



GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA

**ECONOMIC SURVEY
OF
HARYANA
2006-2007**

**Issued By:
ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ADVISER
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
HARYANA
2007**

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HARYANA AT A GLANCE

Sr.No.	Item	Period	Unit	State Position
1.	DIVISIONS		No.	4
2.	DISTRICTS		No.	20
3.	SUB-DIVISIONS		No.	47
4.	TEHSILS		No.	67
5.	SUB-TEHSILS		No.	46
6.	BLOCKS		No.	119
7.	TOWNS		No.	106
8.	VILLAGES(including un-inhabited)	Census 2001	No.	6955
9.	Geographical Area	Census 2001	Lakh Sq.Kms.	0.44
10.	Percentage of Area Under Forest & Tree Cover to Total Area	2005-2006	%	6.6 (P)
11.	Percentage of Net Area Sown to Total Area	2004-2005	%	80.7 (P)
12.	Percentage of Net Irrigated Area to Net Area Sown	2004-2005	%	83.4 (P)
13.	Average Yield of Wheat	2006-2007	Qtl./Hect.	41.00 (P)
14.	Average Yield of Rice	2006-2007	Qtl./Hect.	32.38 (P)
15.	Population (Total)	Census 2001	Lakh No.	211.45
	(a) Rural Population	Census 2001	Lakh No.	150.29
	(b) Urban Population	Census 2001	Lakh No.	61.16
	(c) Percentage of Rural Population to Total Population	Census 2001	%	71.1
	(d) Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population	Census 2001	%	28.9
	(e) Percentage of Population in Age Group 0-6 to Total Population	Census 2001	%	15.77
	(f) Decennial Growth Rate	1991-2001	%	28.43
	(g) Literacy Rate (Overall)	Census 2001	%	67.91
	Male	Census 2001	%	78.49
	Female	Census 2001	%	55.73
	(h) Birth Rate	2004	Per Thousand	25.1
	(i) Death Rate	2004	Per Thousand	6.6
	(j) Infant Mortality Rate	2004	Per Thousand	61.0
	(k) Life Expectancy-Male	2006-2011	Years	65.50
	-Female	2006-2011	Years	70.00
(l)	Population Density	Census 2001	Person/Sq. Kms.	478
(m)	Sex Ratio Females per 1000 Males	Census 2001	Per Thousand	861
(n)	Sex Ratio (0-6) Females per 1000 Males	Census 2001	Per Thousand	819
(o)	Sex Ratio Among Literates (Females per 1000 Males)	Census 2001	Per Thousand	617
16.	Per Capita Consumption of Electricity	2005-2006	KWH	660 (P)
17.	Consumption of Fertilizer	2006-2007	Kg./Hect.	170 (P)
18.	Per Capita Availability of Milk	2005-2006	Gm./Per Day	660 (P)
19.	Per Capita Income			
	(a) At Constant (1999-2000) Prices	2005-2006	Rs.	29887 (Q)
	(b) At Current Prices	2005-2006	Rs.	38832 (Q)

P= Provisional Q= Quick Estimates R= Revised

STATE ECONOMY

ECONOMIC GROWTH

The State economy continued to record an excellent growth during 2005-06 as well. According to quick estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Haryana at constant (1999-2000) prices **recorded a growth of 8.1 percent during 2005-06** estimating to Rs. 77666.20 crores from Rs. 71879.71 crores during 2004-05. The State economy had been witnessing a growth of more than 8 percent during the last three years. At current prices, the Gross State Domestic Product of Haryana has been estimated at Rs. 100675.55 crores in 2005-06 as against Rs. 89430.64 crores in 2004-05 recording a growth of 12.6 percent **(Annex 1.1)**.

1.2 The excellent growth of 8.1 percent in the Gross State Domestic Product in real terms during 2005-06 is mainly attributed to **impressive performance of Construction, Transport, Trade, Other Services, Communication and Manufacturing Sectors**. During this year, the highest growth of 17.1 percent was recorded in Construction Sector followed by 14.7 percent in Transport Sector, 12.9 percent in Trade Sector, 11.7 percent in Other Services Sector, 11.2 percent in Communication Sector and 9.1 percent in Manufacturing Sector. The decline in the growth of Agriculture Sector during 2005-06 seems to be the only worry in the State economy that is otherwise booming. During 2005-06, the production of wheat, maize, gram, bajra, sugarcane(gur), cotton and oil seeds recorded decline of 2.1 percent, 12.8 percent, 20.9 percent, 9.0 percent, 0.6 percent, 27.8 percent and 1.3 percent respectively over the previous year, resulting in overall decline of 2.5 percent in the growth rate of Agriculture Sector. It was only the production of paddy and barley that has recorded an increase of 6.6 percent and 31.0 percent respectively.

1.3 The sectoral analysis reveals that the Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) prices from **Primary Sector** which comprises Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Mining Sectors has decreased from Rs.18372.04 crores in 2004-05 to

Rs. 18083.44 crores in 2005-06 showing the decrease of 1.6 percent. The Gross State Domestic Product from **Secondary Sector** which covers Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply Sectors has increased from Rs. 22605.65 crores in 2004-05 to Rs. 25194.49 crores in 2005-06 registering an increase of 11.5 percent. The **Tertiary Sector** which comprises Trade, Transport, Banking, Ownership of Dwellings, Public Administration and Other Services Sectors recorded a growth of 11.3 percent. Its contribution in total Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) prices has increased from Rs. 30902.02 crores in 2004-05 to Rs. 34388.27 crores in 2005-06.

1.4 The **structural composition of State economy** has witnessed significant changes since the formation of Haryana State. Agriculture Sector still continues to occupy a significant position in State economy although the share of this sector in the Gross State Domestic Product is continuously declining. The predominance of Agriculture Sector is also responsible for instability in the growth rate of economy due to fluctuations in agricultural production. Natural calamities and fluctuation in rainfall often cause substantial loss in crop production which eventually results in fluctuation and instability in growth rate of State economy. Moreover, rapidly increasing share of Services Sector is also responsible for decline in the share of Agriculture Sector. The composition of Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) prices reveals that the share of Primary Sector which includes Agriculture and Allied Sectors has declined from 31.9 percent during 1999-2000 to 23.3 percent during 2005 -06.

1.5 Manufacturing Sector occupies the second important place in the State economy after Agriculture and Allied Sectors. The State has adopted liberal industrial policy and is committed to create healthy environment for industrialisation in order to attract foreign as well as domestic investment and participation to speed up growth of industry and generate additional employment. The share of Secondary Sector which also includes Manufacturing Sector has increased from 30.0 percent during 1999-2000 to 32.4 percent during 2005-06.

1.6 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 (1999-2000) prices has increased from 38.1 percent during 1999-2000 to 44.3 percent during 2005-06. 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 13.3 percent during 1999-2000 to 18.0 percent during 2005-06 at constant (1999-2000) prices. The continuous increasing trend in the share of this sector indicates good scope and potential for its future perspectives also.

1.7 The **composition of Gross State Domestic Product** reveals that the share of Primary Sector is continuously declining whereas the share of Secondary as well as Tertiary Sector is continuously increasing. It shows that the State economy is shifting from Agriculture to Manufacturing and Services Sectors, which is a sign of healthy economy and the State economy is moving in the right direction (**Annex 1.2 & 1.3**).

1.8 The **Per Capita Income** (Per Capita Net State Domestic Product) in real terms at constant (1999-2000) prices has been estimated at Rs. 29887 during 2005-06 as against Rs. 28119 during 2004-05 showing an increase of 6.3 percent during 2005-06. At current prices, the Per Capita Income has been estimated at Rs. 38832 during 2005-06 as against Rs. 35044 during 2004-05 showing an increase of 10.8 percent during 2005-06 (**Annex 1.4**).

1.9 The State of Haryana has been credited for its excellent financial management. The Twelfth Finance Commission has commended the State for achieving growth in tax-revenue, check in growth of expenditure and improvement of deficit indicators. The State Govt. has been focussing on the development of infrastructure and social sector with optimum utilization of resources. The following figures speak for itself in this regard.

1.10 The revenue deficit of the State which was at a level of Rs. 1540 crores in 1998-99 came down to Rs. 258 crores in 2004-05. During 2005-06, the State has become a Revenue Surplus State to the extent of Rs. 1213 crores. In terms of the percentage of GSDP, the revenue deficit reduced from 3.5 percent in 1998-99 to 0.29 percent in 2004-05. The fiscal deficit has reduced from 5.1 percent of GSDP in 1998-99 to 1.35 percent in 2004-05 and further to 0.28 percent in 2005-06. The State Tax- GSDP ratio has improved from 7.83 percent in 2000-01 to 8.32 percent in 2004-05 and further to 9.02 percent in 2005-06. The notable feature of State's financial management is that Haryana State has not availed any over-draft facility from RBI since June,2002 and has not taken any recourse to Ways & Means Advance (WMA) since October,2003.

INDEX OF AREA, YIELD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

1.11 Agriculture continues to occupy a prominent position in State economy. Despite the decline in the share of Agriculture Sector in the Gross State Domestic Product to mere 22.6 percent in 2005-06 from 25.1 percent in 2004-05, about two third population of the State still depends upon agriculture for their livelihood. The total area of the State under cultivation has already reached at a saturation level and thus there is hardly any scope to bring more area under cultivation. The agriculture production can only be increased through enhanced cropping intensity, change in cropping pattern, improvement in seeds of high yielding varieties, better cultivation practices and development of post harvest technology etc. State Government is trying to reorient agriculture through various policy measures for increasing the production.

1.12 Though the Index Number (Base Triennium ending 1981-82=100) of area under crops which was 120.57 in 2004-05 is expected to increase to 121.09 in 2005-06 yet the Index Number of agricultural production is likely to decrease from 243.01 to 228.71 and of yield from 201.55 to 188.88 during the period under reference (**Annex 1.5**).

1.13 Index Number of agricultural production is estimated to decrease from 243.01 in 2004-05 to 228.71 in 2005-06. The index of non-foodgrains is likely to fall from 319.53 in 2004-05 to 273.60 in 2005-06 whereas the comparative expected fall in index of foodgrains is from 212.84 to 211.01 during this period (**Annex 1.6**).

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

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

1.15 **Impressive performance by Manufacturing and Electricity Sectors** pushed up the **General Index of Industrial Production** with 1993-94 as base year to 253.44 in 2005-06 from 231.37 in 2004-05 **registering an increase of 9.54 percent**. The index of Manufacturing Sector which carries the highest weight in IIP rose from 229.65 in

2004-05 to 251.16 in 2005-06, exhibiting a growth of 9.37 percent. The Index of Electricity Sector indicated a growth of 16.64 percent as it rose from 333.13 in 2004-05 to 388.55 in 2005-06 (**Annex 1.7 & 1.8**).

1.16 The Index of **Basic Goods Industries** like fertilizers, cement, stainless steel, bars and rods, steel wires and electricity etc. increased from 168.10 in 2004-05 to 181.98 in 2005-06 recording an increase of 8.26 percent.

1.17 The Index of **Capital Goods Industries** like tractors, air conditioning plants, transformers, electric motors, printing machines and motor vehicle parts and accessories etc. increased from 155.83 in 2004-05 to 178.14 in 2005-06 showing an increase of 14.32 percent.

1.18 The Index of **Intermediate Goods Industries** like cotton ginning and pressing, yarn, tyres and tubes for motor vehicles, plastic sheets and gas cylinders etc. increased from 170.37 in 2004-05 to 176.75 in 2005-06 recording an increase of 3.74 percent.

1.19 The Index of **Consumer Goods Industries** increased from 287.51 in 2004-05 to 316.05 in 2005-06 showing an increase of 9.93 percent. The Index of Consumer Durable Goods Industries like motor cars, motor cycles, domestic refrigerators, computers, microscopes and bicycles etc. increased from 387.12 in 2004-05 to 422.26 in 2005-06 indicating an increase of 9.08 percent over the previous year. The Index of Consumer Non-Durable Goods Industries like milk & milk powder, desi ghee, rice, sugar, edible oil, readymade garments and papers etc. increased from 200.15 in 2004-05 to 222.91 in 2005-06 exhibiting an increase of 11.37 percent over the previous year.

PRICE SITUATION

1.20 Fiscal and monetary policies which have an important bearing on the price situation are exclusively in the control of Government of India. Therefore, the State Government has a very limited role in controlling the rise in prices. However, it maintains the efficient public distribution system, checks black marketing, profiteering and hoarding in essential commodities. The State Government has, by and large, been quite successful in this direction. The price situation witnessed an upward trend during the year 2006-07 both at State as well as National level.

Wholesale Prices

1.21 During the year 2006, the **Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Commodities** in the State witnessed an increasing trend. The index number of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities (Base 1980-81=100) in Haryana rose from 528.9 in

December, 2005 to 627.0 in December, 2006 registering an increase of 18.5 percent whereas it had increased by 10.3 percent during the corresponding period of the last year. This rise may be attributed to the increase in the prices of grains, pulses, fibres and other crops (potatoes and dry chillies) which recorded an increase of 17.3,66.3,6.4 and 2.8 percent respectively. However, the prices of oil seeds and gur witnessed a decrease of 1.8 and 10.4 percent respectively during this period.

Retail Prices

1.22 The **All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (Base 1982=100)** was 550 in December, 2005 which rose to 588 in December, 2006, registering an increase of 6.9 percent. The Haryana **State Working Class Consumer Price Index (Base 1982=100)** also rose from 488 in December, 2005 to 509 in December,2006, thus registering an increase of 4.3 percent. On an annual average basis, the rise in Consumer Price Index in Haryana was 4.8 percent in 2006 as compared to 4.4 percent in 2005 (**Annex 1.9**).

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

1.23 Public Distribution System (PDS) is the chief instrument to meet twin objectives of price stability and ensuring availability of essential commodities at easily affordable price especially to the poor. At the time of creation of Haryana, PDS 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. It has been reorganised and streamlined from time to time to accommodate human needs. As on 31st December, 2006, there was a big network of 9569 fair price shops (6876 in the rural areas and 2693 in the urban areas), catering to about 51 lakh ration card holders. At present, under the **Targeted Public Distribution System** scheme, 25 kgs. of wheat at the rate of Rs. 4.84 per kg. and 10 kgs. of rice at the rate of Rs.6.40 per kg. are being made available every month to 534730 families living below poverty line. The Targeted Public Distribution System in Haryana is well organised.

PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS

Rabi Foodgrains

1.24 Government of India announced **Minimum Support Price (MSP) of wheat as Rs. 650 plus Rs. 50 as bonus per quintal** during Rabi Season 2006. During the season, 354 mandis/purchase centres were opened for the purchase of wheat. During this season, a quantity of 29.72 lakh tonnes of wheat arrived in the mandis of the State, out of which 22.29 lakh tonnes (75 percent) was purchased on MSP by the State

Procurement Agencies namely Food & Supplies Department, Hafed, HWC, Confed, Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation and Food Corporation of India and remaining 7.43 lakh tonnes (25 percent) was purchased by traders. The market prices of barley and gram ruled higher than the MSP of Rs. 550 and 1435 per quintal respectively, therefore, these were not purchased on MSP.

1.25 Government of India fixed **MSP of mustard at the rate of Rs. 1715 per quintal** during Rabi Season 2006. Hafed purchases mustard on MSP on behalf of Nafed. During this season, a quantity of 5.12 lakh tonnes of mustard arrived in the mandis out of which 4.59 lakh tonnes was purchased on MSP by Hafed for Nafed.

Kharif Foodgrains

1.26 During Kharif Marketing Season 2006-07, Govt. of India announced **MSP of Common and Grade-A paddy as Rs. 580 and Rs. 610 per quintal respectively. A bonus of Rs. 40 per quintal over the MSP** was also sanctioned. As many as 175 mandis were opened for the purchase of paddy on MSP. During this season upto 31.12.2006, a quantity of 40.24 lakh tonnes (28.71 lakh tonnes is leviable and 11.53 lakh tonnes is non-leviable) paddy has arrived in the mandis. Out of 28.71 lakh tonnes leviable paddy, 20.46 lakh tonnes (71 percent) has been purchased by the procurement agencies on MSP and 8.25 lakh tonnes (29 percent) purchased above MSP by millers. Upto 25.1.2007, a quantity of 13.76 lakh tonnes (10.09 lakh tonnes CMR and 3.67 lakh tonnes levy) rice has been delivered to the Central Pool.

1.27 Government of India announced **MSP of bajra as Rs. 540 per quintal** during Kharif Season 2006-07. As many as 43 mandis have been made functional for the procurement of bajra. During the season, a quantity of 66408 tonnes bajra has arrived in the mandis of the State upto 31.12.2006. The market prices of bajra ruled higher than the MSP of Rs. 540, therefore, it was not purchased on MSP.

2

POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND WELFARE SCHEMES

The State Government has been constantly making efforts to eradicate poverty in the State by assisting people living Below Poverty Line through various schemes. Necessary steps are being taken to identify the poorest of the poor families and distribute the Pink Ration Cards under **Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)** Scheme of Government of India since 2001-02. Under this scheme, every month 35 kgs. of wheat per family is being supplied to the Antyodaya Families at the rate of Rs. 2.10 per kg. The transportation and dealer's margin is borne by the State Government at the rate of 50 paise per kg. amounting to Rs. 5.08 crores per annum. Under this scheme, the Government of India is allocating 10235 tonnes of wheat per month to the State of Haryana for Antyodaya Families. Pink Ration Cards have been issued to 2.89 lakh Antyodaya Families in the State.

2.2 To alleviate the poverty and to generate employment opportunities, a scheme known as **Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)** is being implemented in the rural areas. This programme covers all aspects of self employment such as organisation of the poor into Self Help Groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing etc. 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. 1464.09 lakhs were available during the year 2006-07 against which an amount Rs. 832.10 lakhs has been utilised for assisting 5906 Swarozgaris upto the end of December, 2006. Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been proposed as 25 percent State share for Annual Plan 2007-2008.

2.3 The primary objective of the **Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)** is to provide additional wage employment opportunities to the rural poor with a view to provide them food security and improve their nutritional level. The secondary objective is the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure development in rural areas. The SGRY is open to all rural poor who are in need of

wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work in and around their village/habitat. At present, 5 Kgs. of wheat at the rate of Rs. 6.86 per kg. and cash wage of Rs. 62.25 per manday are being provided to the workers engaged under SGRY. Under this scheme, total funds to the tune of Rs. 5869.19 lakhs were available upto the month of December, 2006. Against the available funds, an amount of Rs. 4157.39 lakhs has been utilised for generating 34.36 lakh mandays in rural areas of the State. The Govt. of India had also allocated 36818 tonnes foodgrains (wheat) to the State Govt. free of cost under this scheme for distribution to the workers. Against this, 22581 tonnes have been distributed to the workers as part of wages. Under SGRY, an outlay of Rs. 2100 lakhs has been proposed as 25 percent State share for Annual Plan 2007-2008.

2.4 The objective of **Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)** is primarily to help construction of dwelling units for members of scheduled castes and also non-scheduled castes rural poor living Below Poverty Line. Under this Yojana, 3002 houses were constructed and construction of 3242 houses were in progress at the end of December, 2006. During this period, an expenditure of Rs. 1141.13 lakhs had been incurred. Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs as 25 percent State share has been proposed for Annual Plan 2007-2008.

2.5 National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has been launched in all Gram Panchayats of district Mahendragarh and Sirsa of the State on 2nd February, 2006. The basic objective of the scheme is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing atleast 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The scheme is applicable only to rural areas. One third of the jobs are reserved for women. Minimum wages applicable in the State would be payable to the persons employed. Unemployed persons are to apply for registration with concerned Gram Panchayats. The payment of wages is being made on weekly or fortnightly basis. The development works like water conservation, water harvesting, drought proofing, afforestation, tree plantation, canals irrigation, irrigation facilities to land owned by Scheduled Castes and other rural poor, renovation of traditional water bodies, land development, flood control & protection works and rural connectivity etc. are taken up by the Gram Panchayats and other implementing agencies. Under this scheme, total funds to the tune of Rs. 2813.96 lakhs were available upto the month of December, 2006. Against the available funds, an amount of Rs. 1707.28 lakhs has been utilised

for generating 12.15 lakh mandays in the rural areas of the State. Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 550.00 lakhs has been proposed as 10 percent State share for the year 2007-08.

2.6 The Planning Commission, Govt. of India, had launched a new 100 percent Centrally Assisted Scheme for Backward Districts namely **Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) now Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)** from the year 2004-05 in Sirsa district. From the year 2007-08, this scheme has been extended by the Govt. of India to district Mahendragarh also. The main aim of this scheme is to solve the problems of poverty, low growth and poor governance in the backward districts. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 1226.14 lakhs has been spent and 656 works have been completed upto the month of December, 2006 and 231 works are under progress. An outlay of Rs. 2450.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 2007-08.

2.7 Desert Development Programme (DDP) is based on Watershed Development Projects and is being implemented in 47 blocks of Bhiwani, Hisar, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Jhajjar, Rewari and Mahendragarh districts from the year 1995-96. The strategies of this programme are to control severity of drought and desert conditions in the targetted areas. During the year 2006-2007 (upto Dec., 2006), an amount of Rs. 1108.98 lakhs has been spent on various activities of Watershed Projects. Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been proposed as 25 percent State share for Annual Plan 2007-2008.

2.8 The basic objective of **Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)** is aimed at an integrated wastelands development based on village/ micro watershed plans. These plans are prepared after taking into consideration the land capability, site conditions and local needs of the people. The major activities like soil and moisture conservation measures, planting and sowing of multi purpose trees, encouraging natural regeneration, promotion of agro forestry etc. can be taken up under IWDP.

2.9 An expenditure of Rs. 316.32 lakhs has been made during 2006-2007 (upto December, 2006). An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2007-08 as State share in the ratio of 11:1 between the Centre and State Government .

2.10 The **Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)** has been launched from 23 December, 1993. Under this scheme, Government of India provides each M.P. an amount of Rs. 2.00 crores per annum for the development works. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 2047.86 lakh has been

spent and 1302 works have been completed upto the month of December, 2006 and 642 works are under progress.

2.11 The State Urban Development Society, Haryana is implementing **Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)** to provide gainful employment to the urban un-employed and under-employed poor beneficiaries by setting up of self-employment ventures providing wage employment through skill development training. The scheme is funded in the ratio of 75:25 by the Centre and State Government. During the financial year 2006-07, 1737 individual beneficiaries and 58 groups relating to **Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA)** were provided loans and subsidy, 5380 persons were provided training, 59 Thrift and Credit Societies were assisted and 0.39 lakh mandays were generated upto 31.12.2006 by utilizing Rs. 599.95 lakhs. A fresh house to house survey for the identification of persons living Below Poverty Line in urban areas has been conducted in the State as the Government of India revised the economic criteria for BPL persons from Rs. 337.42 per family member per month to Rs. 443.21 per family member per month. The computerization of data of 19 districts have been completed. There is a provision of Rs. 412.50 lakhs in the State Budget 2007-08 for the scheme.

2.12 The scheme of **Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)** was introduced by Govt. of India by replacing National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) and Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) in December,2005. The objective of the scheme is to provide basic amenities i.e. Water, Sewerage, Drainage, Roads & Streets and Dwelling Units to slum dwellers. This is demand based scheme and the funds are to be provided by Govt. of India and State Govt. in the ratio of 80:20. The contribution of the beneficiary is merely 12 percent for General Category and 10 percent for SC Category for the construction/ upgradation of dwelling units. So far, Project Reports for 31 towns have been submitted to Govt. of India out of which 12 projects with a total financial outlay of Rs. 235.74 crores have been approved. The 50 percent Central share amounting to Rs. 91.48 crores pertaining to 12 projects have been sanctioned.

2.13 **Old Age Allowance 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, allowance at the rate of Rs.300 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.

1074610 eligible senior citizens have been covered under the scheme upto 31st December,2006.

2.14 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, having no other financial support, are provided pension at the rate of Rs.350 per month. A total of 389481 such women had been benefited upto December,2006. In addition, State is running 3 women homes at Karnal, Rohtak and Faridabad for young widows and destitute women and their dependent children to rehabilitate and provide them the facilities of boarding, lodging, education and vocational training in various trades. A cash dole at the rate of Rs. 275 per month and the clothing allowance at the rate of Rs.75 per month is provided to each inmate of these homes. As on 31st December,2006, 326 members of 129 families were residing in Mahila Ashrams at Karnal, Rohtak and Faridabad.

2.15 The State has also taken a number of steps for **Rehabilitation of Blind, Deaf, Handicapped and Mentally Retarded Persons**. As many as, 106995 Physically Handicapped Persons are being provided pension at the rate of Rs. 300 and Rs. 600 (Rs. 600 per month only for 100 percent physically handicapped) per month upto 31st December, 2006. Scholarships ranging between Rs.100 to Rs.750 per month are being given to handicapped students. Un-employment allowance to the educated handicapped persons are being given between Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month and Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 are also being given to the blind persons. The retainership allowance has also been provided at the rate of Rs.2000 per month to the blind caners .

2.16 In the area of social security, a scheme known as **Rajiv Gandhi Parivar Bima Yojana** launched from 1st April, 2006 is providing social security to the citizens of the State. Under this scheme, all the persons of Haryana in the age group of 18 to 80 years will be provided compensation of Rs. one lakh in case of unnatural death or permanent total disability due to accidents like rail or road or air accidents, tractor or farming equipment, riot, earthquake, strike, terrorist activity, storm, cyclone, snake bite, drowning, poisoning, electrocution, falling from height, collapse of house or building, fire, explosion, implosion, murder, attack of animals, stampede and suffocation, lightening, frost bite, sun burn (loo), burn injuries, death or permanent total disability due to any other unnatural event, within 72 hours of the submission of claim form.

Similarly, Rs. 25000 to Rs. 50000 is also given on the basis of disability percentage. Under this scheme 980 cases have been covered upto 31st December, 2006.

2.17 To remove the sense of economic insecurity in the minds of parents who have only daughters, **Ladli Social Security Pension Scheme** is being implemented w.e.f. 1st January,2006 under which pension at the rate of Rs. 300 per month will be paid to the families from the 55th birthday of the father or mother till their 60th birthday i.e. for five years. Thereafter, they will be eligible for old age allowance. During the current financial year, 3449 beneficiaries would be covered under the scheme.

2.18 The **Unemployment Allowance for the Educated Unemployed Scheme** has become effective from 1.11.2005. The rates of Unemployment Allowance are Rs. 300 p.m. in case of those with qualification 10+2 or equivalent (with minimum 2 years certificate/diploma course after Matric) and Rs. 500 p.m. to Graduates or diploma holders (with minimum three years after 10+2) and above from any Board/University recognised by Haryana Government. The applicants with qualification below 10+2 who are in receipt of the Unemployment Allowance under the existing scheme as for the month of October, 2005 are also receiving the Unemployment Allowance at the rate of Rs. 100 p.m. till they attain the upper age limit of 35 years. The budget allocated for this scheme for the year 2006-2007 was Rs.30 crores. The Unemployment Allowance has been disbursed to 38550 beneficiaries amounting to Rs. 7.23 crores under this scheme upto 31.12.2006.

2.19 The Department of Employment, Haryana has started **On-Line Services for Facilitating Placement** in private sector. These services are available at the website www.haryanajobs.in. Any applicant or employer can make use of these services free of charge. A Private Placement Cell has been established in the District Employment Exchange, Gurgaon for such facilities. A budget provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for this work during the year 2006-2007 out of which Rs.0.13 lakh has been spent upto 31.12.2006.

2.20 In order to cater to the growing demands for skilled and unskilled labour, technicians, IT professionals, engineers and doctors in foreign countries especially in the middle-east, it has been decided by the Government to set up an **Overseas Placement Bureau** in the Department of Employment. The Government has launched the Overseas Placement Bureau on 1st July, 2006 at Sonapat. This Bureau is functioning under the aegis of **Haryana Overseas Placement Assistance Society (HOPAS)**, with its registered office at Panchkula. For the functioning of this Society, an

Overseas Placement Committee was constituted on 5.10.2005 which is competent to exercise all powers on behalf of Government in this regard. The committee approved the constitution of the Society. These services are freely available at the website www.haryanajobs.in. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs was allocated in the budget for the year 2006-07 and this amount has been spent for setting up the new office for the Overseas Placement Bureau at Panchkula.

2.21 The State Government celebrated the year 2006 as **Year of the Girl Child**. During this year, different departments launched various new programmes for girls and women.

2.22 To create a platform at the grass root level and involve women in the decision making process and economically empower them, the Haryana Government has set up **Village Level Committees of Women** to facilitate implementation of programmes pertaining to development of women and children. This committee comprises of all women Panches, three educated Adolescent Girls, Mahila Mandal Pradhan, a representative from each of Self Help Groups, representative of war widows, social activists, school lady teacher, ANM, ASHA and Anganwadi Worker. Woman Sarpanch or Woman Panch nominated by the Gram Panchayat heads the committee and Anganwadi Worker is the convener. Over 6500 such village committees have been constituted so far.

2.23 In a major initiative to empower women in village and generate employment for them, the Haryana Govt. has dispensed with the existing centralized system of procuring food items from open market for the beneficiaries of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and entrusted the responsibility of supplementary nutrition to women self help group w.e.f. 1.1.2007 under the supervision of the Gram Panchayats through Sub-Committees set up for the development of women and children. The scheme has generated employment for about 75000 women.

2.24 The State Government has also decided to form **Sakshar Mahila Samooh (SMS)** i.e. a group of educated women in every village to lend the necessary resource support to the Gram Panchayat and its Sub-Committee for effective discharge of the functions assigned to them. SMS will generate awareness on key issues of sex ratio, literacy, universalization of elementary education, health and nutrition, opportunities for economic empowerment for women, hygiene sanitation and environment and schemes run by the Government for women, girls, children and village community. A total of 5829 SMSs have been formed till now.

2.25 Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) has agreed to recognize SMS as an eligible NGO for the purpose of promoting micro credit and undertaken the responsibility of training members of SMS for this purpose. Haryana Women Development Corporation (WDC) is the nodal agency for this purpose.

2.26 Incentive awards in the districts showing **improvement in declining Sex Ratio** and securing 1st, 2nd and 3rd positions in the State, are to be given awards every year to the tune of Rs. 5 lakhs , Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs respectively.

2.27 To reduce malnutrition among children in Haryana, **Nutrition Awards** has been instituted at district level. The Nutrition Awards at the rate of Rs. 2 lakhs, Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 0.5 lakh will be given every year to the districts securing 1st , 2nd and 3rd positions respectively in the State.

2.28 In order to make the **Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)** attractive and ensure regular attendance of children, the State Govt. has made a provision at the rate of Rs.5000 per Anganwadi Centre to provide Toys and Swings for children in Anganwadi Centre in Haryana state. In the first year, 2000 Anganwadi Centres located in schools or own building of AWCs are being provided this facility.

2.29 The State Govt. has enhanced the financial norms under **Supplementary Nutrition Programme** w.e.f 1.1.2007 from Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 3.00 per day per child and from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 5.00 per day per mother/ adolescent girl so that protein and calories requirements as per norms of ICDS scheme could be ensured to all the beneficiaries. These rates are highest in the country. The Honorarium of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers has been enhanced w.e.f. 1.5.2006 at the rate of Rs.100 per year for next five years. Financial assistance to all Mahila Mandals in Haryana at the rate of Rs. 5000 every year is being given.

2.30 For speedy disposal of family disputes, the State Govt. has sanctioned **4 Family Courts** at Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hisar and Bhiwani to be set up in phased manner. A sum of Rs. 35.44 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the year 2006-07 under this scheme while a sum of Rs 35.00 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for the year 2007-08. Female Protection Officers are proposed to be appointed **to protect women from domestic violence.**

2.31 In order to combat the problem of female feticide and arrest the declining sex ratio in the State, an incentive based Scheme **Ladli** has been launched by the State

Govt. Under this scheme Rs. 5000 per year are given on the birth of second daughter born on or after 20-8-2005 for five years. The parents who are resident of Haryana or having Haryana domicile are eligible for this cash incentive irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, income and number of sons. The amount is invested in Kisan Vikas Patras in the name of the second daughter through mother/ father/guardian and the matured amount of approximately Rs. 86927 at current rates of interest would be paid after the second daughter attains the age of 18 years. A sum of Rs. 1200.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the year 2006-07 to cover 24000 beneficiaries against which 15482 beneficiaries have been covered and a sum of Rs. 779.47 lakhs has been spent up to December, 2006. A sum of Rs. 1550.00 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for the year 2007-08 to cover 42000 beneficiaries.

2.32 In order to encourage rural girls to pursue higher education, the scheme of **Awards to Rural Adolescent Girls** has been started from the year 2005-06. Under this scheme 3 rural girls who pass the matriculation examination conducted by Haryana State Education Board from each block are given awards of Rs. 2000, Rs. 1500 and Rs. 1000 for 1st, 2nd and 3rd positions respectively. A sum of Rs. 5.35 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the year 2006-07 to give 354 awards out of which 345 awards have been given to girls. A sum of Rs. 5.80 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for the year 2007-08 under this scheme.

