

# **ECONOMIC SURVEY**

OF

## **HARYANA**

### **1991-92**



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## CHAPTER—I

### STATE ECONOMY

Haryana was carved out as a separate State 25 years ago on 1st November, 1966 and it is celebrating 'Silver Jubilee Year' from November, 1991 to November, 1992. This small State has made rapid strides in many fields of development and has set many new landmarks on developmental front during the past 25 years. It has been contributing tremendously towards building up of India. The main thrust of its policy has been to develop agriculture and increase farm production through liberal incentives to farmers, strengthen infrastructure by increasing irrigation and power potential and to improve the living standard of the people in general and weaker sections of the society in particular by bringing improvement in education, health, drinking water supply and other social services. Decentralised planning, promotion of non-conventional energy sources, integration of science and technology in development planning and ecological and environmental conservation are other thrust areas of its economic policy. The State has emerged as a trend setter in the country by providing social security to weaker sections of society through various programmes including old age pension, unemployment allowance and waiving of interest on loans.

#### **Economic Growth :**

The State economy showed a splendid growth during the year 1990-91. According to quick estimates, the state domestic product of Haryana at constant (1980-81) prices rose from Rs. 5002 crore in 1989-90 to Rs. 5428 crore in 1990-91 registering an increase of 8.5 per cent. This perceptible increase in the growth rate of state domestic product in real terms is attributable to substantial increase of 13.1 per cent in the performance of agriculture sector.

The sectoral analysis reveals that state domestic product at constant (1980-81) prices in primary\* sector rose from Rs. 2360.34 crore in 1989-90 to Rs. 2669.65 crore in 1990-91 registering an increase of 13.1 per cent. However, secondary\*\* sector moved up from Rs. 1053.52 crore in 1989-90 to Rs. 1090.72 crore in 1990-91 showing an increase of 3.5 per cent. Tertiary\*\*\* sector also recorded an increase of 5.0 per cent. Its contribution in total state domestic product increased from Rs. 1587.69 crore in 1989-90 to Rs. 1667.59 crore in 1990-91.

Composition of state domestic product reveals that agriculture sector still continues to dominate State economy. The share of primary sector in state domestic product at constant prices was 49.2 per cent in 1990-91 as against 47.2 per cent in 1989-90. On the other hand, the share of secondary and tertiary sector was 20.1 per cent and 30.7 per cent respectively in 1990-91. It further reveals that manufacturing sector occupied the second important place closely followed by trade, hotels and restaurants sector. In 1990-91, the share of manufacturing sector was 16.5 per cent and that of trade, hotels and restaurants sector, 15.9 per cent in the state domestic product.

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\* Includes Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Mining.

\*\* Includes Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

\*\*\* Includes Trade, Transport, Banking and Other Services.

### **Per Capita Income :**

The per capita income in real terms i.e. at 1980-81 prices is estimated at Rs. 3327 in 1990-91 as against Rs. 3124 in 1989-90. At current prices, it was Rs. 6936 in 1990-91 as against Rs. 6026 in 1989-90.

### **Poverty Alleviation :**

The State Government has been constantly making efforts to eradicate poverty in the state and, therefore, assisting people living below poverty line through various schemes in order to break their vicious circle of poverty. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, it was proposed to assist 3.6 lakh families under different poverty alleviation programmes of I.R.D.P., Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam, etc. Against this target, 3.98 lakh families including 2.17 lakh scheduled caste families were assisted during Seventh Five Year Plan. The target for the year 1991-92 is to assist 16326 families including 8163 scheduled caste families under I.R.D.P. and against this, 15520 families including 7146 scheduled caste families have been assisted upto January, 1992.

Many new schemes have also been launched in the state to ameliorate the lot of the socially and economically weaker sections of the society. Haryana is the first state in the country to grant Rs. 100/- per month to all its senior citizens as old age pension. Recently, the Government has modified the old age pension scheme according to which the age of eligible recipient has been reduced from 65 to 60 years so as to cover the deserving, needy and the poor. The state is running three women homes one each at Faridabad, Rohtak and Karnal for the welfare of widows and destitute women and their dependents. As many as 1.39 lakh widows and destitute women were provided financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 75/- per month in 1991. The State Government has also decided to raise the rate of pension of widows from Rs. 75/- per month to Rs. 100/- per month from Gandhi Jayanti Day of 1991. Widow re-marriage scheme has also been introduced. A person who marries a widow is given a token money of Rs. 5000/- as grant-in-aid. Under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), a package of services like supplementary nutritions, immunisation, health check-up, referral services and pre-school education was provided to about 5 lakh children and 1.42 lakh expectant and nursing mothers. The state has also taken a number of steps for providing education, training and rehabilitation of the blind, the deaf, the orthopaedically handicapped and the mentally retarded. Nearly 34 thousand physically handicapped persons were provided pension at the rate of Rs. 75/- per month in 1991. The State Government has also decided to raise the rate of pension for the handicapped to Rs. 100/- per month from Gandhi Jayanti Day of 1991.

## CHAPTER—II

### PRICE SITUATION

#### **Wholesale Prices**

The wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in the State continued to rise during the year 1991. The index number of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities (Base 1980-81=100) in Haryana recorded, on a point to point basis, a higher increase of 27.3 per cent from 188.7 in December 1990 to 240.2 in December, 1991 as compared to 15.1 per cent in the corresponding period of last year. The foodgrains, pulses, oilseeds, fibres and other crops consisting of potatoes and chillies contributed to this price rise which recorded an increase of 29.2, 0.6, 13.3, 43.1 and 75.5 per cent respectively. Gur, however, recorded a fall of 10.6 per cent.

At the national level, the wholesale price index of primary articles (Base 1981-82=100), on a point to point basis, recorded an increase of 19.6 per cent in December, 1991 as against a rise of 15.9 per cent during the corresponding period of the previous year.

#### **Retail Prices**

The rising trend in the retail prices continued during the year 1991. The all India Working Class Consumer Price Index (Base 1982=100), on a point to point basis, moved up from 199 in December, 1990 to 225 in December, 1991, registering an increase of 13.1 per cent as compared to 13.7 per cent in the corresponding period of last year. Taking the year as a whole, the increase was 14.0 per cent in 1991 as against 8.8 per cent in 1990.

The consumer prices in the State also exhibited a similar trend. The Haryana State Working Class Consumer Price Index (Base 1982=100) rose from 185 in December, 1990 to 210 in December, 1991 thereby showing a rise of 13.5 per cent. The percentage increase during the last year was also 13.5. On an annual average basis, the rise was 14.2 per cent in 1991 as compared to 10.7 per cent in the last year.

It may, however, be mentioned that the Central Government plays a vital role in the matter of holding the price line. The corrective measures for augmenting supply of essential consumer articles in short supply as also the procurement prices, issue prices, administered prices of various essential articles are initiated and determined from time to time by the Central Government in the light of changing national and international situation. As such, control of State Government on the price line is limited to the extent of taking administrative measures such as checking black marketing, hoarding, profiteering, speculation and to ensure an efficient public distribution system. The State Government through a net work of 6782 fair price shops both in rural and urban areas is trying to regulate and ensure adequate supplies of essential consumer articles at reasonable prices to the people all over the State.

