the people, especially the traders and business community. The tax structure has been rationalised.

Sales Tax Concession Allowed to the Dealers are as under:-

1. Haryana is the only State in the Country where tax paid on the raw material and other goods used in the manufacture is adjustable against tax payable on the manufactured goods.
2. Government has reduced sales tax from 21st May,2002 on bullion and its spices from 1.0 percent to 0.3 percent and on ornaments and jewellery from 4.0 percent to 1.0 percent.
3. Government has exempted levy of Haryana Local Area Development Tax on the entry of such goods which are used in manufacturing or on the goods manufactured there of, for which the sales tax has already been paid. Information technology units and agricultural implements manufacturing units have been totally exempted from this levy. The rate of LADT has been reduced on all goods except crude oil, diesel and petrol from 4% to 2% w.e.f. 1.1.2003.
4. The State has been divided into 4 ranges for quick disposal of complaints of the dealers and for better superintendence of the law. Each range is headed by a Joint Excise and Taxation Commissioner.

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 198 Industrial Training Institutes and Vocational Education Institutes is presently providing certificate courses to nearly 32,000 students all over the State. These institutes are not only supplying skilled craftsmen to the industries but also generate avenues for self-employment.

Out of total 198 institutes, 31 institutes are exclusively for women while there is a facility of co-education in the remaining institutes. No tuition fee is charged from women trainees in all these institutes. 78 Industrial Training Institutes with a seating capacity of 14878 and 118 Vocational Education Institutes with a seating capacity of 17320 are working under this department. The Art and Craft School, Rohtak with a seating capacity of 60 students and a Government Footwear Institute, Rewari with a seating capacity of 50 seats are also functioning in the State. Teachers Training Courses have also been started at Ambala, Rohtak, Bhiwani, Jind and Narnaul with total seating capacity of 192. These Institutes are imparting training upto certificate level.

The Department is consolidating the training programmes so as to improve the quality of training. New trades such as Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Plastic Processing Operator, Tool and Die Maker (Die

and Moulds) Photo Type Setter and Desk Top Publishing Operator have also been started in the Industrial Training Institutes.

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 2002-2003, 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 2002-2003 is as follows:-

Improvement of Roads during 2002-2003.

	Description of work	2002-2003 (upto 31-12-02)
1.	Improvement of State Roads with widening/strengthening/reconstruction & raising etc.	867 Kms.
2.	Premix carpet work.	2082 Kms.
3.	Cement concrete pavement/block in village portion.	35 Kms.
4.	Construction of side drain.	10 Kms.
5.	Construction of culverts(Hume pipe).	17 Nos.
6.	Repair with patch work & potholes.	1307 Kms.
7.	Construction of new roads.	25 Kms.

Haryana State has been striving very hard to improve and upgrade the road network and so has arranged sanction of projects amounting to Rs.783.44 crore from HUDCO, on which works have been initiated/undertaken.

State Government has got sanctioned a project for an amount of Rs. 63.08 crore from National Capital Region Planning Board for improvement of roads in National Capital Region. The allotment of works for execution to the contractual agencies are in process.

Another project costing Rs. 21.30 crore was also got sanctioned under NABARD Loan (RIDF-VIII) for construction of 20 nos. of bridges in the State. The allotment of works for execution to contractual agencies are in process. A project

costing Rs. 160.00 crore for improvement of roads in the State has been submitted to NABARD for getting loan assistance.

The work of strengthening of 30 Kms(RD 220 to 250 kms.) of N.H.-10 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1392 lakh has been completed during this financial year.

The work of providing concrete pavements in Barwala town at an estimated cost of Rs.139 lakh has been completed during this financial year.

The construction work of high level bridge across Jhajjara River on NH-22 has been completed. The total length of this bridge is 173.14 mtrs with an estimated cost of Rs. 432.00 lakh.

The total road length in the State (including National Highways and HSAMB roads) increased to 29168 kms. in 2002-2003 upto 31-12-2002. 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 adequate, well co-ordinated, economical and efficient bus 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, lowest operational cost (without incidence of taxes) per effective Kms. operated and surplus 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 3500 buses being run from 20 main depots and 17 sub-depots. These services cover about 10.88 lakh Kms every day and carry about 11.23 lakh passengers daily. 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 have been set up at Karnal and Hisar and a Drivers Training Institute has been set up at Murthal. Facilities for training and certifying new heavy vehicle drivers have also been provided apart from Murthal at four other centres i.e. at Karnal , Hisar , Gurgaon and Rohtak.

During April-December, 2002, the Roadways reduced the tentative net loss by 38 percent and net resources contributed to the State exchequer increased by 36 percent. The Haryana Roadways reported a tentative profit before tax of Rs. 105.55 crore during 2001-2002 which is the second highest

amongst all STUs in the country, against Rs. 62.82 crore during 2000-2001. The

above achievement has been made inspite of steep hike in prices of diesel, insurance premiums and other inputs. The Transport Department is one of the largest revenue earning department of the State and the details of its contribution are as under:-

Resources Contributed to State Exchequer

(Rs. In lakh)

Sr. No	Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	Difference	Percentage Increase/ Decrease
1.	Loss	-7519.00	-4662.82	2856.18	(-)38
2.	Haryana Passenger Tax	12112.81	12395.40	282.59	2
3.	M.V.Tax	895.51	858.10	-37.41	(-) 4
4.	Interest on Capital	1474.60	1600.57	125.77	9
5.	Depreciation Reserve Fund	1915.39	1921.35	5.96	0
	Total Resources to State	8879.51	12112.60	3233.09	36
	Profit Before Taxes	6282.50	10554.81	4272.31	68

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 contain the losses of Haryana Roadways. For further improvement in the quality of services, under an on-going programme, Haryana Roadways replaced 1218 buses during the last two years and 355 more new buses have been replaced during April-December,2002. The maximum age of the buses of Haryana Roadways has also been reduced from 8 years (and 6 lakh Kms.) to 7 years (and 6 lakh Kms.) 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 specifications. The new design of bus bodies, which has earned appreciation from all, has been prepared in-house and these are being fabricated at a very reasonable cost by the Haryana Roadways Engineering Corporation. The bus chassis are being purchased by arranging loans from the banks through Haryana Roadways Engineering Corporation.

Old bus stands in some of the big cities had become congested due to increase in traffic and development of the cities and as such new bus stands are being constructed at such places. During last 3 years, new bus stands have been constructed and made operational at Bhiwani and Rajaund. 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 Thanesar is in progress and likely to be completed in near future. The construction work of Bus Stands at Barwala and Hathin and new workshops at Rohtak and Ballabgarh will be commenced soon. Land for new bus stands at Bhuna, Loharu, Kaithal, Narnaund, Dhand, Kalayat and Bahal has been acquired and the construction work is likely to be started in the near future. Land acquisition proceedings for the construction of bus stands are also in progress at Kharkhoda, Nangal Chaudhary, Shahzadpur, Pataudi, Taoru and Babain. 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.

The routes and time tables of the buses have been rationalised to make them more useful to the people. Shuttle services have been introduced on important short distance routes, which stop at all villages falling on the route. Centralised advance booking system has been introduced at all important bus stands in the State.

The Government is paying special attention towards road safety in the State. For this purpose a Haryana State Road Safety Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary for monitoring the road safety activities undertaken by various departments of the State. An organisation of Haryana Highway Patrol & Road Safety has also been set up for patrolling the major National Highways passing through the State and providing immediate help to accident victims through the various Traffic Aid Posts set up along such highways.

Yearwise performance of the Haryana Roadways is as under:-

Performance of the State Transport Department							
S.No.Particulars		Unit	1998-1999 Audited	1999-2000 Unaudited	2000-2001 Unaudited	2001-2002 Tentative	2002-2003 (April-Dec.) Tentative
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Buses (held last Day)	No.	3772	3631	3318	3520	3509
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	81	82	82	82
5. No. of Routes	No.	1739	1697	1685	1634	1634
6. Effective KMs.	Lakh Kms	3947.11	3946.38	3840.09	3833.28	2992.06
7. KMs Operated/day	Lakh Kms.	10.81	10.78	10.52	10.50	10.88
8. Veh. Utilisation	(Km/Bus/ Day)	284	293	303	308	310
9. No.of employees	No.	20486	20319	19587	19130	18879 (30.11. 02)
10. Daily Passengers Carried	Lakh No.	10.63	10.39	10.46	10.73	11.23
11. KMPL	(Gross/ KMS/ Ltr.)	4.44	4.44	4.43	4.46	4.45
12. Accidents	No.	663	576	515	425	330
13. Accident/one lakh kms.	No.	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.11
14. Break Downs	No.	7536	7725	8434	5503	3864
15. Resources Contributed to State						
a. Net Profit	Rs. Lakh	-8963.71	-10040.00	-7519.00	-4662.82	-3570.21
b Interest on Capital	Rs. Lakh	1659.02	1614.43	1474.80	1600.57	1316.82
c. Token Tax	Rs. Lakh	1053.89	920.18	895.51	858.10	653.83
d. Hr. Passenger Tax	Rs. Lakh	11363.58	11175.16	12112.81	12395.40	9762.07
e. Depreciation	Rs. Lakh	2413.02	2291.90	1915.39	1921.35	1682.82
f Total Resources	Rs. Lakh	7525.80	5961.67	8879.51	12112.60	9845.34
16. Profit Before Tax	Rs. Lakh	3444.00	2613.92	6286.50	10554.81	9446.64

By consistently implementing various road safety measures in Haryana Roadways, the rate of accidents has come down from 0.17 per lakh Kms. in 1998-99 to 0.11 per lakh Kms. in 2001-2002. Efforts are being made to further bring down the rate of accidents.

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 44 Tourist Complexes providing numerous facilities like catering, accommodation (784 rooms), 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.
- iii) 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. 2002-2003 following projects have been completed: -

- i) New tourist complex at Bhiwani.
- ii) Construction of Urban Haat at Oasis Tourist Complex, Karnal.
- iii) New rooms at Magpie Tourist Complex.
- iv) Renovation/upgradation of Tilyar (Rohtak), Badkhal Lake, Surajkund Motel, Neelkanthi Krishna Dham Yarti Niwas (Kurukshetra) and Sultanpur.
- v) Modernisation of Restaurant at Karnal and Banquet Hall at Faridabad.
- vi) Construction of kitchen and renovation of public toilets at Oasis Tourist Complex, Karnal.
- vii) Fast Food Centre at Skylark Tourist Complex, Panipat.

The following projects are to be completed during 2003-2004:-

- i) Renovation/upgradation of tourist facilities at Sohna and Surajkund, Karnal, Panipat, Raja Nahar Singh Palace (Ballabgarh), 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) Construction of proposed new Tourist Complex at Tikkar Taal.
- vi) Construction of Multipurpose Hall at Ambala.
- vii) Providing 22 KVA transformer for H.T. connection at Neelkanthi Krishna Dham Yatri Niwas, Kurukshetra.
- viii) Construction of Club House building, Karnal.
- ix) Construction of toilet block at Skylark Tourist Complex, Panipat.
- x) Construction of 12 rooms southern block at Ethnic India, Rai.
- xi) Setting up of sewerage treatment plant for the irrigation of fairways and greens of golf course, Faridabad.
- xii) Development of Nursery, Drilling of Installation of tubewell and providing barbed wire fencing at Delhi Nursery.
- xiii) Landscaping and beautification of area near Sunpool at Surajkund.
- xiv) Construction of footpath, drains and street lighting around the lake at Tilyar Tourist Complex, Rohtak.
- xv) Setting up fast food centre and modernisation of kitchen at Flamingo Tourist Complex, Hisar.
- xvi) Construction of fast food centre and development of mini lake, Ottu, Sirsa.