2.33 To encourage women for proper rearing of their children, especially the girl child with a view to improve their nutritional and health status, the scheme of **Best Mother Award** has been started from the year 2005-06. Under this scheme from each circle and each block of ICDS scheme, 3 mothers having at least one girl child are selected for 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes, who are given prizes of Rs. 1000, Rs. 750 and Rs. 500 respectively at block level and Rs. 500, Rs. 300 and Rs. 200 respectively at the circle level. A sum of Rs. 19.16 lakhs has been provided in the budget to cover 2346 mothers during the year 2006-07 and Rs. 19.50 lakhs has been proposed for the next year under this scheme.

2.34 For providing exposure to sports and recreation to women, the State Govt. has implemented the scheme of **Annual Sports Meet** at Block level. Three Prizes at the rate of Rs. 500, Rs. 300 and Rs. 200 for each event are given to winners in each block. The State Govt. has decided to hold sports meet at district level also from the year 2006-07. Three Prizes at the rate of Rs. 1000, Rs. 600 and Rs. 400 for each

event will be given to winners in each district. A sum of Rs. 23.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the year 2006-07 under this scheme and the same amount has been proposed in the budget for the year 2007-08 to hold the sports meet in the State.

2.35 To reduce malnutrition among children, the scheme of **Improving Infant and Young Child Feeding** has been started by the State Govt. All Anganwadi Workers are being trained to equip them with knowledge and skill of infant and young child feeding to enable them to create awareness and counseling of mothers more effectively. A sum of Rs. 61.20 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the year 2006-07 for the training of 306 batches of Anganwadi Workers. A sum of Rs. 60 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for the year 2007-08.

2.36 The village community in general and women in particular come into frequent contacts with various development functionaries and officials like Doctors, Multi Purpose Health Workers, Panchayati Raj Members and Police Personnel etc. who often lack gender sensitivity to realize the needs and problems of women. Within this context, **Gender Sensitization Training** to Panches and Sarpanches, Medical Officers/ Health functionaries and Police personnel at the first instance is being imparted. For the year 2006-07, a sum of Rs. 68.43 lakhs has been provided in the budget to cover 740 batches. A sum of Rs. 70 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for the year 2007-08.

2.37 1675 **Self Help Groups** from members of Mahila Mandals have been formed to make women economically independent. This scheme will be operational for a period of 5 years during which the SHGs will be formed and their capacity will be built through trainings on Group Dynamics, Accounts Keeping, Legal Literacy, Gender Sensitization, Self Defence and Social Evils including AIDS to empower them. Accounts keeping training has been imparted to 53 batches of SHGs and foundation training to 22 batches of Animators. For the year 2006-07, there is a budget provision of Rs. 83.75 lakhs under this scheme whereas a sum of Rs. 33.50 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for the year 2007-08 .

2.38 Centrally Sponsored **Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)** has been expanded and as a step towards universalization of ICDS, the total number of sanctioned ICDS projects in the State has risen from 116 to 128 with 16359 Anganwadi Centres, including 10 urban projects. Under this scheme, services like Supplementary Nutrition, Immunization, Health Check Up, Referral Services, Non-

formal Pre-School Education and Health and Nutrition Education are being provided to children below six years of age, pregnant and nursing mothers and other women in the age group of 15-45 years in an integrated manner through the network of Anganwadi Centers.

2.39 For the year 2006-07, a sum of Rs. 15254.54 lakhs has been provided in the budget under ICDS scheme out of which Rs 6885.73 lakhs are for implementation of ICDS scheme and Rs. 8368.81 lakhs are for supplementary nutrition. During the year 2006-07, a sum of Rs. 4608.16 lakhs has been spent on ICDS and Rs. 4376.42 lakhs on supplementary nutrition upto December, 2006. A sum of Rs 17199.72 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for the year 2007-08 for implementation of ICDS scheme including a sum of Rs. 8250.99 lakhs for supplementary nutrition. Govt. of Haryana has started giving honorarium to Anganwadi Workers at the rate of Rs. 200 per month and to Helpers at the rate of Rs. 100 per month w.e.f 1st April, 2005 under State sector in addition to the honorarium being paid to them under Central Govt. funds. The retirement age of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers have been increased from 58 years to 60 years.

2.40 To provide supplementary nutrition to ICDS beneficiaries in the form of Panjiri, two Panjiri Plants at Gurgoan and Gharaunda are being run in the State. Against annual production capacity of 12672 quintals, 15962.80 quintals of panjiri has been produced in these plants upto December, 2006.

2.41 A scheme of **Construction of Buildings of Anganwadi Centres** was started in the year 2002-03 to provide clean environment to children and creating an asset for them. For the year 2006-07, a sum of Rs. 533.50 lakhs has been provided in the budget to construct 256 Anganwadi Centres. A sum of Rs.365.00 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for the year 2007-08 to construct 156 AWCs. The State Govt. is planning to construct Anganwadi Buildings without contribution of Panchayats/ Community in areas/ villages with 50 percent or more Scheduled Caste population so that poor and deprived sections are reached and brought under the umbrella of ICDS services in a clean environment.

2.42 Centrally Sponsored **Kishori Shakti Yojna** is being implemented in 128 ICDS projects for improving the health and nutritional status of adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years and to train and equip them to improve home based and vocational skills and to promote awareness of health, hygiene, nutrition, home management, child care etc. Under the scheme, services are provided through

formation of Balika Mandals for six months in 10 percent of the Anganwadi Centres. At present 1622 Balika Mandals have been formed. The girls are also provided supplementary nutrition at the rate of Rs. 5 per girl per day. 60291 girls have been provided supplementary nutrition and training. In the budget for the year 2006-07, a sum of Rs 274 lakhs has been provided out of which a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided for implementation of the scheme and Rs. 224 lakhs for providing supplementary nutrition. A sum of Rs.320 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for the year 2007-08 out of which Rs. 250 lakhs are under supplementary nutrition.

2.43 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. The authorized share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 10 crores. This Corporation is implementing a loaning scheme for women to set up their own enterprises. During the year 2006-07, against the target of 11070 women 7544 women have been covered upto December, 2006. A sum of Rs. 630 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the year 2006-07 for this corporation out of which Rs. 241 lakhs are under subsidy, Rs. 314 lakhs under share capital and Rs. 75 lakhs are for administrative expenses. During the year 2006-07, a sum of Rs. 224.20 lakhs has been released to the Corporation under subsidy, share capital, and administrative expenses during the current year. A sum of Rs.413 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for the year 2007-08 for this corporation.

2.44 Financial assistance in the form of **Grant-in-Aid** is provided to Voluntary Organizations/ Semi-Government/Welfare Organizations/ training and research institutes operating in Haryana State which may render welfare services to women, children and adolescents. A sum of Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the year 2006-07 under this scheme. A sum of Rs.51 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for the year 2007-08.

2.45 For creating awareness amongst women for their development and empowerment through Mahila Mandals, assistance upto Rs. 1500 per Mahila Mandal under the scheme of **Promotion and Strengthening of Mahila Mandals** is provided apart from providing Incentive Awards to Mahila Mandals, holding Mahila Sammelan and Inter State Study Tours. A sum of Rs. 12.60 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the year 2006-07 against which a sum of Rs. 8.59 lakhs has been spent on one State level sammelan, one district level sammelan and 5 Inter State Study Tours upto

December, 2006. A sum of Rs.19.66 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for the year 2007-08.

2.46 The Centrally sponsored **Swayamsidha**, an integrated scheme for women's empowerment is based on the formation of women Self Help Groups and aims at the holistic empowerment of women through training on capacity building, awareness generation, economic empowerment and convergence of various schemes. Under this programme, 1300 Self Help Groups of women have been formed. These SHGs have been imparted training on accounts keeping, legal literacy, self defence, gender sensitization and group dynamics. The habit of saving is being inculcated among SHGs and 1300 SHGs have made savings to the tune of Rs. 391.17 lakhs while inter loaning to the tune of Rs. 330.87 lakhs has taken place among 1300 SHGs up to December, 2006. 8281 women of 1081 SHGs are doing income generating activities in different trades.

2.47 To eradicate the social evil of dowry, **Dowry Prohibition Act** is being implemented in the State. For effective implementation of the Act, Dowry Rules under Dowry Prohibition Act had been amended and were notified in February, 2003 giving more powers and functions to Dowry Prohibition Officers. Director, Women and Child Development Department, Haryana is designated as Chief Dowry Prohibition Officer. All Sub Divisional Magistrates and City Magistrates have been appointed as Dowry Prohibition Officers. State Govt. has declared 26th November, to be celebrated as Dowry Prohibition Day every year. For the purpose of advising and assisting the Dowry Prohibitions Officers, Advisory Boards/Committees have also been constituted.

2.48 To provide safe accommodation at economical rates to working women, 12 **Working Women Hostels** are being run at Ambala, Karnal, Gurgaon, Sonapat, Faridabad, Rohtak, Kurukshetra, Sirsa, Rewari, Bhiwani, Hisar and Jind by the respective Red Cross Society/Municipality. Under the provisions of this scheme, financial assistance to the tune of 50 percent of the cost of land and 75 percent of the total cost of construction is provided to voluntary organizations/autonomous bodies etc. by the Govt. of India. The balance 50 percent cost of land and balance 25 percent cost of construction is to be borne by the organization. However, the State Govt. is providing assistance upto 15 percent of the cost of construction. The Hostels at Jagadhari, Panchkula, Meham, Bahadurgarh, HAU Hisar and Guru Jambheshwar University Hisar and MDU Rohtak are under construction by the different organizations/agencies.

2.49 The State Govt. has setup **State Commission for Women** in December, 1999 to protect the constitutional and legal rights of women and their overall development. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the year 2006-07 against which a sum of Rs 9.94 lakhs has been released. A sum of Rs.30 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for the year 2007-08.

2.50 The State Govt. provides financial assistance to **Haryana State Social Welfare Advisory Board**. A sum of Rs. 33.19 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the year 2006-07 against which a sum of Rs 11.18 lakhs has been released to the Board upto December, 2006. A sum of Rs. 35.59 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for the year 2007-08.

2.51 The **Samman Pension** is being paid to the Freedom Fighters and their Widows. It has been enhanced from Rs. 3500 p.m. (including Medical Allowance) to Rs. 5125 p.m. (including dearness relief at the rate of 50 percent i.e. Rs. 1625 and fixed medical allowance at the rate of Rs. 250 p.m. with effect from 15.8.2006) at the pattern of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme 1980. The benefit available to dependents of martyrs of armed forces have been extended to the martyrs of paramilitary forces also.

2.52 The Haryana Government stands fully committed to promote the **Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes** by implementing various schemes for their socio-economic and educational upliftment. A provision of Rs. 126.92 crores have been made for the year 2006-07 for this purpose. Major emphasis is given to promote education amongst Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes students. For this purpose, various incentives such as scholarship, refund of Board/University examination fees, grant for stationery articles and merit scholarship to Scheduled Castes girls are provided. During the year 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 74.37 crores will be spent for educational development of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes students. Scholarship rates given to the Scheduled Castes students have been increased from Rs. 30 to Rs. 75 p.m. in 6th to 8th classes and Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 p.m. in 9th to 12th classes w.e.f. 1st January, 2006. Grant for the purchase of stationery articles given to the Scheduled Castes students has also been enhanced from Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 per annum in 6th to 8th classes and Rs. 120 to Rs. 200 per annum in 9th to 12th classes w.e.f. 1st January, 2006.

2.53 The rates of financial assistance for providing **Coaching to SC and BC candidates** for various competitive/entrance examinations has been enhanced from

Rs. 3000 to Rs. 8000 and from Rs. 4000 to Rs. 10000. The income ceiling under this scheme has also been enhanced from Rs. 44500 to Rs. One lakh per annum.

2.54 Under **Indira Gandhi Priyadarshani Vivah Shagun Yojana** the Scheduled Castes persons living Below Poverty Line will be given Rs. 15000 on the occasion of the marriage of their daughter and the persons of other sections of society will be given Rs. 5100 for this purpose. Keeping in view the miserable economic condition of the widows, Rs. 15000 are also given to the widows of all sections of the society living Below Poverty Line under this scheme from 1st August, 2006.

2.55 Keeping in view the increasing rates of construction material, Govt. has increased the amount of subsidy given for construction of houses to Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes from Rs. 10000 to Rs. 50000 and Rs. 10000 will also be given to these communities for the repair of houses from 1.4.2006.

2.56 To reduce the caste consciousness among the people **incentive for the inter caste marriage** has also been increased from Rs. 25000 to Rs. 50000. Out of this, Rs. 20000 will be given in cash and the remaining amount of Rs. 30000 will be deposited in the joint account for the period of six years (Fixed Deposit) of the married couple.

2.57 The **Haryana Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation** provides loan/benefit to only those identified Scheduled Castes families whose annual family income does not exceed Rs. 20000 in rural areas and Rs. 27500 in urban areas for various bank assisted income generating schemes such as dairy farming, sheep rearing, piggery, kiriyana shop, animal driven carts, leather and leather goods making, tea shop and bangles shop, etc. In case of National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) assisted schemes such as purchase of Light Commercial Vehicles, Auto- Rickshaw (Diesel), Car Taxi (Diesel-5 Seater) and Jeep (Diesel-10 Seater) etc., the income ceiling is Rs. 40000 per annum in rural areas and Rs. 55000 per annum in urban areas. There is no income limit under National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) Schemes, only occupation is the criteria for eligibility.

2.58 Under the **Bank Tie-up Scheme**, the Corporation provides financial assistance for various bankable income generating schemes costing upto Rs. 100000. As per guidelines issued by the Govt. of India, the Corporation provides margin money at the rate of 10 percent of the project cost. The Corporation (HSFDC) provides subsidy at

the rate of 50 percent (maximum amount of subsidy is Rs. 10000) of the total project cost.

2.59 Under the scheme in collaboration with **National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)**, the Corporation follows the unit cost as approved by NSFDC under various schemes. The NSFDC, Haryana Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation and beneficiaries contribute towards the Scheme in the ratio approved by NSFDC. The Corporation contributes its share in the shape of margin money as per financing pattern approved by NSFDC under a particular scheme. However, the share of the Corporation varies from 5 percent to 10 percent under NSFDC assisted schemes. In case of NSFDC assisted scheme, the Corporation provides subsidy at the rate of 50 percent of the project cost. The maximum amount of subsidy is Rs. 10000.

2.60 Under the scheme in collaboration with **National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)** the project cost ceiling is upto Rs. 5 lakhs. However, it is Rs. 10 lakhs for sanitation related economic activities. The Corporation follows the unit cost as approved by NSKFDC under various schemes. The NSKFDC, Haryana Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation and beneficiaries contribute towards the scheme in the ratio approved by NSKFDC. The margin money is upto 5 percent of the unit cost. However, the Corporation contributes its share in the shape of margin money as per financing pattern approved by NSKFDC under a particular scheme. There is no provision of subsidy under NSKFDC scheme.

2.61 During the year 2006-07 (upto December,2006), the Corporation has assisted 10289 beneficiaries under various income generating schemes by providing financial assistance of Rs. 3485.42 lakhs including Rs. 878.15 lakhs as subsidy. During the year 2007-08, the Corporation has proposed to assist 17000 families for various income generating schemes by providing them financial assistance of Rs. 8765.03 lakhs including Rs. 1775.00 lakhs as subsidy. Since its inception to 2005-2006, the Corporation has assisted 338536 beneficiaries by providing financial assistance of Rs. 38215.20 lakhs for various income generating schemes.

2.62 The rate of interest charged by **Haryana Backward Classes and Economically Weaker Sections Kalyan Nigam** from the loanees under various schemes has been reduced from 6 to 5 percent per annum for those who are regular in the repayment of loan. It has been decided to enhance the amount of grant for the construction of house to Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes from Rs. 10000 to

Rs. 50000 and to provide Rs. 10000 for repair of houses to the persons of these communities.

2.63 Haryana Backward Classes and Economically Weaker Sections Kalyan Nigam is working for the **economic upliftment of Backward Classes, Minority Communities and Handicapped persons**. Against a target of Rs. 3.4 crores for providing financial assistance to 1180 persons of Backward Classes during 2006-07, loan of Rs. 342.05 lakhs to 1279 persons of Backward Classes has been given upto 31st, December, 2006. A target of Rs. 4.88 crores is fixed for providing financial assistance to 940 persons of Minority Communities during the year 2006-07 and the Nigam has managed to disburse loan worth Rs. 563.35 lakhs to 1063 persons of Minority Communities till 31st December, 2006. Against the target of providing financial assistance of Rs. 5 crores to 800 handicapped persons during 2006-07, Rs. 158.02 lakhs have been given to 316 handicapped persons till 31st December, 2006.

2.64 Labour Department has taken a number of initiatives and steps to maintain industrial safety and climate of a harmonious industrial relations during the last financial year. As a sequel to the efforts made, industrial safety has improved and industrial relations have been satisfactory. The incidence of accidents in the State is 0.25 per thousand workers per year. The Department has simplified certain procedures for obtaining the requisite approvals under Labour Laws; the most important being the simplification of registration, licensing and approval of factory building plan under the Factories Act, 1948. Now, the application is received by Assistant Directors in the field rather than at Head Office. In addition to existing seven Labour Courts two new Labour Courts have been setup at Gurgaon and Faridabad keeping in view the increasing pendency of cases. A new post of Additional Labour Commissioner and Deputy Labour Commissioner have been created. Both the incumbents are posted at Gurgaon for effective implementation of Labour Laws and quick disposal of complaints/grievances of workers and management in respect of the areas which falls under the National Capital Region.

2.65 Minimum wages of the unskilled workers in the State are Rs. 2484.28 per month (with effect from 1.7.2006) and are updated half yearly to fully neutralize the increase in Consumer Price Index relating to the working class. An amount of Rs. 70.63 lakhs has been disbursed to the industrial workers and their dependents under various welfare schemes run by the Labour Welfare Board during the year 2006-07 (Upto November, 2006). The plan budget for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 30 lakhs,

out of which Rs. 4.47 lakhs have been spent till November,2006. The remaining amount will be utilized by 31.03.2007. The plan budget for the year 2007-08 has been fixed at Rs. 30 lakhs by the Planning Department.

2.66 A number of programmes enlisted in the **20-Point Programme** which comprehend the needs and aspirations of the people have been undertaken and the targets are likely to be achieved (**Annex 2.1**) .

3

SECTORAL REVIEW

AGRICULTURE

The **foodgrains production during Kharif 2006** has been 44.98 lakh tonnes which is **11.4 percent higher than that of the previous year**. The productivity of cotton has been achieved as 582 kgs. per hectare (Lint) during Kharif 2006. The State Government has not only procured each grain of wheat, paddy and mustard but also procured bajra at a minimum support price of Rs. 540 per quintal. Haryana ranks first in the country in export of basmati rice. The prices of early, mid and late maturing varieties of sugarcane have been fixed at Rs. 138, Rs.128 and Rs. 126 per qtl. respectively during the current crushing season. The State has increased the SAP of sugarcane by Rs. 21 during the span of last two years.

3.2 In order to provide better risk management in agriculture, State Government has implemented **National Agriculture Insurance Scheme** from Kharif 2004 onwards. High-risk crops like bajra, cotton, maize and arhar were covered in Kharif season and gram and mustard during Rabi season under the scheme. The scheme is compulsory for loanee farmers and optional for non-loanee farmers. A provision of 10 percent subsidy has been made for small and marginal farmers under the scheme.

3.3 The State Govt. has implemented **Varsha Bhima Scheme** on pilot basis in four districts namely, Ambala, Karnal, Hisar and Rohtak for paddy, cotton, bajra and maize crops from Kharif 2006. It has also supported weather insurance on wheat crop on the basis of loss of production due to increase or decrease of temperature and Normalized Differential Vegetative Index (NDVI) in three districts namely, Ambala, Karnal and Rohtak during Rabi 2005-06 and 2006-07 by providing 10 percent subsidy to small and marginal farmers.

3.4 Zero till technology being provided to the farmers from the year 2005-06 has been proved very useful for timely sowing of crops, saving of energy as well as reduction in cost of cultivation by Rs. 2000 to Rs. 2500 per hectare. Wheat crop has been sown in an area of 15 lakh acres with this technology during the year 2006-07.

During the year 2005-06, 1267 Zero Till Seed-cum-Fertilizer Drills, 1484 Rotavators, 68 Potato Planters have been provided to the farmers on 25 percent subsidy. Further, about 1500 Zero Till Seed-cum-Fertilizer Drills will be provided to the farmers on 25 percent subsidy during the year 2006-07. In addition, 3000 Rotavators, 50 Bed Planters, 100 Potato Planters, 70 Potato Diggers and 11 Self-Propelled Weeders will also be provided to the farmers on 25 percent subsidy. The Govt. is also promoting the **installation of Bio-gas plants** in the State. During the year 2006-07, a total number of 1000 Bio-gas plants were installed by providing the subsidy of Rs. 2700 for general category and Rs. 3500 for SC, small and marginal farmers for each Bio-gas plant. There is a target of installation of 1000 nos. Bio-gas plants in the State for the year 2007-08.

3.5 The State Government has also been running other innovative programmes like **Toll Free Agricultural Help-Line** in Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University (CCSHAU), Hisar Regional Research Stations at Uchani (Karnal) and Bawal (Rewari), where in the farmers can contact the specialists of CCSHAU, Hisar on telephone and seek solution of their problems. A new service has also been introduced to do SMS on the particular Cell No. 9815862026 to solve the problems of the Farmers, Kisan Clubs constituted in every district of the State. The member of Farmers Kisan Clubs are meeting frequently to plan their strategies and to discuss various problems relating to agriculture and allied sectors. **Kisan Puskar** is also awarded at the State as well as district level with the prize money of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 25000, respectively for those farmers who have made the outstanding contribution in agricultural sector. In addition, there is a close rapport between the extension workers and farmers. During the year 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 28.49 lakhs was spent on agricultural extension services under MMM programme and an amount to the tune of Rs. 38 lakhs is likely to be spent under this component. It is also proposed to provide Rs. 50 lakhs for this programme for the year 2007-08.

Area under Crops

3.6 The total area under crops has increased considerably since 1970-71. The Gross Area Sown which was 45.99 lakh hectares during 1966-67 has increased to 49.57 lakh hectares in 1970-71 and further increased to 64.80 lakh hectares during 2005-06. During the year 2006-07 the gross area sown is likely to remain the same i.e. 64.80 lakh hectares .

3.7 The **cropping intensity** in the State has enhanced from 139 percent in 1970-71 to 182.14 percent during 2004-05. The agriculture scene in the State is dominated by paddy- wheat rotation, causing degradation in soil fertility and further fall in the under ground water level (**Annex 3.1**).

3.8 The contribution of area under wheat and paddy crops to the total gross area sown in the State is likely to increase from 28.2 percent during 1970-71 to 51.27 percent during 2006-07. Though, the efforts have been made to break the dominance of the wheat- paddy rotation, yet no significant achievement has been made in this regard so far.

Table 3.1 Area Under Principal Crops

Year	Wheat	Paddy	Total Food-grains	Sugar - cane	Cotton	Oilseeds	Gross Area Sown
							(000 Hects.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1966-67	743	192	3520	150	183	212	4599
1970-71	1129	269	3868	156	193	143	4957
1980-81	1479	484	3963	113	316	311	5462
1990-91	1850	661	4079	148	491	489	5919
1995-96	1972	830	4021	144	652	611	5974
1996-97	2017	831	4026	162	653	673	6075
1997-98	2057	914	4187	141	632	616	6143
1998-99	2188	1086	4482	128	583	526	6320
1999-00	2317	1083	4290	137	544	463	6029
2000-01	2355	1054	4340	143	555	414	6115
2001-02	2300	1028	4254	161	630	545	6318
2002-03	2267	906	3978	189	518	621	6035
2003-04	2315	1015	4298	160	526	647	6388
2004-05	2317	1024	4218	133	621	715	6480
2005-06*	2304	1052	4269	127	583	734	6480
2006-07*	2365	1041	4364	140	530	677	6480

* Provisional

3.9 The area under wheat has been continuously increasing since 1966-67. The area under the crop was 23.04 lakh hectares in 2005-06 and 23.65 lakh hectares in 2006-07 showing a slight increase of 2.6 percent over 2005-06. The area under paddy has decreased from 10.52 lakh hectares in 2005-06 to 10.41 lakh hectares in

2006-07. The area under commercial crops i.e. sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds fluctuates every year. There has been an increase of 10.2 percent under sugarcane and decrease of 8.6 percent under cotton during the year 2006-07 over 2005-06 whereas the area under oilseeds has decreased by 7.8 percent during 2006-07 over 2005-06 due to deficient rains.

Agricultural Production

3.10 A remarkable increase in foodgrains production is visible in Haryana since 1970-71. Production of total foodgrains is likely to increase from 47.71 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 to 144.43 lakh tonnes in 2006-07 showing an increase of 202.70 percent. The wheat and paddy crops has played a major role in pushing up the agricultural production. The production of paddy which was 4.60 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 is likely to increase 33.71 lakh tonnes in 2006-07 thereby showing the tremendous increase of 632.80 percent. Similarly, the production of wheat which was 23.42 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 is likely to increase to 96.97 lakh tonnes during 2006-07 reflecting an increase of 314.00 percent.

Table 3.2 The Agricultural Production of Major Crops

Year	(000 tonnes)					
	Total Food-grains	Wheat	Paddy	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	11447	7826	2463	985	1507	9020
1997-98	11332	7528	2556	456	1107	7500
1998-99	12105	8568	2432	653	874	7010
1999-00	13065	9650	2583	605	1304	7640
2000-01	13295	9669	2695	563	1383	8170
2001-02	13298	9437	2726	805	722	9270
2002-03	12329	9188	2468	712	1038	10650
2003-04	13193	9114	2790	1002	1407	9280
2004-05	13057	9043	3010	836	2075	8230
2005-06*	12998	8857	3210	825	1499	8180
2006-07*	14443	9697	3371	1047	1814	8400

* Provisional

3.11 The production of oilseeds and sugarcane during the year 2006-07 is estimated as 10.47 and 84.00 lakh tonnes against 8.25 and 81.80 lakh tonnes respectively during the year 2005-06. The production of cotton in the State is estimated to increase

from 14.99 lakh bales in 2005-06 to 18.14 lakh bales in 2006-07 showing an increase of 21 percent. **(Annex. 3.2).**

Average Yield of Principal Crops

3.12 The average yield per hectare of wheat and paddy during 2006-07 in Haryana is estimated at 4100 and 3238 kilograms per hectare respectively. The average yield per hectare in respect of wheat and paddy at all India during 2004-05 was 2718 and 2026 kilograms, respectively, whereas in Haryana it was 3901 and 2939 respectively.

Table 3.3 Average Yield of Wheat and Paddy in Haryana and at All India Level

Year	(Kgs. per hectare)			
	Haryana		India	
	Wheat	Paddy	Wheat	Paddy
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	3479	2775	2281	1740
1995-96	3697	2225	2483	1797
1996-97	3880	2964	2679	1882
1997-98	3660	2797	2485	1900
1998-99	3916	2239	2590	1921
1999-00	4165	2385	2778	1986
2000-01	4106	2557	2708	1901
2001-02	4103	2652	2762	2079
2002-03	4053	2724	2610	1744
2003-04	3937	2749	2713	2077
2004-05	3901	2939	2718	2026
2005-06*	3844	3051	N.A.	N.A.
2006-07*	4100	3238	N.A.	N.A.

* Provisional

3.13 Though the yield rates of principal crops in the State are undoubtedly 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 today is being recognised throughout the world . Haryana can take lead in this field by ensuring that research in the laboratories reaches the field through extension services.

High Yielding Varieties

3.14 During the year 2005-06, the area under High Yielding Varieties of wheat, paddy, maize and bajra was 99.7, 76.7, 44.6 and 84.2 percent respectively, whereas during the year 2006-07 the estimated area under High Yielding Varieties of wheat, paddy, maize and bajra is 99.6, 74.4, 58.2 and 87.9 percent respectively.

Consumption of Fertilizers

3.15 Fertilizer, the most important component of new technology has 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 in the State, the consumption of chemical fertilizers has increased steadily.

Table 3.4 Consumption of Fertilizers in the State during 1980-81 to 2006-07

Year	Consumption of Fertilizers (Kgs. per hectare)
1980-81	42
1990-91	99
1995-96	121
1996-97	125
1997-98	136
1998-99	133
1999-00	150
2000-01	152
2001-02	156
2002-03	163
2003-04	158
2004-05	174
2005-06	162
2006-07*	170

*Provisional

3.16 The total consumption of NPK (nutrients) which was 231 thousand tonnes in 1980-81 is expected to rise to 1193 thousand tonnes in 2006-07 showing an increase of 416.45 percent. A scheme has been implemented for the promotion of Organic

Farming System in the State. A financial assistance of Rs. 500 per hectare is provided to the farmers for production and use of Vermi Compost under the scheme.

Area under Plant Protection Measures

3.17 The area under plant protection measures was 85.65 lakh hectares in 2004-05 and 84.95 lakh hectares in 2005-06. The consumption of pesticides decreased from 4730 tonnes in 2003-04 to 4650 tonnes in 2005-06.

Production and Distribution of Certified Seeds

3.18 The Haryana Seeds Development Corporation Limited (HSDC) was established in 1974 under the Companies Act 1956 with the objective of organising production and distribution of certified seeds to the farmers of State at reasonable prices. The Corporation has an authorised share capital of Rs. 7 crores which is to be contributed by the State Government, National Seeds Corporation (NSC) and Share Holder Growers of the Corporation. As on date, the above three participants have contributed the total share capital of Rs. 480.58 lakhs out of which the State Government has contributed Rs. 275.87 lakhs whereas NSC and Share Holders have contributed Rs. 111.50 lakhs and Rs. 93.21 lakhs respectively. During the year, the corporation has produced 12611 qtls. and 160490 qtls. Kharif and Rabi certified seeds respectively. The targets of certified seeds production have been fixed as 19390 qtls. for Kharif crops and 251850 qtls. for Rabi crops. To ensure timely availability of certified seeds at the door steps of the farmers, the Corporation has a successful network of sale counters, besides making the certified seeds available through the sales outlets of institutional agencies such as IFFCO, KRIBHCO, MINI-BANKS, HAFED, HLRDC and HAIC.

3.19 HSDC has its distribution network of 73 regular sale counters upto tehsil and block level in the State. In addition the Corporation also opens temporary sale counters in the State on need basis. HSDC is also arranging the sale of weedicides/ pesticides /insecticides/ fungicides and spray pumps to facilitate the farmers in getting maximum agricultural inputs from its sale outlets. The Corporation also supplies seeds outside the State to various State Seed Corporations, Departments of Agriculture and bulk seed purchasers/distributors.

3.20 HSDC has participated in **Central Sector Scheme for the Establishment and Maintenance of Seed Bank**. During the period 2001-2002, a scheme was submitted to Govt. of India for the development of infrastructure for storage of seed, maintenance of seed bank for foundation and certified seeds, data banking information

system and strengthening of quality control measures amounting to Rs. 102 lakhs. Govt. of India has sanctioned Rs. 50 lakh for the construction and renovation of seed stores at HSDC field units.

3.21 The corporation has established a pollution free gas delinting technology under **Intensive Cotton Development Programme-Mini Mission-II** of Technology Mission on cotton in the year 2004-05 for which Govt. of India has given a subsidy at the rate of 50 percent of the cost limited to Rs. 100 lakhs for large-sized plant and Rs. 40 lakhs for medium size plant. An amount of Rs. 40 lakhs has been received through Department of Agriculture, Haryana for establishing a pollution free gas delinting at HSDC, Hisar. Further the corporation has installed Cotton Ginning plant at HSDC, Sirsa to facilitate the farmers of Sirsa and nearby region. The Corporation during the current financial year has also constructed the Office building and Farmers Rest House at HSDC, plant complex Tohana and Pataudi. During the financial year 2005-06, the corporation has submitted a proposal to Govt. of India under "Seed Bank Sector Scheme" for an amount of Rs. 95.75 lakhs for development of infrastructure, storage of seed and development of hardware and software for computerization activities of the corporation & seed bank information system out of which Govt. of India has granted the financial aid amounting to Rs. 50 lakhs for the construction of seed stores at Pataudi and Tohana .

MARKETING AND STORAGE

3.22 The **Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board (HSAMB)** was set up on 1st August, 1969 for exercising control over the Market Committees of Haryana. The primary objective of the Board is to set up a marketing infrastructure for better regulation of purchase, sale, storage and processing of agricultural produce within the framework of Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1961 and Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (General) Rules, 1962. The enforcement of Act, Rules and Bye-laws is being strengthened in the mandis so that the farmer may get remunerative price for his produce and his exploitation in the hands of unscrupulous traders may be minimized.

3.23 The Marketing Board also promotes welfare of the farmers by providing financial assistance to the victims of agricultural operations. The total amount of financial assistance disbursed to 14982 persons upto 31.12.2006 was to the tune of Rs.26.4 crores. Under **Krishak Uphar Yojna**, prizes are given to the farmers to encourage them to bring their produce to the mandis. Under this scheme, the farmers

are given prizes worth Rs.2.4 crores in one year. Apart from benefiting the farmers, this scheme is also helpful in curbing the evasion of market fee.

3.24 There are 106 Notified Market Committees, 106 Principal Market Yards, 178 Sub-market Yards and 175 Purchase Centres in the State. In order to provide proper access to the mandis, the HSAMB has been constructing and maintaining roads, since 1st April, 1988 onwards. In the past PWD (B&R) and urban roads have also been handed over to HSAMB for one time repair from time to time.