**CHAPTER III**  
**STATE FINANCES**

**Tax Effort**

In order to run the administration smoothly and to meet the development expenditure, the State Government raise their revenue through various sources i.e. direct and indirect taxes, non-tax revenue, share of central taxes and grants from the Centre. Tax revenue forms the largest single source of state revenue. Out of the total revenue of Rs. 2257.19 crore in 1991-92 (B.E.), tax revenue amounted to Rs. 1479.24 crore constituting 65.5 per cent. This proportion of tax revenue to total revenue was 66.2 in 1989-90 (Accounts) and 64.4 in 1990-91 (R.E.)

The contribution of different types of taxes to total tax revenue in the state during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 is indicated in the following table :—

**Table : Tax Revenue Receipts from Various Taxes**

Taxes	(Rs. crore)		
	1989-90 (Accounts)	1990-91 (R.E.)	1991-92 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4
1. Share of Central Taxes	154.11 (14.48)	184.12 (14.69)	201.48 (13.62)
2. Land Revenue	0.73 (0.07)	0.84 (0.06)	0.80 (0.05)
3. State Excise Duty	236.68 (22.24)	288.75 (23.03)	352.27 (23.82)
4. Taxes on Vehicles	21.39 (2.01)	29.96 (2.39)	53.58 (3.62)
5. Sales Tax	415.18 (39.01)	479.32 (38.24)	553.86 (37.44)
6. Stamps & Registration	92.55 (8.70)	106.28 (8.48)	123.80 (8.37)
7. Other Taxes & Duties	143.59 (13.49)	164.36 (13.11)	193.45 (13.08)
8. Total Tax Revenue	1064.23 (100.00)	1253.63 (100.00)	1479.24 (100.00)

B. E. : Budget Estimates

R. E. : Revised Estimates

Note : Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

Sales tax occupied the top position in the tax structure of the state. It was 37.4 per cent in 1991-92 (B.E.) followed by state excise duty which contributed 23.8 per cent, share of central taxes 13.6 per cent, other taxes and duties 13.1 per cent, stamps and registration 8.4 per cent, taxes on vehicles 3.6 per cent and land revenue 0.1 per cent.

Total revenue receipts of the state have been increasing. The details of tax revenue, non-tax revenue, share of central taxes and central grants and contributions in the State's total revenue is given in the following table : —

**Table : Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue and the Share of Central Taxes, Central Grants and Contributions**

(Rs. crore)			
Item	1989-90 (Accounts)	1990-91 (R.E.)	1991-92 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4
1. State Taxes	910.12	1069.51	1277.76
2. State Non-Taxes	445.93	510.79	580.10
3. Share in Central Taxes, Central Grants and Contributions	251.19	365.80	399.33
4. Total Revenue	1607.24	1946.10	2257.19

**Consumption Expenditure, Capital Formation and Savings of the State Government :**

Government budget is the major instrument by which use of public resources is planned and controlled. Budget documents do not clearly give the economic significance of various items of revenue and expenditure, whereas its economic classification depicts a clear idea of capital formation out of budgetary resources, savings and consumption expenditure of the Government and Government's contribution towards generation of state income.

**(a) Consumption Expenditure**

Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 2191.09 crore (excluding operating expenses of departmental commercial undertakings) for 1991-92 (B.E.), Rs. 1105.41 crore or 50.5 per cent constituted final outlays of the State Government. The corresponding percentage in respect of 1990-91 (R.E.) and 1989-90 (Accounts) was 52.3 and 53.0 respectively. The consumption expenditure for 1991-92 (B.E.) was Rs. 900.49 crore or 41.1 per cent of total expenditure. The rise in the consumption expenditure works out to 18.3 per cent for 1990-91 (R.E.) and 7.8 per cent for 1991-92 (B.E.). The details are given in the following table:—



**TABLE : Total Expenditure (Excluding Operating Expenses of Departmental Commercial Undertakings)**

(Rs. Crore)			
Item	1989-90 (Accounts)	1990-91 (R. E.)	1991-92 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4
1. Final Outlay	854.38	999.08	1105.41
(a) Government Consumption Expenditure	706.23	835.28	900.49
(b) Gross Capital Formation	148.15	163.80	204.92
2. Transfer Payment to the Rest of the Economy	573.93	709.30	844.17
3. Financial Investment and Loans to the rest of the Economy	185.19	202.10	241.51
4. Total Expenditure	1613.50	1910.48	2191.09

**(b) Capital Formation**

Of the final outlay of Rs. 1105.41 crore in 1991-92 (B.E.), Rs. 204.92 crore (18.5 per cent) was provided for gross capital formation as against Rs. 163.80 crore (16.4 per cent) and Rs. 148.15 crore (17.3 per cent) in 1990-91 (R.E.) and 1989-90 (Accounts) respectively. In addition to this, Rs. 340.94 crore was the contribution of the State Government towards capital formation of the public sector, the private sector and individuals in 1991-92 (B.E.). It amounted to Rs. 272.12 crore in 1989-90 (Accounts) and Rs. 295.61 crore in 1990-91 (R.E.). The details are given in the following table :—

**TABLE : Total Financial Assistance for Net Capital Formation**

(Rs. crore)			
Item	1989-90 (Accounts)	1990-91 (R.E.)	1991-92 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4
1. Grants for Capital Formation	75.98	80.97	88.68
2. Loans for Capital Formation	175.87	193.17	227.07
3. Investment in Shares	20.27	21.47	25.19
4. Total Financial Assistance for Net Capital Formation (1+2+3)	272.12	295.61	340.94

## Savings

With a well designed policy, the State Government generated gross savings of Rs. 121.94 crore from the current account in 1991-92 (B.E.), Rs. 25.12 crore in 1989-90 (Accounts) and Rs. 46.19 crore in 1990-91 (R.E.). These figures would speak for the concerted efforts being made by the Government towards generation of savings on current account to provide for increasing levels of assets formation for the community as a whole. The details of the savings are set out in the following table:—

**TABLE : Gross and Net Savings of the State Government.**

(Rs. crore)

Item	1989-90 (Accounts)	1990-91 (R.E.)	1991-92 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4
1. Gross Savings	25.12	46.19	121.94
(a) Savings of Government Administration	15.90	36.00	110.23
(b) Provision for Depreciation of Departmental Commercial Undertakings	9.07	10.04	11.55
(c) Retained Profits of Departmental Commercial Undertakings	0.15	0.15	0.16
<b>Less :</b>			
2. Expenditure on Renewals and Replacements	0.02	0.06	0.06
3. Net Savings by State Government	25.10	46.13	121.88

## CHAPTER-IV

### SECTORAL PLAN REVIEW

Haryana State has been making tremendous progress in almost all the sectors of the economy through planned development. The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) laid stress on overall growth, removal of poverty and rapid expansion and improvement of social services. Despite persistent drought conditions during 1986-88, the performance of the economy showed remarkable resilience and recorded significant growth during the Seventh Plan. The average annual growth rate of state domestic product during the Seventh Plan works out to 7.6 per cent against 6.0 per cent stipulated during the period.

