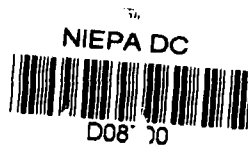




GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA

ECONOMIC SURVEY
OF
HARYANA
1994-95



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CHAPTER—1

STATE ECONOMY

Haryana State was formed as a new State on November 1, 1966. Since formation, it has made a phenomenal progress not only in the key sectors of agriculture and industry but also in other sectors of the economy. Today, the State has become a trend setter in the field of implementing development programmes and in the execution of social welfare measures. In the recent past, the State made a remarkable progress in the development of economic infra-structure for the growth of agriculture and industry, towards carrying out socio-economic programmes for the uplift of the welfare of backward classes, handicapped persons, destitute women, tapping of irrigation and power potential and extension of the social services like public distribution system, provision of piped water supply, one job for one family, introduction of 'Sulabh Shauchalaya', liberation of scavengers from their traditional occupation of manual removal of night soil and universal education before the year 2000. The State witnessed 'Green Revolution' and an era of plenty and prosperity due to the adoption of modern farming methods, scientific and technical know-how and initiation of several schemes by the State Government to educate, help and enthuse the farmers to increase agricultural production. From a deficit State in 1966, the State turned into a bread bowl of the country. With the introduction of operation 'White Revolution', the State came to be known as Milk Pail of India. Haryana State is a pioneer in the field of providing drinking water facilities to all its inhabitants and electricity to all the villages and Harijan Bastis. Now the stress is being laid on improving the availability of per capita per day (LPCD)* water in the villages. Of late, the main thrust of its policy has been to develop and diversify agriculture and boost farm production through liberal incentives to farmers, intensive and scientific farming methods & hi-tech irrigational techniques and to strengthen secondary and tertiary sectors. Under the new Industrial Policy of the State, the State Government offers subsidies and liberal incentives for pioneer units, agro-based food processing and export-oriented hi-tech electronic industries. Special incentives and concessions are also being offered to the NRIs so that the State could reap the advantages of modern technology. In fact, the State has embarked upon liberalisation and privatisation in order to initiate the process of transforming the State from a controlled economy to one that is more market oriented. In addition, stress is being laid on improving the living standard of the people in general and weaker sections of the society, in particular. Decentralised planning, promotion of non-conventional energy sources, efficient tourist services through its well maintained tourist complexes, integration of science and technology in development planning and ecological and environmental conservation are other thrust areas of its economic policy. The State has build a three-tier Panchayat Raj System in order to instil confidence in democratic ways in decision making at the local government level and for making the decentralised planning more effective. Haryana being a welfare State, is committed to social and economic justice for all, without any consideration of caste, colour, creed, language religion or region. To achieve this object, the State has initiated, over the years, a number of schemes to ameliorate the lot of down-trodden and econo-

* Litre per capita per day.

mically weaker sections of the society especially persons belonging to scheduled castes and backward classes. The State is generously providing social security to weaker sections of society through various programmes including old age pension, un-employment allowance and free general education (upto graduation) and technical education to girls alongwith free uniforms and stationery items to the poor students.

The State Government is also formulating and implementing projects being funded by the external agencies and World Bank in order to augment the State's resources for development programmes. The State is also proud of its law and order machinery which has succeeded in maintaining a complete public peace, industrial harmony and tranquility in the State which contributed significantly towards its resplended achievements.

Economic Growth :

The State economy made a steady growth during 1993-94. According to quick estimates, the Net State Domestic Product of Haryana at constant (1980-81) prices increased from Rs. 5818 crores during 1992-93 to Rs. 6065 crores during 1993-94 recording an increase of 4.2 per cent during 1993-94. Similarly, the State Domestic Product at current prices rose from Rs. 15644 crores during 1992-93 to Rs. 18057 crores during 1993-94 showing an increase of 15.4 per cent.

The sectoral analysis reveals that State Domestic Product at constant (1980-81) prices in primary sector* rose from Rs. 2663.54 crores during 1992-93 to Rs. 2764.68 crores during 1993-94 registering an increase of 3.8 per cent. The corresponding figures for secondary sector** were Rs. 1272.99 crores and Rs. 1297.21 crores showing an increase of 1.9 per cent. Tertiary sector*** also recorded an increase of 6.5 per cent. Its contribution in total State Income increased from Rs. 1881.41 crores during 1992-93 to Rs. 2002.86 crores during 1993-94.

Agriculture sector still continues to dominate State's economy by contributing 44.9 per cent to its total income. However, secondary and tertiary sectors have also developed steadily and their combined share in the State's economy has surpassed the share of primary sector. Composition of State Domestic Product reveals that the share of primary sector* in the State Domestic Product at constant prices declined from 54.6 per cent during 1980-81 to 45.6 per cent during 1993-94. On the other hand, the share of tertiary sector*** went up from 26.4 per cent to 33.0 per cent and the share of secondary sector** from 19.0 per cent to 21.4 per cent during the corresponding period.

It further reveals that manufacturing sector occupied the second important place closely followed by the trade, hotels and restaurants sector. During 1993-94 the share of manufacturing and trade, hotels and restaurants sectors in the State Domestic Product at constant prices was 17.8 per cent and 16.4 per cent respectively.

* 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 was estimated at Rs. 3479 during 1993-94 as against Rs. 3411 during 1992-93. At current prices, it was estimated at Rs. 10359 during 1993-94 as against Rs. 9171 during the year 1992-93.

Poverty Alleviation

The State Government has been constantly making efforts to eradicate poverty in the State and, therefore, assisting people living below the poverty line through various schemes in order to break their vicious circle of poverty. The target for the year 1994-95 is to assist 14715 families including 7357 scheduled castes families under IRDP and against this 13301 families including 6426 scheduled castes families have been assisted upto December, 1994. In addition, 14240 scheduled castes families were also assisted under the beneficiary oriented scheduled caste welfare schemes of the different departments under the 20-Point Programme during this period.

Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, 15.35 lakh mandays have been generated upto December, 1994 against a target of 33.29 lakh mandays for 1994-95. The target is likely to be achieved by the end of the year.

Monthly pension scheme prevalent in the State has been based on economic criteria and the eligibility age has been reduced from 65 to 60 years so as to give the benefit to the really poor and needy persons. Under this scheme, a monthly pension of Rs. 100 was paid to 6.40 lakh senior citizens of Haryana domicile (upto 30-9-1994) who were 60 years or more. A new Directorate of Women and Child Development has been created in the State in order to improve the status, dignity and over all personality of the women. A new scheme called "Apni Beti Apna Dhan" has been launched by the State to raise the status of the girl child so that she is not viewed as a liability and equal opportunities are given for her growth and development in the family.

The State is running three women homes, one each at Karnal, Rohtak and Faridabad for young widows and destitute women and their dependent children to rehabilitate and provide the facilities of boarding, lodging, education and vocational training in various trades. A cash dole @ Rs. 150 and clothing allowance @Rs. 25 per month is provided to each inmate of these homes. A widow pension scheme is also being implemented to provide security and financial assistance to widows and destitute women. Under this scheme, widows and destitute women aged 18 years or above who have no other financial support are provided pension @ Rs. 100 per month. A total of 1.39 lakh such women had been benefitted till 30-9-1994. The State has also taken a number of steps for rehabilitation of blind, deaf, handicapped and mentally retarded persons in the State. 30.9 thousand physically handicapped persons had been provided pension @ Rs. 100 per month upto 30-9-1994

CHAPTER—II

PRICE SITUATION

Wholesale Prices

During the year 1994, the wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in the State witnessed a rising trend. The index number of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities (Base 1980-81) in Haryana, on a point to point basis, rose from 276.6 in November, 1993 to 319.1 in November, 1994, registering an increase of 15.4 per cent as compared with an increase of 17.3 per cent during the corresponding period of the last year. The rise in index was mainly due to rise in the prices of pulses, gur, oilseeds, foodgrains, other crops and fibres which recorded an increase of 0.6, 7.1, 7.8, 9.4, 33.8 and 65.0 per cent respectively.

