

GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA

NEW EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR

1989-90

VOLUME I

(Plan Schemes Memoranda)

Presented to the Haryana Vidhan Sabha by Order of the Governor



Printed by

THE CONTROLLER, GOVERNMENT PRESS, U.T., CHANDIGARH

SCHEDULE OF NEW EXPENDITURE, 1989-90

VOLUME I

PLAN SCHEME MEMORANDA

Abstract by Plan Heads

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Reference to pages	Plan Head	Revenue Account	Capital Account	Loans and Advances	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1-16	Agriculture and Storage and Warehousing	21,57,04	48,00		22,05,04
17-18	Consolidation of Holdings (Land Reforms)	25,00			25,00
19-22	Minor Irrigation	1,91,79	50,00	5,00	3,18,79
23-29	Soil and Water Conservation	7,32,50			7,32,50
30-31	Area Development	10,90,00	14,25,00		25,15,00
32-45	Animal Husbandry	8,54,13			8,54,13
46-49	Dairy Development	1,25,00			1,25,00
50-51	Fisheries	2,54,75			2,54,75
52-66	Forests	19,89,50			19,89,50
67-80	Wild Life	66,00			66,00
81	Investment In Agricultural Financial Institutions			3,40,00	3,40,00
82-91	Community Development and Panchayats and Special Projects for Rural Development	33,60,95		26,00	33,86,95
9 992-115	Co-operation	2,34,09	15,64,14	3,21,50	21,19,73
116	Multipurpose River Valley Projects		13,00		13,00
11 11 17 -133	Irrigation	23,24,00	39,23,00		62,47,00
13 13:34 -143	Flood Control Projects	5,88,00	7,12,00		13,00,00
1 1.144-145	Power			2,01,87,00	2,01,87,00
14:14/46 -194	Industries	13,64,67	2,98,36	92,87	17,55,90
19 19:95 -198	Scientific Services and Research	1,62,00			1,62,00
19:19:99 -203	Environmental Programme	1,00,00			1,00,00
20:20:04 -206	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	40,00			40,00
207	Civil Aviation	4,00	12,00		16,00
20:20:08 -214	Roads and Bridges	(-)-1,45,48	(+)18,11,14	(-)-13,00	(+)16,78,66
21 21:15-216	Road Transport		6,80,00		6,80,00
21:21:17 -222	Tourism	58,00	1,67,00		2,25,00
22:22:23 -256	General Education	53,20,35	5,24,04	1,00	58,45,42
25:25:57 -272	Technical Education	3,30,45	2,84,55		6,15,00
27:27:73 -306	Medical	37,90,62	4,85,76		42,76,38
30:30:07 -309	Water Supply and Sewerage	28,88,52		4,20,00	33,08,52
31 31:31:0-311	Housing	51,60	3,24,40	3,97,00	7,73,00
31:31:12 -314	Urban Development	2,10,00			2,10,00
31:31:15 -317	Information and Publicity	1,60,00			1,60,00
31:31:18 -321	Labour and Labour Welfare	11,57			11,57
32:32:22 -326	Industrial Training	2,81,09	66,68		3,47,97
32:32:27 -333	Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and other Backward Classes	10,14,20	90,00		11,04,20
34:34:34 -341	Social Welfare	1,01,93,52	44,50		1,02,38,02
342	Nutrition	7,78,85			7,78,85
34:34:43 -345	Secretariat Economic Services and Decentralisation of District Planning	10,44,48			10,44,48
34:34:34:6-347	Economic Advice and Statistics	16,00			16,00
34:34:34:8-349	Printing and Stationery	17,88	32,12		50,00
35:35:35:0-351	General Administration		3,60,00		3,60,00
352	Haryana Institute of Public Administration	61,00			61,00
Total		4,17,48,10	1,29,15,89	2,18,73,37	7,65,37,36

NIEPA - DC



D1000

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No. D-4603
Date 3/11/87

ABSTRACT OF MAJOR HEADS

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Major Heads	Non-recurrent	Total
2029—Land Revenue	6,69	6,69
2058—Printing and Stationery	13,22	13,22
2059—Public Works	1,24,67	1,24,67
2070—Other Administrative Services	61,00	61,00
2202—General Education	46,46,81	46,46,81
2203—Technical Education	2,91,65	2,91,65
2204—Sports and Youth Services	2,89,02	2,89,02
2205—Art and Culture	49,22	49,22
2210—Medical and Public Health	21,58,87	21,58,87
2211—Family Welfare	15,70,81	15,70,81
2215—Water Supply and Sanitation	29,40,18	29,40,18
2216—Housing	25,00	25,00
2217—Urban Development	2,10,00	2,10,00
2220—Information and Publicity	1,62,00	1,62,00
2225—Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	9,58,70	9,58,70
2230—Labour & Employment	6,25,84	6,25,84
2235—Social Welfare and Security	1,01,98,52	1,01,98,52
2236—Nutrition	7,78,85	7,78,85
2401—Crop Husbandry	13,71,14	13,71,14
2402—Soil and Water Conservation	7,59,50	7,59,50
2403—Animal Husbandry	8,66,24	8,66,24
2404—Dairy Development	1,25,00	1,25,00
2405—Fisheries	2,54,00	2,54,00
2406—Forestry and Wild Life	20,67,44	20,67,44
2415—Agriculture Research and Education	4,40,25	4,40,25
2425—Co-operation	2,34,09	2,34,09
2435—Other Agricultural Programmes	1,37,00	1,37,00
2501—Special Programme for Rural Development	2,20,00	2,20,00
2505—Rural Employment	16,18,74	16,18,74
2506—Land Reforms	25,00	25,00
2515—Other Rural Development Programme	17,42,21	17,42,21
2701—Major and Medium Irrigation	29,12,00	29,12,00
2702—Minor Irrigation	1,91,00	1,91,00
2705—Command Area Development	8,02,72	8,02,72
2801—Power	..	..
2810—Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	40,00	40,00
2851—Village and Small Industries	10,95,58	10,95,58
2852—Industries	2,90,30	2,90,30
2853—Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	22,00	22,00
3053—Civil Aviation	4,00	4,00
3054—Roads and Bridges	27,00	27,00
3425—Other Scientific Research	1,62,00	1,62,00
3435—Ecology and Environment	1,00,00	1,00,00

Major Heads	Non-recurring	Total
3451—Secretariat—Economic Services	10,44,48	10,44,48
3452—Tourism	58,00	58,00
3454—Census Surveys and Statistics	20,36	20,36
3475—Other General Economics Services	7,00	7,00
Total Expenditure on Revenue Account	4,17,48,10	4,17,48,10
4058—Capital outlay on Printing and Stationery	17,52	17,52
4059—Capital outlay on Public Works	3,74,60	3,74,60
4202—Capital outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture	7,49,89	7,49,89
4210—Capital outlay on Medical and Public Health	4,31,11	4,31,11
4211—Capital outlay on Family Welfare	54,65	54,65
4215—Capital outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation	..	..
4216—Capital outlay on Housing	3,12,40	3,12,40
4217—Capital outlay on Urban Development	..	..
4225—Capital outlay on Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes	90,00	90,00
4235—Capital outlay on Social Welfare and Security	39,28	39,28
4250—Capital outlay on Other Social Services	1,72,48	1,72,84
4401—Capital outlay on Crop Husbandry	24,00	24,00
4402—Capital outlay on Soil and Water Conservation	..	..
4403—Capital outlay on Animal Husbandry	..	..
4404—Capital outlay on Dairy Development	..	..
4405—Capital outlay on Fisheries	..	..
4408—Capital outlay on Food, Storage and Warehousing	24,00	24,00
4415—Capital outlay on Agricultural Research and Education	..	..
4425—Capital outlay on Co-operation	15,76,14	15,76,14
4701—Capital outlay on Minor and Major Irrigation	54,08,00	54,08,00
4711—Capital outlay on Flood Control Projects	7,12,00	7,12,00
4801—Capital outlay on Power Project	(-)2,28,00	(-)2,28,00
4851—Capital outlay on Village and Small Industries	29,26	29,26
4885—Other Capital outlay on Industry and Minerals	2,69,10	2,69,10
5053—Capital outlay on Civil Aviation	12,00	12,00
5054—Capital outlay on Roads and Bridges	20,00,46	20,00,46
5055—Capital outlay on Road and Transport	6,80,00	6,80,00
5452—Capital outlay on Tourism	1,67,00	1,67,00
Total Expenditure on Capital Account	1,29,15,89	1,29,15,89
6202—Loans for Education, Sports, Art and Culture	1,00	1,00
6210—Loans for Medical and Public Health	..	..
6215—Loans for Water Supply and Sanitation	4,20,00	4,20,00
6216—Loans for Housing	2,37,00	2,37,00
6217—Loans for Urban Development	..	..
6225—Loans for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes	..	..
6235—Loans for Social Welfare and Security	4,00	4,00
6401—Loans for Crop Husbandry	..	..
6402—Loans for Soil and Water Conservation	..	..
6403—Loans for Animal Husbandry	..	..

Major Heads	Non-recurring	Total
6404 --Loans for Dairy Development	..	..
6405 --Loans for Fisheries	..	..
6425 --Loans for Co-operation	6,61,50	6,61,50
6515 --Loans for other Rural Development Programme	26,00	26,00
6701 --Loans for Medium and Major Irrigation	75,00	75,00
6801 --Loans for Power Project	2,02,00,00	2,02,00,00
6851 --Loans for Village and small Industries	57,70	57,70
7053--Loans for Civil Aviation	..	..
7075--Loans for other Transport Services	..	..
7465--Loans for General Financial and Training Institutions	31,17	31,17
7610 --Loans to Government Servants, etc.	1,60,00	1,60,00
7615--Miscellaneous Loans	..	..
Total Expenditure on Loans and Advances	2,18,73,37	2,18,73,37
Grand Total	7,65,37,36	7,65,37,36

PLAN HEAD : AGRICULTURE AND RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Major Head	Grand Total	Recoveries	Net Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part-I - State Plan Schemes			
PART I STATE PLAN SCHEMES			
Research and Education			
2415 - Agricultural Research and Education	4,25,00,000	..	4,25,00,000
Total Research and Education	4,25,00,000	..	4,25,00,000
Crop Husbandry			
2401 - Crop Husbandry - State Plan Scheme	10,70,16,000	..	10,70,16,000
2401 - Crop Husbandry - State Share under C.S.S.	84,84,000	..	84,84,000
201 - Special Programme for Rural Development	1,10,00,000	..	1,10,00,000
4401 - Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry	24,00,000	..	24,00,000
Total Crop Husbandry	12,89,00,000	..	12,89,00,000
Part-II - 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme			
2029 - Land Revenue	3,90,000	..	3,90,000
2401 - Crop Husbandry	95,10,000	..	95,10,000
Total	99,00,000	..	99,00,000
Part-III - Other Development Schemes			
2401 - Crop Husbandry	1,21,04,000	..	1,21,04,000
2501 - Special Programme for Rural Development	1,10,00,000	..	1,10,00,000
Total	2,31,04,000	..	2,31,04,000

SUMMARY

	G.O.I. Share	State Share	Total
2401 - Crop Husbandry	2,16,14,000	11,55,00,000	13,71,14,000
2501 - Special Programme for Rural Development	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	2,20,00,000
4401 - Capital outlay on Crop Husbandry	..	24,00,000	24,00,000
2029 - Land Revenue	3,90,000	..	3,90,000
2415 - Agriculture Research and Education	..	4,25,00,000	4,25,00,000
Education	3,33,94,000	17,14,00,000	20,44,04,000

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

2415—Agricultural Research and Education

Grant-in-aid to Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar—Rs. 4,25,00,000 (Non-recurring)

During the year 1989-90 an expenditure on Agriculture side at about Rs. 4,25,00,000 is estimated to be incurred by the Haryana Agricultural University.

(I—B)

CROP HUSBANDRY

(1—2)

2401—Crop Husbandry

Scheme for the Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Seeds and Development of Seed Farms—Rs. 6,00,000 (non-recurring)

It is a technically new Plan Scheme and in operation since the formation of Haryana State. The scheme stands sanctioned for the year 1987-88 for Rs. 2.61 lacs, —vide Haryana Government Memo No. 3208—Agri. II-(5)-87/16235, dated 4th September, 1987. The object of the scheme is to produce seed of high genetic purity and quality at the Government Seed Farms under the direct supervision of the staff of this department for distribution amongst the farmer of the State.

During the year 1987-88 the scheme was in operation at seed farms under direct cultivation with an area of 50 Hects.

The Director of Agriculture, Haryana will be the Controlling Officer of the scheme as well as Drawing and Disbursing Officer in respect of the H.Q. staff and respective Deputy Directors of Agriculture will be Drawing and Disbursing Officers in respect of farms in the their districts.

(1—9)

4401—Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry

Scheme for share capital to Haryana Seeds Development Corporation—Rs. 20.00 lakhs (N.R.)

The object of the scheme is to provide assistance of share capital payable to Hr. Seeds Development Corporation is because of increased expenditure on setting up of new processing plants and to meet the shortfall on growas share holders which is to be shared on 50 : 50 basis amongst State Government and N.S.C. (G.O.I.)

The Haryana Seeds Development Corporation was established in 1974 as a private Ltd. Company wholly owned by the State Government. Subsequently the Government of India formulated a N.S.P. in 1975 and Haryana was one of the state which participated in the project in the 1st phase.

There will be no direct income from this scheme. However, the scheme will provide economic gain to the peasantry because of the extra production accruing through the wide spread of improved seeds.

The Director of Agriculture, Haryana will be Drawing and Disbursing Officer as well as Controlling Officer of the scheme.

(1—76)

2401—Crop Husbandry

Distribution of certified seeds on subsidised rate—Rs. 1.00 lac

Rs. 1.00 lac has been provided as a token provision. Seed is one of the important basic inputs for increasing Agriculture production. Experience shows that the Agri. Prod. can be increased to the tune of 10% to 15% with the use of certified seeds. It is thus very essential that farmers could be encouraged to use certified seeds. This is possible only if the cost of certified seeds does not go higher than 10 to 20% of the prevalent rates of commercial grants

During the year 1985-86, the Government took the decision that the subsidy on seeds should not be allowed in the coming years' so the scheme in question was not sent to Government

There will be no direct income from this scheme. Now the Government has decided to continue this scheme, from this year. so the provision of Rs. 1.00 lac has been made as token provision for the year 1989-90.

(1-62)

2401 Crop Husbandry

Scheme for strengthening of Seed Testing Laboratory, Karnal (Plan Scheme)—Rs. 3.60 lacs
(Non-recurring)

The use of good quality improved seeds is one of the basic inputs for obtaining increased agricultural production and obtaining of such good quality improved seeds is subject to highly scientific and delicate laboratory tests.

The production of Breeder and foundation seeds is carried out by the Haryana Agriculture University. The foundation seeds so procured are passed on to the Haryana Seed Development Corporation for the production of certified seed according to the requirement of the State. The work of certification of seeds is done by the Haryana Seed Certification Agency. For this purpose samples of seeds are sent to the seed Testing Laboratory, Karnal, initially. This laboratory was set up as an I.A.D.P. constituent, however later on when the State of Haryana took up seed production and certificate work by setting up a seed corporation and a seed certification Agency, at that time the Seed Testing Laboratory had limited staff and equipment which was hardly sufficient to test 3,000 Service samples. Later on some more equipment was added to it to meet the gradual increase in the number of samples to be tested.

The Seed production programme in the State is being increased in phased manner. In addition to it, with the enforcement of Seed Act, the enforcing authorities are required to collect a large number of samples of seeds for testing in the Seed Testing Laboratory Karnal. Seed diseases like Karnal bunt of wheat have also been included in the minimum seed standards and care will have to be taken to find out whether the seed obtains the pathogen of some disease or not. This job is also done by the Seed Testing Laboratory. It is envisaged that the Seed Testing Laboratory, Karnal will be required to test 10,000 minimum of samples annually in year to come.

According to the International commandations, One technical person can handle 1,000 samples per year. Now the seed testing laboratory has to test 10,000 samples annually, it is most essential that it should be equipped with full staff and equipment to enable it to perform its job smoothly and efficiently. Thus the minimum staff as in the Statement of cost is a must for the running of the laboratory. The total cost of the Scheme thus comes to Rs. 3.60 lacs as per statement of cost attached for the year 1989-90

CH-8

(1-36)

2401—Crop Husbandry

Scheme for providing soil and water testing services in Haryana—Rs. 10.00 lacs

The use of fertilizers is expected to play a key role in the context of agricultural production programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Soil and water testing is a proven practical method for evaluating the fertility status of soil for providing sound basis for making recommendation in respect of correct doses of fertilizers. The soil and water testing laboratories are providing this valuable service to the farmers in the area covered by them.

At present only 11 laboratories have been housed in Government buildings and the remaining are located in rented buildings which are not suitable as these have not been designed to meet laboratory requirements. Therefore, construction of buildings in a phased manner i.e. one building each year is proposed. As no building could be constructed for want of Government sanction during 1986-87 and 1987-88, it is proposed to construct building for two laboratories during 1989-90. In addition, soil and water testing facilities are proposed to be strengthened in terms of physical achievements and determination of additional parameters of soil and water to meet requirements of recent advances in research by replacement of un-serviceable instruments, apparatus/equipment and supply of chemicals required for analysis of some more plant nutrients like zinc, the deficiency of which has now become wide-spread in Haryana and which are limiting crop yields.

The headquarter of the scheme will be at Chandigarh. The Director of Agriculture, Haryana will be the Controlling Officer of the scheme.

The respective Soil Testing Officers of each Laboratory will be Drawing and Disbursing Officer for their laboratories

There will be no direct income from this scheme

(1-63)

2401—Crop Husbandry

Scheme for the Quality Control of Agricultural Inputs—Rs. 30.00 lacs

It is technically new plan scheme and is in operation since 1976-77. It stands sanctioned during 1987-88, vide Haryana Government Memo No. 2704-Agri. II(4)-87/13956, dated 3rd August, 1987 at a total cost of Rs. 13,61,000.

The use of fertilizers in the State has increased manifold during the past years. In view of the high prices of fertilizers, the temptation on the part of unscrupulous dealers to sell adulterated/sub-standard fertilizers and other mal-practices in marketing has increased considerably. To exercise check on mal-practices and for strict enforcement of the various provisions of the fertilizers samples at regular intervals, analyse them and take action against defaulting traders.

It is also necessary to provide for effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act. For determining purity and standards of the insecticides laboratory has been established at Karnal under the charge of Senior Analyst as provided in the Insecticides Act, 1968 and samples drawn are got analysed from this laboratory. A target of 800 samples has been fixed for the year 1989-90.

Similarly insecticides are another agricultural inputs. The consumption of insecticides in the State has increased rapidly and in view of the High prices of insecticides the possibilities of adulteration and mal-practices in marketing have increased to a considerable extent. The Government of India has promulgated the Insecticides Act, 1968 with the objective of ensuring supplies of quality material to the farmers. Under this Act, the Licencing Authority are required to issue licence to manufacturers/dealers, who stock, sell and distribute this chemical. The samples of insecticides being marketed in the State are drawn and got analysed in the laboratory established for this purpose.

Quality seeds are the basic input for increasing agricultural production. In order to ensure the supply of quality seed to the farmers, the Seeds Act, 1966, came into force during 1969. The Act provides for notification of various varieties of seeds laying down minimum standards of germination, purity etc. The notified seeds have to be sold under sealed containers and should be labelled as prescribed under the Act and Rules thereunder indicating the variety of seeds, percentage of purity and germination etc. In order to ensure that the seeds of notified kinds and varieties conform to the prescribed standards. It is necessary to draw samples and get them analysed in the laboratory.

The object of the scheme is to ensure the stock and sale of quality fertilizers, insecticides and seeds in the State by various agencies to push up agricultural production by enforcing the fertilizer (Control Order, 1985, Insecticides Act, 1968 and the Seeds Act, 1986 vigorously.

The Headquarters of the Scheme will be at Chandigarh and the Director of Agriculture, Haryana, Chandigarh will be Controlling Officer as well as Drawing and Disbursing Officer of the Scheme. The Analytical Chemist, Karnal and Hisar, Senior Analyst, Karnal will be the Drawing and Disbursing Officers in respect of programme under their charge. All the Deputy Directors of Agriculture will be the Drawing and Disbursing Officers in respect of staff provided in Part-V for each district.

There will be no direct income from this scheme, but it will go a long way in increasing agricultural production by ensuring the supply of quality inputs to the farmers.

The total expenditure of the scheme for the year 1989-90 works out to Rs. 30.00 Lakh.

(I-107)

2401 --Crop Husbandry

Scheme for the control of Locust in Haryana during 1989-90 Rs. 0.50 Lakh

It is a new plan scheme and it will be in operation during 1989-90.

The object of the scheme is to adopt the control measures on the appearance of locust swarms because the locust is harmful both in the adult stage as well as hopper state.

Locust menace, can effectively be combated by destroying eggs and hoppers mechanically and chemically in the breeding area and by burning with flame throwers and also by spraying pesticides like BHC 10% dust, Heptachlore, Malathion, Lindane, Aldrin etc. through aerial operation on flying locust swarms. For fighting this winged menace, sufficient number of plant protection equipment are also required particularly in the districts bordering Rajasthan as these districts are comparatively more prone to the locust threat.

The locust, warning are being received from Government of India, therefore, the pesticides and equipments in sufficient number and required for control measures of locust. The total estimated cost of the entire scheme for the year 1989-90 will be Rs. 50,000.

The expenditure will be debited under head :

"2401--Crop Husbandry--107--Plant Protection Plan Scheme for the control of locust in the Haryana State during the year 1989-90.

(I-29)

2401 --Crop Husbandry

Scheme for popularisation of Scientific techniques of foodgrain storage at farmers level in Haryana -Rs. 28.00 lakhs

In Haryana most of the cultivators store their production in indigenous storage structures like Bakhari, Kothi, Kuthala and Mora etc. The grain under these storage conditions suffers damage from

rats, insects, mites and microorganism, as the indigenous storage structures create favourable conditions of insect multiplication. In order to save the losses to the foodgrains it has been decided to educate the farmers, traders and cooperative etc. on the latest techniques of foodgrains storage by improving the storage conditions/adopting suitable chemical and physical control by organising demonstration to check the infestation of pests/rodents/birds, etc.

(I-90)

2401 - Crop Husbandry

Scheme for integrated Bee-keeping programme in Haryana for 1989-90
Rs. 3.97 lakhs

This is a technically new plan scheme and is in operation since 1979-80. The object of the scheme is to induce the farmers for adopting the bee-keeping in the State. This scheme will provide an additional source of income to the farmers community and which will make their economic condition more stronger and not only this, the honey production which has very high medicinal and food value will be boosted. The requisite flora for developing of bee-keeping is available in abundance in the state and in this way, Apis Indica and Apis mellifera honey bees can be popularised without any problem.

The object of the scheme can be achieved only if the training/demonstrations are arranged and some subsidy is allowed on bee-keeping appliances, so as the farmers may not feel any difficulty in adopting this programme at their own level.

(I-10)

2401 - Crop Husbandry

Scheme for making available storage pesticides to the farmers in Haryana for 1989-90 -
Rs. 2.00 lakhs

In Haryana the farm produce is major source of income to the farmers community and which is destroyed to a great extent under indigenous storage structure due to ravages of rodent, insect, mites and micro organism. In order to save the losses to foodgrains, it is felt that scientific treatment viz prophylactic spray, fumigation is inevitable exercise in these days.

Keeping in view the importance of programme, the required fumigants/pesticides are to make available to the farmers within their easy reach to the reasonable rates.

(I-5)

2401 - Crop Husbandry

Scheme for the procurement of Plant Protection Equipment pick-up vans
and other spares--1989-90--Rs. 5.00 lakhs (non-recurring)

It is a technically new plan scheme. This scheme has been initiated so as to combat the menace of pests, diseases and weeds. These pests diseases and weeds who have great significance in the present day, need to be controlled on regularly basis. In order to solve this problem all farmers are in need of pesticides and plant protection equipment, but the available number of plant protection Equipment, are inadequate to meet their requirements. Accordingly pick-up vans mounted with adequate number of plant protection equipment and pesticides alongwith technical personnels should visit the area intensively where pests and weeds have appeared in serious form and for which the supply of requisite type of equipment and pesticides to the needy farmers are required to be made available at their door steps. The object of this scheme as to overcome pests, diseases, weeds etc. of various crops through ground spray operation with the help of mobile pest control unit and also to create storage facilities for pesticides and plant protection equipment at selected centres.

(I-8)

2401 - Crop Husbandry

Scheme for control of rodents in Haryana for 1989-90-- Rs. 4,00,000

It is a technically new continued plan scheme which came into existence during the year, 1982-83.

The object of the scheme is to save crops in the fields as well as produce in the storage from the ravages of rodents by organising anti rat campaign. During the course of campaign, the bait of zinc phosphide will be prepared under the presence of existing technical staff and the same will be distributed amongst the cultivators according to their actual requirement keeping in view the area to be derated.

2401 - Crop Husbandry

Scheme for State Support to Special Foodgrains Production Programme--Rice and Wheat--
1989-90-- Rs. 50.00 lakh

It is a new plan scheme and is in operation from 1988-89. In the year 1988-89, it was a 100% Centrally Sponsored Programme at a total cost of Rs. 192.28 lakhs for rice and for Rs. 190.17 lakhs for wheat. At the time of annual plan discussions, the Government of India pointed out that under these programmes, State Government has to contribute 25% share from the State Budget and Rs. 50.00 lakhs should be kept as a token provision for this programme for the 1989-90.

Under above mentioned programme, the districts of Ambala, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Jind, Sonapat, Hisar and Sirsa have been selected for providing 25% subsidy on the sale of paddy seeds, A Zinc Sulphate and 20% subsidy on the sale of phosphatic fertilizer for enhancing rice production in the State during 1988-89. Likewise, during rabi 1988-89 season certified seed of wheat was subsidized at the rate of 25% in the district of Karnal Kurukshetra, Ambala, Sirsa, and Hisar and wheat weedicides were subsidized in the districts of Ambala, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Sirsa Hisar, Jind and Sonapat district. During 1989-90, under SFPP same programmes are likely to be continued.

(1-60)

2401—Crop Husbandry

New Sugarcane Development Scheme—Rs. 15.00 lacs.

It is technically Plan Scheme.

The present scheme comprises of expenditure on staff office expenses, subsidy and equipments.

Sugarcane is an important cash crop which served as raw material for sugar, khandsari and gur production. It is cultivated in an area of about 1.5 lakh hect. with total production of about sixty lac tonnes. About 30% of the total production is presently utilized for the manufacture of crystal sugar (i.e., by the sugar factories) as bulk quantity is being used for conversion into Jaggery (Gur) and Khand-sari.

The total estimated cost of the scheme for the year 1989-90 will be Rs. 15,00,000 (Rs. Fifteen Lac only) as per statement of cost attached. The expenditure will be debited under head "2401—Crop Husbandry—108—Commercial Crops—Plan Scheme—New Sugarcane Development Scheme for non sugar mil. zone during the year 1989-90.

The Headquarter of the scheme will be at Chandigarh. The Additional Cane Commissioner Haryana, Chandigarh will be the Controlling Officer, Assistant Cane Commissioner, Haryana and the Assistant Cane Development Officers, Kaithal and Bhuna will be the Drawing and Disbursing Officer in respect of the staff working in the Scheme.

(1-97)

2401—Crop Husbandry

Integrated Sugarcane Development Scheme—31,00,000 (non-recurring)

It is technically plan scheme.

For the year 1986-87 the scheme was sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 33,00,000—vide Haryana Government Memo No 1528—Agri.-II(4)-85-5970, dated 28th March, 1986.

The present scheme comprises of expenditure on staff, office expenses, subsidy and equipments

The object of the scheme to increase the yield of the sugarcane and improve its quality in the factory zone as to enable the sugar factory to draw adequate quantities of good quality cane for immediate vicinity. It is proposed to raise the production of sugarcane in the Sugarcane Development zone to 70 lakhs tones (in terms of sugarcane) during the 1989-90.

The average yield of sugarcane in development zone is sought to be increased to 60 tonnes per hectare during the year 1989-90.

The total estimated cost to the scheme for the year 1989-90 will be Rs. 31,00,000 There will be no income from the scheme itself. The Headquarter of the scheme will be at Chandigarh. The Additional Cane Commissioner, Haryana, Chandigarh will be the Controlling Officer and Assistant Cane Commissioner, Haryana, Chandigarh and the Assistant Cane Development Officer, Yamunanagar Panipat, Karnal, Sonapat, Rohtak Palwal, jind and Shahabad will be the Drawing and Disbursing Officers, in respect of the scheme, the Director of Agriculture, Haryana, Chandigarh will be overall incharge of the scheme.

(1-19)

2401—Crop Husbandry

Scheme for the Package Programme of Mango Ber in Haryana

Rs	5,70,000	(Recurring)
Rs.	10,000	(Non-recurring)
Rs.	5,80,000	

The areas of Ambala District are very suitable for Mango (Dussehri) cultivation which has assured importance for export as fresh fruit as well as concentrated pulp and juice

The targets of Mango Plantation under this schedule 5500 hect for a period of four years.

The Director of Agriculture, Haryana will be the controlling officer and Deputy Director Horticulture Vegs, Haryana Chandigarh including respective Horticulture Development Officer located at Karnal, Sirsa, Sonapat and Supdt. Hort. Pinjore will be the Drawing and disbursing Officer in respect of this scheme.

The total cost of the scheme during the year 1989-90 will be Rs. 5,80,000 (Rs. Five lacs and eighty thousands only).

(I-104)

2401—Crop Husbandry

Scheme for the setting up of rural food processing and nutrition centre at Nasibpur, District Mohindergarh for the year 1989-90.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Recurring	2.65
Non-recurring	0.10
Total	2.75

It is a technically new scheme Centrally sponsored.

The main objectives of the scheme are :-

To formulate, develop and transfer simple, low cost appropriate food and nutrition technologies in selected rural areas and for better utilisation of local food resources and local skills so as to promote food preservation, increase income, employment and improve consumption, nutrition and quality of food.

In the beginning there will be no income

(I-25)

2401—Crop Husbandry scheme for the strengthening of Agricultural Production Programme in Haryana—Rs. 5,19,000 (non-recurring)

It is a technically plan scheme and it is in operation since 1989-90. The strategy of increasing production now mainly lies on the effectiveness of communication of new technology to the farmers as quickly as possible. The new technology is quite sophisticated and requires very close guidance for accurate adoption. Meeting the technical needs of district Faridabad and Mahendergarh. Farming families living in villages of Haryana is a gignatic task. To meet this challenge, it is necessary that the districts and State level be strengthened to give proper technical guidance and suport to the farmers and also to formulate plans for increaseing agricultural production.

The statement of cost of the scheme will be Rs. 5,19,000 during the year 1989-90. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Narnaul and Faridabad will be the Drawing and Disbursing Officers in their respective jurisdiction for the staff working under them. The Director of Agriculture, Haryana, Chandigarh will be the Controlling Officer of the scheme.

There will be no direct income from this scheme.

(I-81)

2401—Crop Husbandary

World Bank Scheme for strengthening of Agriculture Extension and Administration in Haryana State Rs. 727.00 lakhs (recurring)

It is a planned scheme and will be in operation during the year 1989-90. The Planning Commission has already approved an outlay of Rs. 727.00 lakhs during the year 1989-90, under this scheme.

The main object of this scheme is to pass on the latest agriculture technology to the farmers and to narrow down the gap in production at research farms and at the farmers field as also to increase his production, and income. It also means to increase use of high yielding varieties, balanced use of chemical fertilizers as well as pesticides and to adopt suitable cropping pattern to increase production. With introduction to this system it is bound to update the knowledge of farmers as also the extension functionaries

for successful raising of various crops and to provide maximum benefits to the farmers. This system is meant for those farmers who are really in need of latest agricultural technology rather than those who can themselves acquire it with their own means. The extension functionaries get training on regular basis and pass on the agricultural technology to the farmers according to the pre-determined schedule of visits on fortnightly basis.

The agricultural extension methodology aims at ensuring transfer of know-how evolved by agricultural scientists of research institutions after problem oriented research at agricultural farms to the farmers in—*vidio* areas through an effective and time bound system. Monthly workshops are held at two regional research stations and main campus of Haryana Agricultural University in which the scientist of the Haryana Agricultural University act as master trainers after through discussions between the research scientists and officers from the Deptt. of Agriculture, Haryana, recommendations for the coming one month are finalized. On the basis of these recommendations production recommendations for each sub-division for two fortnights are worked out and the VEWS as well as CAOs are imparted. Training on fortnightly basis. This is a field based and practical approach and can be very helpful in passing the latest agricultural technology to the farmers provided there is dedication and commitment on the part of field works and also they are professionally competent.

A sum of Rs. 727.00 lakhs will be spent for the implementation of this scheme during the year 1989-90 and there will be no direct income from this scheme but it will be very much helpful in increasing the agricultural production in the State.

(I-20)

2401—Crop. Husbandry

Scheme for Agriculture information Services—Rs. 10,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Agriculture is the main stay of Haryana State and the farmers living in villages scattered all over the State. In order to keep the farmers well informed of the research findings. Information Services Scheme has been set up in the department. Information Service is pivot of the entire link between the farmers and research workers is maintained which promotes food production.

The Head Quarter of the scheme will be at Chandigarh. The Director of Agriculture, Haryana, will be the controlling Officer and Dy. Director of Agriculture (Information) will be Drawing and Disbursing Officer of the Scheme at H.Q. and Deputy Director of Agriculture at District level will be Drawing and Disbursing Officer in respect of their staff.

The cost involved during the year 1989-90 will be Rs. 10,00,000 and will be born by the State Government.

(I-103)

2401—Crop. Husbandry

Scheme for Training of Women in Farm Operator—Rs. 1.00 lac

At present there is no arrangement for the training of farm women in Agriculture in Haryana State whereas in almost all the states of the country the women training programme is in operation in one form or the other as the contribution of women in Agricultural is much more in Haryana as compared to other States.

The Government of India is agreeable to provide assistance which will come as grant from the European Economic Committee (EEC) 70% of the amount will be placed at the disposal of Haryana Government and the balance 30% will be kept by the Government of India. The above amount will be provided for a period of 5 years in the initial stage.

Initially it is proposed to start the project in 5 districts viz. Karnal Rohtak, Gurgaon, Mohindergarh and Jind. Funds will also be provided for the creation of infrastructural facilities like office, residential accommodation etc.

It has been decided that only one type of training i.e. Peripatitic type should be arranged for the farm women in their own village. The period of the training will be of 4 days i.e. from Monday to Thursday. The women will be called at some common place & SMSs will go there & impart training to the farm women in various agricultural fields like nursery raising, transplanting of nurseries, treatment, safe stage of food grains, keeping maintenance of equipment/implements preservation of vegetables/fruits, kitchen gardening etc.

It is further proposed that 35 women trainees should participate in each training for 4 days in their own village. In each month 3 such trainings will be organised in each district and there will be 36 training programmes in each district per year. Each women trainee will be provided honorarium of Rs. 20 per day. Besides above study tours of selected women will be organised to research institutes/ICAR to show them the research findings of various crops.

For effective implementation of the women training programme one Joint Director Agriculture alongwith supporting staff will be provided at the state headquarter and he will be the overall incharge for this programme in the State.

The Director of Agriculture, Haryana will be Controlling as well as drawing and Disbursing Officer

(I-86)

2401—Crop Husbandry

Scheme for repair maintenance follow up and installation of Gobar Gas Plants 1988-89—
Rs. 24,00,000 (Recurring)

It is technically **New Plan Scheme**.

The object of the scheme are as under :—

1. To provide Repair, Maintenance, Followup services free of cost to the farmers.
2. Motivation of the farmers of the installation of Gobar Gas Plant
3. Training and Technical guidance to the extension field staff of Agriculture Department
4. Preparation and distribution of design blue prints of Gobar Gas Plants among the field staff and Fabricators
5. Preparation and submission of subsidy accounts.
6. To keep biogas units different agencies engaged in biogas development work inside and outside the country.

There will be no direct income from the scheme.

The scheme will indirectly help in increasing the Agriculture Production of the State through good manure obtained from the Gobar Gas Plants and will also help in increasing the economic lot of farmers by saving fuel cost.

(I-23)

2401—Crop Husbandry

Scheme for Agricultural Engineering Boring for four districts of Bhiwani Faridabad, Rohtak and Sonapat—Rs. 11,35,000 (Recurring)

It is a **New Plan Scheme** and is in operation for the year 1985-86.

The main objects of the scheme are —

1. To install and develop the tub wells of farmers for providing them better sources of irrigation for raising their crops.

There will be an income of Rs. 2,00,000 from the scheme.

The scheme will benefit Bhiwani, Faridabad, Rohtak and Sonapat districts.

(I-48)

2401—Crop Husbandry

Scheme for providing subsidy on Blasting and rock drilling operation in the district of Gurgaon—
Rs. 1.00 lac (Recurring)

It is a **New Plan Scheme**.

The main object of the scheme is to help the farmers by subsidising the cost of digging the wells and deeping their rocky heads through blasting and rock drilling.

There will be no income from the scheme.

(I-24)

4401—Go-on Crop Husbandry

Scheme for providing share capital contribution to the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation—
Rs. 4.00 lacs (N. R.)

It is technically **New Plan Scheme**.

The Government of Haryana set up the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation to boost up the technical cultivation in the State. The Corporation rents out the tractors, bulldozers combines and other Agricultural implements and machinery to the farmers for adopting mechanical cultivation. The aim of the Scheme is to provide share capital contribution to the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation during the year 1989-90.

There will be no income from the scheme.

(I-37)

2401—Crop Husbandry

Scheme for crop insurance scheme in Haryana for the year 1989-90—Rs. 1,00,000 (N.R.)

The GICs Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme which was introduced in the state on 1st May, 1981 as state plan scheme continued during the year 1984-85 covering Paddy, Bajra and Maize Crop during Kharif season and Wheat, Gram, Barley and Rabi oilseed crops during Rabi season with a crop Insurance business programme of Rs. 1.00 lakh. As per decision, the GIC will be out of the picture from the year 1985-86 and onward and will be replaced by the Central Government on equal sharing basis with the State. The state will be running the scheme independently under the overall guidance of Central Crop Insurance Fund. Thus the nomenclature has been changed to Crop Insurance Scheme during the year 1985-86. The crop Insurance business programme as well as the tables etc. will be finalised with the Central Crop Insurance fund, etc.

(I-33)

2401—Crop Husbandry

Non-recurring—Rs. 5,00,000

Scheme for setting up of monitoring and planning cell in Agriculture Department.

It is technically new plan scheme. The department of Agriculture is continuously in the process of exploring new dimensions in order to keep up the tempo of increased growth rate in agricultural production. New schemes projects are planned, framed and executed. At present, there is no staff provided in any scheme for the planning cell of the department. The staff working for planning and monitoring work of various schemes and projects of the Department is primarily from the statistical section and other Sections. This virtually affects the normal working of statistical work not only of State plan non-plan schemes but also of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. It is proposed to set up an independent "Monitoring and Planning Cell" by providing staff exclusively for attending planning work.

At present there are nearly 70 Plan Schemes run by the Department and many more and in the pipeline that would be put into operation in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Proper execution of these plan schemes is essential to derive maximum benefit out of them. Periodical reviews and monitoring of these schemes at different levels hardly needs any emphasis. Besides, formulation of annual and Five Year Plan on realistic requires the timely assessment at different level of executing particularly penetration at micro level.

The estimated cost of scheme for the year 1989-90 will be Rs. 5,00,000 lakhs. The Head Quarters of the scheme will be at Chandigarh. The Additional Director Agri. (State and Planning) Chandigarh will be the officer in charge of the scheme. The Additional Director of Agriculture, Haryana will be the Controlling Officer and Deputy Director Agri. (State and Planning) will be the Drawing and Disbursing Officer of the Scheme. The total estimates cost of the scheme for the year 1989-90 will be Rs. 5,00,000 lakhs.

(I-105)

2401—Crop Husbandry

Scheme for the setting up of Directorate of Horticulture in Haryana for the year 1989-90—
Rs. 85,00,000

It has been decided to create a new Directorate of Horticulture with the increase in production and consumption of fruit and vegetables, there will be a substantial change in the food habits and nutritional status of rural people which will considerably improve their marketing capacity and ultimately lead to a better disease free health.

Adoption and growth of horticulture will go a long way to increase an average income of the farmers, and help in generating greater employment potential in local and surrounding areas.

The Directorate will help in exploring the possibilities of new areas for better returns such as introducing of spices, medicinal and aromatic plants, cultivation of flowers and utilization of wasteful quantity of production. The total expenditure during the year 1989-90 would be Rs. 85,00,000.

Part-II—SHARING BASIS CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Maintaining of Buffer Stock of Certified and foundation seed (50:50 Sharing basis)---

Rs. 6.00 lacs.

Seed is one of the important basic input for increasing Agricultural Production. One of the easiest and most economical measures for the farmers to increase crop production is to adopt the use of good quality improved seeds. The Planning for the production to be done in advance keeping in view. The total area under particular crop and replacement rate for the next year.

(I-105)

2401—Crop Husbandry

Scheme for subsidizing the cost of pesticides for the control of Blast and plant Hopper in paddy crop 1989-90(50 : 50)—Rs. 11.00 lakh.

This is a new plan scheme for the control of blast disease and white backed plant hopper/brown plant hopper in paddy for the year 1989-90

To have a high yield in this crop, it is necessary to protect the crop against the attack of insects-pests and disease. If this appear in severe form then they cause heavy losses in production. The cost of pesticides is too high to be borne by the farmers for the control of these pests. Therefore 50% subsidy on the cost of pesticides has been proposed and the remaining 50% will be charged from the beneficiaries. It is planned to cover an area of 40,000 hec. of paddy crop for the control of blast disease and plant hopper during the year 1989-90. The total estimated cost of operation is Rs. 22 lakh out of which Rs. 11.00 lakh will be borne by the cultivators and rest amount of Rs. 11.00 lakh will be borne by the State Government and Central Government on equal sharing basis as mentioned below :-

State Government Share	..	5.50
Central Govt.	.	5.50

2401—Crop Husbandry

Scheme for subsidizing the cost of pesticides for the control of Aphid in Rape Seed and mustard crops(50 : 50)—Rs. 11.00 lakhs.

It is new plan Scheme for the control of Aphid in Rape seed and mustard crops for the year 1989-90. The objectives of the scheme is to increase the production of oilseed by providing plant protection umbrella through ground spraying operation on Rape Seed and mustard crops. Under this scheme 50% subsidy will be given on the cost of pesticides for the control of Aphid in Rape and Mustard. It is Plan and to cover an area of 50,000 hec. through ground spray operation. Due to poor economical conditions the farmers are not in position to spread huge amount on pesticides for saving their crops against pests. Therefore, 50% subsidy has been proposed to be provided on the cost of pesticides. The total amount to be borne by the State Government and Central Government will be Rs. 11.00 lakhs. It will be borne on 50 : 50 sharing basis i.e. Rs. 5.50 lakhs by State and Rs. 5.50 lakhs by Central Government. The expenditure will be debited under head :

“2401—Crop Husbandry—107—Plan Scheme for the subsidizing the cost of pesticides for the control of Aphid in Rape Seed and Mustard Crops”, for the year 1989-90.

2401—Crop Husbandry

(I-7)

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the eradication of white grub under endemic area—(50 : 50)
Rs. 12.00 lakhL

It is technically plan new scheme. White grub is a polyphagus in habit and it occurs in serious form in the District of Bhiwani, Mohindergarh Gurgaon, Rohtak, Hissar, Faridabad, Sirsa. The white grub feed on the roots of almost all the crops and cause heavy losses. The beetles normally emerge from the soil after the first monsoon shower in the month of June and July at about 7.30 to 8.00 P.M. and after feeding on nearby trees they go back to soil. The best strategy for controlling the pest population is the adoption of integrated pest management including Mechanical/Cultural, biological and chemical control methods. Mechanical/cultural methods includes the deep ploughing of fallow fields exposing the grubs of the birds or kill them by hand picking. During the nights beetles from the host trees are collected by shaking the trees with hooked bamboos and are killed in kerosinized oil. In chemical control, the host trees are sprayed with 4 Kg. DDT 50% or BHC 5% or 1 Kg. Carbaryl 50% in 500 litres of water. It will be more economical and effective to supply BHC mixed with well trottern farm yard manure and treatment of compost pits etc. with BHC 10% or DDT 10% dust. However, application is not recommended for groundnut crop. Phorate 10-G or Carbofuron 3-G or quinalphos 5G at 25 Kg. per hect. is also recommended for soil application specially in cash crops. The scheme would therefore, be in operation in selected blocks of Gurgaon, Mohindergarh, Hissar, Rohtak, Sirsa, Faridabad and Bhiwani districts. It is proposed to cover an area of 3,800 hec. with a total expenditure of Rs. 12.00 lakhs. This will be centrally sponsored Scheme

(I-57)

2401—Crop Husbandry

Scheme for eradication of pyrilla on Sugarcane crop under endemic area—(50 : 50)—Rs. 2.00.000

It is a new Plan Scheme and is in operation in Karnal, Kurukshetra, Ambala, Rohtak, Sonapat, Faridabad and Jind districts for the control of sugarcane pyrilla.

The object of the scheme is to carry out the aerial spray of pesticides on sugarcane by means of fixed wing aircrafts/helicopters, so as to increase the production of this important cash crop of Haryana State.

Sugarcane pyrilla is a very serious pest and causes considerable damage to the crop every year in the endemic areas and as a result of its attack the recovery and yield of sugar is adversely effected. In the areas where it appears in an epidemic form, losses may occur to the tune of 60% to 80% in terms of sugar recovery. It has been appearing in large areas in past years in Ambala, Karnal and Rohtak districts of Haryana State. It is, therefore, proposed to cover 40,000 hectares of sugarcane crop under this scheme through aerial operation and as prophylactic measures to keep the pest population under complete check.

The total estimated cost of the entire scheme for the year 1989-90 will be Rs. 48.05 lakhs. Out of which operational charges of Rs. 2.00 lakhs as taken provision has been kept is to be utilised as grant which is to be borne by the State and Central Government in the ratio of 50 : 50 i.e. Rs. 1.00 lakh each. The cost of pesticides and other charges will be met by the sugar mills of the endemic areas and beneficiaries.

(1-55)

2401—Crop Husbandry

Name of the scheme : Centrally Sponsored National Pulses Development Projects—
Rs. 38,75,000

The object of the scheme is to increase the production of various kharif and rabi pulses in the State. In order to increase the production of various pulses it is proposed to organise large block demonstration at farmers' fields, to provide plant protection umbrella against insect pests and diseases, organisation of seed villages, adaptive trials and distribution of minikits of pulses crops.

The total cost of Rs. 38,75,000 of the scheme will be met by Government of India and Government of Haryana on sharing basis.

There will be no direct income from this scheme.

(1-26)

2401—Crop Husbandry

Intensive Cotton Development Programme—(50 : 50)—Rs. 54,11,000

It is a technically new Centrally Sponsored Scheme and is in operation since 1971-72.

The Government of India have launched a massive Cotton Development Programme under the nomenclature of Intensive Cotton Development Programme in eleven States and Haryana State is one of them.

The object of the scheme is to increase the per hectare yield of American Cotton, increase its production and improve its quality in the operational area.

The main contribution towards additional production of cotton will be from the area covered under this programme.

The cost of the scheme will be borne by the Government of India and the State Government on 50 : 50 sharing basis i.e. 50% Central assistance will be borne by the State Government except machinery/equipment which is 100% Government of India's share). There will be no income from this scheme but the cultivators will derive huge economic gains in the form of additional production of cotton.

(1-67)

2401—Crop Husbandry

National Oil Seed Development Projects(50 : 50)—Rs. 60,02,000

It is a technically new Centrally Sponsored Project and is in operation since 1984-85 in the Haryana State. This Project will remain in operation during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period.

Rapeseed-mustard are the most important oilseeds crops of the State and their oils are highly valued for edible purposes. Due to rapid increase in human population in the country, the supply of edible oils and fats continue to be short of demand. In order to become self-sufficient in edible oils and to save the country's valuable foreign exchange. It has been decided by the Government of India to raise the production of oilseeds during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. The expenditure will be met by the Government of India and the State Government on 50 : 50 sharing basis (except foundation seed production which will be borne 100% by the G.O.I.).

The object of this Project is to increase the production of oilseeds in the operational areas by raising yield per unit area of rapeseed-mustard crops by adoption of improved agronomic techniques.

There will be no direct income to the State Revenue from this scheme.

(1-30)

2401—Crop Husbandry

**Scheme for Timely Reporting estimates of area and production of principal crops. (50 : 50)—
Rs 5,80,000 (Recurring)**

It is technically new plan scheme and has been sanctioned,—vide Haryana Govt. letter No. 373-
AAgri.-II(5)-87/2878, dated 16th February, 1987, for the year 1987-88

The main objectives of the scheme are :—

- (i) To obtain reliable estimates of area under the principal crops soon after the sowings and estimates of production of principal crops covered by crop cutting surveys immediately after harvest.
- (ii) to create alertness amongst the primary agency to attend the work of crop inspection (Girdawari) in time, and
- (iii) to estimate area under irrigated and unirrigated crops separately as well as high yielding and other varieties of crops separately.
- (iv) to bring about improvement in accuracy and timeliness of area and production statistics by introduction of intensive supervision.

There will be no income from the scheme.

