

ECONOMIC SURVEY

OF

HARYANA

1989-90



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CHAPTER I

STATE ECONOMY

Haryana has been contributing significantly towards building-up of India by accelerating the pace of development and improving all-round efficiency and productivity. The main thrust of its policy has been to develop agriculture and increase farm production through liberal incentives to the farmers, to strengthen infrastructure by increasing irrigation and power potential and to improve the living standard of the people in general and weaker sections of the society in particular by effecting improvements in education, health, drinking water supply and other social services. Decentralised planning, promotion of non-conventional energy sources, integration of science and technology in development planning and ecological and environmental conservation are other thrust areas of its economic policy. Of late, the State has also emerged as a trend-setter in the sphere of providing social security to weaker sections of the society through its multifarious programmes like old age pension, unemployment allowance and waiving off of loans.

Economic Growth

The economy of Haryana has shown a strong recovery in agricultural production and sustained the momentum of industrial growth in 1988-89. This is reflected in estimated increase of 22 percent in the state domestic product. According to quick estimates the state domestic product at constant prices (1980-81 prices) has gone up from Rs. 3975 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 4845 crores in 1988-89, registering an increase of 21.9 percent. This rapid progress is mainly due to very significant improvement of 40.1 percent in the performance of agriculture sector and 16.0 percent in trade sector. According to the available trend, the average annual growth rate of state domestic product during the Seventh Plan is expected to be 7 percent against 6 percent envisaged in the plan.

The state domestic product at constant prices (1980-81 prices) increased from Rs. 3545 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 4845 crores in 1988-89 by 36.7 per cent during the first four years of the Seventh Plan. Similarly, the state domestic product at current prices rose from Rs. 4747 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 8279 crores in 1988-89.

The sectoral analysis reveals that during first four years of the Seventh Plan (1985-89), the state domestic product at constant prices (1980-81 prices) in primary sector rose from Rs. 1791 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 2309 crores in 1988-89, in secondary sector from Rs. 731 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 1019 crores in 1988-89 and in the tertiary sector from Rs. 1023 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 1517 crores in 1988-89.

Although agriculture sector still continues to dominate State's economy, the relative share of primary sector has declined vis-a-vis secondary and tertiary sectors. Composition of state domestic product reveals that the share of *primary sector in the state domestic product at current prices has declined from 54.6 per cent in 1980-81 to 45.2 per cent in 1988-89. On the other hand the share of *** tertiary sector has gone up from 26.4 per cent to 35.6 per cent over the same period. However, the share of ** secondary sector increased marginally from 19.0 per cent to 19.2 per cent.

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

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

***Includes Trade, Transport, Banking and other services.

It further reveals that trade, hotels and restaurants sector has now become the second important sector relegating manufacturing sector to the third position. In 1988-89, the shares of trade, hotels and restaurants sector and manufacturing sector in the state domestic product at current prices were 16.5 per cent and 15.2 per cent respectively.

Per Capita Income

The per capita income at current prices in the state increased from Rs. 4278 in 1987-88 to Rs. 5274 in 1988-89 by 23.3 per cent. However, the per capita income in real terms i.e. at 1980-81 prices increased from Rs. 2586 in 1987-88 to Rs. 3086 in 1988-89 by 19.3 per cent.

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 was proposed to assist 3.6 lakh families under different poverty alleviation programmes of IRDP, Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam, etc. During the years 1985-89, 3.20 lakh families including 1.75 lakh scheduled castes families were assisted. Target for 1989-90 is to assist 0.56 lakh families including 0.42 lakh scheduled castes families. Against this, 0.52 lakh families including 0.28 lakh scheduled castes families have been assisted upto 31st January, 1990.

Besides, many new schemes have been launched to ameliorate the lot of the down trodden and weaker sections of society. About 7.77 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. Subsidy upto Rs. 5000 is provided to backward classes and denotified tribes for construction of houses. The schemes like un-employment allowance 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 or she attends the school and post delivery financial assistance to scheduled castes women all aim at the welfare of the depressed sections of society.

CHAPTER II

PRICE SITUATION

Wholesale Prices

The rising trend in the wholesale prices of agricultural commodities witnessed during the last two years was reversed during the year 1989. The index number of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities (Base 1980-81=100) in Haryana on a point to point basis has shown a fall of 4.2 per cent from 172.2 in December, 1988 to 165.0 in December, 1989 as against a rise of 10.1 per cent during the corresponding period of the last year. The fall was solely on account of other crops consisting of potatoes & dry chillies, grains and pulses which recorded a decrease of 33.9, 6.7 and 2.2 per cent respectively. Gur and fibres, however, witnessed an increase of 40.0 and 8.0 per cent respectively.

At the national level, the wholesale price index of primary articles (Base 1970-71=100) on a point to point basis, recorded an increase of 9.7 per cent in December, 1989 as against 7.6 per cent during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Retail Prices

The rising trend in the retail prices continued unabated during the year, 1989. At the national level, the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index Number (Base 1960=100) on a point to point basis, increased from 818 in December, 1988 to 863 in December, 1989 i.e. by 5.5 per cent as compared to a corresponding 8.8 per cent increase last year. Taking the year as a whole, the increase was 7.1 per cent in 1989 as against 9.5 per cent in 1988.

