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HARYANA STATE

DRAFT EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95

AND

ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92



PLANNING DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA
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CONTENTS

S. No.	Contents	Pages
I. Review and the plan in outline		
1.1	Review of Seventh Plan 1985-90	1—4
1.2	Strategy for Eighth Plan 1990-95	5—9
II. Sectoral Programmes		
2.1	Crop Husbandry	13—15
2.2	Soil and Water Conservation	16—18
2.3	Animal Husbandry	19—21
2.4	Dairy Development	22—23
2.5	Fisheries	24—25
2.6	Forestry Sector	26—30
2.7	Marketing storage and warehousing	31
2.8	Research and education	32—33
2.9	Agriculture Financial Institutions	34
2.10	Cooperation	35—37
2.11	Special Programmes for Rural Development	38—39
2.12	Land Reform	40
2.13	Community Development	41—42
2.14	Panchayats	43
2.15	Mewat Development Board	44
2.16	Major and Medium Irrigation	45—47
2.17	Minor Irrigation	48—51
2.18	Flood Control	52—53
2.19	Power	54—57
2.20	Industry and Minerals	58—61
2.21	Civil Aviation	62
2.22	Roads and Bridges	63—64
2.23	Road Transport	65
2.24	Science and Technology	66—67

S. No	Contents	Pages
2.25	Environment Department	68
2.26	General Economic Services	69
2.27	Tourism	70
2.28	General Education	71—79
2.29	Art and Culture	80—81
2.30	Technical Education	82
2.31	Sports	83—86
2.32	Medical Education	87—89
2.33	Health Services	90—95
2.34	Ayurveda	96—97
2.35	Employees State Insurance	98
2.36	Water Supply and Sanitation	99—100
2.37	Housing (including Police Housing)	101—103
2.38	Urban Development	104
2.39	Information and Publicity	105—107
2.40	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes	108—112
2.41	Labour and Labour Welfare	113—114
2.42	Employment	115—116
2.43	Social Security and Welfare	117—124
2.44	Nutrition	125
2.45	Industrial Training	126—128
2.46	Haryana Institute of Public Administration	129
2.47	Stationery and Printing	130
2.48	Public Works (General Administration)	131—132
III. Statements		
	Financial Outlay and Expenditure (Major/Minor Head-wise)	135—138

SECTION-I

REVIEW AND THE PLAN IN OUTLINE

CHAPTER 1.1

SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN—BRIEF REVIEW

Financial Performance

An outlay of Rs. 2900 crore had been approved for the Seventh Five Year Plan against which the expenditure was Rs. 2539 crore. During the course of implementation, some important changes were made. Against an approved outlay of Rs. 170 crore for SYL, the expenditure is Rs. 317 crore. There was no provision for Old Age Pension in the Plan. The new Government in Haryana introduced this scheme in 1987. The expenditure on this account is Rs. 178 crore. Under the energy sector, an outlay of Rs. 360 crore was made for Yamuna Nagar Thermal Power Plant. This project was later on transferred to N.T.P.C. for implementation. The excess expenditure on SYL and Old Age Pension has been offset by transferring Yamuna Nagar Thermal Project to N.T.P.C.

Reasons for shortfall in Expenditure

The State Government had to incur heavy expenditure because of certain decisions taken by the Govt. of India such as revision of pay scales of central employees and increase in the administered prices of certain commodities. The terrorist threat in Punjab had also its impact on Haryana. The liability due to revision of pay scales was Rs. 550 crore and another Rs. 450 crore was due to upward revision of administered prices of coal, petroleum products, steel and modernisation and expansion of police force to meet the terrorist threat. Thus the additional liability went up by Rs. 1000 crore and the "Balance from Current Revenues" to finance the plan went down to this extent. Because of the shortfall in plan resources the expenditure on the originally approved social services programmes, roads and bridges programmes and a few other programmes had to be curtailed.

The Govt. of Haryana has been impressing upon the Govt. of India and the Punjab Govt. for early completion of SYL Canal. The inordinate delay in its completion has caused a loss of about Rs. 100 crore per year in agricultural production. Power Generation programme has also suffered as N.T.P.C. continues to delay the execution of Yamuna Nagar Thermal Project.

Sectoral Distribution of Shortfall in Expenditure

The most significant shortfall was under power where the expenditure was only Rs. 646.25 crore against an original outlay of Rs. 1012 crore. In this sector the only reason for shortfall was the transfer of Yamuna Nagar Thermal Project (Stage I & II) to National Thermal Power Corporation. The outlay on this project in the original plan was Rs. 360 crore against which the expenditure is likely to be only Rs. 12 crore.

Irrigation and Flood Control

Against an outlay of Rs. 594.61 crore the expenditure is Rs. 668 crore including Rs. 317 crore on SYL. In the outlay of Rs. 594.61 crore the provision for SYL was only Rs. 170 crore. Thus the provision for other programmes was Rs. 424.61 crore against which the expenditure is Rs. 351.44 crore. Here the most significant shortfall is under World Bank aided scheme of lining of canals where the expenditure is about Rs. 98 crore against an outlay of Rs. 113 crore. The shortfall in resources has been absorbed by schemes like New Tajewala Barrage, New Okhla Barrage for which agreement with U.P. was delayed and new schemes like Irrigation in Mewat Area, Ladwa and Nalvi Canals.

Social and Community Services

Against an outlay of Rs. 556.69 crore the expenditure is Rs. 661 crore including about Rs. 180 crore on Old-Age Pension scheme for which there was no provision in the original 7th Plan. Thus the expenditure on the original programmes was Rs. 481 crore. The shortfall has been distributed over all the sectors like Education, Health, Water Supply etc.

Transport

Against an outlay of Rs. 190.32 crore the expenditure is Rs. 150.10 crore. The shortfall has occurred mainly under Roads & Bridges Programme.

Economic Growth

Despite unfavourable weather conditions in 1986-87 and unprecedented severest drought in 1987-88, the state domestic product registered impressive growth during the Seventh Plan period. The latest estimates reveal that the State Domestic Product at constant prices (1980-81 Prices) rose from Rs. 3545 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 4845 crores in 1988-89 (quick estimates) showing an increase of 36.7 percent. It is tentatively estimated at Rs. 4938 crores in 1989-90.

The average annual growth in real State Income during the first four years of the Seventh Five Year Plan amounted to 8.6 percent. It is expected to be 7 percent against 6 percent envisaged in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Agriculture sector continues to be a predominant sector of the state economy and consequently makes the state domestic product sensitive to weather variations from year to year. In real terms (i.e. at 1980-81 prices) the state income rose from Rs. 3545 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 4073 crores in 1985-86 and further marginally to Rs. 4078 crores in 1986-87. However, it declined to Rs. 3975 crores in 1987-88 before rising again to Rs. 4845 crores in 1988-89 (quick estimates).

The sectoral analysis reveals that during first four years of the Seventh Plan the State domestic product at constant prices (1980-81 prices) in primary sector, rose from Rs. 1791 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 2309 crores in 1988-89 in secondary sector from Rs. 731 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 1019 crore in 1988-89 and in the tertiary sector from Rs. 1023 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 1517 crores in 1988-89. The Primary, secondary and tertiary sectors recorded average annual growth rates of 8.5 percent, 8.7 percent and 10.4 per cent respectively during the same period.

Physical Achievements

Agriculture continued to receive high priority during the Seventh Plan. An assured supply of inputs, increased irrigation and lab to land and area bases technology helped the state to achieve a record production of 94.88 lakh tonnes of foodgrains during the 4th year (1988-89) against the Seventh Plan target of 90 lakh tonnes. Similarly the Seventh Plan target of 2.25 lakh tonnes of oilseeds was exceeded with a production of 4.81 lakh tonnes during the 4th year of the plan. Sugarcane and cotton recorded a production of 65.80 lakh tonnes and 8.45 lakh bales during 1988-89 against the Seventh Plan target of 85 lakh tonnes and 9.50 lakh bales respectively. The anticipated achievements during 1989-90 are foodgrains 88.47 lakh tonnes, Oil seeds 4.71 lakh tonnes, Sugarcane 70 lakh tonnes and Cotton 11.83 lakh bales.

The consumption of Chemical fertilisers in the State has been steadily rising. It rose from 336 thousand tonnes in 1984-85 to 534 thousand tonnes in 1989-90 showing an increase of 58.9% during 1985-90.

The area under high yielding varieties of cereals has increased from 2565 thousand hectares in 1984-85 to 2741 thousand hectares in 1989-90.

The consumption of technical grade material of pesticides was 3113 tonnes during 1984-85 and the area covered under plant protection programme was 6462 thousand hectares. The target was to consume 5000 tonnes of technical grade material and cover an area of 8736 thousand hectares by 1989-90. 4670 tonnes of Technical grade material of pesticides was consumed during 1989-90 and the area covered was 8154 thousand hectares.

The net area sown and total cropped area in the State of Haryana during 1984-85 was 3616 hectares and 5512 thousand hectares respectively. The target was to increase it to 3725 thousand hectares and 6200 thousand hectares respectively by the end of Seventh Plan. The net area sown in the State rose to 3660 thousand hectares in 1988-89 but came down to 3620 thousand hectares in 1989-90. The total cropped area in the State rose to 5880 thousand hectares in 1988-89 but came down to 5680 thousand hectares in 1989-90. There is indeed very little scope for increasing net area sown but efforts to increase the gross area under cultivation were continued but due to non-completion of SYL significant increase was not possible.

In the field of Animal Husbandry it was proposed to increase milk production, egg production and wool production by improving and expanding veterinary services. The Seventh Plan target of 200 dispensaries has been realised. Against a target of 18 lakhs artificial inseminations the achievement is 17.69 lakh. Against a target of 4 lakhs cross breed animals the achievement is likely to be 4.13 lakhs. The milk production target of 31.25 lakh tonnes has been achieved. The production of eggs was 300 million and wool 12.20 lakh Kg. against the 7th Plan targets of 240 million and 11 lakh Kg. The production of 20 thousand tonnes of in-land fish was also achieved.

The State has very limited area under forests. Our main effort is to increase tree cover by undertaking plantation along roads, canals, panchayat land and encouraging farm forestry. A target of 50 crores trees was fixed for the 7th plan against which the achievement is 31 crores trees.

Co-operative Institutions are playing a crucial role in the development of the State by providing short-term loans to farmers for the purchase of seed and chemical fertilizer etc., and medium/long term loans for the reclamation of land and purchase of agriculture machinery like tractors etc. The following table shows the Seventh Plan targets and actual disbursement of medium/long term loans during Seventh Five Year Plan.

(Rs. in crores)

Loans	Target Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90.	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4
1. Short-term Loan	275.00	362.26	281.35
2. Medium-term Loan	15.00	11.48	6.93
3. Long-term Loan	75.00	38.86	45.72

Out of 2189 thousand hectares of net area irrigated in the State during 1984-85, 1203 thousand hectares was irrigated by Government Canals, 972 thousand hectares by tubewells and 14 thousand hectares by other sources such as tanks, Wells etc. The net irrigated area formed 60.8% of the net area sown during 1984-85.

The target was to create 1.00 lakh hectares of additional irrigation potential through the exploitation of under ground water and 2.69 lakh hectares of additional irrigation potential in case of surface irrigation during Seventh Plan 1985-90. 1.02 lakh hectares of additional ground water irrigation potential has been created during 1985-90. 1.08 lakh hectares of additional surface irrigation potential has been created during the period 1985-90 under major and medium irrigation schemes. The main reason of shortfall is the non-completion of the Punjab portion of SYL canal.

There were 3,97,000 tubewells (1,31,193 diesel and 2,65,807 electric) in Haryana State during 1984-85. Their number rose to 445839 (128213 diesel and 317226 electric) during 1988-89.

It was planned to increase the installed capacity of power generation by 488 MW during the Seventh Plan against which the achievement is 688 MW (includes Haryana's share in central projects). Power generation (gross) has increased from 4617 million K.W.H. in 1984-85 to 7495 million K.W.H. in 1989-90. Against a target of releasing 5 lakh connections during the Seventh Plan the achievement is 7 lakh including 69000 tubewell connections.

Haryana has made substantial progress in the field of Industries. The number of registered working factories has gone up from 4335 in 1984 to 4755 as on 31-12-1988 while the number of small scale units has gone up from 56732 to 92000 at the end of Seventh Plan. The State has been providing various incentives and concession for entrepreneurs in the form of loan, land at concessional rates, developed industrial estates, one window service etc.

Out of 6745 villages in the State 6675 were connected with all weather pucca roads by the end of seventh plan. The total length of surfaced roads was 19152 Kms. in 1984-85. It rose to 20685 Kms. by the end of 1989-90.

The total fleet strength of Haryana Roadways was 2893 during 1984-85. The target was to purchase 2534 new buses during 1985-90 to provide more amenities to passengers, out of these 1784 were to replace the old stock and 750 to add to the fleet strength. The fleet strength actually rose to 3498 as on 31-3-90. The daily operated Kms. has risen from 8.22 lakh in 1984-85 to 9.79 lakh in 1988-89. The passengers carried by Haryana Roadways buses has risen from 10.82 lakh in 1984-85 to 13.96 lakh in 1988-89.

There were 4928 primary, 1105 middle and 1801 High/Senior Secondary Schools in Haryana during 1984-85. Their number increased to 5107, 1227 and 2198 respectively in 1989-90. Enrolment percentage was 102.5 in age group 6-11 and 74.7% in age group 11-14 during 1989-90. Under Adult Literacy against a target of 13.50 lakh persons the achievement was 9.79 lakh persons.

Health Services have been extended within the easy reach of every body during Seventh Five Year Plan. Number of Hospitals, Dispensaries, C.H.Cs. and PHCs/SSHCs has increased from 87,234, nil and 161 in 1984 to 77,229, 41 and 366 respectively. Number of Beds has increased from 9307 to 11421 during the same period. Special attention is being paid to Family Planning and Immunisation Programmes. Programmes like control of communicable diseases and Malaria eradication continued to be implemented vigorously.

Out of a total of 6745 villages 5515 problem & 409 non-problem villages has been supplied with piped water upto 31-3-90. State Govt. has decided to provide drinking water facilities to all villages by 15th September, 1990. At the start of the Seventh Plan it was estimated that about 6 lakhs families were living below the poverty line. It was proposed to assist 3.6 lakh families during the 7th Plan under different poverty alleviation programmes of I.R.D.P. Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam etc. Against this, 3.75 lakhs families including 2.17 Scheduled Castes families were assisted. Casual employment for 144 lakh mandays were generated under NREP/RLEGP/JRY Programmes during Seventh Plan.

The State is supplementing employment generating programmes in rural areas by providing assistance under matching grant scheme and decentralised planning. Under the matching grant scheme the panchayats are being provided funds equal to the funds raised by them for development works. Under decentralised planning, funds are being provided for purchase of material for different works in rural areas.

It was estimated that about 18000 eligible families of Harijan, Backward Classes and Economically Weaker Sections of rural areas remained without any residential plot at the end of Sixth Plan. 12814 families have been provided house-sites during 1985-90. 17485 families have been provided construction assistance during 1985-90.

Haryana Housing Board has constructed/alloted 9316 houses during 1985-89. Out of these 978 were EWS, 4398 LIG and 2669 MIG and 1271 HIG houses.

4.76 lakh students studying in pre-matric classes have been provided scholarships/stipends during 1985-90. In addition, 5.35 lakh pre-matric students, have been given other incentives like boarding, grants, books, stationery and uniforms etc. 2848 drinking waterwells/tanks have also been installed during the Seventh Plan period for the benefit of Scheduled Castes.

24.92 thousand physically handicapped students were provided scholarships during 1985-90, 43.23 thousand physically handicapped persons have been provided pension and 4510 prosthetic aids and appliances during 1985-90. Old age pension has been liberalised in Haryana from the year 1987-88.

ICDS programme is being implemented in the State to make people especially women health conscious during pregnancy and infancy of the child. The target was to cover 4.76 lakh children of the age-group 0-6 years and 1.96 lakh women upto 1989-90. 4.32 lakh children and 1.18 lakh women have been covered under above programme upto the end of 1989-90.

Many new schemes were launched to ameliorate the lot of the down-trodden and weaker sections of the society. About 8.500 lakh persons of 65 years and above are getting old-age pension of Rs. 100 per month. The Government has remitted cooperative loans upto Rs. 10,000. The amount of subsidy for construction of houses has been raised from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 5000 for Scheduled Castes and denotified tribes. Unemployment allowance of Rs. 100 per month to educated youths and benefit of free travel to the unemployed in Haryana Roadways buses while going for interview for jobs has also been provided.

CHAPTER 1.2

Strategy for Eighth Five Year Plan 1990—95

The National Development Council has approved the following aims and objectives for the Eighth Five Year Plan :—

1. **Right to work** implying a full employment strategy—As a part of this strategy the state should guarantee employment and enforce minimum wages.
2. **Rural Development**—Much greater emphasis is to be given to the development of rural areas—proportion of development outlays on schemes benefitting the rural population must be raised to 50 per cent.
3. **Decentralisation and Integrated Area Planning**—Transfer a substantial part of the responsibility for planning and implementation of economic and social development programmes (minor irrigation, soil and moisture conservation, local flood proofing works, primary education, health, drinking water and housing) to elected representative institutions of local government.
4. **Population Control**—The emphasis on employment has to be reinforced with measures to reduce population growth.
5. **Efficiency**—The efficiency of public sector enterprises should be improved. Emphasis should be placed on conservation especially on conservation of energy and power and increasing the efficiency of existing power stations.

While every effort will be made to achieve the above objectives in Haryana the present status is as follows:—

Estimates of Employment/Unemployment :—There were 562973 unemployed persons (all types) registered with various employment exchanges as on 31st December, 1990. This comprised of 259484 uneducated persons (Below Matric, Illiterates and others) and 303489 educated persons (Matriculates—221116, Higher Secondary/under-graduates—26932, Graduates—48035 and Post-Graduates/M.Phil's/Ph. D's—7406). The unemployed persons possessing technical qualifications were 55689 (18.35%) among educated persons. The data on 'Employment and unemployment' are also available through National Sample Surveys. The estimated employed persons were 45 lakhs and unemployed persons were 1.90 lakhs as per 43rd round of NSS conducted in 1987-88. Besides, there were about 3 lakhs severely under-employed at that time.

Assuming the labour force participation rates revealed by 43rd round of NSS to remain unchanged, it is estimated that backlog of unemployed including under-employed had risen to 5 lakhs as on 1-4-90. Adding to it the net additions to the labour force during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990—95), the total labour force is expected to go up to 12 lakhs in the age-group 15—59.

The total employment increased from 42.56 lakh persons in March, 1985 to 47.45 lakh persons in March, 1990. Thus about one lakh persons were able to find employment every year. In order to remove unemployment we will have to provide employment to about 2 lakh persons every year.

It is envisaged that employment for 3 lakh persons would be generated under the on-going special employment generating schemes and development programmes during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990—95) in the State Sector. The remaining 9 lakh persons will have to be absorbed in the unorganised sector through dispersal of growth in the agricultural sector and development of non-farm activities in the rural areas, development of small and decentralised manufacturing, trade, services and allied sectors, Economic incentives/financial assistance will have to be provided on liberal terms to a much larger number of educated unemployed persons than at present. Infrastructure and technical skills commensurate with the employment opportunities will have to be developed in a big way. A comprehensive strategy will have to be evolved with maximum participation of Central Govt. and financial institutions. The NDC has already set-up a Committee to go into all aspects of employment generation in the 8th Plan. The State strategy can be finalised only after the result of these deliberations and particularly the extent of Government of India participation has become known.

Rural Development

The outlay on rural development is about 70 percent of the total Plan outlay.

Decentralisation of Planning Process

District Planning was introduced in the State during the year 1986-87 when a three-tier machinery comprising District Planning and Development Board, Executive Committee and District Planning Units was created at the district level. The District Planning and Development Board comprising of both officials and non-officials has been constituted for each district under the Chairmanship of a State Cabinet Minister to provide necessary guidelines and direction to District Planning Units and to approve the district development plans prepared by the planning unit which is headed by the Addl. Deputy Commissioner.

At present all the development departments draw up plan for development of different areas at the state level and then allocate funds and targets to various districts. This process continues. District Planning Units draw up supplementary plans which are financed under the scheme of decentralised planning. Under this scheme untied funds are allocated to various districts on the basis of the following criteria :—

Index	Weight
1. Population	40%
2. Population of Scheduled Castes	10%
3. Unemployment	5%
4. Percentage of Rural Population	5%
5. Backwardness in Agriculture/Irrigation	10%
6. Backwardness in Industry	10%
7. Backwardness in Hospital Beds/Vety. Facilities	10%
8. Backwardness in Elementary Education	10%

Various district level departmental officers are required to prepare schemes of local importance. The basic idea is to develop a planning culture and expertise at the district level. The schemes are approved by the District Planning and Development Boards who enjoy freedom in the matter. There are no Zila Parishads in the State and therefore the untied funds are placed at the disposal of District Planning & Development Boards. The sectors identified for district planning are :

Agriculture production, soil conservation, forests, fisheries, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, primary and secondary education, village roads, health, welfare of scheduled castes, social welfare, panchayats, dairy and water supply.

The scope of district planning will continue to be enlarged during the eighth plan

Population

The family welfare facilities are being provided through all hospitals, dispensaries, C.H.Cs, P.H.C's and SubCentres. Besides 93 rural and 56 Urban Family Welfare Clinics/Centres are also functioning 58.5 percent of eligible couples have been covered through various family planning techniques. The birth rate has come down from 37.2 per thousand in 1984 to 34.4 in 1987 while infant mortality rate has declined from 101 to 87 during the same period. Vigorous efforts will continue to be made to bring down birth and infant mortality rates during the 8th Plan.

Efficiency

A bureau of public enterprises has been set up to monitor the activities of various public sector enterprises. Constant efforts are being made to improve the efficiency of various undertakings. The Sugar Federation has come out of the red and has started making profits. The plant load factor of power generation unit has improved. The Haryana Roadways is well known for its efficiency. However, these enterprises have to face a lot of difficulties due to revision of administered prices of petroleum products, coal, steel etc.

Eighth Plan

An outlay of Rs. 4300 crore is being proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan which is about 70% higher than the expenditure of Rs. 2540 crore during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The major head-wise details are as under —

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Expenditure	Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 Proposed Outlay	Annual Plan 1990-91 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1991-92 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities including Cooperation	23820 (9.38)	44250 (10.29)	7522 (10.75)	8280 (10.75)
2.	Rural Development	7286 (2.87)	8700 (2.02)	1388 (1.98)	1525 (1.98)
3.	Special Area Programme	1073 (0.42)	1845 (0.43)	300 (0.43)	330 (0.43)
4.	Irrigation and Flood Control	66805 (26.30)	51490 (11.97)	10870 (15.53)	11965 (15.54)
5.	Energy	64626 (25.45)	123100 (28.64)	18250 (26.07)	20075 (26.07)
6.	Industry and Minerals	4805 (1.93)	12290 (2.86)	2000 (2.86)	2200 (2.86)
7.	Transport	15010 (5.91)	24700 (5.74)	3760 (5.37)	4136 (5.37)
8.	Science, Technology & Environment	441 (0.17)	1090 (0.25)	176 (0.25)	195 (0.25)
9.	General Economic Services	2490 (0.98)	15655 (3.64)	1868 (2.67)	2040 (2.65)
10.	Social Services	65728 (25.88)	143870 (33.46)	23456 (33.51)	25972 (33.51)
11.	General Services	1803 (0.71)	3010 (0.70)	410 (0.58)	455 (0.59)
Total		253977 (100.00)	430000 (100.00)	70000 (100.00)	77173 (100.00)

(Figures in brackets are percentages to total)

Major share of the outlay has been claimed by the Social Services sector due to high priority to education, health, water supply and social security measures like old age-pension. The power sector will be the next priority area as rapid development of this sector is necessary for all round economic development and provision of social services. The allocation for Agriculture and allied sectors has been increased from 9.38% in Seventh Plan to 10.29% in Eighth Plan. The outlay for Industries has also been increased. The allocation of Irrigation and Flood Control has gone down mainly because the SYL and World Bank aided modernisation programme will be completed in the first year of the Plan.

The physical targets are as under :

Item	Unit	Achievement 1989-90	Target at end of 8th Plan 1990—95
I. Agriculture			
(a) Total Cropped area	000' Ha.	5900	6300
(b) Gross Irrigated area	"	4100	4960
(c) Percentage of net Irrigated to net area sown	%	71.00	78.8
(d) % of gross irrigated area to total cropped area	%	69.5	78.7
(e) Cropping Intensity	%	163.4	171.2
(f) Total foodgrain production	000' Tonnes	9000	11000
(g) Cotton Production	000' bales	1000	1400
(h) Sugarcane (Gur)	000' Tonnes	619	900
(i) Oilseed	"	423	620
(j) N.P.K.	000' M.T.	535	880
(k) Pesticide Consumption	"	4690	5600
(l) Area covered under Plant Protection	000' Ha.	6170	7000
(m) Total area under high yielding variety	"	2756	2960
II. Animal Husbandry			
1. Milk	000 tonnes	3151	3700
2. Eggs	Million	333.3	370.0
3. Wool	Lakh	12.98	16.50
4. No. of Vet. Dispensary	No.	200	615
III. Fisheries			
1. Fish Production	000 tonnes	20.02	32
2. Fish Seed Distribution	Million	59.52	80
3. Fish Seed Farm	Nos.	20	23
4. Nursery Area	Hect.	55.53	75
IV. Afforestation			
	Ha.	83269	149000
	No. of plant (in lakh) (Addl.)	825.87	1000

Item	Unit	Achievement 1989-90	Target at end of 8th Plan 1990—95
V. Cooperative			
1. Short term Loan	Rs. in crores	281.35	600
2. Mid term loan	"	6.93	25
3. Long term loan	"	45.72	95
VI. Power			
1. General connections	No.	681754	1281754
2. Tubewell connections	No.	74516	117516
3. Industrial connections	No.	21253	46253
4. Other connections	No.	371	1500
5. Installed Capacity	M.W.	2174	2225
6. Energy Available	M.U.	9238	11662
VII. Industries			
S.S.I. Unit	No's	92405	124905
VIII. Roads and Bridges			
1. Roads			
(a) Surfaced	Kms.	20687	21887
(b) Unsurfaced	Kms.	212	329
	Total	20899	22216
2. Village connected with Pucca Roads	Nos.	6674	6714
IX. Road Transport			
Total Buses	No.	2294	3042

SECTION 2
Sectoral Programmes

CHAPTER—2.1

CROP HUSBANDRY

Haryana has made significant progress in production of agricultural commodities during the 7th Plan. The average annual growth over the last three year's average of the 6th Plan has been 5 per-cent under Foodgrains, 7 per-cent under Sugarcane, 5.6 per-cent under Cotton and 18 per-cent under Oilseeds. This has been made possible by increasing intensity of cultivation, propagation of improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. Area under irrigation has also been increased by about 5 per cent during the 7th Plan.

During the Eighth Five Year Plan efforts will be made to further improve cropping intensity, coverage under High Yielding varieties of seeds, balanced use of fertilizers, plant protection measures, dry land agriculture, irrigation facilities etc. The outlay for the 8th Plan is Rs. 92 15 crore. The targets/programmes are as under :

(a) *Production*—The expected level of production during the last year of the 7th Plan is 86.59 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, 67,50 lakh tonnes of sugarcane, 11.83 lakh bales of cotton and 4.36 lakh tonnes of oil seeds. The targets for the last year of the Eighth Plan are 110 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, 90 lakh tonnes of sugarcane, 14 lakh bales of cotton and 6.20 lakh tonnes of oilseeds.

(b) *Irrigation*—The exploitation of surface and underground water has already been maximised and the only source for significant increase in irrigated area is the Satluj Yamuna Link Canal which is under construction in Punjab territory. When completed the SYL project will provide irrigation to a net area of about 3.5 lakh Hect, increasing the irrigated area in Haryana to about 78 per cent.

(c) *High Yielding Varieties*—Area under high yielding varieties in case of wheat has already crossed 95% of the total area under this crop. The area under high yielding varieties of paddy did cross 85% but of late there has been increase in the area under Basmati and Basmata (Terecot) varieties as these varieties proved more remunerative to the farmers. Hence the area under high yielding varieties of paddy has come down to 65%. It is however, considered a passing phase. Hence efforts would be intensified to increase the area under high yielding varieties of paddy to 75%. The coverage of Bajra has already touched about 65%. It is planned to further increase the coverage to 75% during the 8th Plan. It is proposed to make seeds available to farmers well in time during the sowing season and within easy reach.

(d) *Fertilizers*—The consumption of fertilizers has increased progressively in Haryana due to replacement of traditional varieties of food crops, especially wheat and paddy, with high yielding fertilizer responsive varieties.

Keeping in view the key role of fertilizers in replanishing soil fertility and productivity, efforts would be made during the 8th Five Year Plan to increase fertilizer consumption with special emphasis on :—

- (i) Increasing per hectare input of fertilizers.
- (ii) Increasing fertilizer use under dry farming conditions and thereby minimising inter-district disparity in fertilizer consumption.
- (iii) Increasing the use of phosphorus so as to narrow down the NP ratio for achieving optimum crop response to fertilizer application.
- (iv) Encouraging use of Potassic fertilizers.

As against the consumption of 5.35 lakh MTs (Nutrients) during 1989-90, a target of 8.80 lakh MT is proposed for the last year of the 8th Plan.

The application of phosphatic fertilizers plays an important role for increasing grain production. Hence, it is imperative that consumption of phosphatic fertilizers as well as potassic fertilizer is increased so that NPK use ratio is narrowed down. The anticipated ratio at the end of 1989-90 was 105.3 : 33.8 : 1.0. It is planned to achieve NPK ratio of 39.9 : 17.8 : 1 at the end of 8th Plan. Efforts would also be made to increase per hectare consumption from about 89 Kg. at the end of 7th Plan to about 142 Kg. at the end of 8th Plan. The production of local manure will also be stepped up from 97.61 lakh tonnes to 178 lakh tonnes during the 8th Plan.

(e) *Plant Protection*—In order to popularise the use of herbicides and help the poor farmers subsidy on the cost of herbicides has been provided. Similarly, subsidies have been provided on other pesticides where due to various reasons including high cost of pesticides, the present level of use is considered low/inadequate. Infrastructural support by way of equipment, spares and transport has also been provided. The following schemes are proposed to be operated during 8th Five Year Plan Period :—

1. Scheme for eradication of pyrrilla on sugarcane under endemic area.
2. Scheme for procurement of plant protection equipment and pick-up vans and their spares
3. Scheme for subsidising the cost of pesticides for the control of Blast and Plant Hopper in paddy crop.
4. Scheme for subsidising the cost of pesticides for the control of Aphid in rape seed and mustard crops.
5. Scheme for subsidising the cost of ground spraying on cash crop.
6. Scheme for the control of Locust in Haryana.
7. Scheme for subsidising the cost of Rice weedicides.
8. Scheme for subsidising the cost of wheat weedicides.
9. Special Foodgrains Production Programme-Pod Borer

Construction of pucca kothies and use of metallic bins is being popularised for more scientific storage at the farmer's level. Farmers are also being helped in using EDB Ampules as fumigant against storage pests. For field control of rodents, regular campaigns on compact area basis are being organised. The chemical is distributed free of cost. The schemes dealing with fumigation of foodgrain while on storage, spraying of godowns, construction of pucca kothies/distribution of metallic bins and rat control in fields etc. are proposed to be continued during the 8th Plan.

(f) *Bee Keeping*—Bee keeping is an important activity that can be adopted by the farmers to supplement their farm income. A scheme for popularisation of bee-keeping under which the enterprisers farmers are provided technical training and subsidy on hives and bee colonies on reasonable rates has been in operation for a few years. This scheme is proposed to be continued during the 8th Five Year Plan also.

(g) *Directorate of Horticulture*—A separate Department of Horticulture has been created for providing reasonable infrastructure and trained manpower for promotion of fruit and vegetable cultivation.

During the 8th Plan period 30000 hectares area is proposed to be brought under vegetables with 4.5 lakh tonnes of additional production and 3000 hectares under fruits with additional production of about 13500 tonnes of fruits.

(h) *Sericulture*—Sericulture is a recent introduction in the State. A modest beginning has been made in this field by opening two mulberry nurseries at Pinjore in 2 acres and at Fatehpur in 6 acres with one grainage centre for egg production with the assistance of Central Silk Board.

A modest beginning in silk worm rearing has been made in Ambala district by initiating about 30 farmers who have done mulberry plantation in about 20 hectares area. About 50% of them have reared worms individually and collectively. It is proposed to set up new mulberry nurseries and make available saplings to trained farmers during the 8th Plan.

(i) *Biogas Plants*—Under this scheme, the work of installation of new biogas plants repair, maintenance and follow-up of the already installed units, training of masons in the construction and maintenance of biogas plants, training of women for the better use and upkeep of the installed biogas plants and demonstrating the usefulness of biogas slurry in the agriculture fields will be continued.

(j) *Rainfed Agriculture*—Great emphasis is being laid on popularising location specific technology of dry farming in collaboration with the regional research station of HAU, Hisar, located at Bawal. The farmers of dry zone are made aware of various moisture conservation techniques for ensuring better yields. In this context, drought resistant varieties, optimum use of scarce-water, basal dose of fertilizers, dry farming implements are being propagated among the farming community over un-irrigated area of about 22.00 lakh hectares (gross) in the state through the net work of the extension agency of the Department of Agriculture. Besides, micro-watersheds for controlling run off water and soils erosion in the foot hills of Shivalik and Aravli Ranges falling in the districts of Ambala, Mahendragarh and Gurgaon are being developed.

CHAPTER 2.2

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

(A) Agriculture Department

In Haryana, roughly 50% of the total geo-graphical area of about 44 lakhs hect. is affected with one or the other soil problems in varying degrees. An area of about 5.50 lakhs hect. is affected by water erosion and is located mainly in foot hills of Shivalik in the district of Ambala and in the North and Aravali ranges in the districts of Gurgaon and Mohindergarh and parts of Faridabad and Bhiwani districts. An area of about 4.55 lakh hect. is affected by alkalinity, salinity and water logging. This problem is mainly limited to the central districts of Kurukshetra, Karnal, Jind, Sonapat and Rohtak because of poor surface drainage. This area is a flat tract with a good net work of irrigation system. Secondly all natural drainage channels which originate from Shivalik hills fall into this region, thereby aggravating the problem of water-logging and salinity. An area of about 12 lakh hect. is affected by wind erosion and is a serious problem in South Western region of the State.

To mitigate the problems like soil and water erosion and alkalinity/salinity & water-logging a number of State and Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being executed in the state. Cwing to magnitude of various problems, it is considered that some efforts are still required to step up the corrective measures through introduction of new schemes during the 8th plan. Thus during 8th plan, major thrust will be on strengthening of existing programmes is general and accelerating the development of watershed management in particular.

The programmes and physical targets are as under :—

Sr. No.	Programme	Figures in Hect.		
		1990-95 Target	1990-91 Target	1991-92 Target
1.	Reclamation of Alkali Soils	40,000	8000	8000
2.	Land levelling	5,000	900	1100
3.	Protection of table/marginal land in the sub-mountainous areas and soil conservation on watershed basis	Not fixed	9600	9650
4.	Reclamation of saline/waterlogged lands	300	70	60
5.	Landuse soil survey/topographical survey	2,40,000	48000	48000

(B) By Forest Department

The prevention of wastage of soil and water constitutes a major problem which is intended to be tackled under various schemes as under with a provision of Rs. 615 lakh for the 8th Plan.

1. Training of personnel

The field staff will be imparted training in the modern extension and communication methods to bring changes in their attitudes.

2. Forest Research

In order to cover various parts of the State and its specific problems the following field oriented research schemes will be implemented.

(i) Forest soil-cum-vegetation survey.

(ii) Establishment of environment research stations to study the effect of vegetation on micro climate, soil loss and run off in the catchment areas and also to correlate atmospheric precipitation with vegetal cover.

(iii) To develop plantation strategy and find out the suitable species deal with the problematic areas.

3. Soil Conservation on Watershed Basis

The scheme provides a package of soil conservation practices based on scientific principles and modern techniques in the catchment areas of Ghaggar in the districts of Ambala, Hisar, Kurukshetra and Sirsa. The measures suggested in the integrated action plan for flood control in the endogentic basin have been suitably incorporated in the schemes.

The programme includes the following components :—

(i) Afforestation

Afforestation will be done over an area of 500 hect. comprising the Government and community forests. Fruit bearing and commercially important species will be planted for geological gains only. Contour trenching, Check damming, planting of land sides in the hilly areas and bunding in the plains are the additional components of the afforestation plan.

(ii) Silt Detention Dams

These are the small earthen structures constructed in the catchment area across the nallah beds. They serve the dual purpose of silt detention and water retention. These earthen dams regulate the water flow, increase the moisture regime and create congenial conditions for vegetation growth.

About 30 water and silt detention dams will be constructed during the plan period. The work will be executed on micro watershed basis. The works of afforestation and gully plugging will go side by side.

(iii) Protection Measure

It is proposed to train and engage the local people for protection duty. The villagers having interests in the forests will be employed as casual workers on protection duty at a daily wage of Rs. 30. The persons employed will be given a short term training of 2-4 weeks on the beneficial aspects of soil conservation programmes. It is proposed to train and give employment to 1500 persons during the plan period. Each such person will be given employment for six months including the training period.