3.25 The total income from the collection of market fee during the year 2005-2006 was Rs.171.82 crores. The income during the current financial year i.e. from 1.4.06 to 31.12.06 is to the tune of Rs. 154.82 crores. During this financial year, length of 245.93 kms. has been metalled with an expenditure of Rs. 26.38 crores. The special repair of roads has been carried out to make the roads traffic worthy. During the period from 5.3.2005 to 31.03.2006 road length of 594.41 kms. with an expenditure of Rs. 32.27 crores was repaired. During this financial year, road length of 591.75 kms. with an expenditure of Rs.34.11 crores has been repaired.

3.26 The HSAMB is also providing additional facilities like individual platforms, common platforms, covered sheds, kiosk, kisan rest houses, drinking water (water cooler), tower lights, sulabh sauchalya, water supply & sewerage etc. in the existing mandis. The Board is also developing new purchase centers & extension of existing purchase centers with a view to give facility to farmers for sale of agriculture produce within a radius of 5 kms. An expenditure of Rs.374.3 crores has been incurred for these works since 1.4.1988. During this financial year, an expenditure of Rs. 27.8 crores has been incurred for development and additional facilities in mandis.

3.27 The HSAMB has constructed 238 covered sheds upto 31st March, 2006 in various grain and vegetable markets. The work regarding development of 28 covered sheds are in progress. The HSAMB has constructed food storage godowns having the capacity of 426850 tonnes at various places in the State. The financial assistance is granted by market committees to the victims of agricultural operations. Under this scheme, the assistance amounting to Rs. 26.40 crores has been granted to 14982 persons during the period from 1st April,1991 to 31st December, 2006. Under Krishak Uphar Yojana Scheme, Rs. 8.83 crores have been disbursed to 6643 persons so far.

HORTICULTURE

3.28 Haryana State is emerging very fast as one of the leading States in the field of horticulture. The main thrust is being given on 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 upliftment of the farming community. At present, the area under various horticultural crops in the State is about 4.7 percent of cropped area. There is a vast scope for expansion of area under these crops.

3.29 The Department of Horticulture has made significant progress in the development of horticulture since its inception. The area and production under fruits has increased from 12640 hectares and 99800 tonnes during 1990-91 to 27103 hectares and 236200 tonnes during 2005-06 against the targets of 27071 hectares and 210000 tonnes respectively. The target of 31103 hectares area and 240000 tonnes production fixed for the year 2006-07 which is likely to be achieved. A target has been fixed to bring an additional area of 5000 hectares under fruits and production of 250000 tonnes during the year 2007-08.

3.30 The area and production of vegetable has increased from 55360 hectares and 802240 tonnes in 1990-91 to 232660 hectares and 2984800 tonnes against the target of 230000 hectares and 3250000 tonnes for the year 2005-06 respectively. The target of 250000 hectares of area and 3450000 tonnes of production fixed for the year 2006-07 is also likely to be achieved by the end of the year. The target of area and production under vegetable crops during the year 2007-08 has been fixed at 270000 hectares and 3700000 tonnes respectively.

3.31 The **cultivation of flowers** for commercial purpose has also been taken up at a large scale in the State. As a consequence, the area under floriculture has increased from 50 hectares during 1990-91 to 5418 hectares during the year 2005-06 against the target of 5000 hectares. The target of 5500 hectares of area under flowers has been fixed for the year 2006-07 and same is likely to be achieved. The target of area under floriculture for the year 2007-08 has been fixed at 5700 hectares. The production of mushroom has also increased from 850 tonnes in 1990-91 to 6044 tonnes during the year 2005-06 against the target of 6000 tonnes fixed for the year. The production target of mushroom of 6500 tonnes fixed for the year 2006-07 of it is likely to be achieved by the end of the year. The target of production of mushroom has been fixed at 7000 tonnes for the year 2007-08.

3.32 The department has made the best efforts to popularize the **drip irrigation system** by creating awareness amongst the farmers about the optimum use of available water resources. By the end of 2005-06, an area of 3712 hectares has been

covered under the drip irrigation system. A target of 1804 hectares of area to be covered under the irrigation system during the year 2006-07 and it is expected to be achieved. The target of covering area under this system for the year 2007-08 has been fixed at 2000 hectares.

3.33 For raising disease free nursery and production of off-season vegetables, the department is popularizing **Green House production technology** amongst the farmers in order to encourage the disease free nursery and production of off season vegetables as a result the green houses have been set up in the area of 107500 sqm. in the State till 2005-06. The area of 11000 sqm. has been targeted to be covered under green houses in the State during the year 2006-07 and the same is likely to be achieved. Further, the target to cover the area under green houses during the year 2007-08 has been fixed at 12000 sqm. During the year 2005-06 target fixed of 5900 hectares area to bring under Medicinal and Aromatic Plants against which 2104 hectares have been covered. The target fixed for the year 2006-07 was 2500 hectares and the same is likely to be achieved. A target of 3000 hectares of area to be covered under medicinal and Aromatic plants has been fixed for the year 2007-08.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

3.34 After agriculture, Animal Husbandry is another important sector to supplement the income of rural masses. Livestock is one of the important components of the primary sector of State economy and there still exists a substantial scope of growth in this sector. The department has undertaken various ambitious programmes for the genetic improvement of milch animals and to keep them disease free. Presently, the livestock population of the state is 94.45 lakhs including 15.40 lakh cattle and 60.36 lakh buffaloes, being catered to by 2605 Veterinary Institutions. On an average, every three villages are having the facility of one Veterinary Institution. The Haryana State with per capita per day milk availability of 660 grams is at the second highest position in the country against the national average of 232 grams.

Table 3.5 Production of Milk, Egg and Wool

Item	Unit	Production during the year 2005-06	Target for the year 2006-07	Proposed Target for 11 th Five Year Plan (2007-12)
Milk Production	Lakh MTs.	52.99	54.70	61.20
Egg. Production	Lakh Nos.	15125	19262	25722
Wool Production	Lakh Kgs.	11.36	12.95	13.60

3.35 In order to improve the genetic stock, the special attention is being given towards preservation, multiplication and improvement of indigenous germplasm such as Murrah breed of buffaloes and Haryana and Sahiwal breeds of cows. The amount of Rs. 100 lakhs has been specifically earmarked for improving Murrah germplasm during 2007-08. Under this programme, animals of better quality will be identified with an ultimate objective of establishing a gene pool of this unique germplasm for future breeding. Further efforts are being made to introduce latest technology in order to maximize productivity in the shortest possible time.

3.36 A comprehensive programme for control of Foot and Mouth diseases is also being implemented in the State. The amount of Rs. 330 lakhs as Central share and Rs. 100 lakhs as State share have been earmarked for the year 2007-08 against the provision of Rs.507.25 lakhs as Central share and Rs. 123.87 lakhs as State share made for the year 2006-07 to cover the total animal population of 70 lakhs under the programme in the State.

3.37 To provide veterinary services at the doorstep of farmers, 198 new Veterinary Institutions were opened/ upgraded during the year 2005-06. The Veterinary Institutions are suitably provided veterinary medicines and life saving drugs. A provision of Rs.1215 lakhs for staff / infrastructure including Rs. 200 lakhs for medicines has been made for the year 2007-08 against the provision of Rs. 1624.13 lakhs including Rs. 200 lakhs for medicine during the year 2006-07. In order to provide quality veterinary services, selected district hospitals are to be upgraded into super speciality hospitals (polyclinics) in a phased manner. The work regarding establishment of two such polyclinics each at Sonapat and Bhiwani and one Pet Animal Medical Centre-cum-Teaching Hospital at Panchkula is under progress during the year 2006-07. In addition, opening/upgrading of 60 new Veterinary Institutions are also to be taken up during the current financial year.

3.38 With a view to make the dairy development a venture of self employment, a sum of Rs. 265 lakhs has been earmarked to provide self employment opportunities to 3000 unemployed youth during the year 2007-08 against the provision of Rs. 263 lakhs during the year 2006-07. Under this scheme, 2404 un-employed youth were provided self employment during the year 2005-06. During the year 2006-07, 1634 dairy units have been established upto December, 2006. Similarly 10485 persons got training in dairying in 2005-06 whereas 9494 persons have been trained upto December,

2006 in the year 2006-07. The special efforts to ensure production and availability of feed, milk and milk products of better quality will remain continued.

3.39 For transfer of technology and skill upgradation, the sum of Rs. 70 lakh has been provided in the State Plan Outlay in addition to Rs. 25 lakhs as the Central assistance during 2007-08 against the provision of Rs. 89 lakhs in the State Plan Outlay alongwith the Central contribution of Rs. 22 lakhs during the year 2006-07.

3.40 A sum of Rs. 5 crores has been sanctioned for the repair of 398 Veterinary Institutions. Besides this, Eleventh Finance Commission has also provided Rs. 10 crores to the Department of Animal Husbandry for the repair of 508 Veterinary Institutions. Further, all the institutions that have outlived their utility will be reconstructed afresh with an estimated cost of Rs. 30 crores.

3.41 The Livestock Insurance Scheme with 50 percent financial contribution by Government of India and 25 percent contribution by State Government is being implemented as a pilot project in five districts of Bhiwani, Hisar, Jhajjar, Jind and Rohtak benefitting 1.2 lakh farmers in addition to providing self employment to about 400 youths.

FISHERIES

3.42 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 fish farmers of the State as subsidiary occupation alongwith agriculture. Farmers have also started construction of fish tanks in their own waste land. The Government is providing technical and financial assistance through Fish Farmers Development Agencies to the fish farmers which have been set up in all the districts of the State except Panchkula and Mewat. The fish production increased from 42050.00 tonnes in 2004-05 to 48200.00 tonnes in 2005-06. 46271.33 tonnes of fish has already been produced and 3085.39 lakh fish seed have been stocked upto 31st December, 2006. However, it is targeted to produce 55000 tonnes of fish by stocking of 3000 lakh fish seed during 2006-07. It is envisaged to produce 61000 tonnes fish by stocking 3300 lakh fish seed during the year 2007-08. In order to promote pisciculture in the State, one new fish seed farm is being set up at village Ottu in Sirsa district. To prevent the diseases in the fishes, Health Care Centres at districts, Aquatic Poly Clinics at Farms and Diagnostic Laboratories at State Level are also being set up. Hatchery of high valued Magur Fish is being constructed at Government Fish Seed Farm, Badkhal

(Faridabad) and that of Ornamental Fish at Government Fish Seed Farm, Saidpura (Karnal). Two new fish markets are being set-up at Gurgaon and Bahadurgarh.

FORESTS

3.43 Trees are the guardians of ecological security as they play a pivotal role in maintaining ecological balance. As per National Forest Policy 1988, 33 percent of the total geographical area should be under forest and tree cover. The total area under forests in the State of Haryana is 1.56 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 sand dunes with active participation of the people has resulted in increase in forest cover. Thus, the Total Forest and Tree Cover in the State is now 6.6 percent as reported in State Forests Report-2003, published by Forest Survey of India. Department envisages to increase the forest and tree cover in the State from 6.6 to 10 percent by 2010. During the year 2005-06, against a plantation target of 4.50 crore plants, the department achieved a target of 4.56 crores by spending Rs. 90.00 crores.

3.44 During 2006-07, a target of planting 4.50 crore seedlings inside and outside forest land in the State will be achieved with a Plan Allocation of Rs. 97.35 crores. Till December, 2006, 4.32 crore seedlings have been planted, of which 1.79 crores have been planted on forest land, common land and wasteland while 2.53 crore seedlings have been supplied free of cost by the Department to Farmers, Panchayats, Educational Institutions, Various Departments as well as general public for planting on their lands. The remaining target will be achieved by March, 2007. During 2007-08, a planting target of about 4.50 crore plants is proposed to be achieved with a Plan Outlay of about Rs. 100.58 crores.

3.45 It has been decided to establish **Herbal Parks** in the State to promote the cultivation of medicinal-plants. During 2005-06, Rs. 3.52 crores were spent on establishing herbal parks. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 2.34 crores will be spent on further setting up strengthening and expansion of herbal parks.

3.46 An Externally Aided Afforestation Project of Rs. 286 crores is being implemented with the financial assistance of Japan Bank of International Cooperation. Under this project, 48800 hectares of land will be brought under afforestation and the project will last for 7 years till 2011. In the year 2005-06, 5662 hectares and 7164 RKM plantation target was achieved. During 2006-07, 5340 hectares and 7079 RKM

plantation target has been achieved. During 2007-08, under this Project a target of 5600 hectares and 7000 RKM will be achieved.

3.47 Although Haryana is deficient in the extent of natural forests but due to its location there is diversity of wildlife habitat found in the State. To preserve wildlife two national parks and ten wildlife sanctuaries have been constituted in the State.

3.48 The State has taken lead in the conservation of vultures. The only of its kind **Vulture Conservation Breeding Centre** has been established at Pinjore. An Elephant Rehabilitation Centre is being established in the Shivalik area of the State. The Central Government has approved a scheme of Rs. 90 lakh for this Centre.

CO-OPERATION

3.49 The Co-operative Movement is playing a vital role in the Economic and Social transformation of the people of Haryana. The movement is engaged in the activities pertaining to the disbursement of adequate credit and marketing facilities to the people by encouraging the development of activities like Housing, Dairying and Sugar Co-operatives etc. to augment the income of the people. Presently, about 22000 Co-operative Societies are working in Haryana with a membership of more than 50 lakhs.

3.50 The Co-operative Banks have disbursed loans to the tune of Rs. 4357 crores during the year 2005-06 and these banks have fixed a target of Rs. 6200 crores for the year 2006-07. Rs. 2940.86 crores have been disbursed as loans upto 20th December, 2006. The branches of Co-operative Banks are being increased from 358 to 560.

3.51 With a view to provide easy and adequate credit and other allied facilities to the farmers, the Primary Co-operative Credit Societies have been reorganised. 560 Primary Co-operative Agriculture Credit Societies have been formed and to make these Societies viable, these are engaged in providing credit, marketing, consumers and other facilities in their respective area of operation.

3.52 Haryana Co-operative Societies Act, 1984 has been amended and the provision under which the over due amount of Co-operative loans was being recovered as arrears of land revenue has been deleted. Now, no farmer will be arrested for the recovery of Co-operative loans.

3.53 The Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks have disbursed a loan to the tune of Rs. 4307.90 crores to 10.51 lakhs members since their inception. These banks have disbursed Rs. 146.49 crores as loans during the period from

April,2006 to 30th November,2006. These banks had disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 302.68 crores during the year 2005-06. The Government had reduced rate of interest on short term agriculture loans from 11percent to 10 percent as on 1.5.2005. The rate of interest on these loans have further been slashed from 10 percent to 7 percent from 1.4.2006.

3.54 The State Government has fixed Rs. 138 as the rate per quintal of sugarcane for the year 2006-07 which is highest in the country. The Sugar Mills in Haryana have implemented a scheme for the development of cane under which area under sugarcane have been increased from 165000 acres to 214500 acres. This will largely benefit the farmers and required sugarcane for crushing will also be available to the Sugar Mills during the present crushing season. The Sugar Mills in Haryana have crushed 196.30 lakh quintals sugarcane during the year 2005-06 resulting into the production of 18.75 lakh quintals of sugar. These mills have paid total cost of sugarcane which comes to Rs. 243.24 crores during the year 2005-06. A new Cooperative Sugar Mill is being established at Assandh.

3.55 Hafed, which is engaged in providing Marketing and Processing facilities to farmers, has purchased 4.62 lakh tonnes mustard during Rabi 2006 which is a record in itself. This Institution is encouraging farmers to produce good quality Basmati and Desi Wheat by allowing them 10 percent additional price for their produce. During Rabi 2006 Hafed has purchased 8.40 lakh tonnes wheat which is 37.72 percent of the total wheat purchased by Govt. agencies in the State. To benefit further the farmers of the State, Hafed has also made commercial purchase of wheat. During 2006-07, Hafed has purchased 107043 tonnes wheat whereas it had purchased only 70000 tonnes during 2004-05. It has distributed 3.31 lakh tonnes fertilizer during the current financial year upto 30th November, whereas 2.75 lakh tonnes was sold during the corresponding period of last year . ISO 9001-2000 certification has been awarded to all the oil mills, rice mills, Cattle feed plants and pesticides plants of Hafed. Besides Oil Mills have also been granted Food Safety Standard Certification for adopting best safety norms.

3.56 There is a three tier system under Co-operative Sector for the development of milk. During 2005-06, the Co-operative Milk Producers Societies have procured average 4.02 lakh litres milk every day whereas it had procured 3.65 lakh litres per day during 2004-05. Haryana Dairy has touched all time high procurement of milk i.e. 7.50 lakh litres per day during December,2006. Due to concerted efforts put in by the

Co-operatives average milk collection per day is to touch 4.50 lakh litres per day during the current financial year. Milk Co-operatives in Haryana are giving remunerative prices of Rs. 220 per Kilo Fat to milk producers. The white card scheme has been introduced to benefit those farmers who are pouring milk in the society continuously during the last three years. These farmers will get Rs. 1.00 lakh as loan for which no security will be required. Rs. 12 crores have been disbursed for the purchase of 5000 animals so far. Haryana Dairy has also introduced Insurance Scheme for those farmers who are committed members and are pouring milk continuously for the last three years. The farmers will be insured for Rs. 1.00 lakh for which they will have to pay Rs. 10 only. To boost further the sale of milk and milk products, Haryana Dairy will open 100 more milk booths. Presently, Haryana Dairy has 205 milk booths for the sale of milk and milk products.

3.57 HARCOFED, which is engaged in the activities of publicity and extension of Co-operative Movement, has imparted knowledge to 24039 members, 1160 Co-operative leaders, 13529 school students, 1364 women and 1307 farmers during the year 2006-07 upto 31.12.2006. Besides, this organisation has organised seminars, speech contests, essay competitions and brought out Hindi Fortnightly magazine Haryana Sahkari Parkash and English Quarterly Co-operative Mirror to disseminate information regarding various activities of Co-operative Institutions and also principles and practices of Co-operative Movement. The printing unit of this Federation has undertaken printing work of the value of Rs. 53.62 lakhs and supplied printed goods valuing Rs. 61.54 lakhs to various Co-operative Institutions during the year 2005-06.

3.58 To generate employment for the unemployed youth, 2203 Primary Labour & Construction Co-operative Societies have been organised during the period from 1996 to 2006 with a membership of 22580. The number of Labour & Construction Societies have increased to 4634 upto October, 2006. These societies had executed work to the tune of Rs. 9610 lakhs during the year 2005-06 whereas these societies have executed work valuing Rs. 9588 lakhs during the current financial year upto October, 2006. Haryana State Co-operative Housing Federation has provided loans of Rs. 119.25 lakhs during 2005-06 for the construction of dwelling units. This institution has provided Rs. 38.40 lakhs as loans to its members during the current financial year.

3.59 State Government in collaboration with National Co-operative Development Corporation is implementing Intensive Co-operative Development Project in 10 districts of the State. The total block cost of this Project is Rs. 8316.55 lakhs which will

be given to various Co-operative institutions for strengthening their activities. Rs. 1673.99 lakhs has been provided to various Institutions under this scheme during the current year and 2273.37 lakhs has been provided for giving financial assistance during the year 2007-08.

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

3.60 The Government accords high priority to the provision of adequate irrigation facilities for the prosperity of farming community. The concrete steps have been taken to ensure equitable distribution of canal water to the farmers of the State. Wherever possible, water supplies to the area of scarcity have been enhanced.

3.61 The supply of water to J.L.N. Feeder has been increased from 1500 cusecs to 2000 cusecs and the steps are being taken for further increase to 2200 cusecs. Siwani Canal System has been made to run in two groups out of four groups with capacity of 300 cusecs whereas earlier it was running in one group out of four groups with the same capacity. The average supply of water during Kharif 2006 remained at 17445 cusecs per day as compared to 14000 cusecs per day during Kharif 2004. Similarly the supply was maintained at 12179 cusecs per day during Rabi 2005-06 which was 8939 cusecs during Rabi 2004-05.

3.62 In order to ensure equitable distribution of water for irrigation and drinking purposes through out the State, the Government has decided to construct a canal namely **Bhakra Main Line – Hansi Branch – Butana Branch Multipurpose Link Channel** of 109 Kilometer length costing Rs. 259 crores. The channel will transfer 2000 cusecs of Ravi-Beas water being received through Bhakra Main Line to Yamuna Canal and Lift Canal Commands. During monsoon season, it will help to grow paddy crop and raise sub soil water level in the nearby areas through which it will pass. The construction work is in full swing and channel will be completed by October, 2007. The revised cost of the project will be 350 crore. More than Rs. 180 crores have been already spent on this project and 60 percent of the work has been completed.

3.63 To utilise surplus water of River Yamuna during monsoon season, the construction work of **Shahabad Dadupur Nalvi Canal** has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 267 crores with carrying capacity of 590 cusecs at its head. The length of canal alongwith its distribution system is 375 kms. The canal will provide irrigation and recharging facilities to an area of 92532 hectares falling in districts of Yamuna Nagar, Ambala and Kurukshetra. This project which had been on paper for

the last twenty years is now being executed aggressively. The land payment of Rs. 55 crores has been made and about 15 percent work has been completed.

3.64 Another scheme to utilise surplus water of River Yamuna during monsoon season namely Ambala Irrigation Scheme has been sanctioned by the Government at a cost of Rs. 295 crores and stands submitted to Central Water Commission (CWC) in September, 2006 for clearance. The scheme consists of construction of 80 Kilometers long canal namely Naraiangarh Branch off-taking from Western Jamuna Canal Link Channel near Hathni Kund Barrage with a discharge of 683 cusecs. The scheme on its execution will provide irrigation and recharging facilities to an area of 135628 hectares falling in districts of Yamuna Nagar, Ambala and Panchkula. Work on this project shall be started as soon as the clearance is given by CWC.

3.65 A budget of Rs. 133.89 crores for NABARD works has been provided during the year 2006-07 for extension of existing minors as well as construction of new minors and drains to provide canal water to the farmers nearest to their fields and to save field lands from the fury of floods. This Government has already completed 48 such schemes and 52 schemes are in progress. A project consisting of 38 schemes for better management of canal water at an estimated cost of Rs. 132.29 crores has already been sanctioned by the NABARD authorities for funding. Another project costing Rs. 147.06 crores and consisting of 39 schemes of drainage and irrigation has been sent to NABARD authorities for sanction.

3.66 The Government is keen to provide irrigation and drinking water facilities to the backward and water deficient area of Mewat. A project estimate amounting to Rs. 326.4 crores has been prepared for the construction of Mewat Canal. The canal will off-take from J.L.N. feeder near Sahlawas meeting Gurgaon Canal through Nuh Sub-branch, as major part of Mewat district is served by the Gurgaon Canal. The carrying capacity of JLN Feeder will be increased by 1000 cusecs and the Mewat Canal will run with 728 cusecs at head and deliver 638 cusecs into Gurgaon Canal for about 60 days during monsoon season. After completion of Bhakra Main Line - Hansi Branch – Butana Branch Multipurpose Link Channel, 200 to 300 cusecs water could be made available regularly. Further increase will be possible after construction of upstream storage on River Yamuna.

3.67 To meet out the future demands of Industrial towns at Gurgaon, Manesar, Bahadurgarh and Kharkhoda and fulfilling the needs of Water works of district Jhajjar, a scheme for the construction of new channel namely N.C.R. Water supply channel is

under consideration of the Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 200.40 crores. The 74.46 kms. long proposed channel will off-take from RD 225000-R of Delhi Branch with a design discharge of 500 cusecs upto full supply level with a provision of additional 300 cusecs above F.S.L.

3.68 The capacity of Canal network receiving water from River Yamuna is being enhanced under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme to utilise more water of River Yamuna for irrigation and recharging purpose. The capacity of WJC Main Line Lower of Western Yamuna Canal system will be increased from 14000 cusecs to 20000 cusecs at a cost of Rs. 30.00 crores for utilizing additional 0.48 MAF flood water of River Yamuna.

3.69 The Government has sanctioned four projects of low height dams namely Kaushlyia dam, Dangrana dam, Dewanwala dam and Chhamla dam at an estimated cost of Rs. 51.37 crores, Rs. 63.69 crores, Rs. 132.70 crores and Rs. 20.41 crores respectively on river Ghaggar and its tributaries to prevent wasteful flow of water and loss to property by flood during the Monsoon season. The project reports have been submitted to CWC for clearance. The Kaushalya dam project has been cleared by CWC. Work on this project, which has been pending for decades, is expected to start in the next financial year. These projects on execution, will solve irrigation and drinking water problem of district Panchkula and help in moderating floods in River Ghaggar affecting Punjab and Haryana areas.

3.70 The Government is pursuing the construction of upstream storage dams namely Kishau dam, Renuka dam and Lakhwar Viyasi dam on river Yamuna vigorously with Government of India. Recently, a meeting of Irrigation & Water Resources Ministers of the basin States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Utranchal, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi has been held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Minister of Water Resources on 20.12.2006 to sort out the issue of construction of storages on River Yamuna. On the pursuation of Haryana Government, the Government of India agreed to complete the construction of Kishau dam within a period of five years which was earlier planned for nine years.

3.71 For the utilization of surplus flood water for irrigation purpose a detailed project report for creation of a water body namely Kotla Lake in Mewat district has been prepared. This project, which had been lying defunct for more than 20 years, is proposed to be revived with an investment of about Rs. 100.00 crores. Farmers, whose lands used to remain under water in Kharif Season, will get compensation under this

project and this water shall be used for irrigation in water deficient Mewat district. Scheme of rehabilitation of Ottu Lake costing Rs. 11.80 crores and Bibipur Lake costing Rs. 77.30 crores has also been approved by the Government.

3.72 The construction work regarding Ground Water Recharge Project at Massani Barrage in Rewari district has already been taken up. It will be completed by June, 2007. The flood water of River Yamuna through JLN Canal will be utilized for the purpose. Another scheme costing Rs. 2.85 crores for recharging of ground water through injection bore wells in districts of Ambala, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Kaithal and Panipat has been approved by the Government. The repair and rehabilitation work of 6675 damaged lined watercourses is being carried out in a phased manner.

3.73 Large areas in Rohtak, Jhajjar, Bhiwani, Jind and Hisar districts have been repeatedly ravaged by floods in the past. The present Government has made an ambitious and comprehensive master plan costing Rs. 200.00 Crores to save these areas from flood. Half of this money has already been invested under this programme and the execution will be completed by middle of the next year. During the meeting of Haryana State Flood Control Board held on 16.1.2007, the Government has approved 92 new schemes and 93 ongoing schemes relating to flood protection works at an estimated cost of Rs. 157.00 crores.

3.74 The Government is taking all possible measures to ensure adequate funds for expediting irrigation schemes. The budget for plan works was enhanced from 151.65 crores during the year 2004-05 to 315 crores during 2005-06 registering an increase of 108 percent .

3.75 The budget has further been enhanced to 357.00 crores during 2006-07 which is further expected to increase substantially during the finalization of the Plan during the year 2007-08. Similarly, budget for Non-Plan works also increased from 27.54 crores during 2004-05 to 45.54 crores during 2005-06 with an increase of 65.36 percent and the same further increased to 48.09 crores during the year 2006-07.

ENERGY

3.76 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 the 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.

3.77 The total installed capacity available to the State at present is 4051.30 MW. It includes 1587.40 MW from State's own stations, 937.5 MW from jointly owned projects and the balance as share in Central Projects and independent Private Power Projects. The power availability from these sources during the year 2004-05 was 21713.6 million units (MUs) during the year 2005-06 (upto 31st December, 2005) was 26719.4 MUs and during the year 2006-07 (upto 30th November, 2006) was 17577.42 MUs. The progressive increase in power availability has been as follow:-

Table 3.6 Power Availability in Haryana State

Year	Total Installed Capacity in MW	Total Energy Available in MUs
1	2	3
1998-99	2447.0	14035.6
1999-00	2768.5	15606.4
2000-01	3124.5	16855.4
2001-02	3198.6	17588.1
2002-03	3303.1	19208.7
2003-04	3408.9	20763.7
2004-05	4033.3	21713.6
2005-06	4033.3	26719.4
2006-07 (upto 31 st Dec.,06)	4051.3	17577.42 (upto Nov.,06)

3.78 The number of electricity consumers in the State as on March, 2006 was 40.00 lakhs. Every year nearly 1.5 lakhs new electric connections are released. The per capita consumption of electricity increased from 609 units in 2004-05 to 660 units in 2005-06. A new record of power supply was created on 19th August, 2005 by supplying 820.0 lakhs units during the year 2005-06 against earlier record power supply of 787.1 lakhs units achieved on 28th July, 2004 during the year 2004-05.

Table 3.7 Number of Electricity Consumers

year	Domestic	Non-domestic	Industrial	Tubewells	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1998-99	26,15,675	3,26,019	72,939	3,58,764	8,070	33,81,467
1999-00	25,60,758	3,32,861	64,216	3,48,576	10,581	34,16,992
2000-01	27,63,467	3,42,569	70,710	3,61,454	8,372	35,46,572
2001-02	27,59,547	3,47,437	66,247	3,61,932	9,217	35,44,380
2002-03	28,22,384	3,54,144	64,310	3,69,716	9,314	36,19,868
2003-04	29,15,354	3,64,186	65,482	3,84,613	9,921	37,39,556
2004-05	30,22,856	3,75,161	68,021	3,97,534	10,953	38,74,525
2005-06	31,19,788	3,87,520	70,181	4,11,769	11,402	40,00,660
2006-07 (upto 31 st Oct.,06)	31,81,476	3,95,543	71,563	4,18,517	15,578	40,82,677

Future Power Projects

3.79 Considering the need for maximising power availability in the State, various short term and long term measures such as addition in capacity generation, improvement in operational efficiency, rehabilitation and extension of distribution network etc. have been taken. The State's own generating stations achieved a record daily generation of 353.09 lakh units on 30.8.06 with PLF of 94.27 percent. With the increase in availability of power, it was possible to meet the demand of all categories of consumers in the State. A massive programme has been undertaken to add the generation capacity in the State, through State as well as through private sector participation (**Annex 3.3**).

RENEWABLE ENERGY

3.80 The Department of Renewable Energy is responsible for formulating policies and programmes necessary for popularising the applications of various non-conventional and renewable sources of energy in the State. It is implementing various schemes concerning utilisation of solar energy, biogas, micro hydel, biomass energy etc. Haryana is the first and the only State in the country to issue a comprehensive notification whereby Solar Water Heating System have been made mandatory in industries where hot water is required for processing. The Government has decided to provide a rebate in the electricity bills to the users of solar water heating systems in the domestic sectors.

3.81 A new project to install solar water heating systems with the capacity 100 lpd each in all 300 delivery huts of the State has been launched and it is proposed to be extended to all Government institutions. An amount of Rs. 150 lakhs had been proposed under the scheme during the year 2007-08. To encourage the use of Solar

Water Heating Systems among the State Govt. Employees, it is proposed to provide capital subsidy to the employees at the rate Rs. 2500 per sq. meter of the collector area subject to the maximum 4 sq. meter of the collector area. An amount of Rs. 100 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme during the year.

Energy Conservation Programme

3.82 The Government of Haryana has launched a massive programme for energy conservation and the Department of Renewable Energy has been designated as the nodal department for implementation of energy conservation activities in the State of Haryana and to comply with the provisions of Energy Conservation Act, 2001. State level Energy Conservation Awards ranging from Rs. 25000 to Rs. 1 lakh has been constituted for encouraging HT/LT consumers and Govt. building to conserve energy and adopt energy conservation policies/measures for effective energy saving.

3.83 For facilitating investment in electricity generation through renewable energy sources, a new policy for Promoting Generation of Electricity through Renewable Energy Sources has been notified. The proposals have been invited from private investors to set up bio-mass, small hydro and wind energy based power projects in Haryana and letters of intent were issued to 11 firms to set up 24 Bio-mass, 3 Small Hydro and 4 Wind Energy Based Power Projects to generate 700 MW of power which will catalyze an investment of Rs. 3300 crores.

3.84 A new programme for installation of **SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC (SPV)** systems in urban areas has been initiated. In the first phase, 325 nos. of SPV street lighting systems (18 W), 100 nos. of street light charge controller, 400 nos. of solar road studs and 5 nos. of solar traffic signals, 50 nos. of solar blinkers, 3 nos. of solar power pack (1 KW) at the cost of Rs. 197 lakhs have been installed in Panchkula, Hisar, Rohtak, Faridabad and Gurgaon districts.

3.85 A special project to electrify 45 unelectrified hamlets of block Morni, district Panchkula by SPV technology at the cost of Rs. 250 lakhs has been commissioned. In the second phase for the remaining unelectrified 149 hamlets, the project at the total cost of Rs. 164.94 lakhs contributed by Central Government (Rs. 84.97 lakhs), State Government (Rs. 41 lakhs) and Shivalik Development Board (Rs. 38.97 lakhs) has been prepared.

3.86 A project for installation of 1489 nos. Solar Energy based street lighting systems in the districts of Ambala, Panchkula and Yamuna Nagar having 50 percent or more

Scheduled Caste population has been taken up for implementation with the total assistance of Rs. 382.94 lakhs from Central Govt.