HEALTH

Health department has made tremendous progress in the field of health and medical services. Concerted efforts are being made to expand the health services. Special stress is being made to construct the health institutions. At present, the Health Services are being provided through a network of 50 Government Hospitals, 64 Community Health Centres, 402 Primary Health Centres, 2299 Sub Centres, 12 District Tuberculosis Centres, 39 Dispensaries 14 Mobile Dispensaries and 2 Mobile Dental Dispensaries.

In the year 2002-2003, Rs. 6.00 crore were provided for the purchase of the medicines out of which Rs. 4.10 crore have already been spent. In addition to this, medicines of Rs. 1.00 crore have been provided to various health institutions of the State under drought relief. C.T. Scan has been provided at General Hospital, Panchkula and C.T. Scan is being provided at General Hospital, Sirsa. General Hospital Panchkula has been upgraded to 150 badded hospital. 42 generator sets have been provided in 42 health institutions and 260 inverter sets are being provided in various health institutions. The health institutions are also being equipped with modern equipment worth about Rs. 3.00 crore.

The National Tuberculosis Programme is an integral part of the health services. This has been launched in every district of the State. To further combat

the problem of Tuberculosis “Revised Tuberculosis Control Programme” (DOTS)

has been introduced. Since March, 2000 this programme is being implemented in 3 districts namely Faridabad, Gurgaon and Sonapat and the districts of Jind and Karnal will be taken up this year. It is proposed that in the year 2003-2004 this programme will be started in all the remaining districts of the State.

The Haryana State has already achieved the target of 1/10,000 leprosy cases set up by the Government of India and World Health Organisation. For this, the Government of India had awarded a cash award of Rs. 10.00 lakh to the State. The World Bank has provided a budget of Rs. 5.00 lakh in 2000-2001 and Rs. 35.55 lakh in the year 2001-2002. The W.H.O. has also provided a sum of Rs. 1.5 lakh in the year 2001-2002. In the year 2002-2003, the World Bank has provided a sum of Rs. 34.39 lakh.

Pulse Polio Programme has been launched in the State since 1995-96. Under this programme all children under 5 years are provided polio vaccine every year in the month of December and January. In the year 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 3543661, 3754830 and 3798927 children were given polio vaccine respectively. As a result, the number of polio cases has markedly decreased. In the Sub National Round of pulse polio which was from 29th September to 2nd October, 2002, 1704248 children under 5 years of age have been given polio vaccine in the 7 districts of the State. The State is fully geared for successful implementation of IPPF in January and February, 2003. In the first National Round of IPPF w.e.f. 5.1.2003 to 7.1.2003, 3829272 children under 5 years were given polio drops.

One to three days multispeciality camps were held in the rural areas of the State to provide medical care to the people at their door-steps. Services of all specialists i.e. Surgeon, Physician, Gynaecologists, Eye, ENT, Chest, Skin, Psychiatry etc. were made available at the camps. Facilities of X-rays, ECG and Laboratory tests were also made available free of cost. Medicines were also provided free of cost. These camps have drawn an enthusiastic response from the public and these camps will continue this year also.

In the State, the National Blindness Control Programme is a hundred percent Centrally Sponsored Programme. To run this programme in an effective manner Blindness Control Societies have been set up at State Headquarter and in all the districts. Every year Rs. 3.00 lakh is provided as grant-in-aid to each district society by the Government of India in a phased manner. According to a survey conducted by Government of India, cataract is the main cause of the

blindness. To decrease the prevalence of the blindness in the year 2000-2001,

91515 operations were performed against allocated target of 1.10 lakh cataract operations making an achievement of 83 percent. In the year 2001-2002 against an allocated target 110000 cataract operations, 102171 cataract operations were performed making an achievement of 93 percent. In the year 2002-2003 against an allocated target of 110000 cataract operations, appropriate targets have been achieved.

Under the 9th Five Year Plan, the Reproductive and Child Health Programme was launched in the State from the year 1997-98 for five years. The main aim of this programme was to provide quality Reproductive and Child Health Services as per the felt need of the people. Under this programme the World Bank has given an aid of Rs. 35.08 crore and Rs. 14.23 crore for two sub-projects in the districts of Bhiwani and Faridabad. Under this programme, in addition to provide quality delivery services to the people, training has been imparted to medical and para-medical personnel. 13675 Awareness Generation Trainings, 261 Trainings of Trainers, 5972 Integrated Skill Trainings and 882 Speciality Skill Trainings have been conducted. Under this programme, 515 Auxilliary Nurses and Midwives (ANMs), 128 Staff Nurses and 31 Laboratory Technicians (LTs) have been given additional employment. Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) camps have been held in the 6 districts i.e. Faridabad, Gurgaon, Kaithal, Jind, Panipat and Hisar to provide all kinds of Maternal and Child Health Services. 328 Health Camps of one day duration have been held in these districts from March, 2001 to December, 2002.

Under the Malaria Eradication Programme, the Health Department has done appreciable work for the control of Malaria and as a result the incidence of Malaria has gone down to a great extent. In the year 2000 there were only 1050 cases of malaria showing a decline of 59.7 percent . In the year 2001 there were 1202 cases and in the year 2002-2003, (upto December, 2002) there are 934 cases.

The Sector Investment Programme financed by European Commission is currently being implemented with the objectives of bringing Health Sector reforms in the Health Department at the State Head Quarter as well as in 3 districts of Ambala, Yamuna Nagar and Karnal. So far the European Commission has provided Rs. 4.70 crore for this Project. Under this Programme, the Government of India has earmarked Rs. 15 crore uptill Sept., 2004 and the programme will be

implemented as per mutually agreed MOU between the State Government and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

The State of Haryana has licensed Blood Banks in all districts except the newly created districts of Fatehabad and Jhajjar. Presently, 35 licensed Blood Banks are in the State, out of which 16 are in Government sector. Blood Banks of Jhajjar, Fatehabad and Mandi Dabawali will be established soon. Haryana AIDS Control Society has set up voluntary counselling 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. In the year 2002-2003 Haryana AIDS Control Society has granted 12 Targeted Intervention Projects to 9 N.G.Os of the State.

On the National High way No.1 the building of a Trauma Centre at General Hospital, Karnal was made functional on 19-1-2003. Matter regarding opening of one Trauma Centre at Sirsa has been taken up with Government of India.

The State has adopted to enforce the Bio-Medical Waste Management and Handling Rules, 1998 to dispose off the hospital biomedical waste in a correct manner. District Bio-Medical Waste Societies have been notified in all the districts.

Family Welfare

The State Population Commission has been formed on 14th July, 2000 as per guidelines of National Population Commission. Under the National Policy, the State Family Welfare Action Plan has been formulated so that the programme can be implemented effectively.

The Pre-Natal-Diagnostic Techniques (Regulations Prevention of Misuse) Act 1994(PNDT) has been enacted in the State of Haryana and came into operation on February, 1996. This has been enacted as the declining female/male ratio in the State is a matter of great concern which is 861 females/1000 males (2001). Strong son preference, gender bias, neglect of girl child etc. has resulted in selective female foeticide and the imbalance of the female/male ratio. State Appropriate Authority, the second Appropriate Authority and District Appropriate Authorities have been notified under the PNDT Act. The Civil Surgeons are the District Appropriate Authorities. All the District Appropriate Authorities have been directed to take personal interest and play pro-active role

in conducting raids in the clinics violating the PNMT Act. Till date 709 Ultrasound machines have been registered under this act. Prosecution of 14 complaints have been launched in the State and 3 court cases were filed in the district of Faridabad which were the first of its kind in the whole country and thus became trendsetter. 13 Ultrasound machines have been sealed and seized by the Appropriate Authorities.

As per National Health and Family Survey-II, the State Birth rate is 23.1/1000 population while the National figure is 24.8. In Haryana, the infant mortality rate is 56.8/1000 population while National figure is 67.6 and the death rate is 8/1000 population while National figure is 9.7. All efforts are being made by the department to sustain this trend.

Devi Rupak Scheme, a new innovated State sponsored scheme has been introduced on 25.9.2002. This scheme is known as Chaudhary Devi Lal Rashtriya Uthaan Aivam Parivar Kalyan Yojana (Devi Rupak). This scheme aims at stabilization of population to check the declining trend in male and female sex ratio. This is for the welfare of women and girl child wherein an incentive of Rs. 500/- per month for a period of 20 years will be given to the couples who adopt for sterilization after the birth of their first female child. Rs. 200/- per month will be given to those couples who adopt for sterilization after one male child. Similarly, Rs. 200/- per month will be given to such couples who adopt sterilization after the birth of second girl child provided both the children are girls. This scheme will be applicable to those couples who are married after 25.9.2002. In the second category, the scheme is applicable to those couples who are already married before 25.9.2002 and the age of the husband is less than 45 years and that of wife 40 years or less on 25.9.2002 and neither of them has undergone sterilization before 25.9.2002. If such a couple has only one child on 25.9.2002 and wants to adopt the scheme, one of the partners will have to undergo sterilization up to 26.1.2003. Those couples who do not have any child on 25.9.2002, would have to get them registered under the scheme upto 26.1.2003 and one of them will have to adopt terminal method of Family Planning within three months of the birth of first child. 152 couples have got registered under the scheme in the State upto December, 2002.

Ayurveda

Indian Systems of Medicine has been the integral part of our civilisation 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 2 ten bedded Ayurvedic/Unani Hospitals. At present the medical relief is being provided by the Ayurvedic Department Haryana through a network of 425 Ayurvedic, 19 Unani, and 20 Homoeopathic dispensaries, 6 Ayurvedic Prathmic Swasthya Kendras, one 25 bedded Ayurvedic Hospital, one 100 bedded Ayurvedic Hospital attached with Shri Krishana Govt. Ayurvedic College Kurukshetra and 2 ten 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 Government w.e.f. 1.1.2000.

Medical and Para-medical staff of institutions of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy (ISM&H), functioning under the State Government is fully involved in all the Health Programmes of State and Government of India. 6731 Family Welfare cases were motivated by the staff of these ISM&H institutions during the year 2001-2002 and 29,35,349 patients have been treated in these institutions during the year 2001-2002. 2,94,286 students of schools were examined by the doctors of these institutions and 6731 delivery cases were done by the Trained Dais of these institutions during the year 2001-2002.

In the field of Ayurvedic Education, 6 Ayurvedic colleges are providing Ayurvedic Education of BAMS. 2 new Private Ayurvedic Colleges were given permission to start Diploma in Ayurvedic Pharmacy Course in their Colleges during the year 2002-2003.

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

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

The construction work of the building of Directorate of Ayurveda Haryana at Panchkula and girl's hostel of Shri Krishana Government Ayurvedic College Kurukshetra is being started during the current financial year 2002-2003. There is also proposal to open 10 new Ayurvedic dispensaries during the year 2002-2003.

More medicines and instruments/equipments will be provided in the ISM&H institutions.

EDUCATION

Education is a key to development and forms the most important part of every Government agenda. The advent of Information Technology (IT) and Internet has made Governments through out the world to rethink about 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 built productive careers so that the younger people have personal 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. At present there are four universities, 176 colleges out of which 55 are girls colleges and 121 boys colleges. The enrolment in colleges in the State has increased from 198585 in 2000-2001 to 213285 in 2001-2002 out of which girls students were 96414.

Haryana State has framed "Education Policy 2000" for the State. The purpose of this policy is to achieve a two fold target in higher education i.e. (i) to ensure excellence and quality assurance in higher education and (ii) to make it job oriented, progressive, forward looking and responsive to suit the present day environment.