An outlay of Rs. 2900 crore was provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan against which the expenditure was Rs. 2539 crore. The shortfall was mainly due to rise in non-plan expenditure owing to revision of pay scales of State Government employees and for modernising and strengthening the police force for meeting the terrorist menace. During the course of implementation of Seventh Plan, some important changes were also made which include higher expenditure on S.Y.L. and Old Age Pension Scheme.

Planning Commission, Government of India has decided that Eighth Five Year Plan would commence from 1-4-1992 and cover the period 1992-97. The Plans for the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 would be treated as Annual Plans.

An outlay of Rs. 700 crore was approved for Annual Plan 1990-91, which was later on revised to Rs. 653.02 crore due to economic constraints. Against it, the actual expenditure was Rs. 615.02 crore. An outlay of Rs. 765 crore was approved for the Annual Plan 1991-92 which has been revised to Rs. 722.05 crore. Planning Commission, Govt. of India have laid down certain priorities and thrust areas for the Eighth Plan 1992-97 which mainly include energy, transport, communication, agricultural production for building up a sizeable exportable surplus, literacy and universalisation of primary education, health care, drinking water in every village, irrigation including use of watershed management, diversification of agriculture to horticulture and pisciculture, water management and wasteland development.

#### **Crop Husbandry**

Agriculture occupies the most prominent position in the State's economy. Out of the total state income of Rs. 11317 crore, agriculture and allied activities sector contributed Rs. 5376 crore i.e. 45.7 per cent during 1990-91.

Production of foodgrains during 1990-91 recorded an increase of 8.75 lakh tonnes or 10.05 per cent over the preceding year's production of 87.09 lakh tonnes and touched a new peak of 95.84 lakh tonnes. The production of wheat and rice rose from 59.07 lakh tonnes and 17.50 lakh tonnes

in 1989-90 to 64.40 lakh tonnes and 18.53 lakh tonnes respectively in 1990-91. Similarly, the production of oilseeds and sugarcane (Gur) increased from 4.35 lakh tonnes and 7.36 lakh tonnes in 1989-90 to 6.64 lakh tonnes and 7.75 lakh tonnes respectively in 1990-91. The production of cotton, however, declined from 11.91 lakh bales to 11.50 lakh bales in 1990-91. The production of foodgrains, oilseeds, sugarcane and cotton is anticipated to be 91.87 lakh tonnes, 7.75 lakh tonnes, 9.00 lakh tonnes and 13.00 lakh bales respectively during 1991-92. Agricultural production in respect of principal crops for the year 1984-85, 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 is given in the table below :

Crop	Unit	Actual Production			1991-92	
		1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	Target	Anticipated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wheat ('000' Tonnes)		4421	5907	6440	6400	6500
Rice	"	1363	1750	1853	1970	1747
Pulses	"	367	430	546	750	425
Sugarcane (Gur)	"	484	736	775	850	900
Oilseeds	"	305	435	664	540	775
Cotton ('000' Bales)		608	1191	1150	1250	1300

The index of agricultural production (Base Triennium ending 1969-70=100) rose from 221.81 in 1989-90 to 245.28\* in 1990-91. Similarly, the index of foodgrain production and non-foodgrain production rose from 232.68 and 188.58 in 1989-90 to 255.79 and 213.73 in 1990-91 respectively.

The consumption of chemical fertilizers in the state rose from 3.37 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 to 5.35 lakh tonnes in 1989-90 and it further rose to 5.86 lakh tonnes in 1990-91. It is likely to be 6.71 lakh tonnes in 1991-92. The area under high yielding varieties of wheat, rice bajra and maize rose from 25.65 lakh hectares in 1984-85 to 27.06 lakh hectares in 1989-90 and to 27.41 lakh hectares in 1990-91. It is likely to go up to 28.93 lakh hectares in 1991-92.

The plant protection measures covered an area of 58.00 lakh hectares in 1988-89. It increased to 61.70 lakh hectares in 1989-90 and to 74.90 lakh hectares in 1990-91. It is likely to be 87.00 lakh hectares in 1991-92.

\*Provisional

The average yield per hectare of rice and wheat rose from 2730 Kgs. and 3181 Kgs. in 1989-90 to 2748 Kgs. and 3479 Kgs. respectively in 1990-91. In case of sugarcane, however, it declined to 5275 Kgs. in 1990-91 from 5375 Kgs. in 1989-90. Yield per hectare of American and Desi variety of Cotton was 422 Kgs. and 271 Kgs. in 1990-91 as against 454 Kgs. and 281 Kgs. respectively in 1989-90.

There is a very limited scope for increasing cultivable area in the State, Out of the total reported area (according to village papers) of 43.91 lakh hectares, the net area sown in 1984-85 was 36.16 lakh hectares (82.4%). It came down to 35.64 lakh hectares (81.2%) in 1988-89. It went upto 35.93 lakh hectares (81.8%) in 1989-90 and again came down to 35.75 (Provisional) lakh hectares in 1990-91 (81.4%). Haryana seems to have reached the saturation point as far as the net area sown is concerned. The area sown more than once was 52.4 per cent of net area sown in 1984-85. This went upto 68.7 per cent in 1988-89 but came down to 57.3 per cent in 1989-90. In 1990-91, it was 66.0 per cent.

### Animal Husbandry

During the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 stress was laid both on the improvement in the health cover of animals and to increase the yield/production of animal products. 376 veterinary hospitals and 340 veterinary dispensaries were functioning in the state in 1984-85 to provide health cover to the livestock/poultry birds. The number rose to 495 veterinary hospitals and 679 veterinary dispensaries during 1990-91. However, the number of stockmen centres decreased from 828 in 1984-85 to 777 in 1990-91 as a number of stockmen centres were converted into veterinary dispensaries. The number of veterinary hospitals, veterinary dispensaries and stockmen centres was 527, 779 and 757 respectively as on 31.12.1991.

It was proposed to raise the milk production in the State to 3125 thousand tonnes by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90. The Milk Production in the State rose to 3151 thousand tonnes in 1989-90 and further to 3419 thousand tonnes in 1990-91. To boost milk production, 1187 Mini-Dairy Units were established in Haryana during 1990-91. Out of these 287 Units were of 5 milch animals each and 900 of 3 milch animals each. The target for the year 1991-92 is to set up 1350 new Mini-Dairy Units comprising 350 Units of 5 milch animals each and 1000 of 3 milch animals each. Availability of milk has increased from 468 grams in 1984-85 to 539 grams in 1989-90 and further to 571 grams in 1990-91. The eggs production in the State rose from 220 million in 1984-85 to 333 million in 1989-90 and further to 490 million in 1990-91. The production of wool has risen from 9.26 lakh Kgs. in 1984-85 to 15.46 lakh Kgs. in 1990-91. The details are as under :—

Livestock/ Poultry Products	Target Seventh Plan (1985-90)	Achievement (1989-90)	Target 1990-91	Achievement 1990-91	Target 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6
Milk ('000' Tonnes)	3125	3151	3200	3419	3350
Eggs (Million)	240	333	320	490	360
Wool (Lakh Kgs.)	11.00	12.98	14.00	15.46	15.00

## Fisheries

State is striving hard to develop fisheries in the State to increase area under fish culture. The nursery area has risen from 42.64 hectares in 1984-85 to 55.53 hectares in 1989-90 and further to 60.00 hectares in 1990-91. The fish production has risen from 10.01 thousand tonnes in 1984-85 to 20.02 thousand tonnes in 1989-90, doubling the production within a period of five years. It rose to 23.20 thousand tonnes in 1990-91.