3.87 To create awareness amongst masses a **Rajiv Gandhi State level Renewable Energy Educational Park** is being set up with the approximate cost of Rs. 1.5 crores in the City Centre, Sector 29, Gurgaon. Eight new energy parks are being set up at a total cost of Rs. 54 lakhs in the districts of Bhiwani, Kaithal, Fatehabad, Rohtak, Jind, Gurgaon, Faridabad and Mewat.

3.88 To provide the repair and maintenance facilities of the renewable energy devices, 9 private Akshay Urja Shops are being set up in Rohtak, Fatehabad, Sonapat, Kurukshetra, Bhiwani, Ambala, Panipat, Yamunanagar and Jhajjar district in addition to the existing Akshay Urja Shops at Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hisar, Panchkula, Karnal, Rewari, Narnaul, Kaithal Sirsa and Jind.

New Scheme Of Setting Up Of Demonstration Project Based On Bio-fuels Waste To Energy And Industrial Waste

3.89 To promote setting up of power projects on **Waste to Energy and New Technologies like Bio-fuel** etc. Ministry of Renewable Energy, Govt. of India is implementing schemes by providing financial incentives in the form of subsidies and a budget of Rs. 20 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2007-08. To encourage the participation of Panchayats in the implementation of various types of renewable energy and rural energy based programmes and to involve them in the implementation and monitoring of these programmes/schemes in their villages, awards have been instituted to provide incentives to them for doing the commendable work. For the State level awards, the 1st prize amount is Rs. 3 lakhs, 2nd prize amount is Rs. 2 lakh and 3rd prize amount is Rs. 1 lakh. For the District level awards, 1st prize amount is Rs. 50000 and 2nd prize is Rs. 25000. Similarly, the amount of the Block level award is Rs. 25000. A budget outlay of Rs. 165 lakhs has been proposed for the 11th Five Year Plan. A outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs has been for the Annual Plan of 2007-08 for distribution of the Block/District/State level prizes to the selected Panchayats by organising a State level function.

3.90 The Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) is being implemented in 38 cluster of villages of the 20 districts. Under this programme, various types of renewable energy and energy efficient systems like solar cookers, solar lanterns, compact fluorescent lamps, SPV home lighting systems, energy efficient motors etc. are being promoted through financial incentives, demonstration and extension activities in the

selected cluster of villages of IREP demonstration and extension activities for helping rural people to meet their cooking, heating and lighting energy needs. During the year 2006-07, the work for preparation of Micro Level Energy Plans of 40 cluster of villages to be adopted after the saturation of the devices in the existing cluster of villages have been initiated. Under the Information Technology Plan, the computer system has been provided to all the District Offices. During the year 2006-07, 1900 nos. of solar lanterns, 390 nos. of SPV street lighting systems, 645 nos. of Energy Efficient Electric Motors, 200 nos. of Dish Type Solar Cookers and 3534 nos. of retrofit assembly of 28 W energy efficient tube lights for the existing 36 W & 40 W tube light etc. are proposed to be provided to the rural beneficiaries of the selected 38 cluster of villages by providing the financial incentives.

3.91 For the implementation of IREP programme during the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 195 lakhs under as State share and Rs. 195 lakhs as Central share under budget head 3425-IREP (sharing basis scheme) has been earmarked. For the implementation of the IREP Programme in the selected cluster of villages during the year 2007-08, a provision of Rs. 146 lakhs under State Plan and Rs. 205 lakhs under Central Plan of budget head 3425-IREP (sharing basis scheme) has been made.

INDUSTRIES

3.92 Haryana is heading towards new horizons of industrial growth. The new Industrial Policy of 2005 has played a prominent role in creating a global platform for industries in Haryana. Excellent law and order situation, cordial labour relations, better infrastructure facilities, simplified rules & procedures and cosmopolitan ambience has made Haryana a perfect destination for investment. Today, Haryana has 1290 large and medium units and about 80000 small scale units. The exports from Haryana during the year 2005-2006 has crossed Rs.25000 crores.

3.93 The new policy initiatives have already started showing very encouraging results. The State has witnessed an unprecedented flow of investment to the tune of about Rs.22000 crores ever since the announcement of the new industrial policy in 2005. Projects with an investment of more than Rs.53000 crores are also in the pipe line which include FDI proposals of Rs.1380 crores. The recent visit of a delegation led by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana to Europe garnered a firm commitment for investment of more than Rs.12000 crores from some of the renowned European companies.

3.94 During the year 2005-06, 219 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda (IEM) were filed for setting up large & medium units in the State which would catalyze an investment of Rs. 3583.77 crores and employment potential for 42785 persons. During the year 2006-07 (upto December,2006), 158 IEMs were filed with an investment of Rs.2201.97 crores and employment potential for 29529 persons. During the year 2005-06, 22 large & medium units and 1015 Small Scale Industrial (SSI) units were set up with investment of Rs.346.63 crores. During the current financial year (upto December,2006) 7 large & medium units and 900 Small Scale Industrial (SSI) units were set up with an investment of Rs.136.71 crores. During the year 2005-2006, 33 IEMs were implemented with investment of Rs.159.83 crores and during the current financial year(upto December,2006), 75 IEMs were implemented with an investment of Rs.833.43 crores.

3.95 The State has received 72 proposals for setting up Special Economic Zones(SEZs) with an investment of more than Rs.175000 crores and employment potential for more than 20 lakh persons. 49 proposals have been granted in principle/ formal approval by Government of India. During the year 2006-2007 (upto December,2006), 65 SEZ proposals were received with an investment of Rs. 166238 crores and employment potential for 1600000 persons.

3.96 The State Government has planned to develop **Economic Hubs** all along the Kundli-Manesar-Palwal expressway and also at the strategic locations in all over the Haryana. HSIDC is acquiring 20000 acres of land for development of new industrial estates/ parks and substantial expansion of existing industrial estates.

3.97 During the year 2006-2007, a number of projects under Public-Private-Partnership mode have been initiated in the State viz. Nano-City at Raipur Rani (Panchkula) with an investment of Rs.2000 crores, multi-product SEZ by Reliance Industries Ltd. with an investment of Rs.40000 crores, multi-product SEZ at Gurgaon by M/s DLF Universal Limited with an investment of Rs.26000 crores, multi product SEZ at Ambala by M/s DLF Universal Limited with an investment of Rs.1950 crores, multi-product SEZ by M/s Unitech Haryana SEZ Ltd. at Kundli with an investment of Rs.22000 crores. All these projects will transform the economy of Haryana.

3.98 Four new projects for the setting up of industrial model townships have been initiated viz. Industrial Model Township, Faridabad, Industrial Model Township, Rohtak, Industrial Model Township, Jagadhri, Industrial Model Township at Kharkhoda. These townships will include campus for large industries, ICT Parks, industrial plots, flatted

factories, residential colonies, labour housing, commercial and institutional areas, entertainment zones, educational & health care facilities etc.

3.99 Three new R&D projects have been initiated in the State with assistance from Government of India viz., Central Institute of Plastic & Engineering Technology (CIPET) at Panipat with an investment of Rs.23 crores, National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) at Kundli with an investment of about Rs.350 crores, National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NTRIP) at Manesar with an investment of Rs.400 crores.

3.100 A petrochemical hub is being set up at Panipat with an investment of Rs.35000 crores. The State Government has made the provision of Rs.138.93 crores during the year 2006-2007 for implementation of various plan schemes, out of which an amount of Rs.119.85 crores has already been utilized up to December,2006. An amount of Rs. 108.17 crores have been provided as a State share for acquisition of land for Kundli-Manesar-Palwal expressway during the year 2006-2007. For the year 2007-08, there is a budget provision of Rs.36.02 crores.

3.101 In order to attract industry on a large scale, our approach would be to further simplify the rules and procedures, eliminate red-tapism ensuring transparency in the system by introducing the concept of e-governance, to promote public-private participation in the infrastructure projects, develop new industrial townships with all basic amenities supported with residential, commercial and institutional activities, to provide financial and fiscal incentives in the backward areas and the rural areas, to promote mega projects having spin-off effect of developing small and medium enterprises for the over all industrial development of the region, to develop new industrial clusters and to strengthen the existing clusters by improving infrastructure facilities. Our priority would be to promote agro based food processing industry besides encouraging the thrust areas like software development, Information Technology, Bio-technology, Textiles, Scientific Instruments, Automobiles, Gems and Jewellery and the Pharma Sector.

HARYANA STATE INDUSTRIAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

3.102 Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC) is a pioneer institute of the State Government in the public sector, having its role as an institutional entrepreneur as well as a development-cum-financial institution for accelerating the pace of industrial growth in the State primarily in the medium and

large-scale sectors. It also provides infrastructure facilities for the entrepreneurs by developing new industrial estates at strategic locations.

3.103 The Corporation has so far sanctioned term loans of Rs. 1441.75 crores and disbursed Rs. 861.53 crores. During the year 2006-07, HSIIDC has sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 48.31 crores against the target of Rs. 160.00 crores and disbursed Rs. 20.14 crores against the target of Rs. 80.00 crores. Against the target of Rs. 65.00 crores and Rs. 20.00 crores regarding the recovery of principal and interest, the corporation was able to recover Rs. 49.95 crores and Rs. 13.63 crores respectively upto 31.12.2006.

3.104 The targets of Sanction, Disbursement, Recovery (Principal) and Recovery (Interest) have been fixed as Rs.110 crores, Rs.77.75 crores, Rs.53.19 crores and Rs. 22.65 crores respectively for the year 2007-08.

HARYANA FINANCIAL COOPERATION

3.105 Haryana Financial Corporation came in to existence in the year 1967. It is engaged in Financing of Small and Medium Scale Industries under various schemes. The maximum loan accommodation limit is Rs. 500 lakhs in case of companies and Rs. 240 lakhs in case of others. Loans from the corporation are normally repayable within a period 7 to 8 years with a gestation period of one and half years.

3.106 Since 1967 and upto 31st March, 2006, the corporation has sanctioned Rs. 2551.35 crores to 18058 units and disbursed Rs. 1608.08 crores to 16552 units. Out of total sanctions, Rs. 2103.03 crores was sanctioned to small scale sector, sanctions to units in the backward area is Rs. 813.74 crores. Out of total disbursements, Rs. 1241.10 crores was disbursed to small scale sector. Disbursement to backward area is Rs. 500.86 crores. With effect from 1st April, 2004, the Corporation has reduced interest rate to 10.50 percent per annum with further rebate of 1 percent to good borrowers who are paying instalments on due dates.

3.107 To maximize recovery from defaulting units and reduce its Non- Performing Assets (NPA's) level, the Corporation introduced two new settlement schemes namely (i) Policy for Compromise Settlement of Chronic Non Performing Assets (NPA's) of HFC-2005 and (ii) Policy for Compromise Settlement of Loss Accounts of HFC-2005, which received good response and Corporation was able to get sizeable number of chronic default accounts settled.

Operational Performance of the Haryana Financial Corporation

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Sanctions	Disbursements	Recovery
2004-05	51.70	26.95	141.98
2005-06	78.18	40.35	121.29
2006-07 (upto Dec.,06)	88.09	32.27	71.94

HARYANA KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD

3.108 The Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board (HKVIB) is implementing the KVIC's Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) since 1996-97 by providing one time Margin Money assistance for establishing viable Village Industries Projects in the rural area. Under Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) the Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board sponsored 648 cases having project cost of Rs. 4647.24 lakhs to different banks. During the year 2006-07 (upto 31st December, 2006) the banks sanctioned and disbursed loan amounting to Rs. 3025.02 lakhs in favour of 397 projects, which includes pending cases of previous year as well. However, the Board disbursed Margin Money of Rs. 500.28 lakhs (upto 31st December, 2006) in 275 cases.

3.109 During the year 2006-07 (upto 31st December,2006) industrial units promoted by the Khadi and Village Industries Board produced goods of worth Rs. 6140.35 lakhs. During the year the Board sold goods worth Rs. 6502.40 lakhs generating full time employment for 27677 persons and part time employment for 35349 persons and earned wages of Rs. 1914.75 lakhs. The Board earned Rs. 17.15 lakhs as gross service charges from marketing. The Board also earned Rs. 8.69 lakhs as gross service charges during the year 2006-07 (upto 31st December,2006) as a Consignment Agency. The Board recovered Rs. 125.81 lakhs from loanees under old schemes of KVIC as well CBC Scheme.

3.110 There was no source of Income of the Board upto 2001. Keeping in view the fund position the Board has taken a step in this direction. Board has taken some steps to generate source of Income. Board has taken the work of Consignment Agency of M/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd., M/s Sterlite (India) Ltd., M/s Hindustan Copper and M/s MMTC Ltd. Board has also imposed service charges on the issuance of Eligibility Certificate and on providing marketing facility being an approved source of Govt.

purchases the Board has earned Rs. 55.50 Lakhs upto 31st December,2006 in the year 2006-07.

3.111 In addition to the above Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board has taken the work of Insurance to insure the property of the State Government Departments, Boards, Corporations and Government Undertaking Institutions. Board has taken up the work of distribution of Bitumen from Indian Oil Corporation. The Board has earned Rs. 0.05 lakh during the year from the distribution work of Bitumen & Insurance. Under the Credit Action Plan of the year 2006-07 the Board has fixed the target of setting up 781 Village Industries with investment of 4686 lakhs generating direct employment for 14465 persons in the rural area.

3.112 The target of Margin Money disbursement is of Rs. 1288.65 lakhs. Under old loan assistance scheme, the Board has fixed a recovery target of Rs. 2.00 crores from the beneficiaries during this year.

MINES AND GEOLOGY

3.113 Mines and Geology Department is entrusted with the work of exploration and exploitation of the minerals in the State. For exploitation of the minerals in the State, investigation works are being done by the Geological Wing of the department. Apart from this, prospecting licenses are also being granted to private entrepreneurs for this purpose. Mining leases/contracts for extraction of minerals are being given on establishment of deposits as per provisions of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, a Central Act and Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 (Central Rules), framed by Central Government for regulating the Major Minerals. In the State of Haryana Limestone, Lime, Kankar, Dolomite, School Slate, Silica Sand, China Clay and Quartzite and Iron Ore available. Central Government has defined minerals used as building material like Road Metal and Masonry Stone, Ordinary Sand, Saltpeter and Brick Earth as Minor Mineral .

3.114 The mineral concession of Minor Minerals are regulated by Punjab Minor Mineral Concession Rules,1964 a State Rule framed as per delegated powers under Section 15 of the Central Act. Mining Department also regulates stone crusher in the

State. Haryana Regulation and Control of Crusher Act. 1991 and rules framed there under regulates in operation of stone crusher in the State. The stone crushers are allowed to be installed only in the identified Crusher Zones or in the areas which fulfils the siting parameters fixed by Environment Department and have ' NOC' of Haryana State Pollution Control Board.

3.115 As per existing provisions of State rules, mining leases of Minor Mineral are being granted by public auction instead of granting mining leases by inviting applications. The leases granted by auction and lessee's are liable to pay royalty on the mineral dispatched or minimum dead rent (fixed in open auction) whichever is more. The period of mining lease so granted in seven years. The annual dead rent is further liable to be increased by 50 percent after expiring every three years lease period. The policy of grant of mining leases by public auction gives equal opportunity to all interested persons by participating in the auction.

3.116 Mining leases for the Major Minerals having industrial use are granted by inviting applications as per provisions of Central Act and Rules framed thereunder. State Government is not empowered to frame rules. However, the powers to grant is exercised by State Government. The applicants are interviewed by a Committee headed by Director Mines and Geology, in order to adjudicate their suitability for grant of mining lease. The financial resources, knowledge of mining and staff employed by applicants are the main factors for deciding the matter for grant of lease.

3.117 In view of principle laid down by Central Government in a case decided by Central Tribunal in 1993, State Government took a policy decision 'one area one lessee' and mining lease holders of 'Major Minerals' are being granted mining lease of Minor Minerals in the same area. The other mode for grant of mineral concession for the Minor Mineral quarries is the contracts by open auction. In case of mining contract, the quantity of mineral extracted is not linked with the contract money. Prior to March, 2005 Minor Mineral quarries in various districts were granted 'as one unit'. However, now on expiry of old contracts, Department is auctioning the Minor Mineral mines by forming small zones. The context auctions of Panchkula quarries held in May,2005, attracted bids of Rs. 35.50 crores per annum as against Rs. 9.50 crores per annum.

3.118 Hon'ble Apex Court in two cases pending before it vide its interim order have stopped all mining activities within 5 kms. of Delhi-Haryana Boundary as well as in whole of the district Gurgaon resulting in loss of revenue to the State Government.

However, inspite of this during last year (2005-06) department has collected revenue of Rs. 153.32 crores from minerals.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

3.119 The State of Haryana has implemented VAT system w.e.f. 1.4.2003. The State Government has provided exemption or given concessions in respect of following commodities during the year 2006-07:-

Exemption from Levy of VAT

- (1) All goods sold to the serving military personnel, ex-servicemen, parents of deceased unmarried service officers and widow of servicemen by the Canteen Store Department direct or through the authorised canteen contractors or through unit run canteen (w.e.f. 1.7.2006).
- (2) Gur, shakkar and jaggery (w.e.f. 1.7.2006).
- (3) Crudely tanned leather (called "half tanned leather") usually tanned by villagers in villages (other than that tanned in a factory) (w.e.f. 1.7.2006).
- (4) Hawan samgri, when sold in scaled packets or containers (w.e.f. 1.10.2006).
- (5) Papad (W.E.F. 1.10.2006).
- (6) Indian food preparation ordinarily prepared by tandoorwalas, lohwalals and dhabawalas when sold by persons running tandoors, lohs and dhabas exclusively subject to the certain conditions w.e.f. 1.7.2005.
- (7) (1) Tents, (2) blankets, (3) bandages, plaster, cotton, antiseptics and medicines, (4) non-perishable food items, (5) woollen clothing items, (6) matchboxes and candles, (7) hygiene materials like sanitary napkins combs, shampoo, etc. and (8) Bed sheet when sold to Confederation of Indian Industries for the help of earthquake victims of Jammu and Kashmir subject to production of receipt acknowledging the delivery of such goods issued by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for a period of one year from the date of quake i.e. upto 8.10.2006 (w.e.f. 1.5.2006).
- (8) Amount equal to increase in prices of petrol and diesel taking effect from 6th June has been exempted from the levy of VAT (w.e.f. 11.6.2006).

This benefit has resulted in relief of Rs. 95 crore in a year to consumers of the State.

- (9) Amount equal to bonus (Rs. 50 per quintal) paid to farmers for sale of wheat during the marketing season 2006-07 was exempted from payment of VAT (w.e.f. 20.3.2006.)

Concession Given to the Traders

3.120 The rate of tax on following items has been reduced from the 12.5 percent to 4.0 percent :-

- (1) Pump sets below 5 Horsepower (w.e.f. 1.7.2006)
- (2) Honey (w.e.f. 1.7.2006).
- (3) Buttons (w.e.f. 1.7.2006)
- (4) Bricks made principally of flyash (w.e.f. 1.7.2006).
- (5) Katha (w.e.f. 1.7.2006).
- (6) Paper and plastic cups, paper pulp moulded trays (w.e.f. 1.7.2006).
- (7) Toys excluding electronic toys (w.e.f. 1.7.2006).
- (8) Desi ghee (w.e.f. 1.10.2006).
- (9) Candle (w.e.f. 1.10.2006).
- (10) Industrial tools (w.e.f. 1.10.2006)
- (11) Wood and timber but not including Plywood. Plyboard, Medium Density Fibre Board, Particle Board, Hardboards, Vaneer or Coated boards Such as Sunmica, Formica and Laminated boards (w.e.f. 1.10.2006)

II. The State Government have constituted a State Level Consultative Committee for addressing the genuine grievances of trade and industry through a consultative mechanism between the Government and the taxpayers.

III. Despite wide ranging relief given to all segments of society, the department collected Rs. 4419.35 crores upto January,2007 under VAT against collection of Rs. 3653.62 crores upto January, 2006 in last year. Thus, there is 20.96 percent increase in the collection.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

3.121 Training of youth 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 194 Institutes (ITI's, ITI's Women, Vocational Education Institutes (VEIs), Art School and Foot Wear Institute) is presently providing certificate courses to nearly 31358 students all over the State. These institutes are not

only supplying skilled Draftsmen to the industries but also generate avenues for self-employment.

3.122 79 ITI's and ITI's (W) with a seating capacity of 15572 and 107 VEIs with seating capacity of 15120 are working under this department. Art School, Rohtak with a seating capacity of 60 students and a Government Footwear Institute, Rewari with a seating capacity of 50 students, is also functioning in the State. Teacher Training Courses with seating capacity of 224 seats are being run at Ambala City, Rohtak, Bhiwani, Jind, Narnaul and Sirsa. The Institutes of the Department are imparting training at certificate level. Out of the total 194 Institutes, 31 Institutes are meant exclusively for women while there is a facility of co-education in the remaining Institutes. Further, no tuition fee is charged from women trainees in all these Institutes. 25 percent seats are reserved for women in all trades in the ' Year of Girl Child-2006 '.

3.123 The Department is re-orienting the Training Programme so as to improve the quality of training. 5 Industrial Training Institutes have been upgraded during 2005-06 and 5 ITIs in 2006-07 into Centres of Excellence. The Department is keen on involving private sector in upgradation and improvement of ITI's. It has been felt that the skills imparted by the ITI's must keep pace with the technological demands of the industry and expanding universe of knowledge to produce a world class work force. The following industries have been agreed to adopt ITI's.

1. M/s Maruti Udyog Limited - ITI Gurgaon and Rohtak
2. M/s Liberty Shoes Limited – ITI Karnal
3. M/s Sona Koyo Steering Systems Limited – ITI Nagina
4. M/s Jay Bharat Maruti Limited – ITI Faridabad

ROADS

3.124 Roads are the basic means of communication for the development of any economy. In order to further strengthen the road network and making it more efficient as per traffic requirements, the main emphasis has been laid on the improvement/upgradation existing of road network, construction of Bye passes, Bridges/Road Over Bridges and completion of road construction works which are already in progress.

Table 3.8 Roads Network in the State

Sr.No.	Type of road	Length in kms.
1	National Highway	1479
2	State Highway	2495
3	Major District Roads	1536
4	Other District Roads	17916
Total		23426

3.125 During the year 2006-07, a programme for improvement and construction of roads by way of widening, strengthening, reconstruction, raising, construction of cement concrete pavements/blocks, premix carpet, construction of side drains and construction of culverts/retaining walls etc. was taken in hand on war footing. Out of the budget allotment of Rs. 827.85 crores during 2006-07, Rs. 701.55 crores (84.74 percent) have already been spent upto January,2007.

Table 3.9 Improvement of Roads during 2006-07

Sr.No.	Description of work	(Length in Kms.)
		2006-07
1.	New Construction	76
2.	Premix Carpet Works (State Roads)	1396
3.	Widening and Strengthening (State Roads)	919
4.	Widening/Strengthening of National Highways	87
5.	Cement Concrete Blocks/ Pavement	185
6.	Side Drain/Retaining Wall	191
7.	Reconstruction and Raising	100

Table 3.10 Construction of Railway Over Bridges

Sr. No.	Description	Nos.
I	ROBs sanctioned by State Government	36
i)	ROBs completed and opened to traffic	1
ii)	ROBs under construction	16
iii)	ROBs under approval with Railways	16
iv)	ROBs under Joint feasibility study with Railways	3
II	ROBs identified for next phase	53
i)	ROBs identified on State Roads	36
ii)	ROBs identified on National Highways	17

3.126 89 ROBs would cost about Rs. 1474 crores. It is proposed to take up construction of ROBs in phases. 50 percent cost of the ROBs on the State Roads would be borne by the Railways. On NHs, the expenditure would be borne by Government of India.

The position of on going works of Bridges and ROBs is as under:-

Sr.No.	Description	Nos.	Cost (Rs. in crores)	Completed (2006-07)	In progress
1	Bridges	23	35.88	3	18
2	ROBs	36	519.77	1	16

3.127 The PWD department is also preparing master plan for by- passes. The same is under preparation. Some of the by-passes are proposed to be taken up on Built Operate Transfer (BOT) basis. Information Technology Tools like On-Line Management Information System (MIS) for works and Digitization of Road Maps of the State and Road Information System are being introduced. For the first time, Government has earmarked a sum of Rs. 134.00 Crores (Rs. 104.00 crores for rural roads and Rs. 30.00 crores for urban roads) for repair/construction of Municipal and Rural Roads in the State by PWD (B&R) Department.

3.128 A project of Rs. 980.00 crores have been approved 'in principal' under NCR loan scheme by the Government for the 4/6 lanning/widening & upgradation, improvement of State roads & construction of by-passes & ROBs in the NCR area.

The department is also having a proposal to improve the urban roads through the funds being received from Urban Development Department to the tune of Rs. 30 crores.

3.129 To enhance the State resources for improvement of roads, the Government has approved a loan of Rs. 246.00 crores (Under NABARD XI) for upgrading 635 kms. of rural roads. The department has also entrusted upon a programme for rehabilitation, widening and replacement of old bridges. The project is being proposed for funding by NABARD.

ROAD TRANSPORT

3.130 A well planned and efficient network of transport is an essential component for a developing economy. The Transport Department, Haryana is committed to provide adequate, well co-ordinated, economical, safe, comfortable and efficient transport services to the people of the State. Transport Department continued to stride forward during the year. The Transport Department has two wings i.e. the Regulatory Wing and Commerical Wing (Haryana Roadways).

3.131 Haryana Roadways has earned the reputation of being one of the best State Road Transport Undertakings in the Country, in the fields of operational efficiency, staff productivity, low operational cost (without incidence of taxes) per effective KM operated, improvement in KMPL and profit before taxes etc. It has continuously been striving to provide improved bus services and passenger amenities to the travelling public.

3.132 During the year 2006-07, Haryana Roadways has about **3366 buses** (as on 31-12-2006) being run from 20 main depots and 17 sub-depots. These buses have covered about 11.17 lakh kms. every day and carried about 11.15 lakh passengers daily during the year 2006-07. The State Transport Department has also constructed 86 modern bus stands all over the State besides a number of queue shelters.

3.133 The Government is keen to further improve the public transport in the State and has taken many initiatives to improve the bus services and upgrading the public amenities at the bus stands. The Govt. increased the plan outlay of the department from Rs. 56.00 crores during 2004-05 to Rs. 78.00 crores each during 2005-06 and 2006-07 to ensure timely replacement of the buses and to upgrade and modernize the infrastructure of the Roadways. 559 buses were replaced during 2005-06 and 313 buses are being replaced during the current financial year 2006-07. These include 150 CNG buses for improving the operations between the NCR towns in Haryana and various areas of Delhi. Some new Air Conditioned/Deluxe buses are also proposed to

be procured during the current financial year. With a view to ease the traffic congestion on Gurgaon-Delhi route, 15 Low Floor AC buses are being procured with the help of HUDA. The replacement age of buses has been reduced from 8 years to 7 years to keep the fleet young and as breakdown free as possible. The department spent Rs. 70.62 crores for acquisition of fleets during 2005-06 and an outlay of Rs. 58.85 crores has been earmarked for this purpose during the current financial year 2006-07. An outlay of Rs. 71.65 crores has been proposed for this purpose during Annual Plan 2007-08.

3.134 During the year 2005-06, Haryana Roadways reported a tentative "Profit Before Tax" of Rs.67.72 crores inspite of steep hike in prices of diesel, salaries of staff apart from increase in the prices of other inputs like prices of chassis, tyre-tubes, spare-parts etc. The tentative profit before tax during the year 2006-07 (April- December, 2006) is Rs. 47.93 crores. The Transport Department is one of the largest revenue earning departments of the State and the details of the resources contributed by Haryana Roadways to the State Exchequer are as under:-

Table 3.11 Resources Contributed by Haryana Roadways to State Exchequer
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particular	2001-02 (Reconciled) Unaudited	2002-03 (Reconciled) Unaudited	2003-04 Tentative	2004-05 Tentative	2005-06 Tentative	2006-07 April- Dec.,06 Tentative
1.	Loss	-5812.26	-5639.50	-6936.43	-9055.51	-12001.50	-9537.80
2.	Haryana Passengers Tax	12395.40	12894.46	13317.38	13659.71	13839.91	10804.01
3.	M.V. Tax	1244.95	873.57	817.93	808.49	791.09	595.40
4.	Interest on Capital	1666.37	1661.00	1700.00	1999.11	2405.80	1622.76
5.	Depreciation Reserve Fund	2072.92	2496.81	3024.01	3038.25	3060.61	2396.79
6.	Total	11567.39	12286.34	11922.89	10450.05	8095.83	5881.14
7.	Profit before Tax	8983.21	11666.82	11158.43	9506.50	6771.92	4793.31

3.135 The fleet strength of Haryana Roadways is fixed at 3500 buses currently and is proposed to be increased by another 1000 buses, raising it to 4500 buses by the end of the 11th Five Year Plan by adding about 900 CNG buses and 100 other buses. It may be appreciated that with CNG fuel linkages spreading, the reach of CNG services into Haryana would expand which Haryana Roadways wants to adopt for ensuring clean environment. With a view to provide proper services to the people, the vacancies

of the operational staff are being filled up. The process to recruit about 1874 conductors and about 900 drivers has already been initiated.

3.136 SAARTHI Volvo AC bus service have been introduced by taking such buses on lease w.e.f. 1.10.05. These buses are plying on Chandigarh-Delhi-Gurgaon route. Two trips touch the IGI Airport and another two the Domestic Airport, Delhi. These buses have become very popular. Haryana Roadways earned a profit of approx. Rs. 178. 68 lakh from the Volvo buses during Oct. 05-Dec.06.

3.137 "Haryana Gaurav" bus service have been introduced w.e.f. 6.5.06. Facilities like Deluxer type 2X2 seats, FM Radio, Mobile Charger, Pneumatically Operated Door, Tinted Glasses and Curtains etc. are being provided in these buses at a marginally higher fare than the ordinary bus fare. These buses have become popular by the name "Aam Admi ki Khas Bus". Approximately 100 such buses are expected to be pressed into service during the current financial year.

3.138 "Haryana Uday" CNG Bus Service have been started w.e.f. 3.8.06 for operation between the NCR towns in Haryana and various areas of Delhi. These buses are provided with comfortable fire resistant, pre-moulded seats (46) in 2X2 pattern and provide for ample space for about 40 standees. Department is procuring 150 such buses during 2006-07.

3.139 New bus stands, workshops and bus queue shelters at many places are being constructed. During 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 4.20 crores was spent for the Land & Building Programme and an amount of Rs. 5.00 crores has been earmarked during Annual Plan 2006-07. A similar outlay has been proposed for Annual Plan 2007-08. Some modern bus stands/multi modal hubs with latest concept design in line with the changing life style requirements are proposed to be constructed by involving private sector. The workshops are being modernized. The workshop of Haryana Roadways Engineering Corporation, which is fabricating bus bodies for Haryana Roadways is also being modernized. For this purpose the share capital of HREC has been increased from Rs. 2.00 crores to Rs. 4.00 crores during 2005-06. The modernization process is proposed to be continued during the current financial year 2006-07 and the 11th Five Year Plan.

3.140 Various activities of working of the depots are being computerised by implementing the Depot Management System being developed by Hartron. Some of the modules are already being tested in the Chandigarh depot and the software is in the process of being replicated in rest of the depots. The ongoing computerization

process is proposed to be made on-line by linking various depots with Head Office and also by providing on-line reservation facility to passengers through the departmental web-site.

3.141 The Government is very keen to implement strict Road Safety measures to bring down the number of road accidents and fatalities in the accidents. With concerted efforts in this regard, the Haryana Roadways has been able to steadily bring down the rate of accidents from 0.21 per one lakh kms. in 1994-95 to 0.08 during 2005-06 inspite of enormous increase in the volume of traffic. The department is running departmental Driver Training School for training and certifying new heavy vehicle drivers at Murthal (Sonapat), Karnal, Hisar, Gurgaon and Rohtak. A new Driver Training School at Mahendergarh has been started w.e.f. 9.8.06.

3.142 The Government is aware about its social obligation towards some deserving sections of society. Haryana Roadways is providing free/concessional travel facilities to the deserving sections of society like students, unemployed youth going for interviews, 100 percent handicapped people, the blind, freedom fighters etc. Besides ex and present MLAs/MPs , Press Correspondents and Police/Jail staff also avail of free/concessional travel facility. The Govt. extended free travel facility to the 100 percent deaf and dumb and national youth awardees. Girl students have been given further concession in the monthly student passes in order to give impetus to women empowerment. Now they pay only 5 single fares instead of 10 for monthly student passes. Women and children were also allowed **free travel on Rakhi day** (9.8.06) for the first time by Haryana Roadways. The department is bearing an annual burden of more than Rs. 100.00 crores on this account.

3.143 Improved bus design, with an eye on passenger comfort, reliability and safety of operations would continue to guide the working of Haryana Roadways without compromising on twin considerations of economy and efficiency.