The Government during the current year has granted permission to 39 aided private colleges for starting new courses on self financing basis with a view to encourage higher education in areas of high job potential. Under graduate and post graduate courses in Information Technology have also been allowed. To encourage private initiative in higher education, permissions are liberally being granted for courses in emerging areas with potential of high employability. The State Government has also granted no objection certificates to the four educational societies in the State to run B.Ed. and other courses during the current year.

The Government of Haryana is of the firm view that quality must be the hallmark of Higher Education in Haryana and therefore, quality assurance is one of the major objectives that have been explicitly detailed in the "Education Policy -2000" for the State. As per UGC instructions, all the colleges in the State have to be assessed and accredited by 31st December, 2003. 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, 135 colleges in the State (out of total 176 colleges) have submitted their Self Study Reports to National Assessment and Accreditation Council, Bangalore.

In order to encourage excellence in the field of Higher Education, meritorious students who obtain 65 percent and above marks in the annual examinations in the rural areas and 70 percent and above marks in the annual examination in the urban areas are honoured by the department every year in a State Level Function. A total of 1140 Students of colleges affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra and Maharashi Dayanand University, Rohtak, who achieved excellence in annual examinations held in April, 2001 were honoured in 2 separate State Level Functions organised on 5-7-2002 and 5-8-2002 respectively. Computers were given as prizes to the University toppers of B.Sc/B.Com/B.A. final year. This step has been greatly appreciated and it shall go a long way in encouraging merit in future in the State. From the year 2002-2003 the condition of percentage of marks has also been revised to 70 percent for students of rural areas and 80 percent for students of urban areas.

Computer education has been introduced as an optional subject in all the Government Colleges of the State from the session 2001-2002. Two agencies viz M/S TATA INFOTECH and HARTRON have been engaged for this purpose. Computer education has already started in 55 Government Colleges in the State.

To boost literary activities, three academies namely "Haryana Sahitya Academy, Haryana Urdu Academy and Haryana Punjabi Sahitya Academy" have already been established in Haryana. State Government has set up Haryana Sanskrit Academy this year vide its notification on 8.8.2002.

The Residential Scholarship Scheme for rural meritorious Scheduled Castes students has been introduced in the current financial year 2002-2003. This scheme is aimed at benefiting students in rural areas who are unable to pursue higher education either due to lack of adequate infrastructure or paucity of funds in the rural areas. The total fund allocation for this scheme is Rs. 50 lakh. So far Rs. 2.65 lakh have been utilized and 22 students have benefited from the scheme.

The Department of Higher Education is running eight other scholarship schemes. The National Merit Scholarships and State Silver Jubilee Merit

Scholarships are awarded on the basis of Merit. One time scholarship scheme is meant only for girl students pursuing Medical/Non-Medical courses at degree level. There is one scholarship scheme meant solely for school teachers children. Keeping in view the Government's aim of helping the economically weaker and deprived sections, the scholarship scheme for lower income group students is serving the right purpose for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students and a similar one especially meant for Backward Classes students is also providing much needed succor to the needy and deserving students of these communities. Thus these schemes are fulfilling the goals of providing excellence coupled with social justice.

Secondary Education

To boost the expansion of secondary level schooling facilities in the State 126 Primary to Middle, 69 Middle to High and 106 High to Senior Secondary schools have been upgraded during 2002-2003. As many as 2170 Middle, 3116 High and 1378 Senior Secondary Schools were functioning in the State with 18.50 lakh students including 7.82 lakh girls during the year. Middle School Level educational facilities are available at an average distance of 1.45 Kms, High School Level at a distance of 1.77 Kms and Senior Secondary School Level facilities at a distance of 3.19 Kms.

To improve the quality of education in schools, the programmes of work experience, school complex, science exhibition and scout and guiding are running.

In this modern age of science, importance of computer is acknowledged not only by the State Government but also by the masses. At 10+2 level, Computer Science has been introduced as a subject and offered in 100 schools in the State this year. Based on the recommendations of 11th Finance Commission, a sum of Rs. 3.28 lakh has been provided for running District Resource Centers for Computer Training to School Children. Information Technology is being increasingly recognised as the new creator of wealth and provider of employment. With this end in view, District Resource Centers are proposed to be set up in all the districts. In first phase 17 district institutes of education and training and State Council for Education Research and Training (SCERT) have been covered in 2002-2003.

During the 10th Five Year Plan one Model School is proposed to be set up in each district. One such model school has been set up at Panchkula in Sector 12-A. These Day-Boarding Schools would cater to the needs of talented children

and will have their own specialities such as Computer aided teaching, aptitude test, guidance and counselling, well equipped language lab etc. These institutions will serve as lab areas for introducing new pedagogical interventions.

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 enrol all children in the age group of 6-11 years in the schools so as to achieve the target of Universalisation of Primary Education. Primary schooling facilities are now available within a distance of 1.12 K.M. in the State.

During the year 2001-2002, 27 Pre-primary Schools/Balwaries and 11208 Primary Schools were functioning in the State. Total number of children studying at pre-primary and primary stages were 2030 and 1969544 respectively. Out of this, there are 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 enrol 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. An amount of Rs. 46.00 lakh has been provided for giving free stationary to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Weaker Sections. An amount of Rs. 120.00 lakh has been provided for giving attendance prizes to girl students belonging to Scheduled Castes. Another sum of Rs. 200.00 lakh was spent for providing free uniforms to girl students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Weaker Sections in the year 2002-2003. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been provided under Book-Bank scheme for providing free text-books to students of Scheduled Castes and Weaker Sections for the year 2002-2003.

In order to enrol and retain children of NOMADIC TRIBE an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been provided for giving special attendance allowance to students belonging to these tribes. An amount of Rs. 7.00 lakh has been released to District Primary Education Officers (DPEOs) for stipend to the de-notified children during the year 2002-2003.

In order to enable the children of those parents who are engaged in unclean occupations to continue their studies, the Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Haryana has introduced a new scheme under which every eligible student in primary classes is given a scholarship of Rs. 25/- per month (for 10 months in an academic session) and an adhoc grant of Rs. 500/- per annum.

In the year 2000-2001, Government of India has allocated 205552 Quintals of Wheat and 200791.2 Quintals of Rice for 16.95 lakh children studying in primary classes in 8879 Government/Government aided schools covered under the mid day meal scheme. During the year 2001-2002, 16.12 lakh children studying in 8879 schools have been covered under the scheme. 15.44 lakh children studying in 8922 schools are likely to be covered during the year 2002-2003. The scheme is likely to be continued during the year 2003-2004. The supply of cooked food in Mewat Areas has been started w.e.f. January, 2003 in all Government/ Government aided primary schools.

The State Government is committed to implement the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN in financial partnership with the Central Government. The financial partnership during 10th Plan period between the State and Central Government would be in the ratio of 25:75 and 50:50 thereafter. This scheme is being implemented through a State Level Society and the work has been entrusted to District Primary Education Programme (DPEP). This scheme is a multi attempt to achieve universalisation of primary education by 2007, 8 years schooling by 2010 and to ensure that all children in school by 2003. The programme has been launched in 16 Districts from 1-4-2002. The remaining 3 districts of Gurgaon, Bhiwani and Mohindragarh will be included from 1-4-2003.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The State Government attaches great importance to the growth of technical education in the State to cater to the needs of the industry, business and trade as well as to promote self employment. Special emphasis has been given to consolidation, quality improvement and up gradation of the existing facilities in the existing as well as new institutions. In order to expand technical education and to set up at least one Polytechnic in each District as a Policy, private sector is being encouraged to establish Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics through out the State. Consequently, the number of Degree and Diploma level Institutions has increased from 58 in the year 1999 to 116 in 2002-

2003, thereby increasing the annual intake capacity from 9,338 to 20,575 seats.

Regional College of Engineering, Kurukshetra has been given the status of Deemed University by converting it into National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra.

To improve the quality of technical education, the curricula of various courses in the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics is being revised according to the emerging requirements of industry and business. New courses in emerging areas of technology having better placement opportunities are being introduced. M.Tech. courses in Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Electronics and Communication Engineering are proposed to be started at YMCA Institute of Engineering, Faridabad and C.R. State College of Engineering, Murthal. New courses are also proposed to be started at Government Polytechnic, Manesar, Loharu and Nathusari Chopta. A training programme for call centre business is proposed to be started on pilot basis at Government Polytechnic, Ambala and if this experiment succeeds, more such programmes would be started at other Polytechnics.

An engineering college by the name of Ch. Devi Lal Memorial Engineering College is being set up at Village Panniwala Mota in District Sirsa at an estimated cost of Rs.36.25 crore, which would provide engineering education at graduate and post-graduate level in the new areas of technology. This college is expected to start functioning from the next academic session 2003-2004 in four disciplines i.e. (1) Computer Science and Engineering; (2) Electronics and Communication Engineering;(3) Electrical Engineering; and (4) Food Technology, with an intake of 60 seats in each discipline.

In order to improve the quality of technical education in the State, the State Government, alongwith Government of India and five other States, has successfully negotiated a project, namely, Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme, with the World Bank. In the first phase, four Engineering Colleges/Universities namely YMCA Institute of Engineering Faridabad, C.R. State College of Engineering, Murthal, Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar and Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra and two polytechnics, namely, Government Polytechnic, Ambala City and Nilokheri are proposed to participate in this Programme. The State Government proposes to take assistance to the tune of Rs. 100 crore in the first phase of the Programme. The National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra is also participating under the World Bank Programme as a Central Sector project. Major components of the

programme would be for the promotion of academic excellence by way of improving curriculum, introduction of courses, improvement of infrastructure, etc.

Realising the role of Internet in education and exchange of information, it has become very important to provide Internet facilities in technical institutions. The Government has decided to provide Internet connectivity in all the Government Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges in a phased manner so that students of our State are able to derive maximum benefit from Internet.

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-aid for coaching, purchase of sports equipment, creation of sports infrastructure, holding of sports competitions at various levels and Cash Award to outstanding players and cultural activities.

With a view to promote excellence in sports at National and International levels, State Government has framed a Sports Policy with the aim of upgrading the infrastructure, improving access to sports facilities, recognition of talent in sports and reward young persons who achieve excellence in sports.

With the introduction of new Sports Policy, it has created a new Sports Culture in the State and during the year 2002-2003, sports persons hailing from Haryana have won 447 medals at National and International level. An amount of Rs. 1.09 crore was given to the players as Cash Award who won 14 medals in Bushan Asian Games. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 72.00 lakh was given to 11 players of the State who brought laurels to the State/Country in Commonwealth Games held at Manchester from 25th July, 2002, to 4th August, 2002.

Coaching classes in Kho-Kho, Football, Kabaddi, Wrestling, Gymnastic, Basketball, Hockey, Boxing, Corfball, Judo, Handball and Tennis games were held during 2002-2003 in which 900 men and women players took part. Haryana teams got 7th position in 32nd National Games held at Hyderabad from 13th October, 2002 to 23rd December, 2002 by winning 19 Gold, 23 Silver and 32 Bronze Medals. State level tournaments of men and women separately were held in different games during the year 2002-2003. National Women Sports Festival was organised with the help of Sports Authority of India at Ambala from 8th January, 2003 to 11th January, 2003.

State Youth Festival was organised at Ambala under the Cultural Activities of the department. A State level cultural workshop was organised at Ambala with

the motive to encourage youth exchange programme. Sports Nurseries and wings have also been running in various games in the State.

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 head water availability had come down below the approved norms of 40 lpcd. The State Government is giving priority for the coverage of deficient villages and during 2001-2002, 550 deficient villages were augmented with drinking water supply leaving a balance of 2695 deficient villages as on 1-4-2002.