4. Desert Control

The desert control measures include (i) afforestation (ii) Creation of wind breaks and shelter belts along village paths.

(i) Afforestation

Plantation of suitable species will be established in the Govt. lands as well as private lands belonging to the village community and panchayats.

(ii) Creation of wind break and shelter belts

There are 2462 villages in the desert affected districts of Hisar, Sirsa, Bhiwani, Mohindergarh and Rohtak. These villages have a network of village paths of varying width leading to the agricultural fields. They have a lot of potential to grow tree avenues. The scheme proposes following incentives to the tree planters so that the village community joins the forestry development programme on priority basis.

Incentives

- (i) Supply of seedling at subsidised rates;
- (ii) Cash grant upto Rs. 3/- as maintenance costs for every plant surviving during the first year of the establishment of plantation. During the second and third year the rate of grant will be Rs. 2/- and Rs. 1/- respectively for every surviving plant;
- (iii) Trees will be owned by the owners of the land;
- (iv) Technical advice through field visits, printed material and audiovisual means.

On an average each beneficiary will be provided 100 plants. It is proposed to cover 1000 farmers in each district during the plan period.

5. Integrated watershed and Area Dev. project (Kandi Project)

The objective of this project is to have an integrated development of entire area by making proper investment on an extensive scale to achieve the following aims:—

- (i) To tackle the man made ecological disaster that has been occurring for a long time.
- (ii) Conserve & develop proper soil & water use to uplift economic condition of community by way of improving productivity of these lands.
- (iii) To increase the vegetated cover in the hill slopes and stabilize them so as to give higher return in term of fuel, fodder & crops.

The whole project area is divided in to 5 main water sheds namely Sahabi Nadi, Ghaggar River, Tangri Nadi, Markanda and Yamuna river.

CHAPTER 2.3

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The outlay proposed for 8th Plan is Rs. 36.90 crore and for Annual Plan 1991-92 the proposed outlay is Rs. 6.60 crore. The schemes are as follows:—

1. Direction & Admn.

It is proposed to strengthen the various wings dealing with disease control, breeding sheep, piggery, poultry, publicity and extension. Experts of Senior level (Jt. Director) in various branches of Sheep and Wool, Piggery, Poultry, Feed and Fodder, would be appointed to give expert advice. / Two posts of Additional Directors are also proposed to be added.

2. Animal Health & Vety. Services

The National Commission on Agriculture has recommended that there would be one veterinarian for every;

- (i) 20000 cattle units by 1980.
- (ii) 10000 cattle units by 1990 ; and
- (iii) 5000 cattle units by 2000

There will be 495 Vety. Hospitals by 31-3-1991. In order to provide projected/effective health cover it is proposed to upgrade 30 Vety. Dispensaries/Stockman Centres into regular Veterinary Hospitals every year. This would bring down the number of animals per Veterinarian.

It is also proposed to establish 40 new Vety. dispensaries every year. Existing district hospitals will also be strengthened by providing X-ray and other facilities.

It is proposed to stamp out Rinderpest disease from the State by strengthening of existing infrastructure & provision has been made for the replacement of old vehicles, supply of vaccine etc.

The State Govt. has established a net work of Vety. Institutions in the State, but expert facilities like diagnosis of diseases, X-ray, bacteriological and seriological examination facilities are not available anywhere in the districts except at the Haryana Agricultural University. In order to provide the latest treatment and diagnostic facilities, one poly-clinic has been proposed to be established during 1990-91.

As per the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture, a cell is proposed to be created for controlling vety. biological products and drugs to ensure expeditious distribution and supply of medicines to the Vety. Institutions in the State.

3. Cattle Development

The following programmes are proposed to continue/started:—

(a) State Cattle Breeding Project, Hisar.

The project is providing all necessary inputs. i.e. Frozen Semen & Liquid Nitrogen. Funds for the replacement of tractors, maintenance of liquid Nitrogen Plants, sheaths, guns etc. would be provided.

(ii) Scheme for the development of Indigenous Breeds of Cattle.

In order to preserve the superior indigenous germ plasm and to bring improvement in the existing germ plasm, it is proposed to develop Haryana Sahiwal breeds of cattle at Govt. Livestock Farm, Hisar. Provision for feed and fodder and upkeep of animals has been made.

(iii) Development Gaushalas.

It is proposed to develop 4 new Gaushalas by giving grants for purchase of animals, feed & fodder etc.

(iv) *Development of Murrah Buffaloes and Cows.*

Under this programme, it is envisaged to give cash incentive to the owners of top yielders so that they are discouraged to sell these animals out of the State. Cash incentive varying from Rs. 1000 to 3000 will be given.

(v) *Scheme for the Progeny Testing of Cross-bred Bulls*

In order to study and prove the characteristics of transmission of milk character, by the bulls to their daughters it is proposed to start the progeny testing of cross-bred bulls. The villagers would be paid Rs. 10 for one recording of milk i.e. Rs. 120 for 12 recordings in a year.

(vi) *Scheme for the replacement of Chilled Semen with Frozen Semen*

Two frozen semen banks have been established in the State at Gurgaon and Hisar. These two semen banks are required to be strengthened keeping in view the demand of Frozen Semen to give coverage to the breedable population of the State.

It is proposed to switch over to frozen semen technology in a phased manner by importing frozen semen of pedigree bulls.

Liquid Nitrogen Plants established under this scheme need to be maintained mechanically to meet the demand of Liquid Nitrogen.

A new scheme for mule/horse breeding has been included in the 8th plan.

4. Poultry Development

(i) *Haryana Eggs and Poultry Marketing Federation*

11 eggs and poultry Marketing Societies are already functioning. An apex body i.e. Federation is proposed to be established for ensuring marketing and feed supply facilities.

(ii) *Poultry Disease and Feed Analytical Laboratory*

The poultry Disease Laboratory is providing analytical facilities which will continue in the 8th Plan.

5. Scheme for Sheep and Wool Development

The working group as well as the National Wool Development Board has made the following recommendations :—

- (i) Increase the production of quality carpet wool so as to have less dependence on the imported carpet wool.
- (ii) Improve the quality of carpet wool.
- (iii) Increase the production of Mutton to meet the growing demand for Mutton by starting a Mutton Type breeding farm of Dorset/Sanath down breeds.
- (iv) Provide remunerative Prices for the wool for the farmers and strengthening of Sheep section at Headquarter.

In order to achieve the above targets, the following programme are proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan —

- (i) Strengthening of existing Sheep and Wool Extension Centre.
- (ii) Establishment and Strengthening of Existing State Sheep Farm for the production for Exotic Ram specially mutton type.
- (iii) Grant-in-aid to large sheep breeding farmers.

6. Piggery Development

Facilities for marketing of pigs are proposed by establishing one new marketing cell during the year.

7. Other Livestock Development

(i) *Cross-bred rearing Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production*

In order to enhance the income of the vulnerable groups the Small/Marginal Farmers and landless labourers are encouraged to rear cross bred calves.

(ii) Establishment of State Veterinary Council

The Govt. has decided to set up a State Vety. Council on the pattern of All India Vety. Council. The scheme aims at proper functioning of Vety. profession. The expenditure of this scheme will be shared by the State Govt. and Govt. of India on 50 : 50 basis.

(iii) Improvement of Slaughter Houses

There are 43 slaughter houses in the State but most of them are in bad shape and lack basic hygienic facilities. It is therefore, proposed to give grant to these institutions.

(iv) Rearing of Murrah and Hariyana Male Calves at GLF Hisar

In order to preserve and rear the male calves of high genetic value, it is proposed to purchase male calves from the farmers and rear them as bulls in the State Bull Farm.

8. Fodder Development*(i) Expansion of Fodder and Seed Production Units*

In order to meet the demand of improved fodder seeds, one Fodder Seed Farm of 500 acres was established with the aid of Australian Govt. and other fodder seed farm of 200 acres was established out of state resources. These two farms would continue during the 8th Plan. A seed processing plant was also established with the assistance of Australian Govt. This will also continue on plan side.

(ii) Supply of Mini Fodder Kits

It is proposed to give mini Fodder Kits at 50% subsidy to the farmers so that they can use them as demonstration units and also study the benefits of high yielding varieties. It is proposed to give 30,000 Mini Fodder Kits 1990-95.

(iii) Seed Multiplication through farmers & establishment of Silopits

It is proposed to get the seed multiplied through farmers and also give subsidy @ Rs. 500/- per hect. Subsidy for the establishment of silopits will also be given to the farmers.

CHAPTER 2.4

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The main aim under Dairy Development is to popularise modern techniques of dairying by setting up mini dairy units of 5 and 3 milch animals. The schemes are continuing since the 7th Plan and have helped in increasing milk production. A net work of milk chilling centres for collection, cooling/chilling and Milk Plants for processing have been set up by the Govt. These plants are helping the dairy units in marketing of milk. The proposed outlay for the 8th Plan is Rs. 7.30 crore. The programmes are as under:

1. Re-Organisation of the Office of Milk Commissioner

For proper and efficient monitoring, supervision, coordination and guidance the head office is required to keep close liaison with the field staff. It has become necessary to have additional supporting Grade C staff at the Headquarters. A sum of Rs. 1.70 lakh was provided for 1990-91. This scheme will continue.

2. Special Employment through Dairy Development

'Mini Dairy Scheme' aims at providing gainful self-employment opportunities to the rural educated/semi-educated youngmen and women. The scheme was started in 1979-80. The beneficiaries are imparted 21 days training in the field of dairying. After the completion of training the candidates are assisted in securing loan for the setting up of mini dairy units. The following three types of Mini Dairy Units are being established:

Sr. No.	Type of Unit	Loan component	Subsidy component	Net admissible in 5 years
(i)	5 Milch animal mini dairy units	Rs. 33000 (Rs. 25000 for animals and Rs. 8000 for shed)	(i) Rebate on interest to confine the share of beneficiary to 4% for five years	5940
			(ii) Insurance premium at the rate of 2.25% of the animal cost for 5 years	2800
				8740
(ii)	3 Milch animal mini dairy units (General)	Rs. 15000 for the cost of animals	(i) Rebate on interest to confine the share of beneficiary to 4% for 5 years	2700
			(ii) Insurance premium at the rate of 2.25% of the animal for 5 years	1700
				4400
(iii)	3 Milch animal mini dairy units (S.C.)	Rs. 14000 for the purchase of animals	(i) Rs. 1000 for the purchase of animals as margin money	1000
			(ii) Rs. 1000 for the renovation of dairy shed	1000
			(iii) Full rebate on the interest on the loan amount for 5 years	4200
			(iv) Insurance premium @2.25% of animal cost for 5 years	1700
			7900	

A target to set up 1000 new dairy units of 5/3 milch animals is proposed for each year of the 8th Plan.

3. Establishment of Dairy Extension Units

It is proposed to provide specialised training to the field officials through orientation courses in various institutes. It is also proposed to arrange demonstration and practical training to progressive farmers by arranging visits to selected institutions in the country. Besides, six farmers/technical personnel of the department shall be deputed for short study in developed countries/institutions. It is also proposed to organise Dairy melas in the State from time to time. Under this scheme milk producers will be provided training for 10 days and 5 days courses.

4. Providing of clean milk production kit

To popularise the idea of clean milk production, a kit containing jointless milk pail, strainer, disinfectant powder and duster will be provided to the genuine milk producers especially of weaker section at subsidised rates. It is proposed to provide this incentive to 400 farmers/milk producers every year.

5. Special Employment to the rural unemployed widows through mini dairy units of 3 milch animals

Each identified widow will be imparted dairy training of 21 days. After training she will be assisted in seeking loan of Rs. 14,000 for the purchase of milch animals. The department will pay a sum of Rs. 1000 in the shape of margin money for the purchase of milch animals and another Rs. 1000 for the renovation of dairy shed. Beside this she will also be given full rebate on the interest charged by banks on the loan and insurance premium will also be fully subsidised. A woman selected under this scheme will thus receive a total subsidy of Rs. 7900 in five years. The target is 100 units per year.

6. Holding of milk yield competitions

With a view to attract the milk producers to preserve yielders to encourage the breeders to improve the quality of their produce as well as quality of animals and to provide a forum to the progressive milk producers to come together and exchange views and experiences the scheme of milk yield competition is in operation.

The prizes distributed to the owners of the prize winning animals are as under :—

Prize	Block level milk yield competitions	State Level milk yield competitions
First Prize	Rs. 500	Rs. 2000
Second Prize	Rs. 300	Rs. 1000
Third Prize	Rs. 200	Rs. 500
Consolation Prize	Rs. 50	Rs. 100

7. Operation Flood-II and other allied activities

To promote milk production in milk shed areas where proper facilities for rearing and up keep of the milch stock could be assured and to provide reliable market for surplus milk the Govt. of India have launched operation flood II programme. The financing pattern by the Indian Dairy Co-operation under operation flood II covers mainly the creation of permanent dairy processing facilities, creation of fixed assets of the District Co-operative milk unions, creation of marketing infrastructure and provision for training of farmers, producers, members, secretaries of village level co-operative societies etc. on the Anand Pattern. Besides, the above activities which are financed by I.D.C. under operation flood II the H.D.D.C.F. is engaged in the task of cooperating the Dairy Dev. work and at the same time, inducting a large number of farmers/milk producers in the Anand Pattern by opening village level cooperative societies all over the State even in the remotest area. It is proposed to provide an assistance of Rs. 250 lakh to H.D.D.C.F. during the 8th Plan for this work.

8. Quality control for cattle feed

It is necessary to strengthen the existing Govt. Laboratory at Rohtak for testing the cattle feed produced by various small scale units. A post of Chief chemist with supporting staff is proposed for the 8th Plan.

CHAPTER 2.5

FISHERIES

There are good water resources for the development of fisheries available in Haryana State in the shape of 5000 Kms. rivers, 17400 Kms. canals & drains, 2000 Kms. Marshy area, 900 hectare Lakes & reservoirs and 10000 hectare village ponds. In addition to these new water area is being created in the shape of micro water sheds and newly excavated ponds in the land owned by the fish farmers. At the time of creation of the State the Fisheries activities were limited to the natural resources and a few village ponds. The production of fish was only 600 tonnes from all sources. By the end of 1989-90 more than 4500 hect. pond water area was under fish culture and the fish production rose to the level of 20000 tonnes.

The objective for 8th Plan are as follows :—

- (i) To mobilise additional water resources under fish culture.
- (ii) To create a class of fish farmers in the state.
- (iii) To produce more fish to combat mal-nutrition & provide additional income to fish farmers.
- (iv) To generate employment opportunities by adoption of fish farming as a new vocation.
- (v) To raise the state income.

The schemes are as follows :—

A—Continued Schemes :—

1. Intensive Fisheries Development Programme

The main objective of the scheme is to provide Technical and Financial assistance to the Fish Farmers to adopt fish culture in leased pond and owned pond. It is proposed to provide 25% subsidy for excavation/renovation of ponds, installation of tube wells, establishment of fish markets, purchase of fishing equipments and inputs.

The state shall provide assistance for the excavation new ponds for fish culture. Technical/Financial assistance would also be provided for the establishment of fish shops, tubewells and fishermen parties comprising 10 fishermen each. It is envisaged to produce 450 lakh fish seed under the scheme.

2 National Fish Seed Programme

It aims to produce quality fish seed at National Fish Seed Farms. The Govt. of India has provided 70% financial assistance for the construction of three National Fish Seed Farms of 14 hectares Fish Seed Farm at Jyotisar, (Kurukshetra), Lahli-Baniyani (Rohtak) and Hisar. This programme will continue during the 8th Plan.

3. Education, Training and Extension

This programme aims at providing Education and Training to the fish farmers/fishermen/fish market intermediaries and departmental official/officers for the dissemination of fish farming technology. A Training Centre has been established in the State for this purpose. It is proposed to provide training of various duration to 500 fish farmers/fishermen/fish market intermediaries every year in addition to departmental officials/officers. It is also proposed to provide long term in service training to departmental officials/officers. The fish farming techniques would be disseminated by arranging exhibitions, film shows, farmers day, Angling competitions etc.

4. Development of Fisheries in Marshy Area and Cat Fish Culture

The scheme aims to provide Technical/Financial assistance to the fish farmers for the reclamation of marshy area for fish culture. It is proposed to reclaim 20 hect. marshy area in the state and construct 5000 hect. fish production units in marshy area. It is also proposed to produce 50,000 lakh quality fish seed from the fish seed farms; at Dadupur (Ambala) and Kalenger (Gurgaon) for stocking the ponds.

5. Fish Farmers Development Agencies

The objective of the scheme is to create a class of fish farmers by providing technical and financial assistance. There are 12 Fish Farmers Development Agencies functioning in the districts of Ambala, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Sonapat, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Mohindergarh, Rohtak, Jind, Bhiwani, Hisar & Sirsa of the State. The Govt. of India provides 50% grant for renovation of ponds, purchase of fishers inputs, training to fish farmers etc. It is proposed to bring 1200 hect. water area under fish farming by stocking 120 lakh quality fish seed.

6. Development of Brackish water fish culture

It is a centrally sponsored scheme to bring unused brackish/saline water under fish culture. Technical and financial assistance is provided to fishfarmers for adopting of fish farming in the ponds. It is proposed to bring 12.0 hect. brackish pond under fish culture every year and to produce 5.00 lakh fish-seed at Fish Seed Farm, Sultanpur (Gurgaon).

7. Remodelling and Maintenance of Seed Farms & Ponds

It is proposed to remodel and strengthen the existing fish seed farms and ponds to maintain the level of fish seed production in the State. Infrastructure would be created for the production of quality fish seed.

8. Fisheries Corporation/Federation

It is proposed to establish a Fisheries Cooperative Marketing Federation in the state to provide facilities of fish harvesting and marketing to the fish farmers in the state.

B—New Schemes

9. Fish Seed Production by fish farmers

The main objective of this programme is to provide technical/financial assistance to the progressive Fish Farmers for undertaking the work of fish seed production. 25% subsidy would be provided to the fish farmers for the construction of nurseries, installation of tubewell/hatcheries, purchase of breeding material and fisheries inputs.

10. New Fish Seed Farms

The main objective of this programme is to construct new fish seed farm for the production of quality fish seed. There is no fish seed farm in the Distts. of Bhiwani, Jind & Mohindergarh. It is proposed to construct a fish seed farms in these districts in a phased manner.

11. Development of Fisheries in running waters

The main objective of the scheme is to increase fish production from running water by adoption of various conservational measures. The quality fish seed would be stocked in the running water and improvement of live stock would be done by establishing a Mahasheer fish hatchery.

12. Development of Fisheries in Kandi-area

The main objective of the scheme is to develop fisheries in Micro water sheds/water harvesting structures in the hilly areas of the state. It is proposed to construct a small fish seed farm for the supply of fish seed in this Kandi-area. It is targetted to bring 50 hect. water area under Fish culture. A provision of input grant has been made to undertake fish farming in these water bodies by the fish farmers/Hill resources management societies.

13. Fisheries Survey, Statistic and data processing

The scheme aims to strengthen the statistical unit at directorate level by creating additional posts and infrastructures for collecting and processing of fisheries data of the state.

14. Development of Social Fisheries

The scheme aims to develop fisheries in the water impoundments owned by Panchayats, Municipal Committees and other Organisations. It is proposed to provide matching contribution for the renovation of the water bodies and for the purchase of fisheries inputs.

CHAPTER 2.6
FORESTRY SECTOR

(A) Forest Department

An outlay of Rs. 138.50 crore has been proposed for the Eighth Plan. The programme can be divided into the following categories :—

- A. Direction and Administration
- B. Education & Training
- C. Forest Conservation and Development
- D. Survey of Forest Resources
- E. Plantation Schemes
- F. Research & other schemes

A brief description of the schemes is as under :—

1. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Cell

The present planning and Statistical Cell needs to be strengthened and renamed as Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Cell. It will be under the charge of a Conservator assisted by the 3 A.C.Fs. Adequate Technical and ministerial staff will be provided to carry out the Field work, the computation and processing work and the routine office work.

2. Forest Research

The object of the scheme is to develop suitable strategy based on scientific know how for raising the appropriate forest species using the most economical method.

The field of research will include the implementation of the following schemes.

- (i) To develop a strategy for the propagation of Shisham, Khair, Peplar, Eucalyptus through seedlings.
- (ii) Pilot scheme for research and demonstration in growing cash crops in forests, marginal lands and agricultural lands in conjunction with Forest species.
- (iii) Standardisation of planting and nursery techniques.
- (iv) To find suitable combination of trees and shrubs for diversification of species and planting along the avenues.
- (v) Studies to estimate the losses accrued to the standing agricultural crops due to plantation on field boundaries.
- (vi) Establish Environmental research stations to study the effect of different types of vegetation on soil & climate.

3. Training of Personnel

The object of the scheme is to impart training to the field staff for better execution of the plantation and other schemes.

4. Forest Publicity

At present there is only one publicity unit at Pinjore. Two more units are required to be developed for intensive coverage in the entire State. Two additional Publicity and extension ranges are proposed during the 8th Plan so that there is one publicity range for each territorial circle.

5. Re-afforestation of degraded forests

The objective of the scheme is to develop forests in the Shivaliks which have poor stockings. The development of forests will be spread over an area of 1150 hect. in the hill forests of Ambala and Morni Forest Divisions.

6. Protection of Forests

Forests plantations are sensitive to the danger of fire and over-grazing. Fire lines will be constructed in the compact forest and modern communication methods will be used for affording protection to the forests in the area.

7. Working Plans

The objective of the scheme is to prepare working plans of the Forest. Areas for the sustained yield of Forest produce keeping in view the Forest Policy of the Government.

8. Plantation of quick growing species

Fast growing and other exotic species will be raised in suitable Forest lands over an area of 860 hectares. Eucalyptus and poplars are considered to be the suitable species.

9. Plantation of Forest species for Industrial & Commercial Uses

Under the scheme plantations will be raised for providing material to the forest based industries. The areas where irrigation is available will be brought under irrigated plantation of Shisham, Kikar, Neem and other commercially viable species. It is proposed to raise such plantations over 800 hect. during the 8th plan.

10. Extension Forestry

All the strips along the means of communications and irrigation system have been placed under Forest Department for raising of economic plantations.

11. Survey, Demarcation & Settlement of Forest areas

The scheme aims at bringing more forest areas under the direct control of the State. The eroded land in the Shiwaliks and the desert areas will be acquired under the scheme.

12. Area Oriented Fuel Wood and Fodder Project

The scheme is being operated with 50% Central Govt. assistance. The objective of the scheme is to have increased fuel wood supplies in the rural sector. At present the rural people use substantial quantity of cow dung for burning. The availability of fuel wood to the farmers will release cow dung to him for its use as manure.

The fuel wood plantations will be raised on waste lands belonging to Government and local bodies. The plants yielding good fuel will be distributed at nominal rates to the small farmers for planting in their fields. Plantations will be raised over an area of 2000 Hect.

13. World Bank Aided Social Forestry Project

Social Forestry Project is being implemented all over the State. Its main purpose is to raise plantations in order to :—

- (a) Generate employment for the rural people in the Agricultural off seasons.
- (b) Supply of fuel wood and release cow dung for its use in the Agricultural fields.
- (c) Provide small timber & fodder in the rural sector.

14. World Bank Aided Aravali Hills Afforestation Project

This project aims at afforestation of Aravali Hills. The objectives are as follows :—

- (a) To provide vegetative cover in the quickest possible time, in the denuded hills, by afforestation and closure.

- (b) To provide employment to the unemployed and under-employed people especially belonging to weaker sections of society.
- (c) To meet the basic needs of the local population in terms of firewood, small timber and fodder, consistent with the maintenance of ecological balance and locality factors.
- (d) To ensure restoration of ecologically healthy environment.

15. Forest Communication

The object of the scheme is to make the areas in the Shiwalik Hills accessible through the construction of kachha Forest roads and paths.

It is also proposed to purchase modern equipment like wireless sets and walky-talky for better communication.

16. Buildings

The scheme aims at the construction of Forest Guard and Mali huts and residential quarters for other subordinate staff. It is aimed to construct about 200 quarters during the plan period.

17. C.S.S. Development of Infrastrure for the Protection of Forests from Biotic Interference

This is a new centrally sponsored scheme. Its expenditure is to be borne by the State and Central Govt. 50% cost sharing basic. Out of total forest area of 168543 hect. the area under forest in Ambala District is 62665 hectares. This is approximately 37% of total forest area of State. The only natural forests of Haryana are situated in two Forest Divisions of Ambala District i.e. Ambala Forest Division and Morni-Pinjore Forest Division.

It is proposed to preserve these forests by preventing the recurring fires, illicit fellings, grazing and through proper management. Effective, quick and reliable communication network is being developed.

18. Afforestation of Problematic sites and Alkali Sites

Certain low lying areas of Haryana where drainage of the soil is bad have developed symptoms of severe alkalinity. Reclaiming such soils for agricultural purpose is being done by a research institution at Karnal. Simultaneously efforts are being made to reclaim such lands for afforestation purposes also.

(B) Wild Life Preservation

The outlay proposed for the Eighth Plan is Rs. 310 lakh out of which Rs. 55 lakh is proposed for 1991-92. The schemes are as follows :

1. Construction of Buildings

It is proposed to provide residential as well as official accomodation at various places.

2. Protection of Wildlife in Multiple use Areas

Field staff will be provided for effective protection of wildlife and its habitat. Under this scheme three wild life Divisions will be established. Adequate field staff for protection of wild life in multiple use areas will also be provided.

3. Nahar Wild Life Sanctuary

An area of 456 acres of Nahar forests has been declared as wild life Sanctuary. It will be further developed during the 8th plan.

4. Wildlife Habitat at Abubshehar

There is a Tourist Complex at Abubshehar near Dabwali Sangharia road. Its habitat is being developed from wildlife point of view. A deer park and some avaries have been constructed during the 7th Five year plan period. It will be maintained and further developed during the 8th Plan.

5. Deer Park at Chaubisi-Ka-Chaubutra at Meham

A Deer Park has been established at Chaubisi-Ka-Chaubutra, Meham as a part of its over all development. This deer park will be maintained and further developed.

6. Development of Wildlife Sanctuary at Bir Shikargarh

An area of 1896 acres of Bir Shikargarh in Ambala district has been declared as a Wildlife Sanctuary. The habitat of this Sanctuary will be further developed according to requirements of Wildlife in the Sanctuary.

7. Control over Poaching & Illegal Trade in Wildlife

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50 : 50 sharing basis for provision of Jeeps, Motor Cycles, Walkie-talkie sets and Arms etc. for the field staff. This scheme will be continued during the 8th Plan.

8. Education and Interpretation (CSS)

The objects of scheme are to promote and to support wild life education and interpretation aimed at wide public appreciation and the importance of wildlife to human betterment. Publicity for better protection and preservation of wildlife is being undertaken through films shows on wildlife, distribution of publicity material on wildlife conservation and arranging exhibitions in the different parts of the State

9. Development of Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary (CSS)

There is a big lake spread over in an area of 1100 acres in Jhajjar tehsil and has been declared as wild life sanctuary for water birds and water side birds. The 9 K.M. periphery has been fenced during the 7th five year plan and the remaining work will be undertaken during the 8th Plan.

10. Establishment & development of Nature Park at Bir Bara Ban, Jind

Bir Bara Ban, Jind is a reserved forest covering an area of 1036 acres. It is an ideal spot for nature park. This nature park will be in two parts in recreational Zone and wilderness Zone. The wilderness zone will only be fenced and left to nature. It will be kept open to only researchers and wild life observers. A few pairs of Black Buck, Chinkara, Hog deer, Wild Boar will be released. The recreational zone will be open to tourist and public where a green park, deer park and some birds and aviaries will be constructed.

11. Establishment & development of Nature Park at Narnaul

An area of 100 acre is situated near Narnaul city. It is a reserve forest. It is an ideal habitat for development for chinkara and black buck. The area will be fenced and developed.

12. Herbivours Breeding Centre at Manesar in Gurgaon District

The area of compact block in Aravali hills falling in Gurgaon district runs parallel to Gurgaon-Ferozpur Jhirka Alwar road. This area once inhabited a large number of Sambhars, spotted deer, Nilgai, Leopard, Carcal and other wild animals but with the passage of time and clearance of Jungles, these hills have lost the original glory. At present few pairs of blue bulls, wild bear are left there. The area is an ideal place for a herbivours breeding complex for Sambhar, black buck Chinkara and spotted deer etc. An area of 500 acres near Manesar is situated on the National Highway No. 8 about 70 Kms. from Delhi. This area will be fenced and 10 pairs each of black buck Sambhar, Chinkara, spotted deer hard groleed barasingha will be released.

13. Development of Saraswati plantation wildlife Sanctuary (CSS)

An area of 11003 acres of Saraswati plantation 10 Kms. from Pehowa in Kurukshetra district has been declared as wild life Sanctuary. Wild Boar, Hog deer, Blue Bull, Jackal, Fox, Peafowl, Black partridge and hare etc. are found therein.

The habitat of this wild life sanctuary will be developed by providing fencing, shelter, food, air, and water.

14. Establishment and development of Morni Hills Wild life Sanctuary

An area of 50807 acres of Morni Hills is being declared as wildlife Sanctuary for the pur-

poses of protecting, propagating and developing wild life and its environment. The habitat of this area will be developed by providing effective protection, shelter/food and water. Special check post will also be constructed.

15. Development of Chautala Wildlife Sanctuary

An area of 28,492 acres of Dabwali Tehsil in district Sirsa has been declared as Wildlife Sanctuary for the purpose of protecting, propagating and developing wild life. This is an open wild life Sanctuary established on the cultivable land of the area. There is no forest area in this Sanctuary. Herds of black bucks are found there and are protected due to religious sentiments of local people. During this five year plan small patches of panchayat land will be acquired and managed according to the requirements of black buck. Small water holes, check posts and a Veterinary hospital will be constructed.

16. Establishment and Development of Barwasni Wildlife Sanctuary (CSS)

Barwasni Jheel is situated near village Barwasni, 6 Kms. from Sonipat. It is an ideal wetland and the area has adequate fauna, flora and zoological significance and therefore required to be protected and developed as bird sanctuary. More than 156 species of water and water side birds visit this area. An area of 200 acres will be acquired and declared as wild life Sanctuary. The periphery of the lake will be fenced and kept free from outside disturbance.

17. New Schemes

The following three are the new schemes.

- (a) Estt. of Zoological Park at Damdama
- (b) Estt. of Bear Park at Damdama
- (c) Extension of Mini Zoos

CHAPTER 2.7

MARKETING, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

A. Marketing :

The production of agricultural commodities has increased to a great extent. Consequently, arrangements have been made to handle the marketable surplus ensuring proper facilities to the sellers and buyers.

Marketing information for producers, traders and consumers is made available so that the produce is supplied to a particular market according to existing demands and also to avoid gluts. At present there are 97 regulated markets, 159 sub yards and 128 purchase centres in the State to benefit the farmers, consumers and traders. Presently, 26 regulated markets are covered for having proper authenticated and timely information. It is proposed to increase the number of regulated markets to 107 in the 8th Plan.

Grading and standardisation is beneficial for producers, traders as well as consumers so that price of the produce is determined and paid according to its quality. Grading of the produce is got done as per specifications of Govt. of India for any particular agriculture produce. Grading of Agricultural produce is taken up under two heads.

1. Grading under Agmark
2. Grading at producer level

At present there are 4 Agmark Laboratories in 4 districts of the State. Agmarking of various commodities like mustard oil, honey, ground spices, wheat atta etc. is done in these laboratories to ensure remunerative prices to the traders and quality products to the consumers. It is proposed to set up Agmark Laboratories in all the remaining districts during the 8th Plan. Two laboratories are proposed for 1991-92.

With a view to watch the interests of the potato growers and to protect them from the malpractices of the cold storage owners, new licences/renewal of cold storage are issued by the Marketing wing. The cold storage charges for storing potato etc. are raised from time to time. There are 147 cold storages in the State with total capacity of 1.92 lakh tonnes. Out of these, 8 are in public sector.

B. Storage and Warehousing :

Though there are six agencies in the State which maintain food storage godowns, Central and State Warehousing Corporations are the only one providing scientific storage and preservation facilities to diversified class of depositors for a wide range of commodities. It is proposed to increase the storage capacity of Rural Godowns by about 45000 M.T. and Godowns owned by State Warehousing Corporation by about 55000 M.T.

CHAPTER 2.8

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

The Haryana Agricultural University, which came into being on February 2, 1970, by an Act of Parliament, has developed into one of the top agricultural universities in the country. Many of its achievements and facilities are not only the best in India but also compare well with those of the developed universities of the world.

The 7th Plan has been restructuring and improving the University's teaching system to make it more useful and effective. Trimester system changed to semester system; new degree programme in Farm Forestry and Agricultural Engineering got started; College of Agriculture at Kaul which trained students only for the first two years developed into a full-fledged college; M.Sc. & Ph.D. programmes were started in some of the new disciplines; the whole course catalogue was revised to make the curriculum up-to-date and scientific and faculty improvement programmes were further boosted.

The 8th Five-Year-Plan proposals with respect to teaching, give significant emphasis on improvement of quality of teaching to make the graduates more knowledgeable, skilled and practical. Using modern teaching aids will become an essential requirement. Facilities of a central Teaching Aid workshop & A.V. Labs are proposed to be created in every college to enable the teachers to get the teaching aids and visuals prepared. Every lecture room will have infrastructures and fittings to facilitate the use of improved teaching aids. Two new departments are proposed to be started, i.e., Department of Livestock Economics and Dairy Technology. These two disciplines have been given special consideration keeping in view the commercial farming project of the Govt. of Haryana. The first batch of graduates in Farm Forestry and B. Tech. (Agril. Engineering) will be coming out in the beginning of this Plan. Provisions have been made to strengthen the departments of Farm Forestry and Agr. Engineering so that these can take the form of full-fledged college during this plan. Special steps are being taken to promote learning through work experience. The College of Agriculture will be taking up internship programme for agricultural graduates for one full semester. Students of Farm Forestry and B. Tech. (Ag. Engineering) will also be given appropriate exposure through special internship programme. Proposals have been made to enable the students to be taken to villages by providing adequate transport facilities. There are plans to modernise and expand the laboratories. During the 8th Plan it is proposed to start an Entrepreneurship Development Programme Cell (EDP Cell) in the University to train students in entrepreneurship. The teaching programmes of College of Home Science are proposed to be strengthened and expanded in a way that these give rural orientation to home science education. Better facilities are being created for co-curricular activities. Provisions have been made to maintain and use the synthetic athletic track which will be ready for use in the beginning of 8th Plan.

Biotechnology has emerged as a research approach to accelerate quality researches in many areas of agriculture. It is being used in researches of animal development, control of plant and animal diseases, production of biofertilizers, etc. The sciences of biotechnology is emerging and developing at a very fast rate and it seems that most of the researches in agriculture, basic sciences animal sciences and veterinary sciences, etc. will be carried out using bio-technology. Early establishment of biotechnology centre in the University will enable it to attract funds and support from various agencies at the national and international level. Therefore, this has been given the first priority in the 8th plan research proposals. The production breakthrough has mainly occurred in the crops which are grown under irrigated conditions. The future of agriculture development of Haryana will depend on dry farming technology. This is another area of thrust in researches. Valuable researches are being done on dry farming through the National Agricultural Research Projects (NARP) financed by the ICAR at Regional Research Station, Bawal. A little addition to this will give the right emphasis on dry farming. Researches on post-harvest technology of vegetables and fruits, and poultry and dairy technology have been given weightage. These too are likely to give needed support to the State Government's programme of promoting commercial farming in Haryana around Delhi. Due emphasis has been given on researches in salinity/alkalinity, use of brackish water, rising water table, etc. Necessary provisions have been made to improve the infrastructural facilities of regional research stations.

During the 7th Plan vigorous efforts were made to strengthen the extension education programmes by taking technology to the farmers through its different programmes in the field of training, communication and farm advisory service of which Krishi Gyan Kendras (K GKs) are the part. The University also carried out the extension programme sponsored by the ICAR. During the last year of the 7th plan, a Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) fully financed by the ICAR has been established at Sadalpur in the Hisar district,

In the field of Extension Education plans are to make qualitative improvements in its programmes; enhance the mobility and touring capacities and facilities for the scientists engaged for extension work. Provisions has been made for renovations, buildings, roads, landscaping, etc. In order to modernise the process research data analysis, administration & management processes computers have been proposed in offices and places where these are badly required.

CHAPTER 2.9

AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

It is an on-going scheme for providing debenture support to the State Land Development Bank on various programmes/schemes of agricultural development for seeking refinance from the NABARD under special scheme and from Reserve Bank of India under ordinary schemes. The State Govt. contributes debentures support of 5% in case of minor irrigation scheme and 25% for other schemes. The outlay proposed for the 8th Plan is Rs. 18.40 crore out of which Rs. 3.30 crore are proposed for 1991-92.

The Bank provides loan for Tubewells, Sprinkler Sets, Diesel Sets, Electric Motors, Underground Pipelines, Tractors, Biogas Plants, Orchards, Vegetable Cultivation, Bee Keeping, Mushroom Cultivation, Land Levelling, Land Reclamation, Dairy Development, Sheep Rearing, Carts, Poultry etc.

CHAPTER 2.10

COOPERATION

The 8th Five Year Plan lays main stress on strengthening the credit structure so that the flow of credit to all section of the society is maintained without any hinderance. It is proposed to advance short and medium term loan to the extent of Rs. 625.00 crores & long term loan to the extent of Rs. 95.00 crores by the end of 8th Five Year Plan.