The wholesale price index of primary articles (Base 1981-82=100) at the National level, on a point to point basis, revealed an increase of 10.5 per cent in November, 1994 as against an increase of 9.0 per cent during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Retail Prices

The rising trend in the retail prices continued unabated during the year 1994. The all India Working Class Consumer Price Index (Base 1982=100) on a point to point basis, moved up from 265 in November, 1993 to 291 in November, 1994 registering an increase of 9.8 per cent as compared with an increase of 8.6 per cent in the corresponding period of the last year. Taking the year as a whole, the increase was 10.4 per cent in 1994 as against 5.9 per cent in 1993.

The consumer prices in the State also exhibited a similar trend. The Haryana State Working Class Consumer Price Index (Basis 1982=100) rose from 251 in November, 1993 to 272 in November, 1994 thereby showing a rise of 8.4 per cent. The percentage increase during the last year was 10.1. On an annual average basis, the rise was 8.9 per cent in 1994 as compared to 7.2 per cent in the last year.

The Central Government plays a vital role in the matter of holding the price line as the fiscal, monetary and commercial policies are formulated and executed by the Govt. of India. The corrective measures for augmenting the supply of essential consumer articles in short supply alongwith 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/international situation. The State Government has not much to do in these matters except to restrict hoarding, profiteering, black marketing and speculation and ensure an efficient public distribution system. The State Government through a net work of 7216 fair price shops both in rural and urban areas has tried 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

The State Government mobilises financial resources through direct and indirect taxes, non-tax revenue, share of central taxes, central grants & contributions to meet the expenditure on administration and developmental activities. The aggregate revenue receipts increased from Rs. 3541.43 crores in 1993-94 (R. E.) to Rs. 4305.82 crores in 1994-95 (B.E.) registering a rise of 21.58 per cent as compared to 48.95 per cent in 1993-94 (R. E.) over 1992-93 (Accounts). However, tax revenue forms the largest single source of total State Government revenue receipts. It was Rs. 2106.50 crores constituting 48.92 per cent of total revenue in 1994-95 (B. E.). The percentage of tax revenue to total State revenue receipts were 71.87 in 1992-93 (Accounts) and 53.48 in 1993-94 (R. E.).

The share of central taxes (comprising of share in income tax and State's share of union excise duties) was Rs. 312.03 crores in 1994-95 (B. E.), 282.47 crores in 1993-94 (R.E.) and Rs. 261.94 crores in 1992-93 (Accounts). However, the share of central taxes increased by 10.46 per cent in 1994-95 (B. E.) over 1993-94 (R. E.) and by 7.84 per cent in 1993-94 (R. E.) over 1992-93 (Accounts).

The details of tax revenue, non-tax revenue, share of central taxes and central grants and contributions in the State's total revenue during 1992-93 to 1994-95 are given in the following table.

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

Item	(Rs. crores)		
	1992-93 (Accounts)	1993-94 (R.E.)	1994-95 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4
1. State Taxes	1446.87	1611.51	1794.47
2. State Non-Taxes	460.27	1349.53	1861.92
3. Share of Central Taxes	261.94	282.47	312.03
4. Central Grants and Contributions	208.56	297.92	337.40
Total Revenue Receipts	2377.64	3541.43	4305.82

R.E.—Revised Estimates

B.E.—Budget Estimates

The break-up of State's own taxes revealed that sales tax at Rs. 897.00 crores constituted a major portion (42.58%) of total tax revenue in 1994-95 (B.E.). The corresponding percentages for the years 1993-94 (R.E.) and 1992-93 (Accounts) were 41.18 and 39.58 respectively. The revenue from state excise duties was 23.05 per cent in 1992-93 (Accounts), 23.50 per cent in 1993-94 (R.E.) and 23.85 per cent in 1994-95 (B.E.) of total tax revenue. The percentage increase of state excise duties was 12.89 in 1994-95 (B.E.) over 1993-94 (R.E.) and 12.99 in 1993-94 (R.E.) over 1992-93 (Accounts)

The following table depicts the contribution of different types of taxes from various sources.

Table : Tax Revenue Receipts from Various Sources.

(Rs. crores)			
Item	1992-93 (Accounts)	1993-94 (R. E.)	1994-95 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4
1. Share of Central Taxes	261.94 (15.33)	282.47 (14.91)	312.03 (14.81)
2. Land Revenue	1.35 (0.08)	2.16 (0.11)	2.17 (0.10)
3. State Excise Duty	393.84 (23.05)	445.00 (23.50)	502.36 (23.85)
4. Taxes on Vehicles	71.15 (4.16)	48.00 (2.54)	30.00 (1.42)
5. Sales Tax	676.41 (39.58)	780.00 (41.18)	897.00 (42.58)
6. Stamps and Registration	104.72 (6.13)	118.00 (6.23)	126.50 (6.01)
7. Other Taxes and Duties	199.40 (11.67)	218.35 (11.53)	236.44 (11.23)
Total Tax Revenue	1708.81 (100.00)	1893.98 (100.00)	2106.50 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets are percentages to total.

R.E.—Revised Estimates.

B.E.—Budget Estimates.

Developmental and Non-Developmental Revenue Expenditure, Consumption Expenditure, Capital Formation and Savings of the State Government.

(a) Developmental and Non-Developmental Revenue Expenditure

Aggregate revenue disbursements estimated at Rs. 4818.09 crores in 1994-95 (B.E.) showed a rise of 36.37 per cent over the revised aggregate disbursements of Rs. 3533.22 crores for 1993-94 (R.E.) and 48.50 per cent in 1993-94 (R.E.) over 1992-93 (Accounts). The details are given in the following table:

Table : Developmental and Non-Developmental Revenue Expenditure of the State Government.

Item	(Rs. crores)		
	1992-93 (Accounts)	1993-94 (R.E.)	1994-95 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4
A—Developmental Revenue Expenditure	1621.49 (68.15)	1837.81 (52.02)	2785.46 (57.81)
(i) Social Services	813.22 (34.18)	904.90 (25.61)	1093.81 (22.70)
(ii) Economic Services	808.27 (33.97)	932.91 (26.41)	1691.65 (35.11)
B—Non-Developmental Revenue Expenditure	757.85 (31.85)	1695.41 (47.98)	2032.63 (42.19)
(i) Organs of State	24.21 (1.02)	25.79 (0.73)	52.39 (1.09)
(ii) Fiscal Services	27.15 (1.14)	29.78 (0.84)	28.06 (0.58)
(iii) Debt Services and Interest Payments	343.31 (14.43)	440.34 (12.46)	535.05 (11.11)
(iv) Administrative Services	206.45 (8.67)	231.80 (6.56)	228.27 (4.74)
(v) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	145.31 (6.11)	955.50 (27.04)	1175.83 (24.40)
(vi) Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institutions	11.42 (0.48)	12.20 (0.35)	13.03 (0.27)
Total Revenue Expenditure	2379.34 (100.00)	3533.22 (100.00)	4818.09 (100.00)

The developmental expenditure (comprising of (i) social services like education, medical & public health, water supply and sanitation, housing, labour etc. and (ii) economic services like agriculture, irrigation, power, industries, transport, rural development etc.) was Rs. 2785.46 crores in 1994-95 (B.E.). It showed a rise of 51.56 per cent over 1993-94 (R.E.). The increase was 13.34 per cent in 1993-94 (R.E.) over 1992-93 (Accounts). However, the non-developmental expenditure (comprising administrative services organs of state, fiscal services, interest payments, general services etc.) had risen by 19.89 per cent in 1994-95 (B.E.) over 1993-94 (R.E.) whereas the rise was 123.71 per cent in 1993-94 (R.E.) over 1992-93 (Accounts).