During the current financial year, a sum of Rs. 3219.80 lakh is available under Minimum Needs Programme for augmentation of drinking water supply and another sum of Rs. 471.20 lakh has been provided under Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY). Against these allocations, it is proposed to augment drinking water supply facilities in 250 villages. Further, a sum of Rs. 2002 lakh and Rs. 944 lakh has been sanctioned by Government of India under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) respectively and it is proposed to augment drinking water supply facilities in another 250 villages during the current financial year.

In order to accelerate the pace of work in the rural areas, NABARD has sanctioned 294 schemes covering 689 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 194.60 crore. The plan provision for NABARD schemes for the current financial year is Rs. 4000 lakh and it is proposed to augment drinking water supply facilities @ 70 lpcd in 150 villages. Thus, during the current financial year, the total target of augmenting drinking water supply is 650 villages, out of which 322 villages have been augmented uptill December, 2002.

During the year 2003-2004, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 1100 lakh for augmentation of drinking water supply facilities under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP), in addition to a sum of Rs. 471.20 lakh earmarked under PMGY. Against these allocations, it is proposed to augment drinking water facilities in 60 villages. It is expected that during the year 2003-2004, 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 160 villages.

Under NABARD assisted project, the provision for the year 2003-2004 is to the extent of Rs. 7397 lakh and it is proposed to augment drinking water

supply facilities in 280 villages. Thus, during the year 2003-2004, the likely physical target to be achieved is 500 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. In the context of service level of the required water supply, which differs from town to town, a service level of 74 percent has been achieved by March, 2002. During the current financial year, there is a provision of Rs. 8.90 crore for improving drinking water facilities in the urban areas of the State and the service level of drinking water is targeted to be enhanced from 74 percent to 76-77 percent. During the next financial year 2003-2004, there is a target for improving service level of drinking water supply upto a level of 78 percent in the towns. As regards sewerage system, the State has been covered with skeleton sewerage facilities and the average service level is 54 percent.

Under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme, which is being financed by the Government of India on 50:50 sharing basis, schemes for 28 towns, costing Rs. 51.10 crore have been approved and drinking water supply has been upgraded to the level of 70 lpcd in 5 towns namely, Sohna, Pataudi, Narnaund, Kanina and Bawani Khera.

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. The work is in progress.

On the recommendations of Eleventh Finance Commission, seven schemes amounting to Rs. 35 crore have been approved by State Level Empowered Committee. The Government of India has released a sum of Rs. 14.07 crore to the State during 2001-2002 for upgradation of infrastructural facilities like water supply, sewerage, sanitation etc. The work on all the schemes is in progress.

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, Gurgaon (under NCR) in the meeting held on 5-9-2002. This project is to be funded by NCR Planning Board through loan to the extent of 75 percent of the project estimated cost and 25 percent cost of the project is to be shared by State Government. The first instalment of loan of Rs. 9.80 crore has been released by NCR Planning Board.

Under the Yamuna Action Plan Project, 6 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 selected under this project at a cost of Rs.19.77 crore. All sewage treatment plants and allied works in 6 original towns and two sewage treatment plants at Gohana have already been commissioned. 100 percent work of laying of interception and diversion sewers in five additional towns and 50 percent works of interception and diversion sewers in Palwal town has been completed. During 2001-2002, additional works 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 finalised cost estimates of Rs. 62.50 crore for Haryana under Yamuna Action Plan Phase-II, which inter-alia includes additional interception and diversion works in towns covered under Yamuna Action Plan Phase-I, preparation of detailed project reports etc. Formal sanction of the Government of India is likely to be received shortly, after which the work will be taken in hand.

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 in tandem 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 Control Board has set up four laboratories in Chandigarh, Faridabad, Gurgaon 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, Yamuna Nagar, Chandigarh and Hisar. To streamline the functioning of the Board, it had been decided to construct its own office buildings at Panchkula, Faridabad and Hisar.

The Haryana Government has declared the Environment Department as competent State Authority for according site clearance from environmental 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 1372 industrial units to install effluent treatment plants and 2230 units to install air-pollution control measures in their units upto December,2002. A common effluent treatment plant 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 are under progress. 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. Up to December, 2002, 3758 consents under Air Act and 2256 under Water 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

Information Technology is a major tool in achieving socio-economic development of any society. The State Government accords highest priority to the Information Technology Sector and has announced a comprehensive I.T. Policy in the year 2000. The main thrust of the policy is to make information easily accessible, to improve the quality of delivery of public services to the citizens, to improve Government efficiency and to promote I.T. industry so that more and more jobs are created in the I.T. sector, to promote I.T. education and literacy and to promote I.T. infrastructure in the State.

For efficient and transparent administration, the State Government is also

giving top priority to the use of Information Technology in the working of the Government Departments. The I.T. Department has set up a Centre for E-governance with various facilities. This centre is providing facility for development of software and for imparting training to officials of the Government departments, Boards and Corporations. The Centre has so far trained more than 8000 employees.

To give further boost to this sector in the State, a Cyber City in the private sector is being set up at Gurgaon to provide world class infrastructure for I.T. companies. The Software Technology Park of India (STPI), a Government of India organisation, is setting up a Dedicated Earth Station and its office at Gurgaon to provide high-speed data communication facility for I.T. Industry in and around Gurgaon region. The State Government is also exploring the possibility of setting up of similar facilities at Panchkula. The software export from the State has been achieving higher growth rate as compared to country's average for the past several years. Gurgaon is now ranked 3rd among the country's major software export locations in India. Further, a Regional I.T. Industry Promotion Office has been set up at Gurgaon. This office would facilitate single window clearance for the I.T. industry in the region and would play a role of a liaison office with the I.T. industry and be a catalyst to solve their local problems.

On-line Treasuries Information System is being implemented at all 21 treasuries and 80 sub-treasuries in the State. Haryana Registration Information System (HARIS) is being implemented in all 67 Tehsils and 32 Sub-Tehsils. Encouraging results have been received in terms of revenue maximisation, cost minimisation and public convenience and satisfaction. District Network (D-NET)/ NAI-DISHA is a standard application software with around 25 types of information/services, which has been developed as a Citizen interface on D-NET and is being implemented in six districts.

The application software package like Annual Budget computerisation, Ways and Means, Pay Revision analysis, Loan and Advances, Payroll, Civil Lists updating etc. are operational in Secretariat and Finance Department. Comprehensive computerisation of Excise and Taxation Department has been initiated. Court Cases at Advocate General's office have been computerised. Data pertaining to more than 30,000 cases is available in the computerised format. The Sarkar Aapke Dwar programme Monitoring System has been implemented at Directorates and Districts. The database has details of more than

34,000 projects. Software for issuing the Birth and Death certificates, Caste and

Domicile certificates has been developed. The Software for assessment and collection of House Tax and Fire tax has been developed as per the policy of State Government. The complete system has been implemented at all 67 Municipalities. Significant increase in House Tax Collection has been recorded. The Driving License (DL) and Vehicle Registration (RC) Software implementation has resulted in increase in revenue, transparency and improvement of service delivery to public and ease of data analysis. The HARTRON under Norwegian Agency for International Development(NORAD) scheme with financial assistance of the Government of India has completed training for 1800 rural girls in computers and 1090 girls in Repair and Maintenance of Home Appliances/Electronic Assembly. State wide police network is planned across the State.

Public Administration

The Sarkar Aapke Dewar programme has resolved a number of pending issues concerning the people and has provided them an opportunity to set their local requirements met speedily. The pace of rural development has been accelerated by implementing various development works and the process of dialogue between the administration and the public is being maintained as usual. The State Government is committed for all round development of the State by ensuring social justice to all and provide at least minimum basic amenities to the poorest of the poor and to achieve this, the State Government is taking number of development works in every sphere and by implementing a number of welfare schemes for all sections of the society.

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 Samities 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 Samities, 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

Samities have been set up in 6025 Gram Panchayats up to October, 2002. The Panchayats have been 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 of the income accruing from cattle fairs to the Panchayati Raj Institutions, 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 Rs. 8400 is being given to Gram Panchayats according to its population for cleanliness and environmental improvements. Similarly, grant of Rs. 25 lakh is being given to Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads for the maintenance of buildings. Cash prizes are awarded to those Panchayati Raj Institutions which make outstanding contribution in the developmental process.

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.8925.11 crore in 2002-2003 (Budget Estimates) as against Rs.7600.55 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals) and Rs.6573.89 crore in 2000-2001 (Actuals). The revenue receipts are estimated to increase by 17.43 percent in 2002-2003 (B.E) over 2001-2002(Actuals). This increase was 15.62 percent in 2001-2002(Actuals) over 2000-2001 (Actuals).

Tax revenue (State's own Taxes and Share in Central Taxes) is estimated at Rs.6108.37 crore in 2002-2003 (B.E). It was Rs.5421.44 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals) and Rs. 4656.36 crore in 2000-2001 (Actuals). Tax revenue is estimated to be 68.44 percent of total revenue receipts in 2002-2003 (B.E). This percentage was 71.33 in 2001-2002 (Actuals) and 70.83 in 2000-2001 (Actuals).

State's own tax revenue is estimated at Rs.5548.12 crore in 2002-2003 (B.E) as against Rs.4971.19 crore in 2001-2002(Actuals) and Rs.4310.55 crore in 2000-2001 (Actuals). The percentage increase in State's own tax revenue is estimated at 11.61 in 2002-2003 (B.E) over 2001-2002 (Actuals). This increase was 15.33 percent in 2001-2002 (Actuals) over 2000-2001 (Actuals).

State's own non-tax revenue (comprising mainly receipts from interest, road transport and miscellaneous general services) is estimated at Rs.1952.64 crore in 2002-2003 (B.E) as against Rs.1666.07 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals) and Rs.1439.39 crore in 2000-2001 (Actuals). State's own non- tax revenue is 21.88 percent of total revenue receipts in 2002-2003 (B.E.) as compared to 21.92 percent in 2001-2002 (Actuals) and 21.90 percent in 2000-2001 (Actuals).

The share in central taxes is estimated at Rs.560.25 crore in 2002-2003 (B.E) as against Rs 450.25 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals) and Rs.345.81 crore in 2000-2001 (Actuals). The increase in share in central taxes is estimated to be 24.43 percent in 2002-2003 (B.E.) over 2001-2002 (Actuals) and 30.20 percent in 2001-2002(Actuals) over 2000-2001 (Actuals) .