The Cooperative institutions will be strengthen to ensure timely & adequate supply of agriculture inputs. New processing units for oil, fruit & vegetables & spinning mills will be established in order to provide marketing support to the farmers. Some of the existing processing units will be expanded/modernised to enable them to produce desired results. It is also proposed to establish 7 more Sugar Mills & the capacity of the existing Sugar Mills will be expanded to cover more areas. It has also been proposed to establish one distillery to make best use of the mollasses which is available in abundance in all Cooperative Sugar Mills.

Grape cultivation is developing in some parts of Haryana specially in Hisar District & to ensure remunerative prices, it is proposed to establish one winnery at Hisar at total cost of Rs. 300 lakhs.

The Dairy Cooperatives will also be strengthened to enlarge their activities for more coverage of milk producers under the cooperative movement, so that remunerative marketing facilities are made available to producers. The Dairy Development programmes are being designed for creation of self-employment opportunities especially for weaker sections.

In Urban area the consumer movement will be sufficiently strengthened. Special attention will be paid for the healthy development of Urban Banks, so that they are able to provide desired financial assistance to Small Scale Industries, Cottage Industries & small traders.

Provision has been made to assist 1000 members belonging to weaker sections to construct their houses in each year of the eighth plan. The Cooperatives of labourers, Handloom workers and Leather Workers will be assisted during the 8th Plan for improving their economic condition.

The sub headwise breakup of the 8th plan for 1990-95 is given as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Item	Proposed outlay for 8th Plan 1990-95	Proposed outlay for 1991-92
1	2	3	4
1.	Staff Schemes	259.00	55.00
2.	Credit Cooperatives	851.00	170.20
3.	Housing Cooperatives	275.00	55.00
4.	Labour Cooperatives	93.36	18.96
5.	Marketing Cooperatives	70.00	14.00
6.	Processing Cooperatives	1076.00	320.00
7.	Dairy Cooperatives	892.24	184.24
8.	Sugar Mills	2100.00	290.00
9.	Industrial Cooperatives	174.00	36.00
10.	Consumer Cooperatives	288.40	61.60
11.	Eudcation	5.00	1.00
12.	Research & Training	80.00	15.00
13.	Information & Publicity	70.00	13.00
14.	Other Cooperatives	336.00	86.00
Total		6570.00	130.00

The schemes are as follows :—

1. Staff Schemes

In order to take care of the increased work load it is proposed to strengthen the Enforcement Cell, Monitoring Cell, Consumer Coop. Cell, Distt. level offices, Library, Women Cell, Audit Section and a few other sections of the Deptt.

2. Credit Cooperatives

It is proposed to continue to provide Risk fund @ 10% of the consumption loan advanced to Central Coop. Bank and Primary Coop. Societies. The share capital of Urban Coop. Banks will continue to be raised. It is proposed to organise 4 Thrift and Credit Societies of Class IV Municipal Employees every year and provide a share capital of Rs. 5000 to four societies every year. The Agriculture Credit Stabilisation Fund will continue to be provided as per requirement every year. Interest subsidy of 7% will continue to be provided to scheduled caste members of Primary Credit, Industrial and Labour Societies. NABARD will continue to provide loan to the State Govt. for contribution towards share capital of various Coop. Credit Institutions. It is proposed to create a failed well compensation fund to subsidize the farmers to the extent of actual expenditure on boring or re-boring. An Agri. Credit Relief Fund @ 1% of the loan advanced during the year will be established for writing off instalment of conversion load if there is failure of 3 consecutive crops due to natural calamities. Margin money will continue to be provided to PACs for purchase of fertilizers. It is proposed to establish 2 new PLDBs and subsidy will be given to meet salary of staff.

3. Housing Cooperatives

The Share Capital of Housing Apex will be strengthened. Subsidy of Rs. 2000 and loan of Rs. 4000 will continue to be advanced to 500 members of Primary House Building Cooperatives every year. The stamp duty charges will be reimbursed to the societies.

4 Labour Cooperatives

Share capital will be provided to the Labour and Construction Federation in order to ensure timely payment to workers. Working capital-loan will also be provided to the Federation. Assistance will also be provided to the Federation for construction of office-cum-godown. Share capital @ Rs. 10000 and working capital upto Rs. 2000 per Labour Coop. Society will be given.

5. Marketing Cooperatives

Share capital will be provided to these societies where the state contribution is less than Rs. one lakh. Assistance will be provided for construction of shops in new mandis @ Rs. 2 lakh per society to 5 societies every year. The Rice mills will be modernised. It is proposed to establish Cold Storage-cum-Warehousing complexes at Delhi, Ahmedabad and Bombay. The HAFED will set up a Vanaspati Unit, a Flour Mill, Fruit and Vegetables processing units, a Spinning Mill with NCDC assistance, House Spinning Mill and 5 Rice Mills will be modernised. A Zinc Sulphate plant is also proposed to be set up.

6. Dairy Cooperatives

Adhoc share capital will be provided to the Dairy Federation to enable it to meet the expenditure on its expanded activities. New milk plants/chilling centres will be set up. The losses by Dairy Cooperatives will be under written, the milk transportation charges will be subsidised upto 15 paise per litre, share capital will be provided to Milk Unions and Primary Milk Societies. Managerial subsidy will be provided and assistance will be provided for construction of Milk collection sheds.

7. Sugar Mills

The three Sugar Mills started in the 7th Plan will be completed and the capacity of Shahbad Sugar Mill will be expanded from 1250 TCD to 2500 TCD.

8. Industrial Cooperatives

Share capital @ Rs. 6 lakh per year will be provided to Infed for expansion of activities. An Ammunition Boot Factory is being erected and state will provide loan for working capital. 1246 Leather Ind. Coops will be provided share capital for increasing their borrowing power. 200 Leather Coops. will be revitalised

during the 8th Plan by giving a loan of Rs. 4000 and subsidy of Rs. 1000 to each society. Share capital will be provided to Haryana Handloom Weavers Apex Coop. Society @ Rs. 5 lakh per year. Assistance will be provided for construction of worksheds and Show Rooms by the Handloom Apex. Share capital will be provided to 40 Weavers Societies every year. Assistance will be provided for purchase of new looms by weavers.

9. Consumer Cooperatives

The share capital of Confed will be raised by about Rs. 20 lakh every year. Assistance will be provided for construction of godowns with NCDC participation. Share capital will also be provided to Central Coop. Stores.

10. Other Activities

Harcofed will be provided assistance for production of publicity and propoganda material and expansion of press. HAFED will add 50000 MT to its storage capitalcapicity by constructing more godowns. 800 godowns are proposed to be constructed by PACs. Assistance will be provided to Fishermen Coop Poultry Coops. and Vendors societies.

CHAPTER 2.11

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Trysem :

The main objective of this programme is to raise the living standards of people living below the poverty line and to create substantial additional opportunities of employment for them. The target group consists of the poorest among the poor in the rural areas like small/marginal farmers, agricultural/non-agricultural labourers, rural artisans and craftsmen with an annual per family income upto Rs. 6400 but the cut-off point for giving assistance under IRD Programme is annual family income of Rs. 4800. Small farmers are provided subsidy @ 25% of the total cost of the project whereas all others are provided subsidy @ 33½% with a ceiling of Rs. 5000 in non-DPAP areas and Rs. 6000 in DPAP areas. Loan is got arranged from the banks.

A comprehensive door-to-door survey conducted in four phases from 1981 to 1984 revealed that out of 14.72 lakhs rural families 5.19 lakh families were living below the poverty line with an annual income of less than Rs. 3500 per family.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1,94,599 families were assisted under Credit Linked Schemes against the target of covering 2,68,200 families. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, against the target of 2,79,000 beneficiaries, 266158 (old+new) beneficiaries have been assisted.

Thus, on the basis of financial allocation and physical targets fixed by G.O.I., out of 5.19 lacs eligible families, 4.25 lacs (new) families were assisted by the end of 7th Five Year Plan, leaving 0.94 lac families uncovered.

Consequent upon the revision of poverty line from annual income of Rs. 3500 to 6400 with a cut-off point of Rs. 4800 per family for assistance under IRDP, about 1.00 lac fresh families are likely to become eligible for assistance. However, a fresh household survey to ascertain the number of families living below the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400 with a cut-off point of Rs. 4800 per annum for assistance under IRDP is to be conducted very shortly.

According to the physical surveys conducted by the DRDAs during 1985 and 1986, about 46% of the earlier assisted families were able to cross the old poverty line. Taking into consideration the above percentage, we may say that about 2.89 lacs of already assisted families would require supplementary dose of assistance.

Hence, a total of about 4.23 lacs families would need assistance during the Eighth Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 20.70 crore has been proposed in the State's Eighth Plan and an equal amount should be available from Govt. of India.

According to guidelines of Government of India, atleast 50% scheduled Castes and 40% women families would also be covered. The Trysem and DWCRA programmes would be implemented as per new guidelines which are being finalised by Govt. of India for programme beyond 1990 and if so to what extent. If for any reason this does not materialise the revolving fund of Rs. 15000 per group may have to be shared equally by Government of India and State Government against 1/3 share at present. During the 7th Plan, 820 groups have been formed in Mohindergarh, Sirsa, Sonipat and 6 other districts. During the year 1990-91, 200 groups would be formed for which Rs. 13 lacs has been proposed as State Share.

2. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) :

The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) is being implemented in all the 9 blocks of Mohindergarh and Rewari districts. But consequent upon the bifurcation of DPAP and DDP districts of Mohindergarh and Rohtak respectively the area of operation under these programmes is yet to be finalised.

The strategy under this programme will be to control severity of drought and to bring ecological balance by having integrated development of soil and moisture conservation including land shaping and development, dry land farming, water resource development and afforestation and pasture development based on watershed approach. The allocation of Rs. 4.60 crore has been proposed as state share for the 8th Plan.

3. Jawahar Rozar Yojana (JRY) :

From 1st April, 1989, the Government of India have merged NREP/RLEGP into a single programme known as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for generation of additional gainful employment for the rural unemployed and under-employed. The expenditure under the programme is to be shared between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 80:20. The Central Assistance under this Programme is released to the District Rural Development Agencies of the State direct by the Govt. of India. Of the total allocation received by DRDAs (Both Central as well as State) 6% is to be earmarked for Indira Awaas Yojana and these funds are operated at the district level for building Indira Awaas Yojana houses in those areas of the district which have concentration of SCs/STs population below the poverty line and freed bonded labourers. After earmarking of allocation for Indira Awaas Yojana, 80 percent of the remaining grant (Central as well as State) is distributed amongst the different Gram Panchayats on the basis of population and the remaining 20% is retained by the DRDAs at the district level.

At the district level, this programme is monitored and implemented by the DRDAs. At the village level the programme is implemented through the Gram Panchayats who are responsible for Planning and execution of the Yojana. The technical assistance is provided by the Block Agencies/DRDAs to the Gram Panchayats.

Out of the share of grants received by the DRDAs/Gram Panchayats 15% is utilised on individual beneficiary schemes for SCs/STs.

Under this scheme the following works can be taken up :—

- (i) Social Forestry
- (ii) Soil and Water conservation works, Water harvesting structures
- (iii) Flood protection, drainage and water logging works
- (iv) Irrigation wells and field channels on individual holdings of members of SCs/STs
- (v) Construction of Institutional Sanitary Latrines in rural areas.
- (vi) Construction of houses for individual members of SC/ST and freed bonded labourers
- (vii) Works of purely social and community nature such as dispensaries, panchayat Ghars, community centres and creches etc.
- (viii) Primary school buildings etc.

An outlay of Rs. 25.80 crore has been proposed as State share for the 8th Plan.

5. Financial Assistance to Assignees of land Declared Surplus :

Financial assistance to the assignees of surplus areas allocated after 1-1-1975 on imposition of ceiling of land holdings is provided under this scheme for the development of surplus land of allottees.

During the 7th Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 67.81 lacs has been utilized for covering an area of 6605 Hect. An allocation of Rs. 50 lakh has been proposed for the 8th Plan for covering an area of about 4000 Hect.

CHAPTER 2.12

LAND REFORM

1. Land Records

It is, proposed to create a post of Statistical Assistant at each district headquarters. The Statistical Assistant will collect, compile, analyse and consolidate the data of all the tehsils falling in his district. There are 16 districts in the State. Accordingly, 16 posts of Statistical Assistants are required to be created. The expenditure likely to be incurred on staff during the Eighth Five Year Plan will be Rs. 25 lakhs.

2. Consolidation of Holdings

A Plan scheme under the Jui Canal Command Areas of District Bhiwani was introduced in the year 1978-79. Under this scheme the villages which were previously considered unfit for consolidation, were taken up for consolidation work. Total area to be consolidated under the scheme was 2.75 lakhs acres out of which consolidation operations in an area of 1.29 lakhs acres have been completed and Consolidation operations in 52 villages with an area of 1.46 lakh acres, still remain to be completed. It is proposed to complete consolidation work in 20000 acres every year during the 8th Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 125 lakh has been proposed.

CHAPTER 2.13

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

An outlay of Rs. 20 crore has been proposed for the 8th Plan for the following schemes :

1. Model/Focal Village Scheme

Minimum basic modern amenities such as paved streets alongwith drains on both sides and other community facilities like Panchayat Ghars, Mahila Mandal-cum-Nursery Schools, Children Parks etc. are provided in selected Model/Focal villages, in a phased programme. Shopping Booths are also provided. In model villages, new abadis are also set up by providing loans to the villagers for construction of residential houses at a nominal rate of interest of 3% to 5% per annum.

Under this scheme, 5 Model villages, 46 Focal Villages and 11 smaller villages around certain selected Focal Villages have been covered and various developmental schemes as enumerated above, are being executed in these villages. During the 8th Plan it is proposed to complete on going works in the already selected villages.

2. Harijan Chaupal Subsidy Scheme

The aim of the scheme is to provide a place for community functions for scheduled castes such as marriages, festivals etc. A subsidy of Rs. 25,000 is given for the construction of new chaupal & upto Rs. 10,000 for the completion of incomplete chaupals. Similarly a subsidy upto Rs. 5,000 is given for the repair of old chaupals.

3. Construction of New Block Office Buildings

For the proper functioning of block offices, it is proposed to construct 10 office buildings during the 8th Plan. The land for the office buildings shall be provided by the Gram Panchayat free of cost wherever Panchayat Lands are available and the Government shall have to bear only the cost of construction of these buildings.

4. Rural Individual latrines

A great difficulty is being experienced by the villagers especially by women folk for want of latrines in their houses. Therefore, latrines are being constructed in individual houses free of cost to the beneficiary. 50% of houses covered belong to SCs and the 50% to IRDP beneficiaries.

5. Haryana Institute of Rural Development at Nilokheri

In pursuance of the scheme of Government of India for setting up State Institute of Rural Development, we have set up State Institute of Rural Development at Nilokheri. This Institute is to function as a registered society registered under the Indian Society Registration Act, 1860. This Institute shall have the following objectives :—

- (i) To acquaint the trainees/participants with the Directive Principles of State Policy and the salient features of the Five Year Plans.
- (ii) To acquaint trainees/participants with the theory and practice of Community Development & Panchayati Raj.
- (iii) To equip trainees/participants with the technical expertise required for conducting socio-economic survey of villages.
- (iv) To develop behavioural sensitivity and capacity for sympathy amongst the trainees/participants so that they can feel the pulse of Rural Haryana.
- (v) To enable the trainees/participants to elicit popular support and cooperation so that programmes like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, DDP, DPAP and Jawahar Rojgar Yojana etc. are truly made "Peoples' Programme".
- (vi) To encourage & develop fast disappearing traditional skills of local artisans through the centre for appropriate technology & training of Rural Artisans.

(vii) To equip trainees/participants with skills required for undertaking evaluation studies on a scientific basis.

(viii) To provide technical skills to certain level of trainees/participants so that they can effectively spread the message of appropriate technology amongst the rural masses.

The Institute will train all officers/officials entrusted with the work of Rural Development.

6. C.D. Block Programme Scheme

It is proposed to give a grant of Rs. 1 lakh per block for various programmes of Education, Health, Sanitation, Roads & Communication.

7. Promotion and Strengthening of Mahila Mandals

The schemes under this programme relate to organisation of Mahila Mandals in the rural areas and strengthening of the same at various levels. The Mahila Mandals organisations at various levels are intended to sponsor programmes of socio-economic development, non formal education in the sphere of nutrition, food storage, child care, health, small savings, supplementary occupations and improvement of existing skills etc. They would raise resources for such programme from Govt. and non-Govt. bodies and the village Panchayat & People in general.

8. Scheme of Sammelans of Mahila Mandals

The registered Mahila Mandals in the blocks have been involved in various activities like nutrition, Education, Food storage, small Savings, Family Welfare, raising of vegetables and fruit plants, balwadies and organisation of crafts etc. It is proposed to organise district level sammelans for exchange of views & experiences.

9. Inter State Mahila Mandal Tours

Rural women have been involved in development programmes. Their interest in such schemes can be enhanced if they have an opportunity to go and see the performance of good organisations in other States. In order to provide incentives to good Mahila Mandals it is proposed to sponsor a scheme of Inter State Tour where 100 outstanding members of Mahila Mandals would go and see the implementation of rural schemes in different States.

10. Incentive Awards to Mahila Mandals

The objective of this scheme is to provide incentives to Mahila Mandals for the good work done by them, and to provide a means for starting economic activities. It is proposed that each district should be given one first prize of Rs. 3000, two second prizes of Rs. 2000 each and three third prizes of Rs. 1500 each.

11. Backward Classes Chaupals Subsidy Scheme

The aim of the scheme is to provide a place for community functions for Backward Classes such as marriages festivals etc. According to the scheme a subsidy for Rs. 25,000 is given for the construction of new chaupal and upto Rs. 10,000 for the completion of such incomplete chaupals. Similarly a subsidy upto Rs. 5000 is given for the repair of old chaupals.

12. UNICEF Assisted Rural Sanitation Programme Scheme

The 8th Five Year Plan envisages provision of sanitation facilities to atleast 75% of the rural population. For this purpose, UNICEF has offered financial assistance for imparting Health, Education, Sanitation awareness amongst rural population specially for school children & women folk, training to different categories of people for rural sanitation and for sanitary construction activities like sanitary latrines (individual/institutional) bathing platforms, soakage and garbage pits etc.

In the first instance, Ambala District has been selected on pilot basis. 20 Villages in each of the blocks of district would be covered during the 8th Five Year Plan.

To implement this project, a Rural Sanitation Cell has been set up at the State Headquarters. The UNICEF will pay the salaries of 2-3 officers of this Cell for first 3 Years. The Cell will continue beyond three years as all the Districts will be covered on year to year basis. Four more Districts have been selected viz. Rohtak, Bhiwani, Hisar and Jind.

CHAPTER 2.14

PANCHAYATS

An amount of Rs. 1080 lacs has been proposed for the 8th Plan for the following schemes :

1. Financial Assistance to Panchayats/Panchayat Samitis

Under this Scheme interest free loans are given to Panchayats/Panchayat Samitis to enable them to augment their sources of income. Panchayats are advanced loans for installation of tube-well, pumping sets on shamlat land. Cane Crushers, Tractors, Flour-Mills, construction of Staff Quarters, Construction of shops at Bus Stands etc. The loan is recoverable in 30 yearly instalments.

2. Matching Grant Scheme

Under this scheme Govt. gives a grant equal to the amount raised by Panchayats for specific projects, namely, School Buildings, Veterinary Hospitals, Recreation Centres, Mahila Mandals, Harijan Chaupals and other development works. In the case of Girls Schools and Girls Hostels in urban areas, the amount of grant will be twice the contribution of local panchayats.

3. Strengthening of Block Administration

It is proposed to create 108 additional posts of Gram Sachivs (one for each block).

CHAPTER 2.15

SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

Mewat Development

Mewat area consist of six blocks of Nuh, Ferozpur Jhirka, Nagina, Punhana and Taoru in Gurgaon district and Hathin in Faridabadi district. This area is predominantly populated by the Meo Community. This area is ridden with extreme conditions of poverty and economic and social backwardness and could not keep pace with the overall development of other areas in the State.

In order to ameliorate the conditions of poverty, unemployment, literacy, economic and social backwardness of this area, a high powered Mewat Development Board headed by Chief Minister was constituted. The Board is assisted by a State level Implementation Committee chaired by Financial Commissioner, Revenue. Almost all the development departments are represented on the Board and the State level Implementation Committee. Mewat Development Agency has been set up at the district level with headquarters at Gurgaon with Deputy Commissioners Gurgaon and Faridabad as chairman and vice-chairman respectively.

Major part of the expenditure on various schemes for development of Mewat area comes from the Departmental plans. However, additional funds in the State Plan are provided to augment the departmental efforts for such programmes which have not or are inadequately provided for in the departmental plans.

An outlay of Rs. 1510 lakhs was approved for Seventh Plan against which actual expenditure is Rs. 1145.71 lakhs. Some of the note worthy achievements during 7th Plan are water shed management and other land reclamation work done on 3834 hectares against the target of 2500 hectares, mass deworming of 5.43 lakh animal against a target of 2.50 lakhs, renovation work of fish ponds was done on 115 hectars and afforestation work was done 617 hectars of waste land area. Special incentives are being given to extend educational facilities to remove illiteracy.

All the programmes will be continued/expanded during the Eighth Plan. A provision of Rs. 18.45 crore has been proposed for this purpose.

CHAPTER 2.16

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

An outlay of Rs. 41850 lakhs was approved by the Planning Commission for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) out of which Rs. 17000 lakhs was proposed to be spent on construction of SYL Project, Rs. 11300 lakhs on Modernisation of existing channels in Haryana (Phase II); Rs. 3018 lakhs on construction of New Tajewala Barrage (Hathnikund) ; Rs. 1537 lakhs on Nalvi Irrigation Scheme; Rs. 1000 lakhs on J.L.N. Lift Irrigation Scheme and Rs. 2200 lakhs on improvement/reconditioning and remodelling of old existing channels. The expenditure for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 55033 lakhs.

The physical target for the 7th plan in respect of major and medium schemes was fixed as 2.60 lakh hectares whereas the achievement was only 1.15 lakh hectares. The achievement is not upto the mark due to high expenditure and non-completion of SYL portion in Punjab portion and non-availability of funds for many schemes. During Eighth Five Year Plan an additional irrigation potential of 62000 hectares will be created. An additional potential of 7700 hectares is proposed to be created during 1990-91.

An outlay of Rs 35290 lakhs has been provided in the Eighth Five Year Plan for major and medium irrigation projects showing thereby a decrease of Rs 65.60 crore over the five years plan period. The decrease is due to the completion of Loharu Lift Irrigation scheme; W.J.C. Remodelling Project; partial completion of SYL project, New Okhla Barrage, Mewat-Pataudi Area Irrigation Project; Nalvi Irrigation Scheme and non-implementation of construction of New Okhla Barrage, Ladwa Irrigation Scheme. Rewari Lift Irrigation Scheme, construction of Parallel Rice Channel in W.J.C. Area and Revival of Tail Sirsa Branch to feed Fatehabad Branch.

Strategy for Development of Irrigation in 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95)

The main thrust during 8th plan would be on consolidation of irrigation facilities already created, modernisation of existing canals systems completion of SYL canal project in Punjab Territory scheme to carry Haryana's full share in surplus Ravi Beas Water construction of New Tajewala Barrage for optimum use of Haryans's share in river Yamuna, completion of on-going schemes like Ladwa and Gharaunda Irrigation schemes, W.J.C. link channel, Jaspur and Dhansura Reservoir Projects, Tigon and Jattipur Minors.

The details of the proposed outlay for the 8th plan 1990-95 approved outlay for 1990-91 and proposed outlay for annual plan 1991-92 are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Eighth Plan 1990-95	1990-91	1991-92
		Proposed Outlay	Approved Outlay	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
(a)	Major	16817	2688	3920
(b)	Medium	2050	176	430
(c)	Modernisation	13873	4085	3000
(d)	Investigation & Research	1250	215	250
(e)	Improvement/Reconditioning & Remodelling of Old Existing Channels	1300	36	320
		35290	7200	7920

A brief description of the schemes is as follows :—

I. SURVEY, INVESTIGATION & RESEARCH

In order to carry out investigation and research programme in connection with new irrigation projects and providing facilities for testing of material on construction projects a provision of Rs 1250 lakhs has been provided in the 8th Five Year Plan.

II. MAJOR SCHEMES :

1. J.L.N. Lift Irrigation Scheme

The revised cost of the project is estimated to Rs 16497 lakhs. The expenditure upto the end of 7th plan was Rs 14470 lakhs. A provision of Rs 2500 lakhs has been proposed for the 8th plan. A provision of Rs 800 lakhs has been proposed for the annual plan 1991-92.

2. Gurgaon Canal Project

The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs 4041 lacs. Upto the 7th plan the expenditure was Rs 2109 lakhs. During the 8th plan a provision of Rs 2300 lakhs have been made. It is proposed to spend Rs 350 lakhs during the annual plan 1991-92.

3. Construction of New Tajewala Barrage (Hathnikund)

The old Tajewala Barrage is being replaced by a new barrage at Hathrikund site at a total cost of Rs 7350 lakhs. Actual expenditure upto the 7th plan was Rs 1391 lakhs and expenditure during the 8th plan period would be Rs 6229 lakhs. A provision of Rs 1200 lakhs has been made for the year 1991-92.

4. S.Y.L. Project

3.83 MAF of surplus Ravi Beas Water has been allocated to Haryana State. In order to carry this water a link canal viz. SYL had to be constructed in Punjab as well as in Haryana territory. While the canal has been completed in Haryana portion its construction in Punjab portion has not made much head-way so far. A provision of Rs. 17000 lakhs was made during 7th plan and a provision of Rs 2500 lakhs is proposed for the 8th plan. A provision of Rs 1000 lakhs has been made for Annual Plan 1991-92.

5. Sewani Lift Irrigation Scheme and liabilities under Other Schemes

The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs 2752 lakhs. The expenditure by the end of 7th plan was Rs 2438 lakhs. The amount of Rs. 2300 lacs would be provided in 8th plan under pending liabilities of completed projects. A provision of Rs 340 lakhs was made during Annual Plan 1990-91 and Rs 500 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

6. Conservation Measures by Installing 233 Nos. Sprinkler Sets on Canal System

The best way of irrigation of uneven and slopping land is through installation of Sprinkler Sets on canal system. The total estimated cost of scheme is Rs 1053 lakhs which will have ultimate potential of 80000 hectares. A provision of Rs 507 lakhs has been made during 8th plan as against Rs 508 lakhs during the 7th plan. A provision of 50 lakhs has been made during Annual Plan 1991-92.

7. Providing Irrigation to Mewat Pataudi Area

The latest estimated cost of this scheme is Rs 6970 lakhs. The expenditure by the end of 7th plan was Rs 137 lakhs. The scheme has spilled over to 8th plan with a provision of Rs 100 lakhs. A provision of Rs 12 lakhs has been made during 1991-92.

8. Interlinking Old Augmentation Tubewell to New Augmentation Canal

252 tubewells were installed in 1953-54 and 128 tubewells during 1966-67 and 1967-68. All these augmentation tubewells have their independent exists to the existing W.J.C. system, which entails wastage of precious water through seepage losses. It is proposed to interlink all the old augmentation tubewells to the augmentation canals (lined). Against an estimated cost of Rs 500 lakhs, the expenditure by the end of 7th plan was Rs 77 lakhs. The balance work of this scheme

will spill over to 8th plan for which a provision of Rs 500 lakhs has been made. A provision of Rs 15 lakhs has been made during 1991-92.

9. Modernisation of Existing Channels in Haryana (Phase II & III)

The work of modernisation of existing channels was taken up in August, 1978 with the assistance of World Bank which has since been completed. The work is continuing under Phase II. A provision of Rs 113 crores was made for this project in 7th plan. Against the physical target of 86 thousand hectares the achievement is 76 thousand hectares. The potential creation of 28 thousand hectares is fixed for 8th plan for which a sum of Rs 13873 lakhs has been earmarked. A provision of Rs 3000 lakhs has been made during 1991-92.

10. Nalvi Irrigation Scheme

The scheme envisages construction of a lined feeder channels named Shahbad off-taking from Dadupur Head works with head capacity of 16.71 cumees. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs 1537 lakhs. The expenditure by the end of 7th plan was Rs 103 lakhs. The scheme will continue during 8th plan for which Rs 223 lakhs has been provided. A provision of Rs 15 lakhs has been made for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

11. R & D Technical Service Under Lining of Channels

During the 8th plan, a new scheme viz. R & D Technical Service Under Lining of channels under Major Irrigation have been added for which a provision of Rs 458 lakhs has been made. The approved Annual Plan for the year 1990-91 was Rs 15 lakhs for the R & D Technical Service under lining of channels scheme and Rs 185 lakhs under Installation of 50 Augmentation Tubewells. A provision of Rs 273 lakhs have been made during 1991-92.

III. MEDIUM SCHEMES

1. Naggal Lift Irrigation Scheme

Against the estimated cost of Rs 683 lakhs of this scheme, Rs 465 lakhs has been spent upto end of 7th plan. A sum of Rs 250 lakhs has been provided during the 8th plan. A provision of Rs 95 lakhs has been made during 1991-92.

2. Improvement/Reconditioning and Remodelling of Old Existing Channels (Restoration and Improvement of the Existing Irrigation Works)

The project provides for improvement/reconditioning and remodelling of old existing system for better hydraulic efficiency and regulation control including improved communication system, which would contribute the optimum utilisation of available water resources. Against an estimated cost of Rs 8449, lakhs, an expenditure of Rs 1502 lakhs has been incurred upto the end of 7th plan. During the 8th plan, a provision of Rs 1300 lakhs has been made. A sum of Rs 320 lakhs has been provided during the Annual Plan 1991-92.

CHAPTER—2.17

MINOR IRRIGATION

(A) By Agriculture Department :

During the Seventh Five Year Plan the strategy in the development of Minor Irrigation has been to exploit and promote the under-ground water potential way of installing various minor irrigation structures viz. dugwells, pump sets, shallow tubewells, sprinkler irrigation and dip-irrigation systems. More emphasis was laid on the water management practices by way of installing sprinkler sets by giving them subsidy. At the end of 7th Plan, 60,839 minor-irrigation units/created additional irrigation potential of 1.02 lakh hect. The number of minor irrigation units as on 1-4-90 was 5221 dugwells, 457856 shallow/pumping sets, 1545 deep tubewells and 1641 augmentation tubewells (State). A provision of Rs. 787 lakhs has been made for the development of minor irrigation under the Agriculture Department.

During the 8th Plan it is targetted to install 40,000 minor irrigation units for creating additional irrigation potential of 0.68 lakh hectares, 25000 sprinkler sets and 2000 drip irrigation sets for the judicious use of limited ground water. An outlay of Rs 920 lakhs has been proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan. The outlay for the Annual Plan 1991-92 has been proposed for Rs 165 lakhs against the approved Annual Plan 1990-91 of Rs. 150 lakhs. The schemes are as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	8th Plan (1990-95)	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92
	Approved outlay	Approved outlay	Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4
1. Scheme for grant of Subsidy for Installation of Sprinkler Irrigation sets	550.00	92.00	87.00
2. Scheme for Strengthening of Agricultural Engineering and Boring	120.00	23.00	23.00
3. Scheme for Increasing Irrigation through the use of Sprinkler Irrigation system for Small and Marginal Farmers	100.00	25.00	25.00
4. Scheme for grant of subsidy on the drip irrigation system	50.00	5.00	5.00
5. Scheme for Plasticulture in Hisar District	5.00	5.00	—
6. Scheme for installation of tubewell/deepwell in the districts for small and marginal farmer	95	—	25
Total	920.00	150.00	165.00

(B) By Irrigation Department

An Outlay of Rs. 370 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan against an approved outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs for the Seventh Five Year plan. The Scheme-wise details are given below :

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay Proposed for 8th Plan	Approved Annual Plan 1990-91	Proposed Annual Plan 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sprinkler Irrigation System on Canal System	185	30	35
2.	Micro-water Shed Management Schemes	185	30	35

An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92 against an approved outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs during 1990-91.

(C) Haryana State Minor Irrigation Tubewells Corporation (HSMITC)

The HSMITC undertakes lining of water courses and installation of deep Augmentation and direct irrigation tubewells. These schemes aim at extension of irrigation facilities through better use of groundwater and surface water to optimise the benefits and to minimise securing incidence of seepage losses through irrigation channels. Apart from this, HSMITC is also doing the work of investigation and development of ground-water on behalf of the Irrigation Department. During the Seventh Plan the expenditure was Rs. 8822 lakhs against an approved outlay of Rs. 7471 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs. 6300 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 2060 lakhs was provided during 1990-91 (Annual Plan) and Rs. 2270 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(i) Lining of Water courses

Under Haryana Irrigation II Project, lining of 230 lakhs rft. of water courses was originally proposed which was subsequently enlarged to 290 lacs rft. A total of 10231 water courses were to be lined in Bhakra and Western Jamuna Canal Commands and Lift areas of Jui & Siwani Canal out of which 4800 have been lined upto 31-3-90.

Upto 1986-87, the provision for lining of water courses in the Annual Plan were made by Govt. of Haryana on the basis of 55% of the cost as loan from the Govt. and 45% as loan from the Commercial Banks. The subsidy was provided by the Govt. for 50% cost of recoveries from the farmers with holding of more than 2.5 acres and 100% to those having less than 2.5 acres. In the year 1986; Govt. of Haryana waived off 100% cost of recoveries from the farmers irrespective of the size of holdings. Since 1987-88, the programme of lining of water courses is wholly financed from the Plan funds as subsidy from the State Government.

(ii) Investigation of Ground-water

Haryana State MITC has set up a full-fledged Ground water Directorate for ground water investigations, exploration and assessment of ground-water services and delineation of ground-water basins/sub-basins all over the State. HSMITC has conducted saline water studies under UNDP and FAO Projects. The work of ground water investigation will continue during 8th Plan period with thrust on artificial recharge measures in critical areas and control of rising sub soil water level (SSWL) in the saline areas.

(D) Command Area Development

For bringing out integrated development and to utilise the maximum irrigation potential, the command areas of following four irrigation projects were selected :

- (i) Gurgaon Canal Command in Sohna, Nuh, Ferozepur Zhirka, Punhana, Ballabgarh, Faridabad, Palwal and Hathin Blocks.
- (ii) Jui Canal Command in Bhiwani, Loharu, Tosham, Dadri (I & II) and Bhadra Blocks.
- (iii) Rewari Lift Irrigation Scheme in Jhajjar and Nahar Blocks and
- (iv) JLN Lift Irrigation System in Beri, Sahlawas, Narnaul, Rewari, Bawal, Khol, Jatusana, M. garh, Kanina, Nangal Chowdhry and Ateli Blocks.

Under the existing financial pattern of CAD programme approved for 7th Plan, the Central Assistance is admissible :

- (i) As grant on matching basis on the cost of establishment, topographical survey planning and construction of field-channels, training of the farmers and CADA staff, evaluation and adoptive trials/demonstration plots etc.
- (ii) As subsidy to small and marginal farmers on matching basis (50 : 50) @ 25% and 33½% respectively for carrying out work of land levelling, construction of farm channel laying of underground pipelines, installation of tubewells/pumping sets, sprinkler irrigation and construction/lining of field channels, etc.

- (iii) A loan to the State Govt. on matching basis 50 : 50 for construction/lining of field channels.

Achievements of Seventh Five Year Plan

An outlay of Rs. 3000 lakhs (Rs. 1500 lakh State share) was approved for 7th Plan against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 3376.12 lakhs. During this period, Field Channels were constructed on 84989 hectares against the target of 72500 hectares, land levelling was done on 10686 hectares against the target of 14,000 hectares and 601 new shallow tubewells/pumping sets were installed against the target of 1350 underground pipelines laid on 3406 hectares against the target of 6000 hectares. Besides, these work of farming of Chakbandi/Warabandi was done in an area of 1.41 hectares against the target of 1.25 lakh hectares.

During the 7th Plan, the work of construction/lining of field-channels was completed in Rewari Lift Irrigation Scheme, in Gurgaon Canal Command and Jui Canal Command. The work of lining of JLN Command will spill over to 8th Plan.

Eighth Five Year Plan

An outlay of Rs. 2770 lakhs has been fixed for 8th Plan out of which Rs. 450 lakhs was approved for the year 1990-91 and provision of Rs. 495 lakhs have been made for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

The detailed programme with proposed physical and financial targets of the 8th Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 are as under :

1. Establishment

To meet out the cost of establishment of State level and Project Level CAD Authority, an outlay of Rs. 350.00 lacs for 8th Plan and Rs. 51.70 lacs for 1991-92 has been kept. The approved outlay for 1990-91 for this purpose was Rs. 50 lacs.

2. Construction/Lining of Field Channels

The work of lining in JLN Canal Command could not be completed during the 7th Plan. During the 8th Plan a provision of Rs. 1770.00 lacs has been made with a physical target of 65 lacs rft. The approved annual plan for 1990-91 is Rs. 150 lacs while provision for the Annual Plan 1991-92 has been made for Rs. 325.00 lacs. It is proposed to include entire WJC Command under CAD Activities during 8th Plan. This work will be taken up in selected areas where the designed intensity of irrigation has not so far been achieved. The approved financial and physical targets for the year 1990-91 was Rs. 330 lacs (Rs. 165 lacs State share) with a physical target of 7 lacs rft.