(b) Consumption Expenditure :

The total expenditure (excluding the operating expenditure of departmental commercial undertakings) was Rs. 2466.37 crores in 1992-93 (Accounts) which rose to Rs. 3738.97 crores in 1993-94 (R.E.) showing an increase of 51.60 per cent and to Rs. 4452.76 crores in 1994-95 (B.E.) showing an increase of 19.09 per cent. The consumption expenditure which comprises wages and salaries, pensions and net purchase of commodities and services was 40.99 per cent of the total expenditure in 1992-93 (Accounts) and 31.64 per cent in 1993-94 (R.E.) and 32.90 per cent in 1994-95 (B.E.). Wages and Salaries which include expenditure on pay, medical allowance, pension etc. comprised of 34.91 per cent of the total expenditure in 1992-93 (Accounts), 25.87 per cent in 1993-94 (R.E.) and 25.82 per cent in 1994-95 (B.E.). The rise in wages and salaries worked out to 12.33 per cent for 1993-94 (R.E.) over 1992-93 (Accounts) and 18.89 per cent for 1994-95 (B.E.) over 1993-94 (R.E.).

The details are given in the following table:—

Table : Total Expenditure (excluding operating expenses of Departmental Enterprises).

Item	(Rs. crores)		
	1992-93 (Accounts)	1993-94 (R. E.)	1994-95 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4
1. Final Outlay	1320.37 (53.54)	1576.40 (42.16)	1758.37 (39.49)
(a) Governments Consumption Expenditure	1010.98 (40.99)	1183.00 (31.64)	1464.94 (32.90)
(i) Wages & Salaries & Pensions	861.05 (34.91)	967.22 (25.87)	1149.89 (25.82)
(ii) Net Purchase of Commodities and Services	149.93 (6.08)	215.78 (5.77)	315.05 (7.08)
(b) Gross Capital Formation	312.00 (12.65)	394.58 (10.55)	293.85 (6.60)

(i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation	314.38 (12.75)	341.71 (9.14)	406.42 (9.13)
(ii) Change in Stock	(—)2.38 (—)(0.10)	52.87 (1.41)	(—)112.57 (—)(2.53)
(c) Acquisition of Fixed Assets	(—)2.61 (—)(0.10)	(—)1.18 (—)(0.03)	(—)0.42 (—)(0.01)
2. Transfer Payment to the rest of the economy	911.39 (36.95)	1902.93 (50.89)	2899.18 (63.09)
(a) Current Transfers*	819.88 (33.24)	1814.23 (48.52)	2703.66 (60.72)
(b) Capital Transfers	91.51 (3.71)	88.70 (2.37)	105.52 (2.37)
3. Financial Investment and Loans to the rest of economy	234.61 (9.51)	259.64 (6.95)	(—)114.79 (—)(2.58)
Total Expenditure	2466.37 (100.00)	3738.97 (100.00)	4452.76 (100.00)

*Current transfers include subsidies and interest also.

C. Capital Formation

Of the final outlay of Rs. 1758.37 crores in 1994-95 (B.E.) Rs. 293.85 crores i. e. 16.71 per cent was provided for gross capital formation. The gross capital formation was Rs. 394.58 crores (25.03%) during 1993-94 (R. E.) and Rs. 312.00 crores (23.63%) during 1992-93 (Accounts). In addition to this Rs. 425.80 crores was the contribution of State Government towards capital formation of the public sector, private sector and individuals in 1994-95 (B.E.). It amounts to Rs. 362.94 crores in 1993-94 (R. E.) and Rs. 331.60 crores in 1992-93 (Accounts). The following table gives the detail.

Table : Total Financial Assistance for Net Capital Formation

(Rs. crores)

Item	1992-93 (Accounts)	1993-94 (R. E.)	1994-95 (B. E.)
1	2	3	4
1. Grants for Capital Formation	91.51	88.70	105.52
2. Loans for Capital Formation	219.47	261.75	300.84
3. Investment in Shares	20.62	12.49	19.44
Total Financial Assistance for Capital Formation (1+2+3)	331.60	362.94	425.80

D. Savings

Gross savings of the State Government were Rs. 190.93 crores in 1992-93 (Accounts), Rs. 150.23 crores in 1993-94 (R. E.) and Rs. (—)325.16 crores in 1994-95 (B. E.). The percentages of gross savings to gross capital formation worked out to 61.20, 38.07 and (—)110.66 for the years 1992-93 (Accounts), 1993-94 (R. E.) and 1994-95 (B.E.) respectively. The table below gives gross and net savings of the State Government.

Table : Gross and Net Savings of the State Government.

(Rs. crores)

Item	1992-93 (Accounts)	1993-94 (R. E.)	1994-95 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4
Gross Savings	190.93	150.23	(—)325.16
(a) Savings of Government Administration	190.76	150.05	(—)325.36
(b) Retained profits of Departmental Commercial Undertakings	0.17	0.18	0.20
Less : Consumption of Fixed Capital (Depreciation)	14.81	14.92	16.39
Net Savings of the State Government	176.12	135.31	(—)341.55

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204-02
(B. E.)

4

102.25

300.88

12.44

452.80

CHAPTER—IV

SECTORAL PLAN REVIEW

Haryana State has made spectacular progress in all the sectors of economy through planned development. The State's Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) has been formulated for the attainment of following objectives laid down by the Planning Commission, Govt. of India.

- (i) Employment generation;
- (ii) Containment of population growth;
- (iii) Universalisation of elementary education and eradication of illiteracy among people of the age group of 15—35 years;
- (iv) Amelioration of scavenging and provision of safe drinking water, health care and immunisation to all villages;
- (v) Growth and diversification of agriculture to achieve self sufficiency in food and generation of surplus for export;
- (vi) Strengthening of infrastructural facilities i. e. energy, transport, communication & irrigation in order to support the process of growth in a sustainable manner; and
- (vii) Effective decentralisation, encouragement of local initiative, voluntary efforts etc.

Keeping in view these objectives and the requirements for maintaining and accelerating the tempo of economic development and to provide additional and better social and community services to the people, an outlay of Rs. 5700 crores has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). An outlay of Rs. 1972.57 crores (34.6%) has been set apart for social services sector followed by Rs. 1703.84 crores (29.9%) for energy, Rs. 678.89 crores (11.9%) for irrigation, Rs. 405.49 crores (7.1%) for agriculture & allied services and Rs. 939.21 crores (16.5%) for the remaining sectors.

An outlay of Rs. 1035.84* crores has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 336.43 crores has been incurred upto 30-9-94 which forms 32.5 per cent of the total outlay.

The sectoral physical achievements made during the Annual Plan 1991-92, 1992-93 & 1993-94 and targets/anticipated achievements for 1994-95 are as under :—

Crop Husbandry

Agriculture occupies the most prominent position in the State's economy as it is main stay for more than 78 per cent of the State's population. About 46 per cent of the total income of the State comes from the agriculture including livestock sector.

*The break-up of Rs. 1035.84 crores is that Planning Commission originally approved an outlay of Rs. 1025.00 crores and later on released additional Central Assistance of Rs. 10.34 crores. Besides, Rs. 0.50 crores was the share of HRDF for Low Cost Rural Sanitation.

