

ECONOMIC SURVEY

OF

HARYANA

1988-89



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CONTENTS

Chapter	Contents	Pages
I	State Economy	1—3
II	Price Situation	4
III	State Finances	5—8
IV	Sectoral Plan Review	9—16
V	Employment situation	17—20
VI	The 20-Point Programme—1986	21—24
VII	Statistical Tables	27—45

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CHAPTER I

STATE ECONOMY

The basic strategy of the state's economic policy is to accelerate the pace of development and create opportunities for all sections of the people. The main thrust of this policy is to develop agriculture, increase farm production through liberal incentives to the farmers, to strengthen infrastructure by increasing irrigation and power potential and net work of link roads and to improve the living standard of the people in general and weaker sections of the society in particular by effecting improvements in education, health, drinking water supply and other social services. Consequent of this policy, Haryana has become one of the top ranking states in the field of agriculture, industry, trade, transport and tourism. Now the state has also emerged as a trend-setter in the sphere of providing social security to weaker sections of the society through its many faceted new programmes like old age pension, unemployment allowance and waiving off of loans.

Economic Growth

1987-88 witnessed an unprecedented and the severest drought in living memory of the State. Agriculture and allied sectors were worst affected. The developments recorded in other sectors could not completely wipe off losses on agricultural front. Latest estimates reveal that the state domestic product at constant prices (1980-81 prices-revised series) which rose from Rs. 3517 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 4042 crores in 1986-87 came down to Rs. 3954 crores (Quick estimates) in 1987-88. However, the state domestic product at current prices rose from Rs. 4708 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 5931 crores in 1986-87 and further to Rs. 6478 crores in 1987-88. Heavy floods notwithstanding, improved performance of agriculture is likely to contribute a significant increase in the state domestic product during 1988-89.

The sectoral analysis reveals that during the first two years of the seventh plan, the state domestic product at constant prices (1980-81 prices) in primary sector rose from Rs. 1787 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 1935 crores in 1986-87, in secondary sector from, Rs. 731 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 903 crores in 1986-87 and in the tertiary sector from Rs. 999 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 1204 crores in 1986-87. The drought during 1987-88 played havoc with the Agriculture sector and consequently the state domestic product at constant prices in primary sector fell down to Rs. 1660 crores. However, the secondary and tertiary sectors contributed Rs. 962 crores and Rs. 1332 crores respectively. The state income in real terms declined by 2.2 per cent during 1987-88.

Although the production of oil seeds rose by 49.5 per cent during 1987-88, the production of foodgrains declined by 17.4 per cent, cotton by 23.6 per cent and sugarcane by 23.4 per cent, resulting in overall decline of 14.5 per cent in agriculture sector. This poor performance of agriculture sector was, however, compensated to some extent by the growth of other sectors. Manufacturing registered overall growth of 7.0 per cent, trade 10.9 per cent and community and personal services sector 16.6 per cent in 1987-88.

Agriculture sector continued to dominate State's economy though the pattern of decline in the relative share of primary sector and corresponding rise in the shares of the secondary (manufacturing, construction and electricity etc.) and tertiary (trade, transport and communication etc.) sectors has continued. Composition of state domestic product reveals that the share of *primary sector in the state domestic product at current prices has declined from 54.9 per cent in 1980-81 to 41.0 per cent in 1987-88. On the other hand, the share of **secondary and ***tertiary sectors has gone up from 19.1 per cent and 26.0 per cent to 23.1 per cent and 35.9 per cent respectively over the same period. At constant prices also, the trend is similar.

It further reveals that manufacturing sector occupies the second important place closely followed by the trade, hotels and restaurants sector. In 1987-88, the share of manufacturing sector in the state domestic product at current prices was 17.2 per cent. Corresponding share of trade, hotels and restaurants was 17.1 percent.

Per Capita income

The per capita income at current prices in the state rose from Rs. 3947 in 1986-87 to Rs. 4214 in 1987-88 i.e. by 6.8 per cent. However, the per capita income in real terms i.e. at 1980-81 prices declined from Rs. 2690 to Rs. 2572 in 1987-88 by 4.4 per cent due to the severe drought throughout the state.

Poverty Alleviation

In order to eradicate poverty from the state, constant endeavours are being made to uplift and upraise the people living below the poverty line. During the Seventh Five Year Plan it is proposed to assist 3.6 lakh families under different poverty alleviation programmes of IRDP. Harijan Kalyan Nigam etc. During the years 1985-88, 2.38 lakh families including 1.32 lakh scheduled castes families were assisted. Target for 1988-89 is to assist 0.73 lakh families including 0.35 lakh scheduled caste families. Against this 0.56 lakh families including 0.29 lakh scheduled caste families have been assisted upto 31st January, 1989.

Besides, many new schemes have been launched to ameliorate the lot of the down trodden and weaker sections of society. About 7.60 lakh persons of 65 years or above are getting old-age pension of Rs. 100 per month. The Government has remitted co-operative loans upto Rs. 10,000 of the farmers, artisans, and petty shop keepers, etc. Besides, waiving off of loans involving Rs. 8.55 crores has also benefited 1.34 lakh persons belonging to scheduled castes, backward classes and economically weaker sections. For backward classes and denotified tribes, the amount of subsidy for construction

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

**Includes Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water supply.

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

of house has been raised from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 5000. The Schemes like Unemployment allowance of Rs. 100 per month to educated youth, the benefit of free travel to them in Haryana Roadways buses while going for interview for jobs, Rupee one to each Nomad child in class I for each day he attends the school, payment of five per cent of hail storm relief to Harijan agricultural labourers and families living below poverty line all aim at the welfare of depressed sections of society.

CHAPTER II

PRICE SITUATION

Wholesale prices

The rising trend in the wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in the State continued during the year 1988 as well. The index number of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities (Base 1980-81=100) in Haryana, on a point to point basis, rose by 8.4 per cent from 156.4 in December, 1987 to 169.6 in December, 1988 as against a rise of 23.6 per cent during the corresponding period of the last year. The impetus to the increase in wholesale prices was brought about by other crops (potatoes and dry chillies), pulses and grains which recorded an increase of 93.3, 56.1 and 8.2 per cent respectively. A decline in the prices of oilseeds, fibres and gur by 28.1, 8.9 and 4.8 per cent however, subdued the rise in the trend.

At the national level also, the wholesale price index of primary articles (Base 1970-71=100) on a point to point basis, recorded an increase of 7.7 per cent in December, 1988 as against 10.6 per cent during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Retail Prices

The rising trend in the retail prices continued unabated during the year 1988. At the national level, the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index Number (Base 1960=100) on a point to point basis, increased from 752 in December, 1987 to 818 in December, 1988 i.e. by 8.8 per cent as compared to a corresponding 9.3 per cent increase last year. Taking the year as a whole, the increase was 9.5 per cent in 1988 as against 8.8 per cent in 1987.

The retail prices in the State also indicated a similar trend. The Haryana State Working Class Consumer Price Index (Base 1972-73=100) rose from 308 in December, 1987 to 337 in December, 1988 exhibiting a rise of 9.4 per cent as against 8.1 per cent during the corresponding period of last year. On an annual average basis, the rise was 9.1 per cent in 1988 as compared to 8.0 per cent during the last year.