(1-73)

2401—Crop Husbandry

Improvement of Crop Statistics (50 : 50)—Rs. 5.20 lacs

It is a technically new plan scheme and has been sanctioned,—vide Haryana Government letter No. 372-Agri.-II(5)-87/3820, dated 3rd March, 1987 for the year 1987-88.

The main objective of the scheme are :—

- (i) to bring improvement in area statistics of the crops by conducting spot check of area enumeration, carried out by the patwaris in a set of randomly selected villages.
- (ii) to obtain information about trends in area of important crops.
- (iii) to inspect crop cutting experiments in a pre-assigned sample as villages on basis with a view to ascertain the quality of field work as well as to attempt estimates of yield rates for important crops, and
- (iv) the tabulation and analysis of the supervised, date both for State and Central Sample will be done.

There will be no income from this scheme.

2501—Special Programme for Rural Development

Scheme for assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers—Rs. 2,20,00,000 (50 : 50)

This scheme is in operation from the year 1983-84.

The objective of the scheme is to encourage the cultivation of oilseeds and pulses, installation of minor irrigation devices, and raising of fuel, horticulture plants by the small and marginal farmers and provided special assistance under this scheme. Large scale minikits of oilseeds and pulses are distributed free of cost amongst the small and marginal farmers. Besides, the cost of installation of tube-wells and other minor irrigation devices are subsidised at 25 per cent to small and at 33½ per cent to marginal farmers, likewise fruit plants are also distributed at subsidised rates to the extent of 25 per cent to 33½ per cent for small and marginal farmers, respectively.

PART-III —100% CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME**MAJOR HEAD 2029—LAND REVENUE**

Continuance of Agricultural Census Scheme(Non-Recurring)

Major Heads	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
29—Land Revenue	3,90,000	..	..	3,90,000

This is a Central Sector Plan—Scheme Agricultural Census 1985-86. The Government of India Ministry of Agriculture, have conveyed the Administrative approval to the implementation of Agricultural Census Scheme 1985-86 in all the State and U Ts. in India during the Seventh Plan period i.e. 1st April, 1985 to the 31st March, 1990. The necessary sanction to the continuance of the posts was accorded during the year 1987-88,—vide Haryana Govt. Revenue Department memo No. 164-ARS-III-87/8818 dated 18th March, 1987 and No. 2377-ARS-III-87/16760, dated 26th May, 1987. The continuance of the posts for year 1989-90 is absolutely necessary. Thus a provision of Rs. 3,90,000 is being made under the head "2029—Land Revenue—103—Land Records—103(i)—Headquarters Staff (Plan) Agricultural Census Scheme for the year 1989-90.

(1-41)

2401—Crop Husbandry

Centrally Sponsored Scheme—for setting up of Biogas plants during the year 1989-90 under National Project on Biogas Development (100%)—Rs. 86,60 lacs (Recurring)

The main object of the scheme are as under :—

- (1) Central subsidy on fixed amount basis for various sizes of Biogas Plants to different categories of beneficiaries.
 - (2) Support at the rate of Rs. 300 per unit of Biogas Plants actually set up on turn-key basis by the recognised State Agencies i.e. Haryana Agro Industries Corporation.
 - (3) Incentive Villages level functionaries i.e. ADO/Village Level Extension Workers, Panchayat Secretaries etc. at the rate of Rs. 30 per cunit of Biogas Plants actually promoted and supervised.
 - (4) Grant-in-aid for organisation of Orientation Courses/Training Courses for Masons, Women and Master Masons.
 - (v) Installation of demonstration Biogas Plants.
- There will be no income from the scheme.

(1-92)

2401—Crop Husbandry

Crop Estimation surveys of fruits and vegetables and minor crops (100%)—Rs. 4.50 lacs (Recurring)

It is 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme.

- (i) To obtain reliable estimates of average yield per hectare of important fruits vegetables and minor crops framed on the basis of crop estimation surveys for obtaining production estimates.
 - (ii) To work out the normal yield of important fruits, vegetables and other minor crops on the basis of quin-quennial average of yields.
 - (iii) To provide information regarding cultivation practices adopted by cultivators which would broadly indicated the extent of adoption of different improved agricultural practices.
- There will be no income from the scheme.

(1-40)

2401—Crop Husbandry

Scheme regarding Minikit of General crops (100%)—Rs. 4.00 lacs

New varieties/strains of crops like Rice, Bajra, Maize, Wheat, Barley, etc. are developed at the Research Institutions by the research scientists. After the trial of new strains under controlled conditions at the research farms, these strains have to be tested under field conditions in different regions of the State/Country so as to assess their performance under different agro climatic conditions. This work is conducted for period of 2 years, and the varieties which fair well under field conditions, are brought on the approval list for being released for large scale cultivation.

The Central Government has desired that initially the expenditure should be incurred by the State Government from their own resources and later on the full reimbursement of same will be made by the Government of India. The expenditure includes cost of seed, its treatment, charges on account of packing, bagging transportation and cost of printing of literature.

The scheme will be operative in the entire State of Haryana. The programme regarding Minikit trials will depend upon the availability of seeds/funds with Government of India. The seed in bulk quantity will be supplied by the Government of India or through Agencies and it will be further distributed to different district depending upon their requirement after packing in the appropriate type of bags. The kits will be got prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Haryana strictly according to the technical parameters.

Timely distributions of these kits and selection of farmers it is the essence of the programme. The implementation of the programme in the field would be the responsibility of the concerned D.D.A. The identification of farmers for Minikit trials will be done well in advance of the sowing time. The minikit demonstration will be laid primarily on farmers fields representing small marginal and Scheduled Castes.

PLAN HEAD : STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

Major Head	Gross Cost	Recoveries	Net Amount
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Part-I—State Plan :			
2435— Other Agricultural Programme	12,00,000	..	12,00,000
4408— Capital Outlay on Food Storage and Warehousing	24,00,000	..	24,00,000
Total	36,00,000	..	36,00,000
Part-II—Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
2435—Other Agricultural Programme	1,25,00,000	..	1,25,00,000
4408—Capital Outlay on Food Storage and Warehousing	..	..	..
Total	1,25,00,000	..	1,25,00,000
Part-III—Other Dev. Scheme			
2435—Other Agricultural Programme	..	..	..
4408—Capital Outlay on Food Storage and Warehousing	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..
Summary			
2435—Other Agricultural Programme	1,37,00,000	..	1,37,00,000
4408—Capital Outlay on Food Storage and Warehousing	24,00,000	..	24,00,000
Total	1,61,00,000	..	1,61,00,000

(1-99)

4408—Capital Outlay on Food Storage and Warehousing

Share Capital Haryana Warehousing Corporation 1989-90— Rs. 10,00,000 (non-recurring)

This is a plan scheme and is in operation since 1978-79. The object of the scheme is to create more scientific storage godowns to accommodate increased agricultural produce in the State. With the increase in Warehousing facilities, the farmers cooperatives and general public will be benefited and their produce will be saved from damage by insects and rodents, moisture, etc. Thus production efforts will be further encouraged and this will help in sustaining self-sufficiency in food.

There is a provision of funds to the tune of Rs. 10.00 lakhs in the shape of share capital.

(1-93)

2435— Other Agricultural Programme—01—Improvement of Marketing Intelligence Survey and Publication for the benefit of Farmers in Haryana— Rs 5,00,000 (non-recurring)

This scheme is in operation since 1979-80. The need for introducing the scheme was felt and augmented to broadcast the daily rates for some important agriculture commodities in the rural broadcasting. All India Radio to benefit the farmers to keep them well informed about general behaviour of the market position. With the increase in number of regulated markets, with the increased production and establishment of All India Radio at Rohtak it was felt necessary to intensify market intelligence.

The Economical and Statistical Adviser to Government of India insisted for coverage of a least 23 important markets. Prior to introduction of this scheme, the work of the broadcasting was done with the help of the staff on part-time basis. The scheme has been introduced with the main objective that the farmers should be well-informed about the prevalent market positions and is not at all cheated at any level and gets the right price for the produce.

(1-94)

2335—Other Agricultural Programme—Setting up of the Agmark Laboratory and Farmers level grading Centres in Haryana—Rs. 7,00,000 (non-recurring) 1989-90)

A new plan scheme in operation since 1979-80. Chief aim of the scheme is standardisation and quality Control relating to Agriculture Produce. This has been stressed by the National Commission on Agriculture in its report of 1976 (Part-XIII), para 56.316 (i) that "Grading and Standardisation" have to be made compulsory in all relating to Agriculture Produce whether at Producer's level or for internal trade or for export. This will generate employment and improve the financial and living conditions of the farmers.

In addition to above three Agmark Lab. is provided at Narwana, Karnal and Jagadhri.

4408—Capital Outlay on Food, Storage and Warehousing

Scheme for the setting up of Rural Godown in Haryana for 1989-90—Rs. 14,00,000 (non-recurring)

This scheme is a new plan scheme and is in operation since 1981-82.

The main object of the scheme is to create storage capacity in the rural areas for reducing the pressure on mandies of credit facility against warehouse receipts to farmers specially to the small and marginal farmers.

The 50 per cent of the proposed rural godowns will met through the institutional resources and the rest 50 per cent amount will be provided as subsidy by the State Government and Government of India (each 25 per cent).

(1-14)

2435—Other Agriculture Programme

Development of Regulated Markets—Rs. 1,25,00,000 (non-recurring)

This is a Centrally-sponsored scheme and is in operation since 1975-76. The object of the scheme is to develop regulated markets by way of providing necessary market facilities both producers, sellers and buyers like adequate and proper market yards, godda sheds, platforms, drinking water, lighting and parking facilities for carts and lorries and internal roads, etc.

There is a provision for grant-in-aid for Rs. 125 lakhs during the year 1989-90 and no other primary unit is there because it is not a staff scheme.

PLAN HEAD : Land Reforms

Major Head	Gross Amount	Amount transferred from Central Grant-in-aid to Government	Net amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PART I - Approved Plan Scheme			
2506 - Land Reforms	25,00,000		25,00,000
Total Part I	25,00,000		25,00,000
PART-II			
Centrally sponsored Scheme			
Total -Part-II			
PART-III			
Other Development Schemes			
Total -Parts, I, II, III	25,00,000		25,00,000
2506—Land Reform	25,00,000		25,00,000
Total	25,00,000		25,00,000

PLAN HEAD:—Land Reforms

Continuance of Scheme for strengthening of Statistical set up in the Revenue Department —Rs. 1,74,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2506—Land Reforms-012—Statistics and Evaluation Scheme for Strengthening of Statistical set up in the Revenue Department	1,74,000			1,74,000

Haryana Government has sanctioned the State Plan Scheme 'Strengthening of Statistical set up in Revenue Department'. The objectives of the scheme are as under:—

- (i) To collect, compile and scrutinise the agricultural statistics received from the field and also to ensure its timely submission at the State Headquarters in time;
- (ii) After proper scrutiny, to analyse and consolidate and prepare various reports/returns viz; Weekly Weather and Crops Reports, Fortnightly wholesale/retail prices of foodgrains, Fortnightly outlook of food crops; Crop forecast reports, Monthly Rainfall reports, Season and Crop Reports, Livestock Census Reports, etc.
- (iii) To reduce the time-lag in the availability of agricultural statistics from the field and its timely submission to the Government of India and various departments of the State as also to improve the quality of data;
- (iv) To conduct the sample surveys and evaluation studies in respect of live stock Census, area under various crops, the number of irrigation sources and sourcewise area irrigated;
- (v) To impart intensive training to patwaris and other revenue staff in collection, compilation and consolidation of agricultural and allied data at the field level relating to various reports/returns being submitted to the State Headquarters.

To implement this scheme during the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90), an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been allocated. Since the scheme has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan, the staff sanctioned for the year 1988-89 is absolutely necessary to continue for the year 1989-90. The implementation of this scheme has resulted in the reduction of time lag in the collection and dissemination of data relating to various reports/returns being received by the Directorate from the field. All out efforts have been made for the timely submission of these reports/returns to the Government of India and the various departments of the State Government, as a result of which their timely submission has been ensured. Proper analysis of the data received from the field at the Directorate level has also been ensured to improve its quality. The staff deployed under this scheme has also taken up the work of conducting quinquennial Livestock Census with 15th October, 1988 as the reference date which is a statutory obligation of the Directorate of Land Records in the right perspective in close collaboration with Ministry of Agricultural (G.O.I.) in consonance with the uniform pattern laid down by it for all the States in the country.

Continuance of Scheme of Consolidation Operations-in-Jui Canal Command Area—Rs. 23,26,000
(non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2506—Land Reforms—				
102—Consolidation of Holdings Consolidation Operation in Jui Canal Command Area (Plan)	23,26,000	..	..	23,26,000

The Plan Scheme for consolidating the villages falling in the Jui/Loharu/Siwani Command Areas was sanctioned by the Planning Department for the Sixth Plan period i.e. 1980—85,—vide their letter No. 38-1/82-plan, dated the 8th February, 1983. Matter regarding formulation of Seventh Five Year Plan to consolidating in the remaining areas falling under Jui/Loharu and Siwani Canal Command Areas was taken up with the Planning Department. The Plan Scheme is now allowed to continue till 1985—90. It is all the more necessary that this scheme may be continued because Jui, Loharu and Siwani Canal Command Areas are also covered under the World Bank Scheme, and unless the consolidation is completed in these area no other development scheme can be implemented. During the Seventh Five Year Plan the consolidation operations are likely to be completed in 1.58 lakh acres. In order to complete the remaining work present staff is required to continue during the year 1989-90.

Plan Head: Minor Irrigation

Major Head	Gross Cost	Recoveries	Net Cost
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Part-I State Plan Scheme			
2702 Minor Irrigation	1,50,00,000	..	1,50,00,000
4701- Capital Outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation	50,00,000	..	50,00,000
6701- Loans to Major and Medium Irrigation	75,00,000	..	75,00,000
Total	2,75,00,000	..	2,75,00,000
Part-I - 100% Centrally sponsored Schemes			
2029- Land Revenue	2,79,000	..	2,79,000
2702- Minor Irrigation	..	..	..
Total	2,79,000	..	2,79,000
part-III Other Development Schemes			
2702- Minor Irrigation	41,00,000	..	41,00,000
Total	41,00,000	..	41,00,000
Summary			
2029- Land Revenue	2,79,000	..	2,79,000
2702- Minor Irrigation	1,91,00,000	..	1,91,00,000
4701- Capital Outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation	50,00,000	..	50,00,000
6701- Loans to Major and Medium Irrigation	75,00,000	..	75,00,000
Grand Total Plan Head: Minor Irrigation	3,18,79,000	..	3,18,79,000

(III - 9)

Scheme for the Ground Water Investigation, Development and Execution of NABARD Scheme in the State

It is technically new plan scheme and is in operation from 1st April, 1985.

The object of the scheme as per guideline given by Government of India envisage specific investigation in the fields of:-

- (1) Engineering, Design and Ground Water Structures.
- (2) Well Hydraulics and Hydrological Surveys.
- (3) Geophysical Investigations.

The headquarter of the scheme will be at Chandigarh and the Hydrologist will be stationed at Ambala, Karnal, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Hissar will be the Drawing and Disbursing Officer. The Director of Agriculture, Haryana will be the Controlling Officer of the scheme. The total cost involved during the year 1989-90 will be Rs. 44.00 lacs. There will be no direct income to the State Revenue from the scheme itself but it will go a long way in providing technical support to the on-going programme of Ground Water Development.

(III - 4)

Scheme for the grant of subsidy for the installation of Sprinkler irrigation- Rs. 60.00 lacs (Non-recurring)

It is a technically New Plan Scheme and is in operation from 1972-73.

Mohindergarh district and adjoining areas of Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon districts are known to be chronically drought affected area of the State. The agriculture in these areas had always remained a gamble with rains. Failures of rains occurred quite after resulting in near famine conditions. Fortunately,

some sweet under ground water has been recently exploited for irrigation purpose and large number of irrigation units, i.e. percolation wells, pumping sets and tubewells have come up in these areas. However the major part of this costly irrigation is not suited to the major part of this area due to the reasons that

- (1) The soils are very light in texture, Transit losses are enormous and the irrigation efficiency is thus very low.
- (2) The area are mostly undulating and it required lot of money and labour to level up the fields to bring them under command by flow irrigation. This effect in large number of the cases becomes un-economical because of the expenditure involved in levelling and very low irrigation efficiency imposed by the sandy nature of the soil. Similarly, in other parts of the State the intensity of irrigation of minor irrigation units is very low and the cultivators are handicapped to increase their intensity of cropping due to low irrigation efficiency through low irrigation system. Sprinkler irrigation system is therefore becoming quite popular as it economises water, increases irrigation efficiency and adds to command area considerably. The Sprinkler irrigation system, is still a new improved method of very high. Therefore, there is dire necessity of some incentive irrigation and its initial cost is from the Government side to give fill up to this useful programme by on the cost of Sprinkler Irrigation system as has been done during the last year. It is, therefore proposed to continue subsidy @ 52% or Rs. 3,000/- whichever is less on terms and conditions already approved by the State Government. The through loans/self investment as estimated at Rs. 600.00 lacs during the financial year 1988-89. The cost of subsidy @ 25% of Rs. 3,000/- as present estimates, works out to Rs. 60.00 lacs. The headquarter of the scheme will at Ambala, Gurgaon, Karnal Hissar and Narnaul. There will be no direct income from this scheme.

(III-11)

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Strengthening of Agricultural Engineering Section—Organisation in the Haryana State for the year 1989-90 (Contingencies only) sharing basis—Rs 40,00,000

It is technically New Plan Scheme. The main object of the scheme are as under :-

To achieve the wint aims of giving custom service farmers for extension of Irrigation facility by sinking more wells

There will be no direct income from the scheme.

(III-13)

Scheme for the grant of subsidy for Drip Irrigation—Rs. 5.00 lacs Non-recurring)

It is technically new plan scheme and proposed to be implemented in the State for the first time during 1988-89 but the scheme could not be operated due to lack of funds.

A large portion of conveyance losses are eliminated by means of the Sprinkler systems. The evaporation losses, however, increase appreciably since water breaks into fine particles and becomes more prone to evaporation process. The se handicaps can be better tackled by resorting to drip irrigation system, where water is fed only to the root zone of the plants by means of drippers thereby avoiding losses of water altogether. In this system drops of water are fed to the root zone only without wetting any area between two plants. This technology has already been tested successfully in India and is being extensively used in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala.

The common Drip Irrigation system consists of a supply source of water from where water is pumped to the main lines. Lateral tubings are connected with this mainline. The drippers are fitted to the lateral tubings in such a manner that each dripper can supply water atleast to one plant root zone. It is necessary, therefore to lay laterals along the plants. To avoid clogging of drippers, filters are used at the point of feeding of water into the mains or sub-mains. In a few installation a single plant is watered with two or even four drippers, depending upon the requirement and vice versa.

The subsidy would be paid on Rs. 20,000 or actual cost, whichever is less at the rate of 50% after verification by Asstt. Soil Conservation Officer and Divisional Soil Conservation Officer concerned.

There will be no financial benefit from the scheme itself to the State revenue but it will be along way in solving irrigation facilities.

(III-10)

Scheme for Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics—Rs. 2.79 lakhs

This is a Centrally sponsored scheme which has been introduced in the State during the year 1989-90 as a part of the All India Project. The main objectives of the scheme are:

- (i) To take up studies regarding reconciliation of discrepancies in figures of area irrigated as reported in agricultural statistics and in periodical progress reports received from the State Government.
- (ii) To co-ordinate statistics relating to Minor Irrigation Projects on a quarterly and on annual basis.
- (iii) To organise special surveys in between two censuses for estimating yard sticks of additional area irrigated for different categories of Minor Irrigation Projects.

- (iv) To ascertain reasons for the disuse of projects through special surveys as also the rate of depreciation due to siltation of surface water storage projects.
- (v) To organise on a quinquennial basis a census of Minor Irrigation Projects.
- (vi) To compile statistics of area irrigated under crops according to seasons.
- (vii) To explore the possibility of organising pilot studies and to ascertain the increase in productivity due to Minor Irrigation Projects, and
- (viii) To collect information regarding the extent of construction of Minor Irrigation work through institutional finance and through own private finance of farmers as a part of the quinquennial census of Minor Irrigation Projects.

In order to achieve the objectives contained in this Scheme, the Directorate of Land Records, Haryana has been declared as Nodal Agency for the purpose of collection, compilation and dissemination of information of all kinds of Minor Irrigation Projects in the State of Haryana. This scheme has been sanctioned for three years (1988-90) in the Seventh Five-Year Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 6.61 lakhs. In order to implement this scheme, present staff is required to continue during the year 1989-90.

(III-12)

Scheme for providing independent poor feeders, Saline Water treatment and extension of Pipe etc. by the HSMITC Ltd.

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Loans	Total
6/01 —Loans for Major and Medium Irrigation—80—General (Plan)—190 Loan to HSMITC		75.00	75.00

This new scheme under the State Plan has been approved in the Draft 7th Five Year Plan for execution by HSMITC.

Installation of 7500 Tubewells for Saline Water Treatment in critical Zone

The Corporation has formulated a project for the evacuation and disposal of saline ground water in the Command areas of Irrigation Canals under the auspices of the United National Development Programme. The main objectives of the saline water exploration are to determine the genesis of saline ground water, check the fast rise of ground water and to evaluate the physics and chemical characteristics of soil and suitability of crops in saline areas. The rise in water table in saline Area is causing degradation of soil and harming growth of agriculture. The Project aims at extraction of saline ground water and its evacuation through natural drainage system to depress the water table. The project envisages proposal for installation of 7500 evacuation tubewells in critical zones of the State.

(III-2)

4701 —Capital Outlay on Soil and Water Conservation—Technically New Schemes for the year 1989-90

Investigation and Development of Groundwater Resources—Rs. 50 lakhs

The topography of Districts of Hissar, Mohindergarh and Gurgaon is such that all the cultivable areas cannot be served under the Major/Medium Irrigation Schemes. It has, therefore, become necessary to provide minor Irrigation facilities to such areas, so as to extend protection against the failure of rains, which is quite common in these regions.

A sum of Rs. 526 lakhs was spent by the Irrigation Department on Minor Irrigation Schemes during 1980-81 to 1984-85.

However, during the VII-Plan (1985-90) the Irrigation Department was allocated a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs only for the "Investigation and Development of Ground Water Resources" out of this Rs. 91.00 lakhs have since been incurred during 1985-88. Provision during the year 1988-89 is Rs. 35 lakhs and provision during the year 1989-90 for Rs. 50 lakhs has been made.

2702—Minor Irrigation**Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing irrigation through the use of Sprinkler Irrigation System
(50 : 50 Sharing Basis)**

It is a technically New Plan Scheme and is in operation from the year 1988-89.

Mohindergarh district and adjoining areas of Hissar, Rohtak, Bhiwani and Gurgaon districts are known to be chronically drought affected area of the State. The agriculture in these areas had always remained a gamble with rains. Failures of rains occurred quite often resulting in near famine conditions. Fortunately, some sweet underground water has been recently exploited for irrigation purpose and large number of irrigation units i.e. percolation wells, pumping sets and tubewells have come up in these areas. However, the major part of this costly irrigation is not suited to the major part of this area due to the reason that:-

(1) The soils are very light in texture, Trans it losses are enormous and the irrigation efficiency is thus very low.

(2) The areas are mostly undulating and it required lot of money and labour to level up the fields to bring them under command by flow irrigation. This effect in large number of the cases becomes un-economical because of the expenditure involved in levelling and very low irrigation efficiency imposed by the sandy nature of the soil. Similarly, in other parts of the State the intensity of irrigation of minor irrigation units is very low and the cultivators are handicapped to increase their intensity of cropping due to low irrigation efficiency through low irrigation system. Sprinkler irrigation system is therefore, becoming quite popular as it economises water, increases irrigation efficiency and adds to commanded area considerably. The Sprinkler irrigation system is still a new improved method of irrigation and its initial cost is very high.

To offset of the high cost the State Government proposes that the small and marginal farmers of the State may be granted subsidies at higher rates so that they are also in a position to make use of sprinkler irrigation system, and thereby increase their irrigated area.

1. Under this scheme 50% matching Central Assistance would be made available to the State/ U.Ts. for encouraging irrigation through the use of sprinklers by small and marginal farmers.

2. First priority should be given to small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes farmers and funds should be earmarked for this sector of the beneficiaries.

3. Preference also should be given to Co-operative/Community scheme for small and marginal farmers and to backward, remote hilly areas. In case of inclusion of large farmers in the cooperative community scheme, the subsidy admissible would be proportional to the area attributable to the small and marginal farmers only.

4. The subsidy, for small, marginal and tribal farmers would be as per IRDP pattern (i.e. 25% 33½% and 50% respectively, while for co-operative/community schemes for such farmers, the subsidy, will be 50% subject to maximum cost limits for individual equipment.

5. Subsidy as admissible will be shared by the Central Government and State Government on 50 : 50 sharing basis.

The cost of subsidy as per present estimate covering Central and State share only works out to Rs. 42.00 lacs. The Headquarter of the scheme will be at Ambala, Gurgaon, Karnal, Hissar, Narnaul and Panchkula. There will be no direct income from this scheme.

PLAN HEAD: SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Major Head	Gross Cost		Net Amount
	Rs.	P.s.	
PART I—State Plan Scheme			
2402—Soil and Water Conservation (Forest)	92,00,000		92,00,000
2415—Agricultural Research & Education	4,00,000		4,00,000
2402—Soil and Water Conservation (Agri. Deptt.)	2,74,00,000		2,74,00,000
4402—Capital outlay on Soil and Water Conservation			..
Total	3,70,00,000		3,70,00,000
PART II—100% Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
2402—Soil and Water Conservation (Forest Deptt.)	2,50,00,000		2,50,00,000
2402—Soil and Water Conservation (Agri. Department)	..	..	..
Total	2,50,00,000		2,50,00,000
PART III—Other Development Schemes			
2402—Soil and Water Conservation (Forest)	..	..	..
2402—Soil and Water Conservation (Agri. Deptt.) 50%	1,12,50,000		1,12,50,000
4402—Capital outlay on Soil and Water Conservation	..	..	..
Total	1,12,50,000		1,12,50,000
SUMMARY			
2402—Soil and Water Conservation	7,28,50,000		7,28,50,000
2415—Agricultural Research & Education	4,00,000		4,00,000
4402—Capital outlay on Soil and Water Conservation	..	..	..
Grand Total 2402—Soil and Water Conservation	7,32,50,000		7,32,50,000

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Afforestation of special sites sub-scheme Soil Conservation on Water shed basis including Chotraining raising of tree protection belts and treatment of table land etc.

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2402—Soil Conservation	60,00,000	..	..	60,00,000

1. Financial of the scheme:

This is a State Plan continuing scheme. All its expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from the local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the scheme:

The scheme provides a package of soil Conservation practices based on scientific principles and modern techniques Hissar, Kurukshetra and Sirsa. The measures suggested in basin have been suitably incorporated in the schemes.

The Shiwalik are subject to severe water erosion due to the poor vegetative cover, unstable geological formation and improper land use in the undulating plains. There is considerable damage to crops, houses and public utilities in the State caused by the floods, stream bank erosion and water logging, rural people suffer most from the soil erosion problems.

The proposed Soil Conservation programme will result in overall development of the rural sector and includes the following benefits.

Protective Benefits:

They include environment protection and amelioration of climate. The environment conservation solves many health problems and provides congenial working conditions.

- (i) Watershed retention and reduction in soil loss.

Productive benefits:

Improvement of soil fertility and increased agriculture production.

II. Creation of additional wood resources.

Soil and water conservation measures hold back soil along with its in-lact nutrients and provide better moisture conditions. This helps in obtaining large plant population and uniform plant growth, introducing spp. of commercial importance with increased wood production.

Execution and organisation:

The execution of the programme will be carried on micro watershed basis. The execution plan for each micro watershed will be prepared separately by the planning unit. The Conservator planning, M&E attached to the Chief Conservator of Forests, will watch the progress of the soil Conservation works and to the planning job. The works are concentrated in the Ambala District and additional Forest Division with headquarters at Yamuna Nagar is proposed to take the additional loan of the programme.

The unit of execution in the forest working is the beat with Forest Guard as the in-charge. At present the beats are very large. The number of field units are to be increased so that the jurisdiction of the beat Guard does not exceed 8 KM over length of branch. The organisation will be suitably strengthened as explained. The additional requirement of field staff will be 200 Forest Guards, 50 Foresters, 10 Forest Rangers along with adequate ministerial staff.

The programme includes for a component: (i) Afforestation (ii) Construction of detention dams, (iii) protection to the employment of village workers. The summary of the sub-scheme is given below: -

Afforestation:

Afforestation is one of the most important item of the watershed management. It is estimated that 50-60% forest area in the Shiwaliks is either under-stocked or covered with stocking and quality of the crop

Afforestation will be done over an area of 775 ha comprising the Government and community Forests. Fruit bearing one commercially important spp. will be planted for geological gains only. Contour Trenching, Check damming, planting of landslides in the hilly areas and bunding in the plains are the additional component of the afforestation plan. Provision have been made for these items in the estimates. Afforestation will result in environment conserving and create additional wood resources in the State.

Detention Dams :

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

About 36 Nos. water and silt detention dams will be constructed during the plan period. The work will be executed on micro watershed basis for which the separate plans are to be prepared. The works of afforestation and gully plugging will go side by side in a micro-watershed. The selection of priority micro watershed depend upon the magnitude of the erosion problem in the watershed.

The construction of Dams will increase the irrigation potential in the command area. The system is quite useful in moderation the effect of floods which cause damage to the public utilities.

Physical targets	Five Year Plan 1985-90	Proposed |
1. Land treatment, tree protection belts Bhabhar planting etc.	3800 Ha.	508 Hect.
2. Structural measures & Check-training	500 KM	80 K.M.
3. Dam	36	7
4. Staff and Manpower requirements -		
As per statement 'B'		
5. Material requirements -		
Small Material required will be arranged locally		
6. Benefit from the scheme -		

It will reduce floods and silt load in the beds of streams and creeks, protect the agriculture lands and will improve the timber and fuelwood resources of the State.

Afforestation of special sites sub-scheme desert control

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2402 --Soil Conservation	31,00,000	.	..	31,00,000

1. Financing of the scheme

This is a State plan continuing scheme. All its expenditure to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from the local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the scheme

The scheme provides for desert control through afforestation.

The desert conditions prevail in the districts of Bhiwani, Hissar, Sirsa, Mohindergarh and Rohtak. The rainfall is scanty as the tree is marked by the extremes of climatic. It is generally dry during the greater part of the year. The area affected by wind erosion constitutes nearly 20 % of the total area of the State

Afforestation is both the means and end of the conservation strategy of the erosion problems. The treatment consists in raising of shelter belts and wind break along the Rail, and bund strips and afforestation of suitable sites.

Due to improved conditions, it is now possible to grow more economical species in many pockets. The species that can be planted may include Azadirachete, Indian coaoia nil tica, Cossias, Pongamia, Albizies, Zizyphus, Dalbergia, Tamarix, Ficus, Bauhinia.

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

Afforestation:

Plantation of suitable spp will be a stabilized in the Government lands as well as private lands belonging to the village community and panchayats. The waste lands along Rail, Road, Canal strips are transferred to a beautiful land scape through the afforestation plan. The common lands are areas of destructive over-grazing. These lands can be put to economic use through the organizer effects. The potential of these lands to grow commercial forests have already been demonstrated by the department. Panchayat land afforestation is a regular features of the department.

II. Creation of wind break and shelter belts

One way to avoid the competition for land between agriculture and tree farming is to plant village gohars hither to ensured. There are 2,462 villages in the desert affected districts of Hissar, Sirsa, Bhiwani, Mohindergarh and Rohtak. These villages have a network of village paths of varying width leading to

the agriculture fields. The gohars have a lot of potential to grow tree avenues along sites. The establishment of avenue along the network of paths will create a harmonial impact on the arid climate and make increased agriculture production. Due to traditional agriculture, people have yet to appreciate the values of tree farming for self reliance. These scheme proposes an incentive plan to the tree planters so that the village community joins the forestry development programmes on priority basis,

PHYSICAL TARGETS

Item	Five Year Plan 1980 — 85 targets	Proposed for
1. Afforestation	.. Hect. 750	200
2. Shelter belts	.. RKM 3500	700
3. Staff and manpower requirements— As given in Annexure B.M. 10.		
4. Material requirements— Material required will be arranged locally		
5. Benefit from the scheme— As given in para 2 above.		

Training of personnel

	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2402—Soil Conservation	.. 1,00,000	..	..	1,00,000

1. Financing of the scheme

This is a continuing scheme. All the expenditure will be borne by the State Government without any contribution from the local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the scheme

The effective promotion of soil conservation programme demands many new skills apart from those of traditional forestry. The new forester must be famlier with social and economic land use under arid condition soil and water conservation, including proceeding and combined forestry system. The new forester should know how best to communicate with the members or rural community.

Nearly the entire lower level staff, required to develop the new approach. The field staff will be imparted training in the modern extension and communication methods to bring changes in their attitudes. It is hoped that the staff equiyed with these tools and techniques will show better performance in the forestry services.

3. Staff and manpower requirements

Nil

4. Material requirements

Nil

5. Benefit from the scheme

This scheme wil make available trained staff for execution of the other plan scheme.

Scheme for the reclamation of saline/alkaline soils in Haryana. Non-recurring 50.00 lakhs

It is a technologically New Scheme. The scheme was sanctioned as Plan scheme during the year 1989-90.

The object of the scheme is to reclaim sodic soils by use of latest reclamation technology and increasing the productivity unit area of such soils. The programme is being executed by the State Department of Agriculture in close collaboration with Haryana Land Reclamation and Development Corporation. The Department of Agriculture provides extension and technical support and the Haryana Land Reclamation and Dev. Corporation provides requisite commercial support through required inputs and machinery and the credit is flowing from banking institutions: etc. An area of about 70000 hec., has been reclaimed upto 1987-88. During 1988-89 an area of about 10,000 hectares is expected to be reclaimed. During 1989-90 an area of 10,000 hec. is proposed to be reclaimed.

Scheme for pilot project for the reclamation of Saline Soils/Drainage of Waterlogged areas for the year 1989-90.—Rs. 10,50,000 (non recurring)

1. It is a technically new scheme. It is estimated that over 2 lakhs hec. in the State have serious saline problem, coupled with high water table condition. Most of such areas are located in Sonapat, Rohtak and Gurgaon and Jind districts etc.

2. The matter of problems and techniques for reclamation of saline soils and alkali soils is different where s we are doing work on reclamation of alkali soils, the reclamation of such soils also needs to be taken up in the State, by providing suitable drainage system to leach excessive soluble salt down the profile out of the crop-root zone. This work is of a pioneering and adoptive research nature and was proposed to be taken up on a pilot basis in collaboration with Central Soils Salinity Research Institute, Karnal, so as to develop and perfect suitable technology for economic reclamation of such soils on a large scale in the coming years. It is proposed to take up such pilot project in different locations. Such projects are proposed during 1989-90 at a total cost of Rs. 10.50 lakhs in the State.

The headquarter of the scheme will be at Chandigarh. The Director of Agriculture, Haryana, Chandigarh and the Divisional Soil Cons. Officer, Karnal will be the Controlling Officer and Drawing and Disbursing Officer of this scheme will be the Assistant Soil cons. Officer Jind Sonapat as also the respective A.S.C.O. will be the Drawing and Disbursing Officers of the scheme.

There will be no direct income from this scheme. However, the scheme will be very useful in developing a technology for economic reclamation of such soils in the State, in the coming year.

"2402—Soil and Water Conservation.

"2402—Soil and Water Conservation—107—Soil Conservation on Watershed basis in the Sub-mountainous areas of the State".

Scheme for Soil Conservation on Water-shed basis in the Sub-mountainous areas of the State during 1989-90.—Rs.45.00 lakhs (Non-recurring)

It is a technically plan scheme and is in operation since 1979-80. The soil & Water Conservation problem is work mainly available in foot hills of Shivalik hill in Ambala District & Aravali ranges in Gurgaon, Mohinderghar and parts of Faridabad and Bhiwani district. It is, therefore, proposed to tackle this problem with the available soil conservation technology on watershed basis. A sum of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90. The Integrated Soil Conservation Works on Watrshed basis would include Water Harvesting Structures/percolation embankments, gully plugging and gully reclamation, field bunding, diversion of channels, contour bunding etc. The soil and Water Conservation measures will help in moderating peak flow and check erosion and thus increasing agriculture production.

Works which are of group benefits and community nature such as water harvesting structures/farm ponds and other structural measures for erosion control, would be executed on 100% Government cost. Expensive practices, like bench tracing 75% subsidy would be given to small farmers owing land upto 3 hec. and 50% to other farmers, but on lesser expenses work, like bunding 25% subsidy to others. The loan components if any, would be met from the normal loaning facilities provided by the primary land development Banks and other commercial Banks operation in the area or from farmers own funds. The headquarters of scheme will be located at Panchkula, Gurgaon, Narnaul and Bhiwani.

There will be no direct income from this scheme.

Scheme for subsidy on land levelling in Haryana for the year 1989-90— Rs. 22,00,000 (non-recurring)

It is technically new plan scheme proposed from 1980-81.

A large area in Haryana, includes the command areas of new lift irrigation canals has uneven and undulating topography. Most of such areas fall in the commands of Jui, Indira Canal, BRC, INL and Gurgaon canal system through substantial areas of Bhakra Canal system in Hissar, Sirsa and Jind districts area also undulating and needs levelling.

Land under the command of private and Government tubwells area also undulating and need levelling and grading. In Ambala district large areas in the blocks even under rainfed conditions, need levelling, as these soils are very productive and rainfall is sufficient for raising good crops if effective rainfall could be increased and run off decreased, if these areas properly leveled/graded.

No irrigation system can be successful unless the lands are properly levelled and graded. The irrigation efficiency in the areas is generally low, because of the problem of the undulating lands as stated above. These soils are light texture and subject to wind and water erosion.

The proposed scheme, thus envisaged to provide subsidy on land levelling work throughout the Haryana State to the cultivator, so that uneven undulating and eroded lands can be suitably developed and efficiency utilised, for agricultural purposes. The irrigation efficiency will increase and more areas will be brought under irrigation.

There will be no direct income from this scheme.

Agriculture Production Rs. 34.00 lakhs. (non-recurring)

Scheme for implementing Comprehensive Watershed Development Programme under the Project for Food Assistance for Rural Development in Mohindergarh District.

It is a technically new plan scheme and is in operation since 1983-84.

The World Food Programme Organisation of the F.A.O. is providing food assistance for various programmes of rural development in Mohindergarh District. As per terms of World Food Programme funds for the implementing this project are to be provided by the State Government under the plan schemes. The World Food Programme provide food for 50% of the labour component which will be a saving to the Government for taking additional activities in the district.

The Department of Agriculture has prepared a programme of comprehensive watershed development under the project on selected micro watersheds at a total cost of Rs. 12.70 lacs for the year 1989-90 covering an area of 650 hectares. The different activities will be under taken for the treatment of selected micro-watersheds and will be undertaken by the Conservation Wing of the Agriculture Department. Activities to be under taken areas under—

1. Construction of percolation embankment.
2. Diversion bund/Channels.
3. Field bunding.
4. Stock pond.
5. Gully plugging.

There will be no direct income from this scheme. However involves immense indirect benefits in terms of conservation of precious natural resources of Soil and Water, mitigation of flash flood and in creasing the higher agricultural production besides generating employment in the area of the district Mohindergarh.

State share	.. Rs. 87.50 lakhs
Central Share	.. Rs. 87.50 lakhs
Total	.. Rs. 175.00 lakhs

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Reclamation of Alkali Soils (USAR) for the year 1989-90.

It is a technically new Centrally sponsored Scheme and is in operation from the year 1986-87 on 50: 50 share basis, between the Central and State Governments.

The object of the scheme is to reclaim to alkaline (USAR) soils by use of latest reclamation technology and increasing the productivity capacity of such soils. The scheme provides for reclamation of Agriculture and Panchayat/Government lands by plantation and pasture development.

Since 1973-74, the programme is very well coordinated and implemented jointly. The State Department of Agriculture provides for the extensive and technical support and the HLRDC provides requisite commercial support, through required inputs and machinery and credit facilities from Banking institutions. From 1986-87, the scheme is being implemented on 50 : 50 sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. The gypsum subsidy component would be provided @75% subsidy to all categories of farmers.

An area of 70,000 hectares has been reclaimed upto 1987-88. During 1989-90 an area of about 10,000 hectares is expected to be reclaimed in the year 1989-90. another 10,000 ha. are proposed to be reclaimed

There will be no direct income from this scheme, but it will increase the agricultural production/productivity

2402- Soil and Water Conservation- 102- Soil Conservation Scheme (Plan Scheme) Centrally Sponsored National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture Dry Farming areas of the State 1989-90

It is a new technically plan scheme. It is in operation since 1986-87 in the district of Ambala and Mohindergarh. In the State of Haryana an area of 17.82 lacs hectares is rainfed which constitute 4.5% of the total net sown areas of the State. However, production on such dry land is closely linked with weather conditions. Any shortfall in production in the rainfed area is immediately reflected in the total food production in the country. Accordingly dry land farming, has been included as an important item of the 90 plant programme. The ideal approach for improving productivity and stabilising production under rainfed conditions is the scientific management of the watershed for optimum utilisation of rainfall, soil, plants and men etc.

It is a Centrally Sponsored National Watershed Development programme. The entire cost of work on community land will be financed under the scheme work like land management, contour bunding, diversion of channels, intercepting bunds, land smoothing and shaping will be undertaken. Emphasis will be also laid on crops improvements programme. The crop demonstrations will be laid on farmer's field. Inputs like seed, fertilizers and insecticides will be provided. Horticulture plantation will also be done.

The overall objective of the project is to elevate and stabilise crop production in the arable land through scientific development of watersheds alongwith the foot hills.

During the year 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 50.00 lacs will be required for implementation on this project. There will be no direct income from this scheme but it will benefit an area of 2300 hectares.

2402 - Soil & Water Conservation (Forest)

C.S.S. Soil Water of Tree Conservation in Himalyas (Operatin Soil watch)

(Rs in Lacs.)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan/Grant	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2404--Soil & Water (Conservation (Forest))			250.00	250.00

Financing of the scheme.

This is a continuing centrally sponsored scheme. The total outlay of the scheme for the year 1989-90 is proposed to be Rs. 250 lacs. 50% of this amount will be grant from Government of India and balance given as loan to the State Government.

Introduction:

This scheme is being implemented as centrally sponsored scheme with effect from 1977-78, named as Soil Water & Tree Conservation in Himacalyas' (operation/soil water). The scheme has been operative during the sixth plan period and will be continued in the seventh five Year Plan period also.

Objectives:

The objectives of the scheme are :-

- (i) Survey of land use and delination of micro-water shed requiring various degrees and types of treatment and preparation of work plans.
- (ii) Taking up all required soil & water conservation measures including engineering as well as vegetative methods such as land scapping, gully plugging, construction of check dams, torrient control and planning of soil binding plant species.
- (iii) Taking the small and medium landslips caused by road construction of their factors.
- (iv) Improvement of pastures and afforestation of degraded lands or wastelands belonging to Government or community.
- (v) Raising of seedlings suitable for use as fodder, fuel and small timber of planning in Agriculture fields around house sites by the Agriculturists themselves.
- (vi) Small scale engineering works and contour bunding, Bench terracing in higher slopes.
- (vii) Teracing of critically erodot Agricultural lands.
- (viii) Construction of fields structure where essentially required
- (ix) Construction of water harvesting dams in outer shivaliks for consevation of moisture and utilization of water for irrigation of agricultural lands nearby.

Plan Head : Attra Development

SUMMARY

Major Head	Gross Cost	Recoveries	Net Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part-I—State Plan Schemes			
2705—Command Area Development ..	6,95,00,000	..	6,95,00,000
4701—Capital Outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation ..	14,25,00,000	..	14,25,00,000
6701—Loans for Major and Medium Irrigation ..	..	..	..
Total Part-I ..	21,20,00,000	..	21,20,00,000
Part-II—100 Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
2705—Command Area Development ..	3,95,00,000	..	3,95,00,000
4701—Capital Outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation ..	..	..	..
6701—Loans for Major and Medium Irrigation ..	..	..	..
Total Part-II ..	3,95,00,000	..	3,95,00,000
Part-III—Other Development Schemes			
2705—Command Area Development ..	..	..	..
4701—Capital Outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation ..	..	..	..
6701—Loans for Major and Medium Irrigation ..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..
SUMMARY :			
2705—Command Area Development ..	10,90,00,000	..	10,90,00,000
4701—Capital Outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation ..	14,25,00,000	..	14,25,00,000
6701—Loans for Major and Medium Irrigation ..	..	..	..
Total ..	25,15,00,000	..	25,15,00,000

(1)

Canal Command Development Authority, Haryana

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2705—Command Area Development (Plan)				
State Share ..	3,95,00,000	..	..	3,95,00,000
Government of India Share ..	3,95,00,000	..	..	3,95,00,000
Total ..	7,90,00,000	..	..	7,90,00,000

It is technically New Scheme and is in operation since 1989-90.

For bringing out integrated development and to abridge the gap between irrigation potential created and its utilisation of the Command Area of some Irrigation Projects in the country a Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme was launched during 1974-75 under which four irrigation projects namely, Gurgaon Canal, Jui Canal, Rewari Lift Irrigation Canal and Jawahar Lal Nehru Canal were selected in Haryana State. To ensure the fulfilment of the objective the State had set up Canal Command Area Development Authority at Hissar and Agencies at Bhiwani, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Narnaul and Faridabad. Under this programme Central assistance is available on matching basis (50:50) on the following main activities carried out in the State including cost of establishment

- (1) Construction/Lining of Field Channels.
- (2) Farming of Warabandi and Chakbandi.
- (3) Land lining and Shaping.
- (4) Laying of Underground Pipelines.
- (5) Ground Water Development (Installation of Shallow Tubewells and Pumping sets)
- (6) Crop Compensation.
- (7) Adaptive Trials/Demonstration/Training of Farmers/Staff,
- (8) Evaluation etc.

An outlay of Rs. 716.00 lacs has been kept for the year 1989-90. During the year 1989-90 it is proposed to pay Rs. 7,90,00,000 as grant-in-aid to the above said authority/agencies which will be spent by them on the staff and various programmes to be formulated by them.

Mewat Development Board -Rs. 3,00,00,000 (non-recurring) 1989-90

Mewat consists of five blocks of Nuh, Ferozepur-Jhirka, Punahan in Gurgaon district and Hathin in Faridabad district. This area is ridden with extreme conditions of poverty and economic and social backwardness. The standard of living of the people is low as compared to the people of other areas in the State. This area did not receive adequate attention for its development earlier and as such the development of this region could not keep pace with the overall development of other areas in the State. It was the refore, necessary to give an increased attention to the development of this area.

The Mewat Development Board has formulated a number of schemes, for the rapid and all round development of Mewat area to reduce inter regional disparities within the State. During the year 1986-87 an expenditure of Rs. 3,00 lakhs is to be incurred on about 40 schemes to be implemented in addition to normal development programmes. Priority has been given to the schemes which would generate employment opportunities, accelerate drinking water and irrigation facilities, increase production in agricultural allied sectors, improve literacy rate and encourage setting up of industrial units. The most significant achievement have been the training of youngmen at the three I.T.I.S. set up in this area, increase in the pupils strength at schools by 40 per cent, development of industrial estate at Rohtak Mevo, Nuh and Hathin, function of an integrated water shed management project which includes irrigation, afforestation, fisheries, dairying etc. Irrigation facilities have been extended to about 30,000 acres and drinking water supply to 154 villages while work is in progress in another 100 villages.

It is intended to cover 60,000 hectares with major and medium irrigation facilities during the 7th Plan period and to provide portable water to all villages in Mewat in the next four years. The State Government proposes to sustain the tempo of development activities in this area with a plan provision of Rs. 250 crores next year to bring this backward area at par with the rest of the State in the year future.

Scheme for subsidizing the cost of Watercourses by Haryana State Minor Irrigation and Tubewells Corporation Ltd.

Area Development	State Plan	14,25,00,000	(Rs in lacs)
Major Head	Capital	Loan	Total
Under head Grant Minor Irrigation Soil Conservation and Area Development	14,25,00,000		14,25,00,000
Major Head 4701			

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The Haryana State Minor Irrigation and Tubewells Corporation plays the role of a helping to the farmers for Lining of Watercourses in the formulation of schemes and their execution by arranging loan through institutional financing and from the state Government and later recover the cost with interest from the shareholders in convenient half yearly instalments. The State Government took a decision in the year kharif 1979 to waive off the cost of Lining of Watercourses and maintenance during loan recovery period) for holding up to 2½ Acres while in the case of Large holdings only 50% was to be affected. An average recoveries on all farmers sizes were estimated to about 45% and the remaining 55% subsidized by the State Government Later on Government of Haryana, --vide notification No. 2/2/51-56/5 MIP, dated the 10th November 1986 waived off complete recoveries from the farmers and the complete cost of Lining of Water courses to be subsidized by the State Government which amount is estimated to the tune of Rs. 1425 lacs during the year 1989-90.