Production of foodgrains in 1992-93 was 102.81 lakh tonnes which was 13.3 per cent higher than the production of 90.78 lakh tonnes achieved in 1991-92. However, it marginally decreased to 102.55 lakh tonnes in 1993-94. The anticipated foodgrains achievements for 1994-95 is 109.30 lakh tonnes. The Production of rice increased from 18.80 lakh tonnes in 1992-93 to 20.57 lakh tonnes in 1993-94 and of wheat from 71.08 lakh tonnes to 72.31 lakh tonnes. The production of sugarcane (Gur) decreased from 6.72 lakh tonnes to 6.42 lakh tonnes during the same period. The production of oilseeds has steadily increased from 5.59 lakh tonnes in 1992-93 to 8.50 lakh tonnes in 1993-94.

Agricultural production in respect of principal crops for the year 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 and target for 1994-95 are given in the table below :—

S. No.	Crop	Unit	Actual Production			1994-95	
			1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Target	Anticipated Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Wheat	(000) Tonnes	6496	7108	7231	7200	7300
2.	Rice	„	1803	1880	2057	2060	2200
3.	Pulses	„	273	326	470	490	490
4.	Sugarcane (Gur)	„	905	672	642	900	900
5.	Oilseeds	„	758	559	850	885	885
6.	Cotton	(000) Bales	1341	1411	1124	1500	1400

The index of agricultural production (Base Triennium ending 1969-70=100) increased from 256.99 in 1992-93 to 264.53* in 1993-94.

The index of Foodgrains production increased from 273.70 to 274.97* whereas index of non-foodgrains production increased from 206.83 to 233.21* in 1993-94 over 1992-93.

The average yield per hectare of wheat decreased from 3621 Kgs. in 1992-93 to 3619 Kgs. in 1993-94. Average yield per hectare of rice and sugarcane (Gur) increased from 2659 Kgs. and 4869 Kgs. in 1992-93 to 2732 Kgs. and 5763 Kgs. respectively in 1993-94. However, average yield per hectare of cotton (American) and Cotton (Desi) decreased from 463 Kgs. and 351 Kgs. in 1992-93 to 348 Kgs. and 282 Kgs. respectively in 1993-94.

The consumption of chemical fertilizers in the State rose from 6.09 lakh tonnes in 1992-93 to 6.72 lakh tonnes in 1993-94. The target for consumption of chemical fertilizers has been fixed to 8.18 lakh tonnes for 1994-95. The consumption of chemical fertilizers in the first half of 1994-95 was 2.64 lakh tonnes. The plant protection measures were carried out in an area of 66.30 lakh hectares in 1992-93. It rose to 74.43 lakh hectares in 1993-94.

*Provisional

The pesticides consumption was 5203 tonnes in 1992-93. However, it decreased to 5198 tonnes in 1993-94.

There is very limited scope for increasing the cultivable area in the State. The percentage of net area sown to total area of the State has been fluctuating between 81 per cent to 83 per cent since 1984-85. Haryana seems to have reached the saturation point as far as net area sown is concerned. Any variation in the different years is due to the fact that some of the only rainfed areas remained uncultivated when there were little rains. The net area sown in the State was 35.93 lakh hectares in 1989-90. It went down to 35.75 lakh hectares in 1990-91 and to 35.08 lakh hectares in 1991-92. In 1992-93, it was 34.92 lakh hectares and in 1993-94, 34.79 lakh hectares. The total cropped area in the State was 56.51 lakh hectares in 1989-90. It rose to 59.19 lakh hectare in 1990-91 and decreased to 55.70 lakh hectares in 1991-92. The total cropped area in 1992-93 was 58.53 lakh hectares and in 1993-94, 58.36* lakh hectares.

Animal Husbandry

Great stress is being laid in Haryana on the improvement of health cover of animals and increase in the yield/production of animal products. There were 536 veterinary hospitals, 762 veterinary dispensaries and 758 stockmen/villages centres in the State at the end of 1992-93. The number rose to 546 veterinary hospitals and 809 veterinary dispensaries in 1993-94. However, the number of stockmen/village centres decreased to 751 as some of the centres were converted into veterinary dispensaries during 1993-94.

Great stress is also being laid on the improvement of the breed of the cattle and buffaloes so as to increase their milk yield through artificial insemination with exotic and other improved semen. The milk production in the State had risen to 38.50 lakh tonnes in 1993-94 against 37.15 lakh tonnes in 1992-93. The per capita availability of milk in the State rose from 601 grams per day in 1992-93 to 602 grams per day in 1993-94. Milk procurement decreased in the State from 473.3 lakh litres in 1992-93 to 438.2 lakh litres in 1993-94.

The eggs production in the State rose from 5170 lakh in 1992-93 to 5338 lakh in 1993-94. The production of wool was 1690 thousand Kgs. in 1992-93 which rose to 1776 thousand Kgs. in 1993-94. The details are as under :—

Livestock/Poultry Products	Achievement			1994-95	
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Target	Anticipated Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
Milk (000 Tonnes)	3565	3715	3850	3885	3950
Eggs (Lakh Nos.)	5067	5170	5338	5463	5465
Wool (000 Kgs.)	1606	1690	1776	1800	1800

*Provisional

Fisheries

The State is striving hard to develop fisheries in the State. The nursery area was 61.35 hectares in 1993-94. The production of fish went up from 20.15 thousand tonnes in 1992-93 to 22.58 thousand tonnes in 1993-94. The target is to produce 24.00 thousand tonnes of fish in 1994-95. Against it, 17.00 thousand tonnes of fish has already been produced upto 31-12-94.

Forests

Only 3.8 per cent 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 forests area and bring new areas under forests. To achieve the above objective 32371 hectares and 4790 RKMs* area was brought under forests during 1993-94, against 33687 hectares and 3760 RKMs area during 1992-93. During the year 1994-95 the target is to bring 28398 hectares and 5285 RKMs of area under forests. Against this, 27949 hectares and 6163 RKMs of area has been brought under forests upto 31-12-94.

Cooperation

The cooperatives provide necessary credit support for agricultural and other allied activities. The disbursement of short-term loan was Rs. 414.30 crores in 1991-92, It increased to Rs. 729.93 crores in 1992-93 and Rs. 826.84 crores in 1993-94. The disbursement of medium term loans decreased to Rs. 2.85 crores in 1992-93 which was Rs. 5.59 crores in 1991-92. The disbursement of long term loan increased Rs. 73.99 crores in 1992-93 as compared to Rs. 42.34 crores in 1991-92. However, Rs. 26.95 crores was disbursed as medium-term loan and Rs. 111.11 crores as long-term loan in 1993-94. The target is to disburse Rs. 475.00 crores as short-term loan, Rs. 16.00 crores as medium term and Rs. 85.00 crores as long-term loan in 1994-95. Against it, Rs. 500.09 crores as short-term, Rs. 5.27 crores as medium-term and Rs. 55.62 crores as long term loan has been disbursed upto 30-9-94. The details are as under :—

(Rs. in crores)

Type of loan	Loan Disbursed			1994-95	
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Target	Loan Disbursed upto 30-9-94
1	2	3	4	5	6
Short-Term	414.30	729.93	826.84	475.00	500.09
Medium-Term	5.59	2.85	26.95	16.00	5.27
Long-Term	42.34	73.99	111.11	85.00	55.62

*Road Kilometres

Irrigation

The net area irrigated in the State was 26.66 lakh hectares in 1991-92. It decreased to 26.28 lakh hectares in 1992-93. The gross area irrigated in the State was 43.40 lakh hectares in 1991-92 which increased to 44.73 lakh hectares in 1992-93. The percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown and gross area irrigated to total area cropped decreased from 76.0 and 77.9 in 1991-92 to 75.3 and 76.4 respectively in 1992-93. The number of tube-wells/pumping sets increased from 523185 in 1992-93 to 531640 in 1993-94. Out of these 214343 were diesel and 317297 electric operated.