The details of Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue in the State's total

revenue receipts during 2000-2001 to 2002-2003 are given in the following table:-

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

(Rs. in crore)

Item	2000-2001 (Actual)	2001-2002 (R.E)	2001-2002 (Actuals)	2002-2003 (B.E)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Tax Revenue	4656.36 (70.83)	5475.10 (69.11)	5421.44 (71.33)	6108.37 (68.44)
i) State's own Tax Revenue	4310.55 (65.57)	4975.10 (62.80)	4971.19 (65.41)	5548.12 (62.16)
ii) Share in Central Taxes*	345.81 (5.26)	500.00 (6.31)	450.25 (5.92)	560.25 (6.28)
2. Non-Tax Revenue	1917.53 (29.17)	2447.68 (30.89)	2179.11 (28.67)	2816.74 (31.56)
i) State's own Non-Tax Revenue	1439.39 (21.90)	1790.89 (22.60)	1666.07 (21.92)	1952.64 (21.88)
ii) Grant-in-aid from Central Govt.	478.14 (7.27)	656.79 (8.29)	513.04 (6.75)	864.10 (9.68)
Total Revenue Receipts	6573.89 (100.00)	7922.78 (100.00)	7600.55 (100.00)	8925.11 (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.3450.00 crore which is 56.48 percent of total tax revenue in 2002-2003 (B.E). The corresponding percentages for the years 2001-2002 (Actuals) and 2000-2001 (Actuals) were 54.32 and 55.27 respectively. The revenue receipt from state excise is estimated at Rs.940.00 crore in 2002-2003 (B.E) as against Rs. 875.39 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals). The revenue receipts from state excise was Rs. 840.56 crore in 2000-2001 (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 (R.E)	2001-2002 (Actuals)	2002-2003 (B.E)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Share in Central Taxes	345.81 (7.43)	500.00 (9.13)	450.25 (8.30)	560.25 (9.17)
2. Land Revenue	11.73 (0.25)	39.06 (0.71)	19.30 (0.35)	54.27 (0.89)
3. State Excise	840.56 (18.05)	870.00 (15.89)	875.39 (16.15)	940.00 (15.39)
4. Taxes on Vehicles	85.69 (1.84)	100.00 (1.83)	103.62 (1.91)	105.00 (1.72)
5. Sales Tax	2573.39 (55.27)	3056.00 (55.82)	2944.81 (54.32)	3450.00 (56.48)
6. Stamps and Registration	419.24 (9.00)	450.00 (8.22)	488.29 (9.01)	495.00 (8.10)
7. Taxes on Goods & passengers	366.66 (7.87)	395.00 (7.22)	498.56 (9.20)	435.00 (7.12)
8. Taxes and Duties on Electricity	0.68 (0.02)	50.04 (0.91)	29.48 (0.54)	53.00 (0.87)
9. Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and services	12.60 (0.27)	15.00 (0.27)	11.74 (0.22)	15.85 (0.26)
Total Tax Revenue	4656.36 (100.00)	5475.10 (100.00)	5421.44 (100.00)	6108.37 (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.9981.34 crore in 2002-2003 (B.E) as compared to Rs.8656.50 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals) showing an increase of 15.30 percent in 2002-2003 (B.E) over 2001-2002 (Actuals). This increase was 20.54 percent in 2001-2002 (Actuals) over 2000-2001 (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 (R.E)	2001-2002 (Actuals)	2002-2003 (B.E)
1	2	3	4	5
A- Developmental Revenue Expenditure	4049.11 (56.38)	5398.17 (59.36)	5139.61 (59.37)	5997.71 (60.09)
i) Social Services	2506.30 (34.90)	2821.40 (31.02)	2724.79 (31.48)	3104.45 (31.10)
ii) Economic Services	1542.81 (21.48)	2576.77 (28.34)	2414.82 (27.89)	2893.26 (28.99)
B- Non-Developmental Revenue Expenditure	3132.26 (43.62)	3695.09 (40.64)	3516.89 (40.63)	3983.63 (39.91)
i) Organs of State	69.96 (0.97)	87.18 (0.96)	82.74 (0.96)	79.27 (0.79)
ii) Fiscal Services	85.18 (1.19)	92.02 (1.01)	94.06 (1.09)	89.67 (0.90)
iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of Debt	1491.91 (20.77)	1709.19 (18.80)	1624.47 (18.77)	1998.21 (20.02)
iv) Administrative Services	587.86 (8.19)	670.31 (7.37)	628.06 (7.25)	682.30 (6.84)
v) Pensions & Miscellaneous General Services	882.42 (12.29)	1090.25 (11.99)	1056.86 (12.21)	1115.72 (11.18)
vi) Compensation & Assignment to Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institutions	14.93 (0.21)	46.14 (0.51)	30.70 (0.35)	18.46 (0.18)
Total Revenue Expenditure	7181.37 (100.00)	9093.26 (100.00)	8656.50 (100.00)	9981.34 (100.00)

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

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

The developmental revenue expenditure (comprising of (i) Social Services like education, medical and public health, water supply and sanitation, social security and welfare, labour and employment, etc. and (ii) Economic Services like agriculture and allied activities, irrigation, power, industries, transport, rural development, etc.) is estimated at Rs.5997.71 crore in 2002-2003 (B.E) as against Rs.5139.61 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals) and Rs.4049.11 crore in 2000-2001 (Actuals). The developmental revenue expenditure is estimated to increase by 16.70 percent in 2002-2003 (B.E) over 2001-2002 (Actuals). This increase was

26.93 percent in 2001-2002 (Actuals) over 2000-2001 (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 13.27 percent in 2002-2003 (B.E) over 2001-2002 (Actuals) . This increase was 12.28 percent in 2001-2002 (Actuals) over 2000-2001 (Actuals).

Financial Position of the State Government

The financial position of the State Government is estimated to show a deficit of Rs 202.20 crore in 2002-2003 (B.E) as against a surplus of Rs.250.21 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals). The revenue account is estimated to show a deficit of Rs.1056.23 crore in 2002-2003 (B.E) as against Rs.1055.95 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals). The net deposit of small savings, provident fund etc. are estimated at Rs.573.74 crore in 2002-2003 (B.E) as compared to Rs. 405.23 crore in 2001-2002 (Actuals).The details of financial position of the State Government are given in Table No. 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. 10453.32 crore in 2002-2003 (B.E) as compared to Rs.9607.37 crore in 2001-2002 (R.E) showing an increase of 8.81 percent in 2002-2003 (B.E.) over 2001-2002 (R.E.). This expenditure was Rs. 7882.99 crore in 2000-2001 (Actuals) and it increased by 21.87 percent in 2001-2002 (R.E) over 2000-2001 (Actuals). The Government consumption expenditure which comprises of wages and salaries, pensions and net purchase of commodities and services is 34.51 percent of the total expenditure in 2002-2003 (B.E). It was 36.84 percent in 2001-2002 (R.E) and 39.65 percent in 2000-2001 (Actuals). Wages and salaries and pensions which include expenditure on basic pay, dearness allowance, medical allowance, wages, pensions etc. is 31.01 percent of total expenditure in 2002-2003 (B.E). It was 33.12 percent in 2001-2002 (R.E) and 36.49 percent in 2000-2001 (Actuals).

The details are given in the following table:-

Total Expenditure (excluding operating expenses of departmental

Commercial undertakings)

				(Rs. in crore)		
Item	2000-2001 (Actuals)	2001-2002 (R.E.)	2002-2003 (B.E.)			
1	2	3	4			
1	Final Outlays	4258.69	4771.68	4804.17		
		(54.02)	(49.67)	(45.96)		
	a) Government Consumption Expenditure	3125.70	3539.79	3607.21		
		(39.65)	(36.84)	(34.51)		
	i) Wages and Salaries & Pensions	2876.62	3181.73	3241.45		
		(36.49)	(33.12)	(31.01)		
	ii) Net Purchase of Commodities & Services	249.08	358.06	365.76		
		(3.16)	(3.72)	(3.50)		
	b) Gross Capital Formation	1138.40	1235.99	1208.52		
		(14.44)	(12.87)	(11.56)		
	i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation	599.00	878.83	920.57		
		(7.60)	(9.15)	(8.81)		
	ii) Change in Stock	539.40	357.16	287.95		
		(6.84)	(3.72)	(2.75)		
	c) Net Purchase of Physical Assets	(-5.41)	(-4.10)	(-11.56)		
		(-)(0.07)	(-)(0.04)	(-)(0.11)		
2.	Transfer Payments to the rest of the Economy	3057.20	4505.71	5259.23		
		(38.78)	(46.90)	(50.31)		
	a) Current Transfers*	2898.83	4228.95	4859.30		
		(36.77)	(44.02)	(46.48)		
	b) Capital Transfers	158.37	276.76	399.93		
		(2.01)	(2.88)	(3.83)		
3.	Financial Investment and Loans to the rest of the Economy	567.10	329.98	389.92		
		(7.20)	(3.43)	(3.73)		
Total Expenditure		7882.99	9607.37	10453.32		
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)		

* Current transfers include subsidies and interest.

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.1208.52 crore in 2002-2003 (B.E) as compared to Rs.1235.99 crore in 2001-2002 (R.E). It was Rs.1138.40 crore in 2000-2001 (Actuals). In addition to direct demand for gross capital formation by the State Government, Rs.759.03 crore is estimated as contribution/financial assistance of State Government to other sectors towards capital formation in 2002-2003 (B.E). It amounted to Rs. 571.72 crore in 2001-2002 (R.E) and Rs. 696.39 crore in 2000-2001 (Actuals). This analysis further shows that aggregate gross capital formation financed by

budgetary resources of the State Government is estimated at Rs. 1967.55 crore

in 2002-2003 (B.E) as compared to Rs. 1807.71 crore in 2001-2002 (R.E) and Rs.1834.79 crore in 2000-2001 (Actuals).

The following table gives the details :-

Capital Formation and Saving			
Item	(Rs. in crore)		
	2000-2001 (Actuals)	2001-2002 (R.E.)	2002-2003 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4
1. Aggregate Gross Capital Formation out of budgetary resources of the State Govt.	1834.79	1807.71	1967.55
i) Gross Capital Formation (direct demand) of the State Government.	1138.40	1235.99	1208.52
ii) Contribution/Financial Assistance of State Govt. for Capital Formation to other sectors	696.39	571.72	759.03
2. Saving of Current Account of the State Government. Administration.	(-)413.81	(-)915.55	(-)690.99

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.690.99 crore in 2002-2003 (B.E). The dissaving of current account of the Government Administration was Rs.915.55 crore in 2001-2002 (R.E) and Rs.413.81 crore in 2000-2001 (Actuals).

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, 2002 was 1515. Likewise, the number of Cooperative Banks and Rural Land Development Banks at the end of March, 2002 was 351 and 86 respectively.

The total deposits of Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks working in the State increased by Rs.3036 crore i.e. from Rs. 19289 crore as on 31st March, 2001 to Rs.22325 crore as on 31st March, 2002 thereby showing a growth of 15.7 percent. Similarly the total advances of these banks in the Haryana State increased by Rs. 1618 crore i.e. from Rs. 8329 crore as on 31st March, 2001 to Rs.9947 crore as on 31st March, 2002, showing a growth of 19.4 percent against the growth of 17.6 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, 2002, it was 45.0 percent for Haryana whereas it was 62.3 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, 2002 was Rs. 2358 crore whereas it was Rs.1917 crore as on 31st March, 2001.

Credit Plan

Overall achievement under State Annual Credit Plan 2001-2002 stood at Rs.6344.92 crore against the annual target of Rs.6122.73 crore which has slightly improved to 103.6 percent of the annual target as compared to the achievement

of 103.3 percent registered during the corresponding period of the last year. The

Sectorwise details are as under:-

Annual Credit Plan of Haryana for 2001-2002

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Achievement
1. Agriculture	4263.87 (69.64)	4219.11 (66.50)	98.95
2. Small Scale Industries	1123.18 (18.34)	1215.24 (19.15)	108.20
3. Tertiary	735.68 (12.02)	910.57 (14.35)	123.77
Total	6122.73 (100.00)	6344.92 (100.00)	103.63

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

The performance under Agriculture Sector has been quite satisfactory. Against the target of Rs. 4263.87 crore, the achievement during the Financial year 2001-2002 was Rs. 4219.11 crore i.e. 98.9 percent. This slightly low achievement was off- set by increased amount of lending under this sector i.e. Rs.4219.11 crore during the current year as compared to Rs. 3754.00 crore during the previous year.

The performance under Small Scale Industries has also been quite satisfactory this year as banks disbursed Rs. 1215.24 crore against the target of Rs.1123.18 crore, which was 108.2 percent as compared to achievement of 99.5 percent registered during the corresponding period of last year.

The achievement under Annual Credit Plan 2001-2002 in the Tertiary Sector has increased to 123.8 percent as compared to 100.3 percent during the corresponding period of last year.