It may, however, be mentioned that it is the Central Government that plays a vital role in the matter of holding the price line. The fiscal, monetary and commercial policies are mainly the domain of the Central Government. As such, the control of State Government on the price line is limited to the extent of taking administrative measures such as checking black marketing, hoarding and profiteering and maintaining an efficient public distribution system. The State Government through a net work of 6516 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

In order to run the administration smoothly and to meet the development expenditure, the State Government raise their revenue through various sources viz; direct and indirect taxes, non-tax revenue, share of central taxes and grants from the Centre. Tax revenue form the largest single source of State revenue. Out of the total revenue of Rs. 1447.47 crores in 1988-89 (B.E.) tax revenue was Rs. 901.42 crores i.e. 62.3 per cent. Total revenue was Rs. 1357.98 crores in 1987-88 (R.E.) and Rs. 1130.18 crores in 1986-87 (Accounts). The tax revenue has increased from Rs. 663.06 crores in 1986-87 (Accounts) to Rs. 732.18 crores in 1987-88 (R.E.) and Rs. 901.42 crores in 1988-89 (B.E.)

The contribution of individual taxes to the State Revenue is indicated in the following table :—

TABLE : TAX REVENUE—RECEIPTS FROM VARIOUS TAXES

(Rs. in crores)

Taxes	1986-87 (Accounts)	1987-88 (R.E.)	1988-89 (B.E.)
1. Share of Central Taxes	97.21 (14.7)	107.53 (14.7)	120.15 (13.3)
2. Land Revenue	2.33 (0.4)	0.62 (0.1)	0.65 (0.1)
3. State Excise Duty	132.74 (20.0)	158.80 (21.7)	186.20 (20.6)
4. Taxes on Vehicles	15.56 (2.3)	18.00 (2.4)	20.00 (2.2)
5. Sales Tax	256.24 (38.6)	310.25 (42.4)	372.98 (41.4)
6. Stamps and Registration	45.68 (6.9)	51.28 (7.0)	57.43 (6.4)
7. Other Taxes & Duties	113.30 (17.1)	85.70 (11.7)	144.01 (16.0)
Tota tax revenue	663.06 (100.0)	732.18 (100.0)	901.42 (100.0)

B.E.—Budget Estimates

R.E.—Revised Estimates

Sales tax occupied the top position in the tax structure of the State. It was 41.4 per cent in 1988-89. The State excise duties contributed 20.6 per cent, share of central taxes 13.3 per cent, stamps and registration 6.4 per cent, taxes on vehicles 2.2 per cent, land revenue 0.1 per cent and other taxes and duties 16.0 per cent during the year under reference.

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

Government budget is the major instrument by which the use of public resources is planned and controlled. Budget documents do not clearly give the economic significance of various items of revenue and expenditure; where as 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 the generation of State Income.

(a) Consumption Expenditure

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 1337.90 crores (excluding departmental commercial undertakings) for 1988-89 (B.E.) Rs. 702.54 crores or 52.5 per cent constituted final outlays of the State Government. The corresponding percentage in respect of 1987-88 (R.E.) and 1986-87 (Accounts) was 56.8 and 59.0 respectively. The consumption expenditure for 1988-89 (B.E.) was Rs. 563.50 crores or 42.1 per cent of the total expenditure. The fall in the consumption expenditure works out to 1.9 per cent for 1988-89 as against rise of 38.1 per cent for 1987-88. The details are given in the following table :

TABLE : TOTAL EXPENDITURE (EXCLUDING OPERATING EXPENSES OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS)

Item	(Rs. in crores)		
	1986-87 (Accounts)	1987-88 (R.E.)	1988-89 (B.E.)
1. Final outlay	596.01	732.94	702.54
(a) Government Consumption Expenditure	416.19	574.62	563.50
(b) Gross Capital Formation	179.82	158.32	139.04
2. Transfer payments to the rest of the economy	242.75	398.85	437.35
3. Financial Investment & Loans to the rest of the economy	171.17	158.83	198.01
Total Expenditure	1009.93	1290.62	1337.90

(b) Capital Formation

Of the final outlays of Rs. 702.54 crores in 1988-89, Rs. 139.04 crores (19.8 per cent) was provided for gross capital formation as against Rs 158.32 crores (21.6 per cent) and Rs. 179.82 crores (30.2 per cent) in 1987-88 (R.E.) and 1986-87 (Accounts) respectively. In addition to this, Rs. 258.74 crores was to be the contribution of the State Government towards the capital formation of the public sector, the private sector and individuals in 1988-89 (B.E.). It amounted to Rs. 186.36 crores in 1986-87 (Accounts) and Rs. 180.07 crores in 1987-88 (R.E.). The details are given in the following table :

TABLE : TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR NET CAPITAL FORMATION :

(Rs. in crores)

Item	1986-87 (Accounts)	1987-88 (R.E.)	1988-89 (B.E.)
1. Grants for Capital Formation	24.16	26.42	55.28
2. Loans for Capital Formation	152.61	144.08	193.45
3. Investment in Shares	9.59	9.57	10.01
Total Financial Assistance for Net Capital Formation (1+2+3)	186.36	180.07	258.74

Savings

With a well designed policy, the State Government generated savings of Rs. 168.33 crores from the current account in 1988-89 (B.E.). Adding depreciation provisions and retained profits (less expenditure on renewals) of Rs. 5.63 crores, net savings of Rs. 173.96 crores were generated in 1988-89 (B.E.) which reflected a very substantial step up in the order of net savings of Rs. 104.74 crores in 1987-88 (R.E.). The savings, however, was to the tune of Rs. 206.58 crores in 1986-87 (Accounts). These figures would speak for the concerted efforts being made by the Government towards the generation of savings on the current account to provide for increasing levels of asset 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 :

Item	(Rs. in crores)		
	1986-87 (Accounts)	1987-88 (R.E.)	1988-89 (B.E.)
1. Gross Savings	206.58	104.78	174.01
(a) Savings of Government Administration	201.37	99.10	168.33
(b) Provision for depreciation of Departmental Commercial Undertakings	5.08	5.53	5.53
(c) Retained profits of Departmental Commercial Undertakings	0.13	0.15	0.15
Less :			
2. Expenditure on Renewals and Replacements	—	0.04	0.05
3. Net Savings by State Government	206.58	104.74	173.96

CHAPTER IV
SECTORAL PLAN REVIEW

The Seventh Five Year Plan of Haryana State has been approved by the Planning Commission, Government of India for Rs. 2900.00 crores. Against this Rs. 1391.16 crores or 48.0 per cent of the total outlay for Seventh Plan 1985-90 was incurred during the first three years. The approved outlay for Annual Plan 1988-89 was Rs. 600.00 crores. The details of outlays and expenditure are given in table No. 14. The achievements in physical terms are as under :—

Agriculture

Agriculture still occupies the most prominent position in the State economy. It is the mainstay of more than 78 per cent of the population. Out of the total State Income of Rs. 6478.18 crores, the income from agriculture and livestock in Haryana during 1987-88 was Rs. 2598.46 crores (i.e. 40.1 per cent).

The foodgrains production in the year 1987-88 declined from 76.28 lakh tonnes in 1986-87 to 63.02 lakh tonnes. This was lower by 17.4 per cent over the year 1986-87. During the year 1987-88 production of wheat and rice decreased from 50.57 lakh tonnes and 15.43 lakh tonnes in 1986-87 to 48.61 lakh tonnes and 10.73 lakh tonnes, respectively. However, production of oilseeds which was 2.28 lakh tonnes in 1986-87 went up to 3.33 lakh tonnes in 1987-88.