Table 3.12 Performance of the State Transport Department

S.No.	Particulars	Unit	2001- 2002	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005	2005- 2006	2006- 2007 (Ap.-Dec.) (Tentative)
1	2	3	Audited 4	Unaudited 5	Tentative 6	Tentative 7	Tentative 8	9
1.	Buses held last Day	No.	3520	3403	3409	3294	3232	3366
2.	Depot/Workshops	No.	20	20	20	20	20	20
3.	Sub-depot/W.Shops	No.	17	17	17	17	17	17
4.	Bus Stands	No.	82	82	82	84	85	86
5.	No. of Routes	No.	1634	1627	1672	1562	1610	1610
6.	Effective Kms.	Lakh Kms.	3833.29	3948.68	3984.09	4116.51	4147.63	3072.90
7.	KMs Operated/day	Lakh Kms.	10.50	10.82	10.89	11.28	11.36	11.17
8.	Veh. Utilisation	(Km./Bus//Day)	308	311	327	347	355	335
9.	No.of employees	No.	19522	19134	18755	18675	18079	17405
10.	Daily Passengers Carried	Lakh No.	10.73	10.99	10.84	11.19	10.99	11.15
11.	KMPL	(Gross/Kms./Ltr.)	4.46	4.54	4.68	4.88	4.94	4.92
12.	Accidents	No	425	430	389	318	327	255
13.	Accident / one lakh kms.	No.	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.08
14.	Break Downs	No.	5503	5044	4897	4130	2894	2599
15.	Incidence of Break Downs per 10000 Kms.	No.	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.07	0.08
16.	Resources Contributed to State							
a.	Net Profit /Loss	Rs. Lakh	-5812.26	-5639.50	- 6936.43	-9055.51	-12001.50	-9537.80
b.	Interest on Capital	Rs. Lakh	1666.37	1661.00	1700.00	1999.11	2405.80	1622.76
c.	M.V. Tax	Rs. Lakh	1244.95	873.57	817.93	808.49	791.09	595.40
d.	Hr. Passenger Tax	Rs. Lakh	12395.40	12894.46	13317.38	13659.71	13839.91	10804.80
e.	Depreciation	Rs. Lakh	2072.92	2496.81	3024.01	3038.25	3060.61	2396.79
f.	Total Resources	Rs. Lakh	11567.39	12286.34	11922.89	10450.05	8095.83	5881.14
17.	Profit Before Tax	Rs. Lakh	8983.21	11666.82	11158.43	9506.50	6771.92	4793.31

3.144 The Regulatory Wing of the Transport Department has been entrusted with the responsibility of the implementation of the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, Haryana Motor Vehicles Rules, 1993, Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1924 and the Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules 1925.

Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1924 :-

(a) Rates of token tax on cars have been rationalized on 21.7.2005 as under:

S.No.	Types of Car	Rates of Tax
1	Car of the value of upto Rs. 4 lakhs	Rs. 1500 to Rs. 2000
2	Car of the value of above 4 lakhs and upto Rs. 10 lakhs	Rs. 1500 to 1 percent of the value of the car
3	Car of the value exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs	Rs. 1500 to 1.5 percent of the value of car

(b) Rates of token tax on goods carriage have been rationalized on 18.1.2006 as under:-

S.No.	Gross Vehicle Weight	Rate of Annual Token Tax (Rs.)
(a)	Not exceeding 1.2 tonnes	300.00
(b)	Exceeding 1.2 tonnes but not exceeding 6 tonnes	1200.00
(c)	Exceeding 6 tonne but not exceeding 16.2 tonnes	2400.00
(d)	Exceeding 16.2 tonnes but not exceeding 25 tonnes	3500.00
(e)	Exceeding 25 tonnes	4500.00

3.145 With a view to control overloading and to plug leakage in revenue in the State, the State Govt. have decided to instal toll plazas duly computerised weigh bridges alongwith video cameras at important tax collection points set up at the border of the State. In the first instance, toll plazas at Jaisingpurkhera in Rewari district, Hodel in Faridabad district and in Yamunanagar are being established. At Jaisingpurkhera, land measuring 232 kanals 4 marlas for the establishment of automated toll plaza has been acquired. A sum of Rs. 10 crores has been earmarked during the current financial year, out of which a sum of Rs. 5.5 crores has so far been incurred.

3.146 To provide safety to the road users, to improve the quality of drivers and to set up sufficient Driving Training Schools (DTSs) equipped with modern facilities for testing driving skills through private participation, road safety training insitutes in collaboration

with big players like M/s Maruti Udyog Limited and M/s Ashok Leyland Limited etc. are being set up at Bahadurgarh, Rohtak and Kaithal :

- a) M/s Maruti Udyog Limited has offered to establish modern DTS at Bahadurgarh. The land measuring 10 acres in Sector-10, Bahadurgarh has been made available by the HUDA.
- b) M/s Maruti Udyog Limited has also offered to establish modern DTS at Rohtak. Necessary land has been selected and the MOU has also been signed.
- c) M/s Ashok Leyland has offered to establish modern DTS at Kaithal Land measuring 12 acres is being arranged.

3.147 To ensure that roadworthy vehicles only ply on the roads authorised testing stations are being considered to be authorised for grant of fitness certificate to transport vehicles. For personal vehicles, automobile dealers are being considered to be authorised for inspection of motor vehicles. All the offices of Secretary, Regional Transport Authorities and the Registering Authority (Motors) situated in the State are being fully computerised for the issuance of registration certificates, driving licences and permits etc. Efforts are being made to implement the High Security Registration Plates Project Scheme. Revised targets of Rs. 200 crores as collection of Revenue during the current financial year i.e. 2006-07 has been assigned to the department. Against this, a sum of Rs. 165.88 crores has been collected upto 31.12.2006.

TOURISM

3.148 Haryana has acquired a prominent place on the tourist map of the country for its outstanding contribution in promotion of tourism. The Government has set up a network of 44 Tourist Complexes all over the State which are extremely popular with the tourists. The total availability of accommodation with Haryana Tourism is 827 rooms at present.

3.149 The Government has provided major thrust to tourism promotion activities in the State. Kurukshetra is being promoted as an important tourism destination. The Government has decided to prepare a comprehensive document for the development and positioning of Kurukshetra on the international tourist map in view of its incomparable historical, religious and archaeological heritage and significance. Once developed, this is likely to become an important and famous tourist circuit based on history, religion and ancient/cultural heritage.

3.150 The Government has decided to set up two Institutes of Hotel Management and Training at Tilyar Lake (Rohtak) and Badkhal Lake (Faridabad) in collaboration with the private sector. Land at these two places is proposed to be provided to the interested parties on lease hold basis. 8 applicants have been short-listed for obtaining financial bids after inviting expression of interest through press tender.

During the financial year 2006-07, following projects have been completed:-

- i) Upgradation of Health Club at Hotel Raj Hans, Surajkund has been done.
- ii) Up-gradation of Petrol Pump has been done at Meham, Rohtak & Dharuhera.
- iii) Reconstruction work of public facilities near Restaurant at Pinjore has been completed.
- iv) Renovation work of suites No. 104 & 110 at Ambala and rooms at Neelkanthi Krishna Dham Yatri Niwas, Kurukshetra has been done.
- v) A new tubewell has been installed at Badkhal Lake.

The work on the following important projects is in progress:

- i) Work of construction of Multipurpose Hall (for 1000 persons) at Rohtak and Convention Hall at Surajkund is in progress.
- ii) Renovation of Shish Mahal at Pinjore is in progress.
- iii) The work of installation of new tubewell & PVC line at Golf Course, Faridabad is in progress.
- iv) Conservation and restoration of Old Monuments at Yadvindra Gardens, Pinjore is being undertaken and a heritage preservation consultant has been engaged for this purpose.
- v) A new Institute of Hotel Management and Training is being set up at Kurukshetra by the Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India for making appropriate manpower available for the tourism/hotel projects.
- vi) The tourist complexes at Karna lake, Karnal and Tilyar Lake, Rohtak are to be developed as an ideal tourist destinations.

3.151 The State Government has approved the plan outlay for tourism promotion work for Rs. 800 lakhs and State Govt. has provided additional funds of Rs. 500 lakhs for acquisition of land at Surajkund during the current financial year 2006-07. The following new projects are to be taken up/completed during the year 2007-08 :-

- i) Landscaping/beautification of development of Dream Valley at Badkhal Lake.
- ii) Development of the Surajkund Mela ground at Surajkund, Faridabad, for hosting festivals, exhibitions highlighting the heritage of India throughout the year, under the scheme of tourist destination.
- iii) Development of Badkhal Lake under the scheme of tourist destination.
- iv) Develop and promote the Panipat-Kurukshetra-Pinjore as an integrated tourist circuit.
- v) Upgradation of infrastructure of Institute of Hotel Management, Catering & Nutrition, Panipat.
- vi) Upgradation of infrastructure of Food Craft Institute, Faridabad.

HEALTH

3.152 The Health Department Haryana is committed to provide quality health services and raise the Health Status of its people. Under the banner of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the Govt. of India has launched Reproductive Child Health (RCH-II) to the tune of Rs. 749 crores for our State. This programme was launched on 12th April, 2005 and will continue up to the year 2011. The Health services are being provided through a well-connected network of 50 Hospitals, 85 Community Health Centres, 408 Primary Health Centres, 2433 Sub-centers, 15 District T.B. Centres and 41 Dispensaries. In addition there is a Post Graduate Institute of Medical education and research at Rohtak and a Medical College at Agroha, Hisar. The Infant Mortality Rate which was 61/1000 in 2004 has now been reduced to 42/1000 in 2006. Similarly the Material Maternity Rate which was estimated to be 300 per one lakh deliveries is now 162 and institutional deliveries which were 23 percent in 2004 have increased to 46 percent in 2006.

3.153 The estimated per capita expenditure on health for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 243.47. This was Rs. 185.90 in the year 2004-05 and Rs. 199.40 in 2005-06. Rupees 6 crores has been spent for upgradation and repair of Operation Theatres & Labour Rooms under the Sector Investment Programme (SIP).

3.154 There has been no deficiency in the availability of medicines in the health institutions. There was a provision of Rs. 818.75 lakhs in the year 2005-06 and Rs. 880.00 lakhs in 2006-07. In addition there was a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs in

2005-06 and Rs. 200 lakhs in 2006-07 for purchasing medicines for flood control measures. Rs. 940 lakhs have been proposed for purchase of medicines in the year 2007-08.

3.155 Rs. 10.43 crores were spent in the year 2005-06 for the purchase of modern machinery and equipment. In addition to this Rs. 58 lakhs were provided for medicines and equipment for delivery huts and Rs. 241 lakhs for Trauma Centre, Rewari, Yamuna Nagar and Sirsa, Rs. 200 lakhs are proposed for the year 2006-07 for the purchase of machinery and equipment and Rs. 68 lakhs for machinery and equipment of delivery huts. Rs. 220 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2007-08 for the purchase of machinery and equipment.

3.156 Under RCH-II Rs. 6.96 crores has been provided for Mobile Medical Units to step up out reach services and Rs. 3.06 crores for Annual Maintenance of PHCs in the State. There is a provision of united funds of Rs. 10000 at each sub centre for meeting the community need at Sub-centre.

Delivery Huts

3.157 399 Delivery Huts have been established in the State to provide safe deliveries to the rural women in a hygienic environment. This would decrease the maternal and infant mortality rate . Rs. 3.00 crores were earmarked for the year 2005-06 and Rs. 2.44 crores for the year 2006-07. Efforts are being made to establish 500 Delivery Huts till end of year 2007.

3.158 Multi-specialty Health Camps were organised in every Block of Mewat Area to improve the health status of the people. 20 such Multi-specialty camps were organised in which 46000 people availed health benefits. Health Camps were also organised in each Sub-centre, primary health care outreach services are being provided through Mobile Health Units.

Arogya Kosh

3.159 This scheme is to provide health care to patients Below Poverty Line (BPL) requiring specialized treatment and financial help. This scheme is 50:50 sharing scheme between State and Govt. of India. In the year 2005-06 the Government released Rs. 100 lakhs and a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made for the year 2006-2007.

3.160 Another scheme **VIKALP** providing treatment of BPL families through accredited private hospitals. It has now been extended to all the districts, for which a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has been made. 96 MOUs have been signed with private healthcare

providers. Approximately 1500 families have been registered with each doctor. The Govt. has constituted a panel of private specialists wherever specialist services are not available in Govt. institutions. These specialists are paid prescribed honorarium for specialists services and follow up to the families.

3.161 Janani Suraksha Yojna is a cent percent Centrally sponsored scheme to reduce the infant and maternal mortality rate by promoting institutional deliveries for BPL families. Antenatal mothers are being registered in their first trimester and high-risk mothers are also been identified and given adequate advise. Under this scheme rural BPL women are being given Rs. 700 for institutional delivery (both in Govt. or Private Institutions).

3.162 The Govt. has started **Janani Suvidha Yojna** for urban slum population under which the women of these slums can avail free antenatal, natal and post-natal facilities in some selected nursing homes through an NGO. This is a prepaid voucher scheme for antenatal, natal and post-natal care in health institutions. One women worker, Sakhi, has been identified who will act as a link worker to run this programmes. A budget provision of Rs. 6.5 crores has been made for the year 2006-07. This scheme is presently being implemented in 8 districts i.e. Panchkula, Gurgaon, Yamuna Nagar, Narnaul, Kuruskhetra, Rewari, Bhiwani and Sonipat.

3.163 Under the NRHM umbrella one female **Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)** has been identified per 1000 rural population who will act as a link between the community and the Health Workers. Till date 7000 ASHAs has been identified 14000 ASHAs will be identified by the year 2008. Health checkups of all primary school children are conducted under the School Health Programme and free medicines are given on the spot for minor ailments. A special Mass De-worming Campaign of Primary School children was launched in the State on 5th September, 2005 as it was seen that a lot of children are suffering from anaemia and worm-infestation is one of the main causes of anaemia. An intensive health campaign for health check up of children is being carried out from July, 2006 in which health check up of all children of primary classes is being conducted. Each child is being given a health card in which the date of health checkup, height, weight, diagnosis and treatment, if any, is recorded.

3.164 The State Govt. has increased the coverage of the **School Health Programme under the Girl Child Year 2006**. Health Check up are being conducted of all school girls upto 18 years of age and a health card is issued to them. Health Education and advise is given on spread and control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD),

HIV/AIDS and nutrition etc. Private Schools are also being brought under the preview of this programme.

3.165 Under Blindness Control Programme 881655 children were screened in the year 2005-06. 395019 were screened in the year 2006-07 out of which 25820 children were found with refractive errors and 3076 children were given free spectacles.

3.166 The declining female/male ratio in the State is a matter of great concern. As per the census of 2001 the sex ratio of the State is 861 females/1000 males. The PNMT Act 1994 and the amendment Act 2002 are being effectively implemented in the State to stop the social practice of female foeticide. The State has so far registered 901 Genetic Clinics and 66 Genetic Counseling Centres. Registration of 134 Ultrasound clinics has been suspended/cancelled. 46 ultrasound clinics are registered in Govt. Institutions. 89 Ultrasound Machines have been seized and sealed by the respective District appropriate Authorities.

3.167 In order to increase male participation in Family Welfare Programme, the No Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) technique has been introduced and till date 121 Doctors have been trained in all the districts. During the year 2005-06, a total of 12995 Vasectomy Operations were conducted out of which 12683 were of NSV while in the year 2004-05, 1900 Vasectomies were conducted out of which 1500 were NSV. In the year 2006-07, 6306 Vasectomies were conducted out of which 6206 were NSV.

3.168 Haryana has been declared one of the top ranking States for male participation in Family Welfare Programme. General hospital, Sonapat and CHC Gohana have been linked to a prestigious hospital of Delhi for diagnostic services under the Telemedicine Programme.

3.169 To spread the message on HIV/AIDS across the state under the Aids Control Programme, Free Telecounselling Centres with toll free No. 1097 have been established in all the districts where information regarding HIV/AIDS is being given for 24 hours. 19 Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centres have been established by Haryana AIDS Control Society. There are 19 Parent to Child Transmission and Counseling Centres. There are 20 STD Clinics for treatment of Sexually transmitted diseases.

3.170 19 Targetted Intervention Programme have been started by NGOs and Red Cross. The school AIDS Education Programme in which students of Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools are being made aware of HIV/AIDS, 6600 teachers from 3050 Schools have been imparted training. There are 51 licensed blood banks in the

State out of which 16 are in the Govt. sector. Zonal Blood Testing Centres have been established at Rohtak, Karnal, Hisar and Faridabad.

3.171 The Revised Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) is being implemented in the entire State to control the problem of T.B.,. The main objective of this programme is to have 85 percent cure rate in new cases. Under this programme more than 6000 DOT (Directly Observed Treatment) Centres, 210 Microscope Centres & 46 TB Units are functioning in the State. The Health Workers/Voluntary DOT provider gives the Medicines to the patient under his/her direct supervision. DOT centres are made near to the patients houses.

3.172 Integrated Disease Surveillance programme (IDSP) has been started in the State from 1.4.2005 with the assistance of the World Bank. This project will continue upto 31.3.2009. The objective of the programme is to establish decentralised state based system of surveillance for communicable and non-communicable diseases so that timely action can be taken for prevention and containment of disease. This is the E-highway for disease surveillance. It also involves upgrading laboratory services, specialised training for disease surveillance so that the health status of the community improves. All the districts are being connected with the State headquarter.

3.173 Integrated Management of Neo Natal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) to promote early identification, home based management and timely referral of sick newborns and children, was launched in the State during 2005-06. This project was started in the districts of Rewari, Panchkula, Rohtak, Faridabad and Kaithal. In the year 2006-07, the IMNCI training in district of Narnaul, Yamuna Nagar, Sonapat and Sirsa are being covered under this programme.

3.174 Doctors LHVs, ANMs, CDPOs, Anganwari Workers and ASHA were trained by PGI Chandigarh, WHO, UNICEF and CLEN programme. The registration of births & deaths in the State is being done by the Health Department , Haryana now. This system has been started from 1st January,2005. The Director General, Health Services, Haryana is the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths in Haryana State. The registration of birth and deaths in the State is about 90 percent.

Ayurveda

3.175 Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) cover both the systems which originated in India and outside but got adopted in India in course of time. These systems are Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy. These systems have been providing Health care services to a large

section of population, particularly in the rural areas. AYUSH systems are popular in a large number of State including Haryana State. People not only in India but also in other parts of the world are getting inclined for treatment through these systems due to lesser side effects in comparison to the modern medicines.

3.176 The State Government has changed the name of Ayurvedic Department from "Directorate of Ayurveda, Haryana" to "Directorate of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH), Haryana".

3.177 At the formation of Haryana State, there were only 139 Ayurvedic/Unani Dispensaries and 2 ten bedded Ayurvedic/Unani Hospitals in the Haryana State. At present, medical relief through AYUSH is being provided by the Department with the network of 3 Ayurvedic Hospitals, 1 Unani Hospital, 6 Ayurvedic Prathmic Swasthya Kendras, 472 Ayurvedic, 19 Unani and 20 Homeopathic Dispensaries. Besides, Government Institute of Indian Systems of Medicine and Research, Panchkula is also providing medical relief to the masses in the Haryana State. Most of the institutions of Indian Systems of Medicines & Homeopathic are functioning in the rural & remote areas of the State. Medical Education is being provided in the State through Shri Krishna Government Ayurvedic College, Kurukshetra. Besides 5 Ayurvedic and 1 Homeopathic College are also functioning in private sector.

3.178 Medical and Para-medical staff of institutions of AYUSH functioning under the State Government is fully involved in all the Health Programmes of State and Government of India. 3424 family planning cases were motivated by the staff of these institutions and 2672321 patients have been treated during the year 2006-07 upto December, 2006. 186668 students of schools were examined by the AYUSH Doctors of these institutions in this period and 10578 delivery cases were performed by the Trained Dais of these institutions upto December, 2006 during the year 2006-07.

3.179 12 new Ayurvedic Dispensaries have been opened during the year 2005-06. The new building of Directorate of AYUSH, Haryana in the Campus of Government Institute of Indian Systems of Medicines and Research Haryana at Panchkula has been completed. The office of Directorate of AYUSH has been shifted in the new building at Panchkula. Ayurvedic Health Melas with Medical Camps were also organised by the department in the State during the year 2005-06.

3.180 As per the policy of the Government of India to integrate AYUSH with Allopathic System, 21 Community Health Centres (CHCs) have been identified by the Health Department, Haryana for AYUSH scheme under National Rural Health Mission for

Comprehensive Health care. Necessary orders have been issued by the State Government in this regard.

3.181 Specialty Clinics of AYUSH in Civil Hospitals Gurgaon, Hisar and Ambala and Specialised Therapy Centre in Civil Hospital Jind have been established for which Central assistance of Rs. 52.00 lakhs was released by the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of AYUSH to the State Government for this purpose.

3.182 The Drug Testing Laboratory of AYUSH and Government Ayurvedic Pharmacy will be established at Kurukshetra with the Central assistance for which Rs. 250 lakhs have already been released by the Government of India during the year 2005-06. The necessary steps are being taken to establish Drug Testing Laboratory and Ayurvedic Pharmacy.

3.183 More essential medicines have been provided to the institutions of AYUSH with the Central assistance for which Rs. 123.75 lakhs were released by the Central Government during the year 2005-06. Rs 5.80 lakhs were released by the Government of India for the re-orientation Training Programme for AYUSH Doctors and Teachers and Rs 12.00 lakhs were also released by the Government of India as grant-in-aid to Gaur Brahman Ayurvedic College, Brahmanwas, Rohtak during the year 2005-06. Rs. 340.37 lakhs have been approved in the Revised Annual Plan 2006-07 for AYUSH Department to continue various ongoing plan schemes. The Government have also established District Ayurvedic Office for district Mewat at Nuh and provided the services of Accupressurist in the Civil Dispensary of Haryana Bhawan at New Delhi during the year 2006-07.

3.184 Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have released Rs. 200.00 lakh (Rs. 150.00 lakhs for construction work and Rs. 50.00 lakh for instruments and equipments) for Shri Krishna Govt. Ayurvedic College, Kurukshetra during the year 2006-07 for Model Institute. Rupees 5.57 lakhs have been released for the Home Remedies Kits and Rs. 12.00 lakh for grant-in-aid to Shri Maru Singh Memorial Mahila Ayurvedic Degree College, Khanpur Kalan (Sonepat) during the year 2006-07 by the Government of India to the State Government. The proposal to release funds of Rs. 129.50 lakhs have been submitted to Govt.of India for the essential drugs during the year 2006-07. Govt. of India have also released Rs. 50.00 lakhs for Boy's Hostel, Rs. 10.00 lakhs for instruments and equipments and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for books for Shri Krishna Govt. Ayurvedic College, Kurukshetra during the year 2006-07.

Rs. 20.00 lakhs have been released for the renovation of teaching hospital of Shri Krishna, Government Ayurvedic College, Kurukshetra by the Government of India during the year 2006-07.

3.185 An outlay Rs. 341.00 lakhs has been approved by the Planning Department, Haryana for the Annual Plan 2007-08 for AYUSH in the Haryana State. There is proposal to open 15 new Ayurvedic Dispensaries during the year 2007-08. Specialized Therapy Centre of AYUSH will be established in the PGIMS, Rohtak and services of Panchkarma Therapy will be provided in the Govt. Institute of Indian Systems of Medicine & Research, Panchkula during the year 2007-08. There is also proposal to organize 20 Fairs with Medical Camps of AYUSH in the State during the year 2007-08. More medicines will be provided in the AYUSH Institutions.

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

3.186 Pt. Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak which has been declared as Centre of Excellence is a tertiary care and teaching Institute of the Haryana State, which excels in the field of Academic and Research activities. It not only provides qualitative services to the needy patients of State of Haryana but also to the population to the neighbouring States. The need based expansion of the institution is taking place progressively. Apart from all the specialities there are 14 super-specialities sanctioned by the Govt. which are also developing. All the departments are providing best quality patient care in their respective field.

3.187 In this age of stress and strain, lot of patients are coming with the problems of Orthopaedics, Neurology, Neuro-Surgery, Medicine and paediatrics etc. They require extensive Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation. The sanction to start the Bachelor of Physiotherapy Course at PGIMS Rohtak with intake of 40 students, DNB Courses in the specialities such as Anaesthesia, Gyane, Pediatrics, Radiodiagnosis General surgery, Social and Preventive Medicines and Hospital Administration has been granted.

The sanctions to start Dental Hygienist Course and Dental Mechanic Course with intake of 20 seats each at Dental College Rohtak has also been granted.

Apart from the above, the proposal to start the following courses from the session 2007.

- I. B.Sc. Medical Laboratory Technology Course at PGIMS, Rohtak.
- II. Bachelor of Occupational Therapy (BOT) Course at PGIMS, Rohtak.
- III. Bachelor of Pharmacy Course at PGIMS, Rohtak.

3.188 There are 1276 beds with 90.92 percent bed occupancy. During the year 2006, 1233541 at the rate of 3686 patients per day were treated in the various OPDs, 73040 patients were given treatment as indoor and 157199 at the rate of 430 patients per day were given treatment in Accidental & Emergency Department. It is also worth to mention here that 402 numbers of operations were performed Open Heart Surgery, 581 Angiography, 31 PTC, 34 Pacemaker and 499 patients were given Lithotripsy treatment.

3.189 Speciality of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine and the department of Brachytherapy has been established at PGIMS Rohtak. The institute is also running various special clinics such as Thyroid disorder, Infertility (Male) Prostatic diseases, Pancreatic diseases, Uro Oncology, Head and Neck Oncology, Endoscopy, Breast diseases etc.

3.190 The regional Institute of Ophthalmology at PGIMS Rohtak is being set up. Rs. 571.51 lakhs are being spent to construct additional Hostel for Boys and Girls and "B" and "C" wings of Super Specialty Block. College of Nursing at PGIMS Rohtak is being constructed at a cost of Rs. 167.36 lakhs.

EDUCATION

3.191 Education is the pillar on which rests the edifice of human resource with globalisation reducing the world to global village, competition in turning out better human resource has become intense. The State's endeavor has been to offer best education infrastructure to its people.

Higher Education

3.192 Tremendous expansion has taken place in the field of Higher education both in terms of quality and quantity. It is apparent from the fact that Haryana Govt. has almost doubled the Annual Plan Budget allocation from approximately Rs. 28.00 crores in 2004-05 to Rs. 50.00 crores in 2006-07. Quality education to all is the priority of the Higher Education Department.

3.193 To encourage and enhance the participation of women in higher education. **Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Khanpur Kalan, Sonipat** has been established. The academic programmes of the University will seek to develop specific skills for gainful occupation and create in girls student the awareness of work ethics, work habits and motivate them for creative interaction with society. Haryana is a pioneer in Northern India – the first State to establish a State University exclusively for women.

3.194 In order to encourage healthy competition, to promote quality education and to attract private investment in the field of Higher Education and also to promote the establishment of institutions of higher learning of international standards **Haryana Private University Act, 2006** has been enacted.

3.195 The Government of Haryana has decided to set up **Rajiv Gandhi Education City** at Kundli (Sonipat). This is a prestigious project. The Institutions of excellence for higher learning and Research will be set up in the Education City so that students in Haryana can get the world class facilities in the sphere of education.

3.196 Education through Satellite (EDUSAT) project is being implemented in all the Government Colleges of the State. The EDUSAT equipments have been installed by ISRO through Bharat Electronics Ltd. Bangalore. The imparting of education through EDUSAT has already been started from 24-7-2006. Haryana is the first State in India to introduce this project on such a large scale. The scheme was started in six selected Government Colleges of the State during the year 2005-06 for imparting soft skills training to the students. The Society for Promotion of IT in Chandigarh (SPIC) charges Rs. 4000 per student for training of four and a half months duration. A student has to pay a sum of Rs. 1000 per course and a sum of Rs. 3000 per student is being given by the Government of Haryana as subsidy. A sum of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been provided on plan side for the scheme during the year 2006-07. The Govt. proposes to telecast soft skills training through EDUSAT in the afternoon i.e. from 2.00 to 4.00 P.M. daily for the benefit of students.

3.197 The various job oriented courses in some of the Govt. Colleges from the academic session 2005-06 have been started. These are BTM (Bachelor of Tourism Management), BIM (Bachelor of Information Management), Bio-Technology, BBA (Bachelor of Business Administration), BCA (Bachelor of Computer Application), BMC (Bachelor of Mass Communication), PGDCA (Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Application), BMCJ (Bachelor of Mass Communication and Journalism), BMC & VP (Bachelor in Mass Communication and Video Production), Computer Science, Bio-Technology and Industrial Micro Biology.

3.198 Adequate financial provisions have been made in the annual budget for the introduction of New Course and Guest Facility. This will go a long way in enabling the students to obtain jobs on completing such courses. A Post Graduate Regional Centre of Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak at Village-Mirpur (Rewari) and a Post

Graduate Regional Centre of Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra at Jind being established in order to disseminate quality Education in rural areas, of Haryana.

3.199 In order to implement its policy of rapid expansion in the sphere of higher education, Government has opened a new Government College at Saha (Ambala) and a Govt. College for Women at Jind. The Government has also decided to open new Government Colleges at Julana (Jind), Barohar (Jhajjar) and Tosham (Bhiwani). It has also been decided to start a Girls Wing in Government College, Sirsa from the next academic session.

3.200 Taking cognizance of the need of Libraries State Government is keen to establish Libraries at District, Sub-Division, C.D. Block and Village level. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs have been made for libraries in the State. It has been decided to establish district Libraries at Jhajjar and Fatehabad and to upgrade six Sub-Divisional Libraries to District Libraries at Rewari, Nuh, Panipat, Yamuna Nagar, Kaithal and Panchkula. It has been proposed that all Sub-Divisions and 72 C.D. Blocks are to be provided with a Public Library in phased manner. At village level District-Ambala has been earmarked and Village Libraries may be started in the villages having a population of more than 5000.

3.201 A sum of Rs. 12.00 crores was provided in the plan budget for the year 2006-07 for construction and repair works in the Govt. Colleges. The Principals of Govt. Colleges of Haryana have been authorized for the first time to incur an expenditure of upto Rs. 20.00 lakhs on construction works at collage level whereas earlier, all the construction works were got executed through the Public Works (B&R) Department which is a special achievement of Higher Education Department. Besides it, a sum of Rs. 3.00 crores was provided in the budget for construction of 'Shiksha Sadan' at Panchkula for all the three Directorates of Education.

3.202 In order to encourage research and development studies in the State a new scheme has been started from the year 2005-06 to award projects to NGOs and Research Scholars for research on topics pertaining to current education scenario. A budget provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made in the current financial year for the purpose. In order to empower the female students and bring out talent amongst girls, a new scheme has been stated from the year from 2005-06 and a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs was sanctioned for this purpose. In the year 2006 –2007, also a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose. Women Cells have been established in all the

Govt. Colleges of the State to organize various activities to bring about an awareness among students on gender related issues.

3.203 The department of Higher Education is implementing various scholarship schemes for meritorious & needy students. These are 'National Merit Scholarship Scheme', 'State Merit Scheme', 'State Meritorious Incentive Scheme' and Under Graduate Girls Scholarship Scheme (+2 Level)'. Apart from these, there is a scheme to grant scholarship to the poor and needy students from Scheduled Castes/Backward Classes category. In the year 2005-06 under the various scholarships schemes Rs. 24553845 was distributed. A total amount of Rs. 87330500 has been allocated for these scholarship schemes during the year 2006-07.

3.204 There is scheme of Remedial Coaching in the subject of Science, Maths and English for the students belonging to weaker sections of society like SC/BC including students belonging to educationally backward Minorities (Muslims). This scheme envisages special coaching for three months in an academic year in each subject. Incentive is given to lecturers at the rate of Rs. 800 per subject per month per class. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget (Plan) of the department for the year 2005-06 & 2006-07 and Rs. 998400 have been distributed among 47 Govt. Colleges, benefiting 23456 students.

3.205 A new scheme for the training of teachers and supporting staff has been started from the year 2005-06 and a budget provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was made. Rupees 40 lakhs has been provided for this purpose during the year 2006-07. In order to modernize and upgrade the laboratories in Govt. Colleges a provision for Rs. 62.00 lakhs has been made in the State plan budget during current financial year 2006-07 and this amount has been distributed in all Colleges.

3.206 With a view to improve the standard of sports and to raise the participation in sports a new scheme has been started in the year 2005-06 and an amount of Rs. 60 lakhs was distributed. During the year 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 125 lakhs has been distributed among various Govt. Colleges of the State for this purpose.

3.207 Earn While you Learn Scheme has been started to provide incentives to students and a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs has been allocated for this purpose. This amount has been distributed in all Govt. Colleges as per requirement of students. In this scheme a student can earn up to Rs. 1200 per month.

3.208 The placement cells has been constituted in all the Govt. Colleges under the supervision of the Principal and senior most Lecturers of the College. In the year

2005-06 a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs had been distributed at the rate of Rs. 25000 per college in all the 60 Govt. Colleges. A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was provided in the plan budget of the department for the year 2006-07. This amount has also been distributed among 62 Govt. Colleges of the State.

3.209 A new 3rd Girls Battalion NCC is being raised at Hisar so that girls students of the districts of Hisar, Sirsa, Jind, Fatehabad & Bhiwani can be benefited.