PLAN HEAD : ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Budget Head	Gross Cost	Recoveries grant from Central Government	Net Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PART-I—STATE PLAN SCHEMES			
2403—Animal Husbandry	5,98,00,000	..	5,98,00,000
4403—Animal Husbandry	..	..	..
6403—Animal Husbandry	..	..	..
Total	5,98,00,000	..	5,98,00,000
PART-II—CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME			
2403—Animal Husbandry	2,56,13,500	..	2,56,13,500
4403—Animal Husbandry	..	..	..
Total	2,56,13,500	..	2,56,13,500
PART-III—OTHER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME			
2403—Animal Husbandry	..	..	..
4403—Animal Husbandry	..	..	..
6403—Animal Husbandry	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..
SUMMARY			
2403—Animal Husbandry	8,54,13,500	..	8,54,13,500
4403—Animal Husbandry	..	..	..
6403—Animal Husbandry	..	..	..
Total	8,54,13,500	..	8,54,13,500

(VI—1)

001—Direction and Administration

Re-organisation of Headquarters office of the Animal Husbandry Haryana.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	5,00,000	..	..	5,00,000

With the objective of providing effective co-ordination, guidance, supervision and monitoring of various programmes proposed for implementation during 1989-90, the Headquarter office of the Director, Animal Husbandry, is proposed to be strengthened.

(VI-2)

101- Veterinary services and Animal Health

Conversion of Veterinary Dispensaries/Stockman Centres into Hospital-cum-Breeding Centres.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403--Animal Husbandry	78,00,000	..	..	78,00,000

To improve Veterinary Health Cover Facilities for ailing Livestock, this scheme envisages the conversion of Veterinary Dispensaries/Stockman Centres into regular Vety. Hospitals. Against the target of upgrading 150 such units into regular hospitals during the 7th Plan period (1985--90) 30 Dispensaries/Stockman Centres will be upgraded into Hospitals during 1989-90. Seventy Five Institutions established during 6th Plan period would also be funded out of 7th Plan funds.

(VI-3)

101 Veterinary Services and Animal Health

Opening of New Veterinary Dispensaries

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403--Animal Husbandry	75,00,000	..	..	75,00,000

In order to provide Veterinary Health Services at the nearest point to the Livestock owners, 40 new Veterinary Dispensaries are proposed to be established during 1989-90. These institutions would provide prophylactic vaccination treatment facilities to the livestock against contagious and non contagious diseases.

(VI-10)

101--Vety. Services and Animal Health

Scheme for the strengthening of Haryana Veterinary Vaccines Instt. for the production of viral vaccines.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403--Animal Husbandry	..	10,00,000	..	10,00,000

For the construction of new premises for Haryana Veterinary Vaccine Instt. in accordance with the Drugs and Cosmetic Act and to produce viral vaccines against contagious disease, a provision of Rs. 10,00,000 has been made for the year 1989-90.

(VI-13)

102 -Cattle Development

Expansion of Existing Stage Intensive Cattle Development Projects and Estt. of ICDP, Narnaul.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403 -Animal Husbandry	60,00,000	2,00,000	..	62,00,000

In order to provide breeding facilities Intensive Cattle Development Projects have been established. 165 Stockman Centres established during 6th Plan period would continue as a part of 7th Plan. The Project is providing breeding facilities to the breedable population of cows and buffaloes through Artificial Insemination practices. 15 SMCs of Narnaul district would also continue.

(VI-11)

Expansion of State Cattle Breeding Project, Hissar

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
2403—Animal Husbandry	Rs. 5,50,000	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 5,50,000

The Indo-Australian Cattle Breeding Farm was established with the assistance of Australian aid. Some part of the scheme has been transferred to Non-Plan, but the expansion programme has been proposed to continue during 7th Plan.

(VI-33)

101—Veterinary Services and Animal Health

Scheme for Raising the status of Veterinary Hospitals with Specialists (Polyclinics)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
2403—Animal Husbandry	Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 10,00,000

In order to provide facilities like disease diagnosis, X-Ray Bacteriological and Seriological examination, it is proposed to establish polyclinics at District Headquarter in the State during 7th Five Year Plan. One Polyclinic would be established during 1989-90.

(VI-36)

104—Sheep and Wool Development

Expansion of Hissar Dale Sheep Farm Including development of pastures etc.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
2403—Animal Husbandry	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 3,00,000

Envisaging the development of Hissar Dale Sheep, for the production of better quality wool, the existing farm would continue to produce stud rams. The studs of this breed, which is cross of Marine and Bikaneri sheep are very superior as compared to the local Nali Breed. These Rams are supplied to the sheep and wool Extension Centres/private flocks owners for breeding purpose. This programme will continue during 1989-90.

(VI-37)

105—Piggery Development

Marketing Ward for Pigs.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
2403—Animal Husbandry	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 3,00,000

With the introduction of cross breeding of indigenous sows with the exotic large white yarkshire and land Race bears and also pure breeding of exotic stock by the poor people engaged in pig rearing. The Pig industry is now growing fast in Haryana. Even the progressive farmers have also taken up pig rearing on commercial lines. In this situation, the poor people were finding difficult to market their surplus produces. With the object of providing suitable market for the surplus piggery stock, a marketing yard has been established at Ambla, pig Males are being organised in piggery pockets at different intervals which offer a platform for the sale of surplus piggery stock. Keeping in view the heavy demand a new marketing yard it is proposed to be established during 1989-90.

(VI-39)

Scheme for the Development of Murrah Buffaloes and cows through the preservation of top yielders and rearing of male/progeny.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2401-Animal Husbandry	5,00,000	..	..	5,00,000

In order to preserve the best germ plasm and to dissuage the farmers to sell the best animals to Beparies outside of State, keeping in view the milk yield, It is proposed to buy the progeny of best yielders for using them as bulls in the villagers.

(VI-42)

106 - Other Livestock Development

Holding of Livestock and Poultry Shows in the State.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403-Animal Husbandry	3,00,000	..	..	3,00,000

With the object of creating a spirit of health competition among the livestock and poultry farmers is considered expedient to hold State and District Level Livestock and poultry Shows in the State in addition to participation in the All India /Regional Livestock and Poultry shows. This programme will continue during 1989-90.

(IV-44)

Scheme for the expansion of Gosadan and Cattle Catching operation

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403-Animal Husbandry	1,50,000	1,50,000	..	3,00,000

The facilities at the existing Gosadan require strengthening for housing more animals. Similarly other facilities for growing of feed and fodder for 1989-90.

(VI-45)

106—Other Livestock Development

Scheme for Training programme in different discipline and Refresher Course for staff (Expansion of publicity)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—AH	1,00,000	..	..	1,00,000

In order to educate the common man in the villages about the latest scientific development in the field of Animal Husbandry it is proposed to post staff at Sub-Divisional Headquarters Block level. Similarly the staff working in the department also requires refresher courses to learn the latest technology in various livestock production programme for publicity.

(VI-46)

106—Other Livestock Development

Establishment of Goat Breeding Farm, Hissar

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000

With the twin objective of increasing milk production and its availability to the poor sections of the Society. It is proposed to give a filup to the goat breeding activities in the State. For this purpose a State Goat Breeding Farm has been established at Hissar during 7th Plan to produce a cross bred bucks which will be used for cross breeding in the country side. The progeny of such bucks it is hoped will yield more milk as compared to their mothers. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lacs has been made for the running of this scheme during 1989-90.

(VI-51)

101—Veterinary Services and Animal Health

Scheme for the Special Health Care of Livestock Saving Drugs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	7,50,000	..	..	7,50,000

Most of the animal suffer from deadly diseases like Memorrhagis Septimous Block gouter niternat warms and the farmers are unable to meet the cost of these live saving drugs. It is, therefore, proposed equip the veterinary institutions with the live saving drugs for the livestock.

(VI-52)

001—Direction and Administration

Strengthening of Field level Organisation/District level

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	4,00,000	..	..	4,00,000

The District and Divisional Officers are to be strengthened for district planning, control of sub-offices, proper implementation of the various Animal Husbandry Programmes for boosting up production.

(VI--53)

001--Direction and Administration**Strengthening of Sub-Divisional Offices and Deputy Director Office**

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403--Animal Husbandry	3,00,000			3,00,000

For the Formulation, Implementation and proper mentioning of various Animal Husbandry activities, the Sub-Divisional Offices are to be strengthened. The newly created sub-divisions have not been equipped with staff, therefore, it is proposed to equip those sub-divisions with staff and equipment

(VI--54)

101--Veterinary Services and Animal Health**Scheme for the construction/Renovation/Repair of Veterinary Institute**

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403--Animal Husbandry		6,00,000		6,00,000

Ever since the buildings of Veterinary Institutions were constructed, no provision of funds for repair/renovation of buildings has been made. The existing buildings are in bad shape, if no immediate repairs are undertaken, these would crumble down. Similarly, the new Institutions require proper buildings for the Institutions including staff residence. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lac has been earmarked for 1989-90 for these purposes.

(VI--55)

102--Cattle Development**Scheme for the Progeny Testing of the cross-bred bulls**

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403--Animal Husbandry	1,00,000			1,00,000

In order to study and prove the characteristics of transmission of milk characters by the sires to this progeny this scheme is proposed to be started. This scheme would test and prove the cross-bred bulls. The villagers would be paid incentive for getting the milk recorded which would help in the collection of proper date of daughters.

(VI-56)

102 - Cattle Development

Scheme for the Replacement of chilled semen with frozen semen technology

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	15,00,000	..	..	15,00,000

In order to provide breeding facilities the existing use of chilled semen would be replaced by Frozen semen, because it can be better preserved, no wastage. It is easy to transport and the same can be preserved, for years. The existing bull stations would be strengthened liquid nitrogen plants/Installed and new preservation jars would be located at the Veterinary institutions.

(VI-57)

103 - Poultry Development

Scheme for the establishment of poultry Disease and Food Analytical Laboratory

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	3,00,000	..	..	3,00,000

In order to provide for the proper diagnosis of various poultry disease and also the feed analytical facilities these laboratories are proposed to be established in the poultry districts. This would help the poultry farmers in the proper procurement of feed for the poultry birds.

(VI-56)

104 - Sheep and Wool Development

Scheme for the Rearing of Cross bred stud Rams for Mutton production

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	3,00,000	..	..	3,00,000

The present sheep population is of dual purpose. The demand of better wool and mutton is increasing. It is therefore proposed to rear the cross bred progeny for wool and mutton for upgrading the village flocks. Superior Rams of Dersent Horn, South down, Morion, Ram pulloet would also be imports for this purpose.

(VI-59)

107 - Fodder Development

Scheme for the supply of Mini Fodder Kits

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	7,00,000	..	..	7,00,000

With the introduction of Cross-breeding programme, it is essential to provide nutrition feed and fodder for the better explanation of milk characters. The farmers are also to be educated about the benefits of various green leguminous fodder. It is proposed to supply 6,000 mini fodder kits every year to the farmers a package of practices alongwith breeding facilities during 1989-90.

(VI-30)

107—Fodder Development

Expansion of Fodder Seed-Production Farm, Hissar

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	12,00,000			12,00,000

In order to meet the demand of fodder seeds, lone fodder seed and processing plants was established at Hissar with the assistance of Australian Government. This scheme is proposed to be continued during 1989-90. The farm would supply fodder seeds of various crops, proper graded to the farmers.

(VI-61)

800— Other Expenditure

Scheme for the transfer of infrastructure created under DDP/DPAP scheme to Animal Husbandry Department.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	1,18,37,500			1,18,37,500

Various infrastructure schemes for the development of Cattle sheep, poultry, piggery were established under DDP/DPAP. These schemes would be run by the department during 1987-88 for better production of milk, wool, pigs and also provide other facilities including marketing of wool, eggs, pigs and shearing of sheep. All the infrastructure of IRD will be funded out under this Scheme during 1989-90.

(VI-64)

102—Cattle Development

Establishment of Flying Squad of Animal Husbandry Department

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	2,00,000			2,00,000

There is restriction on the export of cattle in Haryana in order to check the apart of cattle of on all the borders of Haryana, it has been proposed to set up a unit of Flying Squad for the purpose

(VI-65)

800—Other Expenditure

Scheme for the Improvement of Slaughter House in the State

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	4,00,000			4,00,000

There are 43 Slaughter Houses functioning under the control of Municipal Committees in the State. Most of Slaughter Houses are in a deplorable condition and un-hygienic condition. To improve the performance of such slaughter house, a provision of Rs. 4.00 lacs has been earmarked for this purpose.

107—Fodder Development

Seed Multiplication through Farmers and establishment of Silopits.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—AH	1,00,000			1,00,000

Scheme for the opening an extensive Gosadan at Hissar

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	10,00,000	5,00,000		15,00,000

This scheme aims at providing fodder & shelter to un-servicable & old animals at a new Gosadan to be established Sally Block in G.L.F Hissar to reduced the preserve at Gosanda Mandewala in distt. Amahala.

Scheme for opening of cattle relief camp at G.L.F., Hissar

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	10,00,000			10,00,000

It is proposed to establish a cattle relief camp at G.L.F., Hissar to mitigate the sufferings of animals on account of drought and floods which during the last many years has become a regular menace in the state.

(VI-20)

101—Veterinary Services and Animal Health

Scheme for the control of Foot and Mouth disease.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	14,00,000	..	..	14,00,000

Foot and Mouth disease play a havoc especially amongst cross-bred and high yielding animals. The disease results in decreased milk production, lameness and even deaths. In order to combat this deadly disease this centrally sponsored scheme would be continued during 1989-90. The Central Government would provide 50% of the expenditure.

(VI-32)

800—Other Livestock Development

Scheme for Implementation of Cross bred Calf Rearing, Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	1,60,00,000	..	..	1,60,00,000

In order to enhance the income of the vulnerable group and also to increase the production of milk wool, eggs and meat the people belonging to this group are encouraged to rear cross bred calves, poultry piggery and sheep units. This cross-bred calves would be given subsidised feed varying from 50% to 65%. For other units the loans would be arranged from Banks and subsidy would be given by the Department on the approved pattern of Government of India. Proper health cover facilities would also be provided by the Department. This is a centrally sponsored scheme and would also help in generating more income for the scheduled castes as well. It is proposed to assist 4,000 families during 1989-90.

(VI-38)

101—Vety. Services and Animal Health

Surveillance and containment programme under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	14,25,000	..	..	14,25,000

In order to study the epidemiology of various contagious and non-contagious diseases i.e. Rinderpest, Foot and Mouth, the existing Surveillance and containment programme would continue during 1989-90 on 50 : 50 basis.

(VI-43)

800—Other Expenditure

Scheme for the Development of 20 Selected Gaushalas.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	4,00,000	..	..	4,00,000

In order to make Gaushals self-sufficient and to stand on its own foot, lump sum grant of Rs. 1.00 lac is given to each Gaushala for the purchase of cross-bred Cows/Heifers, living of Channels, repair of sheds, feed and fodder. It is proposed to develop 4 Gaushalas during 1989-90. This scheme would be run as a Centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 basis.

(VI-49)

110--Investigation and Statistics

Scheme for the Sample Survey for the estimation of production of Milk, Wool, Eggs and meat.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403-Animal Husbandry	12,00,000	..	..	12,00,000

For under taking survey for estimating the production of milk, wool, meat and eggs, this Centrally Sponsored Scheme would continue during 1989-90 at a total cost of Rs. 10.00 lacs on 50 : 50 basis.

(VI-50)

101--Veterinary Services and Animal Health

Scheme for the systematic control of Disease of National Importance.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403--Animal Husbandry	11,00,000	..	..	11,00,000

For the systematic control and eradication of disease like Rabies, Brucellosis, Tuberculosis, Pullorum, Swine fever etc., this Centrally Sponsored Scheme would continue during the year 1989-90. The animals would be tested against these diseases and preventive measures will be adopted. This is a centrally sponsored scheme on 50 : 50 basis.

(VI-62)

101--Veterinary Services and Animal Health

Scheme for the Disease Surveillance Programme

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403--Animal Husbandry	..	5,00,000	..	5,00,000

In order to study the route of outbreak of Rinderpest and to check its further spread, new Checkposts are to be established on the State Borders. This is a centrally sponsored scheme on 50 : 50 basis.

(VI-63)

102--Cattle Development

Scheme for the development of Indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403--Animal Husbandry	6,00,000	1,00,000	..	7,00,000

In order to preserve the superior indigenous germ plasm and to bring improvement in the existing Haryana and Murrah breeds, this centrally sponsored scheme has been included in the 7th Plan period. A sum of Rs. 7.00 lacs has been earmarked for this purpose for 1989-90 on 50 : 50 basis.

(VI-66)

106 Other Livestock Development

Establishment of State Veterinary Council (50 : 50).

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403-- Animal Husbandry	4,00,000	..	..	4,00,000

At present the certificate granted to Graduates of Veterinary Colleges in India are not always recognised due to the reason that these Graduates are not controlled by any Recognised and Body, which could be responsible for their professional conduct. To control and regulate the practice of the Veterinary profession and its conduct and further to educate them a State Veterinary Council under Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 has been established.

103—Poultry Development

Establishment of back Yard poultry production

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403 --Animal Husbandry	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000

This scheme aims at improving the lot of poor and backward women living in remote areas of State by encouraging them to take up to poultry Farming in this spare time.

(VI-34)

800—Other Expenditure

Haryana Egg and Poultry Marketing Federation.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	10,00,000	..	..	10,00,000

This scheme aims of the establishment of poultry Societies in Ambala, Karnal, Kurukshetra and Gurgaon districts with a poultry federation at the headquarters. This organisation will undertake marketing of egg and culled birds of poultry farmers at reasonable rates. This programme will be gradually extended to other Districts of the State where a poultry development programme are in progress. In this way this scheme will go a long way to help the poultry farmers in the disposal of their surplus produce and thereby help the growth in Haryana. This scheme will be run by State and Centre on 50 : 50 basis.

102—Cattle Development

Establishment of Camel Breeding Centre, Camel, Calf rearing and control of Surra and of parasites

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403 - Animal Husbandry	8,00,000	..	..	8,00,000

On the recommendations of Planning Commission, it is proposed to establish and Camel Breeding Farm at Government Livestock Farm, Hissar and Camel Extension Centre alongwith rearing of Camel Calf on the pattern of Cross bred, calf rearing. It is 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

107—Fodder Development

Strengthening of Fodder Seed production at Hissar.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	.. 3,00,000	..	..	3,00,000

It is a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme for producing good quality foundation fodder seeds to overcome the fodder shortage and to meet the ever-increasing demand of improved fodder seeds.

Scheme for the opening of Poultry training centre for women under NORAD.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	.. 72,00,000	..	..	72,00,000

Under this scheme five training centres are proposed to be set up at district Headquarters exclusively for women under NORAD during the first year for giving them practical training in poultry, Husbandry and Marketing etc.

Scheme for extension of Frozen Semen Technology for calf and Buffalo Development outside operation flood project.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	.. 28,76,000	..	..	28,76,000

This is 100 per cent Centrally sponsored programme for extending the Frozen Semen Technology for calf and Buffaloes Development in the district of Gurgaon and Narnaul districts of the state by providing latest sophisticated equipments to increase milk production in the country.

Scheme for Modernisation and Improvement of slaughter House

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	.. 18,00,000	..	..	18,00,000

This is a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Programme to modernise the slaughter Houses in the district of the State which are providing hazardous to the landing of the near by airfields.

Scheme for Production of Cell culture viral vaccine and Diagnostic reagent.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2403—Animal Husbandry	3,75,000	..	..	3,75,000

Under this scheme five new Biological products are proposed to be manufactured at H.V.V.I., Hissar, in order to certain disease of National Importance in the State. This is a 100 per cent centrally sponsored programme.

PLAN HEAD · DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Major Head	Gross amount	Recovery	Net Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part I—State Plan Scheme			
2404—Dairy Development	1,25,00,000	..	1,25,00,000
4404—Dairy Development	..	..	..
Total	1,25,00,000	..	1,25,00,000
Part I—Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
Total	Nil	..	Nil
Summary			
2404—Dairy Development	1,25,00,000	..	1,25,00,000
Grand Total	1,25,00,000	..	1,25,00,000

Re-organisation of the office of the Milk Commissioner, Haryana.

Major Head	Loan	Revenue	Capital	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"2404—Dairy Development—001.—Direction and Administration—reorganisation of the office of Milk Commissioner, Haryana	..	2,00,000	..	2,00,000

Due to all round expansion of Dairy Development Department activities in the State, the workload at the headquarter of the department increased tremendously. To cope with the increasing work load, it is highly necessary to strengthen the administrative and technical machinery at the headquarter alongwith supporting staff to ensure proper co-ordination, supervision and monitoring of the departmental field agencies. It is staff schemes and there will be no direct income from the scheme. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lacs has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

Holding of Milk Yield Competition in Haryana State.

Major Head	Loan	Revenue	Capital	Total
2405—Dairy Development— 102—Dairy Development	..	80,000	..	80,000

With the availability of modern techniques of artificial insemination sufficient number of improved breed of buffaloes and cross breed animals with high milk yielding capacity are available. To identify such animals milk yield competitions are very important to be held to know the impact of selective as well as cross breeding.

Milk Yield Competitions as a regular feature are held at block/State level.

The Aims and Objectives of the Scheme are:—

- (i) Holding of milk yield competition at block level to attract the milk producers to preserve their animals.
- (ii) To encourage the producers to improve the quality of their milch cattle
- (iii) To encourage the producers to improve the quality as well as quantity of their milk.
- (iv) To held State level yield competitions.

A provision of Rs. 80,000 has been made to implement the scheme during the year 1989-90. This amount includes the cash prizes as well as charges for the management, transportation, feeding, watering, and housing of the animals.

Cattle Dairy Development Project: Special Employment to educated youngmen/women of rural areas under Dairy Development.

Major Head	Loan	Revenue	Capital	Total
1404--Dairy Development				
102--Dairy Development		86,50,000		86,50,000

It is a continued plan scheme implemented for promoting dairy farming by involving rural unemployed youths for solving unemployment problems as well as increasing the milk production. The scheme has direct impact on the rural masses.

I. Objects:

- (i) To provide self employment to unemployed and under employed rural youths.
- (ii) To raise the socio-economic standard of weaker section of the Society.
- (iii) To increase the production of milk for watching their requirement for production of the consumer in general and milk plants of the State in particular.
- (iv) To meet the requirements of quality dairy products and of balanced diet to all sections of people both urban and rural areas for adequate nutrition.
- (v) To enhance employment potential to ex-servicemen/scheduled castes/backward classes.

II. Programme:

It is proposed to set up 200 mini dairy units of 5 milch animals and 530 units of 3 milch animals for scheduled castes and 400 units of 3 milch animals for non-scheduled castes beneficiaries during 1989-90 by providing loan of Rs. 33,000, 14,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively for the construction/renovation of sheds and purchase of milch animals through various institutional finances per beneficiary. Besides this 3,721 mini dairy units of previous years will be continued during the year 1989-90.

III. Subsidy:

Following subsidy is admissible to each loan seeker on behalf of the Government for the establishment of mini dairy units.

	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	Total
(A) 5 Milch animals mini dairy units.				
(i) Rebate on interest to confine beneficiaries share to 4% ..	1,980	1,584	1,188	4,752
(ii) Premium instalment for the insurance of milch animals ..	560	560	560	1,680
Total ..	2,540	2,144	1,748	6,432
(B) 3 Milch Animals mini dairy units for (General Category).				
(i) Rebate on interest to confine beneficiaries share 4% ..	900	720	540	2,160
(ii) Premium instalment for the insurance of milch animals ..	335	335	335	1,005
Total ..	1,235	1,055	875	3,165
(C) 3 Milch animals mini dairy units for scheduled castes.				
(i) Subsidy for the purchase of milch animals ..	1,000			1,000
(ii) Subsidy for the renovation of existing sheds ..	500			500
(iii) Subsidy for the payment of full interest on loan (for 3 years) ..	1,400	1,120	840	3,360
(iv) Payment of insurance premium of milch animals @ 2½% ..	335	335	335	1,005
Total ..	1,735	1,455	1,175	4,365

IV. Eligibility:

For 5 milch animals and 3 milch animals units other than scheduled castes.

Any rural youths possessing following qualifications is eligible for seeking benefit of the scheme:

- (i) To possess one acre of land with assured irrigation facilities for growing latest variety of green fodder for 5 milch animals mini dairy units only.
- (ii) Should have successfully undergone the prescribed training of 21 days in dairying.
- (iii) should have passed matriculation examination in case of general category and knowledge of Hindi or Urdu in the case of Ex-servicemen and upto middle standard for backward classes.

B. For 3 Milch animals units for Scheduled castes.

Scheduled caste rural youths are entitled for adoption of this scheme scheduled caste beneficiaries should have knowledge of Hindi or Urdu. Every beneficiaries has to undergone successfully 21 days.

Operation Flood II and other allied activities.

Major Head	Loan	Revenue	Capital	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
2404—Dairy Development—102— Dairy Development— Operation	22,00,000	..	22,00,000
Flood II and other allied activities	28,00,000	..	28,00,000

A. Financial Assistance to Milk Cooperative/Organised Sectors:

To promote milk production in milk shed areas where proper facilities for rearing and upkeep of the milch stock could be assure and to provide a reliable market for surplus milk, taking due regard of the producers as well as the consumers, the Government of India have launched operation flood II programme. The Operation flood II aims at encouraging proper upkeep of the milch stock in their natural surrounding with better management, feeding and breeding practices coupled with a very reasonable and economical margin.

The operation Flood II is being implemented all over the state through Haryana Dairy Development Co-operative Federation. For this the Dairy Development Department provide financial assistance for proper disposal of increased milk production to urban areas.

Establishment of Dairy Extension Unit

Major Head	Loan	Revenue	Capital	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
2404—Dairy Development—102— Dairy Development	4,00,000	..	4,00,000

A quick dissemination of scientific knowledge regarding dairying is vital to exploit the large milk potential that exists the State. For the implementation of various plan schemes and to make operation Flood II in the State more effective a dairy extension programme has been introduced during the year 1987-88 the possible effective media of mass communication films and other audio visual aids, exhibition of models, photographs panel etc. having immense educate value, the demonstration of new dairy technology as well as the distribution of good fodder seeds will form a part of this programme. The staff proposed for the year 1988-89 will continue during the year 1989-90 for which an amount of 4.00 lac has been proposed in the scheme to meet establishment and other contingencies charges:—

Special Employment to the rural unemployed Widows through Dairy Units of 3 Milch animals.

Major Head	Loan	Revenue	Capital	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
"2404—Dairy Development—102— Dairy Development	3,70,000	..	3,70,000

It is a new scheme being introduced by the department to assist the rural unemployed to seek employment opportunities through mini dairy units of 3 milch animals. Each indentified widow will be imparted dairy training of 21 days, so that she may learn the technical knowledge how in the field of dairy management. After training she will be assisted in seeking loan of Rs. 14,000 for the purchase of milch animals. The department will pay a sum of Rs. 1,000 in the shape of margin money for the purchase of milch animal and another Rs. 1,000 for the renovation of dairy sheds. Besides this, she will also be given all rebates on the interests charged by the banks on the loans as well as payment of insurance premium @ 2.25% will be made by the department in shape of subsidy. A women selected under the scheme will thus receive a subsidy of 3240 in the first year.

A target to set up 110 mini dairy units has been laid down in the scheme for the year 1989-90. This programme will be implemented with the help of the existing staff.

PLAN HEAD : FISHERIES

Sr.No.	Major Head	Gross Cost	Recoveries from the Government of India	Net Amount
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	State Plan Schemes—			
	(a) 2405—Fisheries	1,80,00,000	..	1,80,00,000
	(b) 2415—Fisheries	5,00,000	..	5,00,000
	Total	1,85,00,000	..	1,85,00,000
2	Centrally Sponsored Schemes—			
	(a) 2405—Fisheries (Grants)	..	..	..
	(b) 2415—Fisheries (Grants)	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..
3	Other Development Schemes	..	..	..
	(a) 2405—Fisheries (Grants)	68,50,000	68,50,000	68,50,000
	(b) 2415—Fisheries (Grants)	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000
	Total	69,75,000	69,75,000	69,75,000
SUMMARY				
	(1) 2405—Fisheries	2,48,50,000	68,50,000	2,48,50,000
	(2) 2415—Fisheries	6,25,000	1,25,000	6,25,000
	Grand Total Parts 1, 2, and 3	2,54,75,000	69,75,000	2,54,75,000

(1)

Scheme for Education, Training and Extension—Rs. 15,00,000 (non-recurring)

This programme aims at providing education and training to fish farmers for popularising the fish farming techniques in rural areas for the development of fisheries. The State Training Centre would be strengthened. It is proposed to arrange the long term training/short term training courses for the fishermen/fish farmers. In addition to this, refresher courses would also be arranged for the departmental officers/officials/fish farmers. A study tour of the trainees would also be arranged to show the important fisheries places. In addition to this, departmental officers/officials would be sponsored to various in service training courses to various research institutes. Department would disseminate the fisheries development programme to the rural masses by way of exhibitions, demonstrations film shows and by distributing pamphlets/handbills and other literatures to the rural masses.

(2)

Scheme for the National Fish Seed Programme—Rs. 60,00,000 (Non-recurring)

It is an on going programme for which Government of India had provided 70 per cent funds for the construction of two Fish Seed Farms at Jyotisar (Distt. Kurukshetra) and Lahli-Baniyani (Distt. Rohtak). The work at these farms is being executed by Pauchayati Raj Department. The Department has taken up the work of construction at Fish Seed Farm Hissar in about 22 hectares land. The Department would take this farm under National Fish Seed Programme for which Rs. 60.00 lakh would be needed i.e. Rs. 14.00 lakh state share and Rs. 46.00 lakh Govt. of India's share. The work at this farm would continue during the year 1989-90 also. Department would produce 200 lakh fish seed from the Farms under this scheme.

(3)

Scheme for Conservation, Augmentation of Natural Resources and Rehabilitation of Mahaseer Fisheries—Rs. 1,50,000 (Non-recurring)

Haryana State is having good fishery resources in the shape of rivers, canals, drains, bunds and lakes. The natural water bodies contribute about 50 per cent to the total fish production in the State. There are about 194 micro-water sheds which are also good source of fisheries development. It is

proposed that natural fisheries would be conserved in these water bodies by adopting various means. The stocking of quality and fast growing varieties would be done in the running Augmentation Canal (Karnal district and portion of Bhakara canal in Sirsa district) to increase the population of Mahaseer fish in natural water bodies, the rearing and stocking of Tor Kudri species would be done.

(4)

Scheme for the Food Assistance for Rural Development of Mohindergarh District under World Food Programme—Rs. 11 00,000 (Non-recurring)

Food and Agriculture Organisation has initiated a programme for the overall development of Mohindergarh District during the year 1983-84. The fish culture is one of the project in this programme. The Department would renovate the community pond with the assistance of food grains by FAO. It is also proposed to construct a Fish Seed Farm at Lasana to fill up the need of the fish farmers. The provision has been made for the renovation/construction of fish seed farm and to provide subsidy to the fish farmer for taking up fish culture.

(5)

Scheme for Remodelling and Maintenance of Fish Seed Farms/Ponds—Rs. 7,00,000 (Non-recurring)

It is a continuing programme with the objective to remodel and strengthening the existing fish seed farms/ponds. There are 20 fish seed farms in the State constructed to produce quality fish seed for stocking in the village ponds. Some of the fish seed farms are very old and require complete overhauling or remodelling. To keep up the sustained fish seed production, it is essential to undertake annual repairs/maintenance of the fish seed farms.

(6)

Scheme for the Development of Fisheries in Marshy Area and Cat fish culture—Rs. 7,00,000 (Non-recurring)

This is a continuing programme aims at developing the marshy area for fish culture. The technical and financial assistance is provided to the fish farmers for this fish farming. It is proposed to reclaim the 5 hectare marshy land during the year 1989-90. The work for the construction of Fish Seed Farms, Dadupur (Ambala) and Kalenger (Gurgaon) would be completed. A pilot project for cat fish culture would be started at Dadupur district Ambala to evolve the cat fish culture technology. A provision has been made to construct the fish production units in the marshy area near Azadpur village in Khalipur Jheel and the Jui Canal reservoir for the production of more fish.

(7)

Scheme for Intensive Fisheries Development Programme—Rs. 65,00,000 (Non-recurring)

It is a continuing scheme aims at providing technical and financial assistance to fish farmers for the development of fish culture, fish exploitation, fish seed production and fish marketing. Department would provide 25 per cent subsidy for the excavation of new ponds renovation of existing ponds, installation of tubewells, construction of fish seed rearing units, infrastructure for fish exploitation and marketing. The Department would bring 315 hectares additional pond area under fish farming. It would also produce 90 lakh quality fish seed under this scheme for stocking in the fish farmers ponds.

(8)

Plan for Monitoring of Fisheries Development Programme—Rs. 1,50,000 (Non-recurring)

The main objective of this programme is to create planning-cum-monitoring unit at Fisheries Directorate to assess the various fisheries development programmes being implemented in the State. The Department would also create new posts for the evaluation of the Fish Farmers Development Agency programmes.

(9)

Scheme for the Development of Brackish water Fish Culture—Rs. 6,25,000 (Non-recurring)

It is a continuing Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to bring unused brackish/saline water for the development of fisheries. Out of the total land area of the State 60 per cent is under-lain by brackish/saline water. Department would bring 10 hectare brackish/saline water area under fish culture during the year 1989-90 to increase the fish production in the State.

(10)

Scheme for the Establishment of Fish Farmers Development Agency—Rs. 80,50,000 (Non-recurring)

It is an on-going Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to create fishfarmers by providing training, technical and financial assistance. There are 7 Fish Farmers Development Agencies functioning in the districts of Karnal, Sonapat, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Mohindergarh and Sirsa. It is proposed to establish two more Agencies in the districts of Kurukshetra and Hissar on the demand of rural people during the year 1989-90. All these agencies would create 900 hectare additional water area under fish culture during the year 1989-90.

SUMMARY

1989-90

PLAN HEAD : FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE PRESERVATION

Major Head	Gross	Recoveries	Net Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PART-I—STATE PLAN SCHEMES			
2406—Wild Life Preservation	56,00,000	..	56,00,000
Total	56,00,000	..	56,00,000
Part-II			
PART-III—OTHER DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES			
2 406—Forestry and Wild Life Preservation	10,00,000	..	10,00,000
Grand Total—I, II, III	66,00,000	..	66,00,000

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan Head	.. Wild Life
Code No. of the Scheme	..
Name of the Scheme	.. Establishment and maintenance of Deer Parks at Rohta (Old Surajkund), Hissar, Chandimandir and N.F.I. Panipat.

Major head-wise break-up of expenditure :

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry and Wildlife	7,00,000	..	..	7,00,000

1. Financing of the scheme :

This is a state plan continuing scheme. All its expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the scheme :

Deer parks stand established at Hissar, Rohtak (Old Surajkund), Chandimandir and N.F.I. Panipat which will be maintained during the year. The Wild life conservation efforts in particular and nature conservation measures in general are greatly benefitted due to establishment of these deer parks. The visitors, particularly the wild life lovers and Military personnels at different stations will get opportunities to see the wild life in natural environment and will be tempted to take photographs of animals. Thus these deer parks will borne useful for getting information about the ecology including group behaviour habits and habitat of wild life for education, study and research purposes. This will also help a wild life conservation.

3. Staff and manpower requirement :

The existing posts of the two wild life guards and two Mali/cum/Chowkidar will continue. Following additional posts have been proposed to implement the project :-

1. Inspector of wildlife	1
2. Wild Life guards	2
3. Mali-cum-Chowkidars	2
4. Keepers/Sweepers	8

Direct and indirect employment opportunities will be given to local people.

4. Material requirement :

Small material required will be arranged locally.

5. Benefits of the scheme :

As given under para 2 above.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan Head

Wild Life

Code No. of the Scheme

Name of the Scheme

Establishment, maintenance and extension of Mini Zoos at Pinjore, Bhiwani, Rohtak and Pipli

Major Head-wise break-up of expenditure :

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry and Wild Life	11,00,000	..	..	11,00,000

1. Financing of the Scheme :

This is a State plan continuing scheme. All its expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the scheme :

Today, the wild animals are considered to have culture value. They are regarded as part of our heritage.

Mini Zoos stand established at Pinjore, Bhiwani, Rohtak and Pipli. These zoos specimen exhibited in their natural form create a visiting impression on young minds and prompt them to take a live interest in natural history. These Zoos serve as final refuge of wild life and constitute assurance against total disappearance of wild life species. Besides, scientific studies of animals/birds, these zoos go a long way in multiplying threatened species, creating alternative homes for them and making arrangements for return of lost species to their natural habitats. During the year 1988-89, a pair of panther, a pair of Crocodile and a pair of black buck have been added to Mini Zoo Rohtak.

During the year 1989-90, these zoos will be maintained and further developed according to requirements.

3. Staff and Manpower requirement :

Following posts have been proposed under the scheme :-

1. Divisional Forest Officer (WL)	..	1
2. Head Clerk	..	1
3. Assistant	..	1
4. Clerks	..	2
5. Peons	..	2

6. Chowkidar	..	1
7. Veterinary Doctor	..	1
8. Inspector of Wildlife	..	4
9. Wild Life guards	..	8
10. Keepers/Sweepers	..	16
11. Veterinary Compounder	..	1

4. Material Requirement :

Small material required/will be arranged locally.

5. Benefits of the scheme :

As given under para 2 above.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan Head	..	Wild Life
Code No. of the scheme	..	..
Name of the scheme	..	Establishment and maintenance of Crocodile sanctuary at village Bhaur, District Kurukshetra

Major headwise break-up of Expenditure :

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry and Wildlife	1,00,000	..	..	1,00,000

1. Financing of the Scheme :

This is a State Plan continuing scheme. All its expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the Scheme :

This is a continuing scheme for the previous years. This small scheme has put Haryana State on Crocodile preservation map of India. The existence of this endangered species and its habit will be ensured in the sacred surroundings Kurukshetra, Joyotsar and Pehowa. During the year, 1988-89 a tubewell chamber has been constructed.

This Crocodile Sanctuary will be maintained and developed during the year, 1989-90.

3. Staff and Manpower Requirement :

The existing post of one wild life guard and one Mali-cum-Chowkidar will continue under the scheme. Following additional staff is also required.

1. Inspector of Wildlife	..	1
2. Wild Life Guard	..	1

4. Material Requirement :

Small material required will be arranged locally.

5. Benefits of the Scheme :

As given under para 2 above.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan head

Wild Life

Code No. of the scheme

Name of the scheme

Breeding of black buck at Pipli

Major headwise break-up of the expenditure

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry and Wildlife	2,50,000			2,50,000

1. Financing of the Scheme :

This is a State Plan continuing scheme. All its expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from local bodies etc.

2. Object and Performance of the Scheme :

A Deer Park was established at Pipli under the VIIth Plan period. During the VIIIth plan period breeding programme of Black buck in captivity for multiplication of this threatened species has been undertaken. This project was initially started by releasing fifteen black buck in 1981-82. Now the population has considerably increased. This black buck breeding centre will be maintained during the year, 1989-90.

A pair of Gharial has also been released in a pond here on 12th July, 1984 which was especially brought from Kukrail, district Lucknow (U.P.) for breeding purposes as the same was not available in Haryana.

3. Staff and Manpower Requirement :

The existing post of one Wild Life guard and one multi-cum-Chowkidar will continue. Following additional posts required :—

Inspector of Wild Life	..	1
Wild Life guard	..	1

4. Material Requirement :

Small material required will be arranged locally.

5. Benefits of the Scheme :

As given under para 2 above.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan head

.. Wild Life

Code No. of the scheme

.. ..

Name of the scheme

.. Development of Wild Life habitat at Kalesar and Rasulpur

Major headwise break up of expenditure :

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry and Wild Life	2,00,000			2,00,000

1. Financing of the Scheme :

This is a State Plan continuing scheme. All its expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from local bodies etc.

2. Objects and performance of the scheme :

This scheme deals with the development of Wildlife habitats in two different areas of the State under :—

1. Kalesar :

The area of Kalsia Kalesar forest of Ambala district consists of the following forests :—

1. Kalesar reserve forests	..	11,570	Acres
2. Bhagpat protected forests	..	1,308	"
3. Khillanwala protected forests	..	2,110	"
4. Kausli protected forests	..	805	"
5. Chikkan protected forests	..	2,176	"
6. Shehzadwala protected forests	..	123	"
7. Darpur protected forests	..	2,026	"
8. Ibrahimpur protected forests	..	495	"
9. Mehraiwala forests	..	534	"
10. Arraianwala unclosed forest	..	1,202	"
11. Kalesar section 4 and 5	..	1,033	"
12. Nagal patti milk unclosed forest	..	1,395	"

The above area is very important from wildlife point of view and is being declared as a wildlife Sanctuary. The tract is ideally suited for development of habitat for wild life. However, there is acute scarcity of drinking water the summer months. During the last years six water Guzzlers were constructed in Kalesar and Arraianwala forests to augment the water supply. The above Guzzlers will be maintained and one new Guzzler will be constructed. During the year in another area. For protection of Wildlife, three wild life guards will be posted at Kalesar. They will patrol the above area in a group and keep the wild life of this area safe.

2. Rasulpur :

An area of about 300 acres adjoining village Rasulpur, Tehsil Narnaul, District Mohindergarh has been undertaken for habitat development. The area is semibilly and favourite habitat for chinkara antelope an endangered species of wildlife. During the previous years a water Guzzler was constructed and plantation was done. During this year the habitat will be further developed for the betterment and propagation of chinkara.

3. Staff and Manpower Requirements :

Two wild life guards already sanctioned will continue to manage Rasulpur area. For protection, propagation and study of wild life in Kalsia-Kalesar forest, the following new staffs proposed which is the minimum requirements of the area :—

Inspector of wildlife	..	1
Wild life guards	..	2

4. Material Requirements :

Small material required will be arranged locally.

5. Benefits of the Scheme :

As mentioned above.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan Head .. Wildlife
 Code No. of the Scheme ..
 Name of the Scheme .. Staff for Faridabad District

Major headwise break up of expenditure

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406 Forestry and Wildlife	2,00,000			2,00,000

1. Financing of the Scheme :

This is a State Plan continuing scheme. All its expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the Scheme :

To lookafter the wildlife preservation work through proper enforcement and implementation of the Wild (Protection) Act, 1972 and rules made thereunder. Poaching will be checked through group checking, strict observance of closed time, regulating game shooting/killing ensuring the issue and renewal of the game hunting licences, enforcement of bag limit, other restrictions provided in the act and rules and protection specially notified by Government for certain animals and birds. It will control illegal poaching in the area of Faridabad District adjacent to Delhi.

3. Staff and Man Powers Requirements :

No new staff is proposed. However, the following staff sanctioned under the VIth Five Year Plan will continue to lookafter wildlife preservation work in Faridabad district :-

1. Inspector of wildlife	..	1
2. Wildlife guards	..	3
3. Peon-cum-Chowkidar	..	1

4. Material Requirements :

Nil

4. Benefits of the scheme :

As given under para 2 above.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan Head .. Wildlife
 Code No. of the scheme ..
 Name of the Scheme .. Construction of buildings for staff

Major head wise break up of expenditure :

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry and Wildlife	2,00,000			2,00,000

1. Financing of the scheme :

This is a State Plan scheme. All its expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the scheme :

This scheme provides office and residential facilities for the wildlife protection staff so that poaching in their respective jurisdictions is effectively controlled. Need of providing this facility to the staff has been emphasized in the D.O. letter No. 628-PMO dated 14th September, 1982 from the Prime Minister of India to the Chief Minister of Haryana.

3. Staff and Manpower requirements :

No new staff is being proposed.

4. Material requirements :

Small material required will be arranged locally.

5. Benefits of the scheme :

As given under para 2 above.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan head .. **Wildlife**

Code No. of the scheme ..

Name of the Scheme : Effective protection of wildlife and establishment of mobile squad

Minor headwise break up of expenditure

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry and Wild life	4,50,000	..	..	450,000

1. Financing of the Scheme :

This is a State Plan continuing scheme. All its expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the Scheme :

As at present one wildlife guard in a whole tehsil is inadequate. This scheme envisages enlargement of the scope of working of the wildlife preservation department particularly in respect of non-Frost areas. To provide adequate protection to wildlife and to enforce the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and rules thereunder in letter and spirit in the State. The following staff stands sanctioned under this scheme:—

1. Divisional Inspector of wildlife	.. 1
2. Inspector of wildlife	.. 3
3. Wildlife guards	.. 14
4. Driver	.. 1
5. Peon	.. 1

Control on trade and issue of licences as envisaged in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 cannot be effectively done without the provisions of minimum staff for the purpose. Districts of Sonapat, Rohtak and Gurgaon being adjacent to Delhi, Gurgaon embassy employees and influential individuals very often come there for shooting. They generally travel in cars and Jeeps checking of their unlawful activities is possible only if staff on protection duty is adequate at fully equipped. As such the minimum sanctioned staff is absolutely necessary to control the poachers.

3. Staff and Manpower requirements :

No additional staff is required.

4. Material requirements

Nil.

5. Benefit from the scheme

As given under para 2 above.

Name of the Scheme : Captive breeding of chinkara at Kairu, district Bhiwani

Major Headwise break up of expenditure

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
2406 Forestry and Wildlife	1,00,000			1,00,000

1. Financing of the Scheme :

This is a State plan continuing scheme. All its expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the Scheme :

The population chinkara and revine deer has considerably gone down in the State. A Group of about 200 animals is still available in Kairu section 5 L.P.A. Keeping in view, the status of chinkara in the State the animal needs special protection for further multiplication and propogation in other suitable areas under the project. In this area wire netting fencing will be done for affording protection to this animal and conducting its breeding etc. As such, it is proposed to carry out captive breeding of this animal and to study the habits and habitat. The surplus stock will be transported to other suitable areas like the shelter belts in Mohindergarh and Bhiwani districts.

This will help in following scientific studies of the animal which lacking at present.

(i) Breeding aspect.

(ii) Study of important diseases in chinkara.

(iii) Habitat and habits of male and female of black buck in the wild.

(iv) Socio economic aspects of chinkara on agricultural fields.

3. Staff and manpower requirement

The existing post of wildlife guards will be continue. One post of Inspector of wildlife and one post of Chowkidar is proposed under this scheme

4. Material requirement

Small material required will be arranged locally

5. Benefits of the Scheme

As given under para 2 above.

Explanatory Memorandum

Development of wildlife at Abubsehar complex

Major headwise break of expenditure.

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
2406—Forestry and wildlifere	2,00,000			2,00,000

1. Financing of the Scheme

This is a State plan new scheme. All its expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the Scheme

This project aims at enhancing the attraction value of Tourist complex at Abubsehar and to boost wildlife conservation movement. The visitors will be educated about our wildlife and its utility. Due to this added attraction, the flow of visitors especially of children will also increase at tourist complex.

A Mini Zoo with a deer park is being set up at Abubsehar tourist complex during 1989-90.

3. Staff and Manpower:

The following staff stand sanctioned under this scheme will continue :—

1. Wildlife guard	..	1
2. Mali-cum-Chowkidar	..	1
3. Keeper	..	1

The following additional staff will be needed to implement this scheme:—

1. Inspector of wildlife	..	1
2. Wildlife guards	..	1
3. Keeper/Sweeper	..	1

4. Material Requirements :

Small material required will be arranged locally.

5. Benefits of the Scheme

This Mini Zoo will offer a purposeful education and genuine recreation to the children and grown ups too and inculcate in them the powers of observation and fellow feelings. The kids will become keen observe and develop love for nature and its creature.

It will also increase the house of tourism thereby improving the profitability of this venture by attracting visitors to spend more on refreshment and other animalities. The Visitors will be tempted to take photographs of animals and birds. This will result in more business for the photographer and dealers of such material. Direct and indirect employment opportunities will be created which will raise the living standard of our people. The visitors will be educated about our wildlife. At the same time, the cause of wildlife preservation will also be served.

Name of the Scheme : Establishment and development of wildlife Sanctuary at Nahar, district Rohtak

Major headwise break up of expenditure:

Major Head	Revenue Rs	Capital Rs	Loans Rs	Total Rs
2406--Forestry & Wild life	4,00,000	..	..	4,00,000

1. Financing of the Scheme :

This is a State plan continuing scheme. All its expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the Scheme:

The main object of the scheme are as under:—

- (i) To provide better effective protection of wildlife and its habitat.
- (ii) To provide better education, recreation and interpretation services to visitors, college and school children and common men coming to this Sanctuary.
- (iii) To confine the wildlife within the Sanctuary area by fencing the periphery of the Sanctuary with a view to control damage of crops of farmers of the adjoining fields.

A portion of this sanctuary has been fenced during the year 1988-89. The remaining area will be fenced during 1989-90.

3. Staff and Manpower requirement:

One post of wildlife guard and one post of Mali-cum-Chowkidar stand sanctioned under the scheme will continue. The following additional staff will be needed to implement the scheme effectively:—

1. Inspector of wildlife	..	1
2. Wildlife guard	..	1

4. Material requirement:

Small material required will be arranged locally.

5. Benefits of the Scheme

As given under para 2 above.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan head : Wildlife.

Code No. of the scheme :

Name of the scheme : Protection of Wild life in multiple use area.

Major head-wise break-up of expenditure :

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry and Wildlife	4,50,000			4,50,000

1. Financing of the Scheme :

This is a State plan new scheme. All its expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from local bodies etc

2. Objects and performance of the Scheme :

Protection is the most vital part of the wildlife management and at the same time it is very difficult and complex task. Wild birds and animals always live in isolated places and in reserve forests. Also the poachers go for hunting at odd hours and it becomes very difficult for a single wildlife guard or Inspector to apprehend them when no support of public is available. The present staff comprising one Divisional Forest Officer (Wildlife), two Divisional Inspector of Wildlife, 12 Inspectors of Wildlife and 61 Wildlife Guards is too meagre to apprehend poachers and smugglers because their areas of jurisdiction are very large.