The production of cotton decreased from 9.03 lakh bales in 1986-87 to 6.90 lakh bales in 1987-88. This was lower by 23.6 per cent over the year 1986-87. The production of Sugarcane (Gur) in the year 1987-88 was 5.24 lakh tonnes, which was lower by 23.4 per cent over the previous year.

The position of agricultural production in respect of major crops from 1985-86 to 1988-89 and targets for the Seventh Plan 1985-90 are given in the following table :—

Crop	Unit	1985-90 Target	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Actual	1987-88 Actual	1988-89 Anticipated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wheat	000 tonnes	5500	5260	5057	4861	5300
Rice	..	1700	1633	1543	1073	1396
Pulses	..	850	687	467	112	615
Sugarcane (Gur)	..	850	501	684	524	750
Oilseeds	..	225	288	228	333	400
Cotton	000 bales	950	745	903	690	685

The effect of drought in 1987-88 has been wide-spread and unprecedented in severity. Despite all out efforts production of almost all the agricultural crops except oil seeds declined during the year.

However, inspite of damage by excessive rain and flash floods during the Kharif season, the food grains and oilseeds production during 1988-89 is likely to touch the record figures of 85 lakh tonnes and 4 lakh tonnes respectively. The production of wheat, rice, pulses and sugarcane (Gur) during the year is also expected to increase to 53 lakh tonnes, 13.96 lakh tonnes, 6.15 lakh tonnes and 7.50 lakh tonnes, respectively.

The index of agriculture production (base triennium ending 1969-70=100) declined from 195.36 in 1985-86 to 189.16 in 1986-87 and further to 160.58* in 1987-88. Similarly the index of food grains production also came down from 217.99 in 1985-86 to 204.26 in 1986-87 and further to 169.45* in 1987-88. However, the index of non-food grain production first rose significantly from 127.45 in 1985-86 to 143.84 in 1986-87 and then rolled back to 133.94* in 1987-88.

The consumption of fertilizers in the state which rose from 3.37 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 to 4.15 lakh tonnes in 1986-87, however, went down to 3.94 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 due to drought. The consumption during 1988-89 is likely to be 5.10 lakh tonnes.

The area under high yielding varieties programme for wheat, rice, bajra, and maize rose from 25.65 lakh hectares in 1984-85 to 27.10 lakh hectares in 1986-87. However, it came down to 23.60 lakh hectares in 1987-88 due to drought. The likely achievement during 1988-89 is 26.32 lakh hectares.

Plant protection measures covered an area of 64.62 lakh hectares in 1984-85. The area covered was 75.50 lakh hectares in 1986-87 (including area under repetitive sprays). However, the area covered under plant protection came down to 74.57 lakh hectares during 1987-88. It is likely to be 78.65 lakh hectares in 1988-89.

There is 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 per cent). It rose to 36.22 lakh hectares in 1986-87. But it came down to 33.25 lakh hectares in 1987-88 due to drought. 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 as compared to 25.0 per cent at all India level. This percentage was 56.3 for Haryana in 1986-87. However, it came down to 41.8 per cent during 1987-88 due to drought.

The average yield per hectare of rice, wheat and sugarcane (Gur) was 2447 Kgs., 2593 Kgs. and 4176 Kgs. during 1984-85. It rose to 2797 Kgs., 3094 Kgs. and 4864 Kgs. respectively in 1985-86. However, the average yield per hectare of rice and wheat came down to 2457 Kgs. and 2836 Kgs. during 1986-87. The average yield per hectare of sugarcane (Gur) further rose to 5432 Kgs. during 1986-87. The yield per hectare of American and Desi varieties of cotton rose from 388 Kgs. and 247 Kgs. during 1984-85 to 402 Kgs. and 255 Kgs. in 1985-86 and 433 Kgs. and 286 Kgs. during 1986-87.

*Provisional

Animal Husbandry

Under Animal Husbandry programme greater stress was laid on livestock improvement and better veterinary cover. Apart from providing the drought power for agriculture, livestock provides substantial additional income to rural masses through dairying, piggery, poultry, sheep and camel breeding etc. It has been proposed to raise the production of milk, eggs and wool to 31.25 lakh tonnes, 240 million eggs and 11.00 lakh kilograms respectively during the Seventh Plan 1985-90. The actual achievement during 1987-88 was 24.88 lakh tonnes of milk, 263 million eggs and 11.13 lakh kilograms of wool. The details are as under :—

Livestock products	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target	Achievement			Anticipated achievement 1988-89
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Milk (000 tonnes)	3125	2556	2624	2488	2900
Eggs (Million)	240	342	343	263	345
Wool (Lakh Kgs)	11.00	13.53	13.70	11.13	14.00

Production has gone up both through increase in livestock population as well as production per animal/bird. If we compare the results of 1977 and 1982 livestock censuses, we find that the number of milch cattle went up from 4.13 lakh to 4.20 lakh, number of buffaloes in milk went up from 9.6 lakh to 10.5 lakh, poultry birds from 14.2 lakh to 20.1 lakh and sheep from 5.4 lakh to 7.6 lakh. The per capita daily availability of milk in Haryana has increased from 352 grams in 1966 to 478 grams in 1986-87. But it came down to 446 grams in 1987-88 due to drought. It is expected to increase to 490 grams in 1988-89.

435 veterinary hospitals, 434 veterinary dispensaries, 60 regional artificial insemination centres and 809 stockman centres were functioning in the State during 1987-88. Their number increased to 465, 461, 60 and 792 respectively during 1988-89 (Upto 8-2-1989) as a result of upgrading and opening of new institutions.

Fisheries

The state is striving to increase the area under fish culture. The nursery area in the State rose from 42.64 hectares in 1984-85 to 48.00 hectares in 1987-88. The fish production which was 10.01 thousand tonnes in 1984-85 rose to 15.02 thousand tonnes in 1986-87. However, it came down to 13.01 thousand tonnes in 1987-88 due to drought. The target of fish production for 1988-89 is 18.00 thousand tonnes.

Forestry

Only 3.84 per cent of the total geographical area of the State was under forests in 1986-87. 457 hectares of area was brought under quick growing species and 480 hectares under economic and commercial plantations during 1987-88. 7321 hectares of area was covered under social forestry programme during 1987-88. During Sixth Plan 35.77 crore trees were planted. The number of trees planted during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 was 9.37 crores, 7.41 crores and 3.80 crores respectively. During 1988-89, 5.46 crore trees have been planted upto 31st January, 1989.

Cooperation

The cooperatives provide the necessary credit support for agriculture and other allied activities. The targets and achievements in this respect are as under :—

Type of loans	Seventh plan terminal year 1989-90 Target	Loans disbursed			1988-89 Target
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
		1	2	3	
Short Term	275.00	200.01	145.20	224.59	240.00
Medium Term	15.00	7.21	13.84	8.71	11.00
Long Term	75.00	53.24	38.64	38.86	60.00

The loans disbursed in 1987-88 were higher by 37.7 per cent compared to the previous year.

Irrigation

During the Seventh Plan it is proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 427 thousand hectares under major, medium and minor irrigation schemes. Out of it, the additional potential of 37 thousand hectares, 41 thousand hectares and 46.5 thousand hectares has been created during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively. The target for 1988-89 is to create another irrigation potential of 68 thousand hectares.