Secondary Education

3.210 EDUSAT is meant for providing the Education through satellite. In the first phase, Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs) are being made functional in 232 Science stream Senior Secondary Schools. The Test Broadcast to Senior Secondary Schools has been started from July, 2006. In the next phase all 1232 Govt. Senior Secondary Schools will be installed with DTH receive only terminals (ROTs). For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 41.19 crores has been given to Antriksh Corporation Ltd. (A Unit of ISRO) for installation of SITs/ROTs/DTH in the schools. An outlay of Rs. 1050.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 2007-2008 under this scheme.

3.211 The Centrally sponsored scheme namely Information and Communication Technology (I.C.T.) was introduced in the year 2004-05 by modifying the class project for imparting Computer Education in the Govt. Sr. Sec. Schools. Under this scheme a provision of Rs. 502.50 lakhs as Centre share and Rs. 167.50 lakhs as State share has been made in the Budget for the year 2006-07. An outlay of Rs. 502.50 lakhs as Centre share and Rs. 167.50 lakhs State Share has been proposed for the year 2007-08 under this scheme. Free computer Education Training to the students of classes 6th to 12th will be provided to all 1232 Govt. Senior Secondary Schools under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 2217.60 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme for the year 2007-08.

3.212 In order to make education system more flexible, Semester System has been introduced in Haryana State. Haryana is the first State in the country who have started Semester System. Through this system every student will be busy to do hard work whole of the year. The results of this system are very much uncourageous. Enrolment as well as attendance in schools will be increased through this system. Qualitative improvement will also increase.

3.213 State Govt. is providing educational facilities within a minimum distance (Radius) to children. Now educational facilities are available within the radius of 1.08 Kms., 1.37 Kms., 1.63 Kms. and 2.62 Kms. for Primary, Middle, High and Senior

Secondary level respectively. Govt. has upgraded 417 Govt. Primary Schools to Middle, 102 Middle Schools to High and 133 High to Sr. Secondary Schools in the year 2006-07.

3.214 Govt. provides many incentives to SC and Weaker Section students to increase the enrolment and reduce the drop out rate in classes 9th to 12th in Govt. Schools, such as free uniform, free stationary. Beside this Govt. also provide Rs. 500 for purchase of Jersey, Shoes and Socks to SC Girls students in classes 9th to 12th and Rs. 235 for purchase of Dictionary (English and Hindi) from 2007-08. Under **Rajiv Gandhi Scholarship Scheme** for excellence in education provide Rs. 1000 per year to one Boy and one Girl student who stood first in classes 9th to 12th.

3.215 Govt. had opened a Model School at Panchkula in the year 2003-04 having all facilities. Now Govt. has opened one such school in all other districts for quality education.

3.216 State Govt. honours those teachers who take keen interest in education, sports and cultural activities every year. Govt. have increased the number of State awardees teachers from 39 to 90 in the year 2006-07. The cash prize also been increased from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 11000. The Govt. have honoured 39 teachers in the year 2006-07.

Primary Education

3.217 The State Government is determined to achieve Universalization of Elementary Education, a mission mode as has been provided under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan which provides that all children complete 5 years of Primary Schooling by 2007 and 8 years Elementary Schooling by 2010.

3.218 341 Branch Primary Schools have been upgraded to full fledged Government Primary Schools during the year 2005-06. Besides, 104 Branch Primary Schools have been upgraded to full fledged Primary Schools in the year 2005-06, 190 Primary Schools have been upgraded to Upper Primary Schools and in the year 2006-07, 419 Primary Schools have been upgraded.

3.219 During the year 2005-06, 16.45 lakh children of Class I-V in 9343 schools (Govt., Aided & Local Bodies) and 3360 A.I.E. centres was provided cooked food. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 5564.38 lakhs (Central share 3464.38 lakhs and State share Rs. 2100.00 lakhs) was spent on this programme. For continuation of this scheme during 2006-07, State Govt. has made a provision of Rs.5752 lakhs (Rs.3500 lakhs as Central share and Rs.2252 lakhs State share). State Government has now enhanced State share to Rs.0.57 paise per school day from Rs.0.43 paise.

3.220 Free stationery was being given to Scheduled Caste students and Weaker Section Girls at the rate of Rs.10 per annum. Now this amount has been enhanced to Rs.40 for students in Class 1st, Rs.50 for those in Class 2nd, Rs.60 for those in Class 3rd, Rs.70 for those in Class 4th and Rs.80 in Class 5th. An amount of Rs.316.70 lakhs had been spent during the year 2005-06 and 516000 children got the benefit. For the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs.340 lakhs have been kept for this scheme.

3.221 Prior to 2005-06, free uniform was being given to Scheduled Caste and Weaker Section Girls. The amount of Rs.100 being given earlier has been enhanced to Rs.150 for girls studying in 1st and 2nd, and Rs. 75 which was being earlier given to Girls in Classes 3rd, 4th and 5th has been enhanced to Rs.200. An amount of Rs. 476.39 lakhs had been spent during the year 2005-06 and 255000 girls were covered. The rates for uniform have been revised to Rs.300 to Rs.500. For the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs.873 lakhs have been kept for this scheme.

3.222 Prior to 2005-06, attendance prizes at the rate of Rs.10 per month was being given to Scheduled Caste and Weaker Section Girls. Now this amount has been enhanced to Rs.20 per month. This prize would be given to those girls belonging to SC and Weaker Section who have atleast 70 percent attendance in a particular month. An amount of Rs. 502.80 lakhs had been spent during the year 2005-06 and 251000 girls were covered. For the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs.510 lakhs have been kept for this scheme.

3.223 Previously only 10 students in each Educational Block from Class-1 to V(5 boys and 5 girls, out of which one boy and one girl belonging to SC) were given, Rs.200 cash prize per student of Classes 1st and 2nd and Rs.300, Rs.400 and Rs.500 respectively per student in Class 3rd, 4th and 5th. Now it has been decided that two students, one boy and one girl, who stand first from amongst the boys and girls respectively per class per school will be honoured on the basis of annual assessment/ examination result. The two students of Class 1st will be given an award of Rs.300 each, of Class 2nd Rs.400 each, of Class 3rd Rs.500 each, of Class 4th Rs.600 each and of Class 5th Rs.750 each. An amount of Rs.419.30 lakhs had been spent during the year 2005-06. For the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs.450 lakhs have been kept for this scheme.

3.224 It has been decided that no child should be deprived of the first admission in school due to non production of birth certificate. Now the Government has removed the condition of furnishing birth certificate at the time of first admission in Government schools.

3.225 Education qualification of JBT teachers for improving quality of teaching in general and English subject in particular in Primary Schools has been modified. Now the qualification of JBT teachers is Graduation with English as an Elective Subject/ Optional Subject. A minimum of 33 percent posts are being reserved for women at the time of filling up of vacancies of teachers. At the time of appointment of teachers 50 percent posts are being reserved for the Candidates who passed Matriculation from schools situated in rural areas.

3.226 It has been decided to charge domestic rates of power from Elementary Schools. Electric connection will be provided in all Government Elementary including Primary Schools at the domestic rates. 5407 schools have applied for electric connections so far.

3.227 Government Primary Schools have provided Dual Desks to 1367133 students upto financial year 2004-05 and the balance of 104825 Dual-Desks for 209650 students were provided during the year 2005-06. With this, all students studying in Government Primary Schools will have a desk to sit on.

3.228 Two Government Primary Schools have been selected from each Educational Block which has a large number of students in nursery class and that nursery class is being beautified by painting walls and floors. Slides, See-saw and Swings are also being provided in these selected nursery school per block. For this, an amount of Rs.142.80 lakhs has been allotted to the District Primary Education Officers.

Technical Education

3.229 Technical Education is one of the most significant component of Human Resources Development spectrum with great potential for adding value to products and services and for contributing to the National economy through gainful employment of youth and improving quality of life of the people. The Department of Technical Education is responsible for providing technical manpower in the field of Engineering & Technology, Computer, Management, Pharmacy through Diploma, Degree and Post Graduate level courses conducted by various Polytechnics, Engineering Colleges, Institutions of Management & Computer Application and Pharmacy.

3.230 At the time of inception of Haryana as a separate State in 1966, there were only 6 Polytechnics and only one Engg. College at Kurukshetra. Now, the number of Institutions have been increased to 183 with an intake of 31976 as detailed below:

Sr.No.	Name/ Type of the Institutions	No. of Institutes	Intake Capacity
1.	Engineering Colleges University Deptts.	44	15055
2.	MBA Colleges/ University Deptts.	36	2450
3.	MCA Colleges/ University Deptts.	30	1330
4.	Pharmacy Colleges/ University Deptts.	19	1201
5.	BHMCT College	1	60
6.	Polytechnics	53	11880
	Total	183	31976

3.231 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) of Technical Education Department has been approved at a cost of Rs. 37300.00 lakhs and Annual Plan 2007-08 of Rs. 9500.00 lakhs. During the year 2006-07, there will be an expenditure of Rs. 9000.00 lakhs (approximately).

3.232 As per policy decision of the State Govt. to open atleast one Government Polytechnic/ Technical Institution in each district of the State, three more Polytechnics are to be established during 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12. A Number of self-financing private Engg. Colleges/Polytechnics have been established during the 10th Five Year Plan. Further, many new courses are also likely to be added, keeping in view of the requirements of industry in emerging areas in the existing Polytechnics during 11th Five Year Plan. The Annual Plan of the Technical Education Department for the year 2006-07 has been revised from Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 90 crores (which includes Rs. 680 lakhs for Externally Aided Project). The estimated expenditure of the plan will be Rs. 90 crores.

3.233 The major achievement in the field of technical education are as follows:-

- a) Plan budget increased from Rs. 29 crores in 2004-05 to Rs. 50 crores in 2005-06 and to Rs. 90 crores in 2006-07.
- b) Total No. of institutions and intake increased by 25 percent in 2006-07 over the previous year.

- c) Start of three Government Polytechnics at Sanghi (Rohtak), Lisana (Rewari) and Chikka (Kaithal) from session 2006-07.
- d) Opening of new Polytechnic at Narwana, Sampla and Mewat from session 2007-08.
- e) Opening of State Institution of Design in collaboration with NIFT at Rohtak is in pipeline.
- f) Major Capacity expansion in GP Ambala, GPW Ambala, GP Jhajjar and GP Nilokheri.
- g) CRSCE Murthal upgraded to the level of Deen Bandhu Chhotu Ram University of Science & Technology.
- h) Rs. 50 crores sanctioned in 2005/06-07 for Civil Works.
- i) Guru Jambheshwar University Hissar named as University for Science and Technology to focus on Technical Education.
- j) Placement increased from 35 percent to 65 percent in the year 2006-07.

SPORTS

3.234 The Department of Sports has adopted focused approach towards games, sports infrastructure and players. An amount of Rs. 45 lakhs was given to the 9 players who won medals in the 18th Commonwealth Games held at Melbourne from 15th March to 26th March, 2006 and an amount of Rs. 107.50 lakhs was given to 496 players as Cash Awards who secured positions at various National and International level tournaments during the year 2006-07. In the 15th Asian Games held at Doha (Qatar), 21 players of the State have secured places. They are being given the Cash Awards of Rs. 136 lakhs. Five outstanding players of Haryana have also been awarded this year with the 'Bhim Award' giving them an amount of Rs. one lakh to each.

3.235 A sum of Rs. 310 lakhs has been earmarked for creation and maintenance of sports infrastructure in the State Govt. has approved the proposal for setting up a Modern Sports Complex at Sector-6, Rohtak which will be constructed by HUDA. An Indoor Hall is being constructed at MNSS, Rai with a cost of Rs. 2.40 crores. An approval for setting up a Sports Academy in 120 acres of land at MDU, Rohtak with the assistance of Govt. of India has been granted. A Stadium will be set up in a village of each Block of the State costing Rs. 40 lakhs and till now 135 such villages have been identified. These stadium will be constructed by Haryana State Marketing Board and

shall be financed by HRDF. It has also been decided to build a stadium in those villages whom players have won medals in Doha Asian Games.

3.236 In the 31 Sports Nurseries, 586 players are getting coaching during the current financial year and they are provided diet at the rate of Rs. 100 per player per day. The number of Sports Nurseries will be increased in the next financial year 2007-08 from 31 to 35. In the Sports Wings, 1700 players took coaching in various games and they were provided diet at the rate of Rs. 60 per player per day. Block/Distt. and State level tournaments were conducted as per schemes of the Sports Authority of India and other Sports Festivals were also organised by the Department under the Tournaments and Camps scheme. A new scheme has been started for holding seminars, training programmes and conferences for Coaches and Sports Officers. State Sports Council scheme has also been started as a new scheme from the current financial year for promoting sports infrastructure in the State.

PUBLIC HEALTH

3.237 Drinking water supply facilities were provided in all the 6759 villages as on 31-3-1992. Based on a survey carried out in December, 2004, it was established that as many as 1971 villages had become deficient and per capita water allowance had gone down below the approved norms of 40 litres per capita per day. The State Government is giving priority for the coverage of deficient villages and all these 1971 deficient villages are proposed to be covered by 31st March, 2008. As on 1.4.2006, 1461 deficient villages are left for augmentation.

3.238 The State has launched a new scheme by the name of "**Indira Gandhi Drinking Water Scheme**" from November, 2006, which envisages the provision of private water connection in 8 lakh Scheduled Caste households in the rural and urban areas free of cost. This scheme is to be completed in a span of 3 years. A concession of 50 percent would also be extended to the Scheduled Caste households regarding payment of monthly water tariff. Further, to encourage private water connections to General Category households, connection fee of Rs. 500 in the rural areas and Rs. 1000 in the urban areas has been waived off for a period of one year.

3.239 During the year 2006-07, a sum of Rs. 60.63 crores has been provided under Additional Central Assistance and State Sector for augmentation of drinking water supply and another sum of Rs. 53.00 crores has been earmarked under NABARD assisted schemes and Rs. 99.87 crores under NCR aided schemes, respectively for

augmentation of drinking water. Further, a sum of Rs. 40.53 crores and Rs.14.99 crores has been sanctioned by Government of India under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Desert Development Programme respectively during 2006-07. Against the available funds under various programmes of State and Centre during 2006-07, drinking water facilities are proposed to be augmented in 900 villages. Besides, private water connections are proposed to be extended in 20000 Scheduled Caste households. During the year 2007-08, there is a provision of Rs. 149 crores for augmentation of rural drinking water supply facilities under the State Plan and another sum of Rs. 105 crores has been earmarked for NABARD schemes. For accelerating the pace of augmentation works in Mewat area as well as 7 districts falling under NCR allocation has been substantially increased to Rs.150.00 crores for the year 2007-08.

3.240 During the year 2006-07, it is proposed to augment drinking water facilities in 900 villages, whereas during 2007-08, it is proposed to cover 1100 villages and to extend facility of private water connections to 4 lakhs Scheduled Caste households. All the 73 big and small towns (excluding Faridabad and Panchkula being maintained by M.C. Faridabad and HUDA) have been provided piped water supply system. During the year 2006-07, there is a provision of Rs.23.40 crores for improving drinking water facilities in the urban areas of the State. The work of extending water supply distribution system in recently approved colonies has been taken up in hand. During the next financial year 2007-08, there is a provision of Rs.10 crores for improving drinking water facilities in the urban areas of the State. This reduction in outlay will be compensated by seeking additional financial support from NCR Planning Board.

3.241 As regards the sewerage system, 53 towns of the State have been covered with skeleton sewerage facilities. During the current financial year 2006-07, the outlay for extension of sewerage facilities has been substantially increased to Rs. 40 crores, keeping in view the public demand. Against this provision, it is proposed to take up the work of Sewage Treatment Plants in 6 towns of the State, besides accelerating the pace of work of laying sewerage system on continuing schemes of 35 towns. During the next financial year, sum of Rs. 12.50 crores has been earmarked for sewerage system in towns.

3.242 The NCR Planning Board, New Delhi has approved a project amounting to Rs. 71.54 crores for improvement and extension of water supply and sewerage in five towns namely Sonapat, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Rewari and Gurgaon. This work is likely to be

completed by 31.3.2007. Another Project of Rs. 15.94 crores for improvement and extension of water supply and sewerage in Hisar, being a counter magnet town (under NCR), has been approved by NCR Planning Board. This project too is being funded by NCR Planning Board through 75 percent loan of the project cost and 25 percent cost for the project is to be shared by State Government. This work is to be completed by 31.3.2007. In addition, NCR Planning Board has approved a new project costing Rs. 192.05 crores for improvement and extension of water supply in 5 towns, namely, Rohtak, Rewari, Palwal, Sohna and Hodel as well as sewerage in 8 towns, namely Rohtak, Rewari, Palwal, Sohna, Samalkha, Panipat, Gohana and Hodel. This project is to be completed by June, 2009.

3.243 During the current financial year 2006-07, a sum of Rs. 40 crores (including loan) has been earmarked for implementation of works under this programme, whereas during 2007-08, a provision of Rs. 140 crores has been earmarked for this project.

3.244 Government of India has administratively approved a project costing Rs. 62.50 crores for Haryana under **Yamuna Action Plan Phase-II**, which includes additional interception and diversion works in 6 original towns covered under Yamuna Action Plan Phase-I, preparation of Detailed Project Reports for works in 8 towns i.e. Yamuna Nagar, Jagadhri, Karnal, Panipat, Sonapat, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Rohtak and Bahadurgarh to be covered in Yamuna Action Plan Phase-III, public participation as well as Institutional Capacity Building of Urban Local Bodies. Consultants and N.G.O.s have been appointed and they have commenced their task. During the year 2006-07, a sum of Rs. 1.25 crores has been earmarked in the State Plan as token provision for implementation of works under Yamuna Action Plan Phase-II and during the next financial year, an outlay of Rs. 3 crores has been earmarked for this purpose. It is expected that a sum of Rs. 17 crores would be forthcoming from Government of India, as Central share, during 2007-08.

ENVIRONMENT

3.245 The State Government is fully committed to the cause of protecting the environment and ensuring speedy economic development. Major issues such as vehicular 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 Environment Department, Pollution Control

Board, Forest Department, Public Health Department and District Administration are making collective efforts in tandem with universities and NGOs by organizing seminars, workshops, debates and discussions on environmental related issues to create proper awareness among the general public.

3.246 The State Government has set up 2850 Eco-Clubs under National Green Crops scheme in the State during the year 2005-06 which has been raised upto 5000 Eco-Clubs in the current financial year i.e. 2006-07. As per guidelines of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, hazardous waste disposal site is being developed at village Pali District Faridabad for safe disposal on hazardous waste generated by the industries. The Haryana Environmental Management Society has been formed by the industrial generating hazardous waste in the year 2005-06. Various dyeing units operating in residential/nonconforming areas in Panipat town are being shifted to Sector-29, part-II Panipat, which could be having a facility of Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP). The total cost of this project, including the construction of CETP is around Rs. 47.00 crores and Ministry of Textile, Government of India through Industries Department has already agreed to provide GUIA for this project to the tune of Rs. 20.00 Crores to HUDA.

3.247 The Environment department has prepared a State Environment Report for the State of Haryana under guidance of Administrative College of India, Hyderabad. The SOER books has been sent to all the concerned departments and other States. An amount of Rs. 78.25 lacs were spent on various activities during the year 2005-06 and Rs. 90.00 lakhs will be spent during the year 2006-07. The additional budget in CETP and other activities is required in the current financial year. An outlay of Rs. 330.00 lakhs has been approved for the 10th Five Year Plan.

3.248 The Special Environment Courts functioning one at Faridabad and other at Kurukshetra are taking initiatives to dispose off cases relating to water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Environment Protection Act, Indian Forest Act, Wild Life Act & PLPA. During the year 2006-07, the 121 nos. of cases have been disposed off.

3.249 An amount of Rs. 21.95 crores is proposed for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-2012. In the next Five Year Plan, the department is introducing three new schemes such as sewerage Treatment Plant, Ghaggar and Markanda Action Plan and Setting up of Environment Training Institute at Gurgaon. In the next financial year 2007-08, the funds

of Rs. 3.86 crores are to be spent for effective management of the ongoing schemes and formulation of three newly created schemes.

ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

3.250 There are plenty of opportunities available for employment and export in the field of Information Technology (IT). The State Government is giving utmost priority to the IT Sector and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) and is laying due stress on promoting IT in all Government Offices so as to improve efficiency, transparency and the public services delivery.

3.251 For making the economy of the State IT driven and for ushering in IT culture in the State, the Haryana Government has formulated IT Policy and various other path-breaking policies under which there is a provision for various special incentives for IT, ITES and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) industries like preferential allotment of land for IT industry, relaxation in FAR, priority in time-bound loan, relaxation in pollution control, rebate in stamp duty, exemption from electricity duty for 5 years to new IT units, self-exemption from various other rules and regulations etc.

3.252 The State Government has also announced policy for Technology Parks, in which considerable flexibility is being given for setting up Technology Parks and IT Corridors. The objective of the policy is also to promote the convergence of Information Technology with frontier technologies like Nano Technology and Mobile Computing Robotics etc.

3.253 By the end of December, 2006, six projects of private entrepreneurs had been approved in principle for setting up IT Parks in different districts of the State, especially Gurgaon which will attract investment worth crore of rupees and would open employment avenues for 3000 unemployed youth of the State.

3.254 Gurgaon has emerged as the most preferred destination for private entrepreneurs who are willing to invest in IT, ITES and BPO companies. Today, Gurgaon has become the hub of Corporate World in India. State Government is setting up a Hi-Tech Habitat Centre for IT, ITES and BPO companies in the Electronic City, Gurgaon in which world-class facilities will be provided. The export of Software from Haryana has increased from Rs. 890 crores in 1999-2000 to Rs. 10070 crores in 2005-06. Besides Gurgaon, there is also a proposal to develop other areas in the National Capital Region, like Kundli-Palwal-Manesar Express Highway, Gurgaon-Manesar and Faridabad as satellites of Mega IT Hub.

3.255 For capturing the new emerging opportunities and for facilitating Industry, the process of setting up an IT park as Special Economic Zone had already been initiated at Panchkula. The Nano City Project is also being set up in Panchkula district. The State Government has set up Research and Development Centres in Ambala. These centres are providing facilities of design and development, test, calibration and certification, product aids or facilities consultancy, support services etc.

3.256 The State Government aspires to be the leader in E-Governance Readiness Index of the country. Haryana not only hopes to achieve the leadership position but is also going forward with the E-Governance initiatives by establishing State Wide Area Network, AADHAR. This network would be utilized for inter-department connectivity, multi-user and multi- service facilities, video conferencing, file transfer facility, e-mail, on-line application processing and query and response systems. This proposal, with a total investment of Rs. 102.62 crores, has been approved by the Government of India and the share of the IT Department of the Government of India stands at Rs. 62.62 crores. The remaining amount of Rs. 40.00 crores will be provided by the State Government . The first installment of the contribution of the Government of India amounting to Rs. 12.53 crores has already been received. The work on this project has already been initiated and will be completed by December,2007.

3.257 Under the National E-Governance Plan, the Department has already received an amount of Rs. 999.55 lakhs from the Government of India for meeting the expenditure of outsourced agency, operational expenses, training, hardware and infrastructure related expenses for effective functioning of the State E-Governance Mission Team (SEMT). According to the recommendation of the Information Technology Department, Government of India an E-Governance road map has been prepared. In the rural area of the State, 1159 IT- based Common Service Centres (CSGs) will be set up for which the IT Department had sent a proposal of Rs. 18.38 crores to the Government of India and the same has been approved by the Government of India. The work of this project will be completed within 18 months. The installment for the first year of this scheme has been received from the Government of India. These centres will provide citizen centric services to both government and private sectors. The idea of CSC is to develop a platform that can enable the Government, Private and Social Sector Organisations to integrate their social and commercial goals for the benefit of the rural population residing in the remotest areas of the country through a combination of IT and Non-IT services. Under the National

E-Governance Scheme, a proposal of Rs. 4.00 crores has been sent to the IT Department of the Government of India for E-District scheme in two district of the State, namely, Rohtak and Jind on pilot basis.

3.258 For better management of Law and Order situation in the State, the State Government has already established Police Wide Area Network connecting all Range Headquarters, District Headquarters, Police Stations and State Crime Record Bureau (SCRB), Madhuban. On-line Khazana System (OTIS) Registration of Property (HARIS) and Computerization of Land Record System (HALRIS) processes are going in a big way. E-Disha, a single point multi-service delivery system for Haryana is also being set up. These centres have been set up in 18 districts of the State for providing citizen centric services like driving license, registration of vehicle, registration of births and deaths, caste and residence proof and is being launched in other district as well.

3.259 The State Government is planning to promote a healthy interface between its procurement agencies and suppliers through E-Procurement. Various crucial departments, like Transport, Excise, Education and Finance are in the process of introducing their E-Governance initiatives in a big way with the help of IT department. The IT department is setting up IT Training Labs in all districts of the State under the Computer Training Programme. More than 16000 Government employees have been trained in the State.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

3.260 12th Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs. 388 crores for Panchayati Raj Institutions for the period 2005-06 to 2009-10. The grant would be used to enhance the Service Delivery Mechanism for Sanitation/ Drainage/ Disposal. The amount is disbursed to the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads in the State in the ratio of 75:15:10 respectively. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 38.80 crores has been released upto 31st December, 2006 for the Rural Sanitation and Water Supply Schemes to all the Deputy Commissioners. For the year 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 77.60 crores has been proposed to be spent under the scheme.

3.261 Haryana Rural Development Fund Administration Board was constituted under Haryana Rural Development Act, 1986. Under Section 5 (1) of this Act, a fee on ad-valorem basis, at the rate of two percent of the sale proceeds of the agricultural produce bought or sold or brought for processing in the notified market area was levied. The amount so collected is spent on the rural areas for various development

works like development of roads, establishment of dispensaries, making arrangements for water supply, sanitation and other public facilities, welfare of agricultural labour, conversion of notified market areas in rural areas into model market areas, construction of godowns and other places of storage for agricultural produce and construction of rest houses with modern amenities to make the stay of visitors (both sellers and purchasers) comfortable. Board has proposed to release Rs. 170 crores for various Rural Development works during the year 2006-07. Out of this Rs. 70.32 crores has already been released upto 31st December, 2006.

3.262 The Restructured Centrally sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (RCRSP) was launched in the year 2000-01. All the districts of the State have been covered under Total Sanitation Campaign. Under this campaign, individual Household Latrines for BPL families, Women Sanitary Complexes, School Toilets, Anganwadi Toilets and Rural Sanitary Marts/Production Centres are constructed. The Total Revised Capital Outlay of all the districts covered under the campaign is Rs.9609.46 lakhs. Government of India has revised the Budget Outlay to Rs. 175.39 crores from April,2006 in which Centre share, State share and Beneficiary contribution are Rs. 102.47 crores and Rs. 40.67 crores and Rs. 32.25 crores respectively. An amount of Rs.37.24 crores and Rs.18.99 crores have been released by the Central Government and State Government respectively so far. An amount of Rs. 1100 lakhs has been proposed as State Share for the next financial year 2007-08. The total expenditure incurred upto 31st December, 2006 is Rs. 4061.83 lakhs i.e. Rs. 2220.38 lakhs Centre share, Rs. 1028.94 lakhs State share and Rs. 812.51 lakhs Beneficiary share. 199621 Individual Toilets, 4020 School Toilets, 382 Sanitary Complexes for women and 1563 Anganwadi Toilets have been constructed besides establishing 73 Rural Sanitary Marts/Production Centres during the current financial year 2006-07 (upto 31st December, 2006).

3.263 Under Revenue Earning Scheme, interest free loan is given to Panchayats/ Panchayat Samitis for installation of tube wells, wells, construction of shops and staff quarters etc. The loan is recovered in thirty yearly instalments. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 300 lakhs has been approved for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07). An amount of Rs. 235.17 lakhs has been spent for 91 works from 2002-03 to 2005-06. Rs. 90 lakhs have been approved for the year 2006-07 out of which Rs. 67.69 lakhs have been spent till 31st December, 2006. For the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 300 lakhs has been proposed.

3.264 Under the Matching Grant Scheme an equivalent amount is sanctioned by the Government as Matching Grant to Panchayats and other organisations which raise their resources through public contribution for various development works. In cases of Girls Schools, Girls Colleges and Girls Hostels, the amount of grant provided by the Government will be twice the amount raised through voluntary contribution in order to promote women education. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 1360 lakhs (Government share) has been approved for the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07). Rs. 1129.13 lakhs have been spent for 149 works during 2002-03 to 2005-06. Under this scheme, Rs. 260 lakhs have been approved for the year 2006-07 and Rs.128.72 lakhs have been spent for 19 works till 31st December, 2006. For the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 330 lakhs has been proposed.

3.265 Government of Haryana gives incentives of Rs. 5 lakhs to the best village in each district and Rs.10 lakhs to the best village in the entire State for their performance in implementing the schemes of Panchayat, Education and Health. An amount of Rs. 110 lakhs has been approved for the year 2006-07 which will be surrendered. For the year 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 110 lakhs has been proposed to be allocated.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

3.266 In Haryana more than 28 percent of population is living in Urban Areas. To provide impetus for Urban Development during the year 2005-06, the State Government had released Rs. 50 crores to the Municipal Bodies in the State as per recommendation of the 2nd State finance commission .

3.267 For the year 2006-07, a provision of Rs. 96.89 crores was made as Plan Outlay for the Urban Development. This provision included Rs. 20.77 crores for implementing schemes under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the budget for the year 2006-07 for completion of ongoing works IDSMT Schemes. In addition, Rs. 129.64 crores are to be distributed to all MCs in the State of Haryana during the year 2006-07.

3.268 In order to find out infrastructural gaps in respect of drainage, sewerage, roads, streetlights and Solid Waste in Municipal Areas, Urban Local Bodies Department has taken an initiative to prepare City development Plans of all the towns in the State of Haryana through consultants. Consultants have already prepared and submitted the Draft CDPs for 28 towns.

3.269 For the year 2007-08, it is proposed that Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 331.71 crores will be released by GOI and a provision of Rs. 132.68 crores has been made in the State Budget as State Share for Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission. Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 800 crores is proposed to be released by Govt. of India and proportionate State Share of Rs. 100 crores is provided in the Budget for the year 2007-08 for Urban Infrastructure Development and Small and Medium Towns in the State. In addition to above a Central assistance of Rs. 80 crores is proposed to be released by GOI and accordingly proportionate State Share of Rs. 20 crores have been provided in the Budget for the year 2007-08 for Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). For on going scheme of IDSMT, Central Assistance of Rs. 6 crores is proposed to be released by Government of India and a provision of Rs. 4 crores have been made in the budget for the State Share for the year 2007-08. A central assistance of Rs. 18 crores shall be released by Govt. of India for the development works and Solid waste Management in the towns against the recommendation of Central Finance Commission. State Government has also proposed for a provision of Rs. 50 crores for the year development of Solid Waste Treatment Plants and its maintenance on the recommendation of committee of the Secretaries on Infrastructure and Urban Development. A provision of Rs. 2.75 crores has been proposed for Kurukshetra Development Board and a provision of Rs. 0.0473 crores has been made for Training of women Councilors.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

3.270 The State Government has taken bold initiatives in providing a dynamic orientation to the development process. It is functioning with a resolve to create a new social order and ensure minimum basic amenities to the poorest among the poor and with an aim to usher a new era of rapid growth by associating all sections of the society. Welfare of its citizens, empowerment of Panchayats, welfare of socially and economically vulnerable groups, empowerment of women, human resource development, health-care, education and capacity building, promotion of IT industry and commerce, rapid development of infrastructure, fiscal reforms, transparency and accountability, peace and freedom from fear, Vision 2010 and beyond are some of the prominent thrust areas.

4

STATE FINANCES

REVENUE RECEIPTS

The State Government mobilises financial resources through State's own tax and non-tax revenue, share in central taxes and grant-in-aid from Central Government to meet the expenditure on administration and developmental activities. The Total **Revenue Receipts** of Haryana Government are estimated at Rs. 13746.65 crores in 2006-07 (Budget Estimates) as against Rs. 13853.31 crores in 2005-06 and Rs.11149.06 crores in 2004-05.

4.2 Tax revenue (State's own taxes and share in central taxes) is estimated at Rs.10685.85 crores in 2006-07 (B.E.). It was Rs.10279.62 crores in 2005-06 and Rs. 8059.53 crores in 2004-05. Tax revenue is estimated to 77.73 percent of total revenue receipts in 2006-07 (B.E.). This percentage was 74.20 in 2005-06 and 72.29 in 2004-05. Tax revenue is estimated to increase by 3.95 percent in 2006-07 (B.E.) over 2005-06.

4.3 State's own tax revenue is estimated at Rs.9582.30 crores in 2006-07 (B.E.) as against Rs. 9078.65 crores in 2005-06 and Rs. 7440.27crores in 2004-05. The State's own tax revenue is estimated to increase by 5.55 percent in 2006-07 (B.E.) over 2005-06.

4.4 State's own non-tax revenue which mainly comprises of receipts from interest, road transport, non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries, urban development and major and medium irrigation is estimated at Rs.1980.96 crores in 2006-07 (B.E.) as against Rs.2458.56 crores in 2005-06 and Rs.2544.37 crores in 2004-05. State's own non-tax revenue is 14.41 percent of total revenue receipts in 2006-07 (B.E.) as compared to 17.75 percent in 2005-06 and 22.82 percent in 2004-05 .