The wildlife department has been separated from the Forest Department and has been made an independent department. With the implementation of this scheme, there will be two wildlife Divisions at Panchkula and Gurgaon. Each district will be headed by Divisional Inspectors of Wildlife each Teh./Sub-Division will be headed by an Inspector of Wildlife with 3-4 wild life guards to assist him in hating poaching illegal trade and protection of wildlife in multiple use areas.

3. Staff and manpower requirements :

The following staff has been sanctioned for the office of Chief Wild Life warden, Haryana under the scheme—vide letter No. 5534-Ft-I-88/24747, dated 7th September, 1988 will continue:—

1. Superintendent	..	1
2. Assistants	..	2
3. Clerks	..	2
4. Stenographer	..	1
5. Driver	..	1
6. Peons	..	2
7. Chowkidar	..	1 (On daily wages)

The following additional staff will be required under the scheme :—

Divisional Forest Officers (W.L.)	..	2
Head Clerks	..	2
Assistants	..	4
Clerks	..	8
Stenographers	..	3
Chowkidars	..	2
Peons	..	4
Drivers	..	2
Head Draftsman	..	1
Draftsmen	..	2
Divisional Inspectors of Wild life	..	4
Inspector of Wild life	..	3
Wild Life Guards	..	15

4. Material Requirements :

The small material required will be arranged locally or through approved source as the case may be.

5. Benefits from the Scheme :

As given under para 2 above.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan : Wildlife.

Code No. of the scheme :

Name of the scheme : Development of Chaubisi-Ka-Chabutra and its environment at Melham.

Major head-wise break-up of the expenditure :

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry and Wild life	.. 2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000

1. Financing of the Scheme :

This is a State Plan new Scheme. All its expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the scheme :

In the meeting held under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak on 4th January, 1988 and subsequent meeting held under the chairmanship of Secretary to Government, Haryana, Tourism Department, it has been decided that the area of Chaubisi-Ka-Chabutra which has a historical importance be developed as an ideal tourist spot as well as its environments be improved.

The Haryana Tourism Department has prepared its site plan and an area of 32 acres has been earmarked for wildlife department for establishment of a Mini Zoo and Tiger Safari there. Hence, this scheme has been prepared in view of the above requirements.

During the current financial year the area will be levelled and aviaries for small animals and birds will be constructed. Besides, the lay out of the whole area will be completed.

3. Staff and manpower requirement :

Following additional staff will be required for implementation of the project and its maintenance:-

1. Inspector of Wild life	..	1
2. Wild life Guard	..	1
3. Mali-cum-Chowkdar	..	1

4. Material requirement :

Small material required will be arranged locally.

5. Benefits of the scheme :

Unfortunately our interest in nature is so sketchy that many people even in educated circle do not know the difference between a tiger and a lion, a deer and antelope let alone the finer distinction between birds. It is only in the Zoo that such people can have an opportunity to see practically all the animals and birds they may have read or heard about. The Zoo specimens exhibited in their natural forms create a lasting impression on young mind to prompt them to take like interest in nature and conservation of wildlife.

This complex is being developed as an ideal tourist resort. With the establishment of Zoo in it, the tourist infow will also increase.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan head : Wildlife.

Code No. of the scheme :

Name of the scheme : Establishment and development of wild life Sanctuary at Bih Shikargah.

Major head-wise break up of expenditure :

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry and Wildlife	.. 2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000

1. Financing of the scheme :

This is a State Plan New Scheme. All its expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the scheme :

The area of Bir Shikargah in Ambala district was previous declared as Wildlife Sanctuary. However, there was no development in this area for the last three decades. There is a great scarcity of water and the area being rich in wildlife, arrangements for better protection and conservation are necessary. An area of 1896 acres has been declared as wild life sanctuary,—vide Haryana Govt. notification No. S.O. 57/C.A. 53/72/S.18/87, dated 25th May, 1987. This area will be developed further according to requirements.

The main object of this project is to provide better and effective protection to wildlife and its habitat.

3. Staff and manpower requirement :

Following additional staff will be required to implement this scheme :-

1. Inspector of wild life	1
2. Wild Life Guards	3
3. Chowkidar	1

4. Material requirement :

Small material required will be arranged locally.

5. Benefits of the scheme :

As given under para 2 above.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan head : Wildlife.

Code No. of the scheme :

Name of the scheme : Centrally sponsored scheme Development of Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary.

Major head-wise break up of expenditure :

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406 - Forestry and Wildlife	3,50,000			3,50,000

1. Financing of the scheme :

This is continuing Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Central financial assistance will be available 100% non-recurring cost component of the scheme. The recurring cost will be borne by the State Government.

2. Object and performance of the scheme :

The object of management of this project is better protection and propagation of wildlife and its habitat.

During previous years, the wole periphery has been fenced and only one entry point at the main gate has been maintained. The tourist traffic in this sanctuary has been regulated and entry fee introduced. With the result the disturbance to wild birds has been minimised. This sanctuary has been made completely free from any outside disturbance especially from cattles and 6228 metre long path has been constructed along the periphery of this sanctuary. Suitable thorny bushes have also been planted at suitable places.

To augment the water supply in this Sanctuary six tubewells were kept running and inspite of drought 1/10 of the Sanctuary area is under water resulting in visiting of large number of migratory birds.

During the year 1988-89, the wildlife sanctuary will be maintained and the following work will be undertaken :-

- (i) Desilting of lake near the tourist complex.
- (ii) Plantation of thorny and ficus species of trees at suitable sites.
- (iii) Separation of recreational Zone from wilderness Zone.

3. Staff and manpower requirement :

The following staff sanctioned under the scheme will continue to maintain the bird sanctuary and control over poaching in and around the bird sanctuary and closed area declared under section 37 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

1. Divisional Inspector of Wildlife	..	1
2. Inspector of Wildlife	..	1
3. Wildlife Guards	..	2
4. Peon-cum-Chowkidar	..	1
5. Tubewell Operator	..	1
Additional Staff required :		
1. Librarian	..	1
2. Tubewell operator	..	1

4. Material requirements :

Small material required will be arranged locally.

5. Benefits from the scheme :

As given under para 2 above.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan head : Wildlife

Code No. of the scheme :

Name of the scheme : Development of wildlife Sanctuary at Bhindawas district Rohtak.

Major head-wise break-up of expenditure :

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry & Wildlife	9,00,000	..	..	9,00,000

1. Financing of the scheme :

This is a continuing centrally sponsored scheme. All non-recurring expenditure will be borne by the Central Govt. Recurring expenditure will be borne by State Govt. without any contribution from local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the scheme :

Bhindawas lake one of the Haryana's largest wet land spread over an area of 440 hectare has been declared as Wildlife Sanctuary vide Haryana Govt. notification No. S.O. 31/CA : 53/72 /S-18/86, dated 7th May, 1986

The area being marshy mostly remains under water and is ideally suited to the requirements of avian fauna especially water and water side birds. The main object of the management of this sanctuary is better protection of wildlife and its habitat creating favourable conditions for breeding, resting and roosting especially for water birds. This scheme had been undertaken during 1987-88. During that year 3 K.M. long periphery has been fenced with game proof wire mesh. Besides, one wild life guard hut has been constructed there.

During the year 1988-89 1 kilometre periphery has also been fenced. 4 kilometre periphery will be fenced during the current financial year 1989-90

3. Staff and Manpower Requirements:

Following staff would be required to implement this project :-

1. Divisional Forest officer (WL)	1
2. Divisional Inspector of wildlife	1
3. Inspector of wildlife	2
4. Wildlife guards	6
5. Head clerk	1
6. Accountant	1
7. Clerks	2
8. Driver	1
9. Peon	-2
10. Chowkidar	-1

4. Material Requirement:

Small material required will be arranged locally.

5. Benefits of the scheme.

As given under para 2 above.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan head Wildlife

Code No. of the scheme

Name of the Scheme :- Wild life Education and interpretation (CSS).

Major head wise breakup of expenditure.

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry & Wild life	3,00,000	..	..	3,00,000

1. Financing of the Scheme:

This is a centrally sponsored scheme. The central financial assistance is limited to 50% of the total non-recurring cost component of the scheme. The recurring cost will be borne by the State Government.

2. Object and Performance of the Scheme:

The objects of the scheme are to promote and to support wild life education and interpretation aimed at wider public appreciation of the importance of wild life to human betterment material for highlighting the benefits of wildlife will be purchased for publicity purpose, beside printing of information material and purchase of wild life exhibits.

3. Staff and Man Power Requirements:

The existing post of one Cinema Assistant and 1 Driver will continue. One post of Divisional Inspector of wildlife and two wildlife guards has been proposed.

4. Material Requirements :

Small material required will be arranged locally.

5. Benefit from the scheme :

As given under para 2 above.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan head

Wildlife

Code. No. of the scheme.

Name of the scheme :—Control over poaching and illegal trade in wildlife.

Major headwise break up of expenditure.

Major head	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Loans Rs.	Total Rs.
2406 -Forestry & Wildlife	3,00,000	..	..	3,00,000

II Financing of the Scheme.

This is a centrally sponsored continuing scheme. The Central financial assistance is limited to 50% of the total non-recurring cost component of the scheme. The recurring cost, if any, will be borne by the State Govt.

2. Object and Per-formanace of the Scheme:

The objective sought to be achieved through the implementation of this scheme are to develop an effective capability in the state to combat poaching and illegal trade of wild life and wildlife products. While protection measure in Sanctuaries are to some extent already organised and supported under the concerned scheme for development of sanctuaries, the scheme is intended to develop a similar capacity in areas outside of and other than in these protected areas especially areas vulnerable to poaching activities and constituting clandestine trade route. For this purpose the establishment of mobile protection squad and equipping them with modern and communication facilities will be given priority.

During the year 1986-87, three Motor Cycles have already been purchased. But no vehicle could be purchased during the year 1987-88 due to late sanctioning of scheme by the Central Govt. During the year 1988-89, 3 Jeeps and 6 Motor cycles will be purchased and supplied to Divisional Inspector of wild life and wildlife Inspectors for apprehending mobile poachers.

During the year 1989-90 more vehicle and modern equipments will be purchased and supplied to the field staff.

3. Staff and Man Power Requirements :

No staff has been proposed.

4. Material Re quirements.

The vehicles and Arms required will be purchased through approved sources.

5. Benefits from the Scheme. .

As given under para 2 above.

SUMMARY

1989-90

PLAN HEAD : FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE

Major Head	Gross	Recoveries	Net Amount
PART-I- STATE PLAN SCHEMES			
	Rs	Rs	Rs
2406—Forestry and Wild Life	17,59,00,000	..	17,59,00,000
2415--Agriculture and Research	5,00,000	..	5,00,000
Total	17,64,00,000	..	17,64,00,000
PART-II- CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME			
2406—Forestry & Wild Life	1,30,00,000	..	1,30,00,000
Total	1,30,00,000	..	1,30,00,000
PART-III--OTHER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME			
2406—Forestry & Wild Life	95,50,000	..	95,50,000
Total	95,50,000	..	95,50,000
Grand total Part I,II & III	19,89,50,000	..	19,89,50,000

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan Head	.. 2406--Forestry and Wild Life
Code No. of the Scheme	.. F.T. 8.2
Name of the Scheme	.. Planning, Statistical and Evaluation Cell.

Major headwise break up of expenditure

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry and Wild Life	3,00,000	..	..	3,00,000

1. Financing of scheme :

This is a state Plan Scheme. Its expenditure is to be borne by the State Government

2. Object and performance of the scheme :

The plantation activities in the State have increased manifold to make full utilization of the plan resource. It is very essential to have a powerful wing for (1) planning to make use of the modern technology available in forestry and (ii) Monitoring and evaluation to increase the efficiency and to bring about better performance in translating the policy into practice. The present planning and statistical cell in the direction office needs to be strengthened and renamed as planning, monitoring and evaluation cell. It will be under the charge of a Conservator assisted by the 3 A.C.P. and stationed at territorial headquarters of the Conservators. Adequate technical and Ministerial staff need to be provided to carry out the field work, the computation and processing work and the routine office work. Higher survival rates of plantations are likely to be achieved through the implementation of the scheme.

(i) Organisation set up :

A conservator of Forests will be the overall incharge of the cell. He will be independent in his working responsible to the Chief Conservator of Forests. He may be accommodated in the direction office. He will co-ordinate the activities with the territorial conservators. The Field work pertaining to the Monitoring and Evaluation Cell will be carried under his direct supervision.

(ii) Technical staff :

One Statistical Officer, 3 Statistical Assistant, and 3 field Investigators will constitute the technical staff.

(iii) Field Staff :

Field staff will consist of 3 ACDs, 6 FRs, 3 DRs, 9 field men in the scale of Foresters and 9 Peons.

Persons of High calibre and know integrity will be employed for carrying out the work. The field staff will be accommodated in the Territorial Circle Offices.

(iv) Clerical Staff :

One Senior Scale stenographer, One Peon for the Conservator and 3 Junior Scale Stenographers and 3 Typist will be adequate for the Field Officer.

Machinery equipment :

Each Officer of the circle office will be provided with an independent vehicle to carry out the field work and mass contents with public.

Strategy :

Field visits shall be regular and at all stages. The occassional visits are seldom paying and not very useful.

3. Staff and manpower requirements :

As given in Annexure B.M. 10

4. Material requirements :

Nil.

5. Benefit from the scheme :

to be given under para 2 above.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan Head	.. 2406—Forestry and Wild life
Code No. of the scheme	.. F.T. 1.2
Name of the scheme	.. Training of personnel

Major head wise break-up of expenditure

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry and Wild Life	7,50,000	..	..	7,50,000

1. Financing of the scheme

This is a State plan continuing scheme. All Expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from the local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the scheme :**Training of personnel**

The object of the scheme is to impart training to the field staff for better execution of the plantation and other scheme. Training of staff will equip them with latest technology available in Forest arrangement soil conservation practices. Reorientation Training of nearby the entire staff is required in modern administration based on extension, better communication motivation and community participation. This technique *interalia*, means proper utilisation of funds and avoid wasteful expenditure.

3. Staff and Manpower requirements

Nil.

4. Material requirements

Nil.

5. Benefit from the scheme

The training of staff will lead to the efficient execution of the programme under the other schemes

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan Head .. 2406—Forestry and Wild Life
Code No. of the scheme .. F.T. 6.2
Name of the scheme .. Forest publicity public relation and Extension

Major head wise breakup of expenditure

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry and Wild Life	5,00,000			5,00,000

1. Finance of the scheme :

This is state plan continuing scheme. All its expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from the local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the scheme :

Forest plantation are sensitive to the danger of fire and over grazing. The measure will be adopted to protect the forests from the menace of fire and grazing. Fire lines will be constructed in the compact forest and modern communication methods will be used for affording protection to the Forests in the area.

Forest thefts have been become quite common these days. It is proposed to establish 3 protection ranges at the Headquarters Territorial Conservators. The squads will do the protection by having surprise visits in the fields and sensitive place. The ranges will be controlled by the Conservator planning, M&E attached to the C.C.F. office.

A sum of Rs. lakh is proposed to be utilised during the year for this purpose.

3. Staff and manpower requirement :

No new staff is being proposed.

4. Benefit from the scheme :

The State will benefit directly in the form of improved and effective protection of forests against fires and other types of damage.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan head .. 2406—Forestry and Wild Life
Code No. of the scheme .. Afforestation of degraded
Name of the scheme .. Forests including Civil Forests

Major head wise break-up of Expenditure

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry and Wild Life	75,00,000			75,00,000

1. Financing of the scheme :

This is a State Plan continuing scheme. All the expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the scheme :

The objective of the scheme is to develop those forests the shivaliks which have poor stockings. Trees of greater economic value will be planted under the programme. The scheme aims at increasing the financial returns from the poor yield in degraded forests. The development of forests will be made over area of Ha. in the hill forests of Ambala and Morni Forests Divisions.

I. Targets fixed for the 7th Five-year plan 5950 Hect. 1985—90.

III. Targets proposed for 1989-90=1400 Hect.

3. Staff and manpower requirements :

The scheme is being submitted on the basis of previous year.

4. Material requirements :

Nil.

5. Benefit from the scheme :

As given in para 2 above.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan Head .. 2406—Forest and Wild Life

Code No. of the Scheme .. F.T. 6.2

Name of scheme .. Protection of Forests.

Major head-wise breakup of expenditure.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry Wild Life	.. 3,00,000	..	..	3,00,000

1. Financing of the scheme :

This is State Plan continuing scheme. All the expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from the local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the scheme :

Forest Plantations are sensitive to the danger of fire and over grazing. The measure will be adopted to protect the forest from the menace of fire and grazing. Fire lines will be constructed in the compact Forest and modern communication methods will be used for affording protection to the forest in the areas.

Forest thefts have become quite common these days. It is proposed to established 3 protection ranges at the Hqrs. of Territorial Conservators. The squads will do the protection by having surprise visits in the fields and sensitive place. The ranges will be controlled by the Conservator planning, M & E attached to the C.C.F's office.

A sum of Rs. 3 lakh is proposed to be utilised during the year 1989-90 for this purpose.

No physical targets are fixed under this scheme for 1985—90. Outlay fixed for 1985- 90 Five Year Plan is Rs. 10.00 Lakhs.

3. Staff and manpower requirements:

No New staff is being proposed.

4. Benefits from the scheme:

The State will benefit directly in the form of improved and effective protection of forests against fire and other types or damage.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan Head 2406—Forestry & Wild Life
Code No of the scheme F.T. 2.3.
Name of the scheme Working Plan.

Major head-wise breakup of expenditure.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406 - Forestry & Wild Life	8,00,000	.	.	8,00,000

1. **Financing of the scheme.**

This is a state Plan continuing scheme. All its expenditure is to be borne by the State Government

2. **Object and performance of the scheme:**

The object of the scheme is to prepare the working plans of the Forest areas for the sustained yield of Forest produce keeping in view the Forest policy of the Government. achieved At present only compact areas of Ambala and Karnal are covered under the working of the forests and maximum land utilisation.

No physical targets are fixed under this scheme for Five-Year Plan 1985 -90, outlay fixed for Five-Year Plan 1985-90 is Rs. 30.00 Lakhs.

3. **Staff and new requirements :**

No new staff is required

4. **Material requirements:**

Nil.

5. **Benefit from the scheme:**

Preparation of working plan on which entire forestry operation are based and forest revenue regulate.

EXPLANATORY MEMOANDUM

Plan Head 2406—Forestry and Wild Life
Code No. of the scheme F.T. 5.1.1
Name of the Scheme Plantation of quick growing species

Major head-wise break up of expenditure.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry and Wild Life	95,00,000	.	.	95,00,000

1. **Financing of the scheme:**

This is a stage plan continuing scheme. All its expenditure is to be bore by the State Government without any contribution from local bodies etc.

2. **Object and performance of the scheme:**

This scheme aims at developing the resources for the sustained supply of raw material for paper and other industries. The maximum production plantation of fast growing and other exetic spp. will be raised in the suitable forest lands over an area of 816.11. Eucalytus and poplers are considered to be the suitable spp. for the implementation of the scheme.

- (i) Targets fixed for Five-Year Plan 1985—90 4900 Hect.
(ii) Target proposed for 1989-90 1335 Hect.

3. Staff and manpower requirements:

No additional staff is being proposed.

4. Material requirements:

Nil

5. Benefits from the scheme:

Will help in Industrialisation of the State provide sufficient employment to the rural unemployed and under employed. It will consequently result in improvement of standard of living in the State.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan Head .. 2406--Forestry and Wild Life
Code No. of the Scheme ..
Name of the Scheme .. Plantation of Forest species for Industrial and Commercial uses

Major Head-wise breakup of expenditure

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406--Forestry and Wild Life	100,00,000	..	..	100,00,000

1. Financing of the scheme :

This is a state plan continuing scheme. All its expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from the local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the scheme :

Under the scheme plantations will be raised for providing material to the forest basic industries. Generally there is a shortage of timber and other raw material in the State. The areas where the irrigation plantation Shisham, Kikar, Neem and other commercially viable spp. will be planted in the Forest under the scheme.

(i) Targets fixed for five-year plan .. 4550 Hect.

(ii) Targets proposed for 1989-90 .. 1085 Hect.

3. Staff and Manpower requirements :

No. new staff is being proposed.

4. Material requirements :**5. Benefits from the scheme :**

As given in para 2 above in addition it will earn revenue for the state by sale of dead, dry and felled trees.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan Head .. 2406--Forestry and Wild Life.
Code No. of the Scheme .. F.T. 5.2.2.
Name of the Scheme .. Extension Forestry

Major Head-wise breakup of expenditure

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406--Forestry and Wild Life	181,00,000	..	..	181,00,000

1. Financing of the scheme :

This is a State Plan continuing scheme. All its expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from the local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the scheme:

This is a continue scheme from previous year. All the strips along the means of communications and irrigation system have been placed with Forest Department for raising of economic plantations. Eucalyptus, Shisham and Kikar. Some shady and ornamental trees are also planted along and near approaches of towns village fuel plantation will established in Government land in compact block of unutilised lands. The plantation will not only give additional forest produce for domestic and industrial uses also protect the lines of communication and irrigation channel.

Targets proposed for 1989-90

5610 R.K.M

3. Staff and manpower requirements :

No new staff is being proposed

4. Material requirements :

Small material required will be managed totally.

5. Benefit from the scheme :

In addition to the benefits given in para e above the plantation when matured will give good revenue to the State by sale of dead, dry and fallen trees.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan Head

2406--Forestry and Wild Life

Code No. of the scheme

F.T 2x 2.1

Name of the scheme

Survey, demarcation and Settlement of forest areas

Major headwise breakup of expenditure

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406--Forestry and Wild Life	31,00,000	..	..	31,00,000

1. Financing of the scheme :

This is a state plan scheme. Its expenditure is to be borne by State.

2. Object and performance of the scheme :

The scheme aims at bringing more forest areas under the direct control of the State. The eroding lands in the Shivaliks and the desert areas will be acquired under the scheme. At present area constituting the Government Forest is only 3.8%. The scheme provides the best opportunities to increase the preparation of the forest land, create new plantations and build up additional forest resources.

3. Staff:

No new staff is being proposed

4. Material requirements :

Nil.

5. Benefit from the scheme :

This scheme envisages to increase the proportion of the forest area.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Centrally sponsored scheme

including rural fuel wood plantations.

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry & Wild Life	60,00,000	..	60,00,000	1,20,00,000

1. Financing of the scheme

This is a centrally sponsored continuing scheme. Its expenditure is to be borne by State and Central Government on 50% cost sharing basis. During the year 1988-89 the central Government will spare Rs. share, the remaining amount will be spent as State Government share.

2. Object of the scheme.

The Objective of the scheme is to have increased fuel wood supplies in the rural sector. At present the rural people use substantial quantity of cow dung for burning in the hearth. The availability of fuel wood to the former will release cow dung for its use in the farming sector.

The fuel wood plantations will be raised on waste lands belonging to Government and local bodies. The plants yielding good fuel will be distributed at nominal rates to the small farmers for planting in their fields. It is proposed to raise plantations over an area of 1500 hect.

During the sixth plan, the scheme operated in the district of Karnal, Kurukshetra, Gurgaon, Sonapat and Mohindergarh. The scheme will be extended during the seventh Plan. The selection of the districts is made by the Central Government. The fuel wood scarcity is generally felt all over the State.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Social Forestry Project aided by World Bank.

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406 - Forestry & Wild Life	1100.00 Lacs	..	..	1100.00 Lacs

World Bank Sponsored Project.

Social Forestry Project has a vital role to play in harmonising the regional in balances of climates and environments under the conditions prevailing in the State and neighbouring areas. The project also promotes social economic development through :-

- Generation of employment for the rural people in the agriculture off seasons.
- Supply of fuel wood and the release of cow dung for the use in the fields.
- Availability of small timber, fodder in the rural sector.
- Economic and numerous other social benefits both for urban and rural people.

Social Forestry is now quite popular amongst the farmers. The achievement made on apparent and visible. There is improvement in the desert conditions. The project programme needs to be extended over the entire period of 7th plan by taking up additional targets

The proposals for the extended period during the Seventh Plan are as under :-

Selected Physical targets

Category	Hect.
1. Farm Forestry	2655
2. Village Wood Lot	3765
3. Alkali Soil	2720
4. Sand dune fixation.	3510
5. Rehabilitation of degraded forests Shivalik Hill.	1490
Total	14140 Hect.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan head 2406—Forestry and Wild Life
 Code No. of Scheme F.T. 4
 Name of the Scheme Forest Communications
 Major head-wise break-up of expenditure

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
2406—Forestry & Wild Life	3,00,000			3,00,000

1. Financing of the scheme.

This is a state plan continuing scheme. All the expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from local bodies etc.

3. Object and performance of the scheme.

In easy approach to the working unit is the Key to success of Forest management Accessible through the construction of Forest roads and paths.

These roads and paths will be made use by the local village population.

It is also proposed to purchase modern equipment like wireless sets for better communication and to bring efficiency in the Forest Administration.

3. Staff and manpower requirement.

No new staff is being proposed.

4. Other requirements.

NIL

5. Benefits from the scheme

This scheme will increase roads in forest area which will bring down the prices of firewood and timber due to less cost on transportation of produce from forest areas. This will also increase revenue of the State forests.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan Head : 2406—Forestry & Wild Life
 Code of the scheme : F.T. 4.2
 Name of the scheme : Building
 Major head-wise breakup of expenditure

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry & Wild Life	30,00,000			30,00,000

1. Financing of the scheme.

This is a State plan continuing scheme. All its expenditure to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the scheme

The forest staff is required to be present day and night at the headquarters to watch and ward the Government property. The forest personnel work at place where the housing accommodation is generally not available. It is the general policy of the department to provide residential accommodation to the field staff. The scheme aims at the construction of DCF residence, Class III-IV quarter, Forest Guard hut and Forester/Deputy Ranger quarter for other subordinate. It is aimed to construct about 25 quarter during the plan period.

3. Staff and manpower requirements.

Material required will be arranged locally.

4. Benefit from the scheme.

Providing residential building to the staff their efficiency will increase all around.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Minor head 2406—Forestry and Wild Life.

Code No. of the scheme:

Name of Scheme : Afforestation of problematic sites saline alkali soil.

Minor head wise break-up of expenditure.

Minor Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry & Wild Life	12,00,000	..	..	12,00,000

1. Financing of the scheme.

The scheme is State plan new scheme. All its expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from the local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the scheme.

The Forests of Haryana constitute about 3.7 percent of the geographical area. The composition and stocking of these forests are poor due to unstable and erodable nature of the terrain and occurrence of problematic sites, increasing demand of timber and fuel wood emphasis the need to bring such areas particularly the problematic under afforestation. The problematic sites special type of soil working and planting technique, hence the need for a separate scheme.

Generally, there are two types of problematic sites (i) Saline and alkali swils and (ii) water logged sites. The more acute however, is the problem of salinity. The central plains in the State have substantial tracts of saline and alkali soils which present cover and area of about 0.45 million hectares in different districts. The districts of Kurukshetra, Karnal, Sonapat Hissar Jind are most seriously affected by these problem soils. A break through has been made to reclaim them by adopting proper soil technique and selecting suitable trees species. In a pit of 45 cm x 45 cm x 45 cm a hole 1.00 to 1.5 metre deep will be dug depending upon the depth of Kankar pan, etc. adequate ration of gypsum and farm yard manure will be fixed in the soil. Choice of species will depend upon its influence on soil amelioration and the utility of the species as firewood and small timber. *Accia nilotica*, *Eucalyptus spp.* *Prosopis Juliflora* and *Tamarix articulata* are important species. The spacing will be 4x2 m. on an average 1250 plants will be planted per hectare.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan Head : 2406—Forestry & Wild Life

Name of the scheme. Aravalli Hills Afforestation Project

Major Head-wise break-up of expenditure

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry & Wild Life	10,00,000	..	..	10,00,000

Aravalli Hills Afforestation

Based on experience gained in the management of private forests and community forests and considering the expertise available in the State in the professional level and sub-professional level, the project has been formulated to achieve the following objectives :—

- To provide a vegetative cover in the quickest possible time, in the denuded hills, by afforestation and closure.
- To provide employment to the unemployed and under employed people especially belonging to weaker sections of society;
- To meet the basic needs of the local population in terms of firewood, small timber and fodder consistent with the maintenance of ecological balance & locality factors.
- To ensure restoration of ecologically healthy environment.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan head 2406 - Forestry and Wild Life

Name of the scheme	C.S.S pasture/Silipasture	Development		
Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loans/Grant	Total
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs
2406 - Forestry & Wild Life	25,00,000	..	25,00,000	50,00,000

Financing of the scheme

This is a new centrally sponsored scheme. Its expenditure is to be borne by the State & Central Government on 50% cost sharing basis. During the year 1989-90 the Central Government will spare Rs. 25 00 lacs and remaining amount will be spent as State Government share.

Generally the Indian farmers have not taken to growing pastures fodder and fuel trees on marginal and sub-marginal lands owned by them. Even the community lands and the so-called "Pasture Lands" under the control of village Panchayat have not been put to any productive use. These lands are merely an exercise ground for the large cattle population because their productivity has been reduced to nothing. Even in the reserved and protected forests, bulk of the area is degraded to the extent that the annual productivity in terms of fodder biomass is to the order of 35K.Gs. per ha. which is sufficient to feed one cow for three days. This has been largely due to backwardness, lack of Education and improper knowledge about the economics of pastures. In addition there has also been no extension effort.

Object of the scheme :

- (i) To create demonstration farms, convince marginal and small farmers the desirability and economic viability of silvipasture so that they are encouraged to take up such work on their marginal Lands.
- (ii) To increase grass and fodder production both in quality and quantity to feed the livestock owned by rural population.
- (iii) To increase milk production and provide sufficient quantity of fodder at reasonable prices.
- (iv) To relieve grazing pressure on public lands including forest and village community lands
- (v) To protect area against soil erosion and degradation and to make fuel available for local communities.
- (vi) To encourage staff feeding in rural areas
- (vii) To improve the economic and living conditions rural folk.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan Head : 2406--Forestry & Wild Life

Name of the scheme : C.S.S. Development of infrastructure for protection of forests from Biotic Interference

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loan/Grant	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406 -Forestry & Wild Life	10,00,000	..	10,00,000	20,00,000

Financing of the scheme

This is a new centrally sponsored scheme. Its expenditure is to be borne by the State and Central Government 50% cost sharing basis. During the year 1989-90 the Central Government will spare Rs. 10 lacs and remaining amount will be spent as State Government share. Out of total forest area 168543 Hact. the area under forest in Ambala district is 62665 hectares. This is approximately 37% of total forest area of State. The only natural forests of Harvana are situated in these two Forest Division of Ambala District i.e. Ambala Forest Division and Morni-Pinjore Forest Division. These divisions are also close to the State Capital i.e. Chandigarh and are adjoining thickly populated zone. Villages are located in and around forest areas, as a large number of unproductive cattle pose serious threat to the vegetation cover in these hills. Hence there is an urgent need to preserve these natural forests for the following objectives :-

1. Preservation of encouragement
2. Aesthetic Value.
3. Rare floristic composition.
4. Their importance for amelioration of micro climatic.
5. Maintaining the hydrological cycle
6. To control soil erosion.

This can only be achieved by preventing the recurring fires, illicit fellings, grazing and through proper management effective, quick and reliable communication network is the back bone to achieve these objectives.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan Head .. 2406--Forestry and Wild Life
Name of Scheme .. C.S.S. Area oriented Fuel wood/Fodder Project

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan/Grant	Total
2406--Forestry and Wild Life	Rs. 50,000	Rs. ..	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,00,000

1. Financing of the scheme :

This is a new centrally sponsored scheme. Its expenditure is to be borne by State and Central Government on 50 per cent cost sharing basis. During the year 1989-90 the central Government will spare Rs. 0.50 lacs share and remaining amount will be spent as State Government share. This new scheme is likely to replace the continuing Centrally Sponsored R.F.W. and the operation Soil watch Schemes. The guidelines of this scheme are yet to be issued by the Central Government. However, the Government of India have desired that states may provide for anticipated budget requirements.

Objectives.—The Chief objectives of the scheme would be :—

- (i) To increase fuel wood supplies in rural areas through tree planting of suitable species.
- (ii) To provide poles, small timber fodder grass, fruits and oilseed through afforestation of available waste lands.
- (iii) To bring stability to the agriculture through Soil and Water conservation treatment of the water sheds.
- (iv) Distribution of seedlings to the farmers for promoting farm forestry creation of village wood lots on common land or village community land and afforestation of degraded forests land.
- (v) Promotion of horticulture in the project area which may include public and private land.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan Head .. 2406--Forestry and Wild Life
Name of the Scheme .. Centrally Sponsored scheme Decentralised people Nursery

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan/Grant	Total
2406--Forestry and Wild Life	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 80,00,000	Rs. 80,00,000

Financing of the scheme :

This is continuing Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The total outlay of the scheme for the year 1989-90 is proposed to Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

Introduction :

This scheme is being implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme with effect from 1986-87 and will be continued in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period also.

Objective :

Objectives of the scheme are as follows :—

- (i) Involve people in the process of seedling production :
- (ii) Broadbase the agency of the seedling production :
- (iii) Disseminate the know how of seedlings production

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Minor Head 2406—Forestry and Wild Life
 Code No. of the Scheme ..
 Name of the Scheme Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the collection, certification, grading and storage of seeds of forest species including legumes and grass

Minor head-wise break-up of expenditure :

(Rs. in lacs)

Minor head	Revenue	Capital	Loans/Grant	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2406—Forestry and Wild Life	50,00,000	50,00,000

Financing of the scheme :

This is a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Total outlay of the scheme for the year 1989-90 is proposed to Rs. 50 lacs. This amount will be granted from the Government of India.

Objective :

The scheme aims at making available good quality and genetically pure seeds of forest species and grasses and legumes in adequate quantity to nursery growers or plantation manager all over the country.

The objective is envisaged to be achieved through following measures —

- (i) Identification and promotion of seed sources in the country.
- (ii) Developing of infrastructure for collection of seed, testing, certification, storage and distribution.
- (iii) Training of personnel and others engaged in the seed business.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Plan Head] .. 2415—Agriculture Research and Education (Forest)
 Code No. of the Scheme ..
 Name of the scheme .. Forest Research
 Major Head-wise break-up of expenditure :

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2415—Agriculture and Research and Education Forests	.. 5,00,000	..	..	5,00,000

1. Financing of the scheme :

This is a state plan continuing scheme. All the expenditure is to be borne by the State Government without any contribution from local bodies, etc.

2. Object and performance of the scheme :

The object of the scheme is to develop suitable strated based on scientific know how for raising the appropriate forest supposing the most economical method. The Forest have now the most the various demands of the society. There is huge growing demand for industrial wood. Such emphasis is being land on meetent the every requirement through wood. There is poplar demand of wood for small imber, fuel and fodder. The importance of forest in improvement or environment is well recognised.

Keeping in view the complex needs of the Society, we have to find the solution in respect of the choice of the spp. the spacing and standardisation of technique, tools and plants at various field lands.

The field of research will include the implementation of the following additional scheme :—

- (i) To develop a strategy for the propagation of Shisham, Khair, Poplar, Eucalyptus through seedlings true to the plants, based in modern techniques such tissue culture.
- (ii) Pilot scheme for research and demonstration in growing cash crops in forests, marginal lands and agricultural lands in conjunction with Forests spp.
- (iii) Standardisation of planting and nursery techniques for afforestation on various sites in the most economical.
- (iv) To find suitable combination of trees and shrubs for diversification of spp. and planting along the avenues.
- (v) Studies to estimate the losses accrued to the standing crops in the field due to the existence of trees on the phriphery bunding cause by their spreading roots, shadow and also due to various types of binds having shelter on them.
- (vi) Establish environment research stations to study the effect of different types of vegetation on soil and climate.

3. Staff and manpower requirements :

No new staff is provided

4. Material requirements :

Nil.

5. Benefits from the scheme :

To find out suitable species for afforestation in Shiwaliks and Saline alkaline soils and now experiments on poplars, sericulture, diseases control etc. to be carried out.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

FOREST RESEARCH

Plan Head 2415 : Agriculture Research & Education.

Code No. of the scheme SC (F) 1. 1.

Name of the scheme. Forest Research.

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2415-Agri. and Education	4,00,000	—	—	4,00,000

1. Financing of the scheme :

This is a State Plan continuing scheme. All its Expenditure is to be borne by the State Govt. without any contribution from the local bodies etc.

2. Object and performance of the scheme :

In order to cover various parts of the State and its species problems the following field, printed research schemes civil to be implemented.

1. Forest Soil cum-vegetation survey.

2. Establishment of environment research stations to study the effect of vegetation on inclination, soil loss and run off in the catchment areas and also to correlate atmosphere participation with vegetal cover.

To develop-plantation strategy and find out the suitable slap, to deal with the paraquitic areas.

3. The field research will be of great use to the forester in better planning demonstration and developing soil conservation techniques covering the various problem in the State.

1. Targets fixed for Five Year Plan Rs. 12.00 Lacs.

2. Targets proposed for 1989-90 Rs. 4.00 Lacs.

3. Staff and Manpower requirements.

As given in Annexure B M. 10 NIL

4. Material requirements.

NIL

5. Benefits from the scheme.

Will help in tackling the wind and water problem "effective efficiently and economically" to find out suitable species for afforestation in Shiwaliks Saline Alkaline Soils.

PLAN HEAD : INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Major Head	Gross Cost	Recoveries	Net Cost
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PART I: Approved Plan Scheme			
6425—Loans for Co-operation	3,40,00,000		3,40,00,000
Total	3,40,00,000		3,40,00,000

(11-8)

Purchase of Ordinary Debentures of the Haryana State Cooperative Land Development Bank 1989-90—Rs. 103.275 lacs (non-recurring)

HEADWISE BREAK UP OF THE EXPENDITURE :

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
6425—Loans to Cooperative Societies (Plan)			103.275	103.275

The Haryana State Cooperative Land Development Bank Ltd, advanced long-term loans to the farmers for irrigation and other agricultural production. To meet the growing demand of loans of farmers the Bank float ordinary debentures. The Bank has a programme of floating debentures of the value of Rs. 1,000.00 lacs during 1989-90. The contribution of Central/ State Govt. for the purpose of these debentures of the Bank is estimate at Rs. 200.00 lacs on 50 : 50 basis.

The expenditure involved during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 100.00 lacs (N.R.) for ordinary debentures.

(11-20)

Purchase of Special Development Debenture of the Haryana State Coop. Land Development Bank for the execution of the scheme for Intensive Agriculture in the State—1989-90—Rs. 236.725 lacs

HEADWISE BREAK UP OF THE EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
6425—Loans to Coop. Societies (Plan)			236.725	236.725

The Haryana State Cooperative Land Development Bank has proposed various scheme for sinking of tubewells and for purchasing agriculture machinery. To meet the growing demand of loans of the farmers for the installation of tubewells, the Bank float special development debenture which are purchased by the State Govt. and the Govt. of India on 50: 50 basis. The Haryana State Cooperative Land Development Bank has a loaning programme of 5,500.00 lacs during 1989-90 under various programmes viz IAA and ARC Minor Irrigation, IDA Tractors, Land Reclamation (ARC sprinkler etc.).

The expenditure on this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 236.725 lacs (N.R.)

PLAN HEAD : Other Rural Development Programme

Major Head	Gross Provision	Recoveries	Net Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part-I - State Plan Scheme:			
2515-- Other Rural Development Programme ..	*4,81,00,000	..	4,81,00,000
6515--Loans for other Rural Development Programme	26,00,000	..	26,00,000
Total Part-I - State Plan Schemes ..	5,07,00,000	..	5,07,00,000
Part-II - Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
Part-III - Other Development Schemes			
Total Part II & III ..	..	..	..
Total Part I, II & III ..	..	..	..
2515-- Other Rural Development Programme ..	4,81,00,000	..	4,81,00,000
6515--Loans for Other Rural Development Programme	26,00,000	..	26,00,000
Grand Total ..	5,07,00,000	..	5,07,00,000

*Against this provision a sum of Rs. 1,30,00,000 is recoverable from the beneficiaries as their share in respect of Matching Grant Scheme, and is creditable to the Major Head "0515-Other Rural Development Programme."

(1)

Community Development Grants to Panchayat Samitis--Rs. 51,00,000

During the financial year 1989-90 there will be 102 blocks in Haryana State. Due to the introduction of the Panchayati Raj in the entire State with effect from the 1st October, 1961, all the blocks have been converted into Samitis as required under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Punjab Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, and within the area subject to its authority, a Panchayat Samiti shall be the agent of the Government for the formulation and execution of the Community Development Programme finances out of the grants made by the Government to the Panchayat Samitis in this behalf as required by the provision of Section 43 of the Act, *ibid*. Thus the entire Community Development Programme will be executed by the Panchayat Samitis concerned. For these programmes the Planning Department has allowed Rs. 51,00,000 during the year 1989-90.

(2)

Subsidy for construction of Chaupals--Rs. 20,00,000

The object of the scheme is to provide subsidy for construction/repair/completion of Harijan Chaupals both in rural and urban areas. The site is to be provided free of cost by the Gram/Harijan Panchayat. Under the scheme, a sum of Rs. 25,000 is given as subsidy for construction of new chaupals and upto Rs 10,000 for the completion of incomplete chaupals. Similarly, a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 is given for the repair of old chaupals. In a village, more than one chaupals can also be constructed, keeping in view the different mohallas/sections of the society. Upto the year 1981-82, subsidy for construction of new chaupals was given in those cases where matching contribution was deposited with the BIDPO concerned in cash but now this condition has been waived of by the Government.

An amount of Rs 20,00,000 has been provided in the budget estimates for the year 1989-90.

(3)

Subsidy for the Construction of Backward Classes Chaupals--Rs. 15,00,000

The aim of the scheme is to provide a place for community functions for Backward Classes such as marriages, festivals etc. According to this scheme, a subsidy of Rs. 25,000 is given for the construction of new Chaupal and upto Rs. 10,000 for the completion of incomplete chaupal. Similarly, a subsidy upto Rs. 2,000 is given for the repair of old chaupal.

During the 7th Five Year Plan, no provision has been made under this scheme, but 145.00 lakhs are required for the construction/repair of 1029 chaupals. For the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 10.00 lacs was given for the implementation of this scheme. A sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs for the year 1987-88 was approved out of which a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was taken out of the scheme 'C' D Programme Scheme and an additional amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was allowed by the Finance Department. For the year 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 21,00,000 was sanctioned for the implementation of this scheme. In the annual plan for the year 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 15,00,000 has been provided for the said purpose.

(4)

Loan for Model Village Scheme— Rs. 1,00,000

In order to implement the Model Village Scheme, a Rural Development Board was constituted in Haryana in February, 1971. The scheme inter-alia provides for advancing of loans for the construction of houses in the new abadis of Model Village to the occupants and holders of 'Baras' in the old abadi and landless residents. Loan is available category-wise according to the size of the holding of the allottee as given below at the rates shown against each :-

Category 'A'	..	24,750
Category 'B'	..	17,250
Category 'C'	..	13,500
Category 'D'	..	9,750

The amount represents 75% of the estimated cost of a house and is disbursed in three instalments the first being 20% the second 50% and the third 30%. The plots/loans in new abadis are given in accordance with the rules and instructions framed by the Board for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 1 lac has been provided for this purpose during the year 1989-90.

(5)

Model Village Scheme— Rs. 30,00,000

In order to implement Model/Focal Village Scheme in the State Government of Haryana constituted a Rural Development Board in February, 1971. The functions of the Board includes :-

1. Planning and implementation of the model/focal villages scheme in the State.
2. Implementation of area planning scheme.
3. Proper demarcation of village phirnis and regulation of future construction thereon according to well conceived system of country planning.
4. Construction and maintenance of link and approach roads and village loans and pavement of streets.
5. Provision of drinking water supply in the villages.
6. Arrangement for proper drainage and refuse disposal in the villages.
7. Provision of better health services by opening civil/veterinary dispensaries in the villages and by providing Health Centres for child care, mid-wifery etc.
8. Provision of common latrines in villages and introduction of regular sanitation system in the houses, lanes and common places.
9. Provision of better communication facilities in the village by opening post office, telegraph and telephone centres and by introduction of televisions.
10. Plantation of trees and establishments of kitchen gardens.
11. Establishment of godowns and mandis etc. for providing better marketing facilities to the rural masses.
12. Spreading literacy in the rural areas by setting up schools and colleges wherever feasible and considered advisable.
13. Dividing of Revenue earning schemes for the villages including schemes for better utilisation of villages shamlat lands.
14. Devising of means to improve the living standard of the weaker section, landless labourers and agricultural workers in the villages, including the improvement of the housing facilities for them.
15. Organisation of Rural Youth Clubs, Mahila Mandals, Recreation Centres, Libraries, Reading Rooms, Parks and other sources of entertainment and enlightenment for the rural masses.
16. Review of progress made in the Model/focal villages and under other rural Development schemes from time to time.

In order to implement the above scheme, a sum of Rs. 30,00,000 has been provided during the year 1989-90.

(6)

Promotion and strengthening of Mahila Mandals -Rs. 15,00,000

Under this scheme, a cash grant of Rs. 1,500 is paid to the newly registered Mahila Mandal and Rs. 750 per year is given as matching grant during subsequent years on the availability of funds. It is proposed to strengthen the existing Mahila Mandals and to promote such institutions in the village where they do not exist.

In this scheme, 892 newly registered Mahila Mandals would be given grant at the rate of Rs. 1,500 (Rs. 13,38,000) and the remaining amount of Rs. 1.62 lakhs would be given as matching grant to 215 Mahila Mandals which were registered during the 1st year for economic activity and maintenance. As such an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided for the year 1989-90.

(7)

Scheme for Mahila Sammelans—Rs. 1,75,000

The registered Mahila Mandals in the blocks have been involved in various activities like Nutrition Education, Food Storage, Small Savings, Family Welfare, raising of vegetables and fruit plants etc. The Gram Sevikas and Mukhya Sevikas have been guiding their activities but no opportunity is available to them to exchange their views outside the block. For guiding these Mahila Mandals, it is essential that there should be at least one district level sammellan every year where panchans/members of Executive of Mahila Mandals could come and have discussion on various programmes carried out by them. Under this scheme, sammellan would be held in all districts and 3000 women would be benefited from this scheme. A sum of Rs. 1.75 lacs have been provided for the year 1989-90.

(8)

Inter-State tours of Mahila Mandals -Rs. 25,000

Touring important places of development/educational interest greatly increases the knowledge and broadens the outlook of those undertaking the tour. It is proposed to take 100 members of mahila-mandals to important development sites for this purpose. This tour would not exceed 10 days and the Government will provide expenditure for railways/bus fare and boarding and lodging. The expenditure will be Rs. 50,000 per year out of which Rs. 25,000 will be contributed by the beneficiaries.

(9)

Incentive awards to Mahila Mandals and District Mahila Mandals Councils—Rs. 1,00,000

Under this scheme, cash prize of Rs. 2000, Rs. 1,500 and 1,000 are given every year to 'A' grade 'B' grade and 'C' grade Mahila Mandals respectively, for the work done for Social Welfare of non-formal Education and economic activities. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1989-90.

Under this scheme 25 'A' grade, 20 'B' grade and 20 'C' grade Mahila Mandals would be awarded during the year 1989-90.

(10)

Provision of Hostel for Women Trainees in Community Development Training Centre Nilokheri—Rs. 1,00,000

In the Community Development Training Centre, Nilokheri, training is also imparted to Gram Sevikas, Mukhya Sevikas, Mahila Panches/Sarpanches and members of Mahila Mandals. But there is no separate hostel for mahila staff. It is proposed to construct a hostel and provision of Rs. 5 lacs was made in the 7th Plan for this purpose. However, with a view to accelerate the development/construction of hostel, it is proposed to spend Rs. 1 lac during the year 1989-90.

(11)

Construction of New Block Office Buildings—Rs. 10,00,000

At present, Panchayat Samitis Buildings have not been constructed in 4 blocks. These buildings will be constructed during 7th Plan. As such a sum of Rs. 10.00 lacs has been provided for the year 1989-90.

(12)

Construction of Rural Latrines—Rs. 23,38,000

A great difficulty is being experienced by the villagers specially by women folk for latrines in their houses. The community latrines are not very convenient during the rainy season and at odd hours. It is proposed to popularise own latrines. The total estimated cost of a single unit latrines and water closet according to revised estimates comes to Rs. 1,200. It is intended to give a grant of Rs. 800 towards the material component of construction to the beneficiaries who agree to spend the remaining Rs. 400 in the form of their own labour or in cash. It is proposed to construct about 1948 latrines during the financial year 1989-90 at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.38 lacs.

Setting up of Haryana Institute of Rural Development Rs. 20,00,000

It is proposed to set up Haryana Institute of Rural Development. This is a centrally sponsored scheme under which assistance from the European Economy Community will be made available. The institute will be set up in the form of a registered society under Indian Society Registration Act, 1860. The institute shall have the following objectives

1. To acquaint the trainees/participants with the directive principles of State Policy and the salient features of the Five-Year Plan.
2. To acquaint trainees/participants with the theory and practice of community development and Panchayati Raj.
3. To equip trainees/participants with the technical expertise required for conducting socio-economic survey of village.
4. To develop behavioural sensitivity and capacity for sympathy amongst the trainees/participants so that they can feel the pulse of rural Haryana.
5. To enable the trainees/participants to elicit popular support and cooperation so that programmes like IRDP/NREP, RLGIP, DDP and DIAP etc. are truly made 'People's Programme'.
6. To equip trainees/participants with skills required for undertaking evaluation studies on a scientific basis.
7. To provide technical skills to certain level of trainees participants so that they can effectively spread the message of appropriate technology amongst the rural masses.