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 337 in December, 1988 to 352 in December, 1989 exhibiting a rise of 4.5 per cent as against 9.4 per cent during the corresponding period of last year. On an annual average basis, the rise was 6.2 per cent in 1989 as compared to 9.1 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 6508 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. 1665.52 crores in 1989-90 (B.E.), tax revenue was Rs. 1038.93 crores i.e. 62.4 per cent. Total revenue was Rs. 1458.85 crores in 1988-89 (R.E.) and Rs. 1303.84 crores in 1987-88 (Accounts). The tax revenue has increased from Rs. 771.91 crores in 1987-88 (Accounts) to Rs. 916.52 crores in 1988-89 (R.E.) and Rs. 1038.93 crores in 1989-90 (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	1987-88 (Accounts)	1988-89 (R.E.)	1989-90 (B.E.)
1. Share of Central Taxes	107.52 (13.9)	121.64 (13.3)	134.26 (12.9)
2. Land Revenue	0.52 (0.1)	0.80 (0.1)	0.79 (0.1)
3. State Excise Duty	158.54 (20.5)	186.20 (20.3)	218.63 (21.1)
4. Taxes on Vehicles	16.25 (2.1)	17.06 (1.9)	17.91 (1.7)
5. Sales Tax	314.93 (40.8)	379.01 (41.3)	435.14 (41.9)
6. Stamps and Registration	50.23 (6.5)	70.00 (7.6)	77.00 (7.4)
7. Other Taxes & Duties	123.92 (16.1)	141.81 (15.5)	155.20 (14.9)
Total Tax Revenue	771.91 (100.0)	916.52 (100.0)	1038.93 (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 41.9 per cent in 1989-90 (B.E.). The State excise duties contributed 21.1 per cent, share of central taxes 12.9 per cent, stamps and registration 7.4 per cent, taxes on vehicles 1.7 per cent, land revenue 0.1 per cent and other taxes and duties 14.9 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; whereas its economic classification depicts a clear idea of capital formation out of budgetary resources, savings and consumption expenditure of the Government and Government's contribution towards the generation of State Income.

(a) Consumption Expenditure

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 1590.18 crores (excluding departmental commercial undertakings) for 1989-90 (B.E.) Rs. 811.23 crores or 51.0 per cent constituted final outlays of the State Government. The corresponding percentage in respect of 1988-89 (R.E.) and 1987-88 (Accounts) was 55.6 and 53.7 respectively. The consumption expenditure for 1989-90 (B.E.) was Rs. 680.48 crores or 42.8 per cent of total expenditure. The rise in the consumption expenditure works out to 16.2 per cent for 1988-89 (R.E.) and 3.0 per cent for 1989-90 (B.E.). The details are given in the following table :-

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

(Rs. in crores)

Item	1987-88 (Accounts)	1988-89 (R.E.)	1989-90 (B.E.)
1. Final Outlay	645.71	813.05	811.23
(a) Government Consumption Expenditure	568.44	660.54	680.48
(b) Gross Capital Formation	77.27	152.51	130.75
2. Transfer payment to the rest of the economy	373.95	468.81	550.31
3. Financial Investment & Loans to the rest of the economy	182.03	180.52	228.64
Total Expenditure	1201.69	1462.38	1590.18

(b) Capital Formation

Of the final outlays of Rs. 811.23 crores in 1989-90, Rs. 130.75 crores (16.1 per cent) was provided for gross capital formation as against Rs. 152.51 crores (18.8 per cent) and Rs. 77.27 crores (12.0 per cent) in 1988-89 (R.E.) and 1987-88 (Accounts)

respectively. In addition to this, Rs. 316.34 crores was the contribution of the State Government towards the capital formation of the public sector, the private sector and individuals in 1989-90 (B.E.). It amounted to Rs. 225.98 crores in 1987-88 (Accounts) and Rs. 253.52 crores in 1988-89 (R.E.). The details are given in the following table :—

TABLE : TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR NET CAPITAL FORMATION

Item	(Rs. in crores)		
	1987-88 (Accounts)	1988-89 (R.E.)	1989-90 (B.E.)
1. Grants for Capital Formation	30.93	58.93	64.85
2. Loans for Capital Formation	185.93	175.85	231.83
3. Investment in Shares	9.12	18.74	19.66
Total Financial Assistance for Net Capital Formation (1+2+3)	225.98	253.52	316.34

Savings

With a well designed policy, the State Government generated savings of Rs. 133.00 crores from the current account in 1989-90 (B.E.). Adding depreciation provisions and retained profits (less expenditure on renewals) of Rs. 8.15 crores, net savings of Rs. 141.15 crores were generated in 1989-90 (B.E.) which reflected a very substantial step up in the net savings as against Rs. 60.18 crores in 1988-89 (R.E.) and Rs. 79.79 crores in 1987-88 (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)		
	1987-88 (Accounts)	1988-89 (R.E.)	1989-90 (B.E.)
1. Gross Savings	79.79	60.23	141.18
(a) Savings of Government Administration	73.90	53.80	133.00
(b) Provision for depreciation of Departmental Commercial Undertakings	5.75	5.28	8.03
(c) Retained profits of Departmental Commercial Undertakings	0.14	0.15	0.15
Less :			
2. Expenditure on Renewals and Replacements	—	0.05	0.03
Net Savings by State Government	79.79	60.18	141.15

CHAPTER IV

SECTORAL PLAN REVIEW

The Seventh Five Year Plan of Haryana State was approved by the Planning Commission, Government of India for Rs. 2900.00 crores. Against this Rs. 1970.73 crores or 68.0 per cent of the total outlay for the Seventh Plan 1985-90 was incurred during the first four years. The approved outlay for Annual Plan 1989-90 was Rs. 676.00 crores. However, this has now been revised downward to Rs. 596.69 crores due to economic stringency. The total anticipated expenditure of Seventh Plan is likely to be Rs. 2567.42 crores which is 11.5 per cent less than the originally approved outlay of Rs. 2900.00 crores. The details of outlays and expenditure are given in table No. 13. The achievements in physical terms are as under :—

Agriculture

Agriculture still occupies the most prominent position in the State's economy. It is the main stay of more than 78 per cent of the population. Out of the total State Income of Rs. 8279.43 crores, income from Agriculture and livestock during the year 1988-89 was Rs. 3685.67 crores (i.e. 44.5 per cent).