4.5 The **share in central taxes** is estimated at Rs.1103.55 crores in 2006-07 (B.E.) as against Rs 1200.97 crores in 2005-06 and Rs.619.26 crores in 2004-05 which

shows that the share in central taxes is likely to be decreased by 8.11 percent in 2006-07 (B.E.) over 2005-06.

4.6 The **grant-in-aid** from Central Government is estimated at Rs. 1079.84 crores in 2006-07 (B.E.) as against Rs. 1115.13 crores in 2005-06 and Rs. 545.16 crores in 2004-05. It indicates that the grant-in-aid is likely to be decreased by 3.16 percent in 2006-07 (B.E.) over 2005-06.

Table 4.1: Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue of Haryana Government.

Item	(Rs. in crore)		
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (B.E)
1	2	3	4
1. Tax Revenue	8059.53 (72.29)	10279.62 (74.20)	10685.85 (77.73)
i) State's own Tax Revenue	7440.27 (66.74)	9078.65 (65.53)	9582.30 (69.70)
ii) Share in Central Taxes*	619.26 (5.55)	1200.97 (8.67)	1103.55 (8.03)
2. Non-Tax Revenue	3089.53 (27.71)	3573.69 (25.80)	3060.80 (22.27)
i) State's own Non-Tax Revenue	2544.37 (22.82)	2458.56 (17.75)	1980.96 (14.41)
ii) Grant-in-aid from Central Govt.	545.16 (4.89)	1115.13 (8.05)	1079.84 (7.86)
Total Revenue Receipts	11149.06 (100.00)	13853.31 (100.00)	13746.65 (100.00)

*Share in central taxes also include receipt from share of net proceeds assigned to State, if any, by the Centre given in Head "Other taxes and duties on commodities and services."
B.E.-Budget Estimates

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total revenue receipts

4.7 Out of total estimated revenue receipts of Rs. 13746.65 crores in 2006-07 (B.E.), Rs. 11563.26 crores (84.11 percent) may come from State's own sources whereas Rs. 2183.39 crores (15.89 percent) may be received from Central sources in the form of share in Central taxes and grant-in-aid (**Annex 4.1**).

4.8 The **break-up of tax revenue** reveals that sales tax is the major source of tax revenue and it is estimated at Rs. 6390.00 crores which is 59.80 percent of total tax revenue in 2006-07 (B.E.). The percentage of sales tax to total tax revenue was 54.52 in 2005-06. The contribution of tax revenue from state excise is estimated at Rs. 1200.00 crores (11.23 percent) in 2006-07 (B.E.) as against Rs. 1106.86 crores (10.77 percent) in 2005-06.

Table 4.2: Tax Revenue Receipts from Various Sources of Haryana Government

(Rs. in crore)			
Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (B.E)
1	2	3	4
1. Share in Central Taxes	619.26	1200.97	1103.55
	(7.68)	(11.68)	(10.33)
2. Land Revenue	11.70	13.12	19.60
	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.18)
3. State Excise	1013.16	1106.86	1200.00
	(12.57)	(10.77)	(11.23)
4. Taxes on Vehicles	140.41	172.12	160.00
	(1.74)	(1.67)	(1.50)
5. Sales Tax	4760.91	5604.45	6390.00
	(59.07)	(54.52)	(59.80)
6. Stamps and Registration	726.58	1339.74	1000.00
	(9.02)	(13.03)	(9.36)
7. Taxes on Goods & Passengers	705.16	757.60	730.00
	(8.75)	(7.37)	(6.83)
8. Taxes and Duties on Electricity	61.75	61.53	61.20
	(0.77)	(0.60)	(0.57)
9. Other Taxes & Duties on commodities and services	20.60	23.23	21.50
	(0.26)	(0.23)	(0.20)
Total Tax Revenue	8059.53	10279.62	10685.85
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

B.E. - Budget Estimates

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total tax revenue

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

4.9 The **total revenue expenditure** of Haryana Government is estimated at Rs.14066.66 crores in 2006-07 (B.E.) as compared to Rs. 12639.90 crores in 2005-06 showing an increase of 11.29 percent in 2006-07 (B.E.) over 2005-06 whereas this increase was 10.81 percent in 2005-06 over 2004-05 .

Table 4.3 : Revenue Expenditure of Haryana Government

Item	(Rs. in crore)		
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4
A- Developmental	6417.29	7810.37	8838.66
	(56.26)	(61.79)	(62.83)
i) Social Services	3218.21	3995.60	4498.15
	(28.21)	(31.61)	(31.98)
ii) Economic Services	3199.08	3814.77	4340.51
	(28.05)	(30.18)	(30.85)
B- Non-Developmental	4989.81	4829.53	5228.00
	(43.74)	(38.21)	(37.17)
i) Organs of State	102.89	127.82	120.72
	(0.90)	(1.01)	(0.86)
ii) Fiscal Services	103.64	113.44	130.80
	(0.91)	(0.90)	(0.93)
iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of Debt	2286.37	2141.73	2451.18
	(20.04)	(16.94)	(17.43)
iv) Administrative Services	800.73	948.62	1091.16
	(7.02)	(7.51)	(7.76)
v) Pensions & Miscellaneous General Services	1604.47	1248.06	1159.31
	(14.07)	(9.87)	(8.24)
vi) Compensation & Assignment to Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institutions	91.71	249.86	274.83
	(0.80)	(1.98)	(1.95)
Total Revenue Expenditure	11407.10	12639.90	14066.66
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

B.E. - Budget Estimates

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total revenue expenditure

4.10 The **developmental revenue expenditure** comprising of Social Services like education, medical and public health, water supply and sanitation, social security and welfare, labour and employment, etc. and Economic Services like agriculture and allied activities, irrigation and flood control, power, industries, transport, rural development, etc. is estimated at Rs.8838.66 crores (62.83 percent) in 2006-07 (B.E.) as against Rs.7810.37 crores (61.79 percent) in 2005-06 and Rs.6417.29 crores (56.26 percent) in 2004-05. The developmental revenue expenditure is estimated to increase by 13.17 percent in 2006-07 (B.E.) over 2005-06 whereas this increase was 21.71 percent in 2005-06 over 2004-05. The **non-developmental revenue expenditure** comprising of administrative services, organs of State, fiscal services, interest payments, pensions and miscellaneous general services, etc. is estimated at Rs. 5228.00 crores (37.17 percent) in 2006-07 (B.E.) as compared to Rs. 4829.53 crores (38.21 percent) in 2005-06 and Rs.4989.81 crores (43.74 percent) in 2004-05 .

The non-developmental revenue expenditure is estimated to increase by 8.25 percent in 2006-07 (B.E.) over 2005-06 whereas it had decreased by 3.21 percent in 2005-06 over 2004-05 .

FINANCIAL POSITION OF HARYANA GOVERNMENT

4.11 The transactions on year's account is estimated to show a deficit of Rs 11.56 crores in 2006-07 (B.E.) as compared to Rs.219.39 crores in 2005-06 . The revenue account is estimated to show a deficit of Rs. 320.01 crores in 2006-07 (B.E.) as against a surplus of Rs.1213.42 crores in 2005-06 . The net deposits of small savings, provident fund etc. are estimated at Rs.337.93 crores in 2006-07 (B.E.) as compared to Rs. 354.76 crores in 2005-06 (**Annex 4.2**).

BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE OF HARYANA GOVERNMENT AS PER ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

4.12 In order to secure legislative control, administrative accountability and auditing of any act of spending, the expenditure in the Government Budget is generally classified department-wise. The Government budgetary transactions are significant only in terms of meaningful economic categories such as consumption expenditure, capital formation etc. and so they have to be sorted out, reclassified and regrouped. Budget can broadly be divided into Administrative Departments and Departmental Commercial Undertakings. Administrative departments are Government agencies for the implementation of social and economic policy of the Government whereas departmental commercial undertakings are un-incorporated enterprises owned, controlled and run directly by the Government.

4.13 According to Economic Classification of the Haryana Government Budget, the **total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 15978.60 crores in 2006-07 (Budget Estimates)** as compared to Rs. 14815.49 crores in 2005-06 (Revised Estimates) showing an increase of 7.85 percent in 2006-07 (B.E.) over 2005-06 (R.E.) whereas this increase was 18.91 percent in 2005-06 (R.E.) over 2004-05 . Administrative Departments of the Government are estimated to constitute 87.82 percent expenditure in 2006-07 (B.E.) as against 87.64 percent in 2005-06 (R.E.) and 88.48 percent in 2004-05 .Departmental Commercial Undertakings of the Government are estimated to constitute 12.18 percent expenditure in 2006-07 (B.E.) as compared to 12.36 percent in 2005-06 (R.E.) and 11.52 percent in 2004-05 .

4.14 Consumption expenditure of the Government is estimated at Rs. 5373.33 crores in 2006-07 (B.E.) as against to Rs. 4794.88 crores in 2005-06 (R.E.) and

4129.42 crores in 2004-05. The corresponding contribution of consumption expenditure to total expenditure during the above years were 33.63, 32.36 and 33.14 percent respectively. The State Government direct gross fixed capital formation i.e. investment on buildings & other construction, purchase of vehicles and machinery & equipment by Administrative Departments and Departmental Commercial Undertakings both is estimated at Rs. 1444.95 crores (9.05 percent) in 2006-07 (B.E.) as against Rs. 1309.77 crores (8.84 percent) in 2005-06 (R.E.) and Rs. 1081.41 crores (8.68 percent) in 2004-05. In addition to the gross fixed capital formation directly undertaken, the State Government also provides financial assistance to the other sectors of the economy for capital formation through capital transfer (grant in aid) loans and advances and by purchasing financial assets.

Table 4.4: Budgetary Expenditure Of Haryana Government As Per Economic Classification

Item	(Rs.in crore)		
	2004-05	2005-06 (R.E.)	2006-07 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4
I ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS	11024.53	12984.07	14033.14
	(88.48)	(87.64)	(87.82)
1. Consumption Expenditure	4129.42	4794.88	5373.33
	(33.14)	(32.36)	(33.63)
i) Compensation of Employees	3514.10	3999.82	4330.07
	(28.20)	(27.00)	(27.10)
ii) Net Purchase of Commodities & Services	615.32	795.06	1043.26
	(4.94)	(5.36)	(6.53)
2. Benefits of Employees	398.47	512.30	579.20
	(3.20)	(3.46)	(3.62)
3. Current Transfers*	5265.54	6029.15	6238.41
	(42.26)	(40.70)	(39.04)
4. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	770.91	880.36	961.68
	(6.19)	(5.94)	(6.02)
5. Capital Transfers	286.88	388.71	416.28
	(2.30)	(2.62)	(2.60)
6. Purchase of Financial Assets	290.71	294.76	428.95
	(2.33)	(1.99)	(2.68)
7. Loan & Advances	208.06	217.83	185.14
	(1.67)	(1.47)	(1.16)
8. Change in Stock	(-)322.53	(-)134.90	(-)158.74
	(-)2.59	(-)0.91	(-)0.99
9. Net purchase of Physical Assets	(-)2.93	0.98	8.89
	(-)0.02	(0.01)	(0.06)

1	2	3	4
II Departmental Commercial Undertakings	1435.10 (11.52)	1831.42 (12.36)	1945.46 (12.18)
1. Purchase of Goods and Services	375.03 (3.01)	556.98 (3.76)	574.11 (3.59)
2. Compensation of Employees	494.34 (3.97)	573.23 (3.87)	602.60 (3.77)
3. Benefits of Employees	12.65 (0.10)	14.80 (0.10)	14.55 (0.09)
4. Consumption of Fixed Capital	30.91 (0.25)	31.11 (0.21)	31.63 (0.20)
5. Interest	207.19 (1.66)	218.82 (1.48)	234.80 (1.47)
6. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	310.50 (2.49)	429.41 (2.90)	483.27 (3.03)
7. Change in Stock	0.00 (0.00)	0.27 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
8. Net Purchase of Physical Assets	4.48 (0.04)	6.80 (0.04)	4.50 (0.03)
Total Expenditure I+II	12459.63 (100.00)	14815.49 (100.00)	15978.60 (100.00)

* Current transfers include subsidies and interest.

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

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total expenditure.

5

BANKING AND CREDIT

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

HARYANA STATE CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK LIMITED (HSCARDB)

5.2 The Haryana State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Limited (HSCARDB) was set up on 1st November, 1966 under the Haryana Co-operative Societies Act, 1984. At the time of establishment of the Bank, there were only 7 Primary Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) in the State, now this number has risen to 86. These PCARDBs have now been amalgamated into 19 District Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (DCARDBs) and the existing PCARDBs at Tehsil and Sub-Tehsil level act as branches of these DCARDBs.

5.3 The Haryana State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Limited has advanced Rs. 14648.61 lakhs from 1.4.06 to 30.11.06 against the annual target of Rs. 500.00 crores constituting 29.29 percent of the target. The bank has advanced Rs. 4617.50 lakhs for Non-farm Sector including Rural Housing followed by advances to Minor Irrigation (Rs. 2234.23 lakhs), Farm Mechanisation (Rs. 2110.62 lakhs), Dairy Development including cattle shed (Rs. 1796.02 lakhs) and Purchase of land (Rs. 1404.32 lakhs) during this period.

Table 5.1: Sector-wise Performance of HSCARDB Limited

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector/Schematic	Target for the Year 2006-07	Advancement (1.4.06 to 30.11.06)
1.	Minor Irrigation	12000	2234.23
2.	Farm Mechanisation	8000	2110.62
3.	Land Development	1000	470.89
4.	Dairy Development including Cattle Shed	4200	1796.02
5.	Hort./Farm Forestry	6000	521.65
6.	Non-farm Sector including Rural Housing	5000	4617.50
7.	Purchase of Land	6000	1404.32
8.	Rural Godowns	1000	112.88
9.	Others	6800	1380.50
	Total	50000	14648.61

5.4 The HSCARDB has projected a lending programme of Rs. 605 crores for the year 2007-08.

Table 5.2: Projected Lending Programme of HSCARDB Limited

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Lending Projections for 2007-08
1	Minor Irrigation	14300
2	Land Development	1210
3	Farm Mechanisation	9020
4	Horticulture/Plantation	6600
5	Dairy Development	5170
6	Inland Fisheries	660
7	Farm Forestry /Waste Land Development	1540
8	Poultry Farming	2970
9	Sheep/Goat/Piggery	1760
10	Purchase of Land	7150
11	Non-farm Sector	2420
12	Rural Housing	3520
13	Rural Godown	1320
14	Others	2860
	Total	60500

5.5 The following schemes have been launched by the HSCARDB Limited.

1. Rural Housing Scheme
2. Purchase of Agriculture Land
3. Margin Money Scheme of KVIC (under NFS)
4. Combine Harvester

5. Straw-Reaper
6. Strawberry Cultivation
7. Commercial Dairy for Self Employment
8. Scheme for setting up of Agri-clinics and Agri-business Centers for Agriculture Graduates
9. Financing of 2-Wheelers to Farmers
10. Cattle Shed Scheme
11. Financing of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants
12. Financing of Community Halls
13. Rural Godown
14. Rural Educational Infrastructure
15. Marriage Palace, all kinds of IT activities and other services
16. The Bank has opened the window of credit for replacement of defunct tube wells with new submersible tube wells
17. Capital Venture Fund Scheme of Dairy and Poultry Processing
18. Organic Inputs
19. Rain Water Harvesting Tanks Scheme for SCs/STs

5.6 Besides, the Bank has taken various steps for the benefit of the farmers, as mentioned below:-

- a) The limit of loan amount for purchase of agriculture land has been enhanced from Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs. 10.00 lakhs.
- b) The value of agriculture land for the purpose of security has been adequately enhanced on the basis of latest sale statistics.
- c) To help small farmers, ceiling of 6 acres of land for financing of tractors has been reduced to 5 acres.
- d) Third party payment upto loans of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been abolished.
- e) Third party security of agriculture land as well as commercial property has also been allowed for the purpose of NFS loans.
- f) The bank has further refixed the rate of interest charged from the ultimate borrowers w.e.f. 27.11.2005, thus bringing it down from 17.00 percent per annum (in 1999) to 10.25 percent per annum (max.). A special rebate of one percent has been allowed to regular repay master.
- g) The bank has enhanced the limit of loans for Redemption of Land from Rs. 45000 to Rs. 2.00 lakhs.
- h) The stamp duty has been abolished by the State Govt. on mortgage of land for co-operative loans relating to agriculture activities w.e.f 15th October, 2003.

5.7 The Bank is charging interest 8.25 percent per annum w.e.f. 27.11.2006 from the borrowers seeking loan under all the schemes up to Rs. 50000. For a loan above Rs. 50000 the interest charge by the Bank is 9.75 percent per annum for Agri-clinics and Agri-business Centres as well as Minor Irrigation Schemes, Land Development, Dry Land Farming and Waste Land Development whereas it is 10.25 percent per annum for Cold Storage, Rural Godown, Rural Housing etc. One percent rebate is allowed on all slabs for regular pay masters.

DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES OF COMMERCIAL AND REGIONAL RURAL BANKS

5.8 The total number of Commercial Banks (CBs) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) working in the State as on September, 2006 was 1750 as compared to 1654 in the last year. The total deposits of Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks increased from Rs. 38782 crores as on September, 2005 to Rs.51813 crores as on September,2006. Similarly, total advances in the State increased from Rs. 20701 crores to Rs.33856 crores. Credit-Deposit Ratio (CD Ratio) is a significant indicator of credit flow for accelerating economic development of the State. The CD Ratio in Haryana has increased to 65 percent as on September,2006 as compared to 53 percent during the corresponding period of last year. Scheduled Commercial Banks are advancing direct loans to agriculture sector also. The amount of these advances outstanding as on September, 2006 was Rs.6851 crores.

ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN 2006-07 (UPTO SEPTEMBER , 2006)

5.9 Annual Credit Plan for the year 2006-07 envisages a credit lending of Rs. 17756.14 crores in Haryana State. The target fixed for 2006-2007 is higher by 25.2 percent as compared to that for the year 2005-2006.Overall achievement under State Annual Credit Plan 2006-07 stood at Rs.9043.28 crores upto the quarter ending September,2006 against the target of Rs.8416.65 crores which was 107.4 percent of the target .

Table 5.3: Annual Credit Plan of Haryana for 2006-07

(upto 30th September, 2006)			
Sector	Target (Rs. in crores)	Achievement (Rs. in crores)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	6139.17 (72.94)	6138.46 (67.88)	100.0
Small Scale Industries	973.20 (11.56)	973.72 (10.77)	100.1
Tertiary	1304.28 (15.50)	1931.10 (21.35)	148.1
Total	8416.65 (100.00)	9043.28 (100.00)	107.4

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

5.10 The performance of banks regarding credit landing to Agriculture Sector has been quite satisfactory. Against the target of Rs.6139.17crores, the achievement upto the quarter ending September, 2006 was Rs.6138.46 crores i.e.

cent percent. In the Small Scale Industries Sector, the performance of bank was excellent. The bank disbursed Rs. 973.72 crores against the target of Rs. 973.20 crores. In the Tertiary Sector, the bank disbursed Rs. 1931.10 crores which is 48.1 percent higher than the annual target of Rs. 1304.28 crores.

BANK- WISE PERFORMANCE

5.11 Under Annual Credit Plan of Haryana for the year 2006-07, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks advanced Rs. 6288.53 crores upto September, 2006 which is 35.9 percent higher than the target of Rs.4626.13 crores.

Table 5.4: Advances by Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks during 2006-07

(upto September, 2006)			
Sector	Target (Rs. in crores)	Achievement (Rs. in crores)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	2718.92 (58.77)	3604.60 (57.32)	132.6
Small Scale Industries	862.92 (18.65)	878.67 (13.97)	101.8
Tertiary	1044.29 (22.58)	1805.26 (28.71)	172.9
Total	4626.13 (100.00)	6288.53 (100.00)	135.9

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total .

5.12 The Commercial and Regional Rural Banks registered the highest advances of Rs. 3604.60 crores in Agriculture Sector followed by Rs 1805.26 crores in Tertiary Sector and Rs. 878.67 crores in Small Scale Industries Sector. However, the percentage of achievement against the target was highest in Tertiary Sector (172.9 percent) followed by Agriculture Sector (132.6 percent) and Small Industries Sector (101.8 percent).

5.13 Co-operative Banks have advanced Rs. 2620.98 crores (upto September, 2006) which is 77.1 percent of the target of Rs.3398.83 crores.

Table 5.5: Advances by Co-operative Banks during 2006-07

(upto 30th September, 2006)

Sector	Target (Rs. in crores)	Achievement (Rs. in crores)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	3103.25 (91.30)	2443.25 (93.22)	78.7
Small Scale Industries	80.00 (2.35)	73.36 (2.80)	91.7
Tertiary	215.58 (6.35)	104.37 (3.98)	48.4
Total	3398.83 (100.00)	2620.98 (100.00)	77.1

Note:- Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

5.14 Haryana State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (HSCARDB) has advanced Rs. 123.02 crores (upto September,2006) constituting 32 percent of the target of Rs. 387.35 crores.

Table 5.6: Advances by Haryana State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank during 2006-07

(upto 30th September,2006)

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	317.00 (81.84)	90.61 (73.65)	28.6
Small Scale Industries	25.93 (6.69)	10.94 (8.89)	42.2
Tertiary	44.42 (11.47)	21.47 (17.46)	48.3
Total	387.35 (100.00)	123.02 (100.00)	31.8

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

5.15 Haryana Financial Corporation has advanced Rs. 10.76 crores (upto September, 2006) which is 147.4 percent higher than the target of Rs. 4.35 crores.

Table 5.7: Advances by Haryana Financial Corporation during 2006-07

(upto 30th September, 2006)

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	-	-	-
Small Scale Industries	4.35	10.76	247.4
Tertiary	-	-	-
Total	4.35	10.76	247.4

HARYANA STATE CO-OPERATIVE APEX BANK LIMITED (HARCO BANK)

5.16 The short term Co-operative Credit Structure consists of three tiers HARCO BANK at State level having 13 Branches and 2 Extension Counters at Chandigarh and Panchkula, 19 Central Co-operative Banks(CCBs) at district head quarters with their 359 Branches and 2441 Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACs) which have been restructured into 565 PACs catering to the financial needs of 27.73 lakh members who are residing mostly in rural areas of Haryana. HARCO BANK occupies a vital position in the State economy and has been financing farmers, rural artisans, agricultural labourers, entrepreneurs etc. in the State and serving its depositors for the last 39 years.

5.17 The HARCO Bank from the humble beginning in November, 1966 has grown into a sound financing institution of outstanding credit worthiness. The performance of HARCO Bank has been adjudged as the best State Co-operative Bank in the country. It has working capital of Rs. 3358.78 crores and disbursed loan of Rs. 2206.91 crores upto 31.12.06.

5.18 The rate of interest on crop loan has been reduced from 10 percent to 7 percent w.e.f. 1.4.2006. This is likely to result in a benefit of interest to the tune of Rs. 108.00 crores to the farmers during 2006-07. For the benefit of farmers, the total number of 12.00 lakh Kisan Credit Cards have been issued till November, 2006. To meet all types of loan requirement of the farmers for non-agricultural purposes a limit upto 3.00 lakhs is being provided under Revolving Cash Credit Scheme. In the interest of rural inhabitants, a Deposit Guarantee Scheme for PACS has been implemented from 1.11.2005. Under this scheme, deposit upto Rs. 50,000 of the members will be guaranteed by the bank. Insurance at a premium of Rs. 2.00 is being done upto Rs. 50,000 of 12.00 lakh Kisan Credit Card holder farmers. The provisions contained under Haryana Co-operative Societies Act, 1984 regarding recovery of crop loans have been deleted and no loanee will be arrested for recovery of overdue loans.

PLAN STRATEGY AND REVIEW

TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2002-2007)

State's usual Plan Strategy of **Growth with Social Justice and Welfare** remained continued during the Tenth Five Year Plan. Keeping in view the objectives of the Tenth Five Year Plan approved by the National Development Council, actual expenditure during the Ninth Five Year Plan and likely availability of resources during the next five years, the size of the Tenth Five Year Plan was approved at Rs. 12000.00 crores at current prices which was 50.3 percent higher than the actual expenditure of Rs. 7986.12 crores during the Ninth Five Year Plan. It included an amount of Rs. 1702.90 crores for Externally Aided Projects and Rs. 91.70 crores for **Pradhan Mantri Gramodya Yojana (PMGY)**. While allocating plan outlays for the departments, highest priority was accorded to the **Social Services Sector** by allocating an outlay of Rs. 5029.95 crores which was 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 had been given due importance. An outlay of Rs. 723.95 crores was kept for the **expansion of primary, secondary and higher education**. A provision of Rs. 562.00 crores was made for the augmentation/upgradation of drinking water facilities. An amount of Rs. 1120.80 crores was earmarked for the promotion of medical education and health services. Social security for the old, handicapped and widows had been the major concern of the State Government. An outlay of Rs. 1528.65 crores was kept for pensions to these vulnerable sections of the society. The second highest priority was given to the **development/improvement of infrastructure of irrigation, power, roads and road transport** by earmarking an outlay of Rs. 4926.00 crores for the Tenth Five Year Plan which was 41.1 percent of the total outlay.

ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03

6.2 The Approved Outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 was Rs. 2034.00 crores. Later on, this outlay was revised to Rs. 1816.44 crores. Against this, State has incurred

actual expenditure of Rs. 1776.19 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 686.88 crores was incurred on improvement/extension of infrastructure of irrigation, power, roads and road transport. The expenditure of Rs. 698.49 crores (39.3 percent) was incurred on Social Services Sector. Among the social services, an expenditure of Rs. 69.00 crores was incurred on expansion of primary, secondary and higher education. An expenditure of Rs. 58.68 crores was incurred on health care. An amount of Rs. 149.88 crores was spent on augmentation of drinking water supply facilities. The expenditure on pensions was Rs. 281.23 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 26.55 crores, over and above the normal departmental development activities was incurred for giving special thrust to the development of two backward regions of Mewat and Shivalik. An amount of Rs. 7.56 crores was spent on Women and Child Development activities.

ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04

6.3 The Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 2003-04 was Rs. 2091.00 crores. After reassessment of State's resources, this outlay was revised to Rs. 1850.00 crores. Against this, State has incurred actual expenditure of Rs. 1865.79 crores. An expenditure of Rs.700.64 crores (37.6 percent) was incurred on improvement/extension of infrastructure of irrigation, power, roads & road transport. The expenditure of Rs. 802.97 crores (43.0 percent) was incurred on Social Services Sector. Among the Social services, an expenditure of Rs. 104.95 crores was incurred on expansion of primary, secondary & higher education. An expenditure of Rs. 57.58 crores was incurred on health care. An amount of Rs. 183.98 crores was spent on augmentation of drinking water supply facilities. The expenditure on pensions was Rs. 294.79 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 19.91 crores, over and above the normal developmental activities was incurred for giving special thrust to the development of two backward regions of Mewat and Shivalik. An amount of Rs. 8.89 crores was spent on Women and Child Development activities.

ANNUAL PLAN 2004-05

6.4 The State Government had proposed an outlay of Rs. 2175.00 crores to the Planning Commission, Government of India for the Annual Plan 2004-05. However, Planning Commission, Government of India had approved the State's Annual Plan for Rs. 2342.43 crores. After reassessment of State's resources, the Approved Annual Plan of Rs. 2342.43 crores has been revised to Rs. 2236.72 crores. Against this, State has incurred actual expenditure of Rs. 2108.25 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 811.09

crores (38.5 percent) was incurred on improvement/extension of infrastructure of irrigation, power, roads & road transport. The expenditure of Rs. 927.12 crores (44.0 percent) was incurred on Social Services Sector. Among the social services, an expenditure of Rs. 166.78 crores was incurred on expansion of primary, secondary and higher education. An expenditure of Rs. 58.44 crores was incurred on health care. An amount of Rs. 169.15 crores was spent on augmentation of drinking water supply facilities. The expenditure on pensions was Rs. 349.05 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 15.69 crores, over and above the normal developmental activities was incurred for giving special thrust to the development of two backward regions of Mewat and Shivalik. An amount of Rs. 11.96 crores was spent on Women and Child Development activities.

ANNUAL PLAN 2005-06

6.5 Planning Commission, Government of India had approved the State's Annual Plan 2005-06 for Rs. 3007.20 crores. This outlay includes an amount of Rs. 89.57 crores for the Externally Aided Projects. The State has incurred actual expenditure of Rs. 2996.77 crores against the revised plan of Rs. 3059.40 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 1090.80 crores (36.4 percent) was incurred on improvement/ extension of infrastructure of irrigation, power, roads and road transport. The expenditure of Rs. 1370.22 crores (45.73 percent) was incurred on Social Services Sector. Among the social services, an expenditure of Rs. 243.60 crores was incurred on expansion of primary, secondary and higher education. An expenditure of Rs. 100.00 crores was incurred on health care. An amount of Rs. 227.57 crores was spent on augmentation of drinking water supply facilities. An expenditure of Rs. 15.61 crores, over and above the normal developmental activities was incurred for giving special thrust to the development of two backward regions of Mewat and Shivalik. An amount of Rs. 24.06 crores was spent on Women and Child Development activities.

ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07

6.6 The Planning Commission, Government of India had approved an outlay of Rs. 3300 crores which has been revised to Rs. 3820.00 crores for the Annual Plan 2006-07. This revised outlay of 2006-07 is 24.86 percent higher than the revised outlay of Rs. 3059.40 crores for the Annual Plan 2005-06. Sectoral distribution of the revised outlay has been done in such a way that the State's usual plan strategy of growth with social justice will be continued during 2006-07. Accordingly, the highest priority has been accorded to the social services followed by the improvement and expansion of

infrastructure of irrigation, power, roads and transport sectors. An outlay of Rs. 1841.54 crores (48.21 percent) is kept for Social Service Sector. Out of revised plan outlay, Rs. 592.32 crores (15.51percent) for Social Justice and Empowerment, Rs. 424.73 crores (11.12 percent) for Education and Technical Education, Rs. 330.00 crores (8.64 percent) for Water Supply & Sanitation, Rs. 114.90 crores (3.01 percent) for Health Services, Rs. 90.89 crores (2.38 percent) for Urban Development and Rs. 78.66 crores (2.06 percent) has been revised for Women and Child Development Programme and Nutrition of the revised Annual Plan 2006-07. Second priority has been given to improvement and expansion of Infrastructure Sector for which an outlay of Rs. 1375.84 crores (36.02 percent) has been allocated in the revised Annual Plan 2006-07. An amount of Rs. 498.00 crores (13.04 percent) for Irrigation Sector, Rs. 574.64 crores (15.04 percent) for Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Power and Rs. 303.20 crores (7.94 percent) for Civil Aviation, Roads and Road Transport has been allocated in the revised Annual Plan 2006-07.

APPROVED 11TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) & ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

6.7 The size of the 11th Five Year Plan is approved at **Rs. 35000.00 crores** which is 192 percent more than the outlay of 10th Five Year Plan and the size of Annual Plan 2007-08 is approved at Rs. 5300.00 crores. The objectives of the 11th Five Year Plan have been framed keeping in view the Approach Paper as approved by the National Development Council. While allocating plan outlays for the departments, State's usual plan strategy of **Growth with Social Justice and Welfare** will be continued during the 11th Five Year Plan. Accordingly, highest priority has been accorded to the Social Services Sector with an allocated outlay of Rs. 16697.44 crores for the 11th Five Year Plan period which is 47.7 percent of the total approved outlay. Among the social services, the basic three services of Water Supply, General and Technical Education and Health Care have been given due importance. A provision of Rs. 4175.00 crores (11.93 percent) has been made for the augmentation/up-gradation of drinking water facilities. An outlay of Rs. 4023.00 crores (11.5 percent) has been kept for the expansion of **Primary, Secondary, Higher Education and Technical Education**. An amount of Rs.773.00 crores (2.21 percent) 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 and an outlay of Rs. 3812.00 crores (10.89 percent) has been kept for providing **Pensions to**

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 Sectors by earmarking an outlay of Rs. 13213.81 crores which is 37.75 percent of the total approved outlay for the 11th Five Year Plan.

6.8 The **Annual Plan 2007-08** has been approved at **Rs. 5300.00 crores** having the same objectives and strategy adopted for the 11th Five Year Plan. Separate budget for the Scheduled Castes has been earmarked in Annual Plan 2007-08. The **Social Services Sector and the Development of Infrastructure** have been accorded highest priorities here too. The Social Services Sector has been provided an outlay of Rs. 2595.17 crores which is 48.97 percent of the total approved outlay of Rs. 5300.00 crores. Among the social services, the basic three services of General and Technical Education, Health Care and Water Supply Facilities have been accorded due weightage with the outlays of Rs. 660.00 crores (12.45 percent), Rs. 115.74 crores (2.18 percent) and Rs. 632.00 crores (11.92 percent) respectively have been kept for these services. A provision of Rs. 580.00 crores (10.94 percent) has also been kept for pensions for the old, handicapped and widows. An amount of Rs. 2067.10 crores has been earmarked for **the development of Infrastructure of Irrigation, Power, Roads and Transport Sectors** which is 39.00 percent of the total approved outlay for the Annual Plan 2007-08 (**Annex 6.1**).

MAJOR PLAN PROGRAMMES –ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

6.9 Agriculture and allied activities sector has also been given its due priority. An amount of Rs. 193.39 crores has been allocated for 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, Centrally sponsored schemes are also in operation with sizeable allocation.