An amount of Rs. 20,00,000 has been provided in the budget estimates for the year 1989-90.

(14)

Rural Sanitation Programme - Rs. 27,62,000

The Seventy-Five Year Plan envisages provision of sanitation facilities to at least 25% of the rural population. Lack of proper sanitary facilities is one of the factors adversely affecting the quality of life in the rural areas in Haryana State. For this purpose, UNICEF has offered financial assistance for imparting Health, Education and Sanitation awareness amongst rural population especially for school children and women folk; training to different category of people for rural sanitation and for sanitary construction activities like sanitary latrines, individual/institutional bathing platforms soaking garbage pits etc.

In the first instance, Ambala District has been selected on pilots basis for implementation of this programme. 20 villages in each of the 9 blocks of the district would be covered.

For implementation of this project, a rural sanitation cell will be set up at the State Headquarter. The UNICEF will pay the salaries of the 1/2 technical professional(s) in this cell for first 2-3 years. Thereafter, this cell will be taken over by the State Government, State Level and District Level Monitoring and Evaluation Committees will also be set up.

A sum of Rs. 27.62 lacs is required for the implementation of this scheme during the financial year 1989-90 (second year of the project period). This amount also includes Rs. 13.77 to be got reimbursed from UNICEF, for which provision is also required to be made by the State Government in the first instance.

(15)

Financial assistance to Panchayats/Panchayat Samitis under Revenue Earning Scheme--Rs. 25,00,000

Under this scheme, interest free loans are given to the Panchayats/Panchayat Samitis for taking up scheme of recurring income such as installation of well tubewells, pumping sets etc. in shamilat lands, construction of shopping centres, residential quarters and godowns for agricultural produce and establishment of rural industries viz. stone-crusher, thrasher, chakkis, oilmills etc. The loan is recoverable in 10 yearly instalments. This scheme is continuing since the year 1957-58 and by the end of 1987-88, loan amounting to Rs. 207 lacs have been given to 1319 Panchayats/Panchayat Samitis in the State out of which 51.18 lacs have been recovered. During the year 1988-89, provision of Rs. 25.00 lacs was made for this scheme.

Now, it has been decided that this scheme should be extended to panchayat samitis for the construction of shops. This will be source of income to the panchayat samitis also. In view of the usefulness of this scheme, it is proposed to continue it during the year 1989-90 at an outlay of Rs. 25 lacs. This amount will be advanced to about 85 Panchayats/Panchayat Samitis for the implementation of above scheme.

(16)

Matching Grants for Development works in the State—Rs. 2,60,00,000

With a view to improve the living conditions of the masses and to give them incentive, the scheme of Matching Grants was introduced during the year 1979-80. This scheme is executed under specific rules broadly for school building, Veterinary hospitals, recreation centres and other development works. Nearly 3376 works have been taken up under this scheme upto 1987 out of which, 3228 works have been completed. The people make contributions for development works and the Government give grant to Panchayats equal to the people's share. During the year 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 there were provisions of Rs. 40 lacs, 80 lacs, 140 lacs, 74 lacs, 100 lacs, 212 lacs, 227 lacs and 294 lacs (including people's share) respectively. For the year 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 2,60,00,000 lacs (Rs. 130 lacs of people's share) has been kept under this scheme.

(17)

Strengthening of Block Administration—Rs. 4,00,000

The rural population in Haryana has gone upto 1,00,29,073 and the number of Gram Panchayats has also increased to 5794. The number of Gram Sachivs who look after the work of Gram Panchayats and other Departments, such as Family Welfare, Small Savings, Census etc. remains to 1050. Thus, there is a short fall of 650 Gram Sachivs and a Gram Sachiv has to look after 8 to 10 Gram Panchayats as against 3 to 4 Gram Panchayats. The Government have also started some new schemes after 1975, such as I. R. D. P., N. R. E. P., R. L. E. G. P., development of children and women in Rural Areas, and TRYSEM. These schemes are also being implemented by the Panchayati Raj Institutions. As such the work of rural development at Panchayat level, which is a basic unit of Panchayati Raj set up is suffering. The Government of India as well as State Government are keen to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions. An amount of Rs. 4 lacs has been provided during the year 1989-90 for appointing additional Gram Sachivs, to start with, in order to strengthen the Block Administration.

(18)

Development of Panchayats Land.—Rs. 1,00,000

Against the proposed outlay of Rs. 20.00 lacs for setting up Haryana Common Land Development Corporation during the year 1985-86, only Rs. 1 lac had been provided for Development of Panchayat Land. Under this scheme to start with, it is proposed to continue present post of One Naib Tehsildar, One Partwari and One clerk at the State Headquarters for collecting the data about the Banjar Kadim and water logging and suggest ways and means to make these lands, cultivable in consultation with Agriculture Department; so as to increase income of the panchayats. The necessary finance to improve these lands will be provided under N.R.E.P./R.L.E.G.P.. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lac has been provided for the year 1989-90.

PLAN HEAD : SPECIAL PROJECTS FOR OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Major Head	Gross Cost	Recoveries	Net Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part I - State Plan Schemes :			
2505 -Rural Employment	4,18,00,000	..	4,18,00,000
2515 -Other Rural Development Programme	3,93,00,000	..	3,93,00,000
Total I	8,11,00,000		8,11,00,000
Part-II Centrally Sponsored Schemes :			
2505 -Rural Employment	7,19,08,000	7,19,08,000	7,19,08,000
2515 -Other Rural Development Programme	7,50,21,000	7,50,21,000	7,50,21,000
Total II	14,69,29,000	14,69,29,000	14,69,29,000
Part III -Other Development Schemes			
2505- Rural Employment	4,81,66,00	4,81,66,000	4,81,66,000
2515--Other Rural Development Programme	1,18,00,000	1,18,00,000	1,18,00,000
Total III	5,99,66,000	5,99,66,000	5,99,66,000
Grand Total Part I&II	28,79,95,000	20,68,95,000	28,79,95,000

(1)(a)

Integrated Rural Development Programme --Rs. 3,37,00,000

It is a technically new Plan Scheme and is in operation since 1978-89. Till 1st October, 1980, the scheme was being implemented in some selected blocks of the State. The Programme was/is shared on 50 : 50 basis by the State/Central Government.

IRD Programme was extended to all the blocks in the State with effect from 2nd October, 1980. The funding pattern was kept at Rs. 5.00 lakhs per block during 1980-81, Rs. 6.00 lakhs per block during 1981-82 and Rs. 8.00 lakhs per block for the remaining three years of the Sixth Plan period. As heretofore, IRD Programme will continue to be shared equally between State and Central Government.

Against 5.19 lakh families living below the poverty line, 1.95 lakh families were assisted through credit linked scheme during the Sixth Plan period. This left a gap of 3.24 lakh families to be assisted during the Seventh Plan period.

In the Plan document for Seventh Plan submitted to the Planning/Finance Department, a sum of Rs. 5,580.00 lakhs for the Seventh Plan period was asked for, to assist the remaining 3.24 lakh families.

During the first three years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 744.00 lakhs for 1985-86, Rs. 891.18 lakhs for 1986-87 and Rs. 973.46 lakhs for 1987-88 was made for the implementation of I.R.D. Programme. The Central assistance was released by allocating 50 per cent funds on the basis of incidence of poverty and 50 per cent on the basis of uniformity as per number of blocks during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87. During the year 1987-88 the allocation was made 1/3rd on the basis of number of blocks and 2/3rd on the basis of incidence of poverty in rural areas as brought out by 38th round N.S.S.O survey. With this allocation, 48,496 families were assisted during the year 1985-86, 50,420 during 1986-87 and 53,197 during 1987-88 with credit linked schemes.

For the year 1988-89, a provision of Rs. 352.00 lakhs was made in the State Budget and later enhanced to Rs. 567.00 lakhs as State share for I.R.D.P. and its Allied Programmes, i.e. TRYSEM, DWCRA, CRTTC, Staff support of field/block level and Monitoring Cell at the State Headquarters.

For the year 1989-90, against an outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs proposed as Central share, an outlay of Rs. 275.00 lakhs has been agreed to as Government of India's share for I.R.D. Programme on the basis of incidence of poverty and an equal matching share will also be provided by the State Government for this Programme. In addition, a sum of Rs. 62.00 lakhs (to be shared on 50 : 50 basis between the Central and State Governments) is required to be provided in the first instance in the State Budget for the allied programmes of I.R.D. Programme. The details of allocation for I.R.D.P. and its allied programmes are indicated below for the year 1989-90 :

(Rs. in lakhs)

I.R.D.P. and its Allied Programmes	Total	State share	Central share
1. I.R.D. Programme (proper)	550.00	275.00	275.00
2. TRYSEM	20.00	10.00	10.00
3. DWCRA	20.40	10.20	10.20
4. Strengthening of block level Administration	6.00	3.00	3.00
5. Monitoring Cell at State Headquarters	15.60	7.80	7.80
Total	612.00	306.00	306.00

The Central share of I.R.D.P. schemes amounting to Rs. 275.00 lakhs will be released by the Government of India to the District Rural Development Agencies direct. Therefore, only the balance amount of Rs. 337.00 lakhs which includes Rs. 31.00 lakhs as Central share to be provided by the Government of India later is required to be provided in the State Budget. This is a tentative provision and is subject to modification as per subsequent guidelines, if any, later received from the Government of India.

There will be no income from this Scheme but the programme is likely to prove an effective instrument in raising the standard of living of the people living below the poverty line and also to provide them with additional job opportunities. The headquarters of the Scheme will be at Chandigarh.

The Director of Panchayats, Haryana will be the Controlling Officer and the Joint Secretary, Development, Haryana will countersign the bills to be submitted to him by the Deputy Commissioners-cum-Chairmen of the District Rural Development Agencies/Additional Deputy Commissioners-cum-Project Directors, District Rural Development Agencies who are Drawing and Disbursing Officers of this Scheme.

(b)

Scheme for the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas— Rs. 8,57,000 (Non-recurring)

The Government of India sanctioned a Scheme entitled 'Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)' in Haryana State, as a sub-scheme under Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1982-83. Four districts of Mohindergarh, Sirsa, Sonipat and Gurgaon have since been covered under this programme and Government of India is likely to approve one more district during 1989-90. The State Government is of the view that Bhiwani district should be included under this scheme. The objective of the Scheme is to focus attention on the women members of the families of the target group identified under the I.R.D.P. so as to increase their income and also to provide supporting services needed to enable them to take up income-generating activities.

This Scheme is being financed by the Central Government, State Government and UNICEF on equal basis.

The following financial provision is required to be made to meet the cost of salaries of Additional Gram Sevikas for the implementation of the Scheme during 1989-90 :-

38 posts of Additional Gram Sevikas in the scale of Rs. 950—20—1,150—EB—
25—1,300 at the rate of one Additional Gram Sevika per block in the
districts of Mohindergarh, Sirsa, Sonipat, Gurgaon and Bhiwani Rs. 8.57 lakhs

The actual expenditure to be incurred on the pay and allowances of Additional Gram Sevikas will be reimbursed quarterly by UNICEF through Government of India and deposited in the receipt head of Development Department.

30 posts of Additional Gram Sevikas (9 in Mohindergarh district, 5 in Sirsa district, 7 in Sonipat district and 9 in Gurgaon district are already sanctioned on Government side. Eight posts for Bhiwani district will require to be created under the scheme during 1989-90.

On the basis of the above, a sum of Rs. 8.57 lakhs has been provided in the plan of 1989-90. There will be no direct income from this scheme. The headquarters of the scheme will be at Chandigarh. The Director of Panchayats, Haryana will be the Controlling Officer of this scheme. The programme will be implemented by the D.R.D.A., Mohindergarh, Sirsa, Sonipat, Gurgaon and Bhiwani.

(2)

Scheme for Drought Prone Area Programme—Rs. 1,34,00,000

It is a technically new plan scheme for development of Drought Prone Area of the State consisting of all the 9 blocks of Mohindergarh district.

2. The cost of this scheme is to be shared by the Government of India and State Government on 50 : 50 basis. A provision of Rs. 135.00 lacs @ Rs. 15 lacs per block is proposed as Grant-in-aid to the District Rural Development Agency, Mohindergarh at Narnaul for execution of various schemes to be formulated during the year 1989-90 in all the 9 blocks. This scheme aims at area development of Mohindergarh district which is chronically drought affected and it is designed to raise the standard of living of economically weaker sections of society of the area.

3. Director of Panchayats, Haryana will be the controlling officer and the Joint Secretary, Development, Haryana will be Drawing and Disbursing Officer of the Scheme. The amount, however, will be drawn by the Chairman/Chief Executive Officer of District Rural Development Agency, Narnaul from the concerned treasury after getting the bills countersigned from the Joint Secretary, Development, Haryana, Chandigarh.

(3)

Scheme for the Desert Development Programme—Rs. 7,00,00,000

The Desert Development Programme taken up by the Government of India aims at Integrated Development of the area by arresting desertic conditions on the one hand and conserving harnessing developing and utilising the resources in an integrated manner on the other hand, some of the important

contents of the programme are (i) development of agriculture, horticulture, animal Husbandry and Dairy development (ii) ground water development and utilisation (iii) water harvesting structure such as Khandis bunds etc. (iv) afforestation, shelter belts, grass land development, sand dune stabilisation (v) rural electrification (vi) communication means connected with development programme

Desert Development Programme was started as a Central Sector Scheme during the year 1977-78 on 100 per cent central assistance basis. This programme was continued during the year 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 with modification in the pattern of central assistance during these years. The financial pattern of Desert Development Programme was laid down as Rs. 15 lacs per block by Government of India and accordingly Rs. 390 lacs was proposed for the year 1982-83 for 26 blocks under Desert Development Programme to be shared by the Government of India and State Government equally i.e. 50 : 50 basis. On the basis of the task force recommendations, Government of India had changed the funding pattern of Rs. 15 lacs per block. According to the revised funding pattern, the Government of India had approved an allocation of Rs. 230 lacs for this programme during 1984-85.

The Government of India during the year 1985-86 changed the funding pattern and made this programme again 100 per cent centrally sponsored with an allocation of Rs. 206 lacs @ Rs. 10.00 lacs per 1000 Sq. Km. of geographical area during 1985-86 and Rs. 310.00 lacs @ Rs. 17.50 lacs per 1000 Sq. Km. of geographical areas during 1986-87, and 1987-88 and Rs. 425 lacs for the year 1988-89.

No indication has been received from Government of India in respect of allocation of funds for the year 1989-90 under Desert Development Programme as yet. As an amount of Rs. 700 lacs was provided in State Budget for the year 1988-89 under this programme and as such on the basis of last year Budget provision Rs. 700 lacs has been provided in the State Budget under this Programme for the year 1989-90 tentatively.

This amount will be allotted amongst D.D.P. Agencies of Bhiwari, Hissar, Rohtak and Eusa Districts as per criteria to be intimated by Government of India.

The headquarters of the scheme will be at Chandigarh.

The Director of Panchayats will be Controlling Officer and the Joint Secretary Development Haryana will be Drawing and Disbursing Officer of the Scheme.

The amount, however, will be drawn from the concerned treasury by the Chairman/Chief Executive Officers of above District Rural Development Agencies after getting the bills countersigned from the Joint Secretary, Development, Haryana, Chandigarh. There will be no direct income from the scheme.

(4)

Financial Assistance to Assignees of Land Declared Surplus as a result of Imposition of Ceiling—Rs. 40,00,000

A Central Sector Plan Scheme for Financial Assistance to Assignees of Surplus Area allotted after 1st January, 1975 on imposition of Ceiling on land holding, was sanctioned by the Government of India in 1975 for Haryana State. This Scheme envisaged financial assistance of the order of Rs. 500 per hectare of surplus area allotted for land development works, like, land levelling, land shaping, contour bunding etc. and for the purchase of inputs essential for improving agricultural production, 50 per cent by way of assistance and balance 50 per cent as loan recoverable from assignees. Only such districts of the State were covered under the Scheme where no other Centrally Sponsored Special Programmes like, M.F.A.L., D.P.A.P., C.A.D.A. etc. were being implemented.

This Scheme was later on modified by the Government of India, inter-alia raising the scale of assistance of Rs. 2,500 per hectare (subject to maximum of Rs. 8,000 per beneficiary under all special programmes) and now all areas including area under special schemes also are covered under the scheme. The financial assistance is meant for purchase of inputs, taking up simple land development processes like land levelling, land shaping, contour bunding etc. essential for improving agricultural production. Most of the allottees of surplus area are on the poorest strata of the society and accordingly they are required to be given priority in the selection of beneficiaries under I.R.D. Programme. This scheme is being financed by the Central and the State Governments on 50 : 50 matching basis.

An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was provided in the Budget for the year 1988-89 under this Scheme. During the period from April to October, 1988, 1096 beneficiaries with an area of 2320 acres of land have been covered under this Scheme out of unspent balance of the last year.

The financing pattern under the Scheme for financial assistance to assignees of surplus area was discussed recently at Delhi during Plan discussion and the following allocations were indicated for Haryana State for 1989-90 :—

Total	State share	Central share
Rs. 40.00 lakhs	Rs. 20.00 lakhs	Rs. 20.00 lakhs

Both Central and State shares are required to be provided in the State Budget. Therefore, a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided for 1989-90. There will be no income to the State Revenue from the Scheme. The Headquarters of this Scheme will be at Chandigarh. The Director of Panchayats, Haryana will be the Controlling/Drawing and Disbursing Officer of this Scheme. This Scheme will be implemented by all the District Rural Development Agencies in the State. The amount, however, will be drawn by the Agencies in the State after getting the bill countersigned from the Joint Secretary Development from Haryana Treasuries.

National Rural Employment Programme—Rs. 8,99,66,400

The Food for Work Programme was started in Haryana in November, 1978 which was substituted by the National Rural Employment Programme in October, 1980 and became a part of Sixth Five-Year Plan with effect from 1st April, 1981. An outlay of Rs. 980.00 lakh has been fixed by the Government of India for the Seventh Five-Year Plan and an equal amount is to be shared by the State Government. This programme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 basis between the Centre and State.

The main objectives of the programmes are to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons, both men and women, in the rural area, to create productive community assets for direct and continuing benefits to the poverty groups and for strengthening rural, economic and social infrastructure with a view to improve the overall quality of life in the rural areas.

According to the guidelines issued by the Government of India under N.R.E.P., State Government can utilise upto 5 per cent of the funds allocated under the programme for the strengthening of staff required for implementing the programme including contingency etc. and the expenditure over and above the said limit will be the State liability.

25 per cent of the annual cash allocation will be utilized for Social Forestry projects out of which 5 per cent of the allocation can be utilized for promoting De-centralised Nurseries. The maintenance cost of plantation equal to 20 per cent of the plantation cost incurred during 1988-89 and 10 per cent of the plantation cost incurred during 1987-88 will be spent out of the funds earmarked for Social Forestry during the year 1989-90 and balance for fresh plantation.

10 per cent of the annual allocation is to be utilized for works that exclusively benefit the Scheduled Castes in the Haryana State.

For maintenance of assets created under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. which cannot be entrusted to any regular Department of State Government for their maintenance, the funds upto 10 per cent of the allocation under N.R.E.P. are to be utilised for the maintenance of such assets created both under N.R.E.P./R.L.E.G.P.

For the year 1988-89, the Government of India has allocated us a sum of Rs. 836.00 lakh in cash including the State share (418.00 lakh Central share and 418.00 lakh State share). Apart from the cash allocation, Government of India has allocated to Haryana State 3460 M.T. foodgrains free of cost valuing Rs. 56.744 lacs at the rate of Rs. 1640 per M.T. After detailed discussions with the Planning Commission, the Government of India has approved an outlay of Rs. 1418 lakh as State share for the year 1989-90 and on the basis of matching contribution an equal amount of Rs. 418.00 lakh is to be provided by Government of India as a Central share. It is expected that an allocation of 3460 M.T. wheat will also be allocated by the Government of India for the year 1989-90 free of cost in addition to the cash allocation on the basis of normal wheat 3460 M.T. allocated for the current year 1988-89. Besides the cash and foodgrains allocation of Government of India also provides the subsidy at the rate of Rs. 200 per M.T. for meeting the expenditure to be incurred on transportation and handling charges of foodgrains from F.C.I. godown to work sites.

Under this programme, the expenditure is incurred on Social Forestry works, Social and Water Conservation works, Minor Irrigation Works, Flood Protection, Drainage and Water Logging works, Rural Water Supply works and construction/renovation of village tanks, Irrigation Wells, Field Channels on individual holdings of members of Scheduled Castes, Construction of Primary School Buildings, Land Development and Reclamation of land etc.

Keeping in view the position explained above a provision of Rs. 899,664 lakh has been made in the State Budget for 1989-90. Out of it, Rs. 418.00 lakhs will be the State share and the balance Rs. 481.664 will be the Central share. 20.63 lacs man-days are expected to be generated during 1989-90.

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme—Rs. 7,19,08,000

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was started in Haryana State during the year 1983-84. This is a 100 percent Centrally Financed scheme. Under this programme, the employment opportunities are provided particularly for the rural landless labour with a view to give guarantee of employment to atleast one member of every rural landless labour households upto 100 days in a year.

Under R.L.E.G.P. the expenditure is to be incurred on Social Forestry works, Soil and Water Conservation works, Minor Irrigation Works, Flood protection, Drainage and Water Logging works, Rural water supply scheme, Construction/renovation of Rural tanks, Irrigation Wells, Field channels construction of Primary School Buildings, Land Development and Reclamation of Waste Land, Works benefiting S.C.s and Freed Bonded Labourers, Link roads, Rural Sanitary Latrines and construction of houses under Indra Awaas Yojana etc.

According to the instructions issued by the Government of India 25 percent of the allocation under R.L.E.G.P. is to be utilized on Social Forestry, projects out of which 5 percent of the allocation can be utilized for promoting Decentralised Nurseries, the maintenance cost of plantation equal to 20 percent of the plantation cost incurred during 1988-89 and 10 percent of the plantation cost incurred during 1987-88 will be spent out of the funds earmarked for Social Forestry during the year 1989-90 and balance for fresh plantation.

Minimum 10 percent of the allocation is to be utilised on the works directly benefiting Scheduled Castes/S.Ts. There are no S.Ts. in Haryana. In fact, maximum number of workers are employed under this programme belonging to S.Cs thus channelising more funds towards their benefit.

During the year 1988-89, a sum of Rs. 115.00 lakhs has been earmarked separately for construction of houses under Indira Awas Yojana. On this basis, a sum of Rs. 115.00 lakh is expected to be earmarked by the Government of India for construction of houses under Indira Awas Yojana out of the Annual allocation under R.L.F.G.P. during the year 1989-90.

During the year 1988-89, a sum of Rs. 5.60 lakh has been earmarked for construction of Rural Sanitary Latrines out of the yearly allocation and the same amount is proposed to be earmarked for the purpose for the year 1989-90.

During the year 1988-89 the Government of India have also released an amount of Rs. 9.00 lacs for Central Rural Sanitation Programme under R.L.F.G.P. On the basis of this, a sum of Rs. 9.00 lacs is expected to be released by the Government of India for Central Rural Sanitation Programme under R.L.F.G.P. during the year 1989-90.

An outlay of Rs. 627.00 lakh by increasing 10 percent over and above the cash allocation of Rs. 570.00 lacs under R.L.F.G.P. for the year 1988-89, has been proposed to the State Planning Department for making provision in the State Budget for 1989-90. However, ceiling of allocation under R.L.F.G.P. being 100 percent Centrally financed programme is yet to be fixed by the Government of India. In addition to this 4515 M.T. wheat valuing Rs. 74.0 lacs and subsidy amounting to Rs. 9.03 lacs at the rate of Rs. 200 per M.T. is also expected to be available free of cost for implementation of R.L.F.G.P. during 1989-90. 14.89 lakh mandays are expected to be generated during 1989-90.

In view of the position explained above a provision of Rs. 719.08 lacs has been made for the year 1989-90.

According to the guidelines issued by the Government of India, the State Government can utilize upto 5 percent of the funds allocated under the programme for the strengthening of staff required for implementing the programme including contingency etc. and the expenditure over and above the said limit will be the State liability.

(7)

National Programme of Improved Chulhas— Rs. 41,64,000

National Programme of Improved Chulhas Scheme is very helpful in the improvement of environment. The main object of the scheme is to improve environment in the rural areas with the help of Improved Chulhas. The fuel efficiency of Improved Chulhas has been assessed to be 24 percent higher than the ordinary chulha. This Scheme was implemented by Government of India on 1st December, 1983. The entire cost of it is borne by them.

During 1983-84, 1984-85 cent per cent amount of the scheme was borne by the Government of India. During 1985-86, the beneficiaries were required to contribute a sum of Rs. 5 i.e. labour cost of the chulhas to the chulha mistries. During 1987-88 the beneficiaries contributed Rs. 10 i.e. Rs. 5 labour cost to the chulha mistries and Rs. 5 towards the material of the improved chulhas.

This scheme is being implemented in all 100 blocks of the State during the current financial year. During 1987-88, Government of India had fixed a target of 100 training courses, 2,000 Rural women to be trained and 66,000 chulhas to be constructed. The State Government conducted 113 training courses, 2,043 Rural Women were trained and constructed 68,972 improved chulhas. The Government of India has released a sum of Rs. 41.00 lacs for the scheme while the State Government has released a sum of Rs. 32.29 lacs.

Similarly during the year 1988-89, the Government of India has fixed a target of 50,000 for the construction of chulhas. Out of this, by the end of December, the State Government has constructed 23,590 chulhas. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 31.89 lacs has been allocated and out of it a sum of Rs. 6.91 lacs stand utilized. For the year 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 41.64 lacs has been provided for the construction of 1.00 lac improved chulhas in the State.

PLAN HEAD : CO-OPERATION
PART I—APPROVED PLAN SCHEME
PLAN HEAD : CO-OPERATION

Major Head	Gross Cost	Recoveries	Net Cost
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part I—Approved Plan Schemes :			
2425—Co-operation	1,37,19,000	..	1,37,19,000
4425—Capital Outlay on Co-operation	8,65,31,000	..	8,65,31,000
6425—Loan to Co-operative Societies	97,50,000	..	97,50,000
Total Part I	11,00,00,000	..	11,00,00,000
Part II—Centrally Schemes :			
2425—Co-operation	91,50,000	..	91,50,000
4425—Capital Outlay on Co-operation	7,00,000	..	7,00,000
6425—Loan to Co-operative Societies	53,00,000	..	53,00,000
Total Part II	1,51,50,000	..	1,51,50,000
PART III—Other Development Schemes			
2245—Co-operation	5,40,000	..	5,40,000
4425—Capital Outlay on Co-operation	7,69,00,000	..	7,69,00,000
6425—Loan to Co-operative	1,71,00,000	..	1,71,00,000
Total Part III	9,45,40,000	..	9,45,40,000
Grand Total Part I, II and III			
2425—Co-operation	2,34,09,000	..	2,34,09,000
4425—Capital Outlay on Co-operation	16,41,31,000	..	16,41,31,000
6425—Loan to Co-operatives	3,21,50,000	..	3,21,50,000
Total	21,96,90,000	..	21,96,90,000
Deduct—Recoveries under Major Head—			
4425—Capital Outlay on Co-operation	77,17,000	..	77,17,000
Net	21,19,73,000	..	21,19,73,000

(XII - 23)

Strengthening of staff at headquarters—sanction of Enforcement Cell 1989-90 - Rs. 2.50 lacs
(non-recurring)

(Rs in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425—Cooperation (Plan)	2.50	..	..	2.50

As the Cooperative Institutions handle large amount of stocks and stores the chances of mis-utilization/ mis-appropriation in some cases cannot be ruled out. There are many embezzlement cases involving huge amounts pending at different stages. Besides a large number of complaints against office bearers of societies and other are received which needs to be enquired into. Therefore, to strengthen the existing Enforcement Cell by the sanction of posts of one Assistant Registrar with supporting staff.

Under the scheme, it is proposed to continue 4 existing posts of (Deputy Supdt. 1, Inspector 1, Assistant 1 and Clerk 1) which were sanctioned in the previous year and to create the following new posts:—

1. Assistant Registrar	..	1
2. Steno-typist	..	1
3. Inspectors	..	2
4. Assistant	..	1
5. Clerk	..	1
6. Peon	..	1
Total	..	7

The expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 2.50 lacs (N.R.)

(XII-23)

Strengthening of staff at Headquarter and in the Field —creation of the post of Deputy Assistant Registrars at District /Sub-Divisional Level.—1989-90— Rs. 12.00 lacs (non-recurring)

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425—Co-operation (Plan)	.. 12.00	..	..	12.00

It is proposed to have Two Deputy Registrars and One Assistant Registrar at District/Sub-Divisional level. However, during the year 1989-90 the following posts are proposed to be continued:—

1. Deputy Registrar	..	Two
2. Assistant Registrar	..	One
3. Head Clerk (D.R.)	..	One
4. Statistical Assistant	..	Two
5. Accountant	..	Two
6. Steno-typist	..	Two
7. Clerks	..	Eight
8. Peons	..	Three
9. Sweeper-cum-Chowkidar	..	One

One post of D.R. at Bhiwani was sanctioned without supporting staff. So, it is proposed to provide staff for the office of D.R. viz. —

One Head Clerk, One Accountant, One Statistical Assistant, One Steno-typist, Four Clerks and three peons.

In addition, it is proposed to have one Deputy Registrar at each District Headquarter, One Assistant Registrar at each Sub-Divisional Level, and One Inspector at Block Level with supporting staff may be sanctioned as per details given below:—

Six Deputy Registrar, four Assistant Registrars, twenty Inspectors, Six Head Clerks (D.R. office), four Head Clerks (R), ten Accountant ten Statistical Assistants, ten Steno-typists, 60 Clerks, fifty Peons and five Personal Assistant to D.R's.

The expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 12.00 lacs (non-recurring).

(XII - 23)

Strengthening of staff at Headquarters—Creation of post of Lady Cell in Headquarter. — Rs. 2.70 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise Break-up of the Expenditure

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425—Cooperation (Plan)	2.00	..	..	2.00

This scheme aims at providing assistance to Women Coop. Societies by way of organisation of new societies and good guidance. This is staff scheme for strengthening the Lady Wing of the department for organisation of Women Co-operative Societies in the State. For the implementation of this scheme the following staff at H.Q. is proposed during the year 1989-90

4. Lady Assistant Registrar	.. One
2. Inspectress	.. Two
3. Clerk	.. Two
4. Steno-typist	.. One
5. Peon	.. One

The expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 2.00 lacs (Non-recurring).

(XII - 28)

Strengthening of Staff at Headquarters and in the field—Continuance of post of Additional Registrar (Cons. Stores) and Senior Scale Stenographer,—1989-90— Rs. 2.57 lacs (non-recurring)

Headwise Break-up of the Expenditure

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425—Cooperation (Plan)	2.50	..	..	2.50

The work relating to Central Cooperative Consumer Stores and the distribution of Consumer articles in rural areas is of great importance in the present context of inflating trends in the country. The Government of India is lying great stress for the successful implementation of the scheme. Therefore, it is necessary that a Senior Officer of the status of Additional Registrar attends to this important work. It is, therefore, suggested that the post of Additional Registrar (Consumer Stores) and Senior Scale Stenographer be allowed to continue during the year 1989-90. To assist the said officer additional new staff as per details given below is also proposed:—

1. Deputy Superintendent	.. 1
2. Assistants	.. 2
3. Clerk	.. 1
4. Peon	.. 1

The expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 2.50 lacs (non-recurring).

(XII-23)

Strengthening of various Branches of the Office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Harvata-1989-90—Rs. 5.50 lacs (non-recurring)

Headwise Break up of the Expenditure

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425 Cooperation (Plan)	5.50	..	..	5.50

Practically, no ministerial staff has been sanctioned for this office after the re-organisation of Punjab State. On account of opening of many new offices in the field the work in all the branches has increased manifold. Besides some work has also been transferred from A.G. Office. Therefore, to strengthen this office, the following additional posts are proposed to maintain proper account and to improve the efficiency of the R.C.S. office at the cost of Rs. 5.50 lacs during the year 1989-90.

For Bill and Sugar Mill Section:--

1. Account Officer	..	1
2. Deputy Superintendents	..	2
3. Assistants	..	6
4. Steno-typist	..	1
5. Clerks	..	2
6. Peons	..	2

Two posts of Superintendent to be continued during the year 1989-90.

The expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 5.50 lacs (non-recurring).

(XII-26)

Provision of Jeeps for Officers—1989-90—Rs. 9.25 lacs (non-recurring)

Headwise Break-up of the Expenditure

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425—Cooperation (Plan)	..	9.25	..	9.25

The Officers of the Co-operative Department have to undertake extensive touring in the rural areas to have close and effective supervision over the members movement as the huge funds are being spent by the State Government as well as by the institutions on the various developmental scheme and the desired object can only be achieved if facility of transport is made available which is not easily accessible by road/rail. As such provision of jeeps for the officers is a dire necessity.

It is proposed to provide One Jeep for two A.R's so as such 16 Jeeps are required for A.Rs. There are 13 jeeps with the district, for the use of 6 Deputy Registrars and 32 Assistant Registrars posted in the field. Four jeeps out of 13 have been declared as condemned. The sanction for the purchase of

4 jeeps are under consideration of Government. It is proposed to purchase 8 new jeeps during the year 1989-90 for the use by the field officer, with 11 drivers. The anticipated expenditure on purchase of Jeeps, Salaries and lubricants etc; will be about Rs. 9.25 lacs.

Therefore, the expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 9.25 lacs (non-recurring).

(XII—27)

Replenishment of Library, 1989-90— Rs. 0.50 lacs (non-recurring)

Headwise Break-up of the Expenditure

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425—Cooperation (Plan)	0.50	..	..	0.50

To keep the officers of the department well informed of the latest trends of the Cooperative movement, the department is maintaining a Library at the Headquarters. Finance department has already sanctioned one post of Junior Librarian and one Attendant for the year 1985-86, which will continue during the year 1989-90.

The total investment on the setting up of modern library at the Headquarters, purchase of the books, magazines, journals both for the Head Office and Sub-office, would be to the tune of Rs. 1.00 lacs during the entire plan period 1985—90. For the year 1989-90, it is proposed at Rs. 50,000 (non-recurring).

(XII—54)

Creation of Monitoring Cell in the office of Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Haryana—1989-90. Rs. 3.50 lacs (non-recurring)

Major Headwise Break-up of the Expenditure

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425—Co-operation (Plan)	3.50	..	..	3.50

At present there is a small statistical cell in the department in meagre staff which remain busy in the compilation of annual administrative report and submission of Reserve Bank of India tables on the basis of information supplied by the field. There is a need for scientific system of reporting the progress of different projects/programme being implemented by the Department. This has been realised more now due to the adoption of 5 years Plan system.

In order to do full justice to the preparation of Plan Scheme, their reviews, evaluation etc., it is considered necessary to sanction the following staff:—

- | | | |
|---|----|-----|
| (1) Joint Registrar (Planning and Monitoring) | .. | One |
| (2) Deputy Superintendent | .. | One |
| (3) Assistants | .. | Two |
| (4) Clerks | .. | One |
| (5) Junior Scale Stenographer | .. | One |
| (6) Peons | .. | Two |

Besides sanction for the continuance of the posts of two Statistical Assistants and one post of Peon alongwith three Assistants and one Clerk may be accorded.

The estimated cost of this staff for the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 3.50 lacs (non-recurring)

(XII-76)

Interest subsidy for advancement of Loan to Schedule Castes Members of Primary Credit and Industrial Societies, 1989-90 Rs. 5.00 lacs (non-recurring)

Headwise Break-up of the Expenditure

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425—Cooperation (Plan)	5.00	.	.	5.00

The Primary Co-operative Credit Service Societies and Scheduled Caste Industrial Societies advance loans to the members belonging to Scheduled Castes. But some members are unable to repay their loans in time. In order to encourage timely repayment and ensure further loans to such member. It is proposed to subsidize the rate of interest by 7% to non-defaulting members. Thus the members will get loans @ 4½% as against the normal rate of 11½% from lending Cooperative Societies at cheaper than other members who do not repay in time. This scheme will benefit only the Scheduled Caste members.

The expenditure involved under the Scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 5.00 lacs (non-recurring).

(XII-28)

R.B.I. Scheme (Nabard) Share Capital to Co-operative Credit Institution, 1988-89—
Rs. 67.41 lacs (non-recurring)

Headwise Break-up of the Expenditure

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4425—Capital Outlay or Co-operation (Plan)	.	67.41	.	67.41

Contribution to the Share Capital of Apex Bank (Rs. 3.00 lacs)

The targets for short and medium term credit for the Seventh Plan has been fixed, at Rs. 185.00 crores and Rs. 11.00 crores respectively. In order to channelise huge amount of credit, it is necessary to strengthen the share capital of Apex Banks by Government contribution so as to enhance its borrowing power and strengthen its financial position. With this assistance the Apex Co-operative Bank will be in a position to meet the over increasing credit requirements of Central Co-op. Banks/Primary Agri Credit Co-operative Societies. The Apex Bank has also to meet credit requirements of the Marketing Federation and various other types of Co-operative directly. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the share Capital of the Apex Co-operative Bank.

The expenditure involved during 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 3.00 lacs (N.R.) This scheme is entirely financed by the R.B.I.

(XII-29)

Contribution to the Share Capital of Central Co-operative Banks—Rs. 35.00 lacs

In order to boost agri. production, it is necessary to give maximum shortended medium term loan to meet adequately the credit needs of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies members. To enable the

Central Co-operative Banks to discharge their over increasing responsibilities for meeting credit requirements of its member societies, the Government contribution to their Share Capital is necessary to strengthening their financial position and to further enhance their borrowing power. The Seventh Plan target Level of advancing short term credit is Rs. 185.00 crores and for medium term credit is Rs. 11.00 crores. The Central Co-operative Banks, will, therefore, be called upon to channelise larger volume of credit for boosting agricultural production programme. It has, therefore, become all the more necessary to provide financial additional Share Capital assistance to the Central Co-operative Banks. Keeping in view the achievements in previous years, an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lacs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

(XII-30)

Contribution to the Share Capital of Primary Agri. Credit Societies—Rs. 9.41 lacs (Non-recurring)

In order to provide short term and medium term loans required for increasing agricultural production, the level of the channelling Agricultural Credit through Cooperative for the 7th Plan period 1985-90 has been fixed at 185.00 crores in respect of short term credit and Rs. 11.00 crores for medium term Credit for implementing such an ambitious loaning programme obviously there is need to strengthen the share Capital of re-organised Primary Agricultural Credit Societies enabling them to avail enhanced borrowing limits and to meet the credit requirements of the individual members in the rural areas. Moreover, due to enhancement of Bonded Labour Act and the restrictions imposed on the recovery of loan advanced by the private money Lenders, the peasants and financially weaker sections in rural areas are left with no alternative but to meet their financial requirements through these Agricultural Credit and Service Cooperatives. The Reserve Bank of India will provide the entire amount as a loan to the State Government. Out of the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) fund and thus there will be no burden on the State Exchequer.

The expenditure involved during the year 1989-90 is estimated Rs. 4.50 lacs (Non-recurring) as Share Capital.

(XII-31)

Contribution to the Share Capital of Central/Primary Land Development Banks—Rs. 20.00 lacs.

The Land Development Banks play vital role in boosting agricultural production by providing long term credit for the purpose of agricultural machinery including Tractors, Thrashers and Installation of Tube-wells and for other Land Development Programmes. For the successful implementation of such an ambitious programme it is necessary to strengthen the Share Capital base of Co-operative Central/Primary Land Development Banks to enable them to meet the heavy credit obligation. Keeping in view, the past performance of the scheme, an outlay the tune of Rs. 2.00 lacs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

(XII-32)

Share Capital to Co-operative Housing Apex Society, 1989-90—Rs. 5.00 lacs (Non-recurring)

Head-wise Break-up of the Expenditure

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4425—Capital Outlay on Co-operation (Plan)	..	5.00	..	5.00

The Housing Apex proposed to advance a sum of Rs. 9.00 crores during the year 1988-89 at more than 90 societies benefiting approximately 2,000 members of the Primary Societies and Rs. 65.00 crores during the 7th Five Year Plan. The societies at Block Headquarters/Urban Estate Headquarters and members belonging to weaker section will be given priority in the matter of advancement of loan. The housing Apex needs share capital in order to augment its own borrowing power as well as to meet the requirement of members societies. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs as Share Capital is proposed for 1989-90.

(XII-77)

Loan to members belonging to weaker section of Housing Societies for construction of Houses, 1989-90.—Rs. 40.00 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise breakup of the Expenditure:

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6425—Loans to Coop. Societies (Plan)	..	..	40.00	40.00

Under this scheme, it is proposed to advance loans to the rate of Rs. 4000 per member to 1000 members per year of the weaker sections of the Primary House Building Cooperatives. These loans will be advanced by the State Government to the Housing Apex @ 4½% interest per annum whereas the Housing Apex will advance the same to the members of the societies at 4% per annum.

The scheme will help at least 750 members belonging to the Scheduled Castes every year.

The expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 40.00 lacs (Non-recurring) as Loan.

(XII-44)

Subsidy to Members belonging to weaker section of Primary House Building Societies for Construction of Houses, 1989-90—Rs. 20.00 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise Break up of the Expenditure:

Major Head	(Rs. in lacs)			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425—Cooperation (Plan)	20.00	..	..	20.00

This scheme is a part of the Scheme under which a loan of Rs. 4000 per members per year has been provided. Here a subsidy Rs. 2000 per members has been provided. This subsidy will be given to those members who are given loan under the above said scheme. It will also cover 1000 members per year during the plan period. As such Rs. 20,000 lacs for 1989-90 have been provided.

The expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 20.00 lacs (Non-recurring).

(XII-78)

Subsidy to Re-imbarsment charges of Stamp Duty paid by the members of Housing Societies, 1989-90
Rs. 10.00 lacs (Non-recurring)

Head-wise Break-up of the Expenditure.

Major Head	(Rs. in lacs)			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425—Co-operation (Plan)	10.00	..	..	10.00

Almost all the States of India have exempted the Societies/members from the payment of Stamp duty but this exemption has been withdrawn by our state since 1962. This has added hindrance in the smooth expansion of the housing movement. The members are constructing houses for their own living and not for profit motive or selling. So, it needs preferential treatment from Government. In order to give some relief to the members/societies, it is proposed that subsidy equal to the Stamp duty paid at the time of mortgage/sub-mortgage of deed may be reimbursed to members/societies till the Government provides exemption.

The expenditure under this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 10.00 lacs (Non-recurring) as subsidy.

(XII-79)

Managerial subsidy to Labour and Construction Federation for maintenance of technical cell, 1989-90—
Rs. 1.75 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise breakup of the expenditure :

Major Head	(Rs. in lacs)			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425 Co-operation (Plan)	1.75	..	..	1.75

Under this scheme, it proposed to give managerial subsidy to Labour and construction Federation for the technical staff appointed by the Federation during 1985-86 to supervise the construction of work allotted to the Labour and construction societies and under taken and supervise by the Federation. This technical cell will also help the societies to obtain their payments in time and provide necessary technical guidance. The total expenditure on the proposed technical cell/staff during the Seventh Plan will be Rs. 10.85 lacs and Rs. 1.75 lacs are proposed for the year 1989-90.

The pattern of assistance under the scheme will be 100 per cent, 75 per cent and 50 per cent during the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year respectively. This scheme will be provided an additional employment to the extent of 25 persons during the 7th Plan.

The expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 1.75 lacs (Non-recurring).

(XII-18)

Share Capital to Co-operative, Labour and Construction Societies, 1989-90 - Rs. 3.00 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise break up of the expenditure :

Major Head	(Rs. in lacs)			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4425- Capital Outlay on Co-operation (Plan)	3.00	..	3.00

Under this scheme, Co-operative Labour and construction Societies are proposed to give share capital at Rs. 5,000 per society with a view to increasing their working capital and to ensure regular payment of wages to its members and for strengthening the Share capital base of the Societies.

The expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 3.00 lacs (Non-recurring).

(XII-18)

Share Capital to Co-operative Labour and Construction Federation, 1989-90 - Rs. 4.00 lacs (Non-recurring)

Head-wise breakup of the expenditure :

Major Head	(Rs. in lacs)			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4425- Capital Outlay on Co-operation (Plan)	4.00	..	4.00

Under this scheme, Share Capital is proposed to be given to Labour and Construction Federation on ad-hoc basis to strengthen its Capital base, so that, the Societies can ensure timely payment to the workers engaged by them for various works.

The expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 4.00 lacs (Non-recurring) as Share Capital.

(XII-18)

Installation of Store Crushers, 1989-90 - Rs. 0.50 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise break up of the expenditure :

Major Head	(Rs. in lacs)			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6435 - Loan to Co-operative Societies (Plan)	0.50	0.50

Under this scheme, the Labour and Construction Federation proposed to install Stone Crusher. The assistance for this scheme will be in the shape of loan at usual rate of interest decided by the State Government from time to time. The loans will be repayable in 10 equal instalments starting from the 6th Anniversary of drawal of loans. The interest on loan, however will be paid after the completion of the 1st year.

The expenditure involved during the year 1989-90 under this scheme is estimated at Rs. 0.50 lacs (Non-recurring).

(XII-18)

Construction of Office-cum Godowns by the Haryana State Labour and Construction Co-operative Federation, Haryana, 1989-90—Rs. 2.00 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise breakup of the expenditure :

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425 -Co-operation (Plan)	0.50	..	..	0.50
6425 -Loans to Co-operative Societies (Plan)	..	..	1.50	1.50

This is a new Plan Scheme. Under this scheme the Labour and Construction Federation has purchased plot at Panchkula for the construction of office-cum-godown. Labour and Construction Federation is not in a position to construct the office building from its own sources. It is proposed to give financial assistance to Labour and Construction Federation by way of Loan and subsidy.

The expenditure involved during 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 2.00 lacs (Loan 1.50 lacs and Rs. 0.50 lacs as subsidy.)

(XII-18)

Loan to the Haryana State Co-operative Labour and Construction Federation Ltd., 1989-90
Rs. 10.00 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise break up of the expenditure :

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6425—Loans for Co-operation (Plan)	..	..	10.00	10.00

This is a new plan Scheme. Under this scheme, working capital loan is proposed to be given to the Haryana State Labour and Construction Co-operative Federation for undertaking the various works. So, the loan of Rs. 10.00 lacs is proposed to be given, as per terms and conditions decided by the State Government.

The expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 10.00 lacs (Non-recurring).

(XII-3)

Government Contribution of Share Capital to Co-operative Marketing Societies, 1989-90—Rs. 2.00 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise break up of the expenditure :

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4425—Capital Outlay on Co-operation (Plan)	..	2.00	..	2.00

Under this scheme, it is proposed to strengthen the Share capital base of Marketing Societies. Only these societies which have not reached the level of Rs. 1.00 lacs Government contribution towards Share capital will be assisted under the scheme, so that the share capital reached the level of Rs. 1.00 lacs in a society.

The expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 2.00 lacs (Non-recurring) as Share Capital.

(XII—3)

Loan for construction of Shop-cum-Office by Marketing Societies in New Grain Market, 1989-90
Rs. 5.00 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise break up of the Expenditure :

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6425—Loans to Co-operative Societies (Plan)	5.00	5.00

Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide financial assistance to the Primary Marketing Societies for the construction of shops in new Mandies. The need for this scheme has been felt because in various towns new mandies have been set up or are being set up. The assistance of Rs. 2.50 lacs per society will be provided to two societies. The assistances will be in the form of loans repayable in 10 equal instalments starting from the 6th Anniversary of the drawal of the loans and shall carry usual rate of interest as decided by the State Government from time to time. These shops will be constructed in new Anaj Mandies for which plot have been purchased from Haryana Agriculture Marketing Board

For the year 1989-90, it is proposed to Rs. 5.00 lacs (Non-recurring) as loan under the scheme.

(X—19)

Managerial Subsidy to Milk Societies/Unions, 1989-90—Rs. 6.38 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise Break up of the expenditure :

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425—Co-operation (Plan)	6.38	..	..	6.38

Under this scheme, Milk Producer Societies are proposed to be given managerial assistance to be extent of Rs. 4.38 lacs at Rs. 200, Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 per month 1st, 2nd and 3rd year. Total assistance proposed during 1989-90 is as per data given below :—

1st year	100	..	3.40 lacs
2nd year	500	.	0.90 lacs
3rd year	90	..	2.08 lacs
Total		..	6.38 lacs

This scheme will generate additional employment for 60 persons each year,

(XII-19)

Share Capital to the Haryana State Dairy Development Co-operative Federation, 1989-90—Rs. 50.00 lacs
(Non-recurring)

Headwise break up of the expenditure :

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4425—Capital Outlay on Co-operation (Plan)	..	50.00	..	50.00

Under this scheme, share capital on *ad hoc* basis would be provided to the Haryana Dairy Development Co-operative Federation for strengthening its share capital base and to meet expenditure for its increasing activities. The share capital shall be retired in 10 years in annual instalment starting from 6th Anniversary of the drawal of Share Capital.

The expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated @ Rs. 105.00 lacs (Non-recurring) as Share Capital.

(XII-19)

Share Capital to Milk Unions, 1989-90—Rs. 10.00 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise break up of the expenditure :

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4425—Capital Outlay on Co-operation (Plan)	..	10.00	..	10.00

Under this scheme, 5 Milk Producer Unions during the year 1989-90 would be given as Government share capital @ Rs. 2.00 lacs for strengthening their capital base for regularising their day to day requirement. The share capital shall be retired in 10 years in annual equated instalments, starting from the 6th Anniversary of the drawal of Share Capital.

The expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90 estimated at Rs. 10.00 lacs (Non-recurring) as Share Capital.

(XII-19)

Share Capital to Primary Milk Societies, 1989-90—Rs. 5.00 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise break up of the expenditure :

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4425 Capital Outlay on Co-operation (Plan)	..	5.00	..	5.00

Under this scheme, 100 societies during the year 1989-90 would be given as Government Share capital @ Rs. 5,000 per society for strengthening their capital base and regularising their day to day requirement specially the payment to the milk producers. The share capital shall be retired in 10 years in an annual equated instalments starting from the 6th Anniversary of the drawal of Share Capital.

The expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90, estimated at Rs. 5.00 lacs (Non-recurring) as Share Capital.

(XII—10)

Share Capital to the Haryana State Industrial Co-operative Federation, 1989-90—Rs. 6.50 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise break up of the expenditure :

(Rs. in lacs)				
Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4425—Capital Outlay on Co-operation (Plan) ..	..	6.50	..	6.50

The Infed is the Apex body for all kinds of Industrial Co-operatives. The Primary Industrial Societies are its members which have very little owned funds and can't invest in the Shares of the Infed. The Infed is running 6 emporia of its own and it has a programme of opening some more in the 7th Five-Year Plan. The activities of this federation are being re-organised with a view to provide better service of its constituents member societies. The Federation had produced goods worth Rs. 89.96 lacs during 1986-87 and sold good worth Rs. 95.30 lacs during the same year.

The Share capital shall be retired in 10 years in equal instalments commencing from the 6th Anniversary of the drawal of amount.

The expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 6.50 lacs (Non-recurring) as Share Capital

(XII—55)

Share Capital to Confed., 1989-90— Rs. 20.00 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise break up of the expenditure :

(Rs. in lacs)				
Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4425—Capital Outlay on Co-operation (Plan) ..	..	20.00	..	20.00

Besides being a wholeseller for various essential commodities it has a net work of retail distribution system in Rural areas. It needs large amount by way of Share Capital, so that, it is in a position to handle its increasing turn over. With that end in view, it is proposed to give Rs. 20.00 lacs as Share Capital during 1989-90. It is expected that the total annual business turn over will be raised to Rs.28.00 (wholesale) and Rs. 18.00 Crores Retail sale by the end of 7th Plan.

The expenditure involved under this scheme is estimated at Rs. 20.00 lacs (Non-recurring) during the year 1989-90 from the departmental plan scheme as Share Capital.

(XII—17)

Government Contribution towards the Share Capital to Central Co-operative Consumer Stores-- Rs. 20.00 lacs (non-recurring)

Headwise Break up of the expenditure :

(Rs. in lacs)				
Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4415—Capital Outlay on Co-operation (Plan) ..	..	20.00	..	20.00

In order to strengthen the public distribution system in the Urban area. It is necessary to strengthen the Share Capital base of the Central Cooperative Consumers Stores to implement the Government Policy. Presently, there are 33 stores in the State. It is estimated that those stores will provide essential Consumer Goods at reasonable rates to the extent of Rs. 20.00 crores by the end of 7th Plan.

The expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 20.00 lacs (Non-recurring) as Share Capital.

(XII-43)

Construction of Shop-cum-Office by the Haryana State Federation of Consumer Co-operative Wholesale Store, Ltd., 1989-90 Rs. 10.00 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise Break up of the expenditure :

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425—Co-operation (Plan)	2.50	..	..	2.50
6425—Loans for Co-operation (Plan)	..	..	7.50	7.50

This is a new Plan Scheme. Under this scheme, the Haryana State Federation of Consumer Co-operative Wholesale Stores Ltd., proposes to construct Shop-cum-Office at Panchkula on the plot purchased/to be purchased by it. Consumer Wholesale Store Co-operative Federation is not in a position to construct the shop-cum-office building from its own sources. It is proposed to give financial assistance to Con-ed by way of loan and subsidy.

The expenditure involved during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 10.00 lacs (Loan Rs. 7.50 lacs and Rs. 2.50 as subsidy).

(XII-25)

Audit Co-operatives—Strengthening of Audit Staff at Headquarters and in the Field, 1989-90—Rs. 6.81 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise Break up of expenditure :

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425—Co-operation (Plan)	6.81	..	..	6.81

This is staff scheme for strengthening the Audit Wing of the Department. Under this scheme, it is proposed to continue the following existing posts which were sanctioned in the previous year :

1. Audit Officers	..	2
2. Senior Auditors	..	2
3. Junior Auditors	..	3
4. Steno-typists	..	2
5. Clerks	..	3
6. Subinspectors (Audit)	..	3
7. Peons	..	2

It is also proposed to create the following new posts for further strengthening the Audit Wing of the Department.

In the Field—

1. Audit Officers	4
2. Steno-typists	4
3. Senior Auditors	3
4. Clerks	3
5. Junior Auditors	14
6. Peons	7

The expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 6.81 lacs (Non-recurring).

(XII 20)

Member Education and Leadership Training, 1989-90 Rs. 15.00 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise Break up of the expenditure :

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425—Co-operation (Plan)	15.00	..	..	15.00

The main object of this scheme is to create awareness amongst committee members of the Co-operatives and equips them with the management tactics of these institutions. The committee members will be encouraged to lead societies amongst weaker section of the society and to propagate literacy. It is proposed to reimburse only the salary of the staff appointed to impart such training besides to participate in the leadership courses by way of providing subsidy.

The expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 15.00 lacs (Non-recurring).

(XII—22)

Building for Co-operative Training Institute, Rohtak, 1989-90 —Rs. 5.00 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise Break up of the expenditure :

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425—Co-operation (Plan)	5.00	..	..	5.00

An amount of Rs. 35.76 lacs was provided for the construction of Building for the Co-operative Training Institute, Rohtak during the year 1983-84. The Institution has proposed the estimate of an additional expenditure to the extent of Rs. 5.00 lacs for construction of Staff quarters for the newly constructed Co-operative Training Institute of Rohtak during the year 1989-90. Hence the provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs been made in the scheme during the year 1989-90, so that this work is completed without further loss of time.

(XII 21)

Publicity and Propaganda, 1989-90 Rs. 8.00 lacs (non-recurring)

Headwise Break up of the expenditure :

Major Head	(Rs. in lacs)			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425 Co-operation (Plan)	8.00			8.00

This scheme aims at carrying out publicity and propaganda of the movement through the Haryana State Co-operative Development Federation. This propaganda is necessary for the spread of the movement especially in rural areas for enrolling new members, attracting deposits and share capital. The Federation bring out a journal entitled "Haryana Co-operation", celebration Co-operative day, arranges Conferences, Seminars and Dramas etc., for the publicity of the movement. For this purpose, it is proposed to assist the HARCOFED in this behalf to the extent of Rs. 8.00 lacs during 1989-90. The HARCOFED propose to purchase one Van fitted with VCR for publicity and propaganda.

The expenditure involved during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 8.00 lacs (non-recurring).

(XII 107)

Women Co-operative Mobilization, 1989-90 Rs. 2.00 lacs (non-recurring)

Headwise Break up of the expenditure :

Major Head	(Rs. in lacs)			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425 Co-operation (Plan)	2.00			2.00

On the recommendation of the National Co-operative Union of India, the HARCOFED has launched Women Cooperative Mobilization Pilot Project at Rewari during 1984-85 with the Assistance of the Swedish Cooperation Centre. Now the HARCOFED has proposed this scheme to be started in Ambala and Bhiwani districts of his own accord. The Principal objects of this scheme to develop economic and social activities of women, so as to make these self-reliant. The HARCOFED will meet the expenditure on hiring of premises and salary of one Clerk-cum-Typist and Peon during first 3 years of 7th Five-Year Plan and remaining cost will be met by Swedish Cooperation Centre (only Rewari) Centre. There after, this centre will be taken over by the HARCOFED. The total expenditure on these 3 centre is estimated to be of Rs. 2.00 lac.

(XII- 88)

Share Capital to HARCOFED, 1989-90 -Rs. 4.00 lacs (non-recurring)

Headwise Break up of the expenditure :

Major Head	(Rs. in lacs)			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4425 -Capital Outlay on Co-operation (Plan)		4.00		4.00

Under this scheme, it is proposed to give financial assistance by way of Share Capital to HARCOFED for the expansion of the Press, so that the HARCOFED is in a position to meet out the demand of institution regarding printed materials which is increasing day by day. So, the provision of Rs. 4.00 lacs non-recurring) is made in the Plan Outlay for 1989-90.

(XII 35)

Agricultural Credit stabilization Fund, 1989-90 - Rs. 105.00 lacs (non recurring)

Headwise break up of the Expenditure:

		(Rs. in lacs)			
Major Head		Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425	Cooperation (Plan)	75.00	..	..	75.00
6425	Loan to Cooperative Societies (Plan)	..	..	30.00	30.00
	Total	75.00	..	30.00	105.00

This scheme aims at providing assistance to cultivators by way of conversion of short term agriculture loans into medium term loan who are not in a position to repay the loans due to natural calamities such as drought, floods etc. This scheme provides that 60% of the total converted amount (at the level of Primary Credit Societies) will be provided by the Nabard by way of loan to State Cooperative Bank, 40% will be met by the State Central Coop. Banks and the remaining State Government at the rate of 10%, 15% and 15% respectively. The actual requirement under this scheme would depend upon the actual conversions in a particular year. The State Government share of 15% of the total conversion will be provided as loan to the State Coop. Banks for a period of three years. the total provision in the Seventh Five Year Plan is only a token provision, because the conversion to be made in any year cannot be anticipated at this stage.

The expenditure involved under this scheme for the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 105.00 lacs (Non-recurring).

(XII 47)

Risk Fund Contribution for construction Loan advanced by the Primary Credit service Societies 1989-90 - Rs. 20.00 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise break up of the Expenditure:

		(Rs. in lacs)			
Major Head		Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425	Cooperation (Plan)	20.00	..	..	20.00

One the recommendation of Siveraman Committee Report, Cooperative Primary Agricultural Credit and Service Societies in Haryana have started advancement of consumption of loan to the economically weaker section of the societies subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 per family. It is expected that such loans will be of the order of over Rupees 2.00 Crores during 1987-88.

Under the Instruction of Government of India, some Central Cooperative Banks and Primary Cooperative Societies are required to build up Risk Fund to write off the bed debts, which may crop up on account of consumption loan advanced to the weaker section. Under the scheme the State Government contribute the Risk Fund of these institution @ 5% of the total consumption loans disbursed during the year 5% will be given by Government of India.

The expenditure involved during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 20.00 lacs (N.R.) on sharing basis with Govt. of India.

(XII Lacc 28)

Modernisation/Purchase of Loom by Handloom Cooperatives
1989-90 Rs. 9.00 (Lacc Non-recurring)

Headwise break up of the expenditure :

Major Head	(Rs. in lacs)			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425 Cooperation (Plan)	3.00			3.00
6425 Loans for Cooperation (Plan)			6.00	9.00

This is a new Plan Scheme. Under this scheme, the Handloom Cooperative comprising of financially weaker section of weavers and other backward class artisans are finding it extremely difficult to purchase the modern and newly developed equipment and tools from their own sources.

With a view to improve their lot and revitalise the handlooms societies, the Govt. of India introduced the scheme which aims at providing financial assistance to the State Govt. at 50:50 basis for purchase of new looms, their modernisation and renovation. As such, it is proposed to give financial assistance to Handloom Cooperative to the tune of Rs. 9.00 lacs (Loan 6.00 & Subsidy Rs. 3.00 lacs).

The expenditure involved during 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 9.00 lacs (Rs. 6.00 lacs as Loan & Rs. 3.00 as Subsidy). Out of this amount Govt. of India will reimburse Rs. 4.50 lacs (Loan Rs. 3.00 lacs & Rs. 1.50 lacs as Subsidy)

(XII 108)

Credit relief by way of subsidy for infructuous Loans of Land dev. Banks. 1989-90. Rs. 10.00 lacs
(Non-recurring)

Headwise break up of the Expenditure.

Major Head	(Rs. in lacs)			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2425- Cooperation (Plan)	10.00			10.00

It has been suggested by the 'Working Group on Agriculture Credit and Cooperation' that there are certain loans which become infructuous because Tube-well and dug-wells for which loans were advanced can't be put to use due to unsuitability of Water for irrigation purpose and in such a case, the borrower is unable to repay the loan to the Land Development Banks. Agriculture Department, Haryana, has also formulated a similar scheme for writing off loans of the individual borrowers to the extent of Rs. 1000 but this department proposed to write off such infructuous loans of the members of the Primary Land Development Banks to the extent of actual expenditure on boring or re-boring as given in the estimates to the Primary Land Development Banks. The amount of loans to be written off shall be given to the Land Development Bank by way of subsidy. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 basis.

The expenditure involved under this scheme is estimated at Rs. 10.00 lacs (Non-recurring) during the year 1989-90. 50% percent will be received from the Central Government.

(XII 48)

Share Capital to Haryana Handloom Weavers Apex Coop. Society limited, Panipat, 1989-90.-
Rs. 10.00 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise break up of the Expenditure:

Major Head	(Rs. in lacs)			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4425 Capital Outlay on Co-operation (Plan)		10.00		10.00

The Scheme aims at strengthening the Share capital base of the Handloom Weavers Apex Society limited, Panipat and enhance its borrowing Power. The Haryana Handloom Weavers Apex Coop. Society limited, Panipat, makes appropriate arrangement for the marketing of cloth/articles on consignment basis or on out-right purchase bases manufactured by its member Handloom Weavers Societies in the State. For its, ever increasing activities it needs additional funds. Accordingly, it is propose to grant share capital on adhoc basis during the 1st four years of the plan at Rs. 5.00 lacs per year. The Share capital shall be retired in 10 years in equal instalments commencing from the 6th Anniversary of the drawal of the Share capital,. This assistance will be on sharing (50:50) basis.

The expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 10.00 lacs (Non-recurring) as Share capital. 50% will be received from the Central Government

(XII- 48)

Contribution towards share Capital of Handloom Cooperatives, 1989-90. Rs. 4.00 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise break up of the Expenditure:

Major Head	(Rs. in lacs)			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4425 Capital Outlay on Cooperation (Plan)	..	4.00	..	4.00

This is new Central Sponsored Scheme added in the plan during 1988-89. The main object of this scheme is to strengthen the Share capital of Handloom Cooperatives in the State for in creasing the borrowing powers and their activities of Handloom. Accordingly, it is proposed to grant Share capital during the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90. For 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lacs is proposed this assistance will be on sharing (50:50) basis.

The expenditure involved under this scheme is estimated at Rs. 4.00 lacs (Non-recurring) during the year 1989-90. 50 percent will be received from the Central Government.

(XII-112)

Non-overdue cover, 1989-90.—Rs. 50.00 lacs (Non-recurring)

Headwise break up of the Expenditure:

Major Head	(Rs. in lacs)			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6425—Loans to Coop. Societies (Plan)	50.00	50.00

This is a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme included in the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 on the recommendation of NABARD and approval by the Planning Commission. The assistance will be utilised only for providing assistance to the Central Cooperative Banks for operating upon the Credit limits sanctioned by NABARD. The assistance under the scheme will help the Central Cooperative Banks to maintain the requisite "N.C.D.C.". This will help the Central Cooperative Bank to keep the credit flow to the farmers for raising Agriculture Production. This scheme is on sharing basis at 50.50 by the State and Central Government.

The assistance will be provided in the term of loan for a period of 9 years with a moratorium for the first three years. The repayment being spread over the remaining period of six years in equal annual instalments.

The expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90, is estimated at Rs. 50.00 lac including matching share of the Central Government; to the tune of Rs. 25.00 lacs.

(XII—125)

Intensive Development Primary Agriculture Credit Societies—N.C.D.C. Sponsored Scheme—1989-90—
Rs. 15.40 lacs (non-recurring)

Headwise Breakup of the Expenditure:

Major Head	(Rs. in lacs)			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
2425—Co-operation (Plan)	1.40	..	..	1.40
4425—Capital Outlay on Co-operation (Plan)	..	14.00	..	14.00
Total	1.40	14.00	..	15.40

Under this scheme, it is proposed to give financial assistance @ 22,000 per society (Rs. 20,000 towards margin money and Rs. 2,000 as subsidy for opening fertilizer in low fertilizer consumption district). This is cent percent N.C.D.C. sponsored scheme.

An outlay of Rs. 15.40 lacs (Subsidy Rs. 1.40 lacs and Share Capital Rs. 14.00 lacs) is proposed for the year 1989-90. The entire amount (assistance) under this scheme will be provided by the N.C.D.C.

(XII—25)

Establishment of Technical and Promotional Cell—N.C.D.C. sponsored Scheme, 1989-90—
Rs. 2.00 lacs (non-recurring)

Headwise Break up of the Expenditure:

Major Head	(Rs. in lacs)			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
2425—Co-operation (Plan)	2.00	..	..	2.00

Under this scheme, the National Co-operative Development Corporation provides assistance for the establishment of Technical and Promotional Cell in the State level marketing and processing federation including State level logi-service, spinning mills, sugar factories, etc. to enable them to develop their own experts and provide necessary technical know-how, support and guidance to their affiliated societies. Assistance is provided in the form of subsidy to the Federation through the State Government on an approved pattern for the appointment of experts in various field like financial management, marketing, processing of different commodities, stores distribution of fertilizer and other inputs, etc. in their technical and promotional cell.

The expenditure involved during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 2.00 lacs (non-recurring). The entire assistance will be provided by the N.C.D.C.

(XII—3)

Share Capital to Marketing Societies—N.C.D.C. Sponsored Scheme, 1989-90—Rs. 40.00 lacs
(non-recurring)...

Headwise Break up of the Expenditure:

Major Head	(Rs. in lacs)			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
4425—Capital Outlay on Co-operation (Plan)	..	40.00	..	40.00

Under this scheme, it is proposed to give Share Capital to Marketing Societies @ Rs. 2.00 lacs maximum including previous share of N.C.D.C. Good working societies will be selected for this financial assistance.

Keeping in view, an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lacs is proposed for the year 1989-90 as Share Capital.

(XII--9)

Construction of Godown by HAFED, 1989-90,— Rs 135.00 lacs (non-recurring)

Headwise Break up of the Expenditure :

(Rs in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
4425—Capital Outlay on Co-operation (Plan) ..		135.00		135.00

Govt. of India has given additional targets for the construction of godown having capacity of 0.24 lacs MT. during the year. The estimate cost of this project is proposed to be Rs. 848.66 crores. According to the financial pattern of N.C.D.C. the State Govt. will contribute 45% of the cost as Share Capital. Out of this 25% will be re-imbursement by N.C.D.C. as loan to State Govt., 50% assistance will be provided by N.C.D.C. through S.C.B as loan. The remaining 5% will be spent by HAFED.

During the year 1989-90, Rs. 60.00 lacs has been proposed as State Shares. The total amount is proposed to be paid is Rs. 135.00 lacs. Out of this Rs. 75.00 lacs will be re-imbursed by N.C.D.C. as loan to State Govt.

The expenditure involved under this scheme is estimated at Rs. 135.00 lacs (non-recurring) during the year 1989-90 including 45% share i.e. Rs. 75.00 lacs of the N.C.D.C.

(XII--10)

Establishment of Barley Malt Plant, 1989-90— Rs. 7.35 lacs (non-recurring)

Headwise Breakup of the Expenditure.

(Rs in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
4425—Capital Outlay on Co-operation (Plan) ..		2.10		2.10
6425—Loans for Co-operation (Plan) ..			5.25	5.25

The Haryana State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd., Chandigarh has set up a Barley Malt Plant which is being commissioned. The State Govt. has to invest 26% of the cost. The remaining cost is to be given by N.C.D.C. and Hafed it self @ 65% and 9%, respectively. So the token provision of Rs. 2.10 lacs has been proposed.

The expenditure involved under this scheme, during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 7.35 lacs (Rs. 2.10 lacs Share Capital by State Govt. and Rs. 5.25 lacs as Loan by N.C.D.C.).

(XII--11)

Additional Share Capital to HAFED, 1989-90— Rs 18.00 lacs (non-recurring)

Headwise Break up of the Expenditure :

(Rs in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
4425—Capital Outlay on Co-operation (Plan) ..		18.00		18.00

Purchase of Share of IFFCO

Under this scheme HAFED would be provided financial assistance in the shape of share capital for further investment in the purchase of share of IFFCO. It may be added here that IFFCO is a Co-operative Organisation of National level for the manufacture of Chemical fertilizer. This is a continuing scheme and the HAFED has already contributed Rs. 17.00 lacs during 5th Plan. For the year 1989-90 it is proposed to give it Rs. 17.00 lacs for the purpose.

Estt. of two Ginneries Solvent Extraction Plant and one Spinning Mill under N.C.D.C. III Project

Under the N.C.D.C. III Project it is proposed to establish 2 Ginneries, One Solvent Extraction Plant and one Spinning Mill for which the Government share would be Rs. 32.21 lacs, Rs. 67.50 lacs and Rs. 243.29 lacs, respectively. This assistance shall be in the form of Share Capital. Against the total assistance of Rs. 333.75 lacs the N.C.D.C. would provide Rs. 421.00 lacs as share capital in addition to loan of Rs. 933.75 lacs.

The provision of Ginneries and Extraction Plant has been proposed of Rs. 1.00 lac as State Govt. share for the year 1989-90.

(XII-125)

Central Sector Scheme -Special Scheme for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Members, 1989-90.- Rs. 2.00 lacs (non-recurring)

Headwise Break up of the Expenditure :

(Rs in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
2425 -Co-operation (Plan)	2.00	..	..	2.00

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes constitute the weakest of the weaker section of the societies. The members belonging to these communities do not actually secure full benefit from the Co-operative movement. Most of the integrated rural development programme beneficiaries approach commercial banks for their credit requirements mainly because the availability of credit from Co-operative institutions is linked with the shares one holds in the society. The parliamentary committee on welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in its 25th report suggested the Central Assistance to be provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

According to the norm prescribed by NABARD members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities need only to pay 5% as Shares. The average loan amount under integrated rural development programme is Rs. 2,000 per beneficiary. Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide assistance to new and existing members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to enable them to purchase 20 shares and to at maximum of Rs. 100 per member.

During the year 1989-90, 1500 members and 10 societies of Scheduled Castes, i.e. 5,000 each are proposed to be benefited under this scheme. So the provision of Rs. 2.00 lacs (non-recurring) is proposed for 1989-90 as subsidy.

XII-104

SHARE CAPITAL TO THE COOPERATIVE SUGAR MILLS

1989-90.

Rs. 1,140.00 lacs (N.R.)

Headwise Break up of the Expenditure :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
4435 -Capital Outlay on Co-operation (Wlan)	..	1140.00	..	1140.00

It is proposed to install three New Sugar Mills in the Co-operative Sector in Haryana State. The letter of intent of these mills has been received and they are to start functioning in the year 1990-91. According to the present indication 32 1/2% of the estimated cost of the unit (Rs. 2500.00 lacs cost of one sugar mill) contributed by the State Government and N.C.D.C. on 50:50 sharing basis) which come to Rs. 2437.50 lacs (Rs. 812.50 lacs per sugar mill). The State Govt. has already been requested to provide 850.00 lacs (on sharing basis) during the year 1989-90.

During the year 1989-90 a provision of Rs. 1140.00 lacs has been kept and more funds needed in the said year would be arranged.

So, the expenditure involved under this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 1140.00 lacs (non-recurring) as Share Capital.

(XII-104)

Modernization of Sugar Mills N.C.D.C. Sponsored Scheme, 1989-90

Rs. 100.00 lacs (non recurring)

Headwise Break up of the Expenditure :

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
6425—Loans for Co-operation (Plan)	100.00	100.00

Under this scheme, the National Co-operative Development Corporation provides assistance for modernization of Sugar Mills in the State level. The modernisation scheme would include measures for improving the technical efficiency of the plant, energy saving, improvement in capacity utilisation, etc.

The assistance under this scheme would be outside State Plan and would be in the form of loan. The extent of loan assistance, and the pattern of funding the modernisation will depend on the needs and merits of each unit.

The expenditure involved under this scheme is estimated at Rs. 100.00 lacs (non-recurring) during the year 1989-90. The entire assistance under this scheme will be provided by the N.C.D.C.

(XII-85)

Statement of Consumer Industry by Cofed 1989-90—

Rs. 4.55 lacs (non-recurring).

Headwise Break up of the Expenditure :

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
4425—Capital Outlay on Co-operation (Plan)	..	1.30	..	1.30
6425—Loans for Co-operation (Plan)	3.25	3.25

This is a new Plan Scheme. Under this scheme, Cofed proposed to set up a Consumer Industry in Gurgaon District with the assistance of N.C.D.C. The State Govt. has to invest 26% of the cost. The remaining cost is to be given by N.C.D.C. and Cofed itself 65% and 9%, respectively. So, the token provision of Rs. 1.30 lacs has been proposed.

The expenditure involved under this scheme, during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 4.55 lacs (1.30 lacs Share Capital by State and Rs. 3.25 lacs as Loan by N.C.D.C.)

(XII-32)

N.C.D.C. Sponsored Scheme Margin Money to Head 1989-90— 50.00 lacs
(non-recurring)

Headwise Break up of the Expenditure :

(Rs. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
4425—Capital Outlay on Co-operation (Plan)	..	50.00	..	50.00

The National Co-operative Development Corporation provides margin money assistance through the State Govt. to the Cooperative Marketing Societies acting as Wholesale to enable them to raise Bank finance for procurement and distribution of agricultural inputs, consumers goods etc. In order to handle large business, Hafed would require more margin money assistance in shape of Share Capital under this scheme.

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lacs (non-recurring) is proposed for the year 1989-90. The entire assistance under this scheme will be provided by the N.C.D.C.

(XII-118)

Establishment of Vanaspati Plant, 1989-90—Rs. 17.50 lacs (non-recurring)

Headwise Break up of the Expenditure :		(Rs. in lacs)		
Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
4425-Capital Outlay on Co-operation (Plan)	..	5.00	..	5.00
6425--Loans to Co-operative Societies (Plan)	12.50	12.50

The Haryana State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd., Chandigarh proposed to install one Vanaspati Plant with the assistance of N.C.D.C. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 530 lacs. The State Govt. has to invest Rs. 137.80 lacs being 26% of the cost. The remaining cost is to be given by N.C.D.C. and Hafed itself @ 65% and 9%, respectively. So the token provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been proposed. If the licence is granted to Hafed the project is proposed to be completed within 2 years of 7th Five Year Plan.

The expenditure involved under this scheme, during the year 1989-90, is estimated at Rs. 17.50 lacs (Rs. 5.00 lacs Share Capital by State and Rs. 12.50 lacs as Loan by N.C.D.C.)

(XII-129)

Assistance to Lead Societies 1989-90—Rs. 50.00 lacs (non-recurring)

Headwise Break up of the Expenditure :		(Rs. in lacs)		
Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
6425--Loans for Co-operation (Plan)	50.00	50.00

Under this scheme, assistance is provided to Marketing/Consumer Co-op. Stores/Confed on project basis to undertake retail distribution of consumer goods in rural areas. Each project consists of a lead society which may be a primary marketing society or a wholesale consumer store or a branch of the State Co-operative Consumer/Federation and a sizeable number of P.A.Cs. linked to it. Assistance comprises of 4 elements, viz. (i) margin money to lead society, (ii) assistance for purchase of transport vehicle by the lead society according to need, (iii) assistance for purchase of furniture and fixtures by the loan societies as well as their branches/R.O.L. and also by marketing societies functioning as lead societies, and (iv) margin money assistance to P.A.Cs/FSS acting as link societies.

The expenditure involved under this scheme is estimated at Rs. 50.00 lacs (N.R.) during the year 1989-90. This entire assistance under this scheme will be provided by the N.C.D.C.

(XII-127)

Margin Money to Confed—N.C.D.C. Sponsored Scheme, 1989-90
Rs. 20.00 lacs (non-recurring)

Headwise Break up of the Expenditure :		(Rs. in lacs)		
Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
4425--Capital Outlay On Co-operation (Plan)	..	20.00	..	20.00

The National Co-operative Development Corporation provide margin money assistance through the State Govt. to the Co-operative Consumer Stores acting as Wholesalers to enable them to raise Bank finance for the distribution of consumer goods. In order to handle large business Confed would require more margin money assistance under this scheme.

An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lacs (non-recurring) is proposed for the year 1989-90. The entire assistance under this scheme will be provided by the N.C.D.C.

PLAN HEAD : Multipurpose River Valley Projects

Major Head	Gross amount	Recoveries shown as reduction in expenditure	Net amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4801—Capital Outlay on Power			
Part-A-Approved Plan Schemes (including schemes shared by centre)			
XIII-1—Bhakra Dam	..	..	..
XIII-2—Nangal Hydro electric scheme	..	..	..
XIII-3—Beas Project	..	..	..
Unit No. 1	..	..	..
Unit No. 2	..	..	..
Grand Total-A—Continuing —4801—Capital Outlay on Power Irrigation Branch Portion	..	..	..
6801—Loans for Power projects			
(a) Bhakra Nangal Left Power Plant	..	..	..
(b) Right Power Plant	..	..	..
(c) Beas Project	.. 13,00,000	13,00,000	..
(d) Investigation Schemes	..	..	..
Total	.. 13,00,000	13,00,000	..
Grand Total Part-A—Approved Plan Schemes (including State Plan Schemes shared by Centre)	..	..	..

Recoverable from the State Electricity Board and provided as loan to the Board under the Major Head loans to Local funds-Loans to State Electricity Board.

PLAN HEAD :— IRRIGATION

Major Head	Gross Amount	Recoveries shown as reduction in expenditure	Net amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PART-I STATE PLAN SCHEMES			
Continuing and New Schemes			
4701—Capital Outlay on Major & Medium Irrigation			
Direction and Administration Pro-rata Establishment transferred from Major Head	23,24,00,000		23,24,00,000
2701— Major and Medium Irrigation (Plan)			
Machinery and Equipment, Suspense and worksundertaken	36,99,59,000	23,59,000	36,76,00,000
Total Continuing Schemes	60,23,59,000	23,59,000	60,00,00,000
Grand Total Part-I	60,23,59,000	23,59,000	60,00,00,000

PART-II- CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

	2,47,00,000	..	2,47,00,000
Total Part-II	2,47,00,000	..	2,47,00,000

PART-III - OTHER DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

SUMMARY

2701— Major and Medium	23,24,00,000	..	23,24,00,000
4701— Capital outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation (Works)	39,23,00,000	..	39,23,00,000
Total Part I, II & III	62,47,00,000	..	62,47,00,000

(XIV—1)

Continuance of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.— .. Rs. 39,46,59,000
(Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4701—Capital Outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation	39,46,59,000	..	..	39,46,59,000

Construction work on various irrigation projects is in progress and it has to continue during the year 1989-90. Similarly certain new projects have to be taken up during the year 1989-90. An outlay of Rs. 62,70,59,000 has been allocated for the projects for the year 1989-90. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 23,24,00,000 has been provided for establishment charges of these projects. The balance amount of Rs. 39,46,59,000 has been provided lump sum of const. work in these projects during 1989-90 is as under:

(i) Machinery and Equipment	}	Rs.
(ii) Suspense		.. 39,46,59,000
(iii) Works Undertaken		
(iv) Direction and Administration		.. 23,24,00,000
Deduct—Receipt and Recoveries on Capital Account		23,59,000
Net Demand		62,47,00,000

Names of the Projects to be under taken during the year 1989-90 are given below: —

1. J.L.N. Lift Irrigation Scheme.
2. Loharu Lift Irrigation Scheme.
3. Sutlej Yamuna Link Project.
4. Modernisation of Extg. Channels in Haryana.
5. Water Development (Survey) Investigation & Research Prog.
6. Gurgaon Canal Project.
7. Const. of New Tajwela Barrage.
8. Const. of New Okhla Barrage
9. Liabilities of completed Projects like Swani Lift Irrigation Scheme.
10. Conservation measures by installing 100 Nos. sprinkler sets on Canals.
11. Nangal Lift Irrigation Scheme.
12. Improvement/reconditioning & Remod. of old extg. Channels.
13. Interlinking old Aug. Tubewells to new Augmentation Canal.
14. Spl. Agri. Food Production Programme (100% CCS)

(XIV—2)

Continuance of temporary posts in irrigation Department H.O. Haryana 'Chandigarh, sanctioned against Loharu Canal Project for the year 1989-90—Rs. 2,35,000.

The temporary posts were actioned to look after the works of Loharu Projects (Loharu Canal Circle) in I.B.H.O. during the year 1986-87—*vide* Commissioner and Secretary to Government Haryana, Irrigation Department Memo No. 9/23/87-1W, dated 7th March, 1988.

The above posts are essentially required during the year 1989-90 to look after the works of Loharu Canal Circle regarding finalisation of the remaining works of this projects in the I.B.H.O. Hence the provision.

(XIV—3)

Continuance of three temporary posts of 3 Chief Engineers during the year 1989-90—Rs. 2,49,000

The work load in the Irrigation Department has increased manifold for the last so many years. In 1969, there were only nine circles, 4 running Canal Circles, 2 Construction Circles and 3 for other miscellaneous works. Presently there are 32 Circles including S Y.L. Further this organisation deals with minor Irrigation Tubewell Corporation, Beas Project and Bhakra Project authorities. Normally there should be 4 Circles with the Chief Engineer.

In view of the position explained above continuance of three posts of Chief Engineers is essential to cope with day-to-day work.

Approval for the continuance of three posts of Chief Engineer during the year 1989-90 was accorded by the Government Memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. Hence the provision.

(XIV—4)

Continuance of the post of the Executive Engineer (Designs) and allied staff in C.D.O., I.B.H.O.—Rs. 3,11,000.

The temporary post of the one Executive Engineer, alongwith the allied staff as detailed in the Schedule attached were sanctioned to continue in the year 1988-89—*vide* Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana Irrigation Department Memo No. 9/23/21W, dated 7th March, 1988, for carrying out the designs of J.L.N. Project and Link Channels transporting Haryana share of Ravi-Beas Water.

These are essentially required to be continued during the year 1987-88 as work on J.L.N. Project is to be completed within scheduled time so that Irrigation facilities may be provided to the drought affected area of District Mohindergarh and Rohtak

The Designs of many other masonry works such as bridges, cross regulators escapes etc., are to be designed and finalised. Hence the provision

(XIV-5)

Continuation of staff in Ground Water Section in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Irrigation Department, Haryana, Chandigarh (Head Office) for the year 1989-90—
(Rs. 6,61,000)

The Ground Water Cell was created in the Irrigation Branch Office for the examination of schemes, technically in the Engineer-in-Chief Office for the Augmentation of Canal Project. But latter on additional work of doing correspondence with the Haryana State Minor Irrigation Tubewells Corporation was also entrusted to this cell. The work connected with Research and Design has also been entrusted to Ground Water Cell in Head Office.

The temporary posts for the year 1988-89, were sanctioned,—vide Government letter No. 9/23/87, 2IW, dated 7th March, 1988.

Continuation of these temporary posts for 1989-90 is very essential in the interest of Government. Hence the Provision.

(XIV-6)

Continuation of the temporary posts in IBHO sanctioned against JLN Lift Irrigation Project for the year 1989-90—Rs. 2,95,000

The posts were sanctioned for this Project in IBHO, Project Section for the year 1986-87,—vide Government Memo No. 9/23/89-2IW, dated 7th March, 1988.

The work on J.L.N. Project will be in full swing during the year 1988-89 and for the proper execution of the Project which ultimately will augment the agricultural production, the posts as above are essentially to be continued during 1989-90 in the Head Office. Hence the provision

(XIV-7)

Continuance of temporary posts for Regulation Cell in I.B.H.O. for 1989-90—Rs 11,82,000
(non-recurring)

Due to expansion of Irrigation activities in the Haryana State work in this Section has increased tremendously. In addition to its previous work of maintaining gauge of various Irrigation Systems of Haryana State, this Section has also to look after the interest of Haryana share in Sutlej, Ravi, Beas and Yamuna Waters and has to maintain the water accounts of Haryana channelled and that of the Rajasthan Channels getting supplies via Haryana. Besides this, the issues regarding distribution of Sutlej and Ravi Beas Waters between Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi and Yamuna Water between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are being attended to by the Regulation Cell.

Keeping in view the necessity and urgency of separate Regulation Cell, temporary posts of one Superintending Engineer and other additional staff were sanctioned to be continued for the year 1988-89 vide Government Memo No. 9/23/87-2IW, dated 7th March, 1988 and are further proposed to be continued during the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV-8)

Continuance of temporary posts of Planning Circle, Irrigation Department Head Office during the year 1989-90—Rs. 1,81,000 (Non-Plan)

The Planning Circle in the Irrigation Department, Haryana which was earlier created for dealing with the Haryana's claim in the surplus Ravi-Beas Waters is at present entrusted with the job of preparation of plan documents, budget for major and medium Irrigation Schemes etc. The work is of continuing nature. One Executive Engineer in the Head Office, one Sub-Divisional Officer in the Head Office is attached to Superintending Engineer for the purpose.

Provision for sanction of these posts during 1988-89 is proposed as approved in the year 1988-89,—vide Government Memo No. 9/23/87-2IW, dated 7th March, 1988. Hence the Provision

(XIV-9)

Continuance of temporary posts required for execution of S.Y.L. Project and Hathnikund Barrage Project in Irrigation Department I.B. (Head Office) during the year 1989-90—Rs. 9,13,000 (Non-recurring)

Haryana State has been allocated 3.5 m.a.f. of Beas Water which is required to be transported to Western Jamuna, Canal through S.Y.L. Canal. The work on completion will cost about Rs. 272 crores.

In the recent past an accord and S.Y.L. Canal Punjab portion has been signed by Prime Minister of India according to which S.Y. Canal was to be completed by 15th August, 1986 but not yet completed. As per agreement number of review meeting being held with C.W.C. Government of India and Punjab Government in regard to the progress of the work and to provide necessary funds to ensure timely completing the S.Y.L. Canal. Haryana Government has already paid upto July, 1986 an amount of Rs. 130, Rs. 130.50 crores—Rs. 2.80 crores for machinery—Rs. 133.30 crores to the Punjab out of the estimated cost of Rs. 176 crores (Revised to Rs. 272 crores). In the 7th Five-Year Plan a provision of Rs. 160 crores is there. Out of which Rs. 70 crores is for 1988-89 and balance of Rs. 90 crores will be spent in 1987-88. As per decisions taken in the various review meetings, Haryana Engineers have also to monitor and inspect the work of S.Y.L. Canal in Punjab territory.

Last year these posts were sanctioned by the Government,—*vide* their memo No. 9/23/87-21W dated the 7th March, 1988.

The above additional assignments have increased the work in Head Office manifold and the post provided in the S.N.E. for the year 1988-89 are essentially required to be continued for the year 1989-90. Hence the Provision.

(XIV- 10).

Continuance of temporary post of Chief Accounts Officer and allied staff required in Irrigation Branch Head Office during the year 1989-90—
Rs. 6,28,000 (Non-recurring)

The organisation of Chief Accounts Officer in the Head Office was created in January, 1977 to look after the Accounts work of Department and was entrusted initially for the concurrent audit of account of S.Y.L. Divisions and to assist the field officers in maintaining good standards of Accounts.

The Chief Accounts Officer and his staff has further allotted the supervision of Accounts work of Modernisation of Canal Project which is World Bank aided project from 1st January, 1979.

This organisation has also been allotted the work of leave Salary and Pension Contribution transferred from Accountant General Haryana. Calculation certification of interest on loans of various kinds such as Loans for Scooter, Motor Car, H.B.A. etc., has also been entrusted to this Wing.

This organisation also verifies the pay fixation statement of the Department. This Wing also renders advice on all the matters involving financial implications whenever it is sought to prevent commission of any financial irregularity and brings reforms in the maintenance of accounts.

The post demanded were sanctioned for the year Commission and Secretary to Government Haryana, Irrigation Department No. 9/23/87-21W, dated the 7th March, 1988. Hence the provision.

(XIV- 11)

Continuance of temporary posts of Signallers required in Canal Telegraph of Irrigation Department (Head Office) during the year 1989-90—Rs. 53,000 (Non-recurring)

The Government have sanctioned the continuance of temporary posts of two Signallers in Canal Telegraph Office of Irrigation Department (Head Office), Haryana, Chandigarh for the year 1988-89,—*vide* memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988, keeping in view the increase in the Telegraph traffic in Irrigation Department, these posts are further proposed to be continued during the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV- 12)

Continuance of Temporary posts of two Assistants and one post of Clerk for the year 1989-90 for the Bill Branch, Irrigation Branch Head Office—Rs. 74,000 (non-recurring)

Continuance of temporary posts of two Assistants and one Clerk for Bill Branch in Irrigation Branch Head Office, during 1987-88 was accorded by the Government,—*vide* their memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988 to cope with the heavy increased work load which will continue to exist during the financial year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV- 13)

Continuance of temporary post of One Assistant required for the Central Record in Irrigation Branch Head Office for the year 1989-90—Rs. 40,000 (Non-recurring)

Government have accorded sanction for the creation of additional temporary post of one Assistant for Central Record in Irrigation Branch, Head Office, during 1977-78,—*vide* memo No. 1942, 3PW-1-77/5795, dated 2nd March, 1977 for a period of two years only on account of defective vision. Sanction to the continuance of this post for the year 1987-88 was accorded by the Government,—*vide* their memo No. 9/23/87/21W, dated the 7th March, 1988. Continuance of this post is essentially required in the interest of the office work. Hence the provision.

(XIV 14)

Continuance of post of Executive Engineer (J.L.N Design) three A.D.Es. and other allied staff in C.D.O Irrigation Branch, Head Office, Haryana, Chandigarh during the year 1989-90—Rs 7,21,000 (Non-recurring)

These posts are required for the design of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru Project which is a major Lift Irrigation Scheme costing Rs 118.87 crores and involves the design of masonry works such as bridges, aqueducts cross regulators escape etc. The design work is still continuing under full swing.

The work load is increasing further, due to other connected design work of distributories and minors pertaining to J.L.N. Canal Project which is very important scheme, as it is planned to serve the arid and drought stricken areas of Haryana. High priority is being attached for the construction and completion of this Project.

These temporary posts was sanctioned during the year 1986-87, vide Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana, Irrigation and Power Department Memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1987. Continuance of these posts is essentially required during the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV—15)

Continuance of additional temporary posts in N.G.E. Section of I.B Head Office, Haryana, Chandigarh during 1989-90—Rs. 1,02,000 (non-recurring)

At the time of re-organisation of the State of Punjab on 1st November, 1966, there was only field Circles in the State of Haryana deal with establishment matters. For these 8 Circles there were establishment section in the Head Office (of Gazetted one and 2 establishment, General Section).

After 1st November, 1966, a number of Irrigation Scheme to develop the Sandy and under developed areas of the State and to be taken up. For all these development and flood control works at present there are 33 Circles in the field. Besides the department has to feed the Haryana State Minor Irrigation Tubewells Corporation Limited. Beas Project and Bhakra Beas Management Board with the staff from the State. There are about 18 Circles under the Minor Irrigation Tubewells Corporation also.

As such since 1966 the staff in the field has increased more than six times.

The sanction for the year 1988-89 was accorded, vide Government Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana, Irrigation Department Memo. No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. The continuance of these additional temporary posts of two Assistants and one Clerk is essential for the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV—16)

Continuation of temporary posts required in Monitoring Cell, Irrigation Department, Haryana (H.O.) during 1989-90—Rs. 19,47,000 (non-recurring)

Last year the temporary posts for Monitoring Cell, Head Office were sanctioned, vide Government Memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated the 7th March, 1988.

The Monitoring Cell is dealing with S.Y.L. Project, J.L.N Project and World Bank Project Scheme. The Monitoring of the Schemes will continue for the year 1988-89 and the continuance of these posts is absolutely necessary for the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV—17)

Continuance of temporary posts of Chief Engineer and allied staff in the Irrigation Department (Head Office), during 1989—90—Rs. 10,08,000 (non-recurring)

Chief Engineer (Project), in the Irrigation Department assigned the following functions.—

- (i) Execution of the component of Modernisation of Irrigation channel under the world bank assisted Haryana Irrigation Project Credit (843-IN).
- (ii) Co-ordination of the Haryana Irrigation and CAD Project under implementation by various departments

For the implementation of component of Modernisation of existing channels in Haryana six Canal Lining Circles are attached to the Project Administration.

1st phase of Modernisation of existing channels started in the year 1978-79 under the World Bank assisted Haryana Irrigation Project (credit 843-IN) is likely to be completed by Dec., 1982 under the 1st phase programme of Modernisation of channels, out of 7660 K.M. of length of channel having 730 M. Sft. of unlined area 1680 KM length of channel having 250 M. Sft. of unlined area is likely to be completed. In continuation of Phase I, Phase-II is likely to be taken up and will provide for lining of 3717 KM of channel having unlined area of 300 M. Sft. in the command of Bhakra and WJC systems. Phase II is likely to be completed by March, 1988.

Last year, the posts were sanctioned, vide Govt. memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated the 7th March, 1988. The posts are essentially required for the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

Continuance of the temporary posts of personal Assistants in I.H.O. for the year 1989-90—
Rs. 1,76,000 (non-recurring)

The Haryana Government has sanctioned the post of Personal Assistant with the Engineer-in-Chief/Chief Engineers in place of Stenographers,—vide Memo No. 31/11/61-E/81, dated the 1st October, 1981. The continuance of these posts during the year 1988-89 is very essential. Hence the provision. Last year these posts were sanctioned,—vide Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana, Irrigation and Power Department Memo No. 9/23/87-2IW, dated 7th March, 1988.

(XIV—19)

Continuance of temporary posts of one Deputy Superintendent, one Assistant and one Clerk for the Bill Branch in Irrigation Branch Head Office during the year, 1989-90—Rs. 1,07,000 (non-recurring).

Keeping in view the heavy work load in bill branch the Government,—vide their memo No. 38/5/32 2IE, dated 4th May, 1982 have accorded sanction to the creation of temporary post of one Deputy Superintendent, one Assistant and one clerk during the year 1983-84 and continuation thereof during the year 1988-89 was also accorded by Government,—vide their memo No. 9/23/87-2IW, dated 7th March, 1988.

Continuance of these posts during the year 1989-90 are essentially required keeping in view of heavy work load in Bill Branch. Hence the provision.

(XIV—20)

Continuation of temporary post of one carpenter in I.B.H.O. during the year 1989-90—Rs. 17,000
(non-recurring)

The work of repairs of office wooden Tables, Chairs, Record racks, Almira, Benches, etc. etc., had been met with from the Divisions and Circle offices located at Chandigarh before the post of Carpenter was sanctioned by the Government,—vide their Memo No. 38/216/81/2-W, dated the 23rd June, 1982. The Carpenter from Circle offices attended the said work once a week in addition to his circles work. This system was not proved satisfactory as not only the work of the circles/divisions from where the carpenter was called, suffered but also the repair work in I.B. Head Office was not properly attended to because of his pre-engagement in other important works and shortage of time.

Last year the post of carpenter was sanctioned by the Government for IBHO alone,—vide letter No. 9/23/87-2IW, dated 7th March, 1988. Since this system of being an independent Carpenter in IBHO has proved successful as well as economical to the Government the post is essentially required during the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV—21)

Continuation of temporary posts required for Engineering Directorate Irrigation Department Head Office, Haryana, Chandigarh for 1989-90—Rs. 29,10,000 (non-recurring)

The Directorate has been entrusted with the Designs and Engineering problems relating to Modernisation of Irrigation Channels under the World Bank Aided Project. The first phase of the Project is over and the Phase II is now under execution. The work of 2nd phase of Modernisation Project is being looked after by Engineering Directorate.

Six construction circles have been put in operation for the execution of the Modernisation Project in the field. The Engineering Directorate caters to the design/related problems of these six circles.

Besides this directorate also caters to the requirement of Research and Development Wing i.e. Agro Economic Circle and Canal Regulation and Control Circle, Research and Development problems in the Head Office are being dealt with by the Engineering Directorate.

The continuation of the posts already sanctioned for the year 1987-88.—vide Commissioner and Secy to Government, Haryana Irrigation and Power,—vide his Memo No. 9/23/87-2IW dated 7th March, 1987 is therefore very essential for the year 1989-90. Hence the Provision.

(XIV—22)

Continuation of temporary posts of Bhiwani Telegraph Office, Bhiwani of W.J.C. West Circle, Rohtak, during the year 1989-90—Rs. 36,000 (non-recurring)

These temporary posts are required during 1988-89 for proper control of regulation work and due to increase of workload. Last year these posts were sanctioned,—vide Government letter No. 9/23/87-2IW, dated 7th March, 1988. Hence the provision.