14.00 thousand hectares of additional surface irrigation potential and 1.68 thousand hectares of additional ground water potential was created during 1993-94.

Power

The installed capacity of electricity during 1991-92 was 2234 MW. It increased to 2268 MW in 1992-93 and 2292 MW in 1993-94. Similarly, generation of electricity went up from 9822 million KWH in 1991-92 to 10828 million in 1992-93 and further to 10453 million KWH in 1993-94 raising the generation per MW of installed capacity to 4.40 million units, 4.77 million units and 4.56 million units respectively during the corresponding years. The achievements made in this sector are as under :—

Year	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation, Million (KWH)	Generation per MW of Installed Capacity (Million Units)
1	2	3	4
1991-92	2234	9822	4.40
1992-93	2268	10828	4.77
1993-94	2292	10453	4.56

Total number of electric connections provided upto the year 1991-92 were 2 690095. These rose to 2 843656 in 1992-93 and to 2 973486 at the end of 1993-94. The details are as under :—

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Public Lighting	Agricultural	Bulk	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1991-92	1978454	2 64587	70964	5505	370228	357	2690095
1992-93	2 102374	279189	72903	5570	383239	381	2843656
1993-94	2215822	292033	74210	5602	385427	392	2973486

Additional 69092 connections of all types were provided during 1994-95 (upto 30-9-94) raising the total number of electric connections in the State to 3042578. The per capita consumption of electricity rose from 432 KWH in 1991-92 to 473 KWH in 1992-93. It was 447 KWH in 1993-94.

Industries

The number of registered working factories in the State went up from 5422 in 1992 to 5912 in 1993. The employment in these factories rose from 316330 to 349399 during the same period registering an increase of 10.6 per cent. There were 487 large & Medium Scale Industries in 1991-92. These rose to 545 in 1992-93 and 635 in 1993-94. The number of Small Scale Industrial Units had gone up from 106364 in 1991-92 to 113184 in 1992-93 and 119149 in 1993-94. Another 5123 Small Scale Industrial Units were established during the period 1-4-94 to 31-12-94 raising their number to 124272.

Haryana State Financial Corporation provides medium and long term loans for setting up of new industries. It sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 172.45 crores to 990 units in 1992-93 and Rs. 134.32 crores to 792 units in 1993-94. The actual disbursement of loan during 1992-93 was Rs. 91.82 crores to 650 units and during 1993-94 Rs. 115.18 crores to 623 units.

The Department of Industrial Training is imparting education through 71 Industrial Training Institutes. The intake capacity of these institutes was 13624 in 1993-94. It rose 14348 in 1994-95. The number of trainees getting training in these institutes during 1994-95 is 15802. In addition to it, the department is running Teachers Training Courses in Cutting, Tailoring and Embroidery at four places with intake capacity of 16 at each place, Hair & Skin Care and Dress Making at Ambala with intake capacity of 16 each and Art & Craft Teacher Training Course at Rohtak with intake capacity of 30. The department is also running diploma level course in Footwear Technology at Rewari and Five non-formal training centres with intake capacity of 70 and 280 respectively.

Index of Industrial Production

Index of Industrial Production is the yard stick for measuring the industrial growth of the State. It indicates the relative change of physical production in the field of industries over a period of time.

The index of industrial production (base 1970-71=100) declined from 531.50 in 1991-92 to 518.17 in 1992-93 showing a decrease of 2.51 per cent. The index of manufacturing industries was 497.38 in 1991-92 and 470.55 in 1992-93 indicating a decline of (—) 5.39 per cent. The electricity sector recorded a growth of 9.53 per cent in 1992-93 over the previous year.

Within manufacturing sector manufacture of hydrogenated vegetable oil, oil all kind, niwar, weaving of carpets, leather shoes and chapples, steel pipes, resins, gas cylinders and refrigerator increased during the year 1992-93. However, the manufacture of flour, maida, sugar, woollen yarn, tyres & tubes, cement, cycle, motor cycles, fans, tractors and soft drink and carbonated water declined during 1992-93.

The index in respect of major group i.e. Basic Goods Industries increased from 616.23 in 1991-92 to 709.66 in 1992-93. However, the index in respect of Intermediate Goods Industries, Consumer Goods Industries and Capital Goods Industries declined from 316.68, 545.89 and 553.54 to 286.69, 475.10 and 549.04, respectively, during the corresponding years.

Roads

The total road length (including National High Ways) has decreased from 23168 Kms. in 1992-93 to 22987 Kms. in 1993-94, out of it 22235 Kms. was metalled and 752 Kms. unmetalled. Almost 99 per cent villages had been connected with metalled roads in the State by the end of 1993-94 raising the number of such villages to 6677.

Roads Transport

The total fleet strength of Haryana Roadways was 3833 in 1992-93 which was marginally decreased to 3832 in 1993-94.

The daily operated kilometers (effective) rose from 1119767 in 1992-93 to 1179524 in 1993-94. Similarly, the number of passengers carried daily by Haryana Roadways buses rose from 1896616 in 1992-93 to 1986750 in 1993-94. The increase in the daily operated kilometres and passengers carried can be attributed to better management and efficient utilisation of the fleet.

Tourism

Haryana has carved a prominent place on the tourist map of India with a chain of 43 tourist complexes in 1993-94 (45 upto 31-12-94) which were visited by 65.76 lakh tourists including 2.05 lakh foreigners, as against 57.99 lakh including 1.59 lakh foreigners during the year 1992-93. Nearly 49.00 lakh tourists including 1.54 lakh foreigners visited Haryana tourist complexes during the period from 1-4-94 to 31-12-94.

Health

The broad objective of health programme in the State has been to provide better health care in both rural and urban areas. The achievement in regard to number of different type of medical Units established in the State during the last three years is as under :-

Year	Number				No. of Beds
	Hospitals	Dispensaries	CHC's	PHC's	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1991-92	79	232	41	395	10681
1992-93	78	232	59	395	11182
1993-94	79	232	59	395	11382

In addition to the units indicated above, 2 community health centres are proposed to be established during 1994-95.

Education

Haryana State had a literate population of 43.9 per cent according to 1981 census. It rose to 55.9 per cent as per 1991 census. There were 5417 Primary (including pre-primary), 1401 Middle and 2575 High/Senior secondary Schools were functioning in the State during 1992-93. Their number rose to 5711, 1425 and 2627 respectively during 1993-94. Haryana State has 3 Universities and 177 Colleges comprising 126 Colleges of general education, 36 Professional Colleges and 15 institutes of oriental studies.

Haryana's main concern has been to tackle the problem 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 scholarship and reimbursement of tuition fees from classes 6th to 12th.

Hundred per cent of population of the age group 6-10, 64.15% of the age group 11-13, 43.38% of the age group 14-15 and 22.45% of the age group 16-17 years had been enrolled in the Primary, Middle, High and Senior Secondary Classes in 1993-94 respectively.

10+2 Education System (Vocational)

The 10+2 education system consists of the two components i.e. vocational and general education. The vocational education programme was introduced in 1983-84 in 24 institutions. Their number rose to 78 with enrollment of 11153 students during 1994-95.