3. Warabandi

The work of farming of warabandi during 8th Plan in the Canal Command Area of JLN will be carried out in an area of one lakh hectares. An outlay of Rs. 120.00 lacs in 8th Plan and Rs. 30.00 lacs for 1991-92 have been kept. The outlay approved for 1990-91 is Rs. 33 lacs against the physical target of 25000 hectares.

4. Subsidy to Small/Marginal Farmers

(i) *Land Levelling* : For Land levelling work subsidy will be provided to small/marginal farmers @ 25% and 33 1/3% of the cost. A provision of Rs. 120 lacs (Rs. 60 lacs State share) has been made for 8th Plan for achieving a physical target of 12000 hectares the Annual Plan 1990-91, the approved outlay was Rs. 6 lakhs.

(ii) *Underground pipelines* : To minimise the seepage losses on farmers fields for carrying water, the underground pipe-lines will be laid-down and for the 8th Plan a provision of Rs. 120 lacs (Rs. 60 lacs State share) as subsidy for physical target of 1600 hectares have been proposed. For the year 1991-92, a provision of Rs. 20 lacs (Rs. 10 lacs State share) have been proposed with a physical target of 1100 hectares. The approved outlay for the year 1990-91 is Rs. 5.00 lacs.

(iii) Shallow-tubewells/Pumping sets

For conjunctive use of ground water potential wherever is found fit for irrigation purposes will be exploited by installing shallow tubewells/pumping sets in all the canal Command areas (old or new)

and subsidy will be provided to small and marginal farmers at the rate as admissible under financing pattern of CADA. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 185 lacs (Rs. 92.50 lacs State share) have been kept with a physical target of 2200 Nos. during the 8th Plan while for the year 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 35 lacs (Rs. 17.50 lacs State share) with a physical target of 420 Nos. have been proposed. The approved outlay for Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

(iv) Sprinkler Irrigation

In order to give boost to sprinkler irrigation, it is proposed that in addition to small and marginal farmers, subsidy should also be given to other farmers. This activity will result in higher utilisation of water per hectare. It is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 175 lacs during 8th Plan (Rs. 87.50 lacs State share) and Rs. 25 lacs (Rs. 12.50 lacs State share) during the Annual Plan 1991-92. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

5. Adoptive Trials

To evolve a suitable cropping pattern in the Command Area, the demonstration plots of high yielding variety and less water requirement crops with full package of practices and latest water-management technology would be laid out. For this scheme it is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 35.00 lacs during 8th Plan (Rs. 17.50 lacs State share) and Rs. 6.50 lacs (Rs. 3.25 lacs State share) during the Annual Plan 1991-92. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

6. Water Management

The objective of water management irrigated agriculture is to provide a suitable moisture environment to the crops to obtain optimum crop yield with maximum economy in the use of water. Water management ensures augmentation of water Resources and Conservation and judicious utilisation of it. Rs. 50.00 lacs (Rs. 25.00 lacs State share) have been kept for the 8th Plan while for the year 1991-92 the amount is Rs. 10.00 lacs (Rs. 5.00 lacs State share). During the Annual Plan 1990-91, the approved outlay is Rs. 5.00 lacs.

7. Management Subsidy for Farmers Participation

During the 8th Five Year Plan it is proposed to organise the farmers societies. For this an amount of Rs. 25.00 lacs have been kept (Rs. 12.50 lacs State share) for the 8th Plan and Rs. 2.50 lacs for the year 1991-92. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs. 1.00 lacs.

CHAPTER 2.18

FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

In the State of Haryana nearly 23.2 lakh hectares (58 lakhs acres) is prone to flood in Yamuna and Ghaggar tracts. In addition to this about 4.12 lakh hectares (10 lakhs acres) area of the State is in critical Water depth which has adversely affected the food production in the State. The State experienced extensive and continuous rains in the catchment areas of rivers/Nadies in the year 1988 resulting excessive flood discharges therein. Also, excessive and continuous rains were experienced in most of the area in Haryana resulting accumulation of rain waters in the depressions. Based on the experience & flood discharges and rains in the State during 1988, provision has been made to strengthen the existing drainage system as also new drains in the affected areas. The worst affected areas were Sirsa, Hisar, Jind, Ambala, Karnal, Sonipat and Kurukshetra districts. Relief was provided to existing drainage system and by resorting to dewatering on massive scale to save village abadies. Also during 1988, protection works and embankments along Yamuna, Markanda, Tangri, Ghaggar and their tributaries were damaged by excessive flood discharges therein.

Some works under the flood control projects could not be completed during the 7th Plan. Efforts are being made to complete the on-going schemes for which provision of Rs. 5840 lakhs has been made for the 8th Plan and Rs. 1045 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs. 950 lakhs.

During the 8th Plan the works on Ujjiana Division Drains is expected to be completed which will provide requisite relief to the Mewat Area of Gurgaon District. Remodelling work of Drain No. 8 in Rohtak district is expected to be completed for which a provision of Rs. 150 lakhs have been made for the 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 for Rs 25 lakhs. Outfall drain No. 8 is being executed slowly and in phases to allow Delhi to develop its system as the outfall of the system is in Yamuna through Delhi territory.

To open out locked pockets, a provision of Rs. 50 lakh during the 8th plan has been made for the link drains. During the Annual Plan 1990-91, the approved outlay is Rs 50 lakhs. Also, provision has been made to augment pumping capacity of lift drains.

Civil works on Massani Barrage have by and large been completed with para-meters as mutually agreed between Rajasthan and Haryana and as approved by Central Water Commission for the first phase. A provision of Rs. 750 lakhs during the 8th plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 for Rs. 200 lakhs has been made for installation of Gates and Gearings including the hoisting equipments and also some final payments to be made to the agencies.

A number of storage schemes like Bhindawas Oltu and Kotla Lakes were taken up during 7th plan. Most of the work on these projects has been completed. In order to complete the remaining work, a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made during 8th plan period. During the Annual Plan 1990-91, the approved outlay is Rs. 5 lakhs.

During the 8th Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 140 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs during Annual Plan 1991-92 has been made for Anti-Water logging schemes in the Canal Command Areas so as to lower sub-soil water which adversely affects food production.

Farmers in Haryana have small holdings. To check land erosion and to protect village abadies situated along river Yamuna, Ghaggar, Markanda, Tangri and their tributaries, a provision of Rs. 290 lakhs has been made during 8th Plan for river protection work and embankments. Similarly, provision for canalisation of nallahs/small torrents has been made to provide protection to village abadies and check land erosion.

A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs during 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 40 lakhs for the approved Annual Plan 1990-91 has been made for improving, reconditioning and remodelling the old existing drainage system for the better efficiency.

In addition to on-going schemes continuing during the year 1990-91, a few new schemes have also been taken up during 8th Five Year Plan. These are making embankments, flood protection works in certain districts such as Ambala, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Sonipat, Faridabad, Sirsa, etc; storage schemes

of Jaspur and Dhanaura Barrage. Ring Bunds in District Hisar, Sirsa, Jind, Sonipat and Karnal, extension/diversion of Drain No. 8, etc. for which a provision of Rs. 1945 lakhs during 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 480 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92 has been made.

The approved Annual Plan 1990-91 for Rs. 10 lakhs is made for the works of drilling of 500 shallow skimming tubewells in saline zones of Haryana and sub-surface drainage of Waterlogged areas in Haryana through horizontal drainage system including procurement of trends. These projects are to be executed by M.I.T.C. Haryana. A provision of Rs. 1000 lakhs during the 8th Five Plan and Rs. 20 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92 has been made.

CHAPTER 2.19

POWER

The seventh plan for the power sector was formulated on the basis of load forecast carried out under the 12th Annual Power Survey Report conducted by Central Electricity Authority. The approved outlay for the 7th Five Year Plan for the power sector was Rs. 101025 lakhs. The proposed out-lay for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 122860 lakhs. The approved annual plan outlay for the year 1990-91 is Rs. 18200 lakhs and the proposed annual plan for 1991-92 has been put at Rs. 20020 lakhs.

1. POWER PROGRAMME FOR SEVENTH PLAN ACHIEVEMENTS

1.1 Generation Programme

During the 7th Plan, the four generation schemes viz. (i) Panipat Thermal Stage-II (unit-I) (1x110 MW), (ii) Panipat Thermal Stage-II (Unit-II) (1x110 MW), Panipat Thermal Stage-III (1x210 MW) and (iv) WYC Hydro Project Stage-I (6x8 MW) were completed. The generation projects included during the 7th Plan could not be completed. The Yamuna Nagar Thermal (4x210 MW) has been passed on to NTPC for execution under Central Sector with Haryana to bear 25% of its total cost. The Dadupur Micro Hydel Scheme (4x1.5 MW) could not be taken up due to delay in construction of Parallel line Channel by Haryana Irrigation Department.

1.2 Transmission and Distribution Schemes

During 7th Five Year Plan, the targets and achievements in respect of Transmission and Distribution were as under :

Lines	Seventh Five Year Plan			
	Targets		Achievements	
	Sub-Station	Lines (Ckt. kms.)	Sub-stations	Lines (ckt. kms.)
1	2	3	4	5
220 KV	13	1281	6	482
132 KV	31	438	15	201.5
66 KV	21	499	8	185
33 KV	95	750	50	390

There has been shortfall in achievements for transmission works due to paucity of funds and price escalation etc.

1.3 Release of Connections

The following connections were released during 7th Five Year Plan period.

Category	Target	Achievement
1	2	3
General Connections	40000	681754
Tubewell Connections	75000	74516
Industrial Connections	20000	21253
Other Connections (Street light and Bulk supply)	1250	371

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1990—95)

2.1 Load Growth

The XIII Annual Power Survey Report in respect of Haryana has anticipated at the end of the 8th plan an installed capacity of 2225 MW, Peak Availability—1907 MW, Peak load—2666 MW and a deficit of 759 MW in power and 851 MU in energy. In order to accelerate industrial load growth in Haryana sub-region of NCR, demand projections need to be revised and power demand would be approximately 100 MW more than the demand projections anticipated in the 13th Annual Power Survey Report.

2.2 Generation Schemes

The following new projects in the State Sector have been proposed by Haryana during 8th Plan period:

(i) Panipat Thermal Stage-IV 6th Unit (210 MW)

6th Unit of 210 MW at Panipat is proposed during 8th Plan period. This project has been approved by the Planning Commission. The revised cost of the project is Rs. 23827 lacs. The project is targetted to be completed by 1993-94.

(ii) Yamuna Nagar Thermal Power Project (4x210 MW)

4x210 power project is being set up at Yamuna Nagar in the Central Sector. The project is to be executed by NTPC. The share of HSEB in the project is 25% in addition to the 10% for the plant being in home State which comes to 294 MW approximately.

(iii) Hisar Thermal Power Project (2x250 MW)

It is proposed to set up the Hisar Thermal Power Project with a capacity of 2x250 MW instead of 4x210 MW as envisaged earlier. The site has been selected in consultation with Site Selection Committee of Central Electricity Authority.

(iv) Gas Based Project at Faridabad (800 MW)

Gas Power Project (800 MW) is being set-up at Faridabad in the Central Sector. The Project is to be executed by NTPC. Likely share of Haryana Power Sector is to be about 144 MW.

(v) WYC Stage-II and Dadupur Mini Hydel

WYC Stage-II (2x8 MW) and Dadupur Mini-Hydel (4x1.5 MW) are approved schemes which are proposed to be executed during 8th Plan period. The mini-hydel scheme is proposed to be funded by assistance from out-side agencies.

2.3 Transmission**2.3.1 On-going Works**

The following two schemes of 7th Plan could not be completed upto 1989-90 due to one reason or the other and it is proposed to complete in the first two years of the Eighth plan.

*(i) Yamuna Nagar Thermal (2x210 MW)**(ii) Dadupur Micro Hydel Scheme—4x1.5 MW.***2.3.2. New Schemes**

The following new schemes have already been identified and/or cleared by CEA-

*(i) 220 KV works.**(ii) 132 KV and 66 KV works.*

The following transmission schemes are proposed for the 8th Plan period (1990-95) :

Lines	Sub-Stations (Nos.)	Augmenta- tion (Nos.)	Transmis- sion lines (ckt. KM)
1	2	3	4
220 KV	10	4	630
132 KV	21	34	320
66 KV	15	4	160
33 KV	53	70	300

2.3.3. Release of connections

The following programme is envisaged to meet the socio-economic development of the State and objectives :

Category	Targets (In numbers)
1	2
(1) Tubewells	43000
(i) Under State Plan	1000
(ii) Under REC	25500
(iii) Under SPA (Non-Plan)	16500
(2) General Connections	600000
(3) Industrial Connections	25000
(4) Other's Connections	1500

The programme will also provide for the release of new electric connections for drinking water tubewells in villages, augmentation tube-wells along canals, electrifications of canal pump houses and development of Industrial estates. Electrification of houses and tube-wells of Haiyana on priority are also included in the objectives of the Plan. To achieve all the above growth extensive sub-transmission (33 KV) and distribution (11 KV and above) systems shall have to be laid.

2.4. Sub Transmission And Normal Development Schemes

A large number of 33 KV sub-stations have already been identified to be erected. It is proposed to erect 53 new 33 KV sub-stations during the 8th Plan period.

In order to reduce the line losses and possible theft of energy during the 8th Five Year Plan it is proposed to lay more 11 KV instead of L. T. lines.

2.5. System Improvement Schemes

The system improvement schemes are envisaged to improve the L. D. system and thereby reduce the line losses. 18 schemes for various towns have been formulated/being planned to be executed during

the 8th Plan. The system improvement schemes in respect of rural areas are also being formulated and about 12 schemes are proposed to be executed during the 8th Plan.

6.6 Installation of H. T. Capacitors

A heavy programme of providing 573.5 MVAR capacitors was launched during 7th Plan, but the targets could not be achieved. Additional programme installing capacitors of 450 MVAR at new and old sub-stations will also be carried-out during the 8th Plan. With the implementation of this programme it is intended to reduce the line-losses by 0.5% every year.

6.7 State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) at Sewah.

A modernised Computer based load despatch centre with very efficient communication system has been decided to be set-up at Sewah (Panipat). The proposed SLDC shall facilitate integrated operation of power system of Haryana, BBMB and NREB.

8. Renovation and Modernisation of Thermal Plants

The broad area of renovation and modernisation are:

- (1) Turbo-Generator and Auxiliaries
- (2) Boiler and its auxiliaries
- (3) Water Treatment Plant
- (4) Electrostatic Precipitators
- (5) Control and Instrumentations
- (6) Coal and Ash Handling

These schemes are being funded under State and Central Plans. Renovation and Modernisation schemes Phase II) of Faridabad Thermal Power Station has been approved by CEA for 8th Five Year Plan for which a provision of Rs. 1209 lacs has been made. The expenditure likely to be incurred during the year 1991-92 is Rs. 200 lakhs. Similarly, renovation and modernisation scheme (Phase-II) of Panipat Thermal Power Plant has been approved by CEA for which a provision of Rs. 2938 lakhs during 8th Plan and Rs. 1000 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1991-92 has been made.

9. Survey and Investigations and Others

Under this, a sum of Rs. 74 lakhs during 8th Five Year Plan has been made for research and development in various branches of Electrical, Electrical power engineering, protecting and developing meter and relay testing laboratories and other switch gear repairs workshop/testing laboratories, etc.

10. Rural Electrification

Although 100% rural electrification was achieved in Haryana State during 1970 but the extension of LD system for release of connection to rural consumers is still continuing. In addition to above proposed to energise 43000 tubewells during the 8th Five Year Plan for which a provision of Rs. 14760 lakhs has been made. During the year 1991-92, it is proposed to energise 10,000 tubewells for which provision of Rs. 2410 lakhs is made.

CHAPTER 2.21

INDUSTRIES

There are 393 large and medium scale units in the State. Industries of Haryana roll out a wide range of consumer and industrial goods like Tractors, Motor Cycles, Bi-cycles, Refrigerators, Air Conditioners, T. V. Sets and Entertainment Appliances, Scientific Instruments, Laboratory Apparatus, Electronic items, Chemicals, Agricultural Implements, Textiles, Handloom linen, Domestic Appliances and Sanitary wares, etc. The list is un-ending.

Keeping in view the pace of industrialisation in the State, the following thrust areas have been identified for the Eighth Five Year Plan:

- (i) To set up more labour intensive industries in which less power is required.
- (ii) Upliftment of rural areas through Rural Industries Scheme.
- (iii) Improvement of infra-structural facilities.
- (iv) Modernisation, Research & Development and upgradation of technology.
- (v) Development of traditional skills i.e. development of handicrafts and artisans based industries.
- (iv) To lay greater stress on development of Khadi, Handloom and Cottage Industries.
- (vii) Provision of common facility services in industrial complexes.
- (viii) Greater stress on development of agro-based and food processing industries.

A provision of Rs. 122.90 crore has been proposed for the 8th Plan out of which a sum of Rs. 22 crore has been proposed for 1991-92.

The various schemes proposed for implementation are as under:

1. The Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Limited participates in the preference/equity share capital of private sector companies on behalf of the State Government. Assistance can be provided under this scheme only if the project cost is less than Rs. 3 crore. The equity participation is subject to maximum of 15% of the equity share capital of the Company with an overall ceiling of Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

2. HSIDC has promoted 56 projects in Public/Joint/Assisted Sector of which 18 have gone into production and 38 are under implementation. Besides this, HSIDC has identified 26 more projects out of which 10 are under Memorandum of Understanding scheme. The investment made by the Corporation as catalysed investment is Rs. 81 crores. The State Govt. will continue to provide more share capital to HSIDC.

3. Under term lending scheme, HSIDC has assisted 112 units with a loan of Rs. 65 crores. It availed Refinance from IDBI amounting to Rs. 27 crores. The assistance catalysed an investment of Rs. 158 crores in the State, generated employment for 14000 persons.

HSIDC provides rupee as well as foreign currency loan upto Rs. 90 lakhs for expansion, diversification or setting up of new projects to the medium scale units under the IDBI's Refinance Scheme. In order to be eligible for the assistance, the units are required to fulfil debit equity ratio of 2:1 and promoter's contribution of 22.5% for project in non backward areas and 20% for projects in backward areas. The technical entrepreneurs are expected to contribute 17.5% of the project cost. The loans carry interest at 14% p.a. in non-backward areas and 12.5% in backward areas and are repayable over a period of 8 to 10 years with a moratorium period of 1 to 1½ years. The interest rate under the modernisation scheme is 11.5% and under the Equipment Refinance Scheme 14% irrespective of their location.

4. Apart from the above, HSIDC has set up net work of Industrial Estates in the State. At present 16 Industrial Estates have been developed. The infrastructural of high order is available in these Industrial Estates. The Corporation envisages to set up 5 new Industrial Estates.

5. In the past few years the business of Haryana Financial Corporation has grown substantially. The disbursement have increased from Rs. 5.12 crores in the year 1980-81 to Rs. 23.97 crores in the year 1988-89.

The H. F. C. is Planning to achieve disbursement target of Rs. 35 crores during the year 1990-91. The State Govt. will continue to provide additional share capital every year.

6. The Govt. of Haryana set up in 1981 an Industrial Assistance Group (IAG) to render 'One Point Contact Service' to entrepreneurs in the State. IAG's main role is to coordinate the activities of various Deptt./Authorities and Corporations concerned with sanctions for allotment of land, electricity, finance etc., to expedite the clearance and to provide an institutional point of contact for the benefit of Industrialists and entrepreneurs desirous of setting up industrial units in Haryana.

7. To have a constant watch on the performance of various schemes it is proposed to set up a monitoring cell which would constantly and regularly collect certain basic data/information from the various implementing agencies of the schemes, process it and project the picture as it emerge therefrom and suggest correctional measures which may be adopted to achieve better performance.

8. At the time of re-organisation of erstwhile State of Punjab, there were only 267 working boilers in the State. This number has now increased to 1217 working boilers and economicers in the State and Union Territory, Chandigarh. Further expansion is taking place and therefore it is proposed to strengthen the Boiler Inspection organisation.

9. It is proposed to create a cell for examining the cases of sick industrial units whose number is increasing with the passage of time. A revival package will have to be envolved for each sick unit separately.

10. Under Mines and Minerals, two staff schemes will be continued for assisment of quality/quantity of minerals and to have an effective check on mineral extraction. Another staff scheme has been proposed for study of geo-technical aspects of engineering/environmental geology. Staff has also to be provided in the 4 newly created districts.

11. Additional staff is proposed for taking care of additional work load under the Weights and Measures Act as period of verification has been reduced from 2 years to one year.

12. Under the Small Scale Sector the following programmes are being continued from the 7th Plan.

- (i) Grant of interest free loan in lieu of Central Sales Tax.
- (ii) Subsidy on Generating sets Rs. 1200 per KVA for small scale units and Rs. 600 per KVA large and medium units.
- (iii) Information and publicity to advise the entrepreneurs.
- (iv) Expansion of existing Quality Marking Centres by purchase of additional machinery/testing equipment and providing more staff.
- (v) Expansion of Heat Treatment/Industrial Development Centres by purchasing raw materials and equipment.
- (vi) Raising share capital of Small Industries and Export Corporation.
- (vii) Setting up of Hide Flaying and Carcass Utilisation Centres in the districts where there is none at present.
- (viii) Creation of an exports promotion cell and participation in Trade Fairs.
- (ix) Assistance to educated unemployed by providing seed money, project profile and interest subsidy etc.
- (x) Consultancy service and training at subsidized rates.
- (xi) Rural Industrialisation by providing 20% cost subsidy, seed money, interest subsidy, exemption from registration and stamping charges, exemption from sales tax, octroi and electricity duty.

(xii) Setting up of DICs.

(xiii) Subsidy on testing and quality marking equipment to a maximum of Rs. 10000.

(xiv) Subsidy for prevention and control of water pollution.

(xv) Subsidy for improving fuel efficiency by utilising the services of experts.

(xvi) Subsidy of 25% for setting up units in backward areas. Subsidy is available on land, building plant and machinery subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakh per unit.

(xvii) Assistance for revival of sick units.

A new scheme for setting up growth Centres has been proposed for the 8th Plan. Two such centres are to be developed under a centrally sponsored programme. It is also proposed to set up a few Research and Development Centres for different types of industries. Another new scheme is to grant 2% freight subsidy to exports beyond 300 K. M. upto a port town.

13. Under the Industrial Estates programme it is proposed to provide for maintenance and provision of amenities like rain water disposal, sewerage, drinking water etc. in the existing 9 Rural and 6 Urban industrial estates. Complexes are proposed to be developed for setting up ancillary units near large and medium units. 6 more Industrial Estates are proposed to be set up in the 8th Plan.

14. Under khadi and Village Industries the ongoing schemes of aid to KVIB, loan and subsidy to cobblers and rebate on sale of Khadi will be continued. A cobbler is given a loan of Rs. 1500 for purchase of Leather Sewing Machine. Thereafter he is given a subsidy of Rs. 2500 for tools and equipment. Another loan of Rs. 1000 is granted for working capital.

15. In the Handloom sector the major programmes are Rebate on handloom goods, loan of Rs. 5000 at 4% rate of interest to small weavers for purchase of machinery, equipment, raw material etc. Modernisation of looms and Marketing development assistance to Handloom Corporation and Apex Coop. Societies.

16. In the Handicrafts sector the ongoing programmes are Awards to master crafts men, Rebate on sale of handicrafts, setting up of capital training centres and raising the share capital of Handicrafts Corporation and setting up a Training Centre in ceramics.

17. The following schemes are proposed in the field of Electronics :

(i) Haryana State Electronics Development Corpn. Ltd., (HARTRON) was established in January 1983 to develop and promote electronics in a scientific manner in the State. The State will continue to provide additional share capital.

(ii) In collaboration with Department of Electronics (DOE), Govt. of India, an Electronics Research Development and facilities Centre (ERDC) has been set up at Gurgaon. The Centre is engaged in providing test, calibration FCB (including double-sided PTH), instruments servicing, etc. facilities for electronics and related units in the region.

The Centre has been operational for the last seven years and is catering to about 125 units in the region. The Centre has also acted as a catalyst towards the development of a large Electronics Complex Udyog Vihar, where about 200 units are being established.

(iii) Another UNDP Project "Precision Mechanical Design & Associated Facilities for Electronics Industry" is being set up at HARTRON's R&D Centre at Gurgaon. The objective of the project is to aid electronics and related industry in the Gurgaon region with precision mechanical facilities like design of press tools, dies, jigs and fixtures, etc., training courses, consultancy services etc.

(iv) HARTRON has drawn plans to cover the entire State with a network of computers in a phased manner. Plans are to computerise at least one application of each Deptt. during one to two years.

(v) For quality improvement and induction of new technology in manufacturing, State Government has approved a subsidy scheme for Modernisation and Upgradation of electronics industry. The scheme involves a subsidy to the extent of 25% of the cost of proposed equipment to be installed under the modernisation programme.

(vi) There is a concentration of large number of small scale manufacturers of electronics products in Ambala. Most of their demand of single sided PCBs is met by IDDC, Ambala Cantt. But for the double-sided PTH, PCBs, they have to go to far off places like Delhi. Thus it is proposed to develop the necessary facilities for production of double sided PCBs etc.

(vii) Subsidy is being provided to units set up after 1-4-1988. State Government has notified special incentives to Electronics Industries in the State Vide No. 33/20/88-1 41B-I dated 18-7-1988. This subsidy scheme is applicable to the new electronics units set up on or after 1-4-1988 in the Haryana State. The Procedure and other terms and conditions for grant of subsidy will continue to be on the pattern of Central/State Capital Investment Subsidy which was being implemented heitherto.

(viii) The Department has set up a quality Marking Centre for Electronics at Faridabad during the 7th Five Year Plan. This Centre is catering to the certification, testing and calibration needs of electronics products manufactured in and around Faridabad and is working in liaison with Electronics Research & Testing Laboratory North at Okhla New Delhi under STQC programme of Govt. of India. This centre will be strengthend during the 8th Plan.

(ix) The Department is in the process of setting up an ancillary complex for Bharat Electronics Limited at Panchkula. Apart from this more ancillary units are proposed to be developed in the State where major electronics industries are either existing or likly to be set up in the near future.

(x) The State Government has created the Deptt. of Electronics in Haryana for the promotion of Electronics Industries & education. The Deptt. will be strengthend during the 8th Plan.

(xi) Haryana State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (HARTON) has set up a modern R&D facilities Centre namely "Instruments Design Development & Facilities Centre" (IDDC) at Ambala in October 1981 in technical and financial collaboration with UNDP/UNIDO.

The UN assistance to the tune of about US £ 2 million has been utilised for import of sophisticated instruments/equipment, training of IDDC engineers abroad and posting of a few foreign experts in the field of electronics and electro-optical/optical instrumentaion at IDDC, Ambala.

The Centre is providing a wide range of facilities like design and development; test and calibration; marking and certification; training laboratory and data cell; and production facilities (workshop, electro, PCBs, etc.) The other important activity of the centre is design and development of proto-types specifically taken up on sponsorship from the industry.

(xii) Some other programmes include organisation of Seminar, Distribution of Tool Kits to trained youth for repair of electronic goods, assistance for technology transfer, Training Courses for entrepreneurs, assistance to technical entrepreneurs, awards to entrepreneurs, underwriting/equity participation in projects, Centre for design and technology and setting up of a Technology entrepreneurs park.

CHAPTER 2.21

CIVIL AVIATION

One of the major objectives of the Civil Aviation Department is to make the people of the State air-minded. Keeping this in view, a provision of Rs. 120 lakhs has been made for the Eighth Five Year Plan. The schemes which are proposed to be taken up during the 8th Five Year Plan are as under :

1. Construction and Development of Aerodromes, Air-Strips and other Avionics Buildings in the State

Haryana has made significant contribution by providing all weather pucca runways at Hisar, Karnal, Pinjore, Bhiwani and Narnaul Civil Aerodromes. It is proposed to set-up another aerodrome at Lakhna Majra (District Rohtak) for an estimated cost of Rs. 150 lakhs. The runway at Pinjore Civil Aerodrome is to be widened from 75' to 100' and length by another 500' in the interest of safe and un-interrupted flying training operations. At Karnal Aerodrome, it is proposed to provide another hanger. During the 8th Five Year Plan, provision of Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92 has been made. Re 1 lakh is provided for the approved Annual Plan 1990-91.

2. Providing of Runway Lighting, Ground-Aids, Non- Directional Beacon (N.D.B.), Air Traffic Control (ATC) Facilities

A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made under this scheme for the 8th Five Year Plan. Under this project it is proposed to provide high Frequency Radio sets at Pinjore, Hisar and Karnal Civil Aerodromes. Similarly runway lightings and ATC facilities are also required to be provided at the aerodromes at Hisar, Karnal, Pinjore, Bhiwani and Narnaul. The approved Annual Plan for 1990-91 is Re. 1 lakh and a provision of Rs. one lakh has been made for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

3. Procurement of Machinery and Equipment, etc.

Maintenance spares are essentially required to keep servicability of the aircraft. The Karnal Civil Aerodrome has been commissioned for which full fledged workshop with specific tools, equipment, machinery, etc. are required. Besides, sophisticated equipment for the Electronics Laboratory would be needed to provide uninterrupted technical servicing to all the Radio-aids and Navigational Equipment installed on all types of aircrafts operated by the flying clubs. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for the 8th Five Year Plan period.

4. Procurement of Advanced Trainer Aircrafts

At present there are 8 Pushpak Aircraft and 3 Cessna Aircrafts with the flying clubs at Hisar, Karnal and Pinjore. Most of these aircrafts are 25 years old and their production has since been stopped. It is proposed to arrange 6 more trainer aircrafts during the 8th Five Year Plan period for which a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs has been made. A provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been made for the Annual Plan 1991-92. Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided for the approved Annual Plan 1990-91 for the aforesaid scheme.

5. Procurement of Gliders/Power Gliders

Gliding is becoming popular in India day-by-day. At present there are 9 gliders with the Civil Aviation Department which require proper maintenance. Power Gliding is to be introduced in the State for which 4 such gliders are needed for which a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made during the 8th Plan period out of which a provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1991-92. An approved outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1990-91.

CHAPTER 2.22

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The Outlay approved for 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 was Rs. 107 crores with a target to construct 1834 kms. of road length against which Rs. 82.59 crores was spent and 1617 Kms. of road length constructed. A length of 1417 kms. is proposed to be constructed during the 8th Five Year Plan for which a provision of Rs. 12290 lakh is proposed. During the Annual Plan 1991-92, 225 kms. of road length is targetted to be constructed for which a provision of Rs. 2200 lakhs has been made. An approved outlay of Rs. 1750 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 1990-91 with a target to complete 220 kms. of road length.

A brief description of the 8th Five Year Plan proposals is as under :

1. State Highway

The outlay proposed for widenings, strengthening, construction of bye-passes and bridges is Rs. 2480 lakhs for 8th Plan and Rs. 640 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92. The approved outlay is Rs. 570 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1990-91.

2. Link Roads for Harijan Bastis

A sum of Rs. 35 lakhs during the 8th Plan and Rs. 13 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92 has been proposed to be provided for connecting Harijan Bastis with metalled roads for the uplift of economically weaker section of society. An approved outlay of Rs. 10.85 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1990-91.

3. Roads other than Link Roads for Harijan Bastis and Bye-Passes etc.

(i) *Inter State Rural Link Roads* : Haryana has common border with Punjab, Rajasthan, U. P., Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. The villages situated on the borders are to be inter-linked. Accordingly the construction of several of these roads still needs attention. The total outlay proposed for the 8th Plan has been Rs. 375 lakhs and for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 35 lakhs.

(ii) *Single Links* : The State Government has planned to provide single links to all eligible villages with a population above 250 persons in plains and 150 in hills. For this a provision of Rs. 600 lakhs during the 8th Plan period and Rs. 215 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92 has been provided.

(iii) *Missing/Duplicate Links* : Though 99 percent of the villages have been linked with metalled roads in the State still the public feel difficulty in inter-village travel. To provide accessibility for better education, medical help and other social needs, it is necessary to inter-connect villages. As such, the State Govt. provides on selected basic missing gaps or duplicate links. For this, a provision of Rs. 3541 lakhs during 8th Plan and Rs. 247 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92 has been made.

(iv) *Links to Non-Directory Villages/Public Places* : There are some villages which do not find place in the village directory as they do not form a separate revenue estate but have habitations with more than 250 persons. There is a need to connect such villages with nearest shools, hospitals for important religious/tourist places with a metalled road. It is proposed to provide Rs. 650 lakhs for the 8th Plan and Rs. 150 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(v) *Bye-Passes* : District and other roads passing through congested areas need to be given relief by reducing traffic hazard and provide better safety. A programme for construction of bye-passes for some selected places is envisaged. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed for the 8th Plan and Rs. 10 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

4. Bridges

There are several bridges missing on the district and other roads net work in the State. A sum of Rs.

Rs. 1069 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the 8th Plan for completing bridges-works in progress, bridge works sanctioned upto 1-4-90 but not started and proposed new bridges and during 8th plan Rs. 210 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

5. Widening/Strengthening and Improvement

Most of the rural roads have been constructed with very thin crust. With the increase of traffic, the crust shows sign of distress. Part of the roads, which have developed trouble or need rehabilitation are proposed to be given additional crust. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 800 lacs has been proposed for the 8th Plan and Rs. 180 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92. The approved outlay for the Annual plan 1991-92 is Rs.180 lakhs.

6. Land Acquisition Payment

The liability in respect of the roads which have been constructed but land compensation is yet to be paid. The liability on account of land acquisition is of the order of nearly Rs. 23.50 crores. The Govt. has to pay interest on undischarged liability. It is proposed to provide Rs 2200 lakhs during the 8th Plan and Rs 420 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92. During the Annual Plan 1990-91, the approved outlay is Rs 400 lakhs.

7. Direction and Administration

The staff for direction and administration of the plan projects in the field as well as in the headquarter office is proposed to be strengthened. A provision of Rs. 80 lakhs has been made for 8th Plan and Rs. 10 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

8. Machinery and Equipment

There is an increasing requirement of sophistication in the technique of road construction. The use of machinery results in durable roads and quality is ensured. Due to rapid increase in the construction and maintenance activities of roads in the State more works are proposed to be taken up during 8th Plan, the requirement of machinery has increased manifold. The existing machinery is inadequate and as such an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs has been provided for the purchase of new/replacement of machinery for the 8th Plan and Rs. 30 lakhs has also been proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

9. Planning, Research, Survey and Investigation

Survey and investigation is the basic need of all schemes which have to be undertaken in a planned manner. The road alignments have to be selected and surveyed before these projects are implemented. The bridge sites also have to be carefully investigated and selected before projects are put through. For carrying out the survey and investigation work of proposed schemes, adequate staff and equipment is equipped. A provision of Rs. 120 lakhs has been made during the 8th Plan and Rs. 25 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

CHAPTER 2.23

ROAD TRANSPORT

The major thrust for the development of passenger transport services during the Eighth Five Year Plan as well as in the Annual Plan 1991-92 will be on providing more transport services in the rural areas as almost all the villages in the State have been linked with all season metalled roads. The economic activities in the rural areas are getting fast momentum and the efficient passenger transport system plays an important role in the fast movement of men and material essentially required for economic growth and development. Moreover, the passenger transport services in the State are completely nationalised and Haryana Roadways, a departmental State Transport Undertaking is solely responsible for providing adequate, well coordinated and efficient passenger transport services to the people. The following continued development schemes have been included in the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 for which a provision of Rs. 122.90 crores have been provided.

(a) Acquisition of Fleet

During the 7th Plan period 750 new buses for expansion of bus service and replacement of 1784 old buses was targetted but only 605 new buses could be added in the fleet of Haryana Roadways and 1689 old buses could be replaced during the aforesaid period due to financial constraints. Keeping in view the growing demand for more services it is proposed to add 1250 new buses for expansion of existing services and opening of new routes in the rural areas and replacement of 1792 old buses. During recent riots 1200 buses have been damaged in the State which are also to be replaced with new buses or repaired. For this purpose an estimated outlay of Rs. 113.60 crore has been provided in the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 1750 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1991-92. Rs. 1510 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1990-91.

(b) Land & Building Programme

The scheme covers the programme for construction/extension of bus stands, workshop buildings and rural/urban bus queue shelters. Priority will be given to the on-going construction projects. During the 8th Five Year Plan period, the financial outlay of Rs. 775 lakhs and Rs. 150 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92 has been proposed for these construction projects. Rs. 260 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1990-91.

(c) Repair & Maintenance

This scheme has been formulated for proper repairs and maintenance of bus stands and workshop buildings. For this purpose Rs. 94 lakhs has been proposed for 8th Plan period and Rs. 15 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92. Rs. 22 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1990-91 for repair & maintenance.

(d) Modernisation of Workshop

For better repairs and maintenance of the buses, latest tools, plants, machinery and equipment are essential requirement. This scheme covers the procurement of tools, plants and machinery for workshop and replace old and un-serviceable equipments. For this purpose Rs. 41 lakhs has been provided for the 8th Plan period and Rs. 7 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92. Rs. 12 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1990-91.

(e) Drivers Training School

The Training School at Gurgaon provides refresher training course to the drivers. A training programme for workshop staff is proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs during the 8th Plan and Rs.lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92 has been proposed. An approved outlay of Rs. 6 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 1990-91.