(XIV—23)

Continuation of temporary posts for Hydraulic Research Laboratory at Tajewala in W.C. East Circle, Karnal, during the year 1989-90—Rs Nil (non-recurring)

A High Power Committee Review Board after their visit to various Irrigation works in the state suggested for the establishment of Hydraulic Research Laboratory was accordingly established at Tajewala

These posts for the year 1987-88 were sanctioned,—*vide* Government Haryana Memo. No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 5th July, 1987. The staff is essentially required during the year 1989-90 for smooth functioning of the Laboratory in question

Hence the provision.

(XIV—24)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Construction Circle No. 1 Rohtak for the year 1989-90 (Circle office along with its divisions)—Rs. 10,56,000 (non-recurring)

Continuance of this Circle and its Divisions for the year 1987-88 was accorded,—*vide* Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. These posts are essentially required during 1989-90. Hence the provision

(XIV—25)

Continuance of temporary posts in Construction Circle No. 1, Rohtak during the year, 1989-90— in respect of work-charged posts converted into regular posts—Rs. 2,66,000 (non-recurring)

Continuance of work-charged staff posts into regular posts sanction for the continuance of these posts for the year 1988-89 was accorded,—*vide* Commissioner and Secy. to Government Haryana, Irrigation Department Memo No. 39/117/80-81-W, dated 11th March, 1981. These posts are continuing in this circle from the previous years. The SNE for the year 1987-88 was sanctioned,—*vide* Govt. Memo No. 9/23/87/21W, dated 7th March, 1988.

The continuance of these posts for the year 1989-90 is necessitated to cope with Mechanical Works. Hence the provision.

(XIV—26)

Continuance of temporary posts converted into regular cadre during the year 1989-90 of Construction Circle No. 1, Rohtak (Central Mechanical Division, Charkhi Dadri)—Rs. 6,68,000 (non-recurring)

Continuance of work-charged establishment have been converted into regular Estt,—*vide* Government Memo No. 138/17890/21W, dated 11th March, 1981. Hence it is necessary to provide the posts in schedule of new expenditure for 1989-90 to meet proposed expenditure.

(XIV—27)

Continuance of work-charged establishment brought on regular cadre of Construction Division No. I, II, III and Central Mech. Division, Jhajar/Sonepat/Ch. Dadri during the year 1989-90 in Construction Circle No. 1 Rohtak—Rs. 2,36,000 (non-recurring)

The sanction for regularisation of work-charged staff having completed five years service to be made on 31st December, 1975 was a general nature and all those completed five years service to be made regular in respect of strength sanction and given already.

The SNE for 1987-88 for these posts sanctioned by Government,—*vide* his Memo No. 9/23/87-21 W, dated 7th March, 1988.

Hence the provision.

(XIV—28)

Continuance of work-charged brought on regular cadre Central Mech. Division Ch. Dadri. Construction Division No. 1—Rs. 8,31,000 (non-recurring)

Sanction for regularisation of work-charged posts the staff having completed 4 years service on 31st December, 1981 was of a general nature and all these completed 4 years service were made regular, having,—*vide* Government Memo. No. 40/65/61E, dated 23rd January, 1983. The S.N.E. for the year 1988-89 was sanctioned,—*vide* Government Memo No. 9/23/87/2-1W, dated the 7th March, 1988.

The continuance of these posts for the year 1989-90 is necessary. Hence the provision.

(XIV—29)

Continuance of temporary posts in Loharu Canal Circle during the year 1988-89—Rs. 10,40,000 (non-recurring)

1. Superintending Engineer	..	1 No.	III-Supervision Plan
2. Assistant Design Engineer	..	1 No.	-do-
3. Daftri	..	1 No.	-do-
4. Executive Engineers	..	3 No.	IV-Execution Plan
5. Sub-Divisional Officers	..	14 Nos.	-do-
6. Divisional Accountants	..	3 Nos.	-do-

(XIV—30)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Loharu Lift Irrigation Division, Charkhi Dadri of Loharu Canal Circle, Rohtak during the year 1989-90.—Rs. 15,94,000 (non-recurring)

Continuance of temporary posts in Loharu Lift Irrigation Division, Charkhi of Dadri Loharu Canal Circle, Rohtak. These temporary posts were sanctioned for the year 1988-89,—*vide* Financial Commissioner and Secy. to Government, Irrigation and Power Department Memo No. 9/23/87-21 W dated 7th March, 1988. These posts are required to be continued during the year, 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV—31)

Continuance of temporary posts in Loharu Canal Circle, Rohtak in respect of work-charged posts converted into regular during 1974 required for the year 1989-90—Rs. 2,95,000 (non-recurring)

Haryana,—*vide* their Memo No. 7427-4PWI-14/36640/4793, dated 11th March, 1974 approved conversion of work-charged posts into regular posts.

These posts are required to be continued during the year 1988-89 for works being carried out in this Circle. Last year these posts were sanctioned,—*vide* Commissioner and Secy. to Govt. Haryana, I.&P. Department, Haryana, Chandigarh,—*vide* Memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. Hence the provision.

(XIV—32)

Continuance of additional posts required in Loharu Canal Circle during the year 1988-89—Rs. 10,84,000 (non-recurring)

The additional posts were sanctioned,—*vide* Commissioner and Secy. to Govt. Haryana,—*vide* Memo No. 9/23/87/21W dated 7th March, 1988 for the year 1989-90.

The posts are essentially required to be continued during the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV—33)

Continuance of temporary posts of work charge staff converted into regular in May, 1980 required in Loharu Canal Circle, Rohtak during the year 1989-90—Rs. 16,28,000 (non-recurring)

Haryana Government,—*vide* Memo No. 40/68/3PW/80, dated 2nd May, 1980 approved the conversion of work-charge posts into regular during May, 1980. These posts shown in attached schedule were sanctioned for the year 1988-89.—*vide* Secy. to Govt. Haryana, I. P. Department Memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988 and are required to be continued during the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV—34)

Continuance of work-charge posts made regular during January, 1984 for the year 1989-90 required in Loharu Canal Circle, Rohtak - Rs. 8,89,000 (non-recurring).

Haryana Government,—*vide* Memo No. 40/68/6/1/E, dated 28th November, 1983 approved the conversion of work-charged posts into regular during 1983. These posts are required to be continued during the year 1988-89 for the work being carried out in this circle which may kindly be sanctioned. Last year sanction was accorded by the Govt.—*vide* his memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. Hence the provision.

(XIV—35)

Continuance of temporary posts required in J.L.N. Canal Circle No. 1, Rohtak during 1989-90 Rs. 9,79,000 (non-recurring)

The works of J.L.N. Lift Irrigation Project were taken-up in this Circle during the year 1974-75 as "Famine Relief Works". The work of J.L.N. Feeder is complete in all respects. The work of J.L.N. Canal upto its tail K.M. 53.00 alongwith its distributerics and minors is mostly completed except some off-taking Channels and its pump-houses. The work on these distributerics and minors which is already in progress is likely to be spill over to 1989-90

The provision for the continuance of all the temporary posts, as sanctioned for the year 1988-89 — *vide* C.I.P. Haryana Government, Chandigarh No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988 for Circle Office. These posts are essential to be continued during the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV—36)

Continuance of temporary posts of work-charged converted into regular posts in J.L.N. Canal Circle No. 1, Rohtak during the year 1989-90.—Rs. 1,32,000 (non-recurring)

The posts for which the sanction has applied for are within the posts converted into regular posts, *vide* Secretary to Government Haryana, Irrigation and Power Deptt., Memo No. 7424-4PWI-73/36646,

dated 19th September, 1973 and No. 329-4PWI-74/4793, dated 11th February, 1974. Provision has been made in the Schedule in respect of only those work-charged employees who have been brought on regular cadre and are actually working in J.L.M. Mechanical Division, Rohtak of J.L.N. Canal Circle No. I, Rohtak. In the year 1988-89, these posts were sanctioned, vide Govt. Memo No. 9/23/87-2IW dated 7th March, 1988. Hence the provision.

(XIV-37)

Continuance of temporary posts of L.A.O. Staff required for J.L.M. in Circle No. I, Rohtak during 1989-90 - Rs. 5,46,000 (non-recurring)

Aquisition work relating to Districts, Rohtak, Bhiwani, Sarsa and Hisar of the Department has been entrusted to L.A.O., Rohtak.

The posts are as per posts Sanctioned for the year 1987-88,— vide Secretary to Govt. Haryana Memo No. 9/23/87-2IW, dated 7th March, 1988 and allocated to this circle. These posts may kindly be allowed to be continued during the ensuing the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV 38)

Continuance of temporary posts of Revenue Establishment in J.L.N. Canal Circle No. I, Rohtak during the year 1989-90 - Rs. 7,01,000 (non-recurring)

Supplies received in J.L.N. Canal from Surplus Yamuna Water through its distribution system in the Irrigation of culturable commanded area out of total Culturable Commanded Area of 1,11,000 hectares under the jurisdiction of JLN Canal Circle No. I, Rohtak. The irrigation from JLN Canal and its distribution system is picking up slowly. For the developments are booking of Irrigation through JLN Canal and its distribution system and for other allied revenue work under the jurisdiction of this circle, the continuance of the revenue staff as per last year sanction,— vide Govt. memo No. 9/23/87-2IW, dated 5th March, 1988 is absolutely essential and as such provision made in the S.N.E. for the ensuing year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV-39)

Continuance of temporary posts of Jeep Drivers in JLN Canal Circle No. I, Rohtak during the year, 1989-90 - Rs. 1,58,000 (non-recurring)

It is, therefore, considered necessary that posts of Jeep Drivers as sanctioned during the year 1988-89,— vide Govt. memo No. 9/23/87-2IW, dated 7th March, 1988 are continued during the ensuing year, 1989-90 on regular basis in the interest of work. Hence the provision.

(XIV - 40)

Continuance of temporary post of work-charged Estt. brought on regular cadre w.e.f. 1st August, 1980 in J.L.N. Canal Circle No. 1, Rohtak during the year 1989-90— Rs. 5,73,000 (non-recurring)

Posts of various categories of work-charged establishment were brought on regular cadre and allocated to this circle.

Provision for the posts as sanctioned for the year 1986-87 as per Secretary to Govt., Haryana letter No. 9/23/87-2IW, dated 7th March, 1988 have been made in the schedule for the year 1988-89. Hence the provision.

(XIV-41)

Continuance of temporary posts of work-charged converted into regular posts in J.L.N. Canal Circle No. 1, Rohtak during the period 1989-90 -Rs. 25,30,000 (non-recurring)

Sanction for the creation of temporary posts of work-charged converted into regular posts for the year 1987-88 was accorded,—vide Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana, Irrigation and Power Department Memo No. 9/23/87-2IW, dated 7th March, 1988. These posts are essentially required during 1989-90. Hence the provisions.

(XIV-42)

Continuance of temporary posts required in J.L.N. Canal Circle No. II, Narnaul during the year 1989-90 -Rs. 59,20,000 (non-recurring)

Continuance of temporary post are demanded for the year 1988-89 for completion of works of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru Project in hand.

The sanction for continuance of the temporary posts for J.L.N. Canal Circle No. II, Narnaul was accorded, vide Govt. memo No. 9/23/87-2IW, dated 7th March, 1988. The sanction Nos. of posts have been demanded for the year 1988-89 and these posts are essentially required for the completion of work in hand. Hence the provision.

(XIV- 43)

Continuance of temporary posts for Revenue Estt. required in JLN Canal Circle No. 2, Narnaul during the year 1989-90 Rs. 1,79,000 (non-recurring)

Mohindergarh Canal System has been commissioned w.e.f. 1st July, 1976. It was proposed to utilise 1300 Cs during 1987-88. The utilisation of discharge would increase to 2300 Cs. during 1988-89. In order to effect proper and efficient looking the Irrigation Revenue Estt. is essentially required. In the interest of efficient booking of Irrigation preliminary works like preparation of shajra and preparation of temporary warabandies etc. is also essential. Hence the provision.

(XIV- 44)

Continuance of temporary posts of work-charged converted into regular posts for the year 1988-89 in J.L.N. Circle No. II, Narnaul- Rs. 3,57,000 (non-recurring)

Continuance of temporary work-charged estt. brought on regular cadre for the year 1989-90 for completion of work of J.L.N. Project.

Mohindergarh Canal Mech./Division, Charkhi-Dadri has been entrusted with the work of Mechanical arrangement in J.L.N. Project sanction of work-charged staff on regular cadre has been accorded by the Govt. vide Memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated, 7th March, 1987.

These posts are essentially required to be sanctioned during the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV- 45)

Continuance of Addl. Temporary posts for the year 1989-90 attached to JLN Canal Circle No. II, Narnaul and Rev. Estt. for the year 1989-90 -Rs. 1,58,000 (non-recurring)

The staff as provided in the schedule was sanctioned during 1988-89, - vide memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. This staff is essentially required during 1989-90 for timely completion of JLN Projects and its adjoining channels in hand. Hence the provision.

(XIV- 46)

Continuance of temporary posts for the year 1989-90 for the office of Land Acquisition Officer, Irrigation Branch, Narnaul and his allied staff for JLN Circle No. II, Rs. 5,27,000 (non-recurring)

Continuance of the posts o/o Land Acquisition Officer and allied staff for the year 1988-89.

The posts were sanctioned for 1988-89, - vide Financial Commissioner & Secy. to Government Haryana, Irrigation Department letter No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988.

Due to the finalisation of land compensation cases on JLN (P) the posts are essentially required and may be sanctioned for the year 1988-89. Hence the provision.

(XIV- 47)

Continuance of temporary posts of work-charged converted (TNS) into regular posts for the year 1988-89 in the J.L.N. Circle No. II, Narnaul Rs. 1,65,000 (non-recurring)

The posts have been demanded for the continuance of work-charged post brought on regular cadre for the year 1988-89 to complete the tech. work in hand on JLN Project.

The sanction for these posts for the year 1985-89, - vide Govt. Memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated, 7th March, 1985. Hence the provision.

(XIV- 48)

Continuance of temporary work-charged posts converted into regular posts for the year 1988-89 in the J.L.N. Canal Circle No. II-Rs. 29,07,000 (Non-recurring)

Mohindergarh Canal Mech. Division, Ch. Dadri has entrusted with the work of Mechanical arrangement in J.L.N. Project. Sanction to work-charged staff on regular cadre has been accorded by the Government, - vide Memo No. 40/68/PW-80, dated 2nd May, 1980. Last year these posts were sanctioned, - vide Govt. Memo No. 9/23/87-21 w, dated 7th March, 1988. These posts demanded in the Schedule of New Expenditure may be sanctioned for the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV- 49)

Continuance of work-charged posts brought on regular cadre required in Bhiwani- Irrigation Circle Bhiwani during the year 1989-90 - Rs. 32,63,000 (non-recurring)

As per Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana, Irrigation Department Memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988 the sanction for the year 1988-89 for the continuance of work-charged posts brought on regular cadre as accorded.

Posts as provided in the Schedule has been demanded as per previous sanction. These posts are essential for the progress of works on Jui Loharu and Siwani Lift Scheme during the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV - 50)

Continuance of temporary posts one No. Jeep Driver for Bhiwani Irrigation Circle, Bhiwani for the year 1989-90 Rs. 75,000 (non-recurring)

The post of Driver has been regularised by the Government during 1980 against the sanctioned strength of Loharu Canal Circle, Rohtak and the sanction for the year 1987-88 has been conveyed, *vide* Financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana L.B., 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. The post is essentially required during the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV - 51)

Continuance of work-charged posts brought on regular cadre required in Bhiwani Irrigation Circle, Bhiwani for the year 1989-90- Rs. 64,30,000 (non-recurring)

The sanction of the posts were accorded, *vide* Secretary to Government, Haryana, Irrigation Department letter No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988 for the year 1989-90

Now these are required for the year 1989-90 Hence the provision.

(XIV- 52)

Continuance of Temporary posts of Siwani Lift Irrigation Division, Bhiwani of Bhiwani Irrigation Circle, Bhiwani, for the year 1989-90.—Rs.60,000 (non-recurring)

This Division is functioning for construction-cum-running and maintenance Division for all the channel of Siwani Lift Irrigation and Jui Canal Lift Irrigation Scheme. The staff required for proper maintenance of channels and smooth running of supply of canal water.

Sanction for the continuance accorded,— *vide* Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana, Irrigation Department for the year 1988-89,— *vide* Memo No. 9/23/87-21W dated 7th March, 1988.

These posts are essentially required during 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV- 53)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Faridabad Division of W.J.C. Feeder/G.C. Circle during the year 1989-90— Rs. 1,03,000 (Non-recurring)

This circle is a permanent Revenue Circle Revenue Establishment required in the circle was previously sanctioned on annual basis through S.N.E.

Sanction for these posts for the year 1988-89 accorded,— *vide* Commissioner and Secretary to Government of Haryana No. 9/23/21W, dated 7th March, 1988 These posts are essentially required to be continued during 1989-90 Hence the provision.

(XIV-54)

Continuance of temporary posts in Yamuna Barrage Sub-Division of Feeder/G.C. Circle, Delhi for the year 1989-90—Rs. 2,55,000 (Non-recurring)

Continuance of these Sub-Division has been entrusted with the maintenance and operation of Barrage/Bridge at River Yamuna at Delhi. The cost is to be borne by Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking. Continuance of the post during the year 1988-89 is essential. Last year sanction was accorded,— *vide* Government Letter No.9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988.

Hence the provision.

(XIV 55)

Continuance of temporary posts of W.J.C. Feeder/G.C. Circle, Delhi for the year, 1989-90 in respect of W.C. Establishment brought on regular cadre—Rs. 45,05,000 (Non-recurring)

Continuance of W.C. Establishment brought on regular Cadre,— *vide* memo No. PWI-4973 dated 11th December, 1974 Endorsement No. 40/68/31W, 80 dated 1st May, 1980.

All these posts are required essentially during the year, 1988-89 for watching running and maintenance of Gurgaon Canal. In this S.N.E. sanction of these posts for the year, 1987-88 has been accorded,— *vide* Secretary to Government Haryana. Irrigation and Power Department 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. Hence the provision.

(XIV--56)

Continuance of work-charged posts converted into regular in W.J.C. Feeder, Gurgaon Canal Circle, Delhi for the year 1989-90 —Rs. 2,94,000 (Non-recurring)

Continuance of work charged establishment have been converted into regular establishment,—*vide* Government Memo No. 40/60-3PW80, dated 2nd May, 1980. Hence it is necessary to provide these posts in the schedule of New expenditure for the year, 1988-89.

Last year these posts were sanctioned,— *vide* Government Memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988.

(XIV 57)

Continuance of temporary posts required for Mewat Division, Faridabad of W.J.C. Feeder/ Gurgaon Canal Circle, Delhi in the year, 1989-90 Rs.45,05,000 (Non-recurring)

Sanction for the creation of Mewat Irrigation Development Division alongwith supporting staff for Mewat Area during the year, 1981-82 was accorded by the Governor of Haryana.

Sanction for the continuance of the temporary posts for the year, 1988-89 was accorded,—*vide* Financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government Haryana letter No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988.

These posts are essentially required during 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV 58)

Continuance of temporary posts required in W.J.C. Feeder/G.C. Circle for the year 1989-90. Rs. 8,59,000 (Non-recurring)

The provision of the posts in the Schedule of New Expenditure has been made as per sanction for the year, 1988-89,—*vide* Government Memo No. 9/23-21W, dated 7th March, 1987 against defunct Sonana Division Renamed a Lining Division/G.C. Faridabad. These posts are required for the lining of Gurgaon Canal and Construction of Pump House during 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV 59)

Continuance of temporary posts of work charged staff brought on regular cadre in W.J.C. Feeder/ G.C. Circle, Delhi during the year 1989-90 Rs. 22,69,000 (Non-recurring)

The work-changed establishment who had completed 4 years service on 31st December, 1982 have been brought on regular cadre and sanction for creation of regular posts for them for the year 1986-87 was accorded,—*vide* Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana Irrigation and Power Department No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. All these posts are required to continue during the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV 60)

Continuance of temporary posts required in S.Y.L. Circle No. 1, Ambala and Land Acquisition Staff during the year 1989-90— Rs. 31,69,000 (Non-recurring)

All these offices are very important and has been entrusted with the work to transport of Ravi Beas Water from the point of delivery in Punjab to Haryana Territory and its further delivery into Haryana Main Canal System of the Bhakra Nangal Canal and Western Yamuna Canal. The State's agriculture depends on this scheme.

The S.N.E. for the year, 1988-89 was sanctioned by the Government,—*vide* memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. Hence the provision.

(XIV-61)

Continuance of temporary work-charged establishment brought on regular cadre required in S.Y.L. Circle No. 1, Ambala for the year 1989-90— Rs. 16,85,000 (Non-recurring)

The workcharged posts of S.Y.L. Circle No. 1, Ambala have been brought on regular cadre—*vide* Commissioner and Secretary to Government Haryana Irrigation and Power Department Memo No. 40/68/6F., dated 28th November, 1983 and 38/38/84-21W, dated 17th June, 1984. The staff has been deployed on the various machines/works going on in S.Y.L. Circle No. 1.

These posts are essentially required during the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV 62)

Continuance of the temporary posts required in Project Circle, I.B., Haryana Panchkula during 1989-90—Rs. 21,79,000 (Non-recurring)

This Circle is entrusted with the work of Investigation and preparation of Schemes, pertaining to Irrigation Flood Control Water Management and water supply the discharges and silt observations of various streams and strategic cities.

In addition to that this Circle also processes the submission of the scheme to the State Government and its clearance from C.W.C.

Last year these posts were sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Irrigation and Power Department, *vide* Memo No. 9/23/87-1W, dated 7th March, 1988.

These posts are essentially required during 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV - 63)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Ujjana Diversion Drain sub-Division No. 3 Palwal of U.D.D. Circle No. I, Faridabad for the year 1989-90—Rs Nil (Non-recurring)

Ujjana Diversion Drain Sub-Division No. 3 Palwal of U.D.D. Circle No. I, Faridabad was attached during the year, 1982-83 with Mewat Irrigation Development Division. The temporary post for the year 1988-89 was sanctioned by the Government, *vide* No. 9/23/87-21, dated 7th March, 1988. The work entrusted to Mewat Division will continue during the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV - 64)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Bunds and Investigation Division, Narnaul of U.D.D. Circle No. II, G.G.M. during the year 1989-90—Rs. 1,05,000 (non-recurring)

Bunds and Investigation Division Narnaul is in existence for the last ten five years and its continuance during 1987-88 is essential. Previously all the posts for this Division were being sanctioned on annual basis through Schedule of New Expenditure.

Last year sanction for these posts was accorded, *vide* Government Memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. Continuance of these posts are essential during the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV - 65)

Continuance of temporary post of work-charged staff brought on regular cadre during the year 1989-90 required in U.D.D. Circle No. II, Gurgaon—Rs. 2,38,000 (non-recurring)

Sanction of continuance of these temporary posts for the year, 1987-88 were conveyed by the Financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government Haryana, Irrigation and Power Department, letter No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. Continuance of these posts for the year 1989-90 is essential. Hence the provision.

(XIV - 66)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Research Development and Training Organisation RDTU component under the Irrigation Department, for the year 1989-90—Rs. 24,03,000 (non-recurring)

Under the Irrigation Component of World Bank Project, Haryana whose term has recently expired on large number of irrigation channel have been lined for stramlining the system and conservation of precious water through reduction of seepage losses in the earthen canals. The repeater world Bank Project Haryana II, aims at modernising the entire canal system : lining of channels being only a part of it. In other words Haryana-II Irrigation component seeks to help institutionalise a system of promoting continuous process of innovation adoption and change which is so essential for effective long run scheme of modernisation. With this view Haryana II Project has made provision for a Research Development and Training Organisation RDUT component under the Irrigation Department.

The staff required has been deployed on these schemes. The Financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana accorded sanction for these posts for 1987-88, *vide* his letter No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. The provision of these posts during 1989-90 is essential. Hence this provision.

(XIV - 67)

Continuation of temporary posts required in Hathikuind Barrage Circle, Jagadhri with its allied Division during 1989-90—Rs. 74,72,000 (non-recurring)

Sanction for the continuation of Hathikund Barrage Circle, Jagadhri and its Division. (Three Civil and Two Mech.) for the year 1988-89 has been accorded by the Government, *vide* Financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana, Irrigation and Power Department, Haryana, Chandigarh letter No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988.

The provision for the posts for the year, 1988-89 has been made in the analogy of sanction already accorded for the year, 1988-89. The entire staffment for Circle and its allied five Divisions (Three Civil and Two Mechanical) is required for the construction of Barrage at Hathnikund near Tajewala. Hence the provision.

(XIV - 68)

Continuance of temporary posts required for Chrkbandi Circle, Panchkala during the year, 1989-90—Rs. 32,34,000 (non-recurring)

The demand of the establishment for the year, 1988-89 has been made in accordance with the posts sanctioned during the year 1988-89 by the Government, *vide* Commissioner and Secretary to Government Haryana, Irrigation and Power Department Memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988.

All these posts are very essential for carrying the important work of Inspection and Control of Haryana and also to investigate the complaints and other vigilance works. Hence the provision.

(XIV—69)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Inspection Control Divisions, Karnal, Rohtak and Hissar of Chakbandi Circle, I.B. Haryana, Panchkula for the year 1989-90—Rs. 37,21,000 (non-recurring)

All these posts are very important and essential and have been entrusted with the work of Inspection and Control of works executed in Haryana, Irrigation Department and investigation of complaints and other vigilance works.

Last year these posts were sanctioned,—*vide* Commissioner and Secretary to Government Haryana, Irrigation and Power Department memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. These posts are essentially required during 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV—70)

Continuance of temporary posts required in procurement circle along with its four divisions during 1989-90—Rs. 63,40,000 (non-recurring)

The demand has been framed as per anticipated requirement keeping in view the functioning of the circle and extensive to be carried out during the year, for procurement of material for whole of Irrigation Department being centralised purchased agency. Last year these posts were sanctioned,—*vide* Govt. memo No. 9/23/87-1W, dated 7th March, 1988. The posts are required to be continued in the year, 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV—71)

Continuance of temporary posts of Revenue Establishment required in Chakbandi during the year, 1988-89 Rs. 39,88,000 (non-recurring)

Continuance of various posts are required during the year 1989-90 to look after the office work and the development of Irrigation in the area of Bhiwani District. Last year these posts were sanctioned,—*vide* financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana Irrigation and Power Department letter No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. Hence the provision.

(XIV—72)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Remodelling Circle, Karnal with its one allied divisions during the year 1989-90—Rs. 19,47,000 (non-recurring)

The provision in the budget has been made for the continuance of temporary posts of one Circle Office and one Division (Remodelling Division No. 3 Yamuna Nagar) with allied staff during the year 1987-88 on the same basis as per sanction accorded for the staff of Circle Office and remodelling Division, No. 3 Yamuna Nagar for the year, 1988-89 as per Government Memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988.

The continuance of the posts during year 1989-90 is very essential. Hence the provision.

(XIV—73)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Augmentation Canal Division, Karnal of Remodelling circle during the year, 1989-90—Rs. 11,11,000 (non-recurring)

Most of the staff of this division has since been brought on permanent cadre. The Schedule of New Expenditure has been prepared for the remaining posts which have not been made permanent and were sanctioned during the year 1988-89,—*vide* Government Memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March 1988.

The continuance of the posts during the year, 1989-90 is very essential for the maintenance of Augmentation Canal Construction of escapes and the demand is fully justified on the analogy of the sanctioned strength for the last year. Hence the provision.

(XIV—74)

Continuation of work-charged posts brought on regular cadre required in Augmentation Canal Division Karnal of Remodelling Circle, Karnal during the year 1989-90—Rs. 11,04,000 (non-recurring)

The demand for work-charged has been made due to bringing the work-charged staff on regular cadre as per orders of Government Memo No. 40/58-PW-1-82, dated 2nd May, 1980.

The S.N.E. of these posts for the year, 1988-89 was sanctioned by Government, *vide* No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988.

Continuation of these posts for the year, 1989-90 is very essential. Hence the provision.

(XIV-75)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Canal Lining Circle No. I Sirsa during the year, 1989-90
Rs. 64,50,000 (non-recurring)

This Circle named Canal Lining Circle No. I, Sirsa, alongwith its 4 Nos. Divisions have come into existence during November, 1978. This Circle has been opened for lining of existing channels in Sirsa, Fat-habad, Dabwali areas in Haryana under World Bank Scheme.

This Circle has been entrusted with the works of Lining of the various existing channels falling in the Jurisdiction of Sirsa Bhakra Canal Circle, Sirsa.

The posts of circle office as well as of its 4 Nos. Division have been demanded on the basis of sanctioned strength of this circle for the year, 1987-88 sanctioned,—vide Government letter No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988.

The continuance of posts sanctioned for this circle during the year 1989-90 is very essential. Hence the provision.

(XIV-76)

Continuance of temporary posts brought on regular cadre required in Canal Lining Circle No. I, Sirsa for the year 1989-90.—Rs. 24,000 (Non-recurring)

One post of Jeep Driver has been brought on regular cadre in this circle. The post for the year 1986-87 was sanctioned,—vide Government No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988.

The continuance of the post during 1989-90 is every essential. Hence the provision.

(XIV-77)

Continuance of temporary posts of work-charged Establishment of Canal Lining Circle No. I, Sirsa for the year, 1989-90—Rs. 3,30,000 (Non-recurring)

These posts were regularised by the Secretary to Government, Haryana, Irrigation and Power Department No. 40/18/6-IE, dated 28th November, 1983. The posts have been sanctioned during the year 1988-89,—vide Government Memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988.

The continuation of these posts are very essential during 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV-78)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Canal Lining Circle No. II Hissar during the year, 1989-90—Rs. 73,05,000 (Non-recurring)

Canal Lining Circle No. II Hissar alongwith its 4 Nos. Divisions has come into existence during 12/78. The circle has been opened for lining of existing channels of Hissar, Bhakra Canal Circle, Hissar.

Last year these posts were sanctioned,—vide Government Memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988.

The continuance of the posts sanctioned for this circle during the year 1989-90 is very essential. Hence the provisions.

(XIV-79)

Continuance of work-charged establishment brought on regular cadre in Canal Lining Circle No. II, Hissar during the year 1989-90—Rs. 31,38,000 (Non-recurring)

The Haryana Government has regularised the services of such work-charged employees who have completed 4 years continuous service during the year 1987-88 such posts were sanctioned,—vide Government Memo No. 9/23/87/21W, dated 7th March, 1988. These posts are essentially required during 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV-80)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Canal Lining Circle No. III Kaithal for 1989-90—Rs. 63,36,000 (Non-recurring)

Canal Lining Circle No. III, Kaithal alongwith its 4 Nos. Divisions have come into existence during 11/72. This circle has been opened for modernisation of existing channels in Kaithal, Nirwana and Kurukshetra area under World Bank Scheme.

This circle has been constructed with the works of Lining of various channels such as Sadhan, Disty, Narwana Minor, Barsola Minor, New Sancha Khera, Minor Dhamtan Minor, Shergarh Disty, Sarswati Deeler, Pabnawa Disty, Thanesar Disty, Khorak Minor etc. for which works have been taken into hand during the year 1979-80.

During 1988-89 these posts were sanctioned,—vide Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana, Chandigarh—vide Memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988

The continuance of posts sanctioned for this circle during the year 1989-90 is very essential. Hence the provision.

(XIV—81)

Continuance of work-charged posts brought on regular cadre required in Canal Lining Circle No. III, Kaithal for the year 1989-90—Rs. 5,26,000 (Non-recurring)

The Government of Haryana,—*vide* their memo No. 40/3PWI-80, dated 2nd March, 1980 issued by the Commissioner and Secretary to Government Haryana, Irrigation Department issued orders that all work charged staff who have completed five years service on 31st December, 1978 be brought on regular cadre. Accordingly the posts provided in B.M. Form 16 have been brought on regular cadre.

These posts were sanctioned by the Government for the year 1988-89—*vide* Memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1987.

The continuance of these posts during the year 1989-90 is very essential. Hence the provision.

(XIV—82)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Canal Lining Circle No. IV, Rohtak during the year 1989-90—Rs. 63,13,000 (Non-recurring)

This Circle named Canal Lining Circle No. IV, Rohtak alongwith its 4 Nos. Divisions have come into existence during 11/78. This Circle has been opened for lining of existing channels of Jind, Hansi and Rohtak area in Haryana.

The lining of various channels and Distys. such as I-R Hutana Disty, Butana Branch, Sarafabad Minor, Guhna Mr. Bajwa Disty, Rithal Disty, Dabeta Disty, Sargthal Minor, Kheri Sad, Mr. Dhamar Mr. Chiri, Mr. Jindran Mr. Tatesra, Mr. and balance, works of Khanda Mr Bhurtana Mr. Palyal, Mr. Khanak, Mr. Sarafabad etc. would also be undertaken by this Circle during the year 1989-90.

The posts of this Circle as well as for 4 Divisions have, therefore been demanded on the basis of sanctioned strength of this Circle for the year 1986-87 sanctioned,—*vide* Government Memo No. 9/23/87-21W dated 7th March, 1988.

The continuance of posts for this Circle during 1989-90 is, therefore, essential. Hence the provision

(XIV—83)

Continuance of Temporary Posts of work charged employees brought on regular Cadre during the year 1989-90 in Canal Lining Circle No. IV, Rohtak—Rs. 15,20,000 (Non-recurring)

As per Haryana Government instructions all the work-charged categories, who have completed five year service on 31st December, 1978 are to be brought on regular cadre. Last years these posts were sanctioned,—*vide* Govt. Memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated Chandigarh 7th March, 1988. The continuance of these posts during the year 1989-90 is very essential.

Hence the provision.

(XIV—84)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Canal Lining Circle No. V, Karnal during the year 1989-90—Rs. 20,70,000 (Non-recurring)

Canal Lining Circle No. V, Karnal (Previously Munak Circle) was created to undertake the work of Munak Canal Project Lining Channels in Bulana Branch Carrying out remodelling and Lining of Sunder Sub-Distributaries, Lining of Madlauda Minor, Pal Disty. Remodelling of Butana Branch and deposit works, of Thermal Power Plant and fertiliser scheme and the work of Modernisation of Existing channels under the World Bank Project.

Last year these posts were sanctioned,—*vide* Govt. Memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. These posts are essentially required during the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XIV—85)

Continuance of temporary posts of work-charged brought on regular cadre in Canal Lining Circle No. V, Karnal during 1989-90—Rs. 19,37,000

Sanction for the continuation of the work-charged posts brought on regular cadre for the year 1987-88 has been conveyed—*vide* Govt. Memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. Accordingly provision for the year 1989-90 has been made. Hence the provision.

(XIV—86)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Canal Lining Circle No. VI, Rohtak for the year 1989-90—Rs. 80,58,000 (Non-recurring)

The Circle has been entrusted with the construction work for Lining of Bhiwani sub branch and its system. Dulethra Distributary and its systems, Bhiwani Distributary and its minors and Dadri Feeder etc.

under World Bank Scheme. The Lining works has been taken in hand during 1979-80 and are likely to continue during the year 1989-90.

The posts of circle office as well as its four divisions have been demanded on the basis of sanctioned strength of this circle for the year 1988-89 sanctioned,—vide Commissioner and Secretary to Government of Haryana, Chandigarh No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988.

The continuance of the above posts during the year 1989-90 is very essential. Hence the provision.

(XIV-87)

Continuance of work-charged posts brought on regular cadre required in Canal Lining Circle No. VI, Rohtak for the year 1989-90 Rs. 6,28,000 (Non-recurring)

The S.N.E. has been prepared for the continuance of work-charged posts brought on regular cadre during 7/87 as per sanction of the Govt. during the year 1988-89 these posts were sanctioned,—vide Govt. Memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988

The continuance of these posts during the year 1989-90 is very essential. Hence the provision.

(XIV-88)

Permanent Establishment charges—Rs. 8,93,49,000 (Non-recurring)

A sum of Rs. 8,93,49,000 represents the charges of permanent estt/staff engaged for the execution of major medium irrigation projects/schemes. Last year the provision of following circles were also made in the schedule of New Expenditure—vide Secretary to Govt. of Haryana, Irrigation Deptt. memo No. 9/23/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. Provision has been made for the year 1989-90.

PLAN HEAD : XV—FOOLD CONTROL PROJECTS

Major Head	Gross amount	Recoveries shown as reduction in expenditure	Net Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Continuing Schemes			
4711—Capital Outlay on Flood controls	7,12,00,000	..	7,12,00,000
Machinery and Equipment suspense and works undertaken			
Establishment (Pro-rata) Establishment transferred from Major Head 2701—Major and Medium Irrigation (Plan)	5,88,00,000	..	5,88,00,000
Total	13,00,00,000	..	13,00,00,000

(XV 1, 2 and 3)

Flood Control Anti-Water logging and Drainage Scheme.—Rs. 7,12,00,000

The State of Haryana has a gross area of 108 lakhs acres which is divided into the drainage tracts namely Yamuna and Ghaggar tracts. Out of this, nearly 58 lakhs acres is prone to floods in both these tracts. In addition to this, about 4.12 lakhs Hec. (10 lakhs acres) area of the State is in critical water depth which has adversely affected the food production in the State.

2. The State of Haryana has a peculiar topography which is, by and large like a saucer/bowl and as such a sizeable area has to be cleared by lift drains i.e. by providing pumping arrangements at the outfall point. However, wherever possible, all out efforts are made to provide gravity diversion drains as these more dependable and more economical as compared to lift drains. Therefore, to augment the pumping capacity at the outfall of drains which cannot discharge by gravity into main drains, provision has been made for additional electric pump houses at the outfall of such lift drains to make them more efficient. The Haryana State experienced extensive and continuous rains in the catchment of rivers/Nadies resulting excessive flood discharges therein. Similarly, excessive and continuous rains were also experienced in most of the areas in Haryana resulting accumulation of rain waters in the depressions. Based on the experience of flood discharges and rains in the State during 1988, provision has been made to strengthen the existing drainage system as also new drains in the effected areas.

3. During 1988, worst affected areas of the State were district Sirsa, Hisar, Jind, Ambala, Karnal, Sonapat and Kurukshetra as a result of heavy and continuous rains in the catchment of rivers/nadies.

Relief was provided to existing drainage system and by resorting to dewatering on massive scale to save village abadies and also make the land available for Rabi sowing. Also during 1988, protection works and embankments along Yamuna, Markanda, Tangri, Ghaggar and their tributaries were damaged by excessive flood discharges therein. Provision has been made to provide additional protection works to the land and village abadies.

4. Some work still remains to be completed on the scheme continuing since pre-sixth plan and sixth plan. Efforts are being made to complete the ongoing schemes of this period for which provision has been made for Rs. 320 lakhs. In the Annual Plan 1989-90, Remodelling work of drain No. 8 in Rohtak district and Pundri Drain No. 2 and Padana Drainage system in Jind district are also proposed to be completed for which requisite provision has been made in the Annual Plan. Work on diversion Drain No. 8 is being done keeping in view the availability of funds and pond requirements. Outfall drain No. 8 is being executed slowly and in phases to allow Delhi to develop its system as the outfall of this system is in Yamuna through Delhi territory.

5. To open out locked pockets, provision has been made for the link drains. Similarly, provision has also been made to augment pumping capacity of lift drains.

6. Civil works on Massani Barrage have by and large been completed with parameters as mutually agreed between Rajasthan and Haryana and as approved by Central Water Commission for the first phase. A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made for installation of Gates and Gearing including the hoisting equipments and also some final payments to be made to the agencies.

7. Provision has also been made for Anti Water Logging Schemes in the Canal Command Areas so as to lower sub-soil water which adversely affects flood production.

8. Farmers in Haryana have small holding, to check land erosion and to protect village abadies situated along river Yamuna, Ghagger, Markanda, Tangri and their tributaries provision has been made for river protection works and embankments. Similarly, provision for canalisation of nallahs/small torrents has been made to provide protection to village abadies and check land erosion.

9 Provision has also been made for improving reconditioning and remodelling the old existing drainage system for better efficiency

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		Estt.	Works(Total)
Machinery & Equipment :	60-00		
Suspense	60-00		
Works	592-00		
Estt.	588-00		
Total	1300-00	588-00	712-00
B & R			
Net Total	1300-00	588-00	712-00

FLOOD CONTROL, DRAINAGE, ANTISEA FROSION AND ANTI WATER LOGGING WROJECTS

Annual Plan--1889-90 Haryana

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Total Approved outlay (89-90)	Estt.	Works
A—Flood Control/Drainage Scheme Continuing Since Pre-VI-Plan			
(a) Drains			
(i) Ujjina Diversion	70	35	35
(ii) Pundri, Chhudani, Kharar and Bahadur-garh.			
(iii) Increasing capacity & improvement of Guanchi Drain, outfall drain No. 8, diversion drain No. 8, Paksma West Jua and Jhijjar Ring Bund	60	30	30
(v) Link drains	40	20	20
Total (a)	170	85	85
(b) Tank Storage :			
(i) Massani Barrage on Sahibi Nadi	100	60	40
(ii) Storage in depression on Bhindawas, Ottu & Kotla Lake	10	3	7
(iii) Rings Bunds around the Margened & Flooded village & Protection Bund	5		5
(iv) Food Protection works along river Yamuna, Markanda and Tangri	10	5	5
Total—(b)	125	68	57
Total (a+b)	295	153	142

New VI Plan Scheme	Total Approved outlay (1989-90)	Estt.	Works
(a) Drain			
New Schemes for increasing capacity and improvement of Chautang Nallah, Raksh Nallah, Main drain No. 2 Heleshnagar Drain, Chhapra Drain No. 6 other Drains, Link drains in District Karnal, Kurukshetra, Ambala, Jind & Hissar.	50	25	25
Total (a)	50	25	25
(b) Tank Storage			
(i) Survey investigation & Preparation of Master Plan.	..	..	..
Total (b)	..	..	..
Total (a+b)	50	25	25
(c) New Schemes of VII Plan			
(a) Embankments			
1. Embankments along River Yamuna from Kalanaur to Chandroan	..	..	..
2. Constg. embankment along Markanda, Tangri, Ghaggar & its tributaries	120	50	70
3. Extension of Ghaggar Bunds RD 164-204	15	5	10
4. Constg. of extension in Distt. Mohindergarh	15	5	10
Total (C) (a)	150	60	90
(b) Drains (Links)			
1. Const. of link drains (Distt. Ambala, Kurukshetra, Jind, Hissar, Sirsa, Sonapat, Karnal, Rohtak, Faridabad and Gurgaon)	150	60	90
2. Canalisation of Nadies, Nallahs in Gutgaon & Mohindergarh Distt. for Soil erosion and speeding of village protection	75	35	40
3. Canalisation of Chautang Nallah U/S of Ambala, Saharanpur Railway Line	5	..	5
4. Canalisation of Rakshi Nallah	5	..	5
5. Canalisation of Chautang Nallah D/S Nissang Drain	15	5	10
6. Diversion of Khanda Nallah	5	..	5
7. Constg. and Remodelling of bridges on link drain	50	25	25
8. Increasing capacity of drains, link drains and Aug. Pumping capacity outfall of lift drain	165	70	95
9. Const. diversion drain No. 8 below Nahra (Gohana)	50	25	25

New VI Plan Scheme	Total Approved outlay (1989-90)	Estt.	Works
10. Constg. Nangal Kalanaut Drain	50	25	25
11. Anti Waterlogging scheme	5		5
12. Remodelling of drain No. 8 RD 0 to 213	55	20	35
13. Raising capacity of Rangol Nallah and diversion from 1000 cs to 4000 cs.	10	5	5
14. Remodelling of Nai Drain & providing gates & gearing	5		5
15. Remodelling of Pundri Drain No. 2	10	15	15
Total (b)	675	285	390
(c) Bank Protection Scheme			
1. Protection work along River Yamuna	60	30	30
2. Protection works along Tangri Markanda, Chaggar & its tributaries	20	10	10
Total(c)	80	40	40
(d) Anti Sea Frosion			
1. Improvement, reconditioning, remodelling of the old existing systems	50	25	25
Total C (a+b+c+d)	955	410	545
Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	1300	588	712

(XV-4)

Continuance of temporary posts in IBHO against Masani Barrage Circle during the year 1989-90—Rs. 3,59,000

Last year, the following temporary posts were sanctioned for Masani Barrage Circle Gurgaon—vide Govt. Memo No. 9/25/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988.

1. A.D.Es.	2
2. Assistant	1
3. C.A.D	1
4. Draftsmen	2
5. Tracer	1
6. Clerk	1
7. Peon	1

The above posts are essentially required to look after the work of Masani Barrage Circle, Gurgaon during 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XV-5)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Drainage-II Section, Irrigation Deptt., during the year 1989-90.—Rs. 10,77,000

This Section has to deal with all the projects of flood control and drainage in the district of Faridabad Gurgaon and Mohindergarh and the works under the Mewat Development Board constituted by the Government for quicker development in Mewat area. For this purpose, various project estimates, agenda noted for the State Flood Control Board etc., have to be prepared and processed. In order to achieve the desired result, this section need continuance of present staff

Keeping in view to above position, it is proposed to provide the present staff also for the year, 1989-90

Last year these posts were sanctioned,—vide Government Memo No. 9125/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. Hence the provision.

(XV-6)

Continuance of temporary posts for Drainage Design (Cell) in Irrigation Branch (Head office) Haryana for the year 1989-90. Rs. 2,21,000

Haryana State experienced very heavy flood during the year 1976-77 which causes un-precedented loss of property in Haryana.

2. With a view to tackle the flood problems of the State Master Action Plan floods in Haryana amounting to Rs. 138.32 crores has been prepared by the Government. Some important features consists of :

- (i) Increasing the capacity and strengthening of Nai Nallah Drain No. 8 and its so many other tributary drains such as Drain No. 4, West Jua Drain, East Jua Drain, Khanda Drain and Drain No. 6, etc.
- (ii) Remodelling of Gaunchi Drain.
- (iii) Construction of Ujina Diversion Drain, Pundri Drain and Chudani Drain.
- (iv) Raising and strengthening bund around Jhajjar town and providing drain from Jhajjar town to Farkha Nagar Bridge.
- (v) To increase the capacity of Ottu Weir of Ghaggar.
- (vi) To provide storage reservoir in Bhindawas Lake.
- (vii) To provide protection bunds around marooned and seriously affected villages in the State.
- (viii) To create storage tanks in deep depressions by constructing bunds around them and linking them with link channels to main Irrigation system.
- (ix) Preliminary design of Tangri and Markanda Reservoir.
- (x) Improvement of link/drains in badly congested area and constructing new link drain for flooded pockets etc.

Most of the schemes require design of pucca works such as bridges, syphons, cross regulators, aqueduct etc. A large number of detailed drawings will be required to be issued for the execution of works is expected to continue for about 4 years. The continuance of the posts sanctioned for the year 1985-86,—*vide* Commissioner and Secretary to Government Haryana, Irrigation Department, No. 9/25/87-2IW, dated 7th March, 1988 is therefore, absolutely essential for the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XV-7)

Continuance of temporary posts required in U.D.D. Circle No. I, Faridabad with its three Divisions for the year 1989-90 Rs. 73,02,000

Ujina Diversion Drain Circle-I, Faridabad with its Division and Sub-Divisions was opened in January, 1978 to provide relief to the food affected area of Mewat. To cope with the work of time bound project, additional sub-divisions were also sanctioned later on by the Government,— *vide* Commissioner and Secretary to Government Haryana, Irrigation Department No. 7/8/-78/4. PWI, dated 22nd August, 1978. It is expected that Ujina Division Drain Project is likely to continue during the year 1988-89. The scheme for new expenditure for the year, 1987-88 has been framed on the basis of establishment working at present as per sanctioned strength of 3 Divisions, 5 additional sub-divisions and regular work-charged staff sanctioned,— *vide* Commissioner and Secretary to Government Haryana, Irrigation and Power Department Memo No. 9/25/87/2IW, dated 7th March, 1988. Hence the Provision.

(XV-8)

Continuance of temporary posts required in U.D.D. Circle No. II, Gurgaon with its six divisions during the year, 1989-90 Rs. 59,46,000

As per Haryana State Plan for Flood Control approved after the devastating flood of 1977, scheme for proper Drainage Mewat Area of Gurgaon District costing nearly Rs. 70.00 Crores has been approved and also cleared by Government of India for its implementation. In addition to the above this circle has been entrusted by work of Development of Mewat Area on which works have to be completed and the purpose. This additional work is proposed to done with existing strength of staff on this scheme have, partially completed by the end of Mansoon 1987.

The post were sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana Irrigation and Power Department,— *vide* the Memo No. 9/25/87-2IW, dated 7th March, 1988. These posts are essentially required during the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XV-9)

Continuance of temporary posts in Gurgaon Drainage Division, Gurgaon and its sub-division of U.D.D. Circle No. II, Gurgaon during the year 1989-90 Rs. 2,95,000

All the posts of Gurgaon Drainage Division and Sub-Divisions have since been converted into permanent one, *vide* Government Memo No. 48/55/78-2FWI, dated 7th July, 1978 except following control of Bunds and Investigation Sub-Division No. I, Rewari of B. & I. Division. Narnaul has been transferred to Gurgaon Drainage Division, Gurgaon and posts of this sub-divisions have also be converted into permanent except one S.D.O. by the Government, *vide* above noted memo. Hence the provision of following posts has been made in the S.N.E. :

1. Executive Engineer	..	1
2. S.D.Os.	.	4
3. Divisional Accountant	.	1
4. Draftsman	..	1
5. Tracer	..	1
6. Surveyor	..	1

The above posts as provided in the S.N.E. are same as were sanctioned during 1986-87 by the Government Memo No. 9/25/87-2IW, dated 7th March, 1988. Hence the provision.