The foodgrains production recorded the all time high level in 1988-89 due to favourable weather conditions. It rose from 63.11 lakhs tonnes in 1987-88 to 94.83 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. It was higher by 50 per cent over the year 1987-88. The production of wheat and rice rose from 48.61 lakh tonnes and 10.77 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 to 61.99 lakh tonnes and 14.37 lakh tonnes in 1988-89 respectively. Similarly the production of oilseeds, sugarcane and cotton increased from 3.33 lakh tonnes, 5.24 lakh tonnes and 6.90 lakh bales in 1987-88 to 4.81 lakh tonnes, 6.58 lakh tonnes and 8.45 lakh bales in 1988-89 respectively.

The foodgrains and oilseeds production during 1989-90 is likely to be about 85.69 lakh tonnes and 4.84 lakh tonnes respectively. The production of wheat, rice, pulses and sugarcane (Gur) during the year is anticipated to be 58.00 lakh tonnes, 16.54 lakh tonnes, 4.78 lakh tonnes and 7.00 lakh tonnes, respectively.

The position of agricultural production in respect of major crops from 1985-86 to 1989-90 and target 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 Actual	1989-90 Anti- cipated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	000 tonnes	5500	5260	5057	4861	6199	5800
Rice	"	1700	1633	1543	1077	1437	1654
Pulses	"	850	687	467	112	677	478
Sugarcane(Gur)	"	850	501	684	524	658	700
Oilseeds	"	225	288	228	333	481	484
Cotton	000 bales	950	745	903	690	845	950

The index of agriculture production (base triennium ending 1969-70=100) which declined from 189.16 in 1986-87 to 159.31 in 1987-88 rose to 232.26* in 1988-89. Similarly, the index of foodgrains production which declined from 204.26 in 1986-87 to 168.10 in 1987-88 increased to 253.06* in 1988-89. The index of non-foodgrain production also rose to 172.21 *in 1988-89 from 132.95 in 1987-88.

The consumption of chemical fertilizers in the state rose from 3.37 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 to 5.09 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. The consumption of chemical fertilizers during 1989-90 is likely to be 5.77 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 27.00 lakh hectares in 1986-87. However, it came down to 23.60 lakh hectares in 1987-88 due to drought. It again rose to 26.73 lakh hectares in 1988-89. It is likely to be 27.37 lakh hectares in 1989-90.

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 67.76 lakh hectares during 1987-88 and 58.00 lakh hectares in 1988-89. It is likely to be 87.36 lakh hectares in 1989-90.

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 percent). It rose to 36.60 lakh hectares in 1988-89. 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 percent of net area sown in 1984-85 as compared to 25.0 percent at all India level. This has gone up to 60.7 per cent in 1988-89.

The average yield per hectare of rice, wheat and sugarcane(Gur) was 2321 Kg, 2808 Kgs, and 3691 Kgs during 1987-88. It rose to 2399 Kgs, 3406 Kgs, and 5021 Kgs, per hectare respectively in 1988-89 due to favourable weather conditions. Similarly, yield per hectare of American and Desi variety of cotton also rose up to 351 Kgs and 234 Kgs in 1988-89 as against 293 Kgs and 221 Kgs respectively in 1987-88.

Animal Husbandry

Under Animal Husbandry programme greater stress was laid on livestock improvement and better veterinary cover. Apart from providing the draught animal power for agriculture, livestock provides substantial additional income to rural masses through dairying, piggery, poultry, sheep and camel breeding etc. It was 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 1988-89 was 27.85 lakh tonnes of milk,

*Provisional

299 million eggs and 12.20 lakh kilograms of wool, The details are as under :

Livestock Products	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target	Achievements				Anticipated achievements 1989-90
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Milk (000 tonnes)	3125	2556	2624	2488	2785	3125
Eggs (Million)	240	342	343	263	299	365
Wool (Lakh Kgs)	11.00	13.53	13.70	11.13	12.20	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 cattle in milk went up from 4.13 lakh to 4.20 lakh, the 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 was 478 grams in 1986-87. However, it came down to 446 grams in 1987-88 due to drought. It again went upto 475 grams in 1988-89. It is expected to be 480 grams in 1989-90.

There were 435 veterinary hospitals, 434 veterinary dispensaries and 60 regional artificial insemination centres in the State in 1987-88. This number increased to 465, 461 and 60 respectively during 1988-89. There were 809 stockmen centres in the State in 1987-88. Their number came down to 792 in 1988-89 as a result of upgrading. The number of veterinary hospitals, veterinary dispensaries, artificial insemination centres and stockmen centres was 465, 464, 60 and 792 respectively during 1989-90 (upto 31-1-90).

Fisheries

The state is striving hard to increase the area under fish culture. The nursery area in the State rose from 42.64 hectares in 1984-85 to 55.53 hectares in 1988-89. The fish production which was 10.01 thousand tonnes in 1984-85 rose to 18.02 thousand tonnes in 1988-89. The target of fish production for 1989-90 is 20.00 thousand tonnes.

Forestry

Only 3.86 per cent of the total geographical area of the state was under forests in 1987-88. 914 hectares of area was brought under quick growing species and 763 hectares under economic and commercial plantations during 1988-89. 10820 hectares of area was covered under Social Forestry programme during 1988-89. The number of trees planted during Sixth Plan 1980-85 was 35.77 crores. During first four years of the Seventh Plan (1985-90), 26.90 crore trees were planted. Another 4.32 crore trees have been planted during 1989-90 (upto 31-1-90).

Cooperation

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

(Rs. in crores)

Type of loans	Loans disbursed				1989—90
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	Target
Short term	200.01	145.20	245.17	362.26	300.00
Medium term	7.21	13.84	11.06	11.48	15.00
Long term	53.24	38.64	38.86	38.86	75.00

The loans disbursed in 1988-89 were higher by 39.8 per cent as compared to the previous year.