The gross area under irrigation which was 33.09 lakh hectares in 1980-81 went upto 35.04 lakh hectares in 1984-85. It rose to 36.79 lakh hectares in 1985-86 and 39.12 lakh hectares in 1986-87. The gross area under irrigation as percentage of gross area sown also went up from 60.6 per cent in 1980-81 to 63.6 per cent in 1984-85. It rose to 65.7 per cent in 1985-86 and 69.1 per cent in 1986-87.

As surface water resources are limited, the state is making judicious use of water by undertaking water conservation measures like lining of canals and water courses. Additional surface water will become available only when Punjab portion of S.Y.L. Canal is completed.

There were 332027 tubewells during 1980-81. Their number rose to 397000 during 1984-85. It rose to 431732 by the end of 1987-88.

Power

According to the 12th Annual Power Survey, peak demand of Haryana state has been assessed at 1889 MW by 1989-90. The installed power capacity of Haryana State (including shares from central projects) was 1446 MW as on 31-3-1985. It has been proposed to create additional installed capacity of 488 MW during Seventh Plan 1985-90. Additional installed capacity created during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 was 110 MW, 186 MW and 90 MW respectively. 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
1985-86	1556	4414	2.84
1986-87	1742	4848	2.78
1987-88	1833	5959	3.25

The target in case of new electric connections during 1987-88 was over achieved as 167020 new electric connections were released against the target of 99250.

The following table depicts physical achievements in the sphere of providing new electric connections during 1985-88 and targets for Seventh Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1988-89.

Category	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Achievement			Target 1988-89
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
1	2	3	4	5	6
General	400000	103990	127833	137916	150000
Industrial	20000	3499	4771	3488	4500
Tubewells	75000	9075	16593	25569	18000
Others	1250	76	44	47	250
Total	496250	116640	149241	167020	172750

Industry

Haryana is making rapid progress in the field of industry. The number of registered working factories went up from 4335 at the end of 1984 to 4681 (estimated) at the end of 1987 registering an increase of 8.0 per cent during 3 years. The employment in these factories rose from 220535 to 241393 during the same period (9.5 per cent). The number of small scale units has gone up from 56732 in 1984-85 to 80100 at the end of 1987-88. Another 4889 small scale units were established during 1988-89 (upto 31-1-1989).

Haryana State Financial Corporation provides medium and long term loans for setting up new industries. It sanctioned loans worth Rs. 30.78 crores in 1987-88.

Under Rural Industries Scheme launched in 1977-78, 33289 R.I.S. units have been set up by 31-12-1988. These units gave employment to 84859 persons. The Khadi and Village Industries Board and Haryana Handloom and Handicrafts Corporation are looking after the development of handloom and handicraft industries.

The index of industrial production in Haryana (Base 1970-71=100) rose from 334.98 in 1985-86 to 364.04 in 1986-87 showing an increase of 8.7 per cent.

39 Industrial Training Institutes, 28 Industrial Training Institutes for women (including 26 Women Wings) were functioning in the State during 1988-89. The sanctioned seats in these institutes were 12544 against which 13956 trainees received training during the year. One Art School was also functioning to impart training to 30 Art and Craft teachers.

Roads

Out of 6745 inhabited villages in the State 6650 villages were connected with pucca roads upto 31-3-1988. One village was connected with pucca roads during 1988-89 (upto 31-1-1989) raising their number to 6651. The total length of surfaced roads in the State which was 19152 kms. at the end of 1984-85 rose to 20230 kms. (excluding National Highways) by the end of 1987-88. 107 Kms. of surfaced roads were added during 1988-89 (upto 31-1-1989) raising its total length to 20337 Kms.

Road Transport

The total fleet strength of Haryana Roadways rose from 2893 during 1984-85 to 3106 during 1987-88 and further to 3285 by 31-12-1988. The effective operated kilometrage which was 2905 lakh in 1984-85 increased to 3470 lakh during 1987-88 showing an increase of 19.4 per cent in three years.

Motor vehicles of all types per lakh of population were 1444 in Haryana as compared to All India average of 1171 in 1984-85. The ratio of Haryana for the year 1986-87 was 1947.

Health

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

Year	Number				
	Hospitals	Dispensaries	C.H.Cs.	P.H.Cs./ S.H.Cs.	No. of beds
1	2	3	4	5	6
1984-85	87	234	—	161	9307
1985-86	78	179	10	233	9475
1986-87	79	230	22	264	9696
1987-88	78	226	31	303	10411
1988-89 (31-12-1988)	77	226	31	304	10461

Rural dispensaries/Subsidiary Health Centres in the rural areas are being converted in Primary Health Centres and a new scheme of Community Health Centres has been implemented. C.H.C.'s function as Referral Hospitals in rural areas. There were 31 Community Health Centres and 304 P.H.Cs in the state on 31-12-1988.

Family Welfare Programme covered 77603 couples through sterilisation operations during 1987-88 against 76354 in 1986-87. Besides 182573 I.U.C.D. Insertions were carried out during 1987-88 against 161769 in 1986-87. 15 T.B. Centres are functioning in the State with adequate provision for medicine and staff. 7 Sexually transmitted Disease (S.T.D.) clinics are also functioning in the State. N.M.E.P. schemes are covering urban/rural areas adequately for control of malaria.

The population served per doctor decreased from 22398 in 1970 to 8293 in 1987-88.

Education

The main thrust under education is on universalisation of primary education. The enrolment in the 6—11 age-group was 86.2 per cent in 1985-86. It rose to 98.4 per cent in 1987-88. The corresponding percentage in the age group 11—14 rose from 55.3 in 1985-86 to 67.7 in 1987-88.

The literacy rate which was 26.9 percent in 1971 rose to 36.1 per cent in 1981 against the national average of 36.2 per cent. 4849 primary schools, 1161 middle schools, 1899 high schools, 180 senior secondary

schools and 110 arts and science colleges were functioning in the State during 1986-87. Their number rose to 5048, 1222, 1897, 197 and 114 respectively during 1987-88. 28 professional colleges were also functioning. 5998 Adult education Centres were functioning in the State as on 31-3-1988 and number of persons attending these centres were 1.83 lakh.

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 specially amongst backward and scheduled castes have gone a long way in promoting female education. Scholarship is being given to Harijan girl students. All Harijan girls in primary, middle and high classes are also provided free uniforms. Scheduled castes students are provided grants for books and stationery articles and are awarded scholarships and reimbursement of tuition fees from 6th to 11th 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 8680 during 1988-89.

Water Supply

Out of 6745 inhabited villages in the State, 5686 fall in the category of Problem/Scarcity villages in terms of potable water supply, 4676 villages (4442 problem and 234 non problem) had been provided with piped water supply till 1986-87. Their number rose to 5092 (4822 problem and 270 non-problem) during 1987-88. Another 310 villages (290 problem and 20 non-problem) were covered during 1988-89 (Upto 31st January, 1989) raising their number to 5402.