CHAPTER 2.24

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(A) Scientific Research

A separate department of Science and Technology was set up during the 7th Plan. This Deptt. will continue to be funded on the plan side during the 8th Plan. A provision of Rs. 5.60 crore has been made for the 8th Plan. The schemes are as follows :—

A Remote Sensing Application, Centre has been set up at Hisar. An Interactive Image Analysis System is being installed. This Centre has undertaken Resources Mapping, Crop area estimation, Urban area studies, mapping of salt affected soils, water logging, waste lands etc. It will continue to perform a variety of functions during the 8th Plan.

Financial assistance shall be provided to decision makers, policy makers, administrators, scientists/technologists for attending various technical courses, conferences, workshops abroad.

It is proposed to set up a Planetarium, Science Centre at H.A.U. Hisar and a S & T Entrepreneurship Park to enable entrepreneurs in developing industrial products at pilot level. Entrepreneurship development programmes will be undertaken. Science students in Schools and Colleges will be assisted in developing working science models. A Library cum Technical Data Centre has been set up. This will be further strengthened during the 8th Plan.

An S&T council has been set up. Grant-in-aid will be given for undertaking various activities like popularising energy saving devices, organising workshops/seminars, financing R&D projects, popularisation of low cost housing technology etc.

(B) Integrated Rural Energy Planning

Implementation of IREP programme in the State of Haryana is a part of Planning Commission, Government of India's effort to introduce micro level energy planning for the judicious use of existing commercial energy sources and to also exploit the non-commercial energy sources for the socio-economic development of rural sector. This planning has become vital in order to ensure a sustained supply of energy for the development activities of rural sector, to check ecological imbalance and to minimise the socio-economic disparity between the rural and urban sectors as urban sector uses around 80% of commercial energy though their share in population is about 24%.

This programme was introduced in the State in the year 1982-83 in Raipur Rani block of Ambala district. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the programme has been extended to 11 more blocks of the State.

During the 8th Plan, IREP programme will be extended to cover the whole State.

(C) Non-Conventional Sources of Energy

The following schemes have been included in the 8th Plan.

In order to meet energy needs of villagers by way of adopting decentralized energy systems based on renewable energy sources, the department has introduced a scheme "Setting up of Integrated Energy Centres (U.ja Grams)". Under this scheme, villagers are encouraged to use various energy saving devices based on renewable energy for their cooking, lighting, drinking water etc. needs. Under this programme, an Energy Park is set up on the Panchayat Land. In the park, Solar photovoltaic, Community Biogas, Biogas Generators, Solar PV lighting and T.V. systems are installed for meeting the community energy demand for running tubewell, Panchayat T.V. and meeting cooking energy demand of households.

Biomass is available in abundance in rural areas of Haryana which is being either dumped or burnt inefficiently to fulfil the energy requirement of rural people. A new technology has been developed by which power can be generated from the biomass by using Gasifier/Sterling Engine system. Biomass gasifier system/sterling engine can be used either for running water pump for irrigation or

for driving appliances such as Chaff-cutter, thresher, grinder or for driving generator for production of electricity.

In order to test the technical and operative performance of biomass based Gasifier/sterling engine system for various kinds of mechanical and electrical applications, a project on "Demonstrative Application of Biomass Gasifier/Sterling Engine System" has been initiated by the S&T Council with the financial assistance of DNES, Government of India. S&T Council has carried out a preliminary site survey of about 40 sites in the State.

The Government of India and the State Government are implementing a programme to popularise the use of various energy saving devices in order to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. The major reason for the slow acceptance of the energy saving devices like solar water heaters/air heaters/distillation plants/PV irrigation pumpsets/solar cookers etc. is their high initial cost and un-awareness of these new technology based systems.

DNES, Government of India is providing subsidy on the installation of these systems in Hospitals, Industries, Dairies, Hostels, Breweries, Tourist Complexes, etc. for meeting their hot water, distilled water, electric energy requirement with the help of these systems. State Government has also formulated subsidy scheme to help different departments to promote the uses of these systems.

A feasibility study will be undertaken regarding power generation from urban waste.

CHAPTER 2.25

ENVIRONMENT

The Department of Environment was created for coordinating the working of various departments and agencies who are implementing the environmental development programmes. Some additional schemes started during the 7th Plan will be continued during the 8th Plan. The proposed outlay is Rs. 5.30 crore.

The Department of Environment set up during the 7th Plan will be strengthened during the 8th Plan. Assistance will be provided to the State Pollution Control Board for creation of Scientific Services Cell, Planning Services Cell, Establishment of 4 regional laboratories and a mobile laboratory for spot analysis of air and water pollution. It is proposed to provide Common Treatment Plant in Small Industrial Estates as Small Scale units are not a position to provide treatment plants individually. Sewerage Treatment Plants are to be provided in Class I towns. Basic amenities for pilgrims are being provided at pilgrimage centres located at Kapal Mochan, Phalgu and Pandu Pandara.

The reclamation of saline/water logged area is very expensive. In order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the technology it is proposed to fully subsidize a few experiments. After the technology is accepted by the farmers the scheme will be modified to provide financial assistance for essential components.

Urban afforestation will be undertaken along playgrounds, lakes, avenues, industrial complexes, religious places, public institutions, crematoriums etc. Ornamental and shady trees will be planted.

Studies will be undertaken to assess the impact on environment of various developmental projects and the increasing use of fertilizers and chemicals. Environmental education and training will be provided through films, seminar and published material.

CHAPTER 2.26

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

A. Secretariat Economic Services

Distt. Planning Units in 12 districts were set up during the 7th Plan period. 4 new districts have been created and it is proposed to set-up Distt. Planning Units in these new districts during the 8th Plan.

B. Survey and Statistics

It is proposed to instal a computer for processing all kinds of statistical data as the existing IBM system has become obsolete. It is also proposed to strengthen various sections in the Economic and Statistical Organisation keeping inview the need for generation of additional data for decentralised planning. The sections proposed to be strengthened are State Income, Analytical Capabilities and Family Budget Survey. It is also proposed to create a post of Statistical Assistant at the block level alongwith supervisory staff at the district and state levels.

C. Decentralised Planning

Decentralised Planning at District level was introduced in Haryana from the Year 1986-87. District Planning Unit has been established in each district to collect basic data and prepare status report about the position with regard to various developmental parametres. It will also identify particular problems potentials for development and gaps which would form the basis for preparation of District Plans. The District Plans would be prepared in consultation with different heads of departments. The district status reports and districts plans will be examined at the State Level to ensure balanced development of all areas.

The main sectors for which District Planning is suitable are :—

1. Agriculture Production.
2. Soil Conservation.
3. Forest.
4. Fisheries
5. Animal Husbandry.
6. Marketing and Storage.
7. Minor Irrigation.
8. Primary & Secondary Education.
9. District and Village roads.
10. Health.
11. Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Backward Classes and Social Welfare.

The funds under this scheme are distributed to the districts on the basis of the following formula.

Index	Weightage
1. Pooulation	40%
2. Population of Schedule Castes	10%
3. Unemployment	5%
4. Percentage of rural population	5%
5. Backward in Agriculture and Irrigation	10%
6. Backwardness in Industries	10%
7. Backwardness in Hospital Beds/Vety.	10%
8. Backwardness in elementary education	10%

The District Planning Units prepare district plans and get them approved from the respective District Planning and Development Boards. After the approval of District Plans, the Chief Planning & Development Officers allocate funds for various schemes. Funds under this programmes are being utilised mostly for creation of durable assets in urban and rural areas. 20 percent of the outlay is being spent in Urban areas and other 20 percent is earmarked for scheduled castes.

CHAPTER 2.17

TOURISM

Haryana Tourism is keeping up its tempo of Tourism promotion by consolidating and strengthening the vast tourist infrastructure created during the past years so as to meet the needs of ever increasing tourist traffic. All the 36 tourist resorts developed in Haryana so far especially those along the highways and near Delhi are brimming with tourist activity. As many as 53 lacs tourists visited Haryana tourist complexes during 1989-90. The tempo of development will be continued during the 8th Plan. The schemes are as under :—

While a number of central projects have already been completed/commissioned in the state more schemes like a restaurant at Sohna, a new complex at Damdama, an Auditorium/restaurant at Surajkund, a country Golf course at Faridabad, VIP huts at Uchana, a new complex at Bahadurgarh and Damdama have also been recently completed. Schemes worth Rs. 393.77 lacs have been sanctioned so far by Govt. of India. The programme regarding additional facilities to be provided at the existing tourist complexes and development of new complexes is as follows :—

Place	Facilities
1. Badkhal Lake	Public Toilet, parking area and expansion of Motel.
2. Suraj Kund	Staff quarters, Convention Hall and Exhibition Hall.
3. Pinjore Gardens	Public Toilet, expansion of Motel, Convention Hall and staff quarters.
4. Ambala	Development of lakes, expansion of Motel and land scaping.
5. Uchana	Fast Food Counter, land scaping and Cafeteria.
6. Rohtak	Extension of Motel.
7. Hodal	Fast Food Counter and expansion of Restaurant.
8. Dharuhera	Renovation of Restaurant and water supply augmentation.
9. Sohna	New Restaurant, ropeway and water supply augmentation.
10. Panchkula	New Tourist Complex.
11. Hisar	New Complex on the Bye-pass.
12. Damdama	Amusement Park, land scaping and water supply augmentation.
13. Gurgaon	New Tourist Complex on Delhi-Jaipur Highway.
14. Asakhera	Filling Station and parking area.
15. Bahadurgarh	Road parking, water supply.
16. Yamunanagar	Renovation of Restaurant.
17. Gohana	New Tourist Complex.
18. Meham	Road, land scaping.
19. Narnaul	New Complex.
20. Bhiwani	Renovation of building.
21. Rewari	Parking area.
22. Narwana	Camper Huts and parking area.
23. Hathnikund	Cafeteria, Log huts and water sports.

CHAPTER 2.28

GENERAL EDUCATION

During previous Five Year Plans considerable progress has been made in providing facilities for education and extending enrolment as detailed below —

	Position at the end of			
	1966-67	1984-85		1989-90
I. Institutions				
1. Universities	1	3	3	3
2. Colleges	40	110	116	116
3. College for professional (Trs.Trg.)	5	18	18	18
4. High/Hr. Sec.	597	1802	2118	2118
5. Middle	735	1105	1232	1232
6. Primary	4447	4928	5032	5032
7. Pre-Primary	2	27	27	27
II. Enrolment (No. in lacs)				
1. Primary Stage	5.35	15.26	20.43	20.43
2. Middle Stage	2.51	5.62	7.08	7.08
3. High/Hr. Sec. Stage	3.76	2.37	2.93	2.93
III. Literacy Percentage				
	1961	1981		
	Haryana	All India	Haryana	All India
	19.9	24.0	36.14	36.23

Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95

The objectives of the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) are to

- (i) Push up the literacy rate substantially.
- (ii) Ensure universal elementary education.
- (iii) Lay emphasis on qualitative improvements in Higher Education and selective admission.
- (iv) Strengthening and reorganising Educational Administration and Supervision.
- (v) Make adequate provision for special repair and maintenance of dilapidated school/college buildings and construction of new/extension of existing school/college buildings.

To achieve these objectives an outlay of Rs. 19045 lacs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 out of which Rs. 3410 lacs are proposed for Annual Plan 1991-92 as given below :—

I. Elementary Education

- (i) Expansion of facilities classes I—V (Full time)

According to 1981 census, the projected population in age-group 6—11 by the end of 1994-95 would

be 21.00 lakhs. The present enrolment figures in Classes I—V, is anticipated as 20.87 lakhs. As such to achieve 120% enrolment including over age/drop outs 25.20 lakhs children viz 4.33 lakhs, additional children would have to be brought to schools as under :—

(Figures in lakhs)

Age-Group 6—11 Classes I—V	Population by the end of 1994-95	Achievement 1990-91 <i>Enrolment</i>	Children to be enrolled 1994-95	Target 1990-95 total	Addl. Enrolment	
					Formal	Non-Formal
Boys	11.00	11.62	13.20	1.58	0.26	1.32
Girls	10.00	9.25	12.00	2.75	1.55	1.20
	21.00	20.87	25.20	4.33	1.81	2.52

Out of total additional target of 1.81 lakhs children, 0.19 lakh children are likely to be covered by the private institutions and the remaining 1.62 lakhs children will be enrolled in Government Institutions.

In order to make Primary Schools attractive and to increase their holding power, it is proposed to provide Darri Patti, Children Literatures Playway material and incentives for making the school beautiful by keeping them clean. An outlay of Rs. 551.68 lakhs for 8th plan is proposed as per details given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Programme	8th Plan Proposed Outlay	Annual Plan
			Proposed Outlay 1991-92
(i)	Opening of Primary School	183.16	42.46
(ii)	Provision of Darri/Patti.	137.50	27.50
(iii)	Provision of children Literature.	40.50	8.10
(iv)	Provision of Sports material in Primary schools.	75.00	15.00
(v)	Contingency to Primary schools under operational Black Board (3869 Primary Schools) @ Rs. 500/- each).	103.57	19.35
(vi)	Beautification & cleanliness of Pry. schools competition amongst Primary schools Block wise.	11.95	2.39
	Total	551.68	114.68

In addition, there is also a proposal to open 100 Govt. Girls Primary schools as also to provide teachers in existing Primary schools to cover additional enrolment.

Thus an outlay of Rs. 2669.21 lakhs is proposed for 8th Plan and Rs. 449.86 lakhs for 1991-92 under this scheme.

2. Non-Formal Education Classes I—V

The Non-Formal Schooling system provides for adjustable and convenient schooling hours.— At present there are 6010 Non-Formal Education Centres functioning in the State.

3. Incentives

In order to attract the girls students belonging to Scheduled Castes to schools and retain till the com

tion of Five Year Primary Education, incentives amounting to Rs. 1912.50 lakhs have been proposed to be offered to the children in Primary Classes during 8th Plan period as per details given below :—

For Primary Classes I—V	Proposed for 8th Plan 1990-95	Proposed for Annual Plan 1991-92
a) Free Stationery & Writing material in Primary Classes @ Rs. 10/- P.A. each.	200.0	40.0
b) Uniforms to Harijan Girls (Two uniforms in classes I & II & one in classes III-V) & girls of weaker section.	512.5	102.5
c) Attendance scholarships to Harijan girls in Primary Classes @ Rs. 10/- P.M. per student.	900.0	180.0
d) Attendance allowance to students of Nomadic tribes @ Rs. 1/- per day school attending days.	250.0	50.00
e) Book Banks	50.0	10.0
Total	1912.5	382.5

Construction of Buildings

At present about 171 Government Primary School buildings are required to be constructed, 410 Primary school building need repair and 5000 Government Primary Schools are in need of additional class rooms. In order to fulfill this requirement under a phased Programme Rs. 400 lakhs have been proposed for 8th Plan and 70 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

Qualitative Improvement Programme

With a view to encouraging purposeful participation of students in community works, an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs for 8th plan is proposed to be given to Primary Schools —Rs. 500/- each for undertaking socially useful activities viz. tree plantation, gardening, beautification of school environment sanitation, improvement etc.

Direction Administration & Supervision

For streamlining Educational Administration, to accelerate the expansion of Primary Education and look after the work of Universalization of Primary Education effectively, a separate Directorate for Primary Education was set up during 1988-89.

Publicity Enrolment Drive

In order to make the programme of universalisation of Primary Education a success, it is most essential to create an environment in the State, so that parents of the vast bulk of non-attending children are convinced and feel socially committed to send their children to schools. The mass media viz., Radio and T.V. can play an important role in the publicity. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been proposed for 8th Plan including 5 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

Secondary Education

A Middle Level

Expansion of facilities Classes VI—VIII

In accordance with the new education policy, universalisation of Education at Elementary Stage (in the group 11—14 Classes VI—VIII) is to be achieved by 1994-95.

The enrolment target for 7th Five Year Plan was originally fixed at 8.25 lakhs (82.4%) which was reduced to 8.65 lakhs (81.1%) against which enrolment of 7.96 lakhs children is anticipated as 507 Primary schools (347+160) have been/are being upgraded to Middle Standard during Seventh Plan.

The projected population in the age group 11—14 by the end of 1994-95 is 13.06 lakhs. As such 5.98 lakhs additional children would be enrolled as under :—

Age		Projected Population by the end of 1994-95	Anticipated Achievement by the end of 1989-90 Figures in lakhs	Target 1994-95
Age yr. 11—14	Boys	6.85	5.20 (93.2%)	6.85
Classes VI—VIII	Girls	6.21	2.76 (54.4%)	6.21
	Total	13.06	7.96 (74.7%)	13.06

Thus 5.98 lakhs additional children in class VI—VIII are proposed to be enrolled by the end of 1994-95 in schools under formal stream. It is proposed to upgrade Primary schools to Middle standard, to enrol children, to create posts of Masters/Teachers and to provide funds for beautification and environment improvement and dual desks in Middle Schools for which an outlay of Rs. 1983.45 lakhs is proposed during 8th Plan.

2. Non Formal Education (Classes VI—VIII Part Time)

In order to attract children belonging to economically weaker sections who have to work for livelihood and also drop out, 100 non-formal Education Centres for children in age group 14—16 (Classes VI—VIII) have been sanctioned during 7th Five Year Plan, which can cover 3000 children. These will continue during 8th Plan period as spill over programme at a cost of Rs. 3.85 lakhs.

3. Incentives(Middle)

The vast bulk of non attending children are girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Weaker Sections. In order to attract them to Schools various incentives have been proposed to be offered to the students in classes VI—VIII as under :—

Classes VI—VIII	Outlay Proposed (Rs. in lakhs)		Physical target beneficiaries	
	1990-95	1991-92	1990-95	1991-92
Uniforms to Harijan & Weaker sections girls	150.00	30.00	300,000	60,000
Book Banks	25.00	5.00	All Schools	—
Total	175.00	35.00		

4. Scholarship (Middle)

It is proposed to create 1000 scholarship of three years duration of the value of Rs. 10/- P.M. each at Middle Stage to encourage girls education & provide opportunity to poor and brilliant students to receive education. This will involve an expenditure of Rs. 14.40 lakhs during 8th Plan.

5. Construction of Buildings(Middle)

An outlay of Rs. 350 lakhs has been proposed for the construction of middle school buildings during 8th plan. This includes Rs. 60 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

6. Qualitative Improvement Programme

Socially Useful Productive Work

In order to create a sense of dignity of labour, it is proposed to strengthen the socially useful work experience in Middle Schools. A large number of activities viz. gardening, agriculture, manufacture of Chalks/darries, candles and soap etc. have been introduced.

7. Other Expenditure

Publicity Enrolment Drive

In order to make the programme of universalisation of elementary education a success, it is most important to create environment in the State, so that parents of the vast bulk of Non-attending children are convinced and feel socially committed to send their children to schools. The mass media viz. Radio & T.V. can play very important role in the publicity.

Direction and Administration

Posts created during 7th plan will continue during 8th Plan. An outlay of Rs. 163.30 lakhs is proposed for the 8th plan including Rs. 31.33 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

B. HIGH/HIGHER SECONDARY LEVEL

1. Expansion of Facilities Classes IX—XI(Institutional)

329 schools have been upgraded against the target of 100 Schools during the 7th Five Year Plan. These will continue during 8th plan. In addition to this a number of schools have to be upgraded during 8th plan period.

Hence an outlay of Rs. 1205.36 lakhs is proposed for 8th Plan including Rs. 236.21 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92 under the scheme.

2. Expansion of Library Services in Secondary Schools

Taking into consideration the direct need of smooth running of libraries functioning in big high/Senior Secondary Schools 30 Posts of Librarians were provided during 1985-90.

These 30 Posts of Librarians will continue as spill over programme at a total cost of Rs. 34.47 lakhs.

4. Vocationalization of 10+2 Pattern

Vocationalization of Education

Vocational Education at present is being imparted in 24 vocations through 652 vocational education institutions in the State, opened in the 6th/7th Five Year Plans. However, out of these 652 institutions, 36 institutions opened during the 7th Plan and a State Institute of Vocational Education was opened during 1989-90. These will continue as spill over programmes. It is proposed to establish more such institutions during 8th Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 1905 lakhs is proposed for 8th Plan for the purpose.

5. Academic

In order to link education to life needs and to make it job oriented, the academic side under 10+2 pattern has been introduced in the State from 1985-86. At present this system is in vogue in 439 institutions (321 schools and 118 collage including University College).

These schools upgraded and staff sanctioned during 7th Plan will continue during 8th Plan as spill over programme.

It has been decided that +2 classes have to be shifted from colleges to Schools in a phased manner within a period of Five Years. Thus more High Schools be converted in to Senior Secondary Schools and existing Senior Secondary Schools be strengthened, to accommodate the students shifting from Colleges.

6. Incentives :

The following incentives are to be provided :—

- (i) Free Uniforms to Harijan Girls.
- (ii) Book Banks
- (iii) Scholarships.

7. Construction of Buildings

ACCORDING TO 6TH ALL India Survey there are 97 High Senior Schools where new buildings are to be constructed, 450 existing schools buildings require repair and 1890 addl. classrooms are to be put in existing schools.

An outlay of Rs. 600 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Plan including Rs. 100 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

8. Improvement Programmes

(i) Provision of furniture/Science equipment in High/Senior Secondary Schools

With a view to provide suitable seating arrangement and to promote science education in schools an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed @ Rs. 16000 per school.

(ii) Appointment of Subject Specialists

Posts of Subject specialists sanctioned earlier and more posts created in various subjects will continue during 8th Plan.

(iii) National Talent search scholarships Examination for Classes 10th, 11th & 12th

The Government of India have decided to introduce National Talent Search Scholarships Examination for giving financial assistance to selected brilliant students in the shape of Scholarship for studies +2 stage and subsequently at terminal stages upto the Doctorate level. It is also proposed to give training to selected students for final examination.

(iv) Opening of a new Sainik School

It is proposed to establish a Sainik School at Matan Hail (Rohtak). An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs for 8th Plan is proposed for the construction of building.

9. Direction and Administration & Supervision :

An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs for 1991-92 and Rs. 160 lakhs for 8th Plan 1990-95 is proposed.

III. Teacher Education

Teacher's Education is pre-requisite for making the Education Policy a success. Teachers have therefore, to be re-oriented so as to bring them abreast with the latest technique of Education.

A sum of Rs. 27.35 lakhs has proposed for 8th Plan including Rs. 5.47 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991 for the teachers training programmes.

Strengthening of State Council of Education Research and Training

In order to promote scientific creativity and to develop interest in science amongst children at the school stage, it has been proposed to hold science fairs, exhibitions and organise inter Dist./Inter State camps and integration of education with culture. Similar camps and activities for promoting National Integration including educational tours of teachers and children will also be undertaken. It is also proposed to equip SCERT with library books and latest audiovisual aids.

IV. Physical Education

(i) Scouting and guiding

Assistance to Bharat Scouts and Guides Association Haryana will be provided.

(ii) Training in Yoga to P.T.I's

It is proposed to introduce training of Yoga in the Educational Institutions in the State by imparting this training to P.T.I's.

(iii) Provision of Sports equipment and Development of Play grounds

In order to promote sports activities at the High Schools level and to improve the standard of different games, it is proposed to improve and develop play grounds and provide sports equipments to schools.

V. University Education**1. Assistance to Universities :****(a) Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra**

Rs 169.35 lakhs was given as grant to Kurukshetra University during the 7th Five Year Plan for construction of staff quarters and buildings for the institutes of Sanskrit, Indological studies and Humanities Department.

It is proposed to give a sum Rs. 150 lakhs during 8th Plan and Rs. 30 lakhs during 1991-92 for giving development grant to this University.

(b) M.D. University Rohtak

Rs 766.65 lakhs was provided in the 7th Five Year Plan for assistance to the University for construction of Boys & Girls Hostels, Residential quarters for staff, Library building etc.

The authorities submitted their requirement of Rs. 1636.89 for 1990-91 for the completion of works already undertaken.

Now it is proposed to give a sum of Rs 500 lakhs during the 8th plan and Rs 100 lakhs for 1990-91 for giving development grant to this university.

2. Govt. Colleges

Under the National Policy on Education emphasis has been laid on the teaching of Science & Mathematics in the Context of changing world's outlook for Science & Technology besides consolidation and expansion of existing institutions for Higher learning.

It is proposed to provide Rs 801.90 lakhs for 8th plan and Rs 107.72 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92 for opening of 9 new colleges and for spill over programmes.

3. Orientation Courses for Govt. College Lecturers :

In order to keep the college Principals/Lecturers abreast with the latest ideas and trends in the fields of conduct and education and also to carry out the recommendations contained in the document of National Policy on Education, it is proposed to hold orientation courses.

4. University Grant Commission Scheme :

University Grant Commission offers financial assistance up to 75% of the total expenditure on account of purchases of laboratory equipment, library books and journals and construction of buildings for Govt. Colleges. In order, therefore, to avail of this assistance an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 and Rs. 50 lakhs for the 8th plan 1990-95.

5. Organisation of Science Exhibition/Fairs :

With a view to bring awareness in Public and students in the fields of Science/Technology, it is essential to organise science exhibitions/fairs at College and State level. Accordingly Rs 10 lakhs for 8th plan is proposed for giving grants to Colleges/Universities for the purpose.

6. Construction of College/Hostel buildings :

Rs 1020 lakhs for 8th plan Rs 200 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92 are proposed for the construction of College/Hostel Buildings.

7. Scholarships (Colleges) :

(1) State merit scholarship at post-matric stage :

In order to help poor brilliant students to pursue their studies it is proposed to provide scholarships @ Rs 50/- P.M. on the basis of Matric Examination for 10+2 course, Scholarship on the basis of 10+2 Examination for three year T.D. C. Courses @ Rs 100 P.M. and scholarships on the basis of first degree examination for M.A/M.Sc./M.Com. course @ Rs 150 P.M. during 8th plan period.

(ii) It is proposed to hold State Level Talent Search examination on the lines of NCERT for award of scholarships to under graduates and post graduates after passing 10+2 examination.

(iii) The rate of scholarship and income limit under the post matric scholarship scheme for lower income groups students need to be revised in view of the rising prices. The income limits under the scheme are proposed to be raised from Rs. 2000 to 7500 P.A. in respect of student pursuing General University education & Rs. 2400 to Rs. 10,000 P.A. in case of students studying in professional/Technical degree courses.

(iv) To encourage women folk to receive Higher Education, as a part of new education policy, it is proposed to reimburse the amount of tuition fee for girl students at post Matric stage.

A. Incentives :

Incentives to students belonging to Minority Groups for Higher Education :

It is proposed to provide free stationery and financial help for purchase of cycles to students of Minority Community whose parents income is below of Rs. 12,000 P.A.

VII. Other Programme

(i) Development of Haryana Sahitya Academy

A sum of Rs. 130 lakhs is proposed for giving assistance to this academy during 8th plan including Rs. 26 lakhs during 1991-92 .

(ii) Urdu Academy

A sum of Rs. 60 lakhs for 8th Plan including Rs. 12 lakhs for 1990-91 is proposed for promotion of Urdu through the programme and activities of the Haryana Urdu Academy.

(iii) Setting up of Open University

The New Education Policy envisages a major role for the open University system in augmenting opportunity for Higher Education.

The State Govt. has constituted a working group to explore the possibility of setting up of an Open University/Distance, Education unit in the State.

(iv) Autonomous Colleges

It is proposed to convert colleges into autonomous college on experimental basis for which an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed for 8th plan including Rs. 6 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

(v) Setting up of State Level Agency for conducting Comprehensive Test for the Recruitment to the Posts of Colleges Teachers

A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 8th plan including Rs. 2 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92 under the scheme.

(vi) Setting up of State Council for Haryana Education Research & Training

In order to continue it as spill over programme to organise in service/Pre-service training for the Teachers, Educational Planners/Administrators in the Colleges with the Collaboration of State Govt./Universities/U.G.C and other authorities, an outlay of Rs. 14 lakhs is proposed for 8th Plan including Rs. 2.48 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(vii) Setting up of State Council for Higher Education

It is proposed to set up the council for higher education as statutory body in the State.

VIII. Direction, Administration & Supervision

The work load in the Directorate has increased manifold in view of the qualitative and quantitative expansion of education ever since the formulation of Haryana.

Therefore, it is proposed to strengthen the Directorate with additional staff and to set-up various Cells such as Science & Technology Cell, Women Cell, Sports Cells and Talent search Scholarships Cell.

IX. Sports & Youth Services

(i) N.C.C. is one of the most popular & organised Youth activity in the Colleges. To make it more attractive, it is proposed to provide adventure activities such as cycling, sailing Regatta, Para Sailing, Water Skiing, Motor Cycle expeditions, Mountaineering, Adventure course, Rock Climbing, Tracking so that spirit of adventure, observation and participation is developed amongst the Cadets.

(ii) Allocation of Funds for Sports for Govt. Colleges

At present funds are made available by the State Govt. for creation of infrastructure and the facilities for Sports activities in the colleges.

There are 40 Govt. Colleges in the State and 7 Colleges were proposed to be covered every year.

CHAPTER 2.29

ART AND CULTURE

Haryana has rich and varied culture which requires to be promoted, preserved and encouraged. An outlay of Rs. 312 lakh was approved for Seventh Five Year Plan for promotion of Art and Culture against which the expenditure was Rs. 187.93 lacs. An outlay of Rs. 430 lakhs has been proposed for Eighth Plan for this purpose out of which Rs. 70.00 lakhs are for Annual plan 1991-92. The programmes are as under :

1. Academies

The Culture Affairs department is responsible for preservation and promotion of Cultural heritage of Stage and in the exchange of culture with other Stage in the Country.

With a view to encourage and promote indigenous Art and Culture, grants are given to such institutions and organisations. Two scholarships each is proposed to be given to four institutions i.e. Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Indian Theatre department, Punjab University, Chandigarh, National School of Drama, New Delhi and T.V. and Film Institute of India Pune @ Rs. 400/- P.M.

It is proposed to arrange folk dances and on-the-spot children painting competitions and folk festivals which would go a long way to develop Art and Culture and encourage the children of the State in these fields. The Department also proposes to hold workshops in Theatre, Painting, Dance and Music in order to educate the artists in modern techniques. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan and Rs. 2 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

2. Archaeology :

The main objectives of the Archaeology Department are to preserve/protect, conserve, excavate and explore ancient historical monuments, sites, mounds and remains to throw light the cultural heritage of the State. It is proposed to undertake the following new programmes during the 8th Five year Plan :

- (i) Archaeological excavation/exploration Programme.
- (ii) Publication and Publicity programme.
- (iii) Protection/Preservation and Development of Ancient Monuments/Sites.
- (iv) Preparation of plaster casts of ancient sculptures and antiquities.
- (v) Setting up of State Archaeological Museum.

There is no State Museum in Haryana for properly keeping and displaying of huge collection of antiquities, sculptures etc. Therefore, the State Government is proposing to set up State Archeological Museum at Kurukshetra. A Total outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan and Rs. 32.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

3. Archives

The main functions of the Archives Department are to acquire, service and preserve for posterity public and private record of historical, administrative, political, economic social and cultural value and also to co-ordinate and guide all operations connected with public records in respect of administration, conservation and elimination with a view to ensuring that the records of permanent values are not destroyed.

An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs been proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) for this purpose and Rs. 7.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

4. Gazetteers

The District Gazetteers and volume of State Gazetteers are to be reviewed within the frame work

ageneral pattern laid down by Government of India. The objective for the Eighth Plan 1990-95 is to finalise and compile and publish the State Gazetteers and District Gazetteers of Rohtak, Karnal, Kurukshetra and Faridabad.

An outlay of Rs. 37.39 lakhs has been proposed in the 8th plan and Rs. 6.92 lakh for Annual Plan 1991-92.

5. District Libraries

In order to create general awareness among the public in particular and students in general, the facility for providing Public Libraries is considered essential. In keeping this idea in view, each district at present has a Public library facility.

Besides, to make the library service available below the District Level a target to start 14 libraries at Sub-Divisional Level was fixed during the Seventh Five Year Plan. 14 such libraries have already been set-up will be continues during 8th plan. At present there are 35 sub-divisions in the State. Therefore, it is proposed to open 21 more sub-divisional libraries to cover all the sub divisions during the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95.

There are 4 District Libraries which have no Senior Libraries. Therefore, it is proposed to create 4 posts of Senior Librarian for these District Libraries and strengthen the existing libraries with books etc.

An outlay of Rs. 143.00 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 27.08 lakhs for 1991-92 for this purpose.

It is proposed to undertake the construction of existing District Library buildings at Faridabad, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Hisar, Rohtak and one new sub-divisional library building during Eighth Five Year Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for 1990-95 and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1991-92 is proposed.

Thus a total outlay of Rs. 193.00 lakhs for 1990-95 and Rs. 32.08 lakhs for 1991-92 is proposed under the scheme District Libraries.

CHAPTER 2.30

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The write-up in manuscript form is included in the other volume.

CHAPTER 2.31

SPORTS

An outlay of Rs.550.00 lakhs was approved for development of Sports during the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) against which the expenditure is Rs. 771.80 lakhs. During the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95), it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 771.00 lakhs which includes Rs. 210.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92. A brief description of various schemes is as under :—

1. INCENTIVES SCHEMES

(i) Scholarships

Under this scheme, school and college students and non-student sportsmen are given scholarships for having obtained positions in state level competitions and National Championships. Due to increase in prices, it is proposed to raise the rates of scholarships from Rs. 40 to 100 for school students and from Rs. 50 to Rs. 125 for college students as well as non-students. Rs. 28.00 lakhs has been proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 4.50 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(ii) Stipends

Under this scheme the outstanding sportsmen/women of Haryana, who are either unemployed or if in service get leave without pay to seek admission in N.I.S. Patiala/Bangalore/Calcutta, are awarded stipends @ Rs. 150 p.m. i.e., Rs. 1500 for regular course of ten months and Rs. 900 for condensed course of 6 months. Every year approximately sixty stipends of the value of Rs. 1.00 lac will be awarded. For the whole plan period a provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs is proposed.

(iii) Cash Awards

Under this scheme, for giving incentives to the outstanding players who bring laurels to the State and Country in the National and International competitions are awarded cash awards ranging between Rs. 200 to Rs. 10,000. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 10.00 lacs has been proposed for the 8th Plan and Rs. 3.00 lacs for the year 1991-92.

(iv) State Sports Awards

Under this scheme, the outstanding players who participate in National/International Competitions continuously for four to five years or more and obtain positions in such competitions are honoured with State Sports Award on the pattern of the Arjuna Awards of the Central Government. This Award comprises of a cash Award of Rs. 3500, a silver trophy and a scroll of honour. Every year five outstanding players are honoured. For the 8th Plan period, a sum of Rs. 2.30 lacs is proposed.

(v) Award to Coaches, Umpires, Referees & other Sports Promoters

Under this scheme the coaches whose trainees secure medals in International & National meets are given cash awards of Rs. 1500, Rs. 1000 and Rs. 500. The referees, umpires and other sports promoters are given appreciation letters. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 2.20 lacs is proposed for the 8th Plan.

(vi) Sports Talent Search Scheme

Under this scheme, District level competitions are organised on the basis of which State teams are selected for participation in National level competitions. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 10.00 lacs is proposed for 8th plan.

2. GRANTS

i) Grants to various Sports Associations/Organisations

While the Sports Department provide coaching both in Olympic & Non-Olympic games, it is the Sports Associations which organise competitions in different games and send the teams for

National meets. The Sports Department extends financial assistance as well as technical assistance to them. For the 8th Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 40.00 lacs is proposed.

(ii) Construction of Stadia

At present there are only 10 Stadia in the State. During the 8th Five Year Plan it is proposed to have a sports complex in all the districts. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lacs for the 8th Five Year Plan is proposed.

(iii) Development of Play fields

Under this scheme the Department has fixed a target of constructing stadium at each district and tehsil head-quarter which will meet the need of urbanites. For the rural sportsmen, the Department intends to develop playgrounds in each big village. So, one big village from each district will be taken up during the 8th Five Year Plan period with an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lacs.

(iv) Indoor Stadium/Gymnasium Hall

It is proposed to construct 2 indoor stadium/Gymnasium Halls during the 8th Plan for which a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed.

(v) Yoga-cum-Badminton Hall

Under this scheme Yoga-cum-Badminton Halls are to be constructed. For this purpose Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Plan.

(vi) Swimming Pool

It is intended that one swimming pool which is already under construction be completed during the 8th Five Year Period for which a sum of Rs. 77.50 lacs is proposed.

(vii) Flood Lighting of Play fields

To provide flood lights in playgrounds an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed in the 8th Plan.

(viii) Maintenance of Play Fields

For the maintenance of playfields groundmen-cum-chowkidars will be appointed under this scheme. Besides, the salary of groundmen-cum-chowkidars who look after the playgrounds misc. expenditure like electricity, water charges and sports equipment etc. will also be met. During the 8th Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 15.00 lacs has been proposed for this scheme.

(ix) Modernisation of Playing Facilities

A new scheme has been prepared to modernise the playing facilities in the State. Synthetic play grounds are to be provided and some existing facilities need to be modernised in the near future. A sum of Rs. 8.00 lacs has been proposed for this scheme during 8th Five Year Plan.

3. COACHING PROGRAMME

(i) New Coaching Scheme

This scheme has been formulated with the object of imparting coaching on scientific and modern lines, so that teams can be prepared for national/international level competitions. To continue this scheme Rs. 280.00 lacs are required for the 8th Five Year Plan.