Irrigation

During the Seventh Plan the target is to create an additional irrigation potential of 360 thousand hectares under major, medium and minor irrigation schemes. Against it, the additional potential of 187 thousand hectares has been created during 1985---89. The target for 1989-90 is to create another irrigation potential of 40 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. It however, declined to 38.83 lakh hectares in 1987-88 due to drought conditions. But it rose to 40.73 lakh hectares in 1988-89. 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 and 82.86 percent in 1987-88.

There were 397000 tubewells/pumping sets in the State during 1984-85. Their number rose to 431732 in 1987-88 and 445839 in 1988-89. Out of the above 317626 are electric and 128213 diesel tubewells/pumping sets.

Power

According to 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 1985-89 was 680 MW.

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
1988-89	2126	6631	3.09

Against the target of 172750 new electric connections, 157483 new electric connections were released during 1988-89. Another 119392 new electric connections have been released upto 31.12.1989.

The following table depicts physical achievements in the sphere of providing new electric connections during 1985-89 and targets for Seventh Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1989-90.

Category	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Achievements				Target 1989-90
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
General	400000	103990	127833	137916	146274	150000
Industrial	20000	3499	4771	3488	4439	20000
Tubewells	75000	9075	16593	25569	6707	7500
Others	1250	76	44	47	55	250
Total	496250	116640	149241	167020	157483	177750

Industry

Haryana is making steady progress in the field of industry. The number of registered working factories went up from 4335 at the end of 1984 to 4755 at the end of 1988 registering an increase of 9.7 per cent during the first four years of the

Seventh Plan. The employment in these factories rose from 220535 to 250536 during the same period (13.6 per cent). The number of small scale units has gone up from 56732 in 1984-85 to 86100 at the end of 1988-89. Another 4460 small scale units were established during 1989-90 (upto 31-1-90). Under Rural Industries Scheme launched in 1977-78, 35653 units have been set up by 31-12-1989. These units provided employment to 90250 persons.

The Khadi & Village Industries Board and Haryana Handloom and Handicrafts Corporation are looking after the development of Handloom and Handicrafts Industries.

Haryana State Financial Corporation provides medium and long term loans for setting up new Industries. It sanctioned loans worth Rs. 39.15 crores in 1988-89.

39 Industrial Training Institutes and 28 Industrial Training Institutes for women (including 26 women wing) were functioning in the State during 1988-89. The sanctioned seats in these institutes were 12544 against which 14952 trainees received training during the year. In addition to above, teachers training courses in cutting, tailoring and embroidery are being held at Ambala, Narnaul, Rohtak and Bhiwani. All these institutes have 33 seats each. One Art School is also functioning to impart training to 30 Art and Craft teachers and training is also being given to 30 teachers in hair and skin care.

Index of Industrial Production

The Index of Industrial Production (Base 1970-71=100) was 346.04 in 1986-87. It rose to 396.44 in 1987-88. It recorded an increase of 8.90 per cent in 1987-88 as against a rise of 8.68 per cent during 1986-87. The group index of manufacturing industries exhibited an increase of 8.58 per cent and that of electricity by 11.17 per cent in 1987-88 over the previous year. The group of textile products, wood and wood products, beverages and tobacco and manufacturing of food products recorded an impressive growth during the year 1987-88.

Roads

Out of 6745 inhabited villages in the State, 6663 villages were connected with pucca roads upto 31-3-1989. One village was connected with pucca roads during 1989-90 (upto to 31-1-1990) raising their number to 6664. The total length of surfaced roads in the state which was 19152 Kms at the end of 1984-85, rose to 20447 Kms (excluding National Highways) by the end of 1988-89. 165 Kms of surfaced road was added during 1989-90 (upto 31-1-1990) raising its length to 20612 kms.

Road Transport

The total fleet strength of Haryana Roadways rose from 2893 during 1984-85 to 3283 in 1988-89 and further rose to 3401 as on 31-12-1989. The effective operated kilometrage which was 2905 lakh in 1984-85 increased to 3575 lakh during 1988-89 showing an increase of 23.1 percent in four years.

Motor vehicles of all types per lakh of population were 1947 in Haryana as compared to All India average of 1582 in 1986-87. The ratio of Haryana for the year 1987-88 was 1842.

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	CHCs	PHCs/SHCs	No. of beds
1	2	3	4	5	6
1984	87	234	—	161	9307
1985	78	179	10	233	9475
1986	79	230	22	264	9696
1987	78	226	31	303	10411
1988-89	77	226	33	333	10621
1989-90(31-1-1990)	77	229	41	340	10855

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. CHCs function as referral hospitals in rural areas. In addition to the above, 3 T.B. Clinics, 12 District T.B. centres and 7 S.T.D. (Sexually transmitted diseases) Clinics were functioning in the State as on 31-3-1989.

Family Welfare Programme covered 81426 couples through sterilisation operation during 1988-89 as against 77603 in 1987-88. Besides, 194783 I.U.C.D. insertions were carried out during 1988-89 against 182573 I.U.C.D. insertions during 1987-88.

The population served per doctor decreased from 22398 in 1970 to 5737 in 1988-89.

Education

The main thrust under education is on universalisation of primary education. The enrolment in the 6—11 age-group was 85.6 per cent in 1984-85. It rose to 98.4 per cent in 1987-88 and 100 per cent in 1988-89. The corresponding percentage in the age group 11—14 rose from 53.0 in 1984-85 to 76.7 in 1988-89.

The literacy rate which was 26.9 percent in 1971 rose to 36.1 percent in 1981 against the national average of 36.2 per cent. 4928 primary, 1105 middle and 1801 High/Senior Secondary Schools were functioning in Haryana during 1984-85. Their number increased to 5032, 1232 and 2118 respectively during 1988-89. The number further rose to 5107 primary, 1227 middle and 2198 High/Senior Secondary Schools in 1989-90. In addition to the above, Haryana State has 3 universities and 165 colleges comprising of 116 colleges of general education, 34 professional colleges and 15 institutions of oriental studies. 6100 adult education centres were functioning in the State as on 31-3-88. Their number rose to 7900 as on 31-3-89.