CHAPTER V

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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

Magnitude of Unemployment :

The information about employment and unemployment is available from following three major sources :—

- (i) *Census* : According to population census, 1981 the State had a work force of 36.64 lakh persons. Their employment pattern reveals that 16.37 lakh (44.7 per cent) were cultivators, 5.90 lakh (16.1 per cent) were agricultural labourers, 1.03 lakh (2.8 per cent) were engaged in the household industry and 13.34 lakh (36.4 per cent) in services and other sectors. Besides, there were 4.34 lakh marginal workers who were employed for less than 183 days in a year and were available for additional work.
- (ii) *N.S.S.* : It was estimated that there were 38.04 lakh persons in the labour force of Haryana State consisting of 36.70 lakh employed persons (Rural 29.50 lakh and Urban 7.20 lakh) and 1.34 lakh unemployed persons (Rural 0.99 lakh and Urban 0.35 lakh) as per results of the 38th round of National Sample Survey (State Sample) conducted during the period January-December, 1983. There were 5.31 lakh (estimated) under or partially employed persons in the State on usual activity status basis during the same period.
- (iii) *Employment Exchanges* : There were 486706 persons on the live-registers of employment exchanges in Haryana as on 31st December, 1985 and their number rose to 573625 by the end of December, 1987 (17.9 per cent). Below matriculates and illiterates were 277889 (48.4 per cent) and matriculates and above were 295736 (51.6 per cent) as on 31st December, 1987.

Unemployment among Technical Manpower

The number of work seekers having professional and technical qualifications increased by 12.0 per cent on live-registers of employment exchanges in the State from 31st December, 1986 to 31st December, 1987. However, unemployment in technical personnel decreased among the categories of J.B.T. teachers (Home Craft), Physical training teachers, (P.T.I./D.P.Ed./M.P.Ed.), agricultural graduates and post graduates and para medical personnel during this period.

- (i) *Engineering Personnel* : The unemployment increased by 18.2 per cent among engineering degree holders, 4.9 per cent in engineering diploma holders and 11.1 per cent in I.T.I. trained persons.

- (ii) *Medical and Health Personnel* : The unemployment among allopathic doctors (MBBS, MD/MS) increased by 112.2 per cent, 14.7 percent among ayurvedic and unani doctors, 22.2 percent among dental surgeons and 22.9 percent among homoeopathic doctors whereas it decreased by 0.8 percent among paramedical personnel (Radiographers, Sanitary Inspectors, Laboratory/Clinical Assistants, Nutritionists, Dressers and Opticians-general).
- (iii) *Agricultural and Veterinary Personnel* : The unemployment among agricultural graduates/post-graduates decreased by 13.2 percent whereas it increased by 22.4 per cent among veterinary graduates/post-graduates.
- (iv) *Teaching Personnel* : The unemployment among J.B.T. teachers and B.Ed. teachers increased by 111.5 percent and 9.4 per cent whereas it decreased by 38.8 per cent among J.B.T. teachers (Home Craft) and 13.9 percent among physical education teachers.
- (v) *Educated Persons* : The unemployment among graduates and above increased by 12.1 percent and matriculates and undergraduates by 14.7 percent.

The details of technical and educated persons registered with employment exchanges are given in Table No. 13.

These data reveal that the problem of unemployment is becoming acute in the State. In order to provide financial relief to the unemployed persons, the State Government granted the facility of free-travel concession to them for attending interviews. The scheme of providing unemployment allowance to educated unemployed was launched on Haryana Day (1st November, 1988). Under this scheme, the State Government have decided that Graduates/Post-graduates (except Doctors/Veterinary Doctors/Advocates holding licence from the Bar) who are not students/apprentices or have not taken any financial assistance/subsidy from Government/commercial banks for self-employment etc. and remained on the live-registers of the employment exchanges for at least 2 years and whole personal/family income does not exceed Rs. 450/- per month would be given unemployment allowance @ Rs. 100/- per month for a maximum period of 5 years from November, 1988.

Employment Generation Strategy

Progressive reduction of unemployment is one of the principal objectives of economic planning. Accordingly, the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) envisaged the augmentation of the employment content of developmental programmes in various sectors and continuation of Poverty Alleviation Programmes and Special Employment Generation Schemes.

Measures to contain Unemployment

The State Government have launched various special employment generation schemes for providing wage/self-employment to the unemployed persons including educated and technically qualified persons and under or

partially employed persons. These schemes can be broadly classified into Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Self-employment Schemes and Training cum-Employment Schemes.

A. Poverty Alleviation Programmes :

(i) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) aim at providing wage employment to the rural landless workers and other unemployed persons (including under or partially employed) in the rural areas by creating durable community assets and strengthening infrastructural facilities. The expenditure incurred under NREP is shared between Centre and State Government on 50 : 50 basis whereas RLEGP is wholly funded by Central Government. The works undertaken under these programmes are construction of community centres, school buildings, Panchayat Ghars, boundry walls around ponds, Harijan Chaupals, Gram Sevika Kendras, link roads and pavement of streets etc. Wage employment for 53.66 lakh person days under NREP and 50.66 lakh persondays under RLEGP were generated from 1985-86 to 1987-88. Besides wage employment for 38.13 lakh persondays were also generated under drought relief works during 1987-88. During 1988-89 the achievements upto 31-1-1989 were 15.42 and 10.68 lakh persondays under NREP and RLEGP, respectively.

(ii) Under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the identified families with income of upto Rs. 3500 per annum (revised to Rs. 4800) are assisted to increase their income levels through gainful activities so that they cross the poverty line. 1.42 lakh poor families were assisted during the years 1985-86 to 1987-88 and another 39836 were assisted during 1988-89 (Upto 31-1-1989).

Under the scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) merged with IRDP in October, 1980, 22873 persons were trained during the period 1980-88. Out of these 4931 became self-employed or got wage/salaried employment.

Another scheme, the development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) was introduced in 1983-84 to select rural poor households headed by women and impart them training in a group of 15-20 women in different economic activities. 93 groups in Mahendergarh, 84 groups in Sirsa and 6 groups in Sonipat districts started the production centres upto the end of 1987-88 in the trades of baan-making, durrie-making, spinning, bakery, hosiery, readymade garments and soap making etc.

B. Self-Employment Schemes :

Various schemes for providing loan to the educated unemployed persons (including technically qualified persons), urban poor and weaker sections of society like scheduled castes, backward classes, ex-servicemen are being implemented for promotion of self-employment and or wage/salaried employment. 1.66 lakh educated and skilled/semi skilled persons were provided employment in the self-employment units during the years 1985-86 to 1987-88. The Department of Institutional Finance and Credit Control organises Entrepreneurial Development Programmes (EDP's) for educated persons (including technically qualified) and women interested in self-employment. District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils are also functioning for promotion of self-employment especially among educated persons.

C. Training Cum Employment Schemes :

Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation organises training courses in sports goods, shoe fabrication, artistic pottery and handicrafts etc. 1512 persons have been trained and gainfully employed. Similarly Haryana State Handloom and Handicraft Corporation has trained 2484 persons for employment in weaving, carpet making, metal ware and doll making. Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam also provides training in various trades viz shoe production, manufacturing of stationery articles and packing material at their training cum production units. The trained persons are subsequently absorbed in these units.

District Rural Development Agencies impart short duration training in different trades at their 39 training cum production centres. Similarly 9 block demonstration parties of Development department are also imparting training in trades of soap making, hosiery goods, ban making and mudha making. Three women centres are functioning in rural areas under Haryana State Cooperative Development Federation to impart training and make them self supporting in the trades of spice grinding, durri weaving, tailoring, shoe, embroidery and dairy.

The Department of Social Welfare provided assistance of Rs. 42.32 lakh to Voluntary organisations for running training cum employment centres for women during the years 1981-82 to 1987-88. 1738 women were trained in these centres. Besides, 1727 women were trained/got wage or salaried employment in non traditional trades with the assistance of Norwegian Agency for International Development.