(ii) Sports Equipment

To provide sports equipment of good quality to the coaching centres during the 8th Five Year Plan period, a provision of Rs. 40.00 lacs is proposed.

(iii) Rural Sports Centres

It is proposed to extend Rural Sports centres to cover more schools in the rural areas. For this purpose during the whole plan period Rs. 15.00 lacs are proposed.

(iv) Wrestling Centres

Under this scheme, wrestling akharas have been established at each block H.Q. of the District. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 12.50 lacs is proposed for 8th Plan.

(v) Sports Wings

There are 81 Sports wings in the state and these sports wings are being continued in the 8th Plan. During the 8th plan period Rs. 60.00 lacs has been proposed for running these wings.

(vi) Intensive Training Scheme

During the 8th Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 20.00 lacs has been proposed for continuing this scheme.

(vii) Yoga Centres

Under this scheme, besides imparting coaching, Yoga Competition at District/State level are also arranged. The teams for national competitions are also selected during these competitions. The Yoga facilities are proposed to be extended upto the tehsil level. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 25.00 lacs will be needed during 8th Five Year Plan.

(viii) Special Gymanastic Scheme for the preparation of the Gymanasts for Asian/Olympic Games (Inter-National Levels)

Under this scheme special coaching will be imparted to the gymnasts of Haryana who will represent the state/country in the National & Asian/Olympic games. For this scheme, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been made.

(ix) Special Wrestling Scheme for the Preparation of the Wrestlers for Asian/Olympic Games (Inter-National Events)

The wrestlers are trained for Asian/Olympic Games under this scheme. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lacs is required for this purpose.

(x) Regional Coaching Scheme

Regional Coaching Centre has been set up in Haryana at Karnal. During the 8th Five Year Plan period a sum of Rs. 2.50 lacs has been proposed.

(xi) Scientific Training Scheme

A Cameraman/Photographer has been employed, for taking action photographs and to operate the projector to show the various films on sports to the players and coaches. Films on techniques of various games are purchased under this scheme. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been proposed.

(xii) Sports Library Scheme

It is essential that the sportmen/women should be provided with good sports books and magazines to keep them abreast with the latest developments in the respective fields. To achieve this aim, Sports libraries are to be set up at each district Headquarter. To meet this expenditure during the period of 8th Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been proposed.

(xiii) Sports Nurseries

26 Sports Nurseries are functioning in the State. Rs. 90.00 lakhs is proposed for these Nurseries during the 8th Plan

4. COMPETITIONS*(i) Competition For Men*

To create a feeling of competition amongst the players, competitions at District, Zonal and State levels are organised. To run this scheme a sum of Rs. 10.00 lacs is required for 8th Five Year Plan.

(ii) Women Sports Festival

Women Sports competitions are organised at District and State Level. For this purpose provision of Rs. 7.00 lacs has been proposed.

(iii) Advance Training and Observation Abroad

Under this scheme various teams will be sponsored for outside competitions/observations and similarly outside teams will be invited to the state. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 4.50 lacs is proposed in 8th plan.

(iv) Mass Participation

Under this scheme, competitions in athletics, especially cross-country races for all age groups of both sex are arranged at each district Headquarter. Light refreshment and prizes to the winners of first, second and third places are given. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 2.50 lacs is proposed.

(v) Sports Clubs

Under this scheme, 16 villages in a district are to be selected for establishing sports clubs. Every such club is to be provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 8.000 per year. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 8.00 lacs is proposed.

CONSTRUCTION WORK**Motilal Nehru School of Sports, Rai**

More construction work is to be undertaken in this school during the 8th Five Year Plan. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 40.00 lacs has been proposed.

YOUTH WELFARE PROGRAMME**Nehru Yoga Kendras and Chetna Sangh Schemes**

It is proposed to implement following new activities during the 8th Five Year Plan :—

1. Adventrous Activities.
2. Library Scheme.
3. Purchase of Sports and other goods.
4. Youth day/Youth weeks
5. National social volunteer scheme.
6. Financial Assistance to youth clubs.
7. Youth awards scheme.

An outlay of Rs. 105.00 lakhs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan.

CHAPTER 2.32

MEDICAL EDUCATION

An outlay of Rs 1200.00 lakhs was provided during the 7th plan 1985-90 for Medical College, Rohtak. The actual expenditure was Rs. 1050.81 lakhs. During this plan period, the emphasis was laid mainly on consolidation of already existing facilities and putting them to maximum functional use.

Eighth Plan 1990-95

An outlay of Rs. 3690.00 lakhs has been proposed for Medical College, Rohtak in the 8th plan out of which outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92 has been fixed at Rs. 660.00 lakhs. This plan aims to achieve the following objectives :—

- (i) Completion of Programmes already started in the 7th Five Year Plan.
- (ii) Removal of certain deficiencies still existing in various teaching departments as per norms of the Medical Council of India.
- (iii) Consolidation and upgradation of existing facilities to provide better patients care.
- (iv) To develop specialities like Cardiology and Cardiac Surgery and for treatment of cancer patients which do not exist in the State.
- (v) To remove the deficiencies in residential accommodation of staff, students and equipment required in various departments.
- (vi) To establish and develop Maharaja Agrasen Institute of Research and Medical Education, Agroha.

The Schemes to be implemented on Plan side have been grouped in three parts and their details are given below :—

I. Medical College & Hospital, Rohtak

(I) Scheme of Improvement & Expansion of Medical College, Rohtak

(i) Continuance of four posts of sweepers for the Hostels

For better upkeep of hostels, these posts are to continue. Provision of Rs. 3.50 lacs has been made for the salary of staff during the 8th plan and Rs. 0.64 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(ii) Development of Super Specialities of Cardiology & Cardiac Surgery

The proposal for the imported equipment is included in the scheme of upgradation of Medical College, Rohtak to a post graduate institute. Provision of Rs 105.00 lacs has been made for the salary the staff and indigenous equipment.

iii) Continuance of scheme of Prevention of blindness & Trachoma Control Programme

This scheme was transferred to Medical College, Rohtak in 1979-80 from the Chief Medical Officer, Hisar. Central Assistance is received for Eye Bank and Ophthalmic Assistant Training Course. Provision of Rs 3.40 lacs has been made for state share during 8th Plan

iv & v) Establishment of Radiotherapy Department-Starting of P.G. Course and Providing Additional Staff in the Deptt.

It is proposed to start P.G. courses in Radiotherapy Department and hence provision of Rs 13.50 lacs has been made for payment of stipend to the students.

Similarly additional equipment and para-medical staff would also be required for various sections of the department.

(vi) Continuation of 4 Posts of Chowkidars and 3 posts of Malies for PHC's

These posts would continue on regular basis. Provision of Rs 5.70 lacs has been made for the salary of the staff.

(vii) Augmentation of Anaesthesia Department

To remove the deficiency of the department creation of additional 11 posts of Registrars have been proposed. Accordingly provision of Rs 26.50 lacs has been made for the salary of the staff.

(viii) Installation of CT Scan and its running

Provision of Rs 105.00 lacs for the staff consisting of 3 Lecturers, 4 Registrars & other Para-medical staff, maintenance charges of the equipment and other accessories etc. has been made.

(ix) Installation of Computer

Provision of Rs 29.25 lacs has been made for staff, maintenance cost and other accessories for the running of the computer.

(x) Medical Equipment

In order to keep pace with other advanced medical institutions, new technology has to be introduced and therefore, latest equipment shall have to be added besides replacement of old unserviceable machinery/equipment. Provision of Rs 300 lacs has been made in this plan.

II. Improvement and Expansion of Medical and Hospital, Rohtak

(i) Continuation of 15 posts of House Jobs

In order to meet the requirement of various department for patient care, 5 posts of Senior and 10 Posts of Junior Housejobs were sanctioned. These posts are to continue for the patients care. Provision of Rs 26.35 lacs has been made.

(ii) Removal of deficiency in Intensive Care Unit

In order to remove the deficiency in Intensive care Unit/Respiratory care unit, additional para-medical and class-IV staff is required. Provision of Rs 27.55 lacs has been made for the salary of the staff and contingencies.

(iii) Staff for New Operation Theatre

A new operation theatre at an estimated cost of Rs 27 lacs has been constructed. Provision of Rs 118.50 lacs has been made for the salary of the staff and contingencies.

(iv) Establishment of Casualty Ward

Provision of Rs 60.00 lacs has been made for the salary of the staff and contingencies.

(v) Continuation of Additional staff for blood Transfusion P.G. Course

Provision of Rs 10.60 lacs has been made for the salary of additional staff for P.G. Course.

(vi) Maintenance of Dharamshala, Staff and Accessories

The first phase of the Dharamshala was completed during 1989-90. For the running of Dharamshala, staff of receptionists, chowkidars and sweepers would be required. The Dharamshala would also be equipped with beds etc. 2nd and 3rd phases of the Dharamshala building are also likely to be completed during the 8th five year plan for which staff and accessories would be required. Provision of Rs 15 lacs has, therefore, been made for the salary of staff and accessories etc.

(vii) Setting up of T.B. Demonstration cum-Training Centre of Medical College, Hospital, Rohtak

T.B. Demonstration-cum-Training Centre would be set up in the State. It would be a 100 bedded T.B. & Chest Hospital alongwith State Culture & Sensitivity Laboratory for A.F.B. The building and staff has to be provided by the State Government whereas the anti T.B. drugs, materials and equipment shall be supplied by the Central Govt. on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the State. The cost of the project during the 8th Five Year Plan would come to about Rs 187.00 lacs including construction of building at an estimated cost of Rs 25.00 lacs.

(viii) Undertaking post Mortum works in Medical College, Rohtak

It has been decided to undertake the medicolegal Autopsy of deaths occuring in Medical College, Hospital Rohtak. Provision of Rs 10.00 lacs has been proposed for the salary of the additional staff.

III. Establishment of Dental College

A new Dental College for BDS Course was started in 1981. It is now proposed to start P.G. Course (M.D.S.) and internship.

Building of 1st and 2nd block of Dental College has been completed. Third block of the building has been started in 1989-90 and would be completed in 1990-91. Thus provision of Rs 40 lacs has been made for this purpose.

PART-II

Manaraja Agarsen Institute of Medical Research and Education, Agroha (Hisar)

State Govt. of Haryana have decided to start another Medical College namely 'Maharaja Agarsen Institute of Medical Research & Education' at Agroha (Hisar) in 1988-89 with intake of 50 students for MBBS Course. Land at an estimated cost of Rs 116 lacs for the establishment of the Institute has already been acquired at Agroha (Hisar). Additional staff would also be required during the 8th plan period. Building of the college & Hospital and allied institutions shall have to be constructed. Machinery & equipment for the college and Hospital shall also be required. Provision of Rs 1273.85 lacs has therefore, been proposed for the said institute.

CHAPTER 2.36

HEALTH

Special emphasis was laid down for the provision of better health and medical care services to the people with the broad objective of reducing the imbalances between health services available in urban and rural areas during the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90. The approved outlay for the Seventh Plan was Rs. 6322.00 lakhs, against which the actual expenditure is 4984.37 lakhs. At the end of 1989-90, 78 Hospitals, 140 Dispensaries, 12 District T.B. Centre, 3 T. B. Clinics were functioning. Besides these, 365 P.H.C., 41 C.H.C., 2293 sub Centres, (rural and urban) were also catering to the needs of the people in the State. 10515 beds were available in these medical institutions. Thus health services have been extended with in easy reach of everybody during 7th five year plan period. Special attention was paid to family planning and immunisation programmes. Programmes like control of communicable disease and Malaria eradication were implemented vigourously during 7th Five Year Plan period (1985-90).

Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95)

During the Eighth Plan, emphasis will continue to be laid down on the preventive and promotive aspects and organising effective and efficient health services. Special emphasis will be on the improvement of quality of services rendered, backed by adequately strengthened infrastructural facilities and establishing them where these are not available so that we may achieve the goal of health for all by 2000 A.D.

Special efforts will be made for comprehensive coverage of Urban School Health Services and Mental & Dental Health Services, Cancer, coronary heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, accidents etc. are the major health problems in the non-communicable diseases which needs special efforts during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. Specialities and super-specialities under various diseases will be developed and referrals to linkage in the health care delivery system will be planned during 8th plan. To achieve the above goals following targets are to be achieved :—

- (i) One Sub-centre for 5000 population.
- (ii) One Subsidiary Health Centre for 25,000 to 30,000 population.
- (iii) One Community Health Centre for every four Primary Health Centre by providing additional services, like paediatric, maternal, Child Welfare, dental radiology and laboratory services. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 9275.00 lakhs for the 8th five year plan period (1990-95) and Rs. 1660.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92 have been proposed. The programme wise break-up of the proposed outlay is given below :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Programme	Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) Proposed Outlay	Annual Plans		
		1990-91	1991-92	
		Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expt.	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1. Minimum Need Programme.	4784.20	800.00	800.00	857.90
2. Control of Communicable Diseases.	1695.60	280.00	280.00	328.00
3. Hospitals & Dispensaries	2337.50	330.00	330.00	384.34
4. Other Programmes.	457.70	100.00	100.00	89.76
Total	9275.00	1510.00	1510.00	1660.00

The various schemes included in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) are discussed below :—

I. Minimum Need Programmes

(i) Construction of Primary Health Centres

At present 104 primary Health Centres are housed in Government building and the remaining 290 Primary Health Centres are functioning in an adequate and old buildings provided by the Gram Panchayat and public donors. At present only 46 buildings of Primary Health Centres are under construction. The remaining 258 buildings will be got constructed during the year 1990-95. For the completion of on going works and to undertake new construction a sum of Rs. 750.00 akhs will be needed for the year 1990-95 and a sum of Rs. 150.00 lakhs are required for the year 1991-92.

2. Construction of Sub-Centres

At present there are 2200 Sub-Centres functioning in the State out of which 705 are housed in Government buildings. The buildings of 70 Sub-Centres are under construction. It is proposed to construct 946 buildings of Sub-Centres during the year 1990-95. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 810.00 lakhs is needed for the completion of on-going works and to undertake new construction of Sub-Centres during the 8th Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 150.00 lakhs for the year 1991-92.

3. Construction of Community Health Centres

At present new buildings for Community Health Centres are available at Assand, Bawal, Hodel, Uklana and Kalanaur. At 25 places where the Primary Health Centres has been upgraded into Community Health Centres additional buildings are under construction according to the requirement.

To complete on going works and to undertake the new construction of Community Health Centres a sum of Rs. 650.00 lakhs will be needed for the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) and a sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs is needed for the Year 1991-92.

4. Telephone facilities in the medical institutions

It is proposed that each medical institution should have a telephone connection in a phased manner. Accordingly it is proposed that a sum of Rs 15 lacs @ Rs. 3 lacs per year be provided for this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan.

5. Inservice-orientation Training of Medical and Para Medical Staff

(50% State Share)

Under the orientation training of medical and para medical staff, the Govt. of India would be bearing 100% non-recurring expenditure and 50% of the recurring cost. The scheme envisages a continuing education programme for each category of health staff of PHC/Sub-Centre level for a duration of 2-3 weeks. All categories will be trained at least once in every 5 years. Thus a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan period (1990-95) and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92 under this programme.

6. Setting up of Community Health Centres

The State of Haryana is following the National Health Policy for the objective of providing "Health for all by 2000 A.D."

On the onset of the 8th Five Year Plan, there will be 2293-Sub-Centres, 365 Primary Health Centres and 41 Community Health Centres will be available in the Haryana State. As such it is proposed to establish 57 Community Health Centres during the 8th Five Year Plan, out of which 7 Community Health Centres are proposed to be established during the year 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 1110 lakhs has been proposed for the 8th Plan, out of which a sum of Rs. 180.00 lacs for the year 1991-92.

7. Revision of norm for supply of medicine in Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres

At present the approved norms for the medicine in Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres is Rs 10,000 and Rs 50,000 respectively. To provide more medicines to the rural masses,

it is proposed to increase the provision for medicine for Primary Health Centres from Rs 10,000 to 30,000 and for the Community Health Centres from 50,000 to Rs 1,00,000. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 376.70 lakhs will be required during the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs. 71.40 lacs for the year 1991-92.

8. Employment of male workers (50% State Share)

The Multi-purpose programme is a centrally aided programme. Each MPWS/Male provides services of various health programmes to the population of 5,000, as per pattern laid down by the Govt. of India. For the continuation of these posts Rs. 100.00 lakhs is required for the Eighth Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs 20.00 lacs would be required for the year 1991-92.

9. Purchase of Portable Generators for the Primary Health Centres

A scheme to provide generators to Primary Health Centres was included in the 7th Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs 50.00 lacs. The generators are to be purchased for all the Primary Health Centres in a phased manner. So far only 166 Generators have been purchased with the funds provided. Rs. 10 lacs is proposed for this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan.

10. Publicity in Rural Areas

This will cover publicity news papers, news features and articles in respect of various health programmes in rural areas.

11. Provision of Mobile Dental Unit in the State

The Dental Services are mostly confined to the Urban areas. As such, a vast majority of Rural population is deprived of the essential dental services. For providing the dental services to the rural masses/school children, a sum of Rs. 45.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th five year plan period (1990-95) and Rs. 8.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

II. Control of Communicable Diseases

(1) *T.B Control Programme (50% State Share)*

It is proposed to continue this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan. The amount of medicines has been increased keeping in view that more patients are likely to be brought under treatment.

An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lacs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan.

(2) *N.M.E.P. (Rural) 50 : 50 State Share basis*

This is a continuous scheme. An outlay of Rs. 1130.60 lacs has been proposed for Eighth Plan for augmentation of surveillance staff, spray in the field, replacement of vehicles & various other programmes. It is proposed to cover 2 more town during the plan in addition to 22 towns already under this scheme.

(3) *NMEP (Urban) 50% State Share*

A sum of Rs. 217 lakhs has been proposed for the continuation of the scheme during the 8th Plan

III. Hospitals/Dispensaries/District T.B. Centre etc.

(1) *Continuance of Hostel Staff*

A sum of Rs. 671.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan for continuation of the staff in the hospitals.

(2) *Purchase of Medicines*

An outlay of Rs 125.00 lacs has been proposed for the purchase of medicines, bedding, clothing, dressing material and to meet the cost of diet to patients in medical institutions during Eighth Plan.

(3) *Purchase of Hospital Equipment*

For the purchase of sophisticated equipment and replacement of worn-out equipment in the Hospitals an amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan.

(4) *Opening of a 50 bedded Hospital at Panchkula*

The Urban Estate Panchkula is fast developing and there is immediate need for the establishment of hospital with adequate equipment and staff in this Urban Estate. It is proposed to open a 50-bedded hospital at Panchkula. A sum of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan period.

(5) *Providing a Direct Feeder Line to various Hospitals and to Provide Portable Generators to the different Hospitals*

It is proposed to provide one direct feeder line to the hospitals with bed strength of 100 and above in the State to ensure the supply of power to these institutions at the time of power cuts. It has also been planned to purchase portable generators to provide alternative sources of power atleast for essential services like operation Theatre, Casualty and Labour room at the time of power failure. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan (1990-95) and Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(6) *Construction of Hospitals/Dispensaries*

To complete the construction work of Hospitals/Dispensaries/Staff Quarters, an amount of Rs. 550.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th plan and Rs. 100.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(7) *Establishment of Medical Record Unit in District Hospitals*

It is proposed to set-up medical record unit in all District Hospitals in a phased manner during the 8th Plan period. For this, a sum of Rs. 33.53 lakhs is needed for the 8th plan and a sum of Rs. 2.46 lakhs for the year 1991-92.

(8) *Expansion of Dental Services*

Dental Services will be provided in each hospitals during the 8th plan period. It is proposed to cover 12 P.H.C.'s every year under this programme for which a sum of Rs. 67.00 lakhs will be required during 8th plan period and a sum of Rs. 16.00 lakhs for the year 1991-92.

(9) *Upgradation of Hospitals*

It is proposed to upgrade existing General at Hospitals Rohtak, Sirsa, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Ambala Cantt. Mandi-Dabwali, Gurgaon, and Hathin. The proposed outlay for this purpose is Rs. 80.00 lakhs for the 8th plan out of which a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is for the year 1991-92.

(10) *Setting up of intensive care units in District Hospitals*

It is proposed to establish one unit in each district headquarter hospital. At present one institution at Hisar is functioning. The proposed outlay for this in the 8th plan is Rs. 26.50 lakhs and Rs. 5.54 lakhs for the year 1991-92.

(11) *Strengthening of Haryana Bhwan Dispensary, New Delhi*

At present a Medical Officer, and a Pharmacist are working in this dispensary. It is proposed to provide medical facilities in this dispensary round the clock. A sum of Rs. 45.00 lakh is proposed for the 8th plan period out of which a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is for the year 1991-92.

(12) *Opening of Dispensary in Urban Areas of the State*

It is proposed to set-up 40 dispensaries in Urban Estates during the 8th plan period in a phased manner. A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for the 8th plan period which included Rs. 5.50 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92

(13) *Provision of casualty services in the hospitals on National State High Ways*

It is proposed to provide additional staff in the existing institutions besides providing additional casualty services at 6 new hospitals namely Naraingarh, Kalka, Nilokheri, Mandi Dabwali,

Mohindergarh and Jhajjar in the phased manner. A sum of Rs. 130.00 lakh has been proposed for this purpose for the 8th plan and Rs. 18.45 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(14) Revision of Norm of staff of various hospitals

Keeping in view the number of patients coming to the hospitals and advancement of the hospital technology, it is felt that the norm fixed is quite old and incapable of meeting the requirements of the patients. For the revision of norms of the hospitals, a sum of Rs. 160.00 lakhs is required for the 8th plan out of Rs. 150.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1991-92.

(15) Provision of Ambulance Services in Hospitals

It is proposed to provide ambulance services in each district hospitals during 8th plan period. For this purpose Rs. 50.00 lakhs will be required for 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 7.00lakhs for the year 1991-92.

IV. Other Programmes

(1) Creation of Anti T.B. Cell at Directorate Level

T.B. Control Programme is included in the 20 point programme of Prime Minister. For the smooth and efficient working and monitoring of this programme, it is proposed to create an administrative cell at directorate level. In this cell one Dy. Superintendent, 3 Assistants, One Clerk and one Peon are proposed to be included. For the creation of this cell a sum of Rs. 14.45 lacs will be needed for the year 1990-95 and a sum of Rs. 3.75 lacs is required for the year 1991-92.

(2) Strengthening of Health Education Programme

Health Education forms an integral part of health care delivery system. The establishment of District Health Education Units is quite important to plan and organise health education activities under various National Health Programmes to seek active involvement and participation of community. The expenditure of the scheme for the entire plan period is proposed to be Rs. 33.35 lacs. The proposed expenditure of this scheme during the year 1991-92 is Rs. 6.92 lacs.

(3) Setting up of Bio-Medical Equipment Repair Workshop

At present a large number of Bio Medical equipment is available in different medical institutions at various level which require constant maintenance and repair. For want of proper Agency a lot of equipment of this type has been lying unservicable and the quantity of such unservicable equipment is increasing day by day. Even in the open market proper workshops for this type of repair work do not exist in many places and even if some firms take up this type of Job, they charge exorbitant rate. It is, therefore, considered essential that at least one suitable workshop may be established. It is, therefore, essential that a sum of Rs 24.00 lacs is provided for this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan.

(4) Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Programme (Dropped)

Sexually transmitted diseases are generally prevalent in Industrial Towns. In order to detect these diseases, 8 STD centres is proposed to be opened during the 8th Five Year Plan. For this scheme a sum of Rs.....lakhs will be needed for the 8th Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs.....lakhs is needed for the year 1991-92.

(5) Grant-in-Aid To Charitable Institutions in State

In Haryana State charitable hospital/institution are functioning for providing Medical Aid to the public. It is proposed to give Rs 1.00 lacs every year to charitable hospitals/institutions in Haryana State.

(6) Creation of posts of computers

As per the instructions and norms fixed by the Registrar General, India, One computer is to be provided in all Municipal Committees having population over 20,000 for the assistance of the Municipal Committee for proper implementation of Birth and Death Registration act.

For this purpose a sum of Rs 4.64 lakhs is needed for the 8th Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 0.88 lakhs is required for the year 1991-92.

(7) Prevention of Food Adulteration Programme

It is proposed to create legal cells and grievences cells, one at directorate level and one at each district Headquarter and monitoring cell at directorate level under the P.A.F. programme. For this purpose a sum of Rs 10.00 lakhs is required for 1991-92 and Rs 65.0 lakhs during the eighth five year plan.

(8) Improvement of Health Directorate

There had been considerable expansion of various curative, preventive and rehabilitative programmes in the Haryana Health Directorate. Thus it is proposed to create additional posts of ministerial posts, establishment of legal cell, strengthening of accounts branch and flying squad unit. For these purposes a sum of Rs. 72.93 lacs is required for 1990-95 and a sum of Rs. 12.77 lacs for 1991-92.

(9) Transport Management

Health Department has a fleet of 440 vehicles. The number of vehicles are increasing every year. For propoer Transport management and for the replacement of old vehicles, a sum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is needed for the 8th five year plan and a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is required for the year 1991-92.

(10) Improvement of Civil Surgeon Office

There is no planning wing in the Civil Surgeon Office at present. In view of the work load the planning cell is very essential. For this scheme a sum of Rs. 4.04 lakhs is needed for the 8th Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 0.77 lakhs for the year 1991-92.

CHAPTER 2.34

AYURVEDA

The indigenous system of medicine is playing an important role in the field of medical and health care. In order to make available adequate health services to the masses at a cheaper cost, it could be unavoidable necessary to suitably strengthen the Indian system of medicine and make their services available within easy reach of every body. At present there are 410 Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries, one 25 bedded Ayurvedic Hospital, Bhiwani, one 20 bedded Ayurvedic Hospital, Kurukshetra attached with Shri Krishna Government Ayurvedic College Kurukshetra and two ten bedded Ayurvedic/Unani Hospitals functioning in Sihol & Imloa. At present one Ayurvedic Dispensary is serving a population of 31,000. It is proposed to open more such dispensaries with a view to provide medical relief to a population of 15,000 through a dispensary in these systems by the end of 2000 A.D.

Seventh Plan Progress

A sum of Rs 300 lakhs was approved during the Seventh Plan for the development of Ayurvedic and Homeopathic system of medicines. Against this the actual expenditure during the 7th plan was Rs. 156.03 lakhs. 28 Ayurvedic dispensaries have been established during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Eighth Plan 1990-95

The objective of the programme proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 is to provide medical relief through Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy by opening of more dispensaries. Up-gradation of Shri Krishna Government Ayurvedic College/Hospital Kurukshetra, opening of 10 new district level Ayurvedic Dispensaries, Opening of additional 100 Government Ayurvedic/Unani/Homoeopathy dispensaries in the State, Up-gradation of 36 Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries into Ayurvedic Parthemic Swastha Kendras, Establishment of drugs Central Branch at Headquarter, Strengthening of districts and headquarter administration including establishment of drugs Standardisation Laboratory in Haryana.

The proposed outlay for the 8th plan is Rs. 400.00 lakhs and Rs. 70.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

The details of various schemes to be implemented during the 8th plan period are given below :—

1. Opening of Ayurvedic Dispensaries

It is proposed to establish 40 Ayurvedic/Unani/Homoeopathy dispensaries during the 8th plan period for which a sum of Rs. 133.07 lakhs are required during 1990-95 and Rs. 19.80 lakhs for the year 1991-92. These dispensaries would be opened as far as possible in Harijan Basties or in area contiguous thereto provided by the Gram Panchayat.

2. Upgradation of 36 Ayurvedic Dispensaries into Ayurvedic Parthemic Swastha Kendras:

It is proposed to upgrade 36 spacious Ayurvedic dispensaries to Ayurvedic Swasthya Kendras during 8th plan.

The total estimated expenditure for up-gradation of such Ayurvedic dispensaries to Ayurvedic Swasthya Kendras will be Rs 34.79 lakhs during 1990-95 and Rs 3.00 lakhs during 1991-92.

3. Improvement of Shri Krishna Government Ayurvedic College/Hospital Kurukshetra

At present there is only one Government owned Ayurvedic College, at Kurukshetra. But the academic and hospital facilities are not sufficient as per minimum requirements as laid down by Central Council of Indian Medicine. The present Government owned College was earlier managed by a private organisation. The same was taken over by the State Government to bring this teaching institution as per C.C.I.M. standards. It is proposed to upgrade the teaching facilities by creating additional posts during the 8th plan for which a sum of Rs. 19.13 lakhs is required.

4. Strengthening of District Ayurvedic Offices

District Ayurvedic Offices will be strengthened during the 8th plan period.

The funds amounting to Rs. 100.05 lakhs are required for the strengthening of District Ayurvedic Offices during 1990-95

5. Re-organisation of Ayurvedic Department at Headquarter

Department at headquarter will be strengthen by creating new posts during the 8th plan for which a sum of Rs. 1.96 lakhs is required.

6. Construction of Buildings for Shri Krishna Government Ayurvedic College/Hospital, Kurukshetra

This College does not have its own building, Museum, Laboratory/Library/Hospital etc. To construct Ayurvedic College buildings 23.21 acres of land has already been acquired at Kurukshetra. The Hospital attached to Shri Krishna Government Ayurvedic College, Kurukshetra is also housed in Private Dharamshala. The construction of Shri Krishna Government Ayurvedic College, Kurukshetra has been started which is in progress.

Hence to complete the on-going construction work a sum of Rs. 70.00 lakh is required during the 8th plan period.

CHAPTER 2.35

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE

The Employees State Insurance scheme is operated under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 according to which it is statutory responsibility of the State Government to provide medical care to the insured workers and to their family members under the Employees State Insurance scheme. The Employees State Insurance Corporation share 7/8 of the total expenditure on such medical care. The State sharing the remaining 1/8th. The Scheme is operative in whole of State except Kurukshetra district.

During the 7th plan an outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakh (1/8 State share) was approved against which actual expenditure was Rs. 47.47 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakh has been proposed for the 8th plan 1990-95, out of which State's share will be Rs. 140.00 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 25.00 lakh (1/8 State Share). The scheme sanctioned/allowed to continue during 7th plan will continue during the 8th plan to provide medical care benefits to the insured workers and their families.

CHAPTER 2.36

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

Seventh Plan

A provision of Rs. 169.44 crore was approved for the 7th plan which included Rs 48.44 crore for Urban Water Supply and Sewerage and Rs 121.00 crore for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation. The actual expenditure is Rs. 112.81 crore out of which Rs 89.99 crore is under rural areas.

There are 5686 problem villages in Haryana out of which 5515 were provided piped drinking water supply by the end of 7th plan.

At present all the 82 towns in Haryana have been provided with partial water supply facilities and 44 towns have been provided with 35 partial sewerage facilities.

Eighth Plan (1990-95)

An outlay of Rs. 140.05 crore has been proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 37.40 crore for 1991-92. The programmes are as follows :—

Rural Water Supply

It is proposed to arrange drinking water facilities in all the remaining villages during the 8th plan.

Rural Sanitation

It is proposed to cover 3.50 lakhs persons by constructing 60,000 individual house-holds pour flush latrines during the 8th Plan.

Urban Water Supply

Water Supply facilities in all the towns shall be extended and improved. It is envisaged to increase the service level of 80% in all the towns against the anticipated level of coverage between 25 to 30% at the end of the 7th plan.

Urban Sewerage

(a) 12 uncovered towns shall be provided with sewerage facilities.

(b) In addition to above, augmentation of existing sewerage system shall be done to achieve an average coverage of 44 to 50% of the population against the coverage of 15 to 20 per cent at the end of 7th Plan.

Urban Low Cost Sanitation

For the construction of Community Latrines it is proposed to provide assistance to Municipal Committee.

Storm Water Drainage

The geographical situation of Haryana is such where the natural drainage of rain-water is very low and causes great inconvenience in a number of towns. It is proposed to cover three towns under this scheme during 8th Plan.

Solid Waste Disposal

It is proposed to build necessary infrastructure in each town of the State so as to assure that the waste is collected properly from the various house-holds by local bodies and is taken to safe places for disposal. All the 'A' class towns are proposed to be covered under 8th Plan.

Independent Electric Feeders

It is proposed to install independent electric feeders in 1700 villages during the 8th Plan.

CHAPTER 2.37

HOUSING INCLUDING POLICE HOUSING

The problem of housing in Haryana as in the rest of the Country, has become acute on account of phenomenal increase in population. Owing to rapid industrialisation and growing prosperity in the rural sector, the rate of urbanisation has accelerated with the result that the requirement of Urban Housing is increasing day by day. At the same time the State Government is equally alive to the requirement of rural Housing, which has so far been given less attention.

A large part of the investment required for this purpose, will no doubt, come from the private sector but the State Government will also have to take initiative in a number of directions. As far as built up houses are concerned, a Housing Board has been set up in the State since 1971. The Board is playing a pivotal role, particularly for building houses for the economically weaker sections of the society in the congested industrial towns and other rapidly growing towns. The Board has also extended its activities in the rural areas of the State. A large part of the funds required by the Board, come from HUDCO, but some funds are also provided by the State Government.

An outlay of Rs. 10365 lakhs has been proposed for the Housing Department in the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 960 lacs in the Annual Plan 1991-92. The schemewise details are as under :—

1. Low Income Group Housing Scheme

In this scheme, loans are advanced to individuals whose Annual Income does not exceed Rs 18000 and to Cooperative Societies of such individuals for the construction of Houses. The maximum admissible amount under this scheme is Rs 23,500 or 80% of the cost of construction including the cost of land whichever is less. This scheme is being financed out of L.I.C. funds which are allocated by the Govt. of India every year.

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 2000 lacs in the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) for providing loan facility to 10,000 individuals.

2. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

In this scheme loans are advanced for the construction of Houses to individuals whose Annual Income falls between Rs 18000 to Rs 30000. The maximum loans admissible under this scheme is Rs 40,000. This scheme is also financed out of funds, received from L.I.C. through Govt. of India. It is proposed to earmark a sum of Rs. 700 lacs in the 8th Five Year Plan for providing house building loan to 2100 individuals.

3. Cooperative Housing Scheme

Cooperative Housing movement has been started in the Haryana State. For this purpose an Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Society has been established. Every year some amount is given by the State Government to the Society in the shape of Share Capital. This Apex Society gives loan for construction of houses for their members. It is proposed a sum of Rs. 170 lacs for this purpose in the 8th Five Year Plan for the construction of 240 houses.

4. Construction of Govt. Residential Houses at Panchkula or at New State Capital

There are about 10,000 Haryana Govt., employees who are working in various State Govt. Departments located at Chandigarh and Panchkula. There is an acute shortage of residential houses at Chandigarh. In order to mitigate this difficulty, construction of houses by Haryana Govt. was taken up at Panchkula/Chandigarh. For this purpose about 5 acres land is being purchased from HUDA in Sector 12 at Panchkula and 14 acres land in Sector 39-B at Chandigarh. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs 1150 lacs for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 for the construction of houses at Panchkula and Chandigarh.

3. Government Residential Buildings Scheme

(a) Revenue & Allied Departments

There is a great shortage of Govt. residential houses at District/Sub Division/Tehsil Head Quarters and the Govt. Offices/Officials are facing great difficulty due to the shortage of residential accommodation. There are about 12000 employees at district level and below that. In order to mitigate the housing problem it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs 1000 lacs in the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95

(b) Judicial Department

The duty of judicial officers is of such a nature as require separate independent accommodation. There is a shortage of Govt. accommodation for judicial officers in the State. Keeping in view the magnitude of the problem, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs 250 lacs for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

(c) Jail Department

The Jail Warders and the Head Warders are required to be present in the Jail premises for 24 hours, and as such an official accommodation within the jail premises is a must for him. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs 250.00 lacs in the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

6. Loan/Subsidy Housing Board

(a) Loans to Housing Board for Construction of houses for Scheduled Castes in Urban Areas

The Housing Board on an average constructs 3000 houses in the Urban Sector during a financial year. Taking this as a base, the Housing Board will construct 15000 houses during the 8th Five Year Plan. 17½% Houses are reserved for Scheduled Castes. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 450.00 lacs in 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

(b) Subsidy to Housing Board for EWS houses in Urban Areas

At present, Govt. is giving subsidy to Housing Board for EWS houses in Urban areas @ Rs 3000 per house so as to enable the Board to keep the house within the ceiling cost as prescribed by HUDCO.

It is, therefore, proposed to provide Loan/Subsidy of Rs. 450 lacs for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

7. House sites to landless workers in Rural Areas

This scheme aims at providing residential Plots to such landless workers as are living in rural areas and do not own any house or house site. The number of eligible families of Harijans, Backward Classes and economically weaker persons is currently estimated to 2,99,147 out of which 2,97,769 have since been allotted house sites. In most of the villages, the panchayat land is not available and, therefore, private land will have to be acquired for this purpose. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs 62.00 lacs in the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

8. Loans/Subsidy under Rural Housing Schemes

House sites to the members of Scheduled Castes, Backward Class and Economically Weaker Sections have been allotted free of cost in rural areas. Most of the allottees of house sites are not in a position to construct houses on the allotted sites without financial assistance in the shape of loan/subsidy. To enable them to construct houses on the allotted sites, the housing department is proposing to provide financial assistance in the shape of loan and subsidy for construction of houses on these sites on the pattern of Co operative Department's scheme. It is, therefore, proposed to provide Rs 4000 in the shape of loan to each beneficiary for construction of houses. For this purpose, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs 1100 lacs in the 8th Five Year Plan

9. House Building Loan to Government Employees

There is a great demand for the house building loan from Government employees. 2700 employees are awaiting for loan since the last five years. An equal number of applications are expected to be received during the next five years. In order to meet the demand for house building loan, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 2100.00 lacs in the 8th five year plan 1990-95.