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

10+2 Education System (Vocational)

10+2 education system consists of two components i.e. vocational and general education. The vocational education programme was introduced in 1983-84 in 24 institutions with intake capacity of 3840. Their number rose to 65 with intake capacity of 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. 5455 villages (5155 problem and 300 non-problem) had been provided with piped water supply till 1988-89. Another 287 villages (260 problem and 27 non-problem) were covered during 1989-90 (upto 31-1-90) raising their number to 5742.

CHAPTER V

EMPLOYMENT

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

Magnitude of Unemployment :

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

I. Population Census

II. National Sample Surveys

III. Employment Exchanges

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

Population Census	1981
(a) Total Population	1.29 crores
(b) Work force	36.64 lakh
(c) Employment Pattern	
(i) Cultivators	16.37 "
	(44.7%)
(ii) Agricultural labourers	5.90 "
	(16.1%)
(iii) Household Industry	1.03 "
	(2.8%)
(iv) Services & other sectors	13.34 "
	(36.4%)
(d) Marginal workers employed for less than 183 days in a year	4.24 "

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

	38th round (in lakhs)	43rd round (in lakhs)
(a) Work Force	36.70	40.98
(b) Unemployed persons	1.34	1.73
(c) Under/Partially employed persons	5.31	6.15

III Employment Exchanges :

There were 486706 persons on the live registers of employment exchanges in Haryana as on 31st December, 1985 which successively rose to 559486 as on 30th June, 1989. The distribution of unemployed persons according to educational standards for the years December, 1985 to June, 1989 is given below :—

Educational Standard	Number of unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges as on 31st December				As on (30-6-89)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	
I Uneducated					
Below matric, Illiterates and others	258616 (53.14%)	249965 (50.57%)	277889 (48.44%)	263970 (46.27%)	258611 (46.22%)
II Educated					
(a) Matriculates	161193	176313	220835	226618	221386
(b) Higher Secondary/ Under-graduates	25244	24023	26069	26638	26269
(c) Graduates	36335	38084	42573	46503	46522
(d) Post-Graduates/ M.Phills/Ph.D's	5318	5915	6259	6755	6698
Total (a to d)	228090 (46.86%)	244335 (49.43%)	295736 (51.56%)	306514 (53.73%)	300875 (53.78%)
Total (I+II)	486706 (100.00)	494300 (100.00)	573625 (100.00)	570484 (100.00)	559486 (100.00)

Unemployment among Technical manpower :

The category-wise distribution of unemployment among technical manpower for the years December, 1985 to 30th June, 1989 is as under :

Sr. No.	Category	Number of job-seekers as on 31st December				Percentage increase(+) or decrease (—) during the year (1988 over 1987)	1989 (30.6.89)
		1985	1986	1987	1988		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I Engineering Personnel							
1.	Graduate Engineers	296	318	376	418	(+)11.2	405
2.	Diploma Engineers	3294	3546	3719	3922	(+)5.5	3745
3.	ITI Trained persons	18891	21843	24262	23669	(—)2.4	23990
		22481	25707	28357	28009	(—)1.2	28140

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II Medical and Health Personnel							
1.	Allopathic Doctors (MBBS, M.D./M.S.)	300	172	365	338	(—) 7.4	328
2.	Ayurvedic & Unani Doctors	426	591	678	739	(+) 9.0	668
3.	Dentists	16	27	33	33	—	36
4.	Graduates in Homoeopathy	40	48	59	58	(—) 1.7	58
5.	Para-medical personnel	1623	2116	2100	2305	(+) 9.8	2387
		2405	2954	3235	3473	(+) 7.4	3477
III Agricultural & Veterinary Personnel							
1.	Agricultural Graduates/Post-graduates	1182	1192	1036	1084	(+) 4.6	1014
2.	Veterinary Graduates and Post Graduates	109	107	131	128	(—) 2.3	142
		1291	1299	1167	1212	(+) 3.9	1156
IV Teaching Personnel							
1.	J.B.T. Teachers	2849	2028	4290	3299	(—) 23.1	2959
2.	J.B.T. (Home Craft)	484	263	161	120	(—) 25.5	107
3.	B.Ed.(M.Ed. Teachers (Science, Maths, S.S. and others)	12770	113758	15058	16324	(+) 8.4	16297
4.	PTI/D.P.Ed./M.P.Ed. Teachers	2638	2905	2500	2438	(—) 2.5	2263
		18741	118954	22009	22181	(+) 0.8	21626
Total (I+II+III+IV)		44918	448914	54768	54875	(+) 0.2	54399

These data, in spite of various limitations, show that unemployment among educated persons including technically qualified, is gradually rising.

Employment Generation Strategy

The State Government have launched various special Employment Generation Schemes aimed at providing wage/self-employment to the unemployed persons including educated and technically qualified and under or partially employed persons. These schemes have been broadly classified into Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Self-Employment Schemes and Training-cum-Employment Schemes.

- (i) Poverty alleviation programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme including sub-schemes of Training of rural youth for self-employment (TRYSEM) and Development of women and children in rural areas (DWCRA) and Special Livestock Breeding Programme of calf-rearing, poultry, piggery and sheep production.

A new centrally sponsored scheme of "Jawahar Rozgar Yojna" has been introduced in the current year 1989-90 which aim at providing wage employment to the unemployed persons (including under/partially employed) through the execution of identified rural works.

- (ii) Self-employment schemes for providing loan to the educated unemployed persons (including technically qualified), urban poor, and weaker sections of society like scheduled castes, backward classes and ex-servicemen.