Bankwise Performance

Under Annual Credit Plan, Haryana for the year 2001-2002, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have advanced Rs. 3206.23 crore against the annual target of Rs.2606.40 crore which is 123.0 percent of the annual target.

The Sectorwise performance is as under:-

Advances by Commercial Banks and RRBs during 2001-2002

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	1165.86 (44.73)	1439.06 (44.88)	123.43
Small Scale Industries	920.67 (35.32)	1058.18 (33.01)	114.94
Tertiary	519.87 (19.95)	708.99 (22.11)	136.38
Total	2606.40 (100.00)	3206.23 (100.00)	123.01

Note:- Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

Cooperative Banks have advanced Rs. 2718.03 crore against the annual target of Rs.3070.32 crore which is 88.5 percent of the annual target for the year 2001-2002. The Sectorwise detail is given in following table :-

Advances by Cooperative Banks during 2001- 2002

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	2751.51 (89.62)	2480.14 (91.25)	90.14
Small Scale Industries	109.84 (3.58)	78.08 (2.87)	71.09
Tertiary	208.97 (6.80)	159.81 (5.88)	76.48
Total	3070.32 (100.00)	2718.03 (100.00)	88.53

Note:- Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

Haryana State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (HSCARDB) has advanced Rs. 355.42 crore against the annual target of Rs. 380.88 crore which is 93.3percent of the annual target. The Sectorwise performance of Haryana State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development

Bank (HSCARDB) during the year 2001-2002 is given below:-

**Advances by Haryana State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural
Development Bank during 2001-2002**

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	346.50 (90.98)	299.91 (84.38)	86.55
Small Scale Industries	27.54 (7.23)	14.06 (3.96)	51.05
Tertiary	6.84 (1.79)	41.45 (11.66)	605.99
Total	380.88 (100.00)	355.42 (100.00)	93.32

Note:- Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

Haryana Financial Corporation has advanced Rs. 65.24 crore against the annual target of Rs. 65.13 crore during the year 2001-2002 which is 100.2 percent of the annual target. The Sectorwise detail is as under:-

Advances by Haryana Financial Corporation during 2001-2002

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	-	-	-
Small Scale Industries	65.13	64.92	99.68
Tertiary	-	0.32	-
Total	65.13	65.24	100.17

The Haryana Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd. is providing credit facilities throughout the State through the existing 2406 Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (as on 31.3.2002). 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 31.3.2002, assistance to the tune of Rs. 2449.50 crore was provided by the Haryana Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd. at the State level.

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, anticipated 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

An outlay of Rs. 2034.00 crore has been approved for the Annual Plan 2002-2003. While distributing this outlay among various sectors, development of infrastructure and social services sectors have been accorded the highest priorities. An amount of Rs. 930.90 crore has been earmarked for the development of infrastructure of irrigation, power, roads and road transport which is 45.8 percent of the total approved outlay. Social Services Sector has been provided an amount of Rs. 785.62 crore which is 38.6 percent of the total

approved outlay of Rs. 2034.00 crore. Among the social services, the basic three services of general education, health care and drinking water facility have been accorded their due weightage. An outlay of Rs. 143.55 crore has been provided for expansion of primary, secondary and higher education. An amount of Rs. 62.80 crore has been kept for health care. A provision of Rs. 82.00 crore has been made for augmentation/upgradation of drinking water facilities. An amount of Rs. 305.63 crore has been kept for pensions for the old, handicapped and widows. An amount of Rs. 32.94 crore, over and above the normal departmental development activities has been provided for giving special thrust to the development of two backward regions of Mewat and Shivalik. An amount of Rs. 12.70 crore has been kept for women and child development.

The State faced constraint of resources on account of lesser availability of external assistance for Externally Aided Projects. Consequently, the Annual Plan outlay has been revised to Rs. 1800.00 crore.

ANNUAL PLAN 2003-2004

The State Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 2100.00 crore to the Planning Commission, Government of India for the Annual Plan 2003-2004. This outlay includes an amount of Rs. 123.38 crore for the Externally Aided Projects. The proposed outlay for the year 2003-2004 is 16.7 percent higher than the revised outlay of Rs. 1800.00 crore for the Annual Plan 2002-2003.

The State's usual plan strategy of growth with social justice will be continued during the Annual Plan 2003-2004. 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, widows and destitutes. Under infrastructure development, first priority has been given to roads and road transport sector for which an outlay of Rs. 355.00 crore (16.9percent) has been earmarked. Second priority has been accorded to the generation, transmission and distribution of power for which an amount of Rs. 290.00 crore (13.8percent) has been provided. Irrigation sector has been allocated an outlay of Rs. 266.00 crore (12.7percent). Thus, a total outlay of Rs. 911.00 crore (43.4 percent) has been provided for the aforesaid three components of infrastructure. 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 (15.7percent) has been kept for their welfare. Education and technical Education have been provided an amount

of Rs. 202.00 crore (9.6percent). An outlay of Rs. 78.20 crore (3.7percent) has

been provided to the health services. An amount of Rs. 13.00 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. 181.17 crore which is 8.6 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. 26.90 crore has been made for soil and water conservation programmes (Agriculture Department Rs. 26.00 crore and Forest Department Rs. 0.90 crore) which includes Rs. 25.00 crore for World Bank Aided, "Integrated Watershed Development Project (Kandi Project)". A plan provision of Rs.6.00 crore has been made for Haryana Agricultural University (HAU) to carry out its activities. Major activities of Haryana Agricultural University are teaching, research and extension education in the discipline of agriculture including veterinary sciences, animal sciences and home sciences. Thrust of the plan 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 net work of veterinary institutions is being strengthened in the State. A sum of Rs. 8.50 crore has been allocated for the expansion/extension activities of the Animal Husbandry Department. A provision of Rs. 1.20 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. 5.00 crore has been made. A provision of Rs. 35.00 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. 19.00 crore

kept for externally aided "Community Forestry Project". An amount of Rs.14.00 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. 77.81 crore has been allocated for 2003-2004. This includes a provision of Rs. 1.20 crore for Intergrated 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. 35.50 crore has been kept for Community Development Programmes and Panchayati Raj Institutions. This includes an amount of Rs. 30.06 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. 26.00 crore has been set apart for Mewat Board for speedy development of this area. It includes Rs. 22.00 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. 5.00 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. Hence, the lining of irrigation channels and water courses has been taken up in a big way under World Bank Aided Project. 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. 20.00 crore (State share) has been kept for the year 2003-2004. A provision of Rs. 46.00 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 critical 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. 290.00 crore has been kept for this sector under the Annual Plan, 2003-2004 which includes an amount of Rs.12.50 crore under World Bank Aided "Haryana Power Restructuring Project."

Industries

An allocation of Rs. 13.65 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 2003-2004.

Roads and Road Transport

An allocation of Rs. 355.00 crore has been made in the Annual Plan 2003-2004 for the development of road network and transport facilities in the State. Out of this, an outlay of Rs. 300.00 crore has been kept for the construction of roads and bridges. An allocation of Rs. 55.00 crore has been set apart for replacement of old buses, construction of bus stands/ shelters, modernisation of workshops etc.

Tourism

An allocation of Rs. 3.00 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. 890.23 crore, which is 42.4 percent of the total plan outlay, has been kept for Social and Community Services sector for the year 2003-2004. A provision of Rs. 207.23 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. 53.20 crore has been kept for extension of the Health Care Programmes. For water supply and sewerage programmes, a provision of Rs. 125.00 crore has been made. A sum of Rs. 56.00 crore has been kept for Housing including Police

Housing and modernisation. An allocation of Rs. 38.50 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. A provision of Rs. 36.00 crore has been made for Urban Development.

An outlay of Rs. 15.00 crore has been proposed under "Decentralised Planning" which will be utilised for development works under "Sarkar Apke Dwar Programme".

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, Rural shelter (housing) 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), Approved/Revised outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 and proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2003-2004 is given below:-

(Rs. in crore)					
Sr. No.	Major Head of Development	Tenth Five Year	Annual Plan		Annual Plan
		Plan(2002-2007)	2002-2003		2003-2004
		Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	547.82 (4.57)	111.81 (5.50)	90.43 (5.02)	103.36 (4.92)
II.	Rural Development	356.85 (2.97)	74.81 (3.68)	73.91 (4.11)	77.81 (3.71)
III.	Special Area Programme	171.94 (1.43)	32.94 (1.62)	30.69 (1.71)	31.00 (1.48)
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	1798.00 (14.98)	334.50 (16.45)	225.00 (12.50)	266.00 (12.66)
V.	Energy	1634.00	262.40	229.10	291.20

		(13.62)	(12.90)	(12.73)	(13.87)
VI.	Industries & Minerals	100.73 (0.84)	26.33 (1.30)	23.83 (1.32)	13.65 (0.65)
VII.	Transport	1501.20 (12.51)	335.20 (16.48)	325.20 (18.07)	355.20 (16.91)
VIII.	Science & Technology & Environment	9.90 (0.08)	1.90 (0.09)	2.19 (0.12)	2.10 (0.10)
IX.	General Economic Services	19.20 (0.16)	4.50 (0.22)	3.10 (0.17)	4.05 (0.19)
X.	Decentralised Planning	576.25 (4.80)	12.43 (0.61)	12.43 (0.69)	15.00 (0.72)
XI.	Social Services	5029.95 (41.92)	785.62 (38.62)	735.88 (40.88)	890.23 (42.39)
XII.	General Services	254.16 (2.12)	51.56 (2.53)	48.24 (2.68)	50.40 (2.40)
Grand Total (I to XII)		12000.00 (100.00)	2034.00 (100.00)	1800.00 (100.00)	2100.00 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets are the percentages.

CHAPTER-VI

EMPLOYMENT

Eradication of poverty and reduction in unemployment continue to be basic objectives of the planning process. Several problems-specific alleviation programmes/ schemes have been launched in the rural and urban areas in the past to achieve these twin objectives. Considerable employment opportunities resulting in higher income level were generated under these programmes, but they did not yield the desired results. It has been empirically found that the real solution to reduce the incidence of unemployment and poverty lies in the adoption of employment-oriented development strategy. For generation of employment opportunities and eradication of poverty, the State Government have accorded high priority to the implementation of development programmes/ schemes with high employment content in the State's Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) and Annual Plans.

Employment

The main focus of the State Government is to generate the employment opportunities in the form of self employment. There were 6,51,176 persons employed in the organised sector during the year 1999-2000. Their number increased to 6,52,271 in 2000-2001 showing a net increase of 0.17 percent. This number further increased to 6,65,559 during the year 2001-2002. Similar trend is also visible in private sector from 1999-2000 to 2001-2002. The number of employed persons in private sector increased from 2,30,531 in 1999-2000 to 2,36,392 in 2000-2001 showing a net increase of 2.54 percent. This number of employed persons in private sector further increased to 2,55,548 in 2001-2002 showing a net increase of 8.10 percent over the previous year. No reliable data is available for the persons employed in the un-organised sector.

The detailed classification by the type of establishment and number of persons employed by them as on 31st March, 1998 to 31st March, 2002 is given below :-

Employment in the Organised Sector in Haryana State

Type of Establishment	Number of persons employed as on 31st March.				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
i) Public Sector					
a) Central Government	32452	32030	32070	30950	30556
b) State Government	256002	257014	252939	253476	253122
c) Quasi Government (Central / State)	117814	118329	117503	114226	109977
d) Local Bodies	18650	18926	18133	17227	16356
Total (i)	424918 (64.55)	426299 (64.50)	420645 (64.60)	415879 (63.76)	410011 (61.60)
ii) Private Sector	233379 (35.45)	234657 (35.50)	230531 (35.40)	236392 (36.24)	255548 (38.40)
Total (i+ii)	658297 (100.00)	660956 (100.00)	651176 (100.00)	652271 (100.00)	665559 (100.00)

Note:- Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

P:- Provisional.