10. Police Housing

According to fixed norms, accommodation is to be provided to 100% of the sanctioned strength of Head Constable and Inspectors and 60% of the sanctioned strength of constables (40% would get berrack accommodation). According to the fixed norms, the present coverage is only 13% leaving a shortage of 87% or 12050 houses and 42 barracks. In order to mitigate the Housing problem of police personnel to some extent, it is therefore proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 765.00 lacs in the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

CHAPTER 2.38

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

An outlay of Rs. 1905.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan against the expenditure of Rs. 1513.71 lakhs during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 230.00 lakhs.

There are 81 Municipal Committees in our State. Out of which 16 are 'A' Class, 13 'B' Class and the remaining 52 committees are 'C' Class. In addition, we have a Faridabad Complex Administration controlling the areas of Old Faridabad, Ballabgarh and N.I.T. etc. Development activities in towns are the responsibility of the Municipal Committee. However, some assistance is being provided by the State Government for the following activities.

1. Grant-in-aid to Municipalities for Ad-hoc Revenue Earning Schemes and Minor Development Works

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs 400 lacs was allocated for investment in adhoc revenue earning schemes and minor development works which works out to about Rs 80 lacs per annum or about Rs One lakh per committee. An amount of Rs. 1030.00 lacs is proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 85.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

2. Grant-in-aid to Kurukshetra Development Board, Kurukshetra

Kurukshetra Development Board was constituted to develop the historical places of Kurukshetra. The activities included land-scaping, renovation of historical places and sacred religious tank's provision of facilities to pilgrims etc. This Board entirely depends on Government aid.

For the Seventh Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 423.71 lacs was provided for Kurukshetra Development Board against the approved outlay of Rs 110 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lacs is proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan for undertaking various development programmes.

3. Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums-Grant to the Municipalities

This scheme contemplates environmental improvement of urban slums and forms part of 20 Point Programme. In this programme, basic facilities are provided in slum areas for improving the living conditions of the inhabitants of the slums areas where scheduled-caste/scheduled Tribes population is more than 51 percent. During the Seventh Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 715 lakhs was provided to benefit 2.53 lacs persons. During the Eighth Five Year Plan 1.97 lakhs persons are proposed to be benefited under this programme for which an outlay of Rs 675 lakhs is proposed. The amount will be spread over the five years.

CHAPTER 2.39

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

With a view to mobilise public opinion and to seek active participation of the people in the execution of developmental programmes proposed to be undertaken by the Government in various fields, publicity schemes occupy an important place in the 8th Five Year Plan.

The approved outlay under information and publicity for the Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs. 480 lakhs. Against this a sum of Rs. 305.16 lakhs was incurred during 1985-90.

An outlay of Rs. 920 lakhs has been proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan including Rs. 165 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92. Schemewise details are as under :—

1. Installation of TV Sets Community Viewing Scheme

With a view to taking full advantage of TV transmission, the State Government had decided to instal one community viewing set in each village. 4238 villages will remain uncovered under the scheme by the end of 7th Five Year Plan. All these villages will be covered in a phased manner during 8th plan period.

Apart from this, it is proposed to set up teleclubs in rural as well as urban areas preferably in the schools of big villages and small townships, where coloured TV sets with VCRs will be installed.

The Scheme Installation of TV sets' will require a provision of Rs. 302.96 lakh for the 8th plan 1990-95 which includes Rs. 44.49 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

2. Information Centres

The scheme aims at providing useful information to the public about the Five Year Plans by exhibiting models, charts and photographs, publicity literature, departmental periodicals and reference books etc.

During the 7th Five Year Plan, the department had proposed to take up the scheme of 'Information' to rural areas through such Panchayats who have Panchayat Ghars and which are ready to provide atleast two tables and four benches for readers. These panchayats will be supplied two newspapers each, besides publicity literature.

The scheme will be continued with a provision of Rs. 62.16 lakh during the 8th Plan which includes Rs. 11.96 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

3. Field Publicity

The field Publicity Wing of the Department works in conjunction with the other departments of the government in publicising their programmes, policies and achievements and the benefits accruing to the people. The field Publicity Units at the tehsil level arrange meetings, drama shows, film shows and bhajan programmes for publicising the achievements of the State Government. The Field Publicity Units are also provided projectors, generators, vehicles and allied equipment for their working. In order to strengthen the publicity work in the State, it is imperative to open new field publicity units at the tehsil level.

A sum of Rs. 153.71 lakhs has been proposed for 8th Plan out of which Rs. 26.44 lakhs are for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

4. Bhajan Parties

Bhajan Parties are playing a very useful role in publicising the developmental programmes of the State. They are very popular among the village folk. At present there are 48 Bhajan Parties which will continued on the plan side. In addition to it, 38 more Bhajan Parties are proposed to be included.

5. Production of Films

For the expeditious production of Departmental films and films sponsored by other Government departments, Boards and undertakings, it has been felt that the Film Unit of the Department be equipped with latest techniques like Video etc. with the necessary staff to enable the Unit to produce programmes for telecast. In that case Doordarshan has to be fed with newsreels and documentaries regularly.

For the production of good quality newsreels and documentaries and for covering a good number of programmes through video media, the Department needs more equipment for the setting up of a Video Editing Unit in the Films Section. The setting up of this Video Editing Unit will speed up the making of a complete programme. It is therefore necessary that the Films Unit of the Department be provided the necessary equipment. Rs. 49.45 lakhs has been proposed for the 8th Plan which includes Rs 11.18 lakh for 1991-92.

6. Production of Publicity Literature

(i) *Strengthening of Publication Wing :*

As the State has made tremendous progress over the years in all fields of human endeavour the publicity activities have witnessed growth in the number of printed publicity material and its circulation. Keeping in view the work load, this wing may be strengthened suitably.

(ii) *Strengthening of Art Section of Production Wing :*

The Art work including fair and rough designs, illustrations, colour schemes, dummies, layouts, charts, maps drawings and charts etc. for publicity material and journals is done by a team of artists. This is proposed to be strengthened during the 8th plan period.

7. Setting up of Public Address System Units at District Headquarters

Installation of public address equipment for the public meetings of VIPs is quite an important job of the Public Relation Department. These units have been set up at Ambala, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Sonapat, Gurgaon, Hisar, Bhiwani and Jind. These units are to be continued on plan side during the Annual Plan 1990-91. It is also proposed to set up Public Address System Units at all the districts. This scheme will involve an expenditure of Rs. 25.74 lakh during 8th plan including Rs. 5.07 lakhs during 1991-92.

8. Setting up of VIP Coverage Unit at Headquarters

The Department has proposed the setting up of a major VIPs Public Address Unit at Headquarters during the 7th Five Year Plan. This unit makes elaborate public address arrangements at the places, where VIPs are expected to address big gatherings. The unit has been provided with public address big gatherings. The unit has been provided with public address equipment to make fool-proof arrangements on such occasion. This scheme would be continued on Plan Side with the existing staff at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.90 lakh during 8th Plan and Rs. 2.06 lakhs during 1991-92.

9. Press Information Services

Projection of Government's image and wide and quick dissemination of information on the achievements and development activities to the remotest corner of the State is the foremost task of the Public Relations Department. Liaison with the press is also the most important job of a Public Relations Officer. The pressmen based at the District Headquarters have been suggesting for a very long time to set up pressrooms at the district headquarters. The Department has already set up four press-rooms at Ambala, Kurukshetra, Rohtak and Narnaul. It is suggested that the remaining 12 districts be also provided this facility. These press-rooms will be set up in the offices of the District Public Relations Officers which will be properly furnished and the facility of typewriters and telephone will be provided there.

In addition to the above, there is a great need to provide a Deluxe-coach for taking press/TV/Radio parties from Delhi to the interior of Haryana for projecting the programmes policies and achievements of the Government and also for the coverage of Governor's, Chief Minister's and other VIPs functions in the State.

10. Strengthening of Photo Services Wing (New Schemes)

In addition to the black & white system, the Photo Section of the department is also required

display in the exhibitions which are organised at State, National and International levels. The work of the Photo Section has enormously been increasing day by day. It is felt that two zonal level Photo coverage Centres be set up in the interior of the State. One Centre will look after the work of districts of Ambala, Yamunanagar, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Panipat, Jind, Rohtak and Sonapat while the second one will handle the photographic demands of the district Bhiwani, Hisar, Sirsa, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Rewari and Mohindergarh.

The scheme will require a provision of Rs. 14.08 lakhs in the 8th plan and Rs. 4.81 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1991-92.

12. Direction and Administration

With the implementation of various continuing plan scheme and new schemes, work on Administrative budget, planning accounts, stores, etc. is bound to increase manifold. Thus it is necessary that this unit may be suitably strengthened.

Promotion of Cultural Activities

The Department of Cultural Affairs, Haryana has been established for the furtherance of classical, folk, performing visual and plastic arts of the State, a task in which it cooperates with counterparts in and outside the State and with voluntary cultural organisations all over the country. Haryana has a rich heritage of folk music, songs, vigorous dances and characteristic instruments like been, duph, sarangi, nagara, tasha etc. The Department promotes the artists of State and provides financial assistance to various cultural organisations engaged in the promotion of art and culture. Scholarships are awarded to students under training in various institutions of art and culture. Through sponsorship, reseach and dissemination, it seeks enhanced public appreciation of music, dance and drama, together with the quickened exchange of ideas and techniques for the common gain of the Indian performing arts. A number of schemes have been formulated and implemented over the years with these objectives in view. Special emphasis have been laid on schemes aiming at the preservation of folk/traditional performing art forms of the State. The Department in collaboration with the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, arranges programmes of foreign troupes also. The exchange of cultural troupes with other States is a regular activity of the Department which encourages national integration and communal harmony. To achieve the goal, all the scheme already scheduled under "Promotion of Cultural Activities" have to be contined.

CHAPTER 2.40

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

During the 7th Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 2357 lakhs was spent against an allocation of Rs. 3400 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the 8th Plan is Rs. 6000 lakhs including Rs. 1100 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

A brief description of various schemes to be implemented in 8th Plan is given below :—

A. Direction and Administration

1. Strengthening of Headquarter Staff

The present staff in the Directorate (Headquarter) is inadequate to monitor, co-ordinate and implement the programmes meant for Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes. It is proposed to strengthen it.

2. Strengthening of Field Staff

The district staff is proposed to be strengthened by creating post of ARO and SA in each district for proper monitoring and concurrent evaluation of the programmes.

B. Education Programme

3. Grant for the purchase of stationery articles to Scheduled caste students studying in 6th to 12th classes :

The scheme aims at providing a sum of Rs. 20 per student for the purchase of books and stationery articles to students belonging to Scheduled Castes studying in 6th to 12th classes. Now the rates have been enhanced from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 40/- for middle and Rs. 60 for High classes.

4. Award of Scholarship and Reimbursement of Tuition Fees for Scheduled Caste Students

The object of the scheme is to extend following concessions/facilities to the Scheduled Caste students studying in 9th to 12th classes :—

- (i) Grant of Scholarships @ Rs. 50 P.M. per student.
- (ii) Reimbursement of tuition fees to privately recognised institutions/schools at the rate of Rs. 12 P.M. per student.
- (iii) Reimbursement/refund of Board/University Examination fee at the rate of Rs. 60/- and Rs. 65/- per student in 10th and 12th classes respectively.

Students belonging to Scheduled Castes whose parents are not income tax payees are eligible under this scheme.

5. Special coaching classes for Scheduled Caste students studying Science, Mathematics & English

The aim of the scheme is to make available large number of Scheduled Caste students for technical/science courses. The students belonging to these castes lack adequate knowledge of Science, Mathematics and English at the Pre-Matric Stage. Hence, Special Coaching is proposed to be provided in these subjects at the 550 High/High Secondary Schools.

6. Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for setting up Hostels for boys and girls

The object of the scheme is to provide congenial environment to the Scheduled Caste boys and girls through hostel facilities for pursuing their studies. Under the scheme, 90% of the total expenditure to be incurred is given as grant-in-aid to the Voluntary Organisation for various purposes like food, lodging and rent of the building etc. for students residing in the hostel.

7. Scholarship/Opportunity cost to Scheduled Castes studying in 6th to 8th classes

In order to compensate parents of the students for being deprived from the earning of the school going children and arrest the drop out rate among the Scheduled Caste students studying in 6th to 8th

classes, it is proposed to give scholarship as opportunity cost at the rate of Rs. 30 per month per student whose parents are not income tax payee.

8. Incentive to Scheduled Caste students who got 1st division from Post-Matric to Post-Graduate including Medical, Agriculture, Engg. and Veterinary

The object of the scheme is to encourage Scheduled Caste students in higher education by giving incentives to those who get 1st division in the following manner :—

(i) 10+2	Rs. 720/-
(ii) B.Sc./B.A./B. Com. I	Rs. 1000/-
(iii) B.Sc./B.A./B. Com.-III	Rs. 1200/-
(iv) M.A./M.Sc./M.Com.	Rs. 1500/-
(v) Agriculture, Medical, Engg. & Veterinary	Rs. 2000/-

9. Boarding expenses to Scheduled Caste girls students studying in B.Sc. Home Science Course

The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Caste girls students studying in B.Sc. Home Science Course in Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar to enable them to pursue professional course. Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 200/- p.m. is given to each student in addition to the benefits given under Govt. of India's Post-Matric scholarship scheme to meet the boarding, lodging and stationery expenses.

C—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

10. Training stipended to Scheduled caste students in I.T.I./Schools

In order to provide skill and technical knowledge to scheduled Castes for availing more employment opportunities a sum of Rs. 75/- per month for non-hostellers and Rs. 100/- per month for hostellers is given to each trainee in Industrial Training institutions/Industrial Training schools.

11. Tailoring Training to Harijan Widows/Destitute Women

The aim of the scheme is to enable Harijan widows/Destitute women for self employment. A stipended of Rs. 100/- p.m. and raw material costing Rs. 50/- per month per trainee is given to a trainee for getting training from the nearest community centre run by this department. After completion of one year's course, each widow/destitute women is given a new sewing machine to earn her livelihood. It is proposed to enhance the intake capacity of each centre.

12. Training-cum-Production Centres for Women

With a view to increasing the employability and improving the skill of the Scheduled Caste women, it is proposed to start the Training-cum-Production Centres for women. The training will be given to the trainees by the private institutions run by the Voluntary Organisations in any trade which enable them to generate income of atleast Rs. 250 P.M. or more. Each trainee will be paid Rs. 100/- P.M. as stipended. Financial Assistance will also be provided to Voluntary Organisations in the form of (i) Stipend (ii) Machinery and equipment (iii) Raw-material (iv) Rent of building (v) Staff.

D. HEALTH , HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES

13. Housing scheme for Scheduled Castes

In order to solve the housing problem of Scheduled Castes a sum of Rs. 5,000/- is given as subsidy for the construction of houses to each beneficiary. The house must have atleast one room and a verandah-cum-kitchen. This is a continuing scheme.

14. Environmental Improvement in Harijan Bastis

Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide basic necessities like construction of Community latrines, Pavement of streets, drainage and play centres etc. in the Scheduled Castes bastis/mohallas in order to improve their environmental conditions. Maximum amount upto Rs. 0.50 lakhs per village is given.

15. Drinking Water/Wells for Scheduled Castes

The scheme aims at providing basic necessities of drinking water facilities in or near the Harijan Bastis. Under the Scheme, subsidy ranging from Rs. 8,000/- to Rs. 18,000/- depending on the level of water for digging of new wells, Rs. 4,000/- for repair of an old well, Rs. 4,000/- for installation of a new pumping set, Rs. 2,000/- for installation of handpump, Rs. 5,000/- for completion of an incomplete well and upto Rs. 200/- for repair of hand pump is given in a Scheduled Castes basti/mohalla for providing them drinking water facilities. Since inception of Haryana subsidy for 6045 drinking water wells have been provided by the Department.

16. Legal Assistance

Legal Assistance is provided to Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis persons to enable them to fight cases involving claims for compensation of harassment caused on account of observances of untouchability. Besides, they are given assistance in cases of ejection, recovery of rent by landlords, correction of Khasra girdawari, forcible removal of dung heaps etc. Under this scheme subsidy of Rs. 500/- is sanctioned by the District Welfare Officer and the amount exceeding Rs. 500/- by the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned. The department has provided legal assistance to 1536 Scheduled Castes persons since inception of Haryana.

17. Incentive for Inter-Caste Marriage

Under this scheme, a Scheduled Caste boy or a girl will be given Rs. 5,000/- (Rs. 2,000/- in cash and Rs. 3,000/- in the form of fixed deposit covering a period of 6 years) as an incentive for marrying non-Scheduled Caste girl or a boy. The amount of fixed deposit will be credited in the joint account of the couple. This will help in diminishing caste consciousness among the people.

18. Financial Assistance for the marriage of daughters of widows and destitute women belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Denotified Tribes/Tapriwas Communities

Harijan widows and destitute women belonging to Scheduled Castes/Denotified Tribes/Tapriwas communities have no source of income and they have to face problem in arranging marriage of their daughters because of poor economic condition. This creates a lot of social problem for this vulnerable group of the Scheduled Castes, Denotified Tribes/Tapriwas communities.

Under the scheme, a subsidy of Rs. 2500/- to meet the marriage expenses of their daughter is provided. It has been proposed to enhance the subsidy amount from Rs. 2500/- to Rs. 3000/- per beneficiary.

19. Evaluation and Monitoring Cell for the Programmes meant for SC/BC/DT

Under the scheme, the programmes meant for Scheduled Castes/Backward Classes/Denotified Tribes are to be evaluated by the staff deputed under the cell and by some reputed organisation/autonomous body like university etc.

E. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

20. Contribution towards share capital to Haryana Backward Classes Kalyan Nigam

The state Govt. has set up a Backward Classes Kalyan Nigam for the socio-economic development of Backward Classes in December, 1980. Upto the year 1989-90, the Nigam has disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 1789 lakhs including bank share to Backward Classes persons for starting various trades/professions.

21. Subsidy for Administrative Expenditure of Haryana Backward Classes Kalyan Nigam

As the Govt. of India, Ministry of Welfare provides 3% of the Commulative paid up share capital as administrative expenditure for Scheduled Castes Development Corporation, similarly the State Govt. proposed to provide 3% of the Commulative paid up share capital as subsidy for administrative expenses to Haryana Backward Classes Kalyan Nigam.

F. WELFARE OF DENOTIFIED TRIBES

22. Subsidy for the construction of Houses

Subsidy at the rate of Rs. 5000/- has been provided to for the construction of houses.

23. Drinking Water Wells for Denotified Tribes

Under this scheme subsidy ranging from Rs. 8,000/- to Rs. 18,000/- depending on the level of water for digging new wells, Rs. 4000/- for repair of old wells, Rs. 4,000/- for installation of new pumping set and Rs. 2,000/- for installation of hand pump is provided.

24. Scholarships for Denotified Tribes students studying from Ist onward to Post-Graduate level

Scholarships at the enhanced rate ranging from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 185/- P.M. from Ist onward to Post-Graduate classes in different classes are given to the students of Denotified Tribes provided their parents are not income tax payee.

G. STATE SHARE TOWARDS CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**25. Girls/Boys Hostels**

Govt. of India used to give 100% percent grant for the expansion of existing hostels for girls belonging to scheduled castes studying in the Primary and Secondary classes upto the year 1978-79. From the year 1979-80. Govt. of India has decided to give 50% of the total amount. The remaining 50% share is being provided by the Govt. under the State Sector Scheme. The scope of the scheme has also been extended to the boys hostel.

26. Pre-Examination Training Centres and Special Coaching Classes for various competitive Test/Examinations

The representation of Scheduled Castes in State Services is not adequate. The Govt. of India started a Pre-Examination Training Centre w.e.f. 1-8-69 on the Plan side at Ambala so as to impart training to the candidates appearing in various competitive examinations/test such as typist/stenographer, assistant grade etc. The trainees are given a stipend of Rs. 250/- per month each or actual mess charges whichever is less under this scheme. Crash Courses will be started for giving training to Scheduled Caste candidates for the posts advertised by different recruiting agencies.

Besides the above, five more Pre-Examination Training Centres are functioning at Rewari, Karnal, Hisar, Rohtak, Sirsa, Bhiwani and Gurgaon to train more Scheduled Caste students for the State/Central Sector as well as private sector services.

27. Award of Pre-Matric scholarships to children of those engaged in unclean occupation i.e. scavenging of dry latrines :

Under the scheme scholarship @ Rs. 200 per month for the students of 6th to 8th Classes and Rs. 250 per month for IX and Xth Classes students are given. This facility is available to the hostellers only.

The State Govt. intends to set up one hostel in each District during the Eighth Plan period.

28. Staff for the Hostel for students of Pre-Matric Children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation :

In order to avail the facility for Scheduled Castes under the above mentioned scheme and to provide better environmental conditions for pursuing their studies, the state Government had decided to set up hostel of its own for these students.

29. Book Bank for Scheduled Castes/Tribes students studying in Medical/Engg. Colleges :

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50% sharing basis which will continue in the 8th plan.

30. Conversion of Dry Latrine into Water Borne :

Under the scheme, "Machinery for the implementation of the P.C.R. Act, 1955" five towns each year will be made free from scavenging by providing assistance to individual house holders in the form of subsidy for conversion of existing dry latrines into water borne pour seal latrines to remove untouchability.

31. Contribution towards Share Capital to Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam :

Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam was set up with the sole object of socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes. Uptill September 1990 the Nigam has disbursed loans/Margin money/Subsidy amounting to Rs. 7674 lakhs to 1,61,287 persons for various trades, Production-cum-Training Centres

have been set up at Karnal, Panchkula and Murthal. In order to diversify and to expand the activities of Scheduled Castes Development Corporation. Government of India have decided to help it through the State Government by equity participation. The amount under the scheme is shared in the ratio of 51 : 49 between State and Central Government.

H. NEW SCHEMES

32. Construction of Harijan Chaupals :

The State Govt. have decided that funds under chaupal scheme be earmarked in the 8th Five Year Plan of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Department as well as of the Development Department. Under the scheme subsidy amounting to Rs. 25,000 for new chaupal, Rs. 5,000 for repair of an old chaupal and Rs. 10,000 for completion of chaupal is given. At present approximately 3755 chaupals are either incomplete, or repairable. It is proposed to first complete the incomplete chaupals during the 8th Five Year Plan.

33. Survey of Backward Classes families :

It is proposed to start a new scheme for conducting survey of the families of Backward Classes in the State to collect information regarding their population, No. of families, educational, economic, occupational status and to identify their problems.

34. I.A.S./Higher Services/Pre-Entrance coaching to Scheduled Castes candidates from Private Institutions

There is no proper arrangement for providing coaching for higher central services examinations for educated Scheduled Caste persons. They are also not in a position to take coaching from reputed private institutions located at Delhi because of their poor financial conditions. It is proposed to start a new scheme for providing coaching through reputed private institutions to enable the Scheduled Caste Candidates to have moreshare in central services. For this purpose, the financial assistance will be given to meet the expenses for lodging and boarding besides free coaching in the aforesaid institutions. The coaching and nominal cost of book-stationery articles will be met under this scheme.

35. & 36. Matching assistance to Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam i.e. 1% for promotional Activities and 3% for Monitoring Evaluation Technical and Recovery Wing :

Government of India provides 1% matching assistance to Scheduled Caste Development Corporation for promotional activities and 3% for setting up of monitoring, evaluation technical and recovery wings. Under the schemes "Matching assistance to Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam" i.e. 1% for promotional activities and 3% for monitoring, evaluation, technical recovery wing is to be given. The State Share for the purpose is also to be provided for getting due share of Govt. of India. This will help the Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam in implementing its programmes more effectively.

37. Post-Delivery Financial Assistance to Scheduled Caste Women :

A new scheme has been introduced by the State Govt. to provide post delivery financial assistance to Scheduled Castes women for the first two children from the year 19989-90. An amount of Rs. 300 is given to the beneficiary as grant for having sufficient nutrition. The gap between the first and second delivery should not be less than three years.

CHAPTER 2.41

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

An outlay of Rs. 42 lacs was approved for Seventh Five Year Plan for Welfare of Labour in the State of Haryana. Against this, the department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lacs.

The department has formulated the following Plan Schemes with proposed outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) which includes Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

1. Strengthening of Industrial Hygiene Laboratory in the State (Factory Inspectorate) :

As the various manufacturing processes employed in the industries are becoming more and more complex, there is a need for better enforcement of Factories Act by providing the factories with inspectorate staff, the modern tools and equipments for diagnosis and analysis of health hazards. The setting up of an industrial Hygiene laboratory was keenly felt. Accordingly, Haryana State is one of the States which has already taken steps to set up such a laboratory at Faridabad. Technical assistance is available under UNIP project for setting up this laboratory. In spite of UNIP assistance, a large amount of equipment, has to be provided by the State Govt., Accordingly, it is proposed to purchase some chemicals, equipments, books etc. for Industrial Hygiene Laboratory. An amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is required for the implementation of this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1991-92 under this scheme is Rs. 0.50 lakhs.

2. Strengthening of Factory Inspectorate for the implementations of Health and Safety Measures (Chemical)

After Bhopal Tragedy, Government of India laid stress on all State Governments to check industrial accidents effectively and also suggested that a scheme should be framed on priority basis for strengthening the safety measures in the factories. The National Commission on Labour has recommended that every factory should be inspected atleast twice in a year and all Hazards be identified so that preventive measures could be taken in time. At present there is only one Assistant Director (Chemical) who is looking after the work of Industrial Hygiene Laboratory at Faridabad and also all the Chemical and Hazardous factories all over the State. There are about 700 factories located in different parts of the State which involve chemical and hazardous processes. It is difficult for One Assistant Director (Chemical) Industrial Safety and Health to visit all the chemical and hazardous units in different parts of the State. Therefore, it is proposed to strengthen the Factory Inspectorate by appointing three Factory Inspectors alongwith supporting staff.

An amount of Rs. 11.75 lacs would be required for implementation of this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 2.35 lacs is proposed to be spent during the year 1991-92.

3. Creation of One more post of Welfare Officer (Women)

Haryana has made considerable progress of Industrialisation. A number of industries in different sectors have come up during the last five years employing large number of male and female workers. According to rough estimates the number of females workers in the State is about 4,500. These women workers are entitled to enjoy a number of rights under various legislations like Maternity Benefit Act, special provision of leave, facilities of creches for their children etc. During the year 1987-88 a Lady Welfare Officer now Welfare Officer (Women) has been appointed to look after the enforcement of various legislations enacted for their benefits, and to educate and guide them about their rights. Due to huge work load the present Welfare Officer is not able to cover units scattered through out the State. In addition to this there is quite a good number of Handloom units in Panipat where female industrial workers are employed in strength. About 400 female workers are also working in one E.C.E. Factory at Sonipat. It is, therefore, proposed to appoint one more Women Labour Welfare Officer alongwith supporting staff in Panipat to look after the additional work.

A sum of Rs. 4.50 lacs would be required during the 8th Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 0.90 lacs is proposed to be spent during the year 1991-92.

4. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act came into force in the State of Haryana with effect from 25-10-75. It provides for the abolition of bonded Labour system with a view to preventing the economic and Physical exploitation of the weaker section of the society. Most of the alleged bonded labour in the brick kilns and quarries is of migratory nature and comes from other States. Some writ petitions were filed in Supreme Court in which it was alleged that there was bonded labour in the stone quarries of Faridabad District. The Supreme Court of India appointed Director General Labour Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Government of India to look into the alleged existence of bonded Labourers in the stone quarries and stone crusher of Faridabad. He visited some quarries and submitted his report to Supreme Court stating that existence of 295 bonded Labourers was detected by him. In addition District Magistrate of Faridabad, Bhiwani and Gurgaon indentified 249 more bonded Labourers. The total number of bonded Labour indentified and released up till now thus comes to 544.

Government of India have issued guidelines to State Govt. for preparing scheme for rehabilitation of bonded Labourers. Under this scheme fifty percent of subsidy is given as central assistance and the remaining fifty percent is to be met by the State Govt. As the problem is small magnitude only a token provision of Rs 0.25 lacs has been proposed per year. However, it is assured that all bonded labourers liable to be rehabilitated in the State will be rehabilitated and Government will provide extra funds if necessary for this purpose.

CHAPTER 2.42

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

As a result of expansion in educational and training facilities in the State, the number of job-seekers registering with the Employment Exchanges has been increasing and we have over 5.60 lacs applicants on our Live Registers in 92 employment exchanges in the State.

During 7th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 18.00 lacs was approved under this sub-head against which anticipated expenditure is Rs. 12.00 lacs. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lacs is proposed for the 8th five year plan including Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

The details of the continuing/proposed Eighth Plan Schemes are given below :

I. Extension of Employment Services :

The following schemes are proposed during Eighth Five Year Plan for Strengthening of the Employment Services in the State :

(i) *Computerisation of Employment Exchange Operations :*

An efficient manpower in formation system would not be possible unless the operations of the Employment Exchanges are computerised. The computers can facilitate the processing of Labour market information faster and disseminating useful and current information for the purpose of planning. The work of computerisation in Divisional Employment Exchange, Ambala is in hand. The expenditure on the purchase of computer and its installation is likely to come to the tune of Rs 1.00 lakh during the 8th Five Year Plan.

(ii) *Provision of Vehicles to Employment Exchanges at District Headquarters*

In order to perform the multifarious duties assigned to the Employment Officers, it is proposed that Employment Exchange at District Headquarters should be provided a vehicle. At present 8 such officers are deprived of this facility.

A sum of Rs 5.40 lakhs is likely to incur on the scheme during the 8th five year plan and Rs 1.60 lakhs during the year 1991-92.

II. Strengthening of Enforcement Unit at Directorate

It is proposed that the Enforcement unit be strengthened by providing a post of Legal Astd. during the 8th Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 0.30 lakhs is likely to be spent on it during the year 1991-92 and Rs. 1.50 lakhs during the whole of the 8th Five Year Plan.

III. Vocational Guidance

In order to set up more Vocational Guidance Units in the State and to motivate the applicants to adopt self Employment, following scheme have been formulated :

(i) *Setting up of Vocational Guidance Units in the Town Employment Exchanges :*

The Employment Department has set up Vocational Guidance Units in the State and all the Divisional/District Employment Exchanges have been covered. In order to extend this facility to the fresh entrants registered with the Town Employment Exchanges, two Vocational Guidance Units have been set up at Town Employment Exchange, Panchkula, and Hansi during the 7th Five Year Plan. The Unit will continue as Plan scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan.

The scheme is likely to cost a sum of Rs. 4.70 lakhs and Rs. 0.90 lakhs during the 8th Five Year Plan period and annual plan 1991-92 respectively.

(ii) *Strengthening of existing V.G. Units for promotion of Self Employment Programme :*

It is proposed that Vocational Guidance Units functioning in the State should organise exhibitions and film shows on promotion of Self Employment Programme, Vocational Guidance etc. at

different places in their districts. In order to motivate the applicants to adopt Self Employment, the existing 12 Vocational Guidance Units at District Headquarter are proposed to be strengthened. It is also proposed that presently only 6 projectors with the posts of Projector Operators be provided to the V.G. units functioning at Divisional Employment Exchanges who will organise film shows on Vocational Guidance and promotion of self employment in the districts falling under their jurisdictions.

An estimated expenditure of Rs. 7.90 lakhs is likely to be incurred on the scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 1.40 lakhs would be spent during the year 1991-92.

(iii) Strengthening of State Vocational Guidance Unit at Directorate :

The Employment Department in Haryana has been entrusted with the new schemes such as Self Employment as 'Nodal Agency' and scheme of providing unemployment allowance to educated unemployed. The achievements made in different schemes are required to be displayed prominently at the State Head-quarters and in the Employment Exchanges in the field through charts, posters, graphs etc. For this purpose there is great need for an Artist in the Department. It is proposed that one post of Artist may be created in the State Vocational Guidance Unit at the Directorate.

An expenditure of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is likely to be incurred during the 8th Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 0.30 lakhs would be spent during the year 1991-92.

CHAPTER 2.43

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare Department acts as an agency for providing social welfare services to the poor, destitute women and widows, economically weaker sections of the society and needy persons.

For the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 a sum of Rs. 67060 lacs is proposed against the approved outlay of Rs. 678 lacs for 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90, whereas the actual expenditure of 7th Five Year Plan was Rs. 19503 lacs. For the Annual Plan 1991-92 a sum of Rs. 12100 lacs is approved.

The brief details of the proposed schemes are as under :—

1. Direction and Administration

(i) *Strengthening of Directorate Staff :*

The activities of the Department have since increased manifold and as such augmentation of staff infrastructure at the Head quarter of the Social Welfare Directorate is urgently needed for the smooth implementation of the programme. It is proposed to strengthen the headquarters.

(ii) *Research-cum-information Centre :*

The Research-cum-information Centre is a technical wing of the Social Welfare Department performing multifarious functions such as conducting social surveys on the problems which are of specific interests to the development of social welfare programme run by the Government and Voluntary Agencies. A small library is also being maintained in this Department which has a collection of two thousand books on various social welfare subjects. Still we need a large number of books on the latest problems arising day by day.

It is also proposed that some qualified staff for statistical and monitoring cell may be created to tone up the work of this wing.

(iii) *Administration and Supervisory staff (District Level Agency) :*

This department has set-up District Level Agency to provide services to the poor, aged and infirm, destitute children widows, handicapped and weaker sections of the society at a quicker pace.

In addition to the present staff at district, level, 16 posts of Superintendents and 16 posts of stenotypists one each for District Social Welfare Officers in the field are proposed.

2. Education and Welfare of Handicapped

(i) *Scholarships to Physically Hand.capped :*

Under this scheme Scholarships ranging from Rs. 60 p.m. to Rs. 75 p.m. per head is provided to the Physically Handicapped, deaf and dumb and blind children receiving education upto middle standard. It is proposed to cover 3200 fresh beneficiaries on Plan side during 8th Plan. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed for the 8th Plan.

(ii) *Pension to Physically Handicapped Persons :*

Physically Handicapped persons in the age group of 21—65 years in the case of men and 21—65 years in the case of women, belonging to the economically weaker section of the society are provided pension @ Rs. 75 p.m. per head.

(iii) *Prasthetic Aid :*

Under this scheme, the physically handicapped persons are provided artificial limbs. It is proposed to cover 10,000 beneficiaries during the 8th plan 1990-95.

(iv) *Strengthening of Programme for the Institution of Handicapped (Grant-in-aid) :*

Institutions for the blind and handicapped are run on the old pattern and training imparted to the inmates is for traditional crafts. It is imperative that the training in crafts is modified and new trades in Engineering Goods be started for making the training job-oriented.

(v) *Production Unit for Orthopaedically Handicapped :*

There is only one institution for the orthopaedically handicapped at Saket, Chandimandar in Ambala District. It also caters to needs of Punjab and other neighbouring States. This Institution is unable to cope with the demand of the State. It has, therefore, been decided to set-up an other Saket Hospital at Panchkula where orthopaedically handicapped persons will be provided physiotherapy facilities, vocational training and also a production centre for providing them employment.

(vi) *Counselling Services Training Programme & Seminars :*

The physically handicapped after their academic education and vocational training are required to be guided and counselled to tackle their problems. As such, it is proposed that some seminars would be organised to discuss the various problems of the Physically handicapped. Other voluntary organisations were also encouraged to hold seminars and workshop in their respective fields.

(vii) *Home/School for Mentally Retarded Children, Rohtak :*

A Home for mentally retarded children has been set-up at Rohtak and is being run through District Red Cross Society, Rohtak to provide education, training and rehabilitation services to the mentally retarded. At present, there are 26 children in the institution out of which 20 are Hostellers & 16 are Day Scholars. At present, there are 2 cottages to accommodate 20 children. 3 more cottages are to be built in a phased manner to accommodate 30 more children.

(viii) *Home/School for Blind Girls (Grant-in-aid) :*

For the blind girls in the State, Institution (Residential) with a capacity of 25 inmates has been set-up at Rai (Sonapat) to provide free boarding, lodging, education and vocational training. The building of the Home has since been constructed and steps are being taken to recruit staff and make other necessary arrangement for admission of blind girls to the institution.

(xi) *District Handicapped Welfare Centres (Grant-in-Aid) :*

To provide comprehensive services to the disable persons two District Handicapped Welfare Centres have been set-up at Karnal and Rohtak through District Red Cross Society, Karnal and Medical College Rohtak respectively. The concept of setting-up of District Handicapped Welfare Centre is complete rehabilitation of the Handicapped persons.

It is proposed to set-up District Handicapped Welfare Centre in each district during the 8th Plan period.

(x) *Employment to Blind Persons :*

The State Govt. is imparting training in various crafts like canning, weaving, printing press etc to the blind persons through departmental institutions as well as voluntary organisations but it is felt that the blind persons do not get adequate opportunities for employment. To give employment to the blinds, posts of caners were created in each district. These caners do the canning work of all Govt. offices of Haryana.

During the 8th Five Year Plan period it is proposed to appoint caners at all the block and tehsil level in the State.

(xi) *Marriage Incentive to Physically Handicapped :*

There is a proposal to give incentive of Rs. 3000 to normal person who will marry a handicapped person.

(xii) *Construction of building for Training Centre for the Adult Blind Sonapat :*

It is proposed that the building of the Institution be reconstructed in a phased manner during the 8th Plan.