Recently, a new centrally sponsored scheme of "Nehru Rozgar Yojna for Urban Poor" has been started for providing wage/self employment to them through setting up of micro-enterprises, creation of public assets and housing and shelter up-gradation.

- (iii) Training cum-employment schemes relating to the development of hand-loom and handicrafts, petty industrial/rural trades.

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

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Employment Generated (Achievement) during				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Anticipated)
I. Poverty Alleviation Programmes						
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme	Beneficiaries	48496	50420	53197	58388	21110
2. Special Live-stock Breeding Programme	"	4481	2953	3845	3609	2984
3. Jawahar Rozgar Yojna	Lakh mandays	—	—	—	—	37.16
II. Self-Employment Schemes						
	Educated/Skilled/Semi-skilled persons	53681	69588	47630	47974	52026
III. Training-cum-employment Schemes						
	Persons (tentative)	500	500	500	1000	1000

Banking Sector Scheme of promotion of Employment Opportunities

The schemes of Liberalised Assistance for Small Scale Industries, Entrepreneurs Scheme, Equity Fund, Consultancy Cell for Entrepreneurs and Stree Shakti Package for self-employment of Women are implemented by the State Bank of India and those of Differential Rate of Interest to the Weaker Section of society and Credit Assistance to job seekers registered with employment exchanges by the Reserve Bank of India for accelerating the pace of over-all industrial development and promotion of employment opportunities.

Over-all Estimates of Direct Employment Generation

An expenditure subject to the ceiling amount of Rs. 570 crores is likely to be incurred on plan schemes during 1989-90 of which Rs. 318 crores will be the estimated construction component, creating adhoc/casual wage employment for one lakh person years and continuing/regular employment for ten thousand 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, 1990 are given below :—

Point/Item	Unit	Target 1989-90	Achievement upto January, 1990	Percent- age
1	2	3	4	5
1. Attack on Rural Poverty				
(a) Intergrated Rural Development Programme (Old + New)	No. of beneficiaries	21110	32891	156
(b) Jawahar Rozgar Yojna	Lakh mandays	37.16	21.24	57
(c) Small Scale Industrial Units	Number	6000	4460	74
2. *Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture				
(a) Microwater sheds	Additional Number	25	17	68
(b) Land Development	Hectares	410	387	94
(c) Distribution of H.Y.V. Seeds	Quintals	500	510	102
(d) Table Land (Area covered outside the Watersheds)	Hectares	5600	5091	91
3. **Utilisation Irrigation Potential				
(i) Major, Medium & Minor				
(a) Created	000 Hectares	40	1.623	4
				Does not include the progress of Agri.Deptt.

1	2	3	4	5
(b) Utilised	000 hectares	32	N.A.	—
(ii) Command Area Development				
(a) Field Channels	Hectares	26000	12147	47
(b) Land Levelling	"	2500	1032	41
(c) Warabandi	"	38000	7468	20
4. *Bigger Harvests				
(a) Rice Production	000 tonnes	1900	1654 (estimated)	87
(b) Pulses Production	"	600	55 (only kharif estimates)	9
(c) Oilseed Production	"	380	9 (only kharif estimates)	2
(d) Horticulture Production— fruits, vegetables and potatoes	"	750	N.A.	—
(e) Live Stock Production				
(i) Milk	000 tonnes	3125	} Production figures would be available at the end of the year	
(ii) Eggs	Million No.	365		
(iii) Wool	000 Kgs.	1400		
(iv) Fish	000 tonnes	19		
5. Enforcement of Land Reforms				
(a) Surplus land	Acres	170	544	320
(b) Beneficiaries (Total)	Number	—	155	—
(c) Beneficiaries (SC)	"	—	50	—
6. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour				
	There is no bonded labour in Haryana.			
7. Clean Drinking Water				
(a) Drinking water—problem villages covered	Number	400	260	65
(b) Total population covered	Lakh No.	4.00	3.70	93
(c) SC population covered	"	0.90	0.91	101

1	2	3	4	5
8. Health for All				
(a) Community Health Centres	Number	7	8	114
(b) Primary Health Centres	"	61	8	13
(c) Sub Centres	"	161	93	58
(d) Immunisation of Children	Lakh No.	3.70	3.49	94
(e) Rural Sanitation-Latrines	Number	—	—	—
9. Two Child Norm				
(a) Sterilisations	Number	100000	67227	67
(b) Equivalances of sterilisation	"	89667	75711	84
(c) ICDS blocks (Centre + State)	Cum.No.	100	71	71
(d) Anganwadies (Centre + State)	Progressive No.	9299	7304	79
10. Expansion of Education				
(a) Elementary Enrolment				
(i) Total	000 No.	164	} N.A.	
(ii) Boys	"	35		
(iii) Girls	"	129		
(iv) Scheduled Castes	"	40		
(b) Adult Literacy				
(i) Male	"	Target	—	—
(ii) Female	"	not	—	—
(iii) Scheduled Castes	"	fixed	—	—
11. Justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes				
(a) S.C. families assisted	Number	41713	27966	67
			(Includes Addl. 117 of 12/89 also)	

1	2	3	4	5
12. Equality for Women	Number	Target not fixed	—	—
13. New Opportunities for Youth	"	Do	—	—
14. Housing for the People				
(a) House sites allotted	"	1000	367	37
(b) Construction assistance	"	1600	—	—
(c) *Indira Awaas Yojna for SC	"	897	219	24
(d) E.W.S. houses	"	550	129	23
(e) L.I.G. houses	"	950	97	10
15. Improvement of Slums				
(a) Slum population covered	"	36666	27309	74
16. New Strategy for Forestry				
(a) Tree Plantation	Lakh No.	550	431.93	78
17. Protection of environment		—	—	—
18. Concern for the Consumer Fair Price Shops opened	Number	Target not fixed	—	—
19. Energy for the Villages	"			
(b) Pumpsets energised	"	8200	14220	173
(c) Improved Chullah	"	60000	43456	72
(d) Biogas plants	"	2000	1349	67
20. A responsive Administration	"	—	—	—

* Achievements up to December, 1989.