## Forestry

Only 3.80% of the total geographical area of Haryana State is under forests. To meet the growing demand of timber and firewood of the State, it is necessary to rehabilitate the degraded forest area and bring new areas under forests. To achieve this objective, 83269 hectares and 30056 R.K.M. of area was brought under forests during the Seventh Plan 1985-90. 31.77 crore seedlings were planted during 1985-90. 32739 hectares and 1676 R. K. M. of area was brought under forests and 8.66 crore seedlings were planted during the year 1990-91. Another 25282 hectares and 4234 R.K.M. of area was brought under forests during 1991-92 (upto 30.9.91).

## Co-operation

The co-operatives provide necessary credit support for agriculture and other allied activities. The target was to advance Rs. 275.00 crore as short-term loan, Rs. 15.00 crore as medium-term loan and Rs. 75.00 crore as long-term loan during Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90. Actually, Rs. 281.35 crore as short-term loan, Rs. 6.93 crore as medium-term loan and Rs. 45.72 crore as long-term loan were advanced during 1989-90 i.e. by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

The target for the year 1990-91 was to advance Rs. 345.00 crore as short-term loan, Rs. 17.00 crore as medium-term loan and Rs. 60.00 crore as long-term loan. Against it, the actual disbursement was Rs. 250.80 crore, Rs. 10.60 crore and Rs. 46.50 crore respectively. The details are as under :—

(Rs. crore)

Type of Loan	Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1990-91		1991-92
	Targets	Loan Disbursed	Targets	Loan Disbursed	Targets
1	2	3	4	5	6
Short-Term	275.00	281.35	345.00	250.80	350.00
Medium-Term	15.00	6.93	17.00	10.60	10.00
Long-Term	75.00	45.72	60.00	46.50	60.00

### Irrigation

The net and gross irrigated area in the State was 21.89 lakh hectares and 35.04 lakh hectares respectively during 1984-85. These figures rose to 26.57 lakh hectares and 42.53 lakh hectares respectively during 1989-90. The percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown rose from 60.5 in 1984-85 to 73.9 in 1989-90. Similarly, the percentage of gross area irrigated to total cropped area of the State went up from 63.6 in 1984-85 to 75.3 in 1989-90. There were 397000 tubewells/pumping sets in the State in 1984-85. The number rose to 457856 in 1989-90 and to 497571 in 1990-91. Out of these, 155842 were diesel and 341729 electric tubewells/pumping sets.

1.08 lakh hectares of additional surface irrigation potential and 1.02 lakh hectares of additional ground water irrigation potential was created during the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90. Another 0.06 lakh hectares of additional surface irrigation potential and 0.14 lakh hectares of additional ground water irrigation potential was created during 1990-91.

### Power

The installed capacity of electricity in the State during 1984-85 was 1446 MW. It increased to 2162 MW in 1989-90 and to 2230 MW in 1990-91. The achievements made in this sector are as under :—

Year	Installed Capacity MW	Generation Gross (Million KWH)	Generation per MW of Installed Capacity (Million Units)
1	2	3	4
1984-85	1446	4168	2.88
1989-90	2162	7586	3.51
1990-91	2230	8357	3.75

In all, 1624936 electric connections were provided in the State upto 1984-85. The number rose to 2346886 in 1989-90 and to 2513942 in 1990-91. The details of various types of connections provided (cumulative) for the year 1984-85, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are as under :—

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Public Lighting	Agricultural	Bulk	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1984-85	1117361	177545	53039	6136	270649	206	1624936
1989-90	1699210	237568	65375	5838	338578	317	2346886
1990-91	1841462	250145	67973	5726	347803	333	2513942

Another 91669 (all type) connections were provided during 1991-92 (upto 30.9.91) raising the total number of electric connections in the State to 2605611. The per capita consumption of electricity in the State has risen from 219 KWH in 1984-85 to 336 KWH in 1989-90. In 1990-91 it was 371 KWH.

### Industry

The number of registered working factories went up from 4335 at the end of 1984 to 4781 at the end of 1989 showing an increase of 10.3 per cent. The employment in these factories rose from 2.21 lakh persons to 2.62 lakh persons during the same period indicating an increase of 18.6 per cent. At the end of 1990, the number of registered working factories was 4843 employing 2.69 lakh persons.

The number of small scale industrial units has gone up from 56732 in 1984-85 to 92405 in 1989-90. Another 6591 units were established during 1990-91 and 4723 during 1991-92 (upto 31.1.92) raising the number of small scale units in the state to 103719.

Haryana State Financial Corporation provides medium and long term loans for setting up new industries. It sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 62.93 crore to 762 units in 1989-90. Actual loans disbursed were Rs. 33.24 crore to 639 units. During 1990-91, 1035 units were sanctioned a loan of Rs. 61.61 crore. The actual loans disbursed were Rs. 37.88 crore to 636 units.

The department of Industrial Training & Vocational Education is imparting training through 137 Institutes. Out of these, 71 are Industrial Training Institutes, 1 Art School and 65 Vocational Education Institutes run under the scheme of vocationalisation of education at secondary level. Against intake capacity of 13180 of these institutes, 15106 trainees were admitted during 1991-92.

### Index of Industrial Production

The index of industrial production (Base 1970-71=100) rose from 445.18 in 1988-89 to 461.67 in 1989-90 indicating an increase of 3.7 per cent. The index of manufacturing industry and that of electricity recorded an increase of 3.5 per cent and 5.1 per cent respectively in 1989-90 over the previous year. Within manufacturing sector, manufacturing of beverages, tobacco products, wool, silk and synthetic fibres, leather and leather products, basic metal and alloys and agricultural machinery and equipment recorded significant growth during the year 1989-90. Manufacturing of food products, paper and paper products, non-metallic mineral products, electrical machinery and appliances and textile products, however, showed downward trend.

The index in respect of four major groups, i.e. basic goods industries increased from 402.78 in 1988-89 to 435.85 in 1989-90 and of capital goods industries from 543.20 in 1988-89 to 601.92 in 1989-90. However, index of intermediate goods industries and consumer goods industries declined from 318.11 to 291.70 and 459.42 to 458.99 respectively during the same period.