Water Supply

All the villages in Haryana State had been provided with piped water supply by the end of 1991-92. Now the stress is being laid to increase the per capita availability of water in rural areas. Water supply was upgraded to 40 LPCD in 700 villages during 1993-94 as compared to 334 villages during 1992-93. A target of 800 additional villages has been fixed for 1994-95. Against this target, 472 villages have already been covered upto 31-12-94.

CHAPTER—V

EMPLOYMENT

The Eighth Plan accords priority to the generation of adequate employment opportunities to achieve near full employment by the turn of century. In this context estimation of the present level of employment/un-employment gains significance. The main sources of information are (i) Population Census; (ii) National Sample Surveys, and (iii) Employment Exchanges.

(i) Population Census 1991

The total population of Haryana has been classified under three broad categories i.e. Main Workers, Marginal Workers and Non-Workers. The size of each of these categories during the 1981 and 1991 census was as under.

Category	Population (in lakhs)		Percentage variation in 1991 over 1981
	1981	1991	
1	2	3	4
A—Total Population	129.23 (100.00)	164.64 (100.00)	—
(a) Main Workers	36.64 (28.35)	47.19 (28.66)	(+)0.31
(b) Marginal Workers	4.24 (3.28)	3.85 (2.34)	(—)0.94
(c) Non-Workers	88.35 (68.37)	113.60 (69.00)	(+)0.63
B—Employment Pattern of Main Workers			
(a) Cultivators	16.37 (44.67)	18.30 (38.77)	(—)5.90
(b) Agricultural Labourers	5.90 (16.11)	8.97 (19.00)	(+)2.89
(c) Household Industry	1.03 (2.81)	0.72 (1.53)	(—)1.28
(d) Other Workers	13.34 (36.41)	19.20 (40.70)	(+)4.29

(ii) National Sample Surveys

As per results of the State Sample of the 43rd Round of National Sample Survey conducted in the State during July, 1987 to June, 1988, the estimated work force comprising of Main Workers and Unemployed/Partially Employed persons, was as under :—

(In lakhs)	
Category	July, 1987 to June, 1988
1	2
Work Force(Main Workers)	40.98
Partially Employed Persons	6.15
Unemployed Persons	1.73

(iii) Employment Exchanges

There were 5.63 lakh unemployed persons registered with the Employment Exchanges in Haryana on 31st December, 1989. Their number rose to 6.71 lakh as on 30th June, 1994. Trends and the magnitude of unemployment, according to educational status, during 31-12-1989 to 30-6-1994 are indicated in the table below :—

Educational Qualifications	Number of unemployed persons Registered with Employment Exchanges as on 31st December					Percentage increase/decrease 1993 over 1992	Position as on 30-6-94
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

I. Uneducated

Below Matric, Illiterates & others	259484 (46.09)	242940 (41.08)	248157 (37.92)	228548 (35.15)	230971 (34.08)	1.06	213928 (31.86)
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II. Educated

(a) Matriculates	221116	254743	301482	311173	331728	6.61	337086
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(b) Higher Secondary/ Under Graduates	26932	31129	39546	42288	47896	13.26	48183
(c) Graduates	48035	54927	57097	59727	58681	(—)1.75	63646
(d) Post Graduates, M. Phills/ Ph. Ds.	7406	7684	8116	8471	8436	(—)0.41	8614
Total Educated Unemployed (a to d)	303489 (53.91)	348483 (58.92)	406241 (62.08)	421659 (64.85)	446741 (65.92)	5.95	457529 (68.14)
Grand Total (I+II)	562973 (100.00)	591423 (100.00)	654398 (100.00)	650207 (100.00)	677712 (100.00)	4.23	671457 (100.00)

Unemployment Among Technically Qualified Persons

The total number of technically qualified unemployed persons in the State rose from 55689 in December, 1989 to 68976 in June, 1994 (i.e. by 23.9 per cent) as per data supplied by the Employment Department. Category-wise details are as under :—

Category	Number of Job-seekers as on 31st Dec.					Percentage increase/ decrease 1993 over 1992	Position as on 30-6-94
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Engineering Personnel							
1. Graduate Engineer	411	497	671	793	999	25.98	1136
2. Diploma Engineer	4060	4123	4171	4157	4415	6.21	4475
3. ITI Trained Persons	24759	26102	27361	27371	28543	4.28	28545
Total—I	29230	30722	32203	32321	33957	5.06	34156

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II. Medical and Health Personnel							
1. Allopathic Doctors (M.B.B.S., MD/MS)	237	313	292	300	241	(—)19.67	317
2. Ayurvedic and Unani Doctors	559	606	636	620	597	(—)3.71	612
3. Dentists	21	20	16	25	57	128.00	35
4. Graduates in Homeopathy	56	51	54	60	49	(—)18.33	50
5. Para Medical Personnel	2716	2731	3566	3593	3665	2.00	3646
Total-II	3589	3721	4564	4598	4609	0.24	4660

III. Agricultural and Veterinary Personnel

1. Agricultural Graduates/Post Graduates	940	841	840	793	790	(—)0.38	822
2. Veterinary Graduates/Post Graduates	118	150	188	222	233	4.95	230
Total-III	1058	991	1028	1015	1023	0.79	1052

IV—Teaching Personnel

1. J.B.T. Teachers	2842	2826	2457	1854	1500	(—)19.09	1295
2. J.B.T.(Home Science)	107	70	58	48	61	27.08	62
3. B.Ed./M.Ed./ Teachers (Science, Math, S.S. and others)	16786	21550	20757	22674	22193	(—)2.12	26289

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. P.T.I./D.P.Ed./ M.P.Ed. Teachers	2077	1874	1625	1592	1440	(—)9.55	1462
Total-IV	21812	26320	24897	26168	25194	(—)3.72	29108
Total (I+II+III+IV)	55689	61754	62692	64102	64783	1.06	68976

2. Measures to Contain Unemployment

If the target of near-full employment by the turn of the century is to be achieved, emphasis will have to be laid upon creating additional employment opportunities especially in the rural areas. Numerous employment generation programmes/schemes therefore are being implemented by the State Government. It has been estimated by the Cabinet Sub-Committee of the State Government constituted under the 'One Family One Job Scheme' that 37975 jobs in Government sector and 1,56,400 jobs in the private sector would be created during the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. Also, 1208.33 lakh mandays of labour would be generated during this period. Further, 5,43,971 jobs would be generated in the Eighth Plan period under Self-Employment programmes.

Special Employment Generation Schemes have also been introduced for providing wage/salary/Self-employment opportunities to unemployed persons. These schemes are :—

- (i) Poverty Alleviation Employment Programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (including Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment and Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas). Special Livestock Breeding Programmes; Jawahar Rozgar Yojna for providing wage employment to unemployed persons through implementation of identified rural works; Nehru Rozgar Yojna for providing wage/self-employment to urban poor through setting-up of micro-enterprises, creation of public assets and housing/shelter up-gradation; and Employment Assurance Scheme for providing employment to casual manual labour during the lean agricultural season for 100 days per year for men and women in the age-group 18—60 years.
- (ii) Loans to educated unemployed persons (including technically qualified), urban poor and weaker section of society like Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes and Ex-Servicemen for creation of self-employment.
- (iii) Training-cum-production-cum-Employment Schemes relating to development of handlooms, handicrafts, petty industrial/rural trades.