**Achievements up to September, 1989.

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 Castes 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 capital (Rs.)	Total (Rs. crores)	Per capita (Rs.)	Total	Per capita
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1980-81	3032	2370	3032	2370	—	—
1981-82	3498	2664	3145	2396	3.7	1.1
1982-83	4004	2967	3341	2475	6.2	3.3
1983-84	4351	3133	3412	2457	2.1	(—) 0.7
1984-85	4747	3325	3545	2483	3.9	1.1
1985-86	5643	3849	4073	2778	14.9	11.9
1986-87	5935	3950	4078	2714	0.1	(—) 2.3
1987-88	6577	4278	3975	2586	(—) 2.5	(—) 4.7
1988-89 Q	8279	5274	4845*	3086	21.9	19.3

*Provisional estimates

Q Quick estimates

TABLE : 3

ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF BROAD SECTORS AT CONSTANT

(1980-81) Prices*

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2	3	4
1981-82	(—) 1.6	5.2	13.7
1982-83	4.5	5.1	10.1
1983-84	2.7	6.0	(—) 1.2
1984-85	2.5	8.5	3.2
1985-86	14.4	14.1	16.3
1986-87	(—) 4.9	6.6	4.3
1987-88	15.0	7.8	9.6
1988-89 Q	* 39.4	6.2	11.5

* Provisional estimates

Q Quick estimates

TABLE : 4

COMPOSITION OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY BROAD SECTORS*

(Per cent)

Year	At current prices			At constant prices		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1980-81	54.6	19.0	26.4	54.6	19.0	26.4
1981-82	51.0	20.4	28.6	51.8	19.2	29.0
1982-83	49.4	20.9	29.7	51.0	19.0	30.0
1983-84	48.9	21.1	30.0	51.2	19.8	29.0
1984-85	47.1	22.5	30.4	50.5	20.6	28.9
1985-86	47.2	21.8	31.0	50.3	20.5	29.2
1986-87	45.2	22.1	32.7	47.8	21.8	30.4
1987-88	40.6	22.4	37.0	41.7	24.1	34.2
1988-89 Q	45.2	19.2	35.6	47.7	21.0	31.3

* Provisional estimates

Q Quick estimates

TABLE : 5

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR THE WORKING CLASS

Year/Month	All 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
1988-89	803	330
December, 1988	818	337
January, 1989	813	333
February, 1989	813	333
March, 1989	818	333
April, 1989	823	333

1	2	3
May, 1989	833	335
June, 1989	838	337
July, 1989	848	348
August, 1989	858	352
Septemner, 1989	868	361
October, 1989	868	356
November, 1989	868	356
December, 1989	863	352

Note :

1. The Index series in Haryana (with base 1972—73=100) was started w.e.f. 1975-76.
2. The All India indices w.e.f. October, 1988 have been converted from new series with base 1982=100.
3. The Haryana indices w.e.f. January, 1989 have been converted from new series with base 1982=100.

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE STATE

TABLE :
SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL

	1980-81 (Accounts)	1981-82 (Accounts)	1982-83 (Accounts)	1983-84 (Accounts)
1	2	3	4	5
I. Opening Balance				
(a) According to Books of				
(i) A.G.	(—)12.02	(—)28.41	(—)31.17	(—)61.42
(ii) R.B.I.	—	(—)45.01	(—)75.79	(—)66.87
(b) Investment in Treasury Bills	5.55	5.55	7.45	7.45
II. Revenue Accounts				
Receipts	459.94	536.07	611.62	698.59
Expenditure	400.72	485.53	566.86	622.74
Surplus	59.22	50.54	44.76	75.85
III. Capital Expenditure				
Net	102.26	113.24	155.66	111.97
IV. Public Debt				
Debt Incurred	296.39	405.21	525.37	625.84
Repayment	230.70	307.03	432.35	491.99
Net	65.69	98.18	93.02	133.85
V. Loans and Advances				
Advances	79.16	57.82	112.06	120.25
Recoveries	10.44	18.98	34.37	22.71
Net	(—)68.72	(—)38.84	(—)77.69	(—)97.54
VI. Inter-State Settlement				
	—	—	—	—
VII. Appropriation to contingency Fund				
	—	—	—	—
VIII. Contingency Fund (Net)				
	0.99	0.04	(—)0.23	(—)0.73

POSITION OF THE STATE

(Rs. in crores)

1984-85 (Accounts)	1985-86 (Accounts)	1986-87 (Accounts)	1987-88 (Accounts)	1988-89 (R.E.)	1989-90 (B.E.)
6	7	8	9	10	11
(-) 2.90	(-)47.72	(-)31.81	(-)43.57	(-)29.75	(-) 42.02
(-)30.63	(-)91.14	(-) 4.86	(-) 2.37	(-)7.51	(-) 19.78
7.45	7.45	7.45	7.98	7.98	7.98
790.45	960.34	1130.17	1303.84	1458.85	1665.52
760.87	854.22	967.36	1287.48	1512.76	1623.35
29.58	106.12	162.81	16.36	(-)53.91	42.17
158.22	201.71	172.26	60.49	132.12	126.89
677.00	849.54	542.78	542.07	409.65	610.28
538.49	651.30	394.95	443.09	216.67	416.41
138.51	198.24	147.83	98.98	192.98	193.77
126.58	150.66	185.50	198.26	188.28	241.80
20.41	16.97	23.92	25.35	26.50	32.82
(-) 106.17	(-) 133.69	(-) 161.58	(-) 172.91	(-) 161.78	(-)208.98
—	0.01	—	—	—	—
—	(-) 2.77	—	—	—	—
(-) 0.25	—	1.14	2.89	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
IX. Unfunded Debt (Net)	19.27	22.95	25.30	31.58
X. Deposits and Advances (Net)	10.08	(—) 10.91	8.59	29.51
XI. Remittances (Net)	(—) 0.66	(—) 11.48	31.66	(—)2.03
XII. Year's Closing Balance :				
(a) According to Books of				
(i) A.G.	(—)28.41	(—)31.17	(—)61.42	(—)2.90
(ii) R.B.I.	(—)45.01	(—)75.79	(—)66.87	(—)30.63
(b) Investment in Securities	5.55	5.55	7.45	7.45