6.10 The major activity of **Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agriculture University, Hisar** is teaching, research and extension education in the disciplines of agriculture including veterinary sciences, animal sciences and home sciences. The agricultural production problems are posing new challenges for which the University has to provide the research support. Though there had been a trend of linear increase

in the gross production but the productivity has remained static for the last few years. Thrust of the plan is to evolve new technology, initiate research programmes directed towards finding solution to various emerging agricultural problems in the State. A plan provision of Rs. 20.00 crores for the year 2007-08 has been approved for Haryana Agriculture University (HAU) to carry out its activities.

6.11 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 the livestock owners, network of veterinary institutions is being strengthened in the State. A sum of Rs.22.00 crores has been approved for the year 2007-08 for expansion/extension activities of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department. Veterinary Vaccine Institute at Hisar is being strengthened to meet the requirement of essential vaccines for the prevention and control of various diseases among animals. For the development of Fisheries, an allocation of Rs. 4.70 crores has been approved. A provision of Rs. 98.00 crores has been made for extension of Forest cover in the State to maintain ecological balance, improve environment and availability of wood for timber and fuel. An amount of Rs. 12.00 crores has been set apart for the strengthening of Co-operative structure in the State.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

6.12 An outlay of Rs. 209.13 crores has been approved for the Rural Development Sector which includes poverty alleviation programme, aid to Panchayati Raj Institutions, Community Development and Computerization of Land Records etc. Special Beneficiary Oriented Schemes and Desert Development Programme are being implemented by the department of Rural Development. A provision of Rs. 1.46 crores has been approved for **Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)** to encourage the people to use fuel/energy saving devices and to promote the use of non-conventional sources of energy such as solar energy and energy produced from agricultural and animal waste. An allocation of Rs. 132.00 crores has been approved for **Community Development Programme and Panchayati Raj Institutions.**

SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT

6.13 For the development of Backward Mewat Area inhabited predominantly by the Muslim community, **Mewat Development Board** was set up. An allocation of Rs. 12.00 crores has been set apart for Mewat Development Board for speedy development of this area. Like-wise, for the development of the hilly and semi-hilly areas of districts of

Ambala, Panchkula and Yamunanagar, Shivalik Development Board has been set up. An allocation of Rs. 8.80 crores has been approved for the development of these areas. These amounts are in addition to the normal development activities of various departments in these two regions.

IRRIGATION

6.14 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. Total outlay for this sector has been approved at Rs. 718.00 crores for 2007-08. An allocation of Rs. 598.00 crores has been kept for **Major and Medium Irrigation Projects**. Command Area Development Programme is being implemented on 50:50 sharing basis between State and Central Government. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 crores (State Share) has been kept for the year 2007-08. A provision of Rs. 70.00 crores been approved for the flood control measures.

ENERGY

6.15 Power is a crucial input for the overall development of the economy. It is also essential for improving the quality of life of the people. In order to improve the availability of electricity to the people, a three pronged strategy has been followed by the State. A total outlay of Rs. 844.32 crores has been approved for this sector for the year 2007-08. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 4.32 crores has been provided for Renewable Sources of Energy.

INDUSTRIES

6.16 Substantial progress has been made in the Industries Sector since the State came into existence. **Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation** will continue to participate/assist in the establishment of joint and private sector industrial units. In order to attract foreign investment in the State, the State Govt. has constituted a Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) in September, 2001 .This Board, apart from playing aggressive role also gives technical support to appraise foreign investment proposals and is empowered to take decisions regarding allotment of land, sanction of term loan etc. The State has been able to attract giant multinational companies to invest in the State, especially at Gurgaon in a big way. It is expected that this trend will continue in the 11th Five Year Plan as well as Annual Plan 2007-08. An outlay of Rs. 59.17 crores has been approved for various activities of the Industries department during 2007-08.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

6.17 The State Govt. has already framed an ambitious Information Technology (IT) Policy and Action Plan in order to make the State a front-runner in the age of Information Revolution. **HARTRON** has been entrusted the task of promoting use of Information Technology in all State Govt. departments. The State Govt. has also decided to invite private participation to create a communication back-bone in the State. Haryana State Wide Area Network (HARNET) is being set up by pooling all the existing facilities of DOT, NIC and the State Govt. An outlay of Rs. 18.12 crores has been earmarked for the above mentioned IT activities in the State for the Annual Plan 2007-08.

ROADS and TRANSPORT

6.18 An allocation of Rs. 504.78 crores has been approved in the Annual Plan 2007-08 for the development of road network and transport facilities in the State. Out of this, an outlay of Rs. 408.76 crores has been approved for the construction of Roads and Bridges. An allocation of Rs. 95.80 crores has been approved for replacement of old buses, construction of bus stands/shelters, modernisation of workshops etc. An outlay of Rs. 0.22 crores has been approved for Civil Aviation.

TOURISM

6.19 An allocation of Rs. 8.80 crores has been approved for Tourism in the Annual Plan 2007-08 for the expansion of tourist facilities in existing tourist resorts especially in the tourist complexes along main highways at district/sub-divisional headquarters.

SOCIAL SERVICES

6.20 Social services have been allocated an outlay of Rs. 2595.17 crores (48.97 percent). Among social services, the highest priority has been accorded to the provision of pension for the old, the handicapped, the widows and the destitutes as these are the most vulnerable sections of the society and the State owns a moral responsibility towards them. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 580.00 crores (10.94 percent) has been kept for **Social Justice and Empowerment**. The State has already made available safe drinking water to all the villages in the State. Hence, the stress now is on increasing the availability of water to the people in adequate quantity. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs 632.00 crores (11.92 percent) has been approved for augmenting the drinking water supply and improving sanitation. Education including Technical Education has been provided an outlay of Rs. 660.00 crores (12.45 percent)

has been approved. Women and Children are the other vulnerable sections which also need the State care. An amount of Rs. 55.00 crores has been set apart for the Women and Child Development Programme. Health services including Medical Education have also been given due priority in the Annual Plan by earmarking an outlay of Rs. 115.74 crores for these services. A sum of Rs. 53.75 crores has been approved for Housing including Police Housing and modernization . An allocation of Rs. 100.00 crores has been made for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. The State Govt. is implementing an innovative scheme namely, “**LADLI**” for the benefit of the girl child. A provision of Rs. 150.00 crores has been approved for Urban Development **(Annex 6.2)**.

ANNEXURE – 0.1

Area and Population

Item	Unit	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Haryana						
Geographical						
Area	Sq. kms.	44056	44222	44212	44212	44212
Inhabited Villages	Number	6670	6731	6745	6759	6764
Towns	Number	61	65	81	94	106
Population :-						
Total	In Thousands	7590	10037	12923	16464	21145
Males	"	4063	5377	6910	8828	11364
Females	"	3527	4660	6013	7636	9781
Density	Persons per Sq. Km.	172	227	292	372	478
Scheduled Caste Population	Percentage to total population	18.0	18.9	19.1	19.8	19.4
Rural Population	Percentage to total population	82.8	82.3	78.1	75.4	71.1
Urban Population	Percentage to total population	17.2	17.7	21.9	24.6	28.9
Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 Males	868	867	870	865	861
Workers (main)	Percentage to total population	37.9	26.4	28.4	28.7	29.5
Literate Population :-						
Males	In Thousands	1187	2005	3331	4950	7480
Females	"	325	694	1339	2499	4614
Total	"	1512	2699	4670	7449	12094
Literacy Rate	Percent	19.9	26.9	43.85*	55.85*	67.91*
B. India						
Population	In Crores	44	55	68	85	103
Density	Persons per Sq. Km.	142	177	216	257	324
Literacy Rate	Percent	24.0	29.5	43.6*	52.2* [@]	64.8*

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

• Exclusive of Children in the age group of 0-6 years.

ANNEXURE – 1.1

State Domestic Product of Haryana

Year	Gross State Domestic Product (Rs. Crore)		Percentage Increase Over the Previous Year	
	At Current Prices	At Constant (1999-2000) Prices	At Current Prices	At Constant (1999-2000) Prices
1	2	3	4	5
1999-00	50787	50787	-	-
2000-01	56955	54338	12.1	7.0
2001-02	63489	58016	11.5	6.8
2002-03(P)	69653	61022	9.7	5.2
2003-04(P)	78816	66176	13.2	8.4
2004-05(P)	89431	71880	13.5	8.6
2005-06(Q)	100676	77666	12.6	8.1

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

P : Provisional Estimates

Q : Quick Estimates

ANNEXURE – 1.2

Composition of Gross State Domestic Product by Broad Sector

Year	(Percent)					
	At Current Prices			At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-00	31.9	30.0	38.1	31.9	30.0	38.1
2000-01	30.7	29.5	39.8	30.8	29.5	39.7
2001-02	28.0	31.0	41.0	28.9	30.3	40.8
2002-03(P)	26.2	32.7	41.1	27.0	31.1	41.9
2003.04(P)	25.9	33.1	41.0	26.9	31.3	41.8
2004-05(P)	24.1	33.7	42.2	25.6	31.4	43.0
2005-06(Q)	22.1	34.7	43.2	23.3	32.4	44.3

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana

P : Provisional Estimates

Q : Quick Estimates

Annual Growth Rates of Gross State Domestic Product by Broad Sectors at Constant (1999-2000) Prices

(Percent)				
Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2000-01	3.4	5.2	11.4	7.0
2001-02	0.0	9.7	9.8	6.8
2002-03(P)	(-1.6)	8.1	7.9	5.2
2003-04(P)	7.9	9.3	8.2	8.4
2004-05(P)	3.3	8.9	11.8	8.6
2005-06(Q)	(-1.6)	11.5	11.3	8.1

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana

P : Provisional Estimates

Q : Quick Estimates

ANNEXURE – 1.4

Per Capita Income of Haryana

Year	Per Capita Income(Rs.)		Percentage Increase Over the Previous Year	
	At Current Prices	At Constant (1999-2000) Prices	At Current Prices	At Constant (1999-2000) Prices
1	2	3	4	5
1999-00	21966	21966	-	-
2000-01	24138	22995	9.9	4.7
2001-02	26077	23809	8.0	3.5
2002-03(P)	28259	24676	8.4	3.6
2003-04(P)	31509	26353	11.5	6.8
2004-05(P)	35044	28119	11.2	6.7
2005-06(Q)	38832	29887	10.8	6.3

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana

P: Provisional Estimates
Q: Quick Estimates

ANNEXURE – 1.5

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

Year	Area	Yield	Production
1	2	3	4
1980-81	100.51	104.46	106.37
1981-82	107.74	99.45	106.37
1982-83	96.65	115.88	113.98
1983-84	105.06	108.14	114.68
1984-85	100.49	120.25	119.53
1985-86	103.36	132.75	141.50
1986-87	105.17	127.18	136.71
1987-88	86.46	120.20	112.61
1988-89	109.43	139.03	169.12
1989-90	105.70	143.06	162.56
1990-91	110.07	152.70	181.12
1991-92	103.49	152.31	179.12
1992-93	110.52	145.63	185.49
1993-94	109.22	149.50	190.86
1994-95	111.73	159.14	205.14
1995-96	114.45	146.17	195.01
1996-97	115.85	161.23	220.21
1997-98	117.09	138.95	188.23
1998-99	121.62	145.23	202.38
1999-00	115.99	159.72	219.68
2000-01	116.32	161.53	222.73
2001-02	119.16	153.80	220.71
2002-03	112.46	191.16	214.98
2003-04	119.21	200.88	239.47
2004-05	120.57	201.55	243.01
2005-06(P)	121.09	188.88	228.71

P : Provisional

Source : Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

Note:- Indices are based on 20 selected crops

ANNEXURE – 1.6

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

Year	Cereals	Pulses	Total food- grains	Oil Seeds	Fibres	Miscella- neous	Total Non- Foodgrains	All Com- modities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1980-81	103.89	125.54	107.02	136.34	100.87	95.44	104.72	106.37
1981-82	107.19	87.48	104.34	109.77	107.72	116.00	111.52	106.37
1982-83	119.96	78.85	114.02	85.98	131.96	107.59	113.89	113.98
1983-84	123.60	88.01	118.45	119.55	89.15	114.89	105.11	114.68
1984-85	122.64	88.17	117.66	222.62	107.59	100.10	124.28	119.53
1985-86	141.17	169.33	145.24	209.67	131.12	100.80	132.02	141.50
1986-87	135.66	133.64	132.48	166.54	157.31	129.74	147.42	136.71
1987-88	118.65	19.92	104.37	243.70	119.61	101.62	133.49	112.61
1988-89	168.36	162.56	167.52	354.09	145.79	125.44	173.18	169.12
1989-90	157.04	99.96	148.79	317.92	202.96	142.31	197.49	162.56
1990-91	171.18	127.76	164.90	466.45	197.35	145.92	222.27	181.12
1991-92	167.43	56.05	151.33	486.24	230.11	171.01	249.60	179.12
1992-93	189.35	70.85	172.22	380.74	240.48	131.28	219.15	185.49
1993-94	185.77	108.46	174.59	585.28	193.20	124.52	232.11	190.86
1994-95	198.07	118.36	186.54	588.51	235.54	129.85	252.30	205.14
1995-96	185.39	102.95	173.47	534.97	232.55	148.53	249.63	195.01
1996-97	210.32	76.09	190.91	655.45	273.96	165.56	294.50	220.21
1997-98	206.96	85.68	189.42	270.90	201.80	133.41	185.21	188.23
1998-99	223.99	83.73	203.71	451.11	159.96	133.35	199.01	202.38
1999-00	247.37	17.48	214.13	436.89	239.86	143.76	233.76	219.68
2000-01	250.94	22.61	217.93	410.09	249.03	148.58	234.92	222.73
2001-02	249.82	34.80	218.73	585.83	130.18	171.19	225.73	220.71
2002-03	233.08	12.99	201.25	512.82	194.66	195.47	249.79	214.98
2003-04	247.41	28.75	215.79	706.51	255.99	174.29	299.54	239.47
2004-05	244.25	27.05	212.84	603.91	370.92	151.25	319.53	243.01
2005-06(P)	242.95	22.03	211.01	581.18	262.93	156.97	273.60	228.71

P: Provisional

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana

ANNEXURE – 1.7**Index of Industrial Production in Haryana**

Year	Index (Base 1970-71=100)	Index (Base 1993-94=100)
1	2	3
1981-82	250.51	
1982-83	263.43	
1983-84	280.84	
1984-85	298.98	
1985-86	334.55	
1986-87	364.04	
1987-88	396.44	
1988-89	445.18	
1989-90	461.67	
1990-91	501.28	
1991-92	531.50	
1992-93	518.17	
1993-94		100.00
1994-95		109.46
1995-96		120.37
1996-97		132.18
1997-98		142.63
1998-99		151.21
1999-00		161.57
2000-01		171.24
2001-02		180.67
2002-03		192.77
2003-04		210.81
2004-05(p)		231.37
2005-06(p)		253.44

P : Provisional

Source ; Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana

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

ANNEXURE – 1.8

Annual Index of Industrial Production
Base Year 1993-94=100

Group	Description	Weight	Index						
			1999 - 2000	2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005(P)	2005- 2006(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20-21	Manufacture of food products	162.15	130.32	138.69	146.10	155.13	165.40	166.92	177.04
22	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco and related products	10.30	101.93	105.30	112.93	127.35	143.84	152.49	184.31
23	Manufacture of cotton textiles	34.50	128.80	133.96	120.76	125.74	137.11	147.38	158.18
24	Manufacture of wool,silk and man-made fibre textiles	38.24	149.86	158.65	164.62	170.01	176.22	180.25	184.08
26	Manufacture of textile product (including wearing apparel)	45.87	177.57	196.82	218.52	257.51	303.57	337.54	400.29
28	Manufacture of paper and paper products and printing,publishing and allied industries	29.51	145.80	153.10	160.48	166.62	171.08	172.48	187.38
29	Manufacture of leather and products of leather,fur and substitutes of leather	8.09	144.44	155.56	170.37	181.48	192.59	198.81	225.77
30	Manufacture of basic chemicals and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)	60.65	156.80	164.72	167.59	171.22	173.53	173.22	187.52
31	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products, processing of nuclear fuels	54.21	147.18	156.19	161.06	167.67	174.32	173.09	177.17
32	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	32.93	127.30	133.15	138.43	143.29	149.30	146.34	162.00
33	Basic metal and alloys industries	89.31	122.89	127.95	132.00	138.10	144.22	159.63	172.82
34	Manufacture of metal products and parts except machinery and equipment	34.07	126.21	133.68	140.94	145.61	152.55	152.79	163.52
35-36	Manufacture of machinery and equipment other than transport equipment,scientific equipment, photographic/cinematographic equipment.	146.83	152.72	159.31	156.99	158.12	134.69	148.19	169.75
37	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	225.39	229.59	242.88	264.26	289.10	353.36	416.33	452.66
38	Other manufacturing industries	11.30	156.05	175.37	191.43	235.89	257.63	289.19	344.07
	Division 2 & 3 Manufacturing	983.35	161.55	170.85	179.26	191.21	209.08	229.65	251.16
40	Division 4 Electricity	16.65	162.97	194.22	263.80	284.49	312.54	333.13	388.55
	General Index	1000.00	161.57	171.24	180.67	192.77	210.81	231.37	253.44

P : Provisional

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana

ANNEXURE – 1.9

Consumer Price Index Number for the Working Class

Year/Month	All India (1982=100)	Haryana (1982=100)
1	2	3
1989-90	173	162
1990-91	193	182
1991-92	219	207
1992-93	240	226
1993-94	258	245
1994-95	284	265
1995-96	313	283
1996-97	342	311
1997-98	366	336
1998-99	414	376
1999-00	428	385
2000-01	444	398
2001-02	463	417
2002-03	482	431
2003-04	500	442
2004-05	520	460
2005-06	542	481
December, 2005	550	488
January, 2006	551	488
February, 2006	551	488
March, 2006	551	489
April, 2006	556	490
May, 2006	560	492
June, 2006	569	496
July, 2006	574	499
August, 2006	574	500
September, 2006	579	503
October, 2006	588	509
November, 2006	588	509
December, 2006	588	509

ANNEXURE – 2.1

Achievements under 20-Point Programme

Point / Item	Unit	Achievements			2006-2007(Upto Dec.,2006).		
		2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	Targets	Achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1B	Sampooran Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	Lakh Mandays	68.47	69.98	79.89	-	34.36
5A	Surplus Land Distributed	Acre	102	7	1.25	50	-
7A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (Villages Covered)	No.	557	473	712	725	491
8A	Community Health Centres	No.	-	8	10	9	-
8B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	No.	2	1	-	3	-
8D	Immunisation of Children	Lakh No.	5.34	5.45	5.48	5.76	4.17
9C	ICDS Blocks (Operational)	Cum.No.	116	116	116	116	116
9D	Anganwadies (Operational)	Cum. No.	13546	13546	13546	16359	16187
11A	SC Families Assisted	No.	80721	80500	72509	90000	39085
14B	Construction Assistance	No.	698	705	1342	560	188
14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (New Construction)	No.	9286	8845	9774	9526	3002
14E	L.I.G. Houses	No.	454	1753	53	442	-
16A	Tree Plantation on Private Land	Lakh No.	317.26	346.19	293.19	400.00	254.51
16B	Area Covered Under Public & Forest Land	Hect.	18309	14554	18648	30000	15191
19B	Pumpset Energised	No.	15101	13337	12053	12000	11283
19D	Bio-Gas Plants	No.	1433	1340	985	1000	691

ANNEXURE – 3.1**Net Area Under Irrigation In Haryana**

Year	Net Area Irrigated by Source (000 Hectares)						Percentage to Net Area Sown
	Govt. Canals	Tanks	Wells	T/ wells	Other	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1966-67	991	4	289	+	9	1293	37.8
1970-71	952	1	574	+	5	1532	43.0
1980-81	1161	(a)	26	941	6	2134	59.2
1981-82	1183	(a)	21	1034	10	2248	61.4
1982-83	1262	(a)	12	1078	4	2356	65.5
1983-84	1185	1	10	990	4	2190	60.8
1984-85	1203	1	9	972	4	2189	60.5
1985-86	1191	1	10	1042	4	2248	62.2
1986-87	1203	1	14	1126	4	2348	64.8
1987-88	1220	1	(a)	1355	3	2579	79.8
1988-89	1239	(a)	(a)	1286	7	2532	71.0
1989-90	1359	2	1	1293	2	2657	73.9
1990-91	1337	1	(a)	1248	14	2600	72.7
1991-92	1381	(a)	(a)	1256	29	2666	76.0
1992-93	1359	1	1	1238	29	2628	75.3
1993-94	1353	1	16	1267	26	2663	75.8
1994-95	1382	(a)	(a)	1304	33	2719	76.4
1995-96	1375	1	(a)	1352	32	2760	77.0
1996-97	1372	1	(a)	1353	40	2766	76.5
1997-98	1397	(a)	(a)	1363	32	2792	76.8
1998-99	1433	1	(a)	1395	13	2842	78.3
1999-00	1441	1	(a)	1432	14	2888	81.3
2000-01	1476	1	(a)	1467	14	2958	83.9
2001-02	1421	1	(a)	1502	14	2938	82.4
2002-03	1433	-	-	1522	11	2966	85.8
2003-04	1396	-	-	1561	12	2969	84.0
2004-05(P)	1426	-	-	1514	14	2954	83.4

(a) Means less than 500 hectares

Source: Director, Land Records, Haryana

+ : Not Available

P: Provisional

ANNEXURE –3.2**Agriculture Production in Haryana**

Year	(000 Tonnes)					
	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	150	5760
1982-83	6334	315	6649	840	117	5500
1983-84	6526	364	6890	567	165	5870
1984-85	6481	367	6848	608	306	4840
1985-86	7460	687	8147	745	288	5010
1986-87	7160	479	7639	903	226	6740
1987-88	6194	112	6306	690	331	5240
1988-89	8836	673	9509	846	484	6580
1989-90	8279	430	8709	1191	436	7360
1990-91	9017	542	9559	1155	638	7800
1991-92	8805	273	9078	1341	762	9050
1992-93	9955	326	10281	1411	558	6720
1993-94	9774	469	10243	1124	836	6460
1994-95	10456	516	10972	1371	862	6960
1995-96	9721	451	10172	1284	783	8090
1996-97	11102	345	11447	1507	985	9020
1997-98	10956	376	11332	1107	456	7500
1998-99	11782	323	12105	874	653	7010
1999-00	12987	78	13065	1304	605	7640
2000-01	13195	100	13295	1383	563	8170
2001-02	13150	148	13298	722	805	9270
2002-03	12246	83	12329	1038	712	10650
2003-04	13050	143	13193	1407	1002	9280
2004-05	12922	135	13057	2075	836	8230
2005-06(P)	12880	118	12998	1499	825	8180
2006-07(P)	14238	205	14443	1814	1047	8400

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

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

P : Provisional

ANNEXURE –3.3**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	2170239
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	3416992
2000-01	1780	168554	154231	3546572
2001-02	2005	175881	163077	3544380
2002-03	2010	192087	180726	3619868
2003-04	2010	207637	198159	3739556
2004-05	2525	217136	205898	3874525
2005-06	2525	267194	222226	4000660
2006-07	2525	175774	167789	4082677
		(upto Nov.,06)	(upto Nov.,06)	(upto Oct.,06)

Source : Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.

* This indicates the State's own projects and share in jointly owned projects but excluded share from Central Sector Projects i.e. NHPC, NTPC, MARUTI, MAGNUM, NAPP, RAPP, etc. and IPPs

Revenue Receipts of Haryana Government

(Rs.in Crores)				
Item	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (B.E)
1	2	3	4	5
1. State Sources	8571.10	9984.64	11537.21	11563.26
	(87.08)	(89.56)	(83.28)	(84.11)
A) State's Own Tax Revenue	6348.05	7440.27	9078.65	9582.30
i) Land Revenue	(64.49)	(66.74)	(65.53)	(69.70)
i) Land Revenue	20.01	11.70	13.12	19.60
ii) State Excise	(0.20)	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.14)
iii) Sales Tax	923.28	1013.16	1106.86	1200.00
iv) Taxes on Vehicles	(9.38)	(9.09)	(7.99)	(8.73)
v) Stamps and Registration	3838.00	4760.91	5604.45	6390.00
vi) Taxes on Goods and Passengers	(38.99)	(42.70)	(40.46)	(46.48)
vii) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	132.39	140.41	172.12	160.00
viii) Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	(1.34)	(1.26)	(1.24)	(1.16)
ix) State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	695.63	726.58	1339.74	1000.00
x) Share in Central Taxes	(7.07)	(6.52)	(9.67)	(7.27)
xi) Grant-in-aid from Central Govt.	660.36	705.16	757.60	730.00
xii) Total Revenue Receipts	(6.71)	(6.32)	(5.47)	(5.31)
xiii) Total Revenue Receipts	59.06	61.75	61.53	61.20
xiv) Total Revenue Receipts	(0.60)	(0.55)	(0.44)	(0.45)
xv) Total Revenue Receipts	19.32	20.60	23.23	21.50
xvi) Total Revenue Receipts	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.17)	(0.16)
B) State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	2223.05	2544.37	2458.56	1980.96
	(22.59)	(22.82)	(17.75)	(14.41)
2. Central Sources	1272.38	1164.42	2316.10	2183.39
	(12.92)	(10.44)	(16.72)	(15.89)
A) Share in Central Taxes	600.75	619.26	1200.97	1103.55
	(6.10)	(5.55)	(8.67)	(8.03)
B) Grant-in-aid from Central Govt.	671.63	545.16	1115.13	1079.84
	(6.82)	(4.89)	(8.05)	(7.86)
Total Revenue Receipts	9843.48	11149.06	13853.31	13746.65
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total revenue receipts

B.E. - Budget Estimates

Financial Position of Haryana Government

(Rs.in Crores)				
Item	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5
I- Opening Balance				
According to Books of				
a) A.G	(-) 224.40	(-)213.86	(-)38.70	(-)44.46
b) RBI	(-) 226.98	(-) 215.97	(-)48.15	(-)53.91
II- Revenue Account				
a) Receipts	9843.48	11149.06	13853.31	13746.65
b) Expenditure	10117.19	11407.10	12639.89	14066.66
c) Surplus/ Deficit	(-)273.71	(-)258.04	1213.42	(-)320.01
III- Capital Expenditure	385.65	896.92	1612.31	1526.97
IV- Public Debt				
a) Debt Incurred	6523.74	4474.49	3348.75	3736.04
b) Repayment	4028.50	3014.27	1107.51	1797.79
c) Net	2495.24	1460.22	2241.24	1938.25
V- Loans & Advances				
a) Advances	2429.32	208.06	176.67	185.14
b) Recoveries	155.58	157.10	289.90	183.79
c) Net	(-)2273.74	(-)50.96	113.23	(-)1.35
VI- Inter State Settlements	-	-	-	-
VII- Appropriation to Contingency Fund	-	-	-	-
VIII-Contingency Fund(Net)	-	-	-	-
IX- Small Saving, Provident Fund etc (Net)	292.04	284.21	354.76	337.93
X- Deposits & Advances, Reserve Funds and Suspense & Misc. (Net)	156.97	(-)348.78	(-)2573.35	(-)439.41
XI- Remittances(Net)	(-)0.61	(-)14.57	43.62	-
XII- Net(onYear's Account)	10.54	175.16	(-)219.39	(-)11.56
XIII-Year's Closing Balance				
According to Books of				
a) A.G.	(-) 213.86	(-)38.70	(-)258.09	(-)56.02
b) RBI.	(-) 215.97	(-)48.15	(-)236.61	(-)65.47

B.E. - Budget Estimates

ANNEXURE – 6.1**Outlay and Expenditure Under Plans**

		(Rs. in Crores)	
	Plan Period	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
	1	2	3
Annual Plan	1966-69	77.11	94.14
Fourth Plan	1969-74	225.00	358.26
Fifth Plan	1974-79	601.35	677.34
Annual Plan	1979-80	219.76	202.96
Sixth Plan	1980-85	1800.00	1595.47
Seventh Plan	1985-90	2900.00	2510.64
Annual Plan	1990-91	700.00	615.02
Annual Plan	1991-92	765.00	699.39
Eighth Plan	1992-97	5700.00	4899.19
<u>Ninth Plan 1997-2002</u>		11600.00	7986.12
<u>Annual Plan 1997-98</u>			
	(I) Approved Outlay	1581.00	
	(ii) Revised Outlay	1400.00	1303.61
<u>Annual Plan 1998-99</u>			
	(I) Approved Outlay	2260.00	
	(ii) Revised Outlay	1800.00	1522.91
<u>Annual Plan 1999-2000</u>			
	(I) Approved Outlay	2300.00	
	(ii) Revised Outlay	1785.00	1674.42
<u>Annual Plan 2000-01</u>			
	(I) Approved Outlay	1930.20	
	(ii) Revised Outlay	1815.00	1718.31
<u>Annual Plan 2001-02</u>			
	(I) Approved Outlay	2164.17	
	(ii) Revised Outlay	1800.00	1766.87
<u>Tenth Plan 2002-2007</u>			
	Approved Outlay	12000.00	
<u>Annual Plan 2002-03</u>			
	(I) Approved Outlay	2034.00	
	(ii) Revised Outlay	1816.44	1776.19
<u>Annual Plan 2003-04</u>			
	(I) Approved Outlay	2091.00	
	(ii) Revised Outlay	1850.00	1865.79

1	2	3
<u>Annual Plan 2004-05</u>		
(I) Approved Outlay	2342.43	
(ii) Revised Outlay	2236.72	2108.25
<u>Annual Plan 2005-06</u>		
(I) Approved Outlay	3007.20	
(ii) Revised Outlay	3059.40	2996.77
<u>Annual Plan 2006-07</u>		
(I) Approved Outlay	3300.00	
(ii) Revised Outlay	3820.00	
<u>Eleventh Plan 2007-12</u>		
Approved Outlay	35000.00	
<u>Annual Plan 2007-08</u>		
Approved Outlay	5300.00	

ANNEXURE-6.2
Sectoral Plan Outlay

(Rs. in Crores)

Major Head of Development	Tenth Plan 2002- 2007	Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05	Annual Plan 2005-06	Annual Plan 2006-07	11th Plan 2007- 2012	Annual Plan 2007-08
	Approved Outlay	Actual Exp.	Actual Exp.	Actual Exp.	Actual Exp.	Revised Outlay	Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AGRICULTURAL & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	547.82 (4.57)	84.29 (4.75)	92.79 (4.97)	100.45 (4.77)	150.20 (5.02)	174.56 (4.57)	1638.82 (4.68)	193.39 (3.65)
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	356.85 (2.97)	89.33 (5.03)	95.13 (5.10)	89.99 (4.27)	161.25 (5.38)	173.26 (4.54)	1268.42 (3.62)	209.13 (3.95)
SPECIAL AREA PROGREAMME	171.94 (1.43)	26.55 (1.49)	19.91 (1.07)	15.69 (0.74)	15.61 (0.52)	18.00 (0.47)	127.40 (0.36)	20.80 (0.39)
IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL	1798.00 (14.98)	218.66 (12.31)	209.97 (11.25)	275.77 (13.08)	442.46 (14.76)	498.00 (13.04)	4165.00 (11.90)	718.00 (13.55)
ENERGY	1634.00 (13.62)	203.60 (11.46)	224.49 (12.03)	265.58 (12.60)	307.16 (10.25)	574.64 (15.04)	4713.46 (13.47)	844.32 (15.93)
INDUSTRIES & MINERALS	100.73 (0.84)	147.40 (8.30)	98.69 (5.29)	104.23 (4.94)	132.94 (4.44)	156.45 (4.10)	389.52 (1.11)	59.17 (1.11)
TRANSPORT	1501.20 (12.51)	265.44 (14.94)	269.26 (14.43)	271.10 (12.86)	341.18 (11.38)	303.20 (7.94)	4335.35 (12.39)	504.78 (9.52)
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT	9.90 (0.08)	2.10 (0.12)	3.84 (0.21)	2.13 (0.10)	4.88 (0.16)	4.07 (0.11)	19.88 (0.06)	3.24 (0.06)
GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	19.20 (0.16)	2.86 (0.16)	3.55 (0.19)	5.69 (0.27)	10.93 (0.37)	17.80 (0.47)	90.34 (0.26)	12.37 (0.23)
DECENTRALISED PLANNING	576.25 (4.80)	12.43 (0.70)	15.00 (0.80)	15.00 (0.71)	20.00 (0.67)	20.00 (0.52)	1292.93 (3.69)	100.00 (1.89)
SOCIAL SERVICES	5029.95 (41.92)	698.49 (39.33)	802.97 (43.04)	927.12 (43.98)	1370.22 (45.72)	1841.54 (48.20)	16697.44 (47.71)	2595.17 (48.97)
GENERAL SERVICES	254.16 (2.12)	25.04 (1.41)	30.19 (1.62)	35.50 (1.68)	39.94 (1.33)	38.48 (1.00)	261.44 (0.75)	39.63 (0.75)
Grand Total	12000.00 (100.00)	1776.19 (100.00)	1865.79 (100.00)	2108.25 (100.00)	2996.77 (100.00)	3820.00 (100.00)	35000.00 (100.00)	5300.00 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets are the percentages.