3. Estimates of employment generation under these schemes are as follows :—

Programme/Schemes	Unit of Employment	Employment Generated During			
		Eighth Plan 1992-97 (Target)	1993-94 (Actual)	1994-95 (Anticipated)	1995-96 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Poverty Alleviation Employment Programmes					
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (including TRYSEM and DWCRA)	Beneficiaries	167600	47006	30090	28400
2. (i) Jawahar Rozgar Yojna	Lakh Mandays	340.00	34.63	33.29	42.00
(ii) Employment Assurance Scheme	,,	—	15.20	61.90	88.00
3. Special Livestock Breeding Programme	Beneficiaries	10000	2197	2000	2000
4. Nehru Rozgar Yojna for Urban Poor					
(i) Establishment of Urban Micro-enterprises	Beneficiaries	5465	527	573	2202
(ii) Urban Wage Employment through Public Assets Creation	Lakh Mandays	2.23	1.33	1.36	2.50
(iii) Employment through Housing & Shelter Up-gradation	Persons	23499	2145	3758	3500
II. Self Employment Schemes	Educated Skilled/Semi-Skilled persons	215577	39456	38473	39810
III. Training -cum- Production-cum-Employment Schemes	Persons	8564	1639	2110	1620

4. Overall Direct Employment Content in the Annual Plan 1995-96

An outlay of Rs. 1250 crores has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1995-96. It is estimated that Rs. 500 crores will be spent on construction works/activities in the State which will generate adhoc/casual wage employment for 1.22 lakh person-years (273 working days per year) and continuing/regular employment for about 4000 persons.

CHAPTER—VI

THE 20-POINT PROGRAMME—1986

Haryana which has made significant progress under various development programmes is determined to attain greater heights under the 20-Point Programmes. 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 December, 1994 are given below :—

Point/Item	Unit	Target 1994-95	Achievement April, 1994 to Dec., 1994	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
IA—Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) (Old and New beneficiaries)	No.	14715	13301	
IB—Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (Mandays)	No.	3329000	1535000	
IC—Small Scale Industrial Units	No.	4000	4004	
5A—Surplus Land Distributed	Acres	2380	106	
7A—Drinking Water Problem Solved (Villages)	No.	1000	492	
8D—Immunisation of Children	Lakh No.	5.38	3.45	
9A—Sterilisations	No.	125000	65562	
9B—Equivalence Sterilisations	No.	114540	64481	
9C—ICDS Blocks Operational	Cum No.	100	105	
9D—Anganwadies Operational	„	11560	11121	

1	2	3	4	5
11A—Justice to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes				
(i) SC Families Assisted	No.	68000	20173	
14A—House Sites Allotted	No.	20000	16381	
14B—Construction Assistance	„	1600	1062	
14C—Indira Awaas Yojna for SC	„	1707	868	
14D—EWS Houses	„	600	20	
14E—LIG	„	1500	45	
15—Slum Population Covered	„	50000	33256	
16A—Tree Plantation	„	25000000	3238000	
16B—Area Covered	Hect.	40000	29817	
19B—Pump Sets Energised	No.	9000	2483	
19C—Improved Chullah	„	55000	20621	
19D—Biogas Plants	„	2000	1011	

TABLE—1

Area and Population

	Unit	1961	1971	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6
A—Haryana					
Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	44056	44222	44212	44212
Inhabited Villages	Number	6670	6731	6745	6759(P)
Towns	Number	61	65	81	94
Population					
Total	000	7590	10037	12923	16464
Males	000	4063	5377	6910	8828
Females	000	3527	4660	6013	7636
Density	Persons Per Sq. Km.	172	227	292	372
Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage to Total Population	18.0	18.9	19.1	19.8
Rural Population	„	82.8	82.3	78.1	75.4
Urban Population	„	17.2	17.7	21.9	24.6
Sex Ratio	Females Per 000 Males	868	867	870	865
Workers	Percentage to Total Population	37.9	26.4	28.4	28.7
Literate Population					
Males	000	1187	2005	3331	4950
Females	000	325	694	1339	2499
Total	000	1512	2699	4670	7449
Literacy Rate	Per cent	19.9	26.9	43.85*	55.85*

1	2	3	4	5	6
B—India@					
Population	In Crores	44	55	68	85
Density	Per Sq. Km.	142	177	216	257
Literacy Rate	Per cent	24.0	29.5	43.56*	52.21*

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

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

P Provisional.

TABLE—2

Net State Domestic Product

Year	At Current Prices		At Constant(1980-81) prices		Percent increase over the previous year at constant Prices	
	Total (Rs. Crores)	Per Capita (Rs.)	Total (Rs. Crores)	Per Capita (Rs.)	Total	Per Capita
	2	3	4	5		
1980-81	3032	2370	3032	2370	—	—
1981-82	3498	2668	3145	2399	3.7	1.2
1982-83	4004	2980	3341	2487	6.2	3.7
1983-84	4351	3160	3412	2479	2.1	(—)0.3
1984-85	4747	3365	3545	2513	3.9	1.4
1985-86	5788	4004	4181	2893	17.9	15.1
1986-87R	6081	4106	4184	2825	0.1	(—)2.4
1987-88R	6743	4445	4110	2709	(—)1.8	(—)4.1
1988-89R	8878	5714	5111	3289	24.3	21.4
1989-90R	9919	6233	5178	3254	1.3	(—)1.1
1990-91R	12230	7503	5651	3467	9.1	6.5
1991-92R	14580	8740	5764	3455	2.0	(—)0.3
1992-93P	15644	9171	5818	3411	0.9	(—)1.3
1993-94Q	18057	10359	6065	3479	4.2	2.0

R : Revised Estimates

P : Provisional Estimates

Q : Quick Estimates

TABLE—3

*Annual Growth Rates 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	28.9	16.3
1986-87R	(—)4.9	4.7	5.0
1987-88R	(—)13.9	6.4	10.8
1988-89R	43.2	14.6	8.9
1989-90R	(—)2.2	(—)1.0	8.8
1990-91R	11.5	8.5	6.2
1991-92R	(—)0.8	(—)0.1	7.8
1992-93P	2.6	(—)1.4	0.2
1993-94Q	3.8	1.9	6.5

*Based on N.S.D.P.

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 (1980-81)		
	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	46.0	23.8	30.2	49.0	22.5	28.5
1986-87R	44.1	23.9	32.0	46.6	23.6	29.8
1987-88R	39.5	24.7	35.8	40.8	25.5	33.7
1988-89R	42.8	25.6	31.6	47.0	23.5	29.5
1989-90R	43.8	23.5	32.7	45.3	23.0	31.7
1990-91R	44.7	24.0	31.3	46.3	22.9	30.8
1991-92R	45.6	22.2	32.2	45.0	22.4	32.6
1992-93P	46.3	20.8	32.9	45.8	21.9	32.3
1993-94Q	47.1	20.3	32.6	45.6	21.4	33.0

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
1991-92	219	207
1992-93	240	226
1993-94	258	245
November, 1993	265	251
December, 1993	264	248
January, 1994	263	248
February, 1994	265	249
March, 1994	267	250
April, 1994	269	251
May, 1994	272	253
June, 1994	277	256
July, 1994	281	264
August, 1994	284	267
September, 1994	288	271
October, 1994	289	271
November, 1994	291	272

TABLE—6

Summary of the Financial Position of the State

(Rs. Crores)

	1989-90 (Accounts)	1990-91 (Accounts)	1991-92 (Accounts)	1992-93 (Accounts)	1993-94 (R. E.)	1994-95 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Opening Balance						
(a) According to Books of						
(i) A. G.	(—)72.24	(—)87.99	(—)62.13	(—)0.14	(—)57.59	(—)77.80
(ii) R. B. I.	(+)12.42	(—)65.44	(—)70.21	(—)8.66	(—)54.27	(—)74.48
(b) Investment in Securities	7.98	7.98	7.98	1.50	17.42	17.42
II. Revenue Account						
(i) Receipts	1607.24	1913.42	2241.79	2377.64	3541.43	4305.82
(ii) Expenditure	1701.73	1933.07	2274.02	2379.34	3533.22	4818.09
(iii) Surplus/Deficit	(—)94.49	(—)19.65	(—)32.23	(—)1.70	(+)8.21	(—)512.27
III. Capital Expenditure	132.68	186.16	145.99	228.34	314.46	214.57
IV. Public Debt						
(i) Debt incurred	390.38	591.97	433.97	418.92	789.31	1157.61
(ii) Repayment	180.17	296.33	196.15	163.47	400.62	813.67
(iii) Net	(+)210.21	(+)295.64	(+)237.82	(+)225.45	(+)388.69	(+)343.94