6	7	8	9	10	11
37.92	29.54	38.40	87.60	86.74	53.27
20.76	(-) 9.70	(-)15.59	43.00	55.82	30.20
(-)6.96	29.87	(-)12.51	(-)1.61	—	—
(-) 47.72	(-) 31.81	(-) 43.57	(-) 29.75	(-) 42.02	(-) 58.48
(-) 91.14	(-) 4.86	(-) 2.37	(-) 7.51	(-) 19.78	(-) 36.24
7.45	7.45	7.45	7.98	7.98	7.98

TABLE :
RECEIPTS FROM

Item	1980-81 (Accounts)	1981-82 (Accounts)	1982-83 (Accounts)	1983-84 (Accounts)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Share of Central Taxes	61.23 (20.8)	68.04 (19.0)	72.60 (17.8)	80.78 (18.1)
2. Land Revenue	3.92 (1.3)	3.74 (1.0)	3.38 (0.8)	3.76 (0.8)
3. State Excise Duty	42.98 (14.6)	51.99 (14.5)	61.91 (15.1)	68.40 (15.3)
4. Taxes on Vehicles	9.73 (3.3)	10.75 (3.0)	11.54 (2.8)	12.65 (2.8)
5. Sales Tax	104.83 (35.5)	138.37 (38.6)	159.26 (38.9)	166.52 (37.3)
6. Stamps and Registration	18.35 (6.2)	25.37 (7.1)	25.18 (6.2)	28.08 (6.3)
7. Other Taxes and Duties	54.10 (18.3)	60.49 (16.8)	75.41 (18.4)	86.47 (19.4)
Total Tax Revenue	295.14 (100.0)	358.65 (100.0)	409.28 (100.0)	446.66 (100.0)

Note : Figures given in the brackets

DIFFERENT TAXES

(Rs. in crores)

1984-85 (Accounts)	1985-86 (Accounts)	1986-87 (Accounts)	1987-88 (Accounts)	1988-89 (R.E.)	1989-90 (B.E.)
6	7	8	9	10	11
93.55 (18.8)	85.51 (14.6)	97.21 (14.7)	107.52 (13.9)	121.64 (13.3)	134.26 (12.9)
3.95 (0.8)	3.79 (0.6)	2.33 (0.4)	0.52 (0.1)	0.80 (0.1)	0.79 (0.1)
90.52 (18.1)	110.95 (18.9)	132.74 (20.0)	158.54 (20.5)	186.20 (20.3)	218.63 (21.1)
14.15 (2.8)	15.01 (2.5)	15.56 (2.3)	16.25 (2.1)	17.06 (1.9)	17.91 (1.7)
183.86 (36.9)	234.35 (39.9)	256.24 (38.6)	314.93 (40.8)	379.01 (41.3)	435.14 [*] (41.9)
32.10 (6.4)	37.39 (6.4)	45.68 (6.9)	50.23 (6.5)	70.00 (7.6)	77.00 (7.4)
80.82 (16.2)	100.22 (17.1)	113.30 (17.1)	123.92 (16.1)	141.81 (15.5)	155.20 (14.9)
498.95 (100.0)	587.22 (100.0)	663.06 (100.0)	771.91 (100.0)	916.52 (100.0)	1038.93 (100.0)

are 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	7161	467	7628	903	228	684
1987-88	6199	112	6311	690	334	524
1988-89 (P)	8806	677	9483	845	481	658

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						
	Govt. Canals	Tanks	Wells	T/Wells	Other Sources	Total	Percentage to net area sown
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
1987-88 (P)	1220	1	(a)	1355	3	2579	79.8

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.

(P) Provisional.

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
1987-88 (P)	97.62	135.24	159.31

Source : Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana

(P) Provisional

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
1987-88*	396.44

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
1988-89	2126	6631	48869	2170139

Source : Haryana State Electricity Board.

* Includes shares from Central Government Projects.

PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 1
PLAN OUTLAY

Sr. No.	Major Head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Agreed Outlay	1985-86	1986-87
			Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	23808	3689	3700
2.	Rural Development	8605	1232	1500
3.	Cooperation	3926	404	711
4.	Irrigation & Flood Control	58439	14897	17486
5.	Power	100000	11119	12776
6.	Non-conventional Sources of Energy	—	—	31
7.	Industries & Minerals	5655	778	839
8.	Transport	20132	3019	3646
9.	Scientific Services & Research	2084	75	125
10.	Social & Community Services	55455	7174	8691
11.	Economic Services	171	@	1
12.	General Services	2025	352	504
13.	Decentralised Planning (Distt. Planning)	9700	—	560
Total		290000	42739	50570

@means less than Rs. Fifty thousand.

13

AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakh)

1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1985-90
Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Revised Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
6	7	8	9
4262	3945	4493	20089
2473	1763	2151	9119
636	739	950	3440
13111	10553	7372	63419
13772	14217	14800	66684
—	20	20	71
776	1066	1400	4859
2633	3094	3316	15708
171	134	122	627
10325	18676	24182	69048
3	17	28	49
356	423	335	1970
300	299	500	1659
48818	54946	59669	256742

20763—E. & S.A.—H.G.P., Chd.

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National Institute of Educational
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