Unemployment

There were 663775 unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges in Haryana as on 31st December, 2001 and their number increased to 802581 as on 31st December, 2002 showing an increase of 20.91 percent. The number of educated job seekers increased from 494250 as on 31st December, 2001 to 596898 as on 31st December, 2002. The number of uneducated job seekers increased from 169525 as on 31st December, 2001 to 205683 as on 31st December, 2002. The number of unemployed persons registered with the employment exchanges increased significantly as on 31st December, 2002 as compared to that as on 31st December, 2001.

Out of total registered job seekers, educated personnel constitute 74.37 percent and uneducated personnel constitute 25.63 percent as on 31st December, 2002. The corresponding percentages were 74.46 for educated personnel and 25.54 for uneducated personnel as on 31st December, 2001.

The distribution of job-seekers classified according to educational

qualifications for the years 1998 to 2002 (as on 31st December) is as under :-

**Number of Unemployed Persons Registered with
Employment Exchanges in Haryana State**

Sr. No.	Educational Qualification	Number of unemployed persons registered with Employment Exchanges as on 31st December				
		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	Uneducated					
	Below Matric / illiterates & others	269840 (33.16)	257945 (31.79)	232312 (29.58)	169525 (25.54)	205683 (25.63)
2.	Educated					
	a) Matric	380786	377266	372278	325206	390902
	b) Higher Secondary / Under Graduates	68186	73877	79115	75596	99796
	c) Graduates	83872	89548	88743	81777	92467
	d) Post Graduates / M. Phils / Ph.D'S	11031	12723	12960	11671	13733
	Total Educated Persons (a to d)	543875 (66.84)	553414 (68.21)	553096 (70.42)	494250 (74.46)	596898 (74.37)
	GRAND TOTAL (I + II)	813715 (100.00)	811359 (100.00)	785408 (100.00)	663775 (100.00)	802581 (100.00)

Note: - Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

P:- Provisional.

Directorate General of Employment and Training (Government of India) had conducted a sample survey during 1988 for ascertaining the activity status of unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges in the country. The results of this survey revealed that 49.68 percent of the persons registered with employment exchanges in Haryana were found actually unemployed. On this analogy, it can be assumed that 398722 persons out of 802581 unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges in the State were actually unemployed as on 31st December, 2002 and the remaining might have registered themselves for seeking better jobs.

Unemployment among Technically Qualified Persons

The total number of technically qualified unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges in the State increased from 92773 as on 31st December, 2001 to 102761 as on 31st December, 2002. Out of total 102761 educated unemployed persons, technical unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges were 53030 i.e. 51.61 percent and non-technical unemployed persons were 49731 i.e. 48.39 percent. The corresponding figure of technical unemployed persons during 2001 was 47012 (50.67 percent) and non-technical unemployed persons was 45761 (49.33 percent). The number of technically qualified unemployed persons increased significantly as on 31st December, 2002 as compared to that as on 31st December, 2001. The

categorywise details of unemployment among technically qualified persons for

the years 1998 to 2002 are shown as under :-

Number of Job Seekers in Employment Exchanges in Haryana State

Sr.No.	Category	Number of job seekers as on 31st December				
		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	Engineering Personnel					
	1. Graduate Engineers	1612	1664	1352	1517	1965
	2. Diploma Engineers	5163	6040	6668	6567	7566
	3. I.T.I. Trained Persons	32870	34012	33695	32664	36405
	TOTAL-I	39645	41716	41715	40748	45936
II.	Medical and Health Personnel					
	1. Allopathic Doctors (M.B.B.S., M.D./ M.S.)	302	348	324	348	375
	2. Ayurvedic and Unani Doctors	485	537	618	621	652
	3. Dentists	168	183	137	138	152
	4. Graduates in Homoeopathy	59	50	34	26	35
	5. Para-Medical *	6178	5181	5558	4620	5327
	TOTAL- II	7192	6299	6671	5753	6541
III.	Agricultural and Veterinary Personnel					
	1. Agricultural Graduates/ Post Graduates	551	504	502	479	501
	2. Veterinary Graduates / Post graduates	251	243	37	32	52
	TOTAL -III	802	747	539	511	553
IV.	Teaching Personnel					
	1. J.B.T. Teachers	3343	5640	4489	4343	4913
	2. J.B.T. (Home Science)	57	56	44	30	32
	3. B. Ed/ M. Ed. Teachers, (Science , Math, S. S.& others)	35044	39963	37228	33750	36067
	4. P.T.I. / D.P. Ed./ M. P. Ed. Teachers**	5430	6481	8376	7638	8719
	TOTAL IV	43874	52140	50137	45761	49731
	GRAND TOTAL I to IV	91513	100902	99062	92773	102761

* Data relating to trained Dais also included in above figures.

** Includes Language and Drawing Teachers.

P :- Provisional.

Measures to Eradicate Unemployment

Several employment generation programmes/schemes are being implemented for generation of employment opportunities in the State. These programmes / schemes relate to :-

- (1) Poverty Alleviation Employment Programmes such as
 - a) Sawarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY):-

This new scheme was launched by Government of India during, 1999-2000. It is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self employment such as organisation of poor into Self Help Group (SHG), training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. The main objective of this scheme is to bring every assisted family above the poverty line within three years. The target groups under this scheme consist of small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, agricultural and non-agricultural labourers etc. living below the poverty line. There is a provision of subsidy @ 50 percent of the present cost of the project for Self Help Group (SHG) beneficiaries subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.25 lakh for each SHG. There is no limit for irrigation projects.

(b) Sampoorn Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY):-

The Government of India have merged the scheme of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) from the year 2001-2002 and have launched a new scheme known as Sampoorn Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY).

The main objectives of this programme are to provide wage employment opportunities to rural poor, creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure development in rural areas.

The programme will be implemented in two streams. The first stream will be implemented at the district and block levels and 50 percent of SGSY funds will be distributed between the Zila Parishads (20 percent) and Panchayat Samities (30 percent). The second stream will be implemented at the Village Panchayat level and remaining 50 percent of SGRY funds will be earmarked for the Gram Panchayats. The Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samities and Gram Panchayats will prepare their own Action Plan.

The Government of India from the year 2001-2002 have decided to allocate foodgrains free of cost to the State Government for distribution amongst the workers engaged under SGRY. Under SGRY, an outlay of Rs. 9400.00 lakh and Rs. 2002.00 lakh has been approved for the 10th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003 respectively as State Share.

In addition to the above poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes/schemes, several other programmes/schemes are also being implemented through various departments/boards/corporations of the State Government to eradicate poverty and unemployment.

(2) Loan to educated unemployed persons (including Technically qualified),

urban poor and weaker sections of the society i.e. scheduled castes and backward classes for generating self-employment.

(3) Training-cum-production-cum-employment Programmes:- This scheme relates to development of leather footwears, printing and binding, cutting/tailoring, knitting, electronics, stenography, beauty culture, computer, petty industrial/rural trades etc.

The State Urban Development Society, Haryana is presently implementing the scheme of Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). Under this scheme individuals and groups are entitled for subsidy to the tune of 15 percent (Max. Rs. 7500) and 50 percent (Max. Rs. 1.25 lakh) respectively. The Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana consists of two special components i.e. (i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) and (ii) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP). Under USEP, assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries groups of urban poor women for setting up of gainful self employment ventures is provided. Training is also given to these beneficiaries for upgradation and acquisition of vocational and entrepreneurial skills. The Urban Wage Employment Programme provides wage employment to beneficiaries living below poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

Estimates of employment generation and achievements from 1999-2000 To 2002-2003 are as under:-

Estimates of employment generation and achievements from 1999-2000 to 2002-2003

Sr. No.	Programme/ Scheme	Unit of Employment	Achievements			2002-2003	
			1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Targets	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.	POVERTY ALLEVIATION EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES						
1.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	Beneficiaries	14618	25853	14847	*	6306
2***	(I) Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)	Lakh Mandays	17.12	24.38	48.84	}	* 97.40
	(II) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)	-do-	22.65	20.20	57.94	}	
3.	Special Live Stock Breeding Programme	Persons	922	445	574	1000	612
4.	Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)	Lakh Mandays	0.53	0.32	0.46	0.11	0.02
B.	SELF EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES	Educated/ Skilled/ Semi-Skilled Persons	21363	13904	20511	10285	19496
C.	TRAINING-CUM-PRODUCTION-CUM-EMPLOYMENT SCHEME **	Persons	3536	883	4895	4436	3797

* Targets have not been fixed by the Government of India.

** Training-cum-Production-cum-Employment Scheme having less than 3 months

duration have not been included.

***The Government of India have merged the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and have launched a new scheme known as Sampooran Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) from the year 2001-2002 (January, 2002).

Direct Employment Content for Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) and Annual Plan (2002-2003).

An outlay of Rs. 12000.00 crore has been approved for State's Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007). An amount of Rs. 4800 crore is likely to be spent on construction works/activities in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) creating employment potential for adhoc/casual wage employment for 7.33 lakh person years (for 273 working days in a year). Besides, continuing/regular employment for 5000 persons will be created in the Government departments for carrying out plan programmes.

An outlay of Rs. 2034.00 crore was approved for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 which has now been revised to Rs. 1800 crore. It is envisaged that an estimated amount of Rs. 720 crore will be spent on construction works/activities generating adhoc/casual wage employment for 1.10 lakh person years and continuing/regular employment for 1000 persons.

The new Industrial policy of the State aims at promoting industrial growth and economic development in the State. There are 75000 small scale and 1157 large and medium units in the State which are providing employment to 4.22 lakh and 2.12 lakh persons respectively. The share of industrial sector is 11 percent in the total employment of the State.

Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) launched in 1994 aimed at assisting educated unemployed youths in setting up of self employment ventures in the industrial and allied sectors. The PMRY has been strengthened to ensure generation of more employment, creation of productive assets, upgradation of technical entrepreneurs skills and raising the income level of the poor.

An employment mission has been launched to study the various aspects of employment scenario in the State and to provide employment in the Private/Public/Government sector. The main objectives of the mission are to examine the existing employment and unemployment situation in the State and to suggest strategies for achieving the target of providing employment opportunities to 25 lakh people over the next 10 years. The State Government has constituted sectorwise groups of concerned departments to achieve these objectives.

Though the State has made remarkable progress in the field of agriculture,

there is not much potential left for generation of additional employment in the agriculture sector. The burden for creating additional employment has, therefore, fallen on the industrial and tertiary sector. Therefore, the development and setting up of industries for providing employment to the local people is the only answer to tackle the problem of poverty and unemployment.

CHAPTER –VII

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			2002-2003	
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Targets	Achievements upto Dec.2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1B Sampooran Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) *	Lakh Mandays	17.12	24.38	48.84	-	97.40
5A Surplus Land Distributed	Acre	14	104	107	510	18
7A Drinking Water Problem Solved (Villages Covered)	No.	683	587	592	48	322
8A Community Health Centres	No.	-	2	1	3	1
8B Primary Health Centres (PHC)	No.	-	4	4	2	2
8D Immunisation of Children	Lakh No.	5.50	5.51	5.00	5.45	3.88
9C ICDS Blocks (Operational)	Cum.No.	116	116	116	116	116
9D Anganwadies (Operational)	Cum. No.	13542	13544	13545	13546	13546
11A SC Families Assisted	No.	68612	89202	93512	82000	63516
14A House Sites Alloted	No.	2284	3557	1924	2500	1587
14B Construction Assistance	No.	1400	1400	698	700	197
14C Indira Awaas Yojana (New Construction)	No.	7662	9126	6547	9384	5689
14E L.I.G. Houses	No.	1554	3914	932	1500	94
14F** Indira Awaas Yojana (For up-gradation)	No.	1795	4206	3292	-	-
15 Slum Improvement (Population Covered)	No.	98467	92163	61509	41500	32336
16A Tree Plantation on Private Land	Lakh No.	36.76	93.19	156.85	125.00	273.20
16B Area Covered Under Public & Forest Land	Hect.	12236	9325	12019	10000	17217
19B Pumpset Energised	No.	783	9450	6950	2200	6266
19C**Improved Chulhas	No.	55000	62500	62500	-	-
19D Bio Gas Plants	No.	2138	2253	2027	1500	1095

*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.