### Roads :

Haryana State had a total length of 21930 Kms. (Including National Highway) in 1984-85. Out of it, 19945 kms. was metalled and 1985 Kms. un-metalled. The total road length increased to 22799 kms. in 1989-90 and further to 23017 in 1990-91. Out of it, 21797 Kms. was metalled and 1220 kms. un-metalled road. Out of 6745 inhabited villages in the state, 6604 had been connected with pucca road by the end of Sixth Plan. Another 70 villages were connected with pucca road during Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 and 3 villages in 1990-91. Hence the total number of villages connected with pucca road were 6677 as on 31.3.1991.

### Road Transport

The total fleet strength of Haryana Roadways was 3498 in 1989-90, It rose to 3521 in 1990-91. The number of passengers carried daily and effective daily operated Kilometerage, however, declined from 1549181 and 1023201 in 1989-90 to 1516293 and 955089 respectively in 1990-91.

### Health

The broad objective of the health programme in the State has been to provide better health care in both rural and urban areas. The achievements in this regard are as under:—

Year	Number				No. of Beds
	Hospitals	Dispensaries	CHC's	PHC's/ SHC's	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1984-85	87	234	—	161	9307
1989-90	78	230	41	365	10515
1990-91	79	230	41	394	10631

The decrease in the number of dispensaries is due to the fact that some of the dispensaries were converted into Primary Health Centres during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The scheme of establishing Community Health Centres was started during the Seventh Plan. These centres provided more facilities as compared to PHC's and were planned to serve as referral hospitals in rural areas.

### Education :

The main thrust under education is on universalisation of primary education. The enrolment in the 6-11 age group was 85.6% in 1984-85. It rose to 100 per cent in 1988-89. The corresponding percentage in age group 11-14 rose from 53.0 in 1984-85 to 66.4 in 1988-89 and to 66.7 in 1990-91.

Haryana State had literate population of 43.85 per cent according to 1981 census. This percentage rose to 55.33 in 1991. 4928 Primary, 1105 Middle and 1801 High/Higher Secondary Schools were functioning in the State during 1984-85. The number of Primary, Middle and High/Higher Secondary Schools rose to 4949, 1321 and 2266 respectively in 1989-90. The number further rose to 5136 Primary, 1399 Middle and 2356 High/Higher Secondary Schools in 1990-91. In addition to the above, Haryana State has 3 universities and 169 colleges comprising 120 colleges of general education, 34 professional colleges and 15 institutions of oriental studies.

Haryana's main concern has been to tackle high level of illiteracy among its female population. The importance of education among girls and its overall impact on the welfare of children and community can not be over emphasised. Concessions and incentives for girls especially amongst backward and scheduled castes have gone a long way in promoting female education. All Harijan girls in primary, middle and high classes are being provided with free uniforms. Scheduled Caste students are provided grants for books and stationery articles and are awarded scholarships and reimbursement of tuition fees from 6th to 12th classes.

### **10+2 Education System (Vocational)**

10+2 education system consists of two components i.e. vocational and general education. The vocational education programme was introduced in 1983-84 in 24 institutions with intake capacity of 3840. Their number rose to 65 with intake capacity of 8720 during 1990-91.

### **Water Supply**

Out of 6745 inhabited villages in the state, 5686 fall in the category of problem/scarcity villages and 1059 non-problem villages for potable water supply. 5924 villages (5515 problem and 409 non-problem) had been provided with piped water supply upto 31-3-1990 i.e. by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. This facility was provided to another 430 villages (96 problem and 334 non-problem) during 1990-91 and 310 villages (52 problem and 258 non-problem) during 1991-92 (upto 31-1-92) raising their number to 6664.

## CHAPTER—V EMPLOYMENT

Un-employment covers absolute unemployed and under or partially employed persons who are seeking employment and are available for additional work.

### Magnitude of Unemployment.:

The data on 'Employment and Unemployment' are available from three major sources :—

- I. Population Census
- II. National Sample Surveys
- III. Employment Exchanges

I. The pattern of employment of work force according to 1981 Census is as under :

Population Census	1981
(a) Total Population	1.29 crore
(b) Work Force	36.64 lakh
(c) Employment Pattern	
(i) Cultivators	16.37 lakh (44.7 %)
(ii) Agricultural Labourers	5.90 lakh (16.1 %)
(iii) Household Industry	1.03 lakh (2.8 %)
(iv) Services & Other Sectors	13.34 lakh (36.4 %)
(d) Marginal Workers Employed for less than 183 days in a Year	4.24 lakh

II. As per result of the 38th round of NSS (State Sample) conducted during the period January-December, 1983 and the 43rd round conducted during the period July, 1987-June, 1988, the estimated work force and unemployed/partially employed persons in the state were as under:—

	38th round (in lakh)	43rd round (in lakh)
(a) Work Force	36.70	40.98
(b) Unemployed Persons	1.34	1.73
(c) Under/Partially Employed Persons	5.31	6.15

(III) Employment Exchanges:—There were 494300 unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges in Haryana as on 31st December, 1986 and their number successively rose to 633437 as on 30th June, 1991. Their distribution according to educational standards for the years December, 1986 to December, 1990 is given below :—

Educational Qualifications	Number of Unemployed Persons Registered with Employment Exchanges as on 31st December					
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	as on 30-6-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I—Uneducated</b>						
Below Matric, Illiterates & Others	249965 (50.57%)	277889 (48.44%)	263970 (46.27%)	259484 (46.09%)	242940 (41.08%)	258472 (40.80%)
<b>II—Educated</b>						
(a) Matriculates	176313	220835	226618	221116	254743	277578
(b) Higher Secondary/ Under Graduates	24023	26069	26638	26932	31129	34479
(c) Graduates	38084	42573	46503	48035	54927	54923
(d) Post Graduates/ M.Phill's/Ph.D's	5915	6259	6755	7406	7684	7985
Total Educated (a to d)	244335 (49.43%)	295736 (51.56%)	306514 (53.73%)	303489 (53.91%)	348483 (58.92%)	374965 (59.20%)
Grand Total	494300 (100.00)	573625 (100.00)	570484 (100.00)	562973 (100.00)	591423 (100.00)	633437 (100.00)

### Unemployment among Technical Manpower

The category-wise distribution of unemployed persons possessing technical qualifications for the years December, 1986 to December, 1990 is as under :—

Category of Persons	Number of Job Seekers as on 31st December					Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) during the year 1990 over 1989	As on 30th June, 1991
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I—Engineering Personnel</b>							
1. Graduate Engineers	318	376	418	411	497	(+) 20.92	576
2. Diploma Engineers	3546	3719	3922	4060	4123	(+) 1.55	4077
3. ITI Trained Persons	21843	24262	23669	24769	26102	(+) 5.42	26569
	25707	28357	28009	29230	30722	(+) 5.10	31222