Overall Estimates of Direct Employment Generation :

An outlay of Rs. 2900 crores has been approved for implementation of plan programmes/schemes in the Seventh Five Year Plan of which Rs. 1745 crores is estimated to be construction component creating adhoc or casual wage employment for 5.68 lakh person years and continuing or regular employment for 96103 persons.

During 1985-88 an expenditure of Rs. 1391 crores was incurred of which Rs. 868 crores were spent on construction activities generating adhoc or casual wage employment for 3.50 lakh person years and continuing/regular employment for 64507 persons.

During annual plan 1988-89 anticipated expenditure of Rs. 609 crores will be incurred of which Rs. 313 crores will be expended on construction activities generating adhoc or casual wage employment for 1.00 lakh person years and continuing/regular employment for 23292 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 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 head way. The details of achievements upto 31st January, 1989 are given below :—

Point/Item	Unit	Target 1988-89	Achieve- ment upto January, 1989	Percent- age
1	2	3	4	5
1. Attack on Rural Poverty				
a—IRDP (Old+New)	No. of beneficiaries	45802	39836	87
b—NREP	Lakh mandays	23.05	15.42	67
c—RLEGP	"	16.95	10.68	63
d—Small Scale Industrial Units	Number	6000	4889	81
*2. Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture				
(a) Micro water sheds	Cum. Number	225	218	97
(b) Land Development	Hectares	406	272	67
(c) Distribution of other improved Agriculture implements	Number	500	N.A.	—
[(d) Distribution of H.Y.V. Seeds	Quintals	500	515	103
(e) Table Land (Area covered outside the watersheds)	Hectares	5600	4537	81
**3. Utilisation Irrigation Potential				
(i) Major, Medium & Minor				
(a) Created	000 hectares	77.13	21.56	28
[(b) Utilised	"	40.82	10.70	26

1	2	3	4	5
(ii) Command Area Development				
*** (a) Field Channels	Hectares	25000	5685	23
(b) Land Levelling	"	2500	955	38
(c) Warabandi	"	34000	9830	29
*4. Bigger Harvests				
(a) Rice Production	000 tonnes	1870	1396	75
(b) Pulses Production	"	600	30 (Only Kharif Estimates)	5
(c) Oilseed Production	"	378	10 (Only Kharif Estimates)	3
(d) Horticulture pro- duction-fruits, vegetables and potatoes	000 hectares	54.20	46.55	86
(e) Live stock Production				
(i) Milk	000 tonnes	2800	} Estimates for the year 1988-89 will be available at the end of the year	
(ii) Eggs	Million No.	345		
(iii) Wool	000 Kgs.	1320		
(iv) Fish	000 tonnes	18.00		
5. Enforcement of Land Reforms				
(a) Surplus Land	Acres	107	271	253
(b) Beneficiaries (Total)	Number	—	118	—
(c) Beneficiaries (SC)	"	—	63	—
7. Clean Drinking Water				
(a) Drinking water-problem villages covered	Number	440	290	66
(b) Total Population covered	Lakh No.	4.00	3.85	96
(c) SC Population covered	"	0.90	0.97	108

1	2	3	4	5
8. Health for All				
(a) Community Health Centre Number		10	—	—
(b) P.H.C.	"	30	1	3
(c) Sub Centres	"	150	139	93
(d) Immunisation of Children Lakh No.		3.97	3.65	92
(e) Rural Sanitation-Latrines Number		2537	N.A.	—
9. Two Child Norm				
(a) Sterilisations	Number	100000	59189	59
(b) Equivalances of sterilisations	"	100000	83125	83
(c) I.C.D.S. blocks				
(i) Centre	Cum. No.	35	37	106
(ii) State	"	70	34	49
(d) Anganwadies				
(i) Centre	Progressive No.	3534	4046	114
(ii) State	"	7273	3258	45
10. Expansion of Education				
(a) Elementary Enrolment				
(i) Boys	000 No.	1631	NA	—
(ii) Girls	"	1197	NA	—
(iii) S.C.	"	497	NA	—
(b) Adult Literacy				
(i) Male	Cum. 000 No.	66	38	58
(ii) Female	"	196	118	60
(iii) S.C.	"	NA	38	—

1	2	3	4	5
11. Justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes				
(a) S.C. families assisted	Number	35510	29013	82
14. Housing for the People				
(a) House sites allotted	"	1000	281	28
(b) Construction assistance	"	1000	484	48
(c) Indira Awaas Yojna for S.C.	"	1274	522	41
(d) EWS houses	"	550	112	20
(e) LIG houses	"	950	172	18
15. Improvement of Slums				
Slum population covered	"	40000	8710	22
16. New Strategy for Forestry				
(a) Tree plantation	Lakh No.	750	546.28	73
19. Energy for the Villages				
(b) Pumpsets energised	Number	19000	4947	26
(c) Improved Chullah	"	50000	35480	71
(d) Biogas plants	"	2000	1010	50

* Estimated achievements

** Achievements upto December, 1988

*** Achievements upto October, 1988

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE : 1
AREA AND POPULATION

	Unit	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
A. Haryana				
Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	44056	44222	44212(P)
Inhabited Villages	Number	6670	6731	6745
Towns	Number	61	65	81
Population :				
Total	000	7590	10037	12923
Males	000	4063	5377	6910
Females	000	3527	4660	6013
Density	Persons Per Sq. Km.	172	227	292
Scheduled Caste Population	Percentage to total Population	18.0	18.9	19.1
Rural Population	"	82.8	82.3	78.1
Urban Population	"	17.2	17.7	21.9
Sex Ratio	Females per 000 males	868	867	870
Workers	Percentage to total population	37.9	26.4	28.4
Literate Population :				
Males	000	1187	2005	3331
Females	000	325	694	1339
Total	000	1512	2699	4670
B. India				
Population	In crores	44	55	68(P)
Density	Per Sq. Km.	142	177	216 (P)
Literacy	Percentage	24.0	29.5	36.2

P—Provisional

TABLE : 2
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT*

Year	At Current prices		At constant (1980-81) prices		Percentage increase over the previous year at constant prices	
	Total (Rs. crores)	Per capita (Rs.)	Total (Rs. crores)	Per capita (Rs.)	Total	Per capita
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1980-81	3010	2353	3010	2353	—	—
1981-82	3468	2641	3105	2365	3.2	0.5
1982-83	3961	2935	3305	2449	6.4	3.6
1983-84	4309	3103	3388	2440	2.5	(—)0.4
1984-85	4708	3297	3517	2463	3.8	0.9
1985-86	5598	3818	4036	2753	14.8	11.8
1986-87	5931	3947	4042	2690	0.1	(—)2.3
1987-88 (Q)	6478	4214	3954	2572	(—)2.2	(—)4.4

* Provisional

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	(—)1.8	5.3	12.0
1982-83	4.5	5.1	11.0
1983-84]	2.8	6.1	(—)0.3
1984-85	2.4	8.5	3.0
1985-86	13.8	15.1	16.3
1986-87	(—)4.8	7.3	3.7
1987-88 (Q)	(—)14.2	6.5	10.7