** Scheme discontinued.

TABLE- 1

Area and Population

Item	Unit	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A: Haryana						
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: India						
Population	In crores	44	55	68	85	
103						
Density	Persons	142	177	216	257	
324						
	per. Sq. Km.					
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	28941	12.9	5.3
1999-00(P)	48872	31124	12.0	7.5
2000-01(P)	54660	33125	11.8	6.4
2001-02(Q)	59754	34800	9.3	5.1

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

P : Provisional Estimates

Q : Quick Estimates

TABLE- 3
Per Capita Income of Haryana

Year	Per Capita Income(Rs.)		Percentage Increase over the previous year	
	At Current Prices	At Constant (1993-94) Prices	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	12693	10.3	2.5
1999-00(P)	21096	13261	9.1	4.5
2000-01(P)	23057	13759	9.3	3.8
2001-02(Q)	24575	14075	6.6	2.3

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

P: Provisional Estimates

Q : Quick Estimates

TABLE-4

Composition of Gross State Domestic Product by Broad Sectors
(Percent)

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (1993-94) Prices		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1993-94	42.5	26.2	31.3	42.5	26.2	31.3
1994-95	41.3	27.8	30.9	42.4	26.7	30.9
1995-96	36.9	31.4	31.7	39.4	28.3	32.3
1996-97	37.9	29.8	32.3	39.2	27.1	33.7
1997-98	35.1	30.9	34.0	35.6	28.4	36.0
1998-99	34.8	29.9	35.3	35.0	28.8	36.2
1999-00(P)	32.9	29.6	37.5	34.0	28.3	37.7
2000-01(P)	31.4	29.4	39.2	32.9	28.2	38.9
2001-02 (Q)	29.5	29.2	41.3	31.6	28.1	40.3

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana

P : Provisional Estimates.

Q : Quick Estimates

TABLE-5**Annual Growth Rates of Gross State Domestic Product by Broad Sectors at Constant (1993-94) Prices**

Year	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	5.8	5.3
1999-00(P)	4.5	5.6	11.9	7.5
2000-01(P)	3.1	5.8	9.9	6.4
2001-02(Q)	0.8	5.0	8.7	5.1

P : Provisional Estimates.
Q : Quick Estimates

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana

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
1999-2000	428	385
2000-2001	444	398
2001-2002	463	417
December, 2001	469	421
January, 2002	467	419
February, 2002	466	418
March, 2002	468	420
April, 2002	469	421
May, 2002	472	424
June, 2002	476	427
July, 2002	481	431
August, 2002	484	435
September, 2002	485	436
October, 2002	487	437
November, 2002	489	435
December, 2002	484	430

TABLE- 7
Financial Position of the State Government

Item	1999-2000 (Actuals)	2000-01 (Actuals)	2001-2002 (R.E)	2001-2002 (Actuals)	2002-2003 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I- Opening Balance					
According to Books of					
a) A.G	(-)159.68	(-)168.36	(-)297.29	(-)297.29	(-)488.99
b) RBI	(-)150.24	(-)165.51	(-)295.36	(-)295.36	(-)487.06
II- Revenue Account					
a) Receipts	5766.76	6573.89	7922.78	7600.55	8925.11
b) Expenditure	6952.05	7181.37	9093.26	8656.50	9981.34
c) Surplus/ Deficit	(-)1185.29	(-)607.48	(-)1170.48	(-)1055.95	(-)1056.23
III- Capital Expenditure	894.09	1445.16	1274.06	1467.12	1415.89
IV- Public Debt					
a) Debt incurred	3815.19	4209.53	4655.62	6404.99	5032.92
b) Repayment	2319.96	3084.78	2795.26	4006.80	3631.09
c) Net	1495.23	1124.75	1860.36	2398.19	1401.83
V- Loans & Advances					
a) Advances	286.31	282.07	311.09	301.18	220.53
b) Recoveries	233.19	69.51	70.00	84.71	75.00
c) Net	(-)53.12	(-)212.56	(-)241.09	(-)216.47	(-)145.53
VI-Inter State Settlements	-	-	-	-	-
VII-Appropriation to Contingency Fund	-	-	-	-	-
VIII-Contingency Fund(Net)	-	-	-	-	-
IX- Small Saving, Provident Fund etc (Net)	565.53	498.66	510.93	405.23	573.74
X-Deposits & Advances, Reserve Funds and Suspense & Misc .(Net)	68.38	485.44	122.64	205.21	439.88
XI-Remittances(Net)	(-) 5.32	27.42	-	(-)18.88	-
XII-Net(on Year's Account)	(-)8.68	(-)128.93	(-)191.70	250.21	(-)202.20
XIII-Year's Closing Balance					
According to Books of					
a) A.G.	(-)168.36	(-)297.29	(-)488.99	(-)47.08	(-)691.19
b) RBI.	(-)165.51	(-)295.36	(-)487.06	-	(-)689.26

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 (R.E)	2001-2002 (Actuals)	2002-03 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. State Sources	4776.67	5749.94	6765.99	6637.26	7500.76
	(82.83)	(87.47)	(85.40)	(87.33)	(84.04)
A) State's Own Tax	3517.61	4310.55	4975.10	4971.19	5548.12
Revenue	(61.00)	(65.57)	(62.80)	(65.41)	(62.16)
i) Land Revenue	4.29	11.73	39.06	19.30	54.27
	(0.08)	(0.18)	(0.50)	(0.25)	(0.61)
ii) State Excise	765.36	840.56	870.00	875.39	940.00
	(13.27)	(12.79)	(10.98)	(11.52)	(10.53)
iii) Sales Tax	1967.38	2573.39	3056.00	2944.81	3450.00
	(34.12)	(39.14)	(38.57)	(38.75)	(38.65)
iv) Taxes on Vehicles	84.77	85.69	100.00	103.62	105.00
	(1.47)	(1.30)	(1.26)	(1.36)	(1.18)
v) Stamps and Registration	309.92	419.24	450.00	488.29	495.00
	(5.37)	(6.38)	(5.68)	(6.43)	(5.55)
vi) Taxes on goods and passengers	323.85	366.66	395.00	498.56	435.00
	(5.61)	(5.58)	(4.99)	(6.56)	(4.87)
vii) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	46.08	0.68	50.04	29.48	53.00
	(0.80)	(0.01)	(0.63)	(0.39)	(0.59)
viii) Other Taxes and Duties on commodities and Services	15.96	12.60	15.00	11.74	15.85
	(0.28)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.15)	(0.18)
B) State's Own Non- Tax Revenue	1259.06	1439.39	1790.89	1666.07	1952.64
	(21.83)	(21.90)	(22.60)	(21.92)	(21.88)
2. Central Sources	990.09	823.95	1156.79	963.29	1424.35
	(17.17)	(12.53)	(14.60)	(12.67)	(15.96)
A) Share in Central Taxes	525.27	345.81	500.00	450.25	560.25
	(9.11)	(5.26)	(6.31)	(5.92)	(6.28)
B) Grant-in-aid from Central Govt.	464.82	478.14	656.79	513.04	864.10
	(8.06)	(7.27)	(8.29)	(6.75)	(9.68)
Total Revenue Receipts	5766.76	6573.89	7922.78	7600.55	8925.11
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(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	100	13295	1383	563	8170
2001-02(P)	13151	150	13301	722	807	9330

Source : Director, Land Records, 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(R)	1476	1	(a)	1467	14	2958	83.9
2001-02*	1454	1	(a)	1475	14	2944	82.9

(a)Means less than 500 hectares

Source: Director, Land Records, Haryana.

+ : Not Available

R-Revised

*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
2000-2001	116.32	161.53	222.73
2001-2002 (P)	119.18	153.86	220.80

P : Provisional

Source : Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

Note:- Indices are based on 20 selected crops.

TABLE-12

**Index 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(P)	249.84	35.45	218.84	583.19	130.18	172.36	225.76	220.80

P : Provisional

Source : Economic & 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
1999-2000		161.57
2000-2001(P)		171.24

Source ; Economic & 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*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20-21	Manufacture of food products	162.15	108.39	115.26	123.33	130.32	138.69
22	Manufacture of beverages, Tobacco and related products	10.30	117.09	101.88	101.29	101.93	105.30
23	Manufacture of cotton textiles	34.50	111.35	117.07	123.66	128.80	133.96
24.	Manufacture of wool, silk and man-made fibre textiles	38.24	122.27	129.50	137.72	149.86	158.65
26	Manufacture of textile products (including wearing apparel)	45.87	132.64	146.55	161.69	177.57	196.82
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
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
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
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
32	Manufacture of Non-metallic mineral products	32.93	117.38	119.74	122.78	127.30	133.15
33	Basic metal and alloys industries	89.31	101.59	110.26	118.37	122.89	127.95
34	Manufacture of metal products and parts except machinery and equipment	34.07	98.66	109.20	118.76	126.21	133.68
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
37	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	225.39	180.53	200.80	210.86	229.59	242.88
38	Other manufacturing industries	11.30	119.51	128.83	140.04	156.05	175.37
39	Division 2 & 3 Manufacturing	983.35	132.43	143.00	151.74	161.55	170.85
40	Division 4 Electricity	16.65	117.24	120.71	119.82	162.97	194.22
	General Index	1000.00	132.18	142.63	151.21	161.57	171.24

* Provisional

Source : Economic and 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	157124	3546572
2001-02(P)	2005	178472	165669	3544573
2002-03(31.12.02)	2005	146636	140834	3559542

P : Provisional

Source : Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.

* Excluding the share from Central Sector Projects i.e. NHPC, NTPC, MARUTI, MAGNUM, NAPP, RAPP, etc.

TABLE - 16

Outlay/Expenditure Under Plans- Haryana		
		(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
Eighth Plan 1992-97	5700.00	4899.19
Annual Plan 1992-93	830.00	748.11
Annual Plan 1993-94	924.12	806.89
Annual Plan 1994-95	1035.84	979.71
Annual Plan 1995-96	1257.00	1120.06
Annual Plan 1996-97	1434.65	1244.42
Ninth Plan 1997-2002	11600.00	7986.12
Annual Plan 1997-98		
(I) Approved outlay	1581.00	
(ii) Revised outlay	1400.00	1303.61
Annual Plan 1998-99		
(I) Approved outlay	2260.00	
(ii) Revised outlay	1800.00	1522.91
Annual Plan 1999-2000		
(I) Approved outlay	2300.00	
(ii) Revised outlay	1785.00	1674.42
Annual Plan 2000-2001		
(I) Approved outlay	1930.20	
(ii) Revised outlay	1815.00	1718.31
Annual Plan 2001-2002		
(I) Approved outlay	2164.17	
(ii) Revised outlay	1800.00	1766.87
Tenth Plan 2002-2007		
Approved Outlay	12000.00	
Annual Plan 2002-2003		
i) Approved outlay	2034.00	
ii) Revised outlay	1800.00	1800.00
Annual Plan 2003-2004		(Anticipated)
Proposed outlay	2100.00	