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
V. Loans and Advances							
(i) Advances		189.55	203.38	227.03	245.01	282.05	322.79
(ii) Recoveries		24.63	23.53	30.50	31.01	34.90	457.02
(iii) Net		(-)164.92	(-)179.85	(-)196.53	(-)214.00	(-)247.15	(+)134.23
VI. Inter State Settlement		—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Appropriation to Contingency Fund		—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Contingency Fund (Net)		0.59	—	—	—	—	—
IX Small Savings, provident Fund etc. (Net)		(+)84.32	(+)127.08	(+)134.82	(+)132.35	(+)162.98	(+)215.08
X. Deposits & Advances Reserve Funds, Suspense and Misc (Net)		(+)79.04	(-)13.19	(+)69.08	(-)3.77	(-)18.48	(+)36.96
XI. Remittances (Net)		(+)2.18	(+)1.99	(-)4.98	(+)2.56	—	—
Year's Closing Balance							
(i) According to Books of							
(i) A. G.		(-)87.99	(-)62.13	(-)0.14	(-)57.59	(-)77.80	(-)74.43
(ii) R. B. I.		(-)65.44	(-)70.21	(-)8.66	(-)54.27	(-)74.48	(-)71.11
(iii) Investment in Securities		7.98	7.98	7.98	17.42	17.42	17.42

TABLE—7

Revenue Receipts of Haryana Government (Tax and Non-Tax Revenue)

(Rs. crores)

Revenue from	1989-90 (Accounts)	1990-91 (Accounts)	1991-92 (Accounts)	1992-93 (Accounts)	1993-94 (R.E.)	1994-95 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. STATE SOURCES	1356.05 (84.37)	1580.64 (82.61)	1846.29 (82.36)	1907.14 (80.21)	2961.04 (83.61)	3656.39 (84.92)
(a) State Taxes	910.12 (56.62)	1069.54 (55.90)	1300.20 (58.00)	1446.87 (60.85)	1611.51 (45.50)	1794.47 (41.68)
(i) Land Revenue	0.73 (0.04)	0.94 (0.05)	1.09 (0.05)	1.35 (0.06)	2.16 (0.06)	2.17 (0.05)
(ii) State Excise Duties	236.68 (14.73)	286.35 (14.97)	341.87 (15.25)	393.84 (16.56)	445.00 (12.56)	502.36 (11.67)
(iii) Sales Tax	415.18 (25.83)	494.70 (25.85)	620.30 (27.67)	676.41 (28.45)	780.00 (22.02)	897.00 (20.83)
(iv) Motor Vehicles Tax	21.39 (1.33)	35.78 (1.87)	68.47 (3.05)	71.15 (2.99)	48.00 (1.36)	30.00 (0.70)
(v) Stamps and Registration	92.55 (5.76)	101.50 (5.31)	97.71 (4.36)	104.72 (4.40)	118.00 (3.33)	126.50 (2.94)
(vi) Other Taxes and Duties	143.59 (8.93)	150.27 (7.85)	170.76 (7.62)	199.40 (8.39)	218.35 (6.17)	236.44 (5.49)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(b) State Non-Tax Revenue		445.93 (27.75)	511.10 (26.71)	546.09 (24.36)	460.27 (19.36)	1349.53 (38.11)	1861.92 (43.24)
2 CENTRAL SOURCES		251.19 (15.63)	332.78 (17.39)	395.49 (17.64)	470.50 (19.79)	580.39 (16.39)	649.43 (15.08)
(a) Share of Central Taxes		154.11 (9.59)	185.90 (9.71)	219.45 (9.79)	261.94 (11.02)	282.47 (7.98)	312.03 (7.25)
(b) Central Grants & Contributions		97.08 (6.04)	146.88 (7.68)	176.04 (7.85)	208.56 (8.77)	297.92 (8.41)	337.40 (7.83)
Total Revenue		1607.24 (100.00)	1913.42 (100.00)	2241.78 (100.00)	2377.64 (100.00)	3541.43 (100.00)	4305.82 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

R. E. : Revised Estimates

B.E. Budget Estimates

TABLE—8

Agricultural Production in Haryana

(000 Tonnes)

Year	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Food-grains	Total* Cotton (Lint)	Total Oilseeds	Sugar-cane 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	8279	430	8709	1191	435	736
1990-91	9017	542	9559	1155	638	780
1991-92	8805	273	9078	1341	758	905
1992-93(P)	9955	326	10281	1411	559	672

Source : Director, Land Records, 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					Total	Per-centage to Net area sown
	Govt. Canals	Tank	Wells	T/wells	Other		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1966-67	991	4	289	N. A.	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	1359	2	1	1293	2	2657	73.9
1990-91	1337	1	(a)	1248	14	2600	72.7
1991-92	1381	(a)	(a)	1256	29	2666	76.0
1992-93(P)	1359	1	1	1238	29	2628	75.3

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	121.21	112.81	150.91
1982—83	109.01	128.64	161.50
1983—84	118.62	125.06	167.31
1984—85	113.46	132.20	169.47
1985—86	116.70	151.36	196.51
1986—87	118.74	142.28	189.78
1987—88	97.62	135.24	162.06
1988—89	123.60	167.24	234.16
1989—90	119.38	160.63	223.15
1990—91	124.30	172.48	247.96
1991—92	116.86(R)	173.45	246.14
1992—93 (P)	124.80	176.77	256.99

Source : Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

R—Revised

P—Provisional

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-Food-grains	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	161.50
1983—84	243.71	34.36	183.79	184.39	158.57	100.42	115.89	167.31
1984—85	242.05	34.31	182.59	343.15	171.32	88.50	126.29	169.47
1985—86	279.04	65.74	217.99	323.21	211.03	87.99	127.45	196.51
1986—87	268.50	44.08	204.26	256.99	256.90	112.88	143.84	189.78
1987—88	232.36	7.86	168.10	375.69	196.72	89.05	132.95	162.06
1988—89	328.35	62.99	252.40	546.51	241.80	109.73	173.47	234.16
1989—90	310.71	38.81	232.88	490.77	342.07	124.59	188.58	223.15
1990—91R	337.93	49.85	255.47	789.98	337.24	128.65	226.01	247.96
1991—92	330.84	21.82	242.39	825.32	384.09	151.75	252.88	246.14
1992—93P	372.42	27.51	273.70	646.20	405.28	116.90	206.83	256.99

Source : Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

P—Provisional

R—Revised

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	334.55
1986—87	364.04
1987—88	396.44
1988—89	445.18
1989—90	461.67
1990—91	501.28
1991—92	531.50
1992—93 (P)	518.17

Sources : Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

P—Provisional

TABLE—13

Power

Year	Installed Plant* Capacity (MW)	Generated Gross Million (KWH)	Consumption of Electricity (Lakh KWH)	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
1991—92	2234	9822	71388	2690095
1992—93	2268	10828	80959	2843656
1993—94	2292	10453	78881	2973486

Source : Haryana State Electricity Board.

*Includes share from Central Government Projects.

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