* Provisional

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	54.9	19.1	26.0	54.9	19.1	26.0
1981-82	51.3	20.5	28.2	52.3	19.5	28.2
1982-83	49.8	21.1	29.1	51.3	19.3	29.4
1983-84	49.2	21.3	29.4	51.5	19.9	28.6
1984-85	47.4	22.7	29.9	50.8	20.8	28.4
1985-86	46.9	22.3	30.8	50.4	20.8	28.8
1986-87	44.9	22.9	32.2	47.9	22.3	29.8
1987-88 (Q)	41.0	23.1	35.9	42.0	24.3	33.7

* Provisional

Q Quick Estimates

TABLE : 5

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR THE WORKING CLASS

Year/Month	Ail India (1960-100)	Haryana (1972-73-100)*
1	2	3
1972-73	207	—
1973-74	250	—
1974-75	317	—
1975-76	313	138
1976-77	301	137
1977-78	324	147
1978-79	331	152
1979-80	360	162
1980-81	401	180
1981-82	451	200
1982-83	486	212
1983-84	547	225
1984-85	582	242
1985-86	620	259
1986-87	674	281
1987-88	736	303
December, 1987	752	308
January, 1988	753	308
February, 1988	749	311
March, 1988	753	313
April, 1988	763	314
May, 1988	771	313
June, 1988	782	318
July, 1988	795	326
August, 1988	800	332
September, 1988	806	334
October, 1988	823@	344
November, 1988	828	343
December, 1988	818	337

*The Index Series in Haryana (with Base 1972-73=100) was started w.e.f. 1975-76.

@The indices w.e.f. October, 1988 have been converted from new series with base 1982=100.

TABLE :
SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL POSITION

Item	1979-80 (Accounts)	1980-81 (Accounts)	1981-82 (Accounts)	1982-83 (Accounts)
1	2	3	4	5
I. Opening Balance :				
(a) According to Books of				
(i) A.G.	(—)5.42	(—)12.02	(—)28.41	(—)31.17
(ii) R.B.I.	—	—	(—)45.01	(—)75.79
(b) Investment in Treasury Bills	5.55	5.55	5.55	7.45
II. Revenue Accounts :				
Receipts	402.12	459.94	536.07	611.62
Expenditure	317.80	400.72	485.53	566.86
Surplus	84.32	59.22	50.54	44.76
III. Capital Expenditure :				
Net	107.67	102.26	113.24	155.66
IV. Public Debt :				
Debt Incurred	210.32	296.39	405.21	525.37
Repayment	156.31	230.70	307.03	432.35
Net	54.01	65.69	98.18	93.02
V. Loans and Advances :				
Advances	56.66	79.16	57.82	112.06
Recoveries	9.57	10.44	18.98	34.37
Net	(—)47.09	(—)68.72	(—)38.84	(—)77.69
VI. Inter-State Settlement	—	—	—	—

6

OF THE STATE

(Rs. in crores)

1983-84 (Accounts)	1984-85 (Accounts)	1985-86 (Accounts)	1986-87 (Accounts)	1987-88 (R.E.)	1988-89 (B.E.)
6	7	8	9	10	11
(—)61.42	(—)2.90	(—)47.72	(—)31.81	(—)43.57	(—)44.46
(—)66.87	(—)30.63	(—)91.14	4.86	(—)2.37	(—)3.06
7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.98	7.98
698.59	790.45	960.34	1130.17	1357.98	1447.47
622.74	760.87	854.22	967.36	1314.39	1349.99
75.85	29.58	106.12	162.81	43.59	97.48
111.97	158.22	201.71	172.26	140.23	132.58
625.84	677.00	849.54	542.78	586.98	532.94
491.99	538.49	651.30	394.95	462.30	411.66
133.85	138.51	198.24	147.83	124.68	121.28
120.25	126.58	150.66	185.50	177.63	221.91
22.71	20.41	16.97	23.92	28.37	33.91
(—)97.54	(—)106.17	(—)133.69	(—)161.58	(—)149.26	(—)188.00
—	--	0.01	--	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
VII. Appropriation to contingency fund	(—)7.00	—	—	—
VIII. Contingency Fund (Net)	8.39	0.99	0.04	(—)0.23
IX. Unfunded Debt (Net)	12.92	19.27	22.95	25.30
X. Deposits and Advances (Net)	44.54	10.08	(—)10.91	8.59
XI. Remittances (Net)	(—)9.02	(—)0.66	(—)11.48	31.66
XII. Year's Closing Balance :				
(a) According to Books of				
(i) A.G.	(—)12.02	(—)28.41	(—)31.17	(—)61.42
(ii) R.B.I.	(—)10.95	(—)36.01	(—)75.79	(—)66.87
(b) Investment in Securities	5.55	5.55	5.55	7.45

6	7	8	9	10	11
—	—	(—)2.77	—	—	—
(—)0.73	(—)0.25	—	1.14	—	—
31.58	37.92	29.54	38.40	96.94	48.38
29.51	20.76	(—)9.70	(—)15.59	23.59	20.18
(—)2.03	(—)6.96	29.87	(—)12.51	—	—
(—)2.90	(—)47.72	(—)31.81	(—)43.57	(—)44.26	(—)77.52
(—)30.63	(—)91.14	(—)4.86	(—)2.37	(—)3.06	(—)36.32
7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.98	7.98

TABLE :
RECEIPTS FROM

Item	1979-80 (Accounts)	1980-81 (Accounts)	1981-82 (Accounts)	1982-83 (Accounts)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Share of Central Taxes	54.06 (21.5)	61.23 (20.8)	68.04 (19.0)	72.60 (17.8)
2. Land Revenue	3.15 (1.3)	3.92 (1.3)	3.64 (1.0)	3.38 (0.8)
3. State Excise Duty	34.52 (13.7)	42.98 (14.6)	51.99 (14.5)	61.91 (15.1)
4. Taxes on Vehicles	9.10 (3.6)	9.73 (3.3)	10.75 (3.0)	11.54 (2.8)
5. Sales Tax	88.12 (35.1)	104.83 (35.5)	138.37 (38.6)	159.26 (38.9)
6. Stamps and Registration	15.21 (6.0)	18.35 (6.2)	25.37 (7.1)	25.18 (6.2)
7. Other Taxes and Duties	47.20 (18.8)	54.10 (18.3)	60.49 (16.8)	75.41 (18.4)
Total Tax Revenue	251.36 (100.0)	295.14 (100.0)	358.65 (100.0)	409.28 (100.0)

Note : Figures given in the brackets are

DIFFERENT TAXES

(Rs. in crores)

1983-84 (Accounts)	1984-85 (Accounts)	1985-86 (Accounts)	1986-87 (Accounts)	1987-88 (R.E.)	1988-89 (B.E.)
6	7	8	9	10	11
80.78 (18.1)	93.55 (18.8)	85.51 (14.6)	97.21 (14.7)	107.53 (14.7)	120.15 (13.3)
3.76 (0.8)	3.95 (0.8)	3.79 (0.6)	2.33 (0.4)	0.62 (0.1)	0.65 (0.1)
68.40 (15.3)	90.52 (18.1)	110.95 (18.9)	132.74 (20.0)	158.80 (21.7)	186.20 (20.6)
12.65 (2.8)	14.15 (2.8)	15.01 (2.5)	15.56 (2.3)	18.00 (2.4)	20.00 (2.2)
166.52 (37.3)	183.86 (36.9)	234.35 (39.9)	256.24 (38.6)	310.25 (42.4)	372.98 (41.4)
28.08 (6.3)	32.10 (6.4)	37.39 (6.4)	45.68 (6.9)	51.28 (7.0)	57.43 (6.4)
86.47 (19.4)	80.82 (16.2)	100.22 (17.1)	113.30 (17.1)	85.70 (11.7)	144.01 (16.0)
446.66 (100.0)	498.95 (100.0)	587.22 (100.0)	663.06 (100.0)	732.18 (100.0)	901.42 (100.0)

percentages to total.