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>II—Medical &amp; Health Personnel</b>							
1. Allopathic Doctors/ (MBBS, MD/MS)	172	365	338	237	313	(+) 32.06	267
2. Ayurvedic & Unani Doctors	591	678	739	559	606	(+) 8.41	605
3. Dentists	27	33	33	21	20	(—) 4.76	19
4. Graduates in Homoeopathy	48	59	58	56	51	(—) 8.93	56
6. Para-medical Personnel	2116	2100	2305	2716	2731	(+) 0.55	2873
	2954	3235	3473	3589	3721	(+) 3.68	3820
<b>III—Agricultural &amp; Veterinary Personnel</b>							
1. Agricultural Gradua- tes/Post Graduates	1192	1036	1084	940	841	(—) 10.53	826
2. Veterinary Gradua- tes/Post Graduates	107	131	128	118	150	(+) 27.12	185
	1299	1167	1212	1058	991	(—) 6.33	991
<b>IV—Teaching Personnel</b>							
1. JBT Teachers	2028	4290	3299	2842	2826	(—) 0.56	2736
2. JBT (Home Crafts)	263	161	120	107	70	(—) 34.58	66
3. B. Ed/M. Ed./ Teachers (Science, Math, SS and others)	13758	15058	16324	16786	21550	(+) 28.38	21560
4. PTI/DP. Ed./ MP. Ed. Teachers	2905	2500	2438	2077	1874	(—) 9.77	1785
	18954	22009	22181	21812	26320	(+) 20.67	26147
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>48914</b>	<b>54768</b>	<b>54875</b>	<b>55689</b>	<b>61754</b>	<b>(+) 10.89</b>	<b>62180</b>

These data despite various limitations show that unemployment among educated persons including technically qualified is gradually rising.

### Measures to Contain Unemployment

The State Government have launched various special Employment Generation Schemes aimed at providing wage/self employment to the unemployed persons including educated and technically qualified and under or partially employed persons.

These schemes relate to :—

- (i) Poverty alleviation programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programmes including sub-schemes of 'Training of rural youth for self employment' (TRYSEM) and 'Development of women and children in rural areas' (DWCRA) and special

livestock breeding programmes of calf rearing, poultry, piggery and sheep production. 'Jawahar Rozgar Yojna' for providing wage employment to the unemployed persons through execution of identified rural works and 'Nehru Rozgar Yojna' for providing wage/self employment to the urban poor through setting-up of micro-enterprises, creation of public assets and housing and shelter upgradation.

- (ii) Self employment schemes for providing loan to the educated unemployed persons (including technically qualified), urban poor and weaker sections of society like scheduled castes, backward classes and ex-servicemen.
- (iii) Training-cum-Production-cum-Employment schemes relating to the development of handlooms and handicrafts, petty industrial rural trades.

The estimates of employment generated (achievements) under these schemes are given below :—

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Employment Generated (Achievements) during	
		1990-91	1991-92 (Anticipated)
1	2	3	4
<b>I. Poverty Alleviation Programmes</b>			
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme	Beneficiaries	17236	16326
2. Jawahar Rozgar Yojna	Lakh Person days	42.43	57.55
3. Special Livestock Breeding Programme for Calf Rearing, Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production	Beneficiaries	3252	4000
4. Nehru Rozgar Yojna for Urban Poor			
(i) Establishment of Urban Microenterprises	Beneficiaries	1183	1689
(ii) Urban Wage Employment through Public Assets Creation	Lakh Person days	0.92	1.14

1	2	3	4
(iii) Employment through Housing and Shelter upgradation	Lakh person days	—	2.25
II. Self Employment Schemes	Educated Skilled/Semi Skilled Persons	45000	50000
III. Training-cum-Production-cum-Employment Schemes	Persons	500	500

**Overall Estimates of Direct Employment Generation :**

It is anticipated that an expenditure of Rs. 700 crore will be incurred on plan schemes during 1991-92 of which Rs. 315 crore will be estimated construction component creating adhoc/casual wage employment potential for 90,000 person-years on construction work/activities. Besides, continuing/regular employment for 8000 persons will also be generated.

CHAPTER—VI

THE 20-POINT PROGRAMME—1986

Haryana which has made significant progress under various development programme is determined to attain greater heights under the 20-Point Programme. A number of programmes enlisted in the 20-Point Programme which comprehend the needs and aspirations of the people in clear terms have made a big headway. The details of achievements upto January, 1992 are given below :—

Point/Item	Unit	Target 1991-92	Achievement	
			During the month Jan. 92	Cummu- lative
1	2	3	4	5
1A—Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) (Old and new beneficiaries)	No.	16326	1385	15520
1B—Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (Mandays)	,,	2897000	68000	1826000
1C—Small Scale Industrial Units	,,	6500	682	4725
5A—Surplus Land Distributed	Acres	50	Nil	7
7A—Drinking Water Problem Solved (villages)	No.	391	67	310
8A—Community Health Centre	,,	10	Nil	Nil
8D—Immunisation of Children				
(i) D. P. T.	,,	434052	43918	348112
(ii) Polio	,,	434052	44102	349313
(iii) B.C.G.	,,	434052	51797	393729
9A—Sterilisations	,,	104000	13039	76879



1	2	3	4	5
9B—Equivalence Sterilisation	No.	85611	6833	64161
(i) IUD	„	168000	12168	118101
(ii) CC Users	„	480000	43415	387255
(iii) O P Users	„	25500	3287	29516
9C—ICDS Blocks	Cum. No.	92	N. A	83
9D—Anganwadies	„	9840	N.A.	8314
11A—Justice to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes				
(i) S.C. Families Assisted	No.	50000	2967	20145
14A—House Sites Allotted	„	300	N. A.	12
14B—Construction Assistance	„	1600	492	492
14C—Indira Awaas Yojna for SC	„	941	32	394
14D—E. W.S. Houses	„	500	Nil	33
14E—L. I.G. Houses	„	700	Nil	140
15 —Slum-Population Covered	„	22858	5496	20138
16A—Tree Plantation	„	30000000	Nil	27130000
16B—Areas Covered	Hectares	45000	178	30224
19B—Pumpsets Energised	No.	12500	3900	14199
19C—Improved Chulah	„	60000	6035	12738
19D—Biogas Plants	„	2000	323	1173

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**STATISTICAL TABLES**

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TABLE—1  
Area and Population

1	Unit	1961	1971	1981	1991 &
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A—Haryana</b>					
Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	44056	44222	44212	44212
Inhabited Villages	Number	6670	6731	6745	NA
Towns	Number	61	65	81	NA
<b>Population :</b>					
Total	000	7590	10037	12923	16318
Males	000	4063	5377	6910	8706
Females	000	3527	4660	6013	7612
Density	Persons per Sq. Km.	172	227	292	369
Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage to total population	18.0	18.9	19.1	NA
Rural Population	„	82.8	82.3	78.1	75.2
Urban Population	„	17.2	17.7	21.9	24.8
Sex Ratio	Females per 000 Males	868	867	870	874
Workers	Percentage to total population	37.9	26.4	28.4	NA
<b>Literate Population :</b>					
Males	000	1187	2005	3331	4873
Females	000	325	694	1339	2559
Total	000	1512	2699	4670	7432
Literacy Rate	Per cent	19.9	26.9	43.85*	55.33*
<b>B—India@</b>					
Population	In crores	44	55	68	84
Density	Per Sq. Km.	142	177	216	267
Literacy Rate	Per cent	24.0	29.5	43.56*	52.11*