(xiii) Construction of building for Govt. Institute for the Blind Panipat :

It is proposed to re-construct the building of Govt. Institute for the Blind at Panipat and also provide equipment and machinery to expand the Braille Library.

3. Child Welfare

The following scheme are implemented in the State for the Welfare of the Child :—

(i) Holiday Home (Grant-in-aid) :

The scheme caters to the children between the age group of 11-16 years belonging to low income group families for developing them in a spirit of self-reliance and initiative as well as to provide them with an opportunity to utilise their leisure time in a useful manner. Every year 300 children belonging to the low-income group are taken to hill station such as Kanda Ghat and Tara Devi etc. by the Indian Holiday Home Society and for which grant-in-aid is provided by the Department.

(ii) Welfare of Destitute Children :

(Service for the Children in need of Care & Protection) (Grant-in-aid) :

This is a 50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Financial Assistance under the scheme to the tune of 45% by the State Govt. and 45% by the Govt. of India is given to Voluntary Organisations for running/setting up of Home for the orphans and destitute children. Remaining 10% of the total expenditure is met by the concerned institutions. The maintenance charges per child per annum have been increased from Rs. 150 to 250.

(iii) S.O.S. Children Village, Rai (Sonipat) (Grant-in-aid) :

A Bal Gram was set-up at Rai (Sonipat) on the pattern of S.O.S. Children village. In this institution, the orphan, destitute and unclaimed children in the age group of 0-10 years are admitted. At present, the total strength of inmates is 99 against the capacity of 150 inmates. Additional coverage is proposed to be provided.

(iv) Integrated Child Development Services Scheme :

At present 91 I.C.D.S. projects (47 under Central Sector 34 under State Sector and 10 under State Non-Plan) are being run in the State.

Additional projects are proposed to be provided on State Plan side in the 8th five year plan.

(v) Construction of Building for Anganwadi Centres :

At present there are 7302 Anganwadi Centres functioning under this scheme. These centres are either located in private buildings or in Govt. public buildings. The buildings of these Anganwadi Centres are proposed to be constructed in a phased manner.

(vi) Family & Child Welfare Projects (New Scheme) :

Presently, 9 Family & Child Welfare Projects are functioning at Karnal, Pundri, Nilokheri, Rohtak, Safidon, Hansi-II, Fatehabad, Sohna and Bhiwani with the 100 per cent financial assistance from the State Govt. The programme is executed through one main centre and five sub-centres known as Bal Vikas Kendras and Greh Kendra in each project. Children from Scheduled Castes & Backward Classes and economically weaker families are given preferences so as to make their future more dignified. These projects are being run through the Haryana State Social Welfare Advisory Board with the condition that 100% expenditure on the same would be borne by the State Govt. as per policy decision of Govt. of India.

Presently no such facilities are available for the said section of society in Faridabad, Mohindergarh, Sirsa and Sonipat Districts. Accordingly, to provide these facilities to the children and women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Economically Weaker Section, it is proposed to set-up such projects in these districts also

4. Women Welfare

Various schemes for the welfare and development of women are being run by this department and 3 new schemes have also been added in the proposed plan as under :

(i) Home-cum-Training Centres for Destitute Women & Widows :

Three Homes for destitute women and widows and their dependents at Karnal, Rohtak and Faridabad are functioning in the State. Besides providing cash doles of Rs. 115 p.m. per head and free residential accommodation, training in various crafts is also imparted to the inmates to make them self sufficient. At present, there are 405 inmates in these institutions. Residential quarters for essential staff such as lady supervisors, dispenser, Nurse-Dai, Chowkidar and Sweeper, building for office complex and one guest house are urgently needed in the building of Mahila Ashram Rohtak. Similarly in the building of Mahila Ashram Karnal some residential quarters for staff & building for setting-up of production unit for the inmates are also needed.

In addition to this the buildings of Kasturba Sewa Sadan Faridabad is old and requires some urgent repair, additions and alteration etc.

(ii) Women's Training-cum-Production Centre & Stipendry Scheme (Special Vocational guidance-cum-residential centres for women) (Grant-in-aid) :

To make capable large number of destitute, handicapped, socially maladjusted and economically backward women for employment, the department has been running scheme of Training-cum-Production Centre like Hosiery goods, Masala grinding, Dari Carpet making, knitting flaps and register binding, embriodery (Hand & Machine). Under this scheme, various Voluntary Organisations are being given grant-in-aid for setting-up/running of above mentioned programmes.

(iii) Setting-up Women's Training Centres/Institutions for the Rehabilitation of Women in Distress (50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Grant-in-aid) :

Women are vulnerable than men to the adversities of life arising out of economic, social, psychological and environmental situation, young and old widows, unmarried mothers victims of kidnapping could become unwanted and destitute. The object of the scheme is to rehabilitate the destitute women and their dependent children through residential care and vocational training in various trades so that a women can become economically sound.

Under this scheme 90% of the total expenditure is given as grant-in-aid for the 1st year and for the subsequent year 90% of the recurring expenditure is limited as financial assistance. The voluntary organisation is expected to raise 10% of the approved cost of the projects from its own resource. 90% expenditure is shared by the Govt. of India and the State Govt. proportionately i.e. 45% each.

These institutions are being run by the Red Cross Society Karnal & Manav Sewa Samiti Bhiwani in the State.

(iv) Widow-Re-marriage Encouragement :

The women whose husband die at the prime of youth are considered a burden by the father/mother in-law and also the life of that woman becomes miserable. The person who will marry such women will be awarded with an incentive of Rs. 5000 by way of Grant-in-Aid. It is proposed that this scheme should be continued during the 8th plan period.

(v) Protective Homes:

The object of the Institution is to provide protection, security and maintenance to such girls/women who are convicted by the court for prostitution/running of brothels, to bring a change in their attitude and thinking. Besides, this, they are also provided with an opportunity to get training in some useful crafts so that when they go back to the society they are fully reformed and self dependent. The building of the Home is under construction.

(vi) Anti-Dowry Programme :

The department got enacted "Anti-Dowry Act, 1976 (Haryana Amendment). Wide publicity in this respect is made through radio, television and news papers from time to time so that, the people may be awakened of the evils of dowry. Besides this, it is also proposed to give grant to such women welfare organisations who are propogating against the evil of dowry.

(vii) Financial Assistance to Destitute Women & Widows :

A women in the age group of 18-65 years of Haryana Domicile is eligible for grant of pension if she is a widow or unmarried woman or a married women who has been deprived of the financial

support from her husband because of continued absence or because of his physical / mental incapacity or desertion by husband or any other reason and her close relatives such as parents, sons are not supporting her and her whole income from all sources is less than Rs. 200 p.m. The rate of pension is Rs. 75 p.m. per beneficiary.

(viii) Setting up of Directorate for Women & Child Welfare :

In order to avoid the gap due to lack of information and to make an effort for co-ordination between various departments and Voluntary Organisation it has been decided to set up District Level cells for women & Child Welfare in all the District Headquarters of the State for creating awareness among women through group discussions, seminars, group meetings, house visits by organising workshops at village as well as city level. In addition to this, the social campaign programme with the help of T.V. programme, radio programmes, newspapers and other mass media is being run to emphasise the need for partnership of the women and men for development. To promote positive attitude in the Society towards women, posters & other publicity material will be used. For the implementation of various women welfare programmes, some staff will be required for setting-up District level Headquarters as well as State Headquarters in the State.

(ix) Financial Assistance to Women & Widows for the arrangement of marriageable young daughters :

It is proposed that at the time of marriage of each poor girl of a destitute women/widows, a sum of Rs. 500/- may be provided as financial assistance for performing her marriage.

(x) Setting up of Vocational Training Centres for Women :

The Social Welfare Deptt. is running 3 Homes for Destitute Women & Widows at Karnal, Rohtak and Faridabad, where widows and destitute women alongwith their dependents are being maintained. The inmates are paid Rs. 100/- and Rs. 15/- per month per head as maintenance allowance and clothing allowance respectively. Besides these facilities, the inmates are provided facilities of free residential accommodation, education, medical care and training in various crafts i.e. weaving, tailoring cutting, embroidery cane making and other allied jobs offered by Bata Company and other factories. After imparting training, the inmates are provided work at piece meal rate basis, so as to enable them to supplement their income and become self reliant. The inmates by working in these centres earn Rs 300/- to 400/- p.m. approximately. At present, 170 families consisting 392 inmates are being benefitted.

Social Welfare Department is also giving financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 75/- p.m. to destitute women & widows residing at their villages/towns. It is felt that these destitute women and widows have no other means to supplement their meagre income of assistance given by the Deptt. It is therefore very essential to provide them financial and technical assistance so as to rehabilitate them in the Society. It is proposed that for this purpose, some projects may be set up in various trades in all the three Homes where 500 poor and destitute women in each Home be given training for 6 months and there after they should be settled

(xi) Setting up of Centres for gainful employment to women in the Rural Area (New Scheme) :

To create awareness and avenues of training and employment for women of weaker sections of the society and to raise their economic status, it is proposed to set up 20 new Training-cum-Production Centres for gainful employment for women in the rural areas specially in the backward areas through Mahila Mandals, Voluntary Organisations/Govt.

30 Women will be admitted in one centre and training will be imparted to them for a period of six months. Thus, two such batches will be run during the financial year. During the training period, the women will be given stipend at the rate of Rs. 50/- P.M.

5. Welfare of Poor & Destitute

Home for Aged & Infirm (Construction of Building)

At present only one Home for Aged & Infirm persons is functioning at Rewari in the State. It has been decided that a new Home for aged and infirm persons with a capacity of 100 inmates be set up at Ambala to meet the requirements of the Aged persons of the surrounding districts. The building of this Home will be reconstructed in a phased manner.

6. Correctional Services

(i) Anti-Beggary Programme

With a view to eradicate the evil of beggary, the Haryana Prevention of Beggary Act, 1971 has been enacted under which begging has been declared an offence through out the State. Under this Act, a certified institution for the beggars has been set up at Panipat. The beggars convicted/arrested under this Act are admitted in this Institution, where they are provided free boarding, lodging, medical aid and other facilities. They are imparted training in various trades to earn their livelihood within the institutions.

(ii) Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 :-

(50% Central Sponsored Scheme)

The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 has been enforced in the State of Haryana. The Govt. has agreed to set-up 16 Juvenile Welfare Boards (One in each district of the State) 3 Juvenile Courts (at Ambala, Bhiwani and Sonapat) 3 Juvenile Homes (at Madhuban, Bhiwani & Chhachhrauli) and 5 observation Homes (at Ambala, Bhiwani, Sonapat, Madhuban and Chhachhrauli).

Besides, Special School, Observation Home and After Care Home for Boys (at Sonapat) being run by the State Govt. under the Haryana Children Act, 1974 have been covered under Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. Juvenile Homes & 3 Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 Observation Homes are being set-up in the State through Voluntary Organisations.

Under the scheme of Prevention & Control of Juvenile, Social Maladjustment, expenditure relating to the institutions to be run by the State Govt. is shareable between the Centres & State Govt. in the ratio of 50:50. Expenditure relating to the Institutions to be run Voluntary Organisation is shareable between the State & Central Govt. at the ratio of 45:45 and the remaining 10% expenditure is borne by the concerned Voluntary Organisations.

(iii) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for Services under Drug-Abuse Programme :-

The problem of Drug abuse is assuming menacing proportion affecting the health and welfare of millions of children, students, workers in various age group. In order to cope up with the problem the Govt. of India has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on a mass scale for the setting-up of Drug-De-addiction and Counselling Centres and the budget for each centre is Rs. 10.97 lakhs and Rs. 4.88 lakhs respectively. 90% of the expenditure under the scheme is to be borne by the Govt. of India while the remaining 10% will be borne by the Voluntary Organisations under taking the programme. The Govt. of India will release grant-in-aid of its share direct to the concerned Voluntary Organisations.

(iv) Setting-up of Model Institution under Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 :

This is a new Scheme.

UNICEF has agreed to offer assistance to the extent of 90% of the cost of project upto a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakh. However, the State Govt. is required to contribute 10% of the cost of project during first three years.

7. Grant in aid to Voluntary Organisations

(i) Haryana Women & Weaker Section Development Corporation

The Haryana Women & Weaker Sections Development Corporation has been established to ameliorate the socio-economic condition of women and weaker sections of the society (except scheduled castes and backward classes) having family annual income of Rs. 3,500/-. The Corporation arranges loan through various Commercial Banks upto Rs. 10,000/- and provides 5% subsidy of the loan amount out of its own funds. The balance 95% amount is arranged through the Banks. In addition to the above, financial assistance is also arranged for training courses for eligible beneficiaries comprising women and weaker sections

The corporation arranges banks loans, under the following sector :-

(a) Agriculture & Allied Sector;

(b) Industry Sector;

(c) Trade/Business Sector;

(d) Professional & Self Employment Sector;

(ii) Personal & Postal Coaching for Different Competitive Examinations for General Category :

It has been decided that Personal & Postal Coaching for different competitive examinations for general category for 25 students domicile of Haryana should be arranged through some reputed institutions. The duration of training period of one course would be 3 to 6 months depending on the course.

According to the pattern of this scheme, run by the Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Backward Classes Department, Haryana the details of such expenses on the above training is as under :—

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (a) Coaching expenses through private training centres per head, who reside in the centre | Rs. 5,000/- |
| (b) Postal Coaching expenses through institutions per head, who do not reside in the institution | Rs. 2,500/- |
| (c) Cost of books, news papers, Magazines per head | Rs. 1,000/- |
| (d) Cost of boarding and lodging per month per head | Rs. 700/- |

Candidates who do not like to reside in the Training institutions and want to get their training through postal facility will not be entitled to the cost of boarding and lodging expenses.

The Govt. of India sanctioned 9 counselling centres and Drug-De-addiction centre in the year 1988-89 and would continue to sanction these centres on year to year basis. Voluntary Organisations are coming forward for setting-up after Care Centre and more Counselling Drug-De-addiction Centres in the State. Thus, the number of Centres are expected to increase from 10 to 20 in the coming years.

It is also proposed that share of the Voluntary Organisations who can not afford to contribute their 10% share, should be paid by the State Govt. for the implementation of this scheme.

(iii) Setting up of State Level Programme Development and Monitoring Cell :

This is a new Scheme

UNICEF has agreed to extend 100% financial assistance for setting-up 'State Level Programme Development and Monitoring Cell' to supervise Child Welfare Programmes being run under the 'Scheme for Welfare of Children in need of Care & Protection and' Scheme for prevention & Control of Juvenile Social Mal-adjustment'. The cell will supervise the following activities'.

- (a) Juvenile Justice Act-all matters.
- (b) Scheme for the prevention & control of Juvenile Social Mal-adjustment.
- (c) Scheme for Children in need of Care & Protection—Orphaned abandoned and neglected.
- (d) Street Children Programmes.
- (e) Children of Prostitutes.
- (f) Any other related programme activities for child welfare and child development/rehabilitation.

For the supervision of above monitoring cell, UNICEF will extend 100% financial assistance for a period of 3 years for setting up a cell consisting of the some staff and equipment. Thereafter the entire liability will fall on the State Govt.

8. Other Social Security & Welfare Programme

Old Age Pension (Liberalised)

This scheme was introduced in Haryana w.e.f. 16-6-87. A person of Haryana domicile in the age group of 65 plus who is not an income tax payee and who is not drawing pension above Rs. 100/- p.m. from any other source is entitled for this benefit at the rate of Rs. 100/- p.m. A person of Haryana domicile who is in Jail under-going imprisonment but, otherwise eligible for the grant of old Age Pension is also entitled to receive the pension.

Priority to the introduction of this scheme, Old Age Pension was also admissible to the persons of Haryana domicile in the age group of 50 plus in the case of women and 55 plus in the case of men. The persons who are drawing pension in the old age scheme earlier were also allowed to draw pension under the old scheme, but the person who attained the age of 65 years on or after 17th June 1987 have been transferred from the earlier scheme to the new liberalised scheme.

At present about 8.50 lakh persons are getting old age pension under this scheme.

CHAPTER 2.44

NUTRITION

Malnutrition is a very serious problem among the children and expectant and nursing mothers. Considering the seriousness of the problem and with a view to mitigate the nutritional deficiency among the low income families, programme, namely "Supplementary Nutrition Programme" is being implemented. A brief description of the programme is as under :

Supplementary Nutrition Programme is being implemented under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme. Under this scheme Nutrition Component is given to the Children below six years of age, nursing and expectant mothers from the low income families. Supplementary Nutrition is given for 300 days in a year to the beneficiaries. The average cost of food per day is 45 paise in the case of child and 75 paise in the case of mother. The entire cost of S.N.P. for the additional projects sanctioned during 1985-86 and onward is to be provided under State Plan, "Nutrition Sector". 10 ICDS projects (Rewari, Bawal, Ateli, Nuh, Hathee, Ferozpur Zhirka, Punhana, Towru, Nagina and Faridabao) are being covered under Centrally Sponsored Wheat Based Nutrition Programme. At present this scheme is being implemented in 81 Projects. More such projects are proposed to be set up in the State.

During the 7th Plan period an amount of Rs 230 lakhs was spent on Nutrition Programme against the approved outlay of Rs 2794 lakh. An amount of Rs 1300 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Plan 1990-95 which includes Rs 230 lakhs for the year 1991-92.

CHAPTER 2.45

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Department of Industrial Training and Vocational Education is imparting training through Craftsmen Training Scheme and Vocational Education Scheme at certificate level through a net work of 135 institutes throughout the State. Under Craftsmen Training Scheme, training is imparted in 44 engineering and non-engineering trades through 25 Industrial Training Institutes, 12 Guest Classes of these Institutes, 2 Mini Industrial Training Institutes (for scheduled caste only), 27 Industrial Training Institutes (Women Wing) with one guest class and two Industrial Training Institutes (Women). Besides, the Department is running 65 Vocational Education Institutes under the Vocationalisation of Education at Secondary level scheme.

7th Plan Achievements

During the 7th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs 345.00 lacs was approved against which the expenditure was Rs 774 lakhs. Four Industrial Training Institutions were added and many new schemes were started during 7th plan period. In addition to this many new units were added and the number of seats were increased in the existing industrial training institutes.

8th Five Year Plan (1990-95)

A provision of Rs 1400 lakhs has been proposed for Industrial Training Programme in the State for 8th Plan period (1990-95) out of which Rs 300 lakhs is proposed to be spent during Annual Plan 1991-92. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1990-91 was Rs 275 lakhs. In the 8th Five Year Plan the main thrust of the Department will be to modernise and revamp the 17 Industrial Training Institutes. The quality of training is proposed to be improved by providing various input like training, equipment and advanced skill. During the 8th Five Year Plan more training facilities are proposed to be created for women by setting up Industrial Training Institutes exclusively for women. It is proposed that 5 Industrial Training Institutes (Women) will be opened in which training will be imparted in engineering as well as non-engineering trades.

The details of the continuing and new schemes to be implemented during 8th plan are under :—

1. Spill over schemes of the 7th Five Year Plan

(i) Purchase of deficient machinery

With the advancement in the field of Science and technology, new and sophisticated machine has come in the market to improve the standard of training in I.T.I.'s and to train students according to the requirements of industry. It is necessary to replace the out dated machinery.

It is proposed that during the 8th plan period the total outlay under this scheme may fixed at Rs 30 lacs and for the year 1991-92 Rs 5.00 lacs may be provided.

(ii) Provision for deficient land and buildings in existing I.T.I.'s

It is proposed to provide sufficient land and building to the existing I.T.I.'s. For this purpose Rs 175 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs 50 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991

(iii) Industrial Training Institutes (Women) Jind and Sirsa

In these two Institutes, training is being imparted to girls in non-traditional trades e.g. R and T.V. Draftsmen (Civil), Stenography (Hindi and English) etc. An outlay of Rs 90.00 lacs is proposed for the 8th plan, and Rs 15.00 lacs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

(iv) Non Formal Training

Under this scheme the training is provided in four institutions. An outlay of Rs 25 lacs is proposed for the 8th Plan which includes Rs 6 lakhs for the year 1991-92.

(v) *Introduction of Electronics, Mech. trade in I.T.I.'s*

Electronic Mechanic trade was introduced in six I.T.I.'s at Adampur, Bhiwani, Karnal, Panipat, Sonapat and Yamuna Nagar during the 7th plan; in addition to the units already being run in this trade. An outlay of Rs 25.63 lacs is proposed for the 8th plan and an allocation of Rs 5.00 lacs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

(vi) *Strengthening of Headquarter Staff*

Posts created during the 7th plan period are proposed to be continued during the 8th plan. It is estimated that a sum of Rs 13.00 lacs would be required for the plan period and for the year 1991-92 a sum of Rs 2.50 lacs would be required.

(vii) *Diversification of existing trades and introduction of additional seats in existing Industrial Training Institutes*

Under the scheme of Introduction of Additional Seats in Existing Industrial Training Institutes, 684 new seats were added in different trades in different Industrial Training Institutes during the 7th plan period. These additional seats will continue during the 8th plan period. In addition to this the machinery and equipment for the diversified new trades is required to be purchased. It is estimated that on both these two schemes a sum of Rs 87.00 lacs will be required for the 8th plan period and for the year 1991-92 Rs 35.00 lacs would be needed.

2. World Bank Project

The Government of India will provide 50% lump-sum grant to the State for carrying out this programme. The details of the schemes under this programme is as follows:—

i) Equipment Modernisation in existing Industrial Training Institutes

The main objective of this scheme is to replace obsolete and out-dated equipment as also to make up deficiency in the provision of machinery and equipment.

This scheme would require a sum of Rs 609.63 lacs during the 8th plan period and an allocation of Rs 155.00 lacs would be required for the year 1991-92.

ii) State Project Management Unit

For the implementation of the World Bank Programme, a State Project implementation unit has been created.

A provision of Rs 19.87 lacs has been proposed for the 8th Plan. An allocation of Rs 4.00 lacs would be required for the Project unit in the year 1991-92.

i) Introduction of new trade courses in the existing I.T.I.'s

In Haryana out of 17 old I.T.I.s, 9 have been selected in which new trades have been introduced. For this purpose Rs 209.50 lacs is to be required in the 8th plan and Rs 54.00 lacs for the year 1991-92.

Expansion of advanced vocational training scheme

During the 8th plan at least three I.T.I.'s are to be covered under this scheme. They are Faridkot, Yamuna Nagar and Sonapat. The total provision for the 8th plan is being proposed at Rs 207.10 lacs and Rs 10.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

i) Provision of Audio Visual Aids in ITI's

It is proposed to supply one kit of Audio Visual Aids to each of the 17 ITIs in Haryana. The total allocation for the 8th plan period for this scheme has been proposed at Rs 20.40 lacs out of which the requirement for the year 1991-92 would be Rs 4.80 lacs.

i) Self Employment Training

Under the scheme five ITIs of Haryana have been selected for introduction of such training in the identified areas e.g. Denter and Painter, rewinding of electric motors, electrician etc. The cost

of implementing such schemes during the 8th plan period would come to Rs 23.10 lacs and Rs 5.20 lacs would be needed in 1991-92.

(vii) *Establishment of Equipment, Maintenance System Central Workshop*

It has been proposed to establish a Central Workshop at ITI Karnal and maintenance cells are proposed to be located at 8 other ITIs. For this scheme the 8th plan requirements of funds have been estimated at Rs 127.95 lacs and a sum of Rs 15.80 lacs would be required for the year 1991-92.

(viii) *Basic Training Centres*

At present only one Basic Training Centre is functioning at Faridabad. It is proposed that I.T.I Yamuna Nagar may be selected for Basic Training Centre. It has been estimated that a sum of Rs 68.00 lacs would be needed for the 8th plan. A sum of Rs 5.00 lacs would be required for the year 1991-92.

(ix) *Related Instruction Centres*

It has been identified that during the 8th plan two more I.T.I.'s i.e. ITI Hisar and IT Sonipat be made the centre for related instructions for the trade apprentices in the trade which have been duly identified. For this purpose an outlay of Rs 46.70 lacs has been proposed for the 8th plan and Rs 9.20 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(x) *Establishment of New I.T.I.'s for Women*

Five new ITIs for Women will start functioning during the 8th plan. A sum of Rs 226.4 lacs has been proposed for the 8th plan. An allocation of Rs 40.00 lacs would be required for the year 1991-92.

(xi) *Introduction of new trades in existing Women ITIs/Wings*

It has been proposed to introduce new trades in 8 of the ITIs women wings during 8th plan period. For this purpose Rs 194 lakhs is required for 1990-95 and Rs 45 lakhs for the year 1991-92.

CHAPTER 2.46

**HARYANA INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
(H.I.P.A.)**

An outlay of Rs 200 lakhs was approved for the 7th plan period against which the expenditure was Rs 98 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the 8th Plan (1990-95) is Rs 210 lakhs including Rs 40 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

The following scheme is proposed to be executed during 8th Five Year Plan:—

Completing the construction work of the main administrative-cum-teaching block, provision for construction of hostel for 250 trainees, guest house for guest speakers/Senior Officers, auditorium and residences for officers, faculty and ministerial staff

A sum of Rs 210 lacs is required for the completion of the complex of the Institute at Gurgaon during the 8th Five Year Plan. Out of this, a sum of Rs 40 lacs is required during the year 1991-92.

CHAPTER 2.47

PRINTING AND STATIONERY

The Printing & Stationery Department is engaged in printing of Government documents, school text books etc. During the Seventh Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs 225 lacs was approved for expansion of printing facilities against which the expenditure is Rs 185 lacs. An outlay of Rs 310 lacs has been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Rs. 55 lacs for the Annual Plan 1991-92. The details of the schemes are as under :—

1. Printing Presses

The work load is estimated to be of the order of 74 crore impressions but the installed capacity is of about 44.41 crore impressions. Thus for the remaining 29.59 crore impressions, additional machinery and staff will be needed.

2. Decentralisation of Forms & Stationery

At present a centralized office at Chandigarh regulates the supply of stationery and other articles all over Haryana. Keeping in view the pressure and workload, it is becoming increasingly difficult to satisfy the demand at the Central Office. With a view to decentralize this job, it is proposed that distribution offices should also be opened at Karnal, Hisar and Rohtak where buildings are available and which will meet regional requirements and thus provide relief to the indenting offices which are located at far away places in Haryana.

3. Strengthening of Typewriter Workshop

It is proposed to decentralise the maintenance of typewriters over years, the number of offices as also the typewriters has considerably increased, necessitating the strengthening of type writer branch. It is proposed that new workshops may be opened at Hisar, Karnal and Rohtak where buildings are available. The repair work will be thus available at regional level.

CHAPTER 2.48

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (PUBLIC WORKS)

The Sub-Head "General Administration" provide for essential administrative building including Mini-Secretariats and allied buildings and buildings for Jail, Judicial, Police, Excise and Taxation, Non-Residential buildings and P.W.D. (B&R) Buildings, Rest Houses, Holiday houses etc. An outlay of Rs 1800 lakhs approved for the Seventh Five Year Plan. During 8th Five Year Plan, 1990-95 a sum of Rs 2700 lacs and Rs 400.00 lacs during the year 1991-92 is proposed to be incurred on the works as per details given below :—

Sr. Sub Head No.	Outlay Approved in 1985-90	Outlay Approved for 1990-95 (Rs. in lacs)	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan (1991-92) (Rs. in lacs)	Outlay Approved 1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Mini Secretariat & Allied buildings	850	1275	200	180	
2. Jail buildings	180	270	39	35	
3. Judicial buildings	110	165	23	20	
4. Police buildings	230	345	50	46	
5. Excise & Taxation buildings check barriers	70	105	16	13	
6. P.W.D. (B&R) buildings, Rest Houses, Guest Houses, Holiday houses etc.	360	540	72	66	
Total	1800	2700	400	360	

The details of programme to be undertaken/buildings proposed to be constructed during the 8th Plan period and the year 1991-92 are given below :—

CONSTRUCTION OF MINI SECRETARIATS AND ALLIED BUILDINGS

The State Government is constructing composite office buildings at all the district Head quarters to bring all offices under one roof for the convenience of the public. These buildings are known as Mini Secretariats. Besides this sub-Divisional Complexes Tehsil and Sub Tehsil Complexes are also constructed by the Revenue Department. The construction work is done in phased manner. Phase-I and Phase-II of the Mini Secretariat at Hisar and Bhiwani has been completed. Phase-I of the Mini Secretariat at Gurgaon, Bhiwani, Sonapat, Kurukshetra, Sirsa, Narnaul and Jind has also been completed. The administrative block of the Mini Secretariat at Karnal, Rohtak, Ambala and Faridabad has also been completed but it has been decided by the Government that Administrative Block of Mini Secretariat at Karnal would be used to house banks, and other commercial institutions and the Mini Secretariat Complex would be constructed in Sector 12 Part I (for which land has been earmarked by HUDA). The Sub-Divisional Complex at Siwani, Dabwali and Guhla, Tehsil complexes at Pehowa, Kosli, Fatchabad, and Sub Tehsil Complexes at Adampur, Barara; and Civil Rest Houses at Mulana has also been completed.

Spill over works

The construction work of Phase-I of Mini Secretariat at Faridabad; Phase-II of Mini Secretariat at Kurukshetra, Tehsil Complex at Dabwali and Chhachhrauli and Sub Tehsil Complexes at Pillukhera, Radaur, Meham and Tauru is in progress.

New Works

Offices at Sub-Divisional/Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil level are located in separate buildings mostly hired one in Haryana. These buildings are situated at far distance from each other. Public has to go from one place to another in order to get their works done in different offices. To save the public from unnecessary difficulties in going hither and thither, the Revenue Department is constructing Sub-Divisional, Tehsil and Sub-Tehsil Complexes, so that all Government offices including public utility services like Post and Telegraph office, Banks etc. be located in one building. For this purpose funds are required for acquisition of land and construction of buildings. Phase-II of Mini Secretariats at Ambala Gurgaon, Jind, Kurukshetra, Narnaul, Sonapat, Sirsa and Rohtak are also to be constructed during 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

STATEMENT GN-I

**EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95
AND ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92**

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)		Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95)						
	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Eighth Five Year 1990-95		Annual Plan 1990-91		Annual Plan 1991-92		
			Proposed Outlay	Of Which Capital Content	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Exp.	Proposed Outlay	of which Capital Content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities		27734	23820	44250	—	7522	7522	8280	—
2. Rural Development		4784	7286	8700	—	1388	1388	1525	—
3. Special Area Programme		1510	1073	1845	—	300	300	330	—
4. Irrigation and Flood Control		59461	66805	51490	—	10870	10870	11965	—
5. Energy		101225	64626	123100	—	18250	18250	20075	—
6. Industry and Minerals		5655	4895	12250	—	2000	2000	2200	—
7. Transport		19032	15010	24700	—	3760	3760	4136	—
8. Science, Technology & Environment		1734	441	1090	—	176	176	195	—
9. General Economic Services		11171	2490	15655	—	1868	1868	2040	—
10. Social Services		55669	65643	143870	—	23456	23456	25972	—
11. General Services		2025	1803	3010	—	410	410	455	—
Grand Total		290000	253892	430000	—	70000	70000	77173	

Remarks—Capital content yet to be determined.

**EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95
AND ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90		Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95)					
		Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95		Annual Plan 1990-91		Annual Plan 1991-92	
				Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Agriculture & Allied Activities									
1.	Crop Husbandry	7500	5891	9215	622	1500	1500	1650	197
2.	Soil & Water Conservation								
	(a) Agriculture Department	1225	993	3370	610	482	482	530	131
	(b) Forest Department	500	375	615	—	100	100	110	—
3.	Animal Husbandry	2500	2578	3690	228	600	600	660	35
4.	Dairy Development	450	449	730	—	125	125	140	—
5.	Fisheries	750	679	1200	150	200	200	220	35
6.	Forestry Sector								
	(a) Forest Department	6400	5722	13850	—	2500	2500	2750	—
	(b) Wild Life Preservation	300	213	310	134	50	50	55	30
7.	Marketing, Storage & Warehousing	283	144	250	160	40	40	45	27
8.	Agricultural Research & Education	2400	1720	2610	—	425	525	470	—
9.	Agricultural Financial Institutions	1500	1442	1840	1840	300	300	330	330
10.	Co-operation	3926	3614	6570	1200	1200	1200	1320	108
	Total-I	27734	23820	44250	—	7522	7522	8280	—
II. Rural Development									
1.	Special Programme for Rural Development								
	(a) Integrated Rural Development	1298	2686	2070	—	337	337	370	—
	(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	337	341	460	—	74	74	80	—
	(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	150	168	310	—	65	65	70	—
2.	Rural Employment								
	(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	980	1320	2580	—	460	460	510	—
	(b) Financial Assistance to Assignees of land declared surplus as result of imposition of ceiling.	—	371	50	—	10	10	10	—
3.	Land Reforms								
	(a) Land Record	35	4	25	—	4	4	5	—
	(b) Consolidation of Holdings	100	113	125	—	23	23	25	—
4.	Other Rural Development Programme								
	(a) Community Development	979	1043	2000	768	239	239	260	9
	(b) Panchayats	905	1240	1080	—	176	176	195	—
	Total-II	4784	7286	8700	—	1388	1388	1525	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
III. Special Area Programme (Mewat Development Board)									
		1510	1073	1845	—	300	300	330	—
Total-III		1510	1073	1845	—	300	300	330	—
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control									
1. Major & Medium Irrigation		41850	50201	35290	—	7200	7200	7920	—
2. Minor Irrigation									
(a) Agriculture		787	609	920	120	150	150	165	23
(b) Irrigation		200	165	370	—	60	60	70	—
(c) M.I.T.C.		7555	8822	6300	—	2060	2060	2270	—
(d) Command Area Development		1500	1688	2770	—	450	450	495	—
3. Flood Control		7569	5320	5840	—	950	950	1645	—
Total-IV		59461	66805	51490	—	10870	10870	11965	—
V. Energy									
1. Power		101025	64536	122860	—	18200	18200	20020	—
2. Non-conventional Sources of Energy		200	90	240	—	50	50	55	—
Total-V		101225	64266	123100	—	18250	18250	20075	—
VI. Industry & Minerals									
1. Village & Small Industries		3463		7198	2135	1206	1206	1354	248
2. Industries (Other than Village & Small Industries) I.&M		1545	4895	3310	3185	495	495	500	480
3. Mines and Minerals & Weights & measures		110		172	—	26	26	28	—
4. Electronics		537		1610	809	273	273	318	121
Total-VI		5655	4895	12290	6129	2000	2000	2200	849
VII. Transport									
1. Civil Aviation		332	73	120	—	10	10	11	—
2. Roads & Bridges		10700	8259	12290	12290	2000	2000	2200	2200
3. Road Transport		8000	6678	12290	12290	1750	1750	1925	1925
Total-VII		19032	15010	24700	—	3760	3760	4136	—
VIII. Science Technology & Environment									
1. Scientific Research (S&T Programmes)		165	311	560	—	90	90	100	—
2. Environment Department		1569	130	530	—	86	86	95	—
Total VIII		1734	441	1090	—	176	176	195	—
IX. General Economic Services									
1. Secretariat Economic Services		116	31	25	—	4	4	5	—
2. Survey & Statistics		55	16	90	—	14	14	15	—
3. Decentralised Planning		9900	1649	14000	—	1600	1600	1750	—
4. Tourism		1100	794	1540	1190	250	250	270	205
Total-IX		11171	2490	15655	—	1868	1868	2040	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
X. Social Services									
1. Education									
(a) General Education		13779	13234	19045	—	3100	3100	3410	—
(b) Technical Education		1500	1844	6140	—	675	675	913	—
(c) Sports		550	733	1170	40	190	190	210	10
(d) Art and Culture		312	200	430	—	70	70	80	—
2. Medical									
(a) Medical Education		1200	1055	3690	—	600	600	660	—
(b) Health Services		6322	4984	9275	—	1510	1510	1660	—
(c) Ayurveda		300	156	400	70	65	65	70	20
(d) Employees State Insurance		55	48	140	—	23	23	25	—
3. Water Supply & Sanitation		16944	11267	14005	—	3400	3400	3740	—
4. Housing (including Police Housing)		4750	5247	10365	—	875	875	960	—
5. Urban Development									
(a) Financial Assistance to Local Bodies		500	801	1230	—	100	100	110	—
(b) Environmental Improvement of Slums		500	715	675	—	110	110	120	—
(c) National Capital Region		1000	—	370	—	60	60	70	—
6. Information & Publicity		480	305	920	—	150	150	165	—
7. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & other Backward Classes		3400	2357	6000	—	1000	1000	1100	—
8. Labour and Employment									
(a) Labour & Labour Welfare		42	10	20	—	3	3	4	—
(b) Special Employment		18	12	25	—	4	4	5	—
9. Social Security & Welfare		678	19503	67050	—	11000	11000	12100	—
10. Nutrition		2794	2300	1300	—	212	212	230	—
11. Other Social Services									
(a) Industrial Training		345	774	1400	—	275	275	300	—
(b) Haryana Institute of Public Administration		200	98	210	210	34	34	40	40
Total-X		55669	65643	143870	—	23456	23456	25972	—
XI. General Services									
1. Stationery and Printing		225	185	310	—	50	50	55	—
2. Public Works (General Administration)		1800	1618	2700	2700	360	360	400	400
Total-XI		2025	1803	5810	—	410	410	455	—
Grand Total (I to XI)		290000	25389	149680	—	70000	70000	77173	—

Remarks—Capital content yet to be determined.



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