TABLE : 8

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN HARYANA

(000 Tonnes)

Year	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Food-grains	Total Cotton*	Total Oilseeds	Sugar-cane in terms of Gur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970-71	3939	832	4771	373	99	707
1971-72	3861	682	4543	465	99	514
1972-73	3488	585	4073	448	107	560
1973-74	3353	483	3836	467	61	593
1974-75	2965	374	3339	451	149	591
1975-76	4088	952	5040	465	79	687
1976-77	4384	877	5261	478	79	728
1977-78	4335	1005	5340	463	99	897
1978-79	5249	1084	6333	601	95	689
1979-80	4690	348	5038	587	75	411
1980-81	5533	503	6036	643	188	460
1981-82	5692	347	6039	685	151	576
1982-83	6334	315	6649	840	118	550
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(P)	7161	467	7628	903	228	684

Source : Director, Land Records, Haryana.

* In 000 bales of 170 Kgs. each.

(P) Provisional

TABLE : 9

NET AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN HARYANA

(000 Hectares)

Year	Net area irrigated by sources						Percentage to net area sown
	Govt. Canal	Tanks	Wells	T/Wells	Other Sources	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1970-71	952	1	574	—	5	1532	43.0
1971-72	965	1	57	537	5	1565	43.9
1972-73]	953	5	70	602	2	1632	45.9
1973-74]	1012	(a)	95	624	5	1736	48.7
1974-75	1031	1	38	705	4	1779	50.6
1975-76	1036	1	31	682	4	1754	48.4
1976-77]	1057	—	29	705	7	1798	49.3
1977-78	1096	(a)	28	743	6	1873	51.4
1978-79	1117	2	29	766	3	1917	52.5
1979-80	1200	(a)	28	941	5	2174	61.1
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

Source : Director, Land Records, Haryana.

Note : Area irrigated by Tubewells for the year 1970-71 is included under wells.

(a) Means less than 500 hectares.

TABLE : 10
VARIOUS INDEX NUMBERS RELATING TO AGRICULTURE
IN HARYANA

(BASE : TRIENNIUM ENDING 1969—70=100)

Year	Index of area under crops	Index of yield	Index of agricultural production
1	2	3	4
1970-71	104.63	111.59	121.73
1971-72	107.82	104.32	113.07
1972-73	110.03	80.49	105.01
1973-74	109.33	88.92	99.88
1974-75	101.94	87.90	94.71
1975-76	114.84	106.36	129.14
1976-77	112.62	111.23	135.50
1977-78	116.90	111.42	141.88
1978-79	117.66	119.89	159.52
1979-80	103.32	106.27	122.93
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

Source : Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

TABLE : 11
INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Base : 1970—71=100)

Year	General Index
1	2
1970-71	100.00
1971-72	119.97
1972-73	124.02
1973-74	129.75
1974-75	142.56
1975-76	150.40
1976-77	163.76
1977-78	177.23
1978-79	202.12
1979-80	223.13
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

Source : Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

@ Revised

* Provisional

TABLE : 12

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
1972-73	485	1633	12522	668649
1973-74	485	1818	14125	717829
1974-75	485	1633	12447	754278
1975-76	545	2050	16073	793139
1976-77	605	2408	18713	848113
1977-78	730	2414	18977	907027
1978-79	750	3064	24145	981671
1979-80	1076	3315	26837	1093630
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

Source : Haryana State Electricity Board.

* Includes shares from Central Government Projects.

TABLE : 13

**NUMBER OF TECHNICAL AND EDUCATED PERSONS REGISTERED
WITH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN HARYANA***

Sr. No.	Category	Number of work seekers as on		Percentage increase(+) or decrease(-) during the year
		31st December 1986	31st December 1987	
1	2	3	4	5
I.	Engineering personnel	25707	28357	(+)10.3
1.	Graduate Engineers	318	376	(+)18.2
2.	Diploma Engineers	3546	3719	(+)4.9
3.	ITI Trained Craftsman	21843	24262	(+)11.1
II.	Medical and Health Personnel	2954	3235	(+)9.5
1.	Allopathic Doctors (M.B.B.S.,M.D.,M.S)	172	365	(+)112.2
2.	Ayurvedic and Unani Doctors	591	678	(+)14.7
3.	Dentists	27	33	(+)22.2
4.	Graduates in Homoeopathy	48	59	(+)22.9
5.	Para-medical Personnel**	2116	2100	(-)0.8
III.	Agriculture & Veterinary Personnel	1299	1166	(-)10.2
1.	Agriculture Graduates & Post Graduates	1192	1035	(-)13.2
2.	Veterinary Graduates & Post graduates	107	131	(+)22.4
IV.	Teaching Personnel	18954	22009	(+)16.1
1.	J.B.T. Teachers	2028	4290	(+)111.5
2.	J.B. T. (Home Craft)	263	161	(-)38.8
3.	B.Ed. Teachers (Science, Math, S. Studies and Other teachers)	13758	15058	(+)9.4
4.	P.T.I./D.P.Ed/M.P.Ed. teachers	2905	2500	(-)13.9
	Total Technical Personnel (I+II+III+IV)	48914	54767	(+)12.0
V.	1. Graduates & above	22071	24738	(+)12.1
	2. Matric & above but below graduates	146755	168374	(+)14.7
	Educated unemployed (Matric & above)	168826	193112	(+)14.4

* Freshers only.

** Para-medical personnel includes Pharmacist, Vaccinator, staff Nurse, DNM, Lady Health Visitor, Radiographer, Sanitary Inspector, Lab. Assistant Clinical, Nutritionist, Dresser and Optician general.

TABLE :
PLAN OUTLAY AND

Sr. No.	Major Head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Agreed Outlay	1985-86 <hr/> Actual Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	23808.00	3700.77
2.	Rural Development	6294.00	1228.97
3.	Co-operation	3926.00	380.86
4.	Irrigation and Flood Control	59461.00	14800.34
5.	Power	101025.00	11119.00
6.	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	200.00	16.30
7.	Industry and Minerals	5655.00	777.57
8.	Transport	20132.00	3027.75
9.	Scientific Services	1734.00	38.70
10.	Social and Community Services	55669.00	6805.38
11.	Economic Services	171.00	0.15
12.	General Services	2025.00	340.07
13.	Decentralised Planning (Distt. Planning)	9900.00	-
Total		290000.00	42235.86

14

EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)			
1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay
5	6	7	8
3754.14	3884.54	4661.00	5188.00
1436.61	1578.54	1398.00	1573.00
710.66	627.25	685.00	1100.00
17485.02	11489.67	10226.00	9395.00
12776.00	14742.00	18283.00	20200.00
30.86	—	40.00	40.00
839.25	834.23	1050.00	1400.00
3719.89	2660.89	3396.00	3751.00
94.98	123.31	168.00	186.00
8629.02	9805.51	19050.00	23318.00
1.09	3.66	33.00	39.00
468.80	334.69	410.00	410.00
550.00	300.00	600.00	1000.00
50496.32	46384.29	60000.00	67600.00

19476/E.&S.A.—H.G.P., Chd.

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