& 1991 Census figures are provisional

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

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

**TABLE—2**  
**Net State Domestic Product**

Year	At Current Prices		At Constant Prices (1980-81)		Percentage in- crease over the previous year at constant prices	
	Total (Rs. crore)	Per Capita (Rs.)	Total (Rs. crore)	Per Capita (Rs.)	Total	Per Capita
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1980-81	3032	2370	3032	2370	—	—
1981-82	3498	2664	3145	2396	3.7	1.1
1982-83	4004	2967	3341	2475	6.2	3.3
1983-84	4351	3133	3412	2457	2.1	(—)0.7
1984-85	4747	3325	3545	2483	3.9	1.1
1985-86	5643	3849	4073	2778	14.9	11.9
1986-87	5935	3950	4078	2714	0.1	(—)2.3
1987-88	6629	4312	3994	2598	(—)2.1	(—)4.3
1988-89R	8698	5540	4966	3163	24.3	21.7
1989-90P	9648	6026	5002	3124	0.7	(—)1.2
1990-91Q	11317	6936	5428	3327	8.5	6.5

R: Revised Estimates

P: Provisional Estimates

Q: Quick Estimates

**TABLE—3****Annual Growth Rate of Broad Sectors at Constant (1980-81) Prices**

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2	3	4
1981-82	(—)1.6	5.2	13.7
1982-83	4.5	5.1	10.1
1983-84	2.7	6.0	(—)1.2
1984-85	2.5	8.5	3.2
1985-86	14.4	14.1	16.3
1986-87	(—)4.9	6.6	4.3
1987-88	(—)13.9	8.8	8.8
1988-89R	43.5	10.3	10.7
1989-90P	(—)1.9	(—)1.3	6.8
1990-91Q	13.1	3.5	5.0

R: Revised Estimates

P: Provisional Estimates

Q: Quick Estimates

**TABLE—4****Composition of Net State Domestic Product by Broad Sectors**

(Per cent)

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant Prices		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1980-81	54.6	19.0	26.4	54.6	19.0	26.4
1981-82	51.0	20.4	28.6	51.8	19.2	29.0
1982-83	49.4	20.9	29.7	51.0	19.0	30.0
1983-84	48.9	21.1	30.0	51.2	19.8	29.0
1984-85	47.1	22.5	30.4	50.5	20.6	28.9
1985-86	47.2	21.8	31.0	50.3	20.5	29.2
1986-87	45.2	22.1	32.7	47.8	21.8	30.4
1987-88	40.1	23.4	36.5	42.0	24.2	33.8
1988-89R	43.7	23.6	32.7	48.4	21.5	30.1
1989-90P	45.5	21.2	33.3	47.2	21.1	31.7
1990-91Q	48.4	19.4	32.2	49.2	20.1	30.7

R: Revised Estimates

P: Provisional Estimates

Q: Quick Estimates

TABLE—5

## Consumer Price Index Number for the Working Class

Year/Month	All India (1982=100)	Haryana (1982=100)
1	2	3
1989-90	173	162
1990-91	193	182
December, 1990	199	185
January, 1991	202	189
February, 1991	202	193
March, 1991	201	192
April, 1991	202	191
May, 1991	204	191
June, 1991	209	195
July, 1991	214	203
August, 1991	217	210
September, 1991	221	215
October, 1991	223	214
November, 1991	225	212
December, 1991	225	210



**TABLE—6**  
**Summary of the Financial Position of the State**

(Rs. Crore)

	1986-87 (Accounts)	1987-88 (Accounts)	1988-89 (Accounts)	1989-90 (Accounts)	1990-91 (R.E.)	1991-92 (B. E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I. Opening Balance</b>						
<b>(a) According to Books of</b>						
(i) A.G.	(—)31.81	(—)43.57	(—)29.75	(—)72.24	(—)87.99	(—)85.99
(ii) R.B.I.	(+ )4.86	(—)2.37	(—)7.51	(+ )12.42	(—)65.44	(—)63.44
<b>(b) Investment In Treasury Bills</b>	7.45	7.98	7.98	7.98	7.98	7.98
<b>II. Revenue Accounts</b>						
(i) Receipts	1130.17	1303.84	1441.09	1607.24	1946.10	2257.19
(ii) Expenditure	967.36	1287.48	1442.94	1701.73	2043.28	2305.32
(iii) Surplus	162.81	16.36	(—)1.85	(—)94.49	(—)97.18	(—)48.13
<b>III. Capital Expenditure Net</b>	172.26	60.49	140.15	132.68	142.62	179.34
<b>IV. Public Debt</b>						
(i) Debt Incurred	542.78	542.07	444.93	390.38	580.93	731.48
(ii) Repayment	394.95	443.09	257.80	180.17	302.01	414.14
(ii) Net	147.83	98.98	187.13	210.21	278.92	317.34

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>V. Loan and Advances</b>							
(i) Advances	185.50	198.26	170.93	189.55	210.97	247.03	
(ii) Recoveries	23.92	25.35	23.93	24.63	30.34	30.70	
(iii) Net	(—)161.58	(—)172.91	(—)147.00	(—)164.92	(—)180.63	(—)216.33	
VI. Inter State Settlement	—	—	—	—	—	—	
VII. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	
VIII. Contingency Fund (Net)	1.14	2.89	(—)0.59	(+ )0.59	—	—	
IX. Unfunded Debt (Net)	38.40	87.60	96.67	84.32	104.95	90.78	
X. Deposits and Advances (Net)	(—)15.59	43.00	(—)43.26	79.04	34.56	29.92	
XI. Remittances (Net)	(—)12.51	(—)1.61	6.56	2.18	4.00	4.00	
<b>XII. Year's Closing Balance</b>							
(a) According to Books of							
(i) A. G.	(—)43.57	(—)29.75	(—)72.24	(—)87.99	(—)85.99	(—)87.75	
(ii) R. B. I.	(—)2.37	(—)7.51	(—)64.33	(—)65.44	(—)63.44	(—)65.20	
(b) Investment in Securities	7.45	7.98	7.98	7.98	7.98	7.98	

**TABLE—7**  
**Revenue Receipts of Haryana Government (Tax and Non-Tax Revenue)** (Rs. crore)

Revenue from	1986-87 (Accounts)	1987-88 (Accounts)	1988-89 (Accounts)	1989-90 (Accounts)	1990-91 (R. E.)	1991-92 (B. E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>1. STATE SOURCES</b>	862.47 (76.31)	1042.39 (79.95)	1150.13 (79.81)	1356.05 (84.37)	1580.30 (81.20)	1857.86 (82.31)
(a) State Taxes	565.85 (50.07)	664.39 (50.96)	795.42 (55.20)	910.12 (56.62)	1069.51 (54.95)	1277.76 (56.61)
(i) Land Revenue	2.33 (0.21)	0.52 (0.05)	0.73 (0.04)	0.73 (0.04)	0.84 (0.04)	0.80 (0.04)
(ii) State Excise Duties	132.74 (11.75)	158.54 (12.16)	192.87 (13.38)	236.68 (14.73)	288.75 (14.84)	352.27 (15.61)
(iii) Sales Tax	256.24 (22.67)	314.93 (24.15)	370.56 (25.71)	415.18 (25.83)	479.32 (24.63)	553.86 (24.54)
(iv) Motor Vehicles Tax	15.56 (1.38)	16.25 (1.25)	19.11 (1.33)	21.39 (1.33)	29.96 (1.54)	53.58 (2.37)
(v) Stamps & Registration	45.68 (4.04)	50.23 (3.85)	70.71 (4.91)	92.55 (5.76)	106.28 (5.46)	123.80 (5.48)
(vi) Other Taxes & Duties	113.30 (10.02)	123.92 (9.51)	141.44 (9.82)	143.59 (8.93)	164.36 (8.44)	193.45 (8.57)
(b) State Non-Tax Revenue	296.62 (26.24)	378.00 (28.99)	354.71 (24.61)	445.93 (27.75)	510.79 (26.25)	580.10 (25.70)
<b>2. CENTRAL SOURCES</b>	267.70 (23.69)	261.44 (20.05)	290.95 (20.19)	251.19 (15.63)	365.80 (18.80)	399.33 (17.69)
(a) Share in Central Taxes	97.21 (8.60)	107.52 (8.25)	120.62 (8.37)	154.11 (9.59)	184.12 (9.46)	201.48 (8.93)
(b) Central Grants and Contribution	170.49 (15.09)	153.92 (11.80)	170.34 (11.82)	97.08 (6.04)	181.68 (9.34)	197.85 (8.76)
<b>3. Total Revenue</b>	1130.17 (100.00)	1303.83 (100.00)	1441.08 (100.00)	1607.24 (100.00)	1946.10 (100.00)	2257.19 (100.00)

RE : Revised Estimates BE : Budget Estimates

Note : Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

TABLE—8

## Agricultural Production in Haryana

(000 Tonnes)

Year	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Food-grains	Total* Cotton	Total Oil-seeds	Sugarcane in terms of Gur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1966-67	2029	563	2592	288	92	510
1980-81	5533	503	6036	643	188	460
1981-82	5692	347	6039	685	151	576
1982-83	6334	315	6649	840	118	560
1983-84	6526	363	6889	567	164	587
1984-85	6481	367	6848	608	305	484
1985-86	7460	687	8147	745	288	501
1986-87	7161	467	7628	903	228	684
1987-88	6199	112	6311	690	334	524
1988-89	8836	674	9510	846	484	658
1989-90(P)	8279	430	8709	1191	435	736

Source : Director, Land Record, Haryana.

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

P: Provisional

TABLE—9

## Net Area Under Irrigation in Haryana

(000 Hectares)

Year	Net Area Irrigated by Source						Percentage to net area sown
	Govt. Canals	Tanks	Wells	T/Wells	Other	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1966-67	991	4	289	—	9	1293	37.8
1980-81	1161	(a)	26	941	6	2134	59.2
1981-82	1183	(a)	21	1034	10	2248	61.4
1982-83	1262	(a)	12	1078	4	2356	65.5
1983-84	1185	1	10	990	4	2190	60.8
1984-85	1203	1	9	972	4	2189	60.5
1985-86	1191	1	10	1042	4	2248	62.2
1986-87	1203	1	14	1126	4	2348	64.8
1987-88	1220	1	(a)	1355	3	2579	79.8
1988-89	1239	(a)	(a)	1286	7	2532	71.0
1989-90 (P)	1359	2	1	1293	2	2657	73.9

Source : Director, Land Records, Haryana.

(a) : Means less than 500 Hectares

P : Provisional

TABLE—10

## Index Number of Agriculture in Haryana

(Base : Triennium ending 1969-70 = 100)

Year	Area	Yield	Production
1	2	3	4
1980-81	113.17	122.23	148.10
1981-82	121.31	112.81	150.91
1982-83	109.01	128.64	161.12
1983-84	118.62	125.06	166.82
1984-85	113.46	132.20	168.52
1985-86	116.70	151.36	195.36
1986-87	118.74	142.28	189.16
1987-88	97.62	135.24	159.31
1988-89	123.60	167.24	232.68
1989-90 (P)	119.38	161.42	221.81

Source : Economic &amp; Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

P : Provisional

CENTRE  
 Agricultural Extension  
 District Office  
 District Agriculture Officer  
 District Office  
 Date 4-1-93

**TABLE—11**  
**Index of Agricultural Production in Haryana**

(Base : Triennium ending 1969-70=100)

Year	Cereals	Pulses	Total Food-grains	Oilseeds	Fibres	Miscellaneous	Total Non-Foodgrains	All Commodities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1980-81	205.51	48.95	160.70	229.85	179.13	83.92	110.27	148.10
1981-82	211.86	34.23	161.02	184.86	191.34	102.17	120.58	150.91
1982-83	236.25	30.81	177.45	132.63	234.33	93.68	112.11	161.12
1983-84	243.71	34.36	183.79	184.39	158.57	100.42	115.89	166.82
1984-85	242.05	34.31	182.59	343.15	171.32	88.50	126.29	168.52
1985-86	279.04	65.74	217.99	323.21	211.03	87.99	127.45	195.36
1986-87	268.50	44.08	204.26	256.99	256.90	112.88	143.84	189.16
1987-88	232.36	7.86	168.10	375.69	196.72	89.05	132.95	159.31
1988-89	328.35	62.99	252.40	546.51	241.80	109.73	173.47	232.68
1989-90 (P)	310.71	38.81	232.88	490.77	342.07	124.59	188.58	221.81

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P : Provisional

Source : Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

**TABLE—12**  
**Index of Industrial Production in Haryana**

Year	Index (Base : 1970-71=100)
1	2
1980-81	236.76
1981-82	250.51
1982-83	263.43
1983-84	280.84
1984-85	298.98
1985-86	334.98
1986-87	364.04
1987-88	396.44
1988-89	445.18
1989-90 (P)	461.67

Source : Economic & Statistical Organisation  
Haryana

P : Provisional



TABLE—13

## Power

Year	Installed Plant* Capacity (M. W.)	Generated Gross (Million (K.W.H.))	Consumption of Electricity (Lakh K.W.H.)	Number of Consumers
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	1173	3556	25557	1219173
1981-82	1191	4061	29994	1346223
1982-83	1246	4111	33262	1438398
1983-84	1433	4259	32351	1526667
1984-85	1446	4168	31157	1624936
1985-86	1556	4414	33924	1727346
1986-87	1742	4848	38487	1864644
1987-88	1833	5959	44456	2024953
1988-89	2126	6631	48869	2170139
1989-90	2162	7586	53717	2346886
1990-91	2230	8357	60514	2513942

Source : Haryana State Electricity Board.

\* Includes share from Central Government Projects.

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