(XV-10)

Continuance of temporary posts of workcharged staff brought on regular cadre during the year, 1987-88 in the U.D.D.C No. II, Gurgaon- Rs. 9,99,000

Sanction for continuance of temporary post of Work-charged staff brought on regular cadre for the year, 1986-88 was received from Financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana letter No. 9/25/87-2IW, dated 7th March, 1988

S.N.E. for the year, 1989-90 for their continuation has been prepared to look after Dragline and other Machine deployed on the work going in the field under the jurisdiction of this Circle, Hence the provision.

(XV-11)

Continuance of temporary posts of Work-charged staff brought on regular cadre for the year 1989-90 in the U.D.D. Circle No. II Gurgaon- Rs. 16,11,000

Sanction for regularisation of service of work-charged staff of various categories who have completed four years service on 31st December, 1983 was accorded by the Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana, Irrigation and Power Department letter No. 40/68/6IE, dated 28th November, 1983. The staff has been deployed on the machine and work going on in Mewat Area/ Gurgaon District, Mohindergarh District. Therefore, these posts are essentially required during the year 1987-88. Hence S.N.E. for the continuance of these posts during the year 1988-89 has been prepared accordingly.

Sanction for continuance of posts during the year 1988-89 was accorded by Financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana, Irrigation and Power Department No. 9/25/87-2IW, dated 7th March, 1988. Hence the provision.

(XV-12)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Mech. Drainage Sub-Division of W.J.C. Feeder Circle for the year 1989-90- Rs. Nil

Mechanical Sub-Division is required to look after the Drainage and Mechanical works widely scattered in Faridabad and Gurgaon District. All the staff required for this Sub-Division was previously being sanctioned on actual basis through S.N.Es.

Last year sanction for these posts was accorded, *vide* Government Memo No. 9/25/87-2IW, dated 7th March, 1988 Hence the provision.

(XV-13)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Masani Barrage Circle, Gurgaon during the year 1988-89- Rs. 1,04,000

The post demanded in the S.N.E. for the year 1989-90 are the same as were sanctioned by Government for the year 1988-89.

The posts are essentially required to complete the work of Masani Barrage which is time bound project. Last year the posts were sanctioned, *vide* Government Memo No. 9/25/87-2IW, dated 7th March, 1988. Hence the provision.

(XV—14)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Masani Barrage Circle, Gurgaon for the year 1989-90—Rs. 11,36,000

The posts demanded in the S.N.E. for 1988-89 are the same as were sanctioned by the Government for the year 1987-88.—*vide* No. 9/25/87-2IW dated 7th March, 1988

These posts are essentially required for the year 1989-90 to complete the work of time bound project of Masani Barrage. Hence the provision.

(XV—15)

Continuance of temporary posts of Work-charged staff brought on regular cadre, required in Masani Barrage Circle, Gurgaon for the year 1989-90—Rs. 7,64,000

The post of Work-charged staff brought on regular cadre demanded in the S.N.E. for 1989-90 are the same as were sanctioned by the Government for the year 1989-90.

The posts of Work-charged staff brought on regular cadre,—*vide* Government Memo No. 40/68/3-WWI-80, dated 2nd May, 1980.

These posts are essentially required for the completion of the work of Masani Barrage which is a time bound project. Last year the posts were sanctioned,—*vide* Government Memo No. 9/25/87-2IW dated 7th March, 1988. Hence the provision.

(XV—16)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Divisional Offices for the work-charged Establishment brought on regular cadre of Drainage Circle Karnal during 1989-90—Rs. 3,82,000.

The Government of Haryana,—*vide* his Memo No. 329 PWD-74/4703, dated 11th February, 1974 has brought the post of work-charged Establishment on regular cadre, the posts which are brought on regular cadre. The sanction for the year 1986-87 for continuation of these posts were accorded by the Financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana letter No. 9/25/87-2IW, dated 7th March 1988.

The continuance of these posts during 1989-90 is essential. Hence the provision.

(XV—17)

Continuance of temporary post required in Divisional office for the work-charged Establishment brought on regular cadre of Drainage Circle, Karnal during 1989-90—Rs. 11,31,000

The Government of Haryana,—*vide* his Memo No. 329/FWD-I-74/4705 dated 11th February 1974 brought the post of work-charged establishment on regular basis. The post which are brought on regular cadre. The sanction for the year 1986-87 for continuation of these posts was accorded by the Government,—*vide* No. 9/25/87-2IW, dated 7th March, 1988.

The posts are essentially required during 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XV—18)

Continuance of temporary posts of work-charged employees brought on regular basis for Drainage Circle, Karnal for the year 1989-90—Rs. 34,05,000.

The post of work-charged staff, demanded for the year 1987-88 were brought on regular basis with effect from August, 1980. Hence the budget for these posts have been asked for 1989-90 which may be sanctioned.

The sanction for the year 1987-88 has been accorded,—*vide* Financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government Haryana, Irrigation and power Department memo No. 9/25/87-2IW dated 7th March, 1988. Hence the provision.

(XV—19)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Drainage Circle, Karnal, for the year 1989-90 (Sonepat Drainage Sub Division, Sonepat and Mechanical Drainage Sub-Division, Gohana)—Rs. 9,97,000

Sonepat Drainage Division, Sonepat :

Sonepat Drainage Division, Sonepat has been entrusted with the execution of works of Drains and River protection as well as maintenance of drains falls in Sonepat and Rohtak Districts. Hence the provision.

Mech. Drainage Sub-Division, Gohana

This Sub-Division is entrusted the work to look after permanent pumping station of Sonepat District and dewatering operation of this District. This Sub Division is the incharge of works in Sonepat drainage Division Sonepat of that areas.

Provision of these posts in the schedule has been made as per sanction for the year 1987-88 which was accorded, --vide Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana, Irrigation and Power Department, --vide Memo No. 9/25/87-21 W, dated 7th March, 1987 Hence the provision.

(XV--20)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Drainage Circle, Karnal, for the Ambala Division, Ambala for the year 1989-90.--Rs. 23,81,000.

This Division is entrusted with the works of Flood control and protection works in District Ambala and River Yamuna works in District Kurukshetra upto Dhanaura Escape.

The Government, vide his memo No. 9/25/87-21 W, dated 7th March, 1987 have sanctioned the temporary staff for the year 1987-88. The continuance of this staff is essential during the year 1989-90. Hence the provision

(XV--21)

Continuation of temporary posts required in Division Office of Drainage Circle, Karnal, during 1989-90--Rs. 46,000.

The temporary posts have been provided in the schedule as sanctioned by the Government, Haryana, Chandigarh No. 9/25/87-IW, dated 7th March, 1988. The posts are essential to continue during 1989-90. Hence the provision

(XV--22)

Continuation of temporary posts required in Naraingarh Drainage Sub-Division Naraingarh of Drainage Circle, Karnal, during 1989-90--Rs. 46,000.

The Sub-Division was sanctioned by the Government,--vide memo No. 3025-PW-I-III-70/16598, dated 15th June, 1978 and the sanction for the year 1987-88,--vide Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana, Irrigation and Power Department No. 9/25/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. This Sub-Division is entrusted with the work of execution of various River protection, works in Naraingarh areas wherein the hilly torrents such as Omka, Bana, Sadhaura, Mathana Wali Nali etc are following. These torrents are tributaries of River Markanda and Tangri.

It is further added that the works in Naraingarh areas are very scattered so there is entire necessity of Independent Sub-Division for execution of various works in Naraingarh area during the year 1989-90. please. Hence the provision.

(XV--23)

Continuation of temporary posts required for Pundri Drainage Sub-Division Kaithal of Drainage Circle, Karnal, during the year 1989-90--Rs. 46,000

The Sub-Division was opened with effect from 1st November, 1974 and sanction for continuance of this Sub-Division during the year 1987-88 has been accorded,--vide Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana, Irrigation and Power Department, Chandigarh letter No. 9/25/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. The continuance of posts during the year 1989-90 is essential. Hence the provision.

(XV--24)

Continuance of the posts required in Drainage Circle, Karnal of W.C. staff brought on regular cadre for the year 198-9-90 --Rs. 3,57,000.

The Chief Engineer/SYI, Division Irrigation Department, Haryana, Chandigarh has regularised the work-charge staff who have more than five years continuous service at their credit on the sanction of for these posts for the year 1987-88 accorded,--vide Financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government Haryana, Irrigation and Power Department, Chandigarh, letter No. 9/25/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. These posts are essentially required. Hence the provision.

(XV--25)

Continuance of temporary work-charged posts required brought on regular cadre in Drawing Circle, Karnal during the year 1989-90 --Rs. 19,000.

Sanction for 1987-88 was accorded by the Government,--vide letter No. 9/25/87/21W, dated 7th March, 1988. The continuance of this post is essentially required for the year 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XV--26)

Continuation of temporary posts required in the Divisional Office for the Work-charged Estt. brought on regular cadre of Drainage Circle, Karnal, during the year 1989-90--Rs. 20,83,000.

The sanction was accorded,—*vide* Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana, Irrigation & Power Department, Chandigarh memo No. 40/6/61-E, dated 28th November, 1985 has regularised the work-charged staff who have more than 4 years continuous service as on 31st December, 1981 at their credit.

The sanction for these posts for the year 1988-89 was accorded,—*vide* Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana, Irrigation and Power Department, Chandigarh letter No. 9/25/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. These posts are essentially required during 1989-90. Hence the provision.

(XV—27)

Continuance of temporary posts of Drainage Circle, Rohtak for the year 1989-90—Rs. 9,26,000.

The provision of posts has been made for the year 1988-89 as per already sanctioned posts received,—*vide* Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Haryana Memo No. 9/25/89/21 W, for the year 1989-90. The work of controlling floods entrusted to this circle and in divisions is not likely to be accomplished during the year 1989-90 as such the continuation of its staff are absolutely necessary in the interest of Government work. Hence the provision.

The provision has been made on actual basis and is justified.

(XV—28)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Drainage Circle Rohtak for the year 1989-90,—Rs. 54,74,000

The provision of the posts has been made for the year 1988-89 on the pattern of sanction received for the year 1988-89,—*vide* Government memo No. 9/25/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988.

The work of controlling floods entrusted to this circle and divisions are likely to continue the year 1989-90. All the staff of its circle and divisions are absolutely necessary in the interest of Government work. Hence the provision.

(XV—29)

Continuance of temporary posts in Drainage Circle, Rohtak for the year 1989-90—Rs. 14,95,000.

The provision of posts has been made for the year 1989-90 as per already sanctioned posts for the year 1988-89,—*vide* Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Memo No. 9/25/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988. Hence the provision.

(XV—30)

Continuation of temporary post required in Drainage Circle, Hissar for the year 1989-90—
Rs. 6,41,000

Provision for the temporary post in S.N.E. for the year 1988-89 has been made as per previous sanction for the year 1987-88 accorded,—*vide* Secretary to Government, Haryana, Irrigation Department Haryana, Chandigarh letter No. 9/25/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988.

The Hissar Drainage Circle, Hissar was opened on 17th November, 1978 with the following Divisions as per sanction received,—*vide* Haryana Government letter No. 7/41/78/4PW1, dated 2nd November, 1978.

1. Drainage Division, Jind.
2. Drainage Division, Hissar.
3. Drainage Division, Sirsa.
4. Drainage Mechanical Division, Jind.

Each Division is looking after the flood control works of its respective District i.e., Hissar/Jind/Sirsa District which is more essential for the drainage works as these districts were badly effected on account of flood in area for the last four years.

In the above circumstances most of the important drains and ring bunds around the villages to save the life of villages are to be constructed by the Circle. Also the existing drains required recondition. provisions for Circle staff under Head IIIrd S.N.E. is, therefore, justified. Hence the provision.

(XV—31)

Continuance of temporary posts required in Hissar Drainage Circle, Hissar for the year 1989-90—
Rs. 53,50,000

Provision for the temporary post in the S.N.E. for the year 1988-89 has been made as per previous sanction for the year 1987-88 accorded,—*vide* Secretary to Government, Haryana, Chandigarh letter No. 9/25/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988.

The Hissar Drainage Circle, Hissar was opened on 17th November, 1979 with the following Division, as per sanction received,—vide Government letter No. 7-41-76/IPWI, dated 2nd/4th November, 1979.

1. Drainage Division, Hissar.
2. Mechanical Drainage Division, Jind.
3. Drainage Division, Jind.
4. Drainage Division, Sirsa.

Each Division is looking after the flood control and Drainage Works of its respective District i.e. Hissar/Jind/Sirsa District which most essential for the drainage works as these Districts were badly effected on account of flooded area for the last three years.

In the above circumstances most of the important drain and ring bund around the village to save the life of the villagers and to avoid loss to standing crops are to be constructed by this Circle. Also the existing drainage require reconditioning.

Provision for staff for four Divisions under IV—Executive is, therefore, justified. Hence the provision.

(XV—32)

Continuance of temporary posts in Central Workshop Division, Karnal of Remodelling Circle, Karnal for the year 1989-90—Rs. 14,67,000

The Schedule of New Expenditure has been prepared for the posts which have been brought on regular cadre and were sanctioned during the year 1988-89—vide Financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government for Haryana, Chandigarh Memo No. 9/25/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988.

The continuation of these posts during the year 1989-90 are essential. Hence the provision.

(XV—33)

Permanent Establishment Charges during the year 1989-90—Rs. 98,20,000

A sum of Rs. 88,65,834 represents the charges of permanent establishment/staff engaged for the execution of flood control and Drainage project schemes. Last year the provision is of the following circle were also made in the schedule of new expenditure,—vide Secretary to Government, Haryana, Irrigation Memo No. 9/25/87-21W, dated 7th March, 1988.

Serial No	Name of Circle/Office	Sanctioned amount
		Rs.
1	Drainage Circle, Karnal	18,70,000
2	Masani Barrage OGGN (abstract)	48,50,000
3	U.D.D. Circle No. II, GGN	31,00,000
	Total	98,20,000

177

PLAN HEAD—Power

State Plan Schemes

Major Head	Gross amount Recoveries		Net amount 1989-90
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part-I—State Plan Schemes			
4801—C.O. Power	13,00,000		13,00,000
6801—Loans	201,87,00,000		201,87,00,000
Total—Part-I	202,00,00,000		202,00,00,000
Part-II—Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
Part-III—Other Development Scheme			
G. Total Plan head Power	2,02,00,00,000		2,02,00,00,000

(XVI—I)

Grant of loan to the Haryana State Electricity Board for carrying out works relating to power project
Rs. 2,01,87,00,000

Major Head	Loan	Grant	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6801—Loans for Power Projects			
State Share	201,87,00,000		201,87,00,000

The Works relating to the power Project is to be carried out by the State Electricity Board during the year 1989-90. Total outlay approved for Power Projects is of the order of Rs. 202,00,00,000, the details of which are as under:—

Minor Head and Primary Unit of appropriation and particulars of schemes	Amount to be spent during the year 1989-90	
	Non-recurring	Recurring
	Rs.	Rs.
State Plan Schemes—6801—Loans for Powers	202,00,00,000	
Total Outlay on Power Project	202,00,00,000	
<i>Deduct</i> —B.C.B. Portion	13,00,000	
<i>Deduct</i> amount to be met by the State electricity Board from its own resources and by raising deposits etc		
Net amount of loan to be given to the State Electricity Board	201,87,00,000	
Total—State Plan Schemes plan head Power Projects	202,00,00,000	
Total	202,00,00,000	

STATE PLAN SCHEMES—Power

III - Beas Project (Works Portion— Rs. 13,00,000 (Non-recurring))

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4801 - Capital Outlay on Power				

- (a) Beas Sutlej Link Project Unit-I
- (b) Beas Dam at Pong Dam Unit No.-II.
- (c) Beas Transmission Project.
- (d) Pong Extension.
- (e) Dehar Extension.
- (f) Transmission Extension Works.
- (g) Buggi Power Project.

Beas Project is being executed as joint venture of Haryana, Rajasthan and Punjab State. The Projects included construction of Dehar Power Plant, Pong Power Plant extension of Dehar and Pong Power Plant and Beas transmission extension Projects. While most of works for the generation projects and transmission projects have been completed, the transmission works covered under Beas extension projects are yet to be completed. This Project was taken up during the year 1970-71. The construction works of unit No. I Beas Sutlej Link & Unit No. II Beas Dam at Pong were completed. The construction of remaining Projects (B.T.I.) is to be under taken during 1989-90, as approved by the Beas Construction Board which represents the interest of Government of India and all the participation States i.e. Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

2. The total estimates for these works for the year 1989-90, are of the order of Rs.13,60,600 which will be sanctioned as loan to H.S.E.B.

The whole of this expenditure is to be met by the Government of India.

PLAN HEAD : INDUSTRIES
BUDGET ESTIMATE : 1989-90

Major Head	Gross Amount	Amount transfer to head	Net Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part-I—Approved Plan Scheme Including State shared by Centre			
2230—Labour & Employment ..	80,000	..	80,000
2851—Village and Small Industries ..	7,73,88,000	..	7,73,88,000
2852—Industries ..	2,26,30,000	..	2,26,30,000
2853—Non Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries ..	22,00,000	..	22,00,000
3475—Other General Economic Service Industries ..	7,00,000	..	7,00,000
4851—Capital outlay on village and Small Industries ..	29,26,000	..	29,26,000
4885—Capital Outlay on Industries and Minerals ..	2,67,10,000	..	2,67,10,000
6235—Loan for Social Security and Welfare ..	4,00,000	..	4,00,000
6851—Loans for Village and Small Industries ..	36,70,000	..	36,70,000
7465—Loans to General Financial and Trading Institution ..	28,97,000	..	28,97,000
2059—Public Works (Prorata Share and Establishment, Machinery and Equipment ..	3,99,000	..	3,99,000
Total Part-I ..	14,00,00,000	..	14,00,00,000
Part-II Centrally Sponsored Scheme			
2851—Village and Small Industries ..	2,66,70,000	..	2,66,70,000
2852—Industries ..	64,00,000	..	64,00,000
4851—Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries ..	..	..	..
4885—Other Capital Outlay on Industries and Minerals ..	2,00,000	..	2,00,000
6851—Loans for Village and Small Industries ..	21,00,000	..	21,00,000
7465—Loans for General Financial and Trading Institution ..	2,20,000	..	2,20,000
2059—Public Works ..	..	..	..
Total Part-II ..	3,55,90,000	..	3,55,90,000
Headwise Summary			
2230—Labour and Employment ..	80,000	..	80,000
2851—Village and Small Industries ..	10,40,58,000	..	10,40,58,000
2852—Industries ..	2,90,30,000	..	2,90,30,000
2853—Non Ferrous and Metallurgical Industries ..	22,00,000	..	22,00,000
3475—Other General and Economic Service ..	7,00,000	..	7,00,000
4851—Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries ..	29,26,000	..	29,26,000
4885—Other Capital Outlay on Industries and Minerals ..	2,69,10,000	..	2,69,10,000
6235—Loans to Social Security and Welfare ..	4,00,000	..	4,00,000
6851—Loans for Village and Small Industries ..	57,70,000	..	57,70,000
7465—Loans to General Financial and Trading Institutions ..	31,17,000	..	31,17,000
2059—Public Works ..	3,99,000	..	3,99,000
Total Industries ..	17,55,90,000	..	17,55,90,000

Development of Mines and Minerals and setting up of new scheme therefore—
Rs. 22,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2853—Non Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	22,00,000			22,00,000

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount
		Rs.
1	Quarry Improvement Scheme	3,94,632
2	Expansion of Chemical Laboratory	87,765
3	Setting up of Office of Mining Officers at Bhiwani and Sonapat	1,51,720
4	Investigation of China Clay, quartz, quartzites and other allied minerals (H.Q.)	2,61,380
5	Additional Staff for Mineral Concession Work in the field	5,34,694
6	Setting up of Office of AMI at Faridabad	1,82,815
7	Setting up of Flying Squad of Mines and Minerals (H.Q.)	73,784
8	Revival of Salt and Industrial Salt in Farrukh Nagar area (Gurgaon)	77,405
9	Saltpetre Investigation scheme in District Rohtak and Gurgaon (H.Q.)	94,520
10	Setting up of Photo Geology Laboratory for aerial photo interpretation for natural mineral resources survey in the State (H.Q.)	85,405
11	Additional Staff for Mineral Concession Scheme II	47,780
12	Study of geo-technical aspects of Engineering/Environmental Geology with reference to Industrial and Urban Development in Haryana	2,08,100
	Grand Total	22,00,000

MEMORANDUM

PLAN SCHEME

Under Head of Accounts 2853 Non Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries in respect of Geological Wing)

1. Quarry Improvement Scheme :

This scheme aims to provide technical know-how to work the quarries and mines in the State. Necessary provision has been made to provide Mining machinery on hire basis to the lessees and contractors for proper working of the mines for exploitation of minerals. For the present two Air Compressors are available for renting out as mentioned above. The provision made in the scheme is meant for the staff already recruited as also for the repair and upkeep of machinery.

2. Expansion of Chemical Laboratory :

The department has chemical laboratory, but the staff provided for running the same was very meagre. In order to cope with the increased workload of analysis of rock and mineral samples collected from the field for the assessment of quality of minerals, the scheme was prepared. This is a continued staff scheme and a provision made is meant for the staff already recruited as also for purchase of chemical etc., for analysis.

3. Setting up of Office of Mining Officer at Bhiwani and Sonapat :

With the formation of district Bhiwani and Sonapat it become essential to provide necessary mining staff to these districts in order to implement the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 and Rules framed there under. Before the formation of aforementioned districts, there were only five mining officers in the State and it was not possible to look after the work of mineral concession as explained above in newly created districts. Bhiwani and Sonapat have heavy load of work and accordingly the provision made in this scheme is meant for equipping the office of mining officer and meet expenditure on staff already recruited.

4. Investigation of China Clay, Quartz, Quartzites and other allied Minerals in the State :

District Gurgaon, Mahendergarh, Bhiwani have a number of mineral deposits like china clay, silica sand quartzites, graphite etc., and accordingly it is necessary to assess the potentialities and the reserves of these minerals. A number of minerals have been reported in Alwar quartzites of Delhi system of rock and find extension towards Gurgaon and Mahendergarh. Carbonatites rocks which are known as host seek for rare earth metals have also been reported in Mahendergarh District. The deposits are required to be assessed for quality and quantity of minerals and accordingly the provision made is essential for the staff provided in the scheme. This is a continued staff scheme.

5. Additional Staff for Mineral Concession Work :

The State Assembly enacted an Act in 1973,—*vide* which mineral rights of saltpetre, brick earth and river sand can be acquired which were earlier not vested with the Industries Department. Before the said enactment, the income from minerals was about 20 lakhs per annum which has now increased to nearly 400 lakhs and is likely to cross four crores, during the current financial year. It is, thus essential that the staff, both at H Q and field is strengthened to have effective check on mineral extraction and to avoid any unauthorised extraction. This is a continued staff scheme. Allocation made in the sub-scheme is meant for the staff provided therein.

6. Setting up of Office of Assistant Mining Engineer at Faridabad :

Because of increase of Mining activity in district Faridabad, an Assistant Mining Engineer who is senior to a Mining Officer has been posted to look after the Mineral Concession Work. Apart from important stone quarries, mines of silica sand and ordinary sand are located in District Faridabad. Necessary steps have also been taken for improving the lot of labour employed in quarries. A clause has been added in the contract agreement to be executed with contractors that they shall be under obligation to abide by the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952 and Inter State Migrant Workmen (Condition of service) Act, 1961. In case they fail to provide all these facilities at their expenses, the contract can be terminated by giving one month's notice.

In order to ensure safety, systematic and scientific mining, another clause has been added in the contract agreement which provides that the contractor shall within one month of getting possession of quarry, submit a scheme for systematic mining alongwith the plan of the mines to Director of Industries and Directorate General of mines safety and Indian Bureau of Mines and shall carry the Mines mining operations in phased manner approved by the Director General of Mines Safety and Indian Bureau of Mines.

The above stipulations have been made mandatory and are strictly enforced by the field staff.

This is a continued staff scheme and the provision is meant for staff provided therein.

7. Setting up of Flying Squad of Mines and Minerals :

The work relating to major and minor minerals in Haryana for leasing out of the mines, collection of royalty auction of saltpetre has increased manifold. Presently staff posted at Hqrs. and field is not sufficient to have a proper vigilance on all the contracts and other leases, which ultimately results in illegal extraction by unscrupulous persons. To avoid this situation and loss to Government revenue, a Flying Squad with one Assistant Mining Engineer as its head has been created. This will also keep the field vigilant. This is a staff scheme.

8. Revival of Salt/Industrial Salt In Sultanpur, Farrukh Nagar area district, Gurgaon :

In order to take up placer Gold investigation an officer was got trained at Nilambur (Kerala) where similar type of desopits are being worked by M/s Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Corporation. The equipment and tools specially designed have been got fabricated locally and prospecting in details has been undertaken in the alluvial tracts as also rivers draining through Haryana where incidence of gold has been reported. In the first phase it would be carried out in tehsil Naraingarh of District Ambala. The Chemical Laboratory is also being equipped to undertake preliminary analysis of Gold. However, for fire assay of gold samples, help of Bharat Gold Mines Limited has been solicited. Necessary samples have been sent to them for detailed analysis. This is a continued staff scheme. The provision made is meant for staff recruited therein.

9. Saltpetre Investigation Scheme in district Rohtak, Faridabad :

Work done in saltpetre bearing areas of Kurukshetra and Faridabad districts have further revealed that old inhabited areas are good host formations for saltpetre production. However, this is also linked with fluctuation in water table locally, apart from presence of organic compounds in the soil.

This is a continued scheme and the provision made is meant for staff recruited therein.

10. Setting up of Photo Geological Laboratory for Aerial Photo Interpretation for Natural Mineral Resources Survey of the State :

The department has studied various aspects under integrated Natural Resources, Forestry Land use Geology, ground-water and drainage in district Gurgaon in collaboration with Indian Remote sensing Institute Dehradun and recommendations were conveyed to respective implementing agencies. As per recommendations the test B/H drilled did not prove the availability of fresh water zones in Mewat Area. However, on recommendation of Indian Photo-interpretation Institute Dehradun, the Agriculture Department has again been asked to undertake drilling to prove shallow fresh water zones in Mewat area.

This is a continued scheme and the provision made is meant for staff recruited therein.

11. Additional Staff for the Mineral Concession Scheme :

Under this scheme, the mining staff in field is being strengthened so as to ensure that mining operations are conducted on scientific lines and the contractors/lessees implement all the safety and welfare provisions of mines Act, 1952.

During the year 1987-88, income from minerals was 5.66 crores compared to Rs. 5.12 crores in the previous year.

This is a continued staff scheme and the provision made meant for staff provided therein.

12. Study of Geotechnical Aspects of Engineering/Environmental Geology with reference to Industrial and Urban Development in Haryana :

This is a new scheme which envisages to undertake necessary studies in respect of engineering as also environmental geology in the State. It is proposed to critically analyse all the field evidences relating to physio-graphic and Geological history, petrography, stratigraphy, structure, seismicity as also general ground water conditions of the localities where industrial project is required to be commissioned so that investment could be made having considered aforementioned aspects. The type of bed rock, its occurrence, presence of soluble rocks that may introduce leakage and foundation problems, presence of faults and their bearing on earthquake problems, availability of likely sources of construction material and Ground Water conditions, when properly integrated with the requirement of proposed development will provide necessary background for preliminary selection of sites.

In order to utilise the industrial environmental potential for achieving optimum results not only without degradation of what has been gifted by nature but also without effecting the ecological balance, the application of Earth Science is considered necessary for any land use. Increasing use and development of available resources for different purposes, including requirement for high yielding crops, for open cast mining, for setting up Industries as also for urban dwelling considerable effect is noticeable. All these demands if not provided for on the basis of Scientific application of environment are likely to create problems of degradation and geological imbalance. It is, therefore, envisaged that plan of urban development and industrial lay out be examined in the light of geological/geomorphological/hydrological constraint particularly, in district like Faridabad, Gurgaon, Mohinderparh, Ambala, Sonapat and Karnal so that most of the environmental problems as aforementioned could be taken care of. Environmental Geological studies around Delhi are also required to be undertaken in order to restore as also to maintain ecological balance. Damage due to mining as also industrialisation is considerable and needs to be restored. The staff proposed to carry out work as envisaged will be recruited and accordingly the provision in the scheme has been made. Necessary equipment will also be procured for carrying out various studies under the scheme.

(XVII-14)

Quality Marking Scheme—Rs. 42,00,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village & Small Industries	38,00,000	..	..	38,00,000
4851—Capital Outlay on Village & Small Industries	..	4,00,000	..	4,00,000
Total	38,00,000	4,00,000	..	42,00,000

Presently 10 Quality Marking Centres are working in the State under the banner of this scheme. These centres are helping the manufacturing units in general and small scale in particular to produce quality and standard products. The centres under this scheme make available to industrial units the necessary technical guidance and upto date testing facilities for evaluating their products according to the prescribed standards. The existing centres will be further equipped with latest machinery/equipment during the year 1988-89.

For the implementation of this scheme, a total sum of Rs. 125.10 has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) of the Department. A sum of Rs. 42,00,000 has been earmarked for the year 1989-90 out of which Rs. 19,50,000 are proposed to be utilised on the purchase of machinery, raw material and equipment etc. and Rs. 4,00,000 in building programme.

(XVII-16)

Heat Treatment Scheme Rs. 37,00,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village and Small Industries	36,00,000	..	..	36,00,000
4851—Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries	..	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
Total	36,00,000	1,00,000	..	37,00,000

Presently two Heat Treatment Centres and two Industrial Development Centres are working in the State. The Industrial Development Centres provide facilities for certain specialised jobs to the Small Scale Industrial units who are not in a position to instal the sophisticated equipment at their own premises because of their high cost. Similarly the Heat Treatment Centres provide facilities for Heat Treatment of metallic parts and components on nominal charges.

Two new Industrial Development Centres are being set up in Haryana State. It has been decided to convert existing Rural Industrial Development Centre at Pinjore into Tool Room Centre in the pattern of Industrial Development Centre (Tool & Dies) Jagadhri. This Centre will cater to the requirements of ancillary units and other small scale units speedily coming up at Pinjore, Kalka and Panchkula. The Industrial Development Centre for rolls grinding is also being set up at Rewari to cater to the need of rolls grinding of brass sheet manufacturing units.

For the implementation of these schemes, total sum of Rs. 140 lakhs has been earmarked in the 7th Five Year Plan of the Department. A sum of Rs. 37 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1989-90, out of which Rs. one lakh is proposed to be utilised on building programme and Rs 20.30 lakhs on machinery/equipment.

(XVII-17)

Re-organisation of Rural Industrial Development Centres.—Rs. 6,70,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2881—Village and Small Industries	6,70,000	..	..	6,70,000

The Rural Industrial Development Centres were reorganised in the 4th Five Year Plan in order to provide training and service facilities to the rural artisans. It was considered essential to have better qualified and experienced staff and also latest machine/equipments etc. So that trainees of these centres may become conversent with the latest techniques. It is proposed to continue the scheme at a total cost of Rs 6,70,000 during the year 1989-90

Nominal income is envisaged from this scheme and central assistance will be available on existing pattern.

(XVII—20)

Extension of existing Hide Flaying and Carcass Utilisation Centres. Opening of Sub-Centre at Rewari.—Rs. 2,50,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village and Small Industries	2,50,000			2,50,000

Haryana State has got great potential for utilisation of car-casses in various important by-products like, bone meal, meat-meal, hides/skins and tallow etc. which are helpful for the re-establishment of various new industries. With this aim a Hide Flaying and Carcass Utilisation Centre was set up at Rewari during the year 1969-70 to provide training in carcass utilisation and scientific utilisation of carcasses. It is proposed to continue the scheme at a total cost of Rs. 2,50,000 during the year 1989-90.

Nominal income is envisaged from this scheme and central assistance will be available on existing pattern.

(XVII—21)

Extension of Govt. Footwear Institute, Rewari.—Rs. 1,50,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village & Small Industries	1,50,000			1,50,000

The scheme for the extension of Govt. Footwear Institute, Rewari aims at providing additional improved machinery and technically qualified staff so that trainees of the Institute may become conversant with the latest techniques and also be in position to handle improved machines, it is proposed to continue the scheme at a total cost of Rs. 1,50,000 during the year 1989-90.

Nominal income is envisaged from the scheme and central assistance will be available on existing pattern.

(XVII—22) (iii)

Additional Staff for DIO (Plan)—Rs. 7,30,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2852—Industries	7,30,000			7,30,000

Consequent upon the upgrading of tehsils of Bhiwani and Sonapat as full fledged districts and creation of another District Kurukshetra it was necessary to provide basic staff for the District Industries Offices set up.

Similarly for mobility of staff for development and extension work in the rural areas, vehicle were provided at different static points alongwith the rivers. While financial help is one of the major ingredient of package assistance to small scale entrepreneurs. Rural artisans etc, its timely recovery is also important. To facilitate the task of district officers as Assistant Collectors Grade-I in recovery of outstanding amount as arrears of land revenue. Process servers and Clerks were also provided. The total staff sanctioned under the scheme is as under :—

1. District Industries Officer	One
2. Assistant-cum-Accountant	Three
3. Loan Accountant	Three
4. Inspector (Industries)	Three
5. Steno-typists	Three
6. Clerks	Thirteen

7. Peons	Nine
8. Process Servers	Twelve
9. Jeep Drivers	Ten
10. Chowkidar	One

This arrangement will continue till the establishment is totally merged in the District Industries centres set up.

(XVII-22-VII)

Additional staff creation of Electronic Section at Headquarter and in the field office.—Rs. 2,20,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2852—Industry	2,20,000	..	..	2,20,000

The role of electronics has ever been widening not only in the entertainment but also in agriculture, education, defence, communication, medicine, atomic energy, man and material management fields as well for the last one decade or so electronics has become the key work of progress. Electronics has created good impact in improving the efficiency and productivity across the entire industrial and commercial spectrum. Electronics being a highly job intensive industry, free from pollution effects and less dependant on source of power energy is ideally suited for the country side in small scale sector.

The State has developed a goods infrastructure required for growth of electronic industry in the State. Sophisticated design and testing facilities are available within the State with the setting up of Instrument Design Development and Facilities Centre (IDDC), Ambala & Electronics Research & Development Centre (ERDC) Gurgaon. Proposals are also under way for the setting up of PMDC, Dundahera. A net work of small scale industries in and around Ambala, Gurgaon & Faridabad has come up very well. Some new incentives schemes have been added to help the industries further grow and modernise the existing set up, at the same time to attract new big Electronics Component industries in the State which will evidently boost up the present turnover of electronic goods manifold and also create more employment opportunities. There is a large scope for further growth of electronic industry in the very near future. The technology development in the field of electronics will use into further industrialisation in this field. The department of industries is essentially in need of the service of Technical Expert (Electronics) to render assistance and guidance to new entrepreneurs in the establishment of appropriate small scale and large & medium scale industries. In the absence of such service of Technical Expert (Electronics) the development aspect of industry in the State is experiencing a great set back.

The Central Govt. has announced liberal policy for import of Capital goods, raw materials and import of foreign technical know-how. There is now wider scope for large number of new electronics industries to come up in the State, the Department of Industries is required to deal effectively and expeditiously, the voluminous work of processing of applications for approval of production programmes, import of capital goods, raw material, utilisation, monitoring, creation of additional infrastructural facilities, provide consultancy services and to spread out electronic culture in other district. With the growth of major electronic industries there is a need to promote proper ancillarisation and introduce standardisation of electronic items and implement quality control for various electronic projects. In addition to this, incentive schemes for electronic industries in particular are also to be implemented on the pattern of other States. The present staff available with Technical Expert (Electronics) is very inadequate and in fact there is non available in the field of electronics at any of the district headquarters in the State. Considering the avenues of existing growth and the future prospects of electronic industries in the Districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon and Ambala there is a strong need to create Electronic Section at Headquarters as well as the field staff with DIC.

State Govt. is therefore requested to provide for a sum of Rs. 2,20,000 during the plan year 1989-90.

(XVII-22-VIII)

(50% Centrally sponsored)

Setting up of Distt. Industries Centre—Rs. 1,76,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. 2852—Industry	1,28,00,000	..	..	1,28,00,000
2. 2851—Village & Small Industries	12,00,000	..	..	12,00,000
3. 6851—Loan for Village & Small Industries	..	..	36,00,000	36,00,000
Total	1,40,00,000	..	36,00,000	1,76,00,000

In order to generate employment, the Govt. of India has laid stress on the development of cottage, rural and small industries under the New Industrial Policy by them. The objective is proposed to be achieved by the dispersal of industries in the rural areas and decentralisation of powers to the District headquarters by setting up DICs in all the district. Staff according to the modified pattern by Govt. of India under the restructuring staff scheme laid down by Govt. of India. Each DIC would consist of one General Manager, 4 Functional Managers, 3 Project Managers alongwith their supporting staff and monitoring cell at headquarters, to monitor and supervise implementation of the DIC scheme.

Under the programme of District Industries Centre, Govt. of India is providing an amount of Rs. 50,000 for RIP/RAP promotional scheme for each DIC on the condition that the same amount is provided by the State Govt. in Haryana. All the 12 District Industries Centres have been set up. As such it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs for 12 district Industries Centres.

This is a staff component of the District Industries Centre Scheme which provides for implementation of promotional scheme during 1989-90. The same will be implemented in accordance with the guidelines issued by Govt. of India from time to time. Out of Rs. 12.00 lakhs, Govt. of India will re-imburse Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

Govt. of India introduced a scheme for the grant of Seed Money/Margin Money under the District Industries Centre Scheme for the development of Cottage, Rural and Small Scale Industries. As per Govt. of India's orders a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs per Distt. Industries Centre would be disbursed as Seed/Margin Money at the ratio of 50:50 (50% amount would be provided by Govt. of India and the balance 50% by the State Govt). For this purpose, Rs. 36.00 lakhs is being asked for disbursement of Seed/Margin Money during the year 1989-90. This amount will be disbursed as per Govt. of India's instructions received from time to time. No income will accrued.

(XVII-22-vi)

Information Cell at New Delhi—Rs. 1.50 lacs (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
2852—Industries	1,50,000	..	..	1,50,000

The Liaison Office of the Department is functioning at New Delhi with a skelton staff (since September, 1971). The work being handled by the D.O. (Ind.) office has increased manifold during the past 17 years. For expeditious disposal of increased work load, which includes the follow up of cases in Government of India offices located at New Delhi, various cases in lower courts/High courts/Supreme Court, Delhi and monitoring of DGTD Registrations, letters of intents and industrial licences held by entrepreneurs based in Delhi, etc. Government had been requested to sanction additional posts for strengthening the cell. The Government in Administrative Reforms Department has after conducting study, recommended for creation of new posts namely one Inspector Industries, one senior scale stenographer and two Drivers. Accordingly, the provision for the new posts have been made in the S.N.E. for the year 1989-90.

(XVII-24)

Setting up of Industrial Estates/Development Colonies/Areas and Maintenance of Existing Industrial Estates/Development Colonies/Areas —Rs. 15,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4551—Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries	..	15,00,000	..	15,00,000
Total	..	15,00,000	..	15,00,000

One of the basic requirement of Industries in the provision of developed land with facilities like Roads, Sewerage, water-supply, Electricity etc. The department has, therefore, been establishing Industrial Development Colonies at various places where developed plots with aforesaid facilities are provided to the entrepreneurs. Funds are required for maintaining of existing Industrial Estates/Development Colonies/Areas. A sum of Rs. 15,00 lakh is, therefore, required for the year 1989-90.

(XVII-45)

Grant-in-aid to Khadi & Village Industries Board Staff.

Rs. 35,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1851—Village & Small Industries	35,00,000	..	..	35,00,000

On bifurcation of the Board, the Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board got skelton staff. Whatever technical staff was there with the composit-Punjab Khadi & Village Industries Board, the same was provided in rational basis. No technical staff in respect of some industries could be allocated to the Haryana Boards. Some schemes like of carpentry and black smithy, brick klin, leather, lime, soap and Gurkhand, sari etc. are attracting more and more societies, institutions and individuals with the result that the activities under these schemes/industries have increased manifold.

With the announcement of latest policy by the Centre as well as State Government employment oriented industries are to be boosted in the villages. The Khadi & Village Industries Commission have increased the budget for the development of Khadi and Village Industries shall have to spread and utilise more amount then it used to during the previous year.

It is also added that the budget of Khadi & Village Industries Board, Haryana was discussed in Bombay in the office of Khadi & Village Industries Commission. The Commissioner stressed that the State Government should provide necessary funds for expenditure of staff and the Commission will provide funds for the promotional schemes. In view of it an amount of Rs. 35,00,000/- have been provided under the plan for the year 1989-90 to meet out the expenditure on staff. The amount will be released to Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board as grant in aid.

No income is envisaged being a staff scheme. Central assistance will be provided as per existing pattern of the Government of India.

(Code No 42)

Enforcement of Weights and Measures —Rs. 7,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
3475—Other General Economic Services				
106—Regulation of Weights & Measures (Plan)	7,00,000	..	..	7,00,000

The Government of India have stressed time and again to strengthen the Weights & Measures Organisation for the proper enforcement of various Acts/Rules enacted by the parliament recently. For strengthening the organisation, the Government of India have laid down criteria in which it has been desired to appoint an Inspector for 1500 sheps, an Assistant Controller at Sub-Divisional Level, a Deputy Controller at District Level and Joint Controller at Headquarters to assist the Controller, Weights & Measures. However, keeping in view the financial position of the State it is proposed to add a very limited staff in the organisation during the 7th Five Year Plan in addition to the staff of the 6th Five Year Plan Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 7,00,000 has been proposed during the year 1989-90.

The activities of the Department are more to protect Consumer's interest and it comes under 20-point programme.

(XVII-46)

Establishment of Public Sector Projects/Preparation of Feasibility Studies/Reports—Rs. 2,60,000/- (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
4885—Other Capital outlay on Industry and Minerals		2,60,00,000	..	2,60,00,000

1.2 Establishment of Public Sector Project/Preparation of Feasibility Studies/Reports

1.2 (a) Investment in Industrial Development Corporation for setting up of Projects in the Public/Joint/Assisted Sector.

In line with the liberalised policy of the Central Government for facilitating implementation of the project for which letters of Intent/Industrial Licences have been granted, HSIDC, has evolved a scheme of establishing new projects under assisted/joint Sector. In this scheme, HSIDC will select Co-promoters for its projects, for which it holds letters of Intent, Industrial Licence/Registration with DGTD.

2. Under the assisted sector, HSIDC will retain 10% to 15% equity shares in suitable cases. The scheme envisages that the Co-promoter will not retain more than 25% of the share holding. The Corporation disinvests its share holding after a period of 5 years from the commissioning of the project by selling its shares to the Co-promoters under buy-back arrangement.

3. As a promotional organisation HSIDC will extend its support to the Co-promoter in implementing the project expeditiously and all its technical managerial and financial skills would be freely available to the Company. The management of the new Company will also rest with the Co-promoters through HSIDC would retain one or two non-rotational Directors on the Board of the Company.

4. The approved outlay for the year 1988-89 is Rs. 70 lacs. An amount of Rs. 75 lacs is proposed to earmark for investment in the share capital of HSIDC under the scheme during the year 1989-90.

1.2 (b) Raising of Additional share capital of H.F.C.

The Corporation is established for the purpose of granting loans to the industries particularly in small scale sector in the State of Haryana. The Corporation has been catering to the needs of the various entrepreneurs and have formulated number of schemes for their benefits. These schemes include scheme for technical and unemployed persons, industries to be set up in rural areas for cottage industries, employment and development of backward areas. Presently the Corporation is extending assistance to the extent of Rs. 60 lacs in case of Limited Companies and Rs. 30 lacs in case of partnership and sole-prop. concerns. In addition, the Corporation also provides assistance for rehabilitation and modernisation of small units assistance to artisans, village and cottage industries, assistance to physically handicapped, Ex-servicemen and technical entrepreneurs under rural industrial programmes on soft terms and concessional rates of interest. The Corporation has also formulated an Integrated Term Loan Scheme. During the year the Corporation has also adopted Single Window Assistance, schemes under which the term loan as well as working capital loan will be sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 5 lacs.

In the past few years the business of the Corporation has grown substantially. The disbursement have increased from Rs. 5.12 crores in the year 1980-81 to Rs. 20.27 crores in the year 1987-88. With the introduction of new industrial policy by the State Govt. it is expected that during the coming years the business will further enhance. In view of increase in business the requirement of funds has also increased substantially.

The Corporation in the beginning of the year prepares annual budget every year. The funds from the various sources are also provided in the annual Business plan and Resources Forecasts (BPRF). The main sources of Finance to Corporation are refinance from IDBI, bonds, additional share capital and internal accruals. In view of rising costs, the internal accruals have not been generated as anticipated. It has, therefore, to depend mainly on the borrowed funds. The share capital has also not been received adequately during the past years. The additional share capital received from the State Government during the last 3 years vis-a-vis projections in the BPRF and disbursement is given below:

(Rs. in lacs)

	Increase in share Capital		Disbursement
	Target	Actual	
1985-86	60	20	1,477
1986-87	100	50	1,697
1987-88	100	60	2,027

The release of inadequate share capital in the past has left a substantial gap in its resources and commitments. To meet the commitment, the Corporation was to borrow funds from the market thereby increase in its costs of operation. Since the funds could not be borrowed unlimited as they are linked with the share capital and free reserve of the Corporation, it has become important to get adequate share capital contribution from the State Government. This will also enable the Corporation to get equivalent amount of contribution from the IDBI which will be used for the development of industries in the State.

The Corporation has been anticipating to achieve disbursement to the extent of Rs. 25 crores in the year 1989-90. To meet its commitments the industries in the State as mentioned above, the State Government is requested for provision of Rs. 2 crores in its annual plan for the year 1989-90 towards additional share capital of the Corporation, Moreover in order to make the working capital of the Corporation viable it is also utmost important to strengthen the capital base of the Corporation.

The operational results of the Corporation for the last 3 years is as under:—

Year	Sanction	Disbursement	Recovery
1985-86	2487.72	1477.48	1589.63
1986-87	2819.57	1696.67	1642.40
1987-88	3078.12	2027.35	2031.03

Originally the approved outlay for the year 1988-89 was Rs. 25 lacs under the scheme which had been enhanced to Rs. 75 lacs. An amount of Rs. 90 lacs is proposed to earmark for investment in the share capital of HFC under the scheme during the year 1989-90.

1.2 (c) Equity of HSIDC for Term Lending Operations

Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation (HSIDC) provides term loans under IDBI's Refinance Scheme for projects in the medium scale sector. This activity was started in 1978-79. The Corporation can give term loan (Both rupee loan as well as foreign currency loan) upto a maximum limits of Rs. 90.00 lacs for a project. The rate of interest charged is 14% for projects in non-backward areas and 12.5% for project being set up in backward areas. IDBI provides refinance to the extent of 75% of the loan disbursed by the Corporation for units in non-backward areas and 85% of the loan for project in backward areas. The refinance to be drawn in particular year is worked out separately by IDBI. The repayment of loan is generally to be made by the assisted Companies within 10 years including moratorium period. Public Limited Companies and where the project cost does not exceed Rs. 3.00 crores are eligible for loan under this scheme. The debt equity ratio considered is generally 2:1. Mortgage of fixed assets and personal guarantee of the promoters are generally taken as security for the loan.

The approved outlay for the year 1988-89 under this scheme is Rs. 68.00 lacs. An amount of Rs. 90 lacs is proposed to earmark for investment in the share capital of HSIDC under the scheme during the year 1989-90.

3.5 (d) Raising of share capital of HSSI & EC

Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (HSSI & EC) was incorporated in July, 1967 as a Government Company under the Companies Act, 1956. Its paid up share capital is Rs. 75.75 lacs. The State Government holds equity share valuing Rs. 65.75 lacs and Commissioner for Handicrafts, Government of India holds share valuing Rs. 10.00 lacs. An amount of Rs. 10 lacs has also been placed at the disposal of HSSI & EC during the year 1987-88. The State Government has made contribution towards its paid up share capital of the Corporation to the extent of Rs. 54.50 lacs. However, the Corporation allotted bonus shares to the State Government valuing Rs. 11.25 lacs, in 1979 out of the general reserves created by the Corporation from the profits. Upto the year 1985-86, the Corporation has paid dividend amounting to Rs. 34.72 lacs to the State Government and Commissioner for Handicrafts, Government of India on the basis of their share holding. The main activities of the Corporation are as under:—

- (i) Supply of essential raw materials to the small scale/RI Units.
- (ii) Providing marketing assistance to SSI/RI units through:—
 - (a) a chain of emporia.
 - (b) participation tenders floated by various Government/Semi-Government organisation
 - (c) marketing the products of RI units through its District Marketing Centres.

The approved outlay for the year 1988-89 under this scheme is Rs. 10 lacs. An amount of Rs. 5 lacs is proposed to earmark for investment in the share capital of HSSI & EC under the scheme during the year 1989-90.

(XVII-47)

Monitoring Cell at Headquarters—Rs. 10,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village & Small Industries	10,00,000	..	..	10,00,000

The Industries Department control a number of Plan/Non-plan schemes and the major flow of expenditure in the State Government undertakings and private sector establishments which *inter alia* covers the activities of Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation, Haryana Handloom and Handicrafts Corpn., Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation, Haryana Financial Corporation, Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board. Besides the department also itself provides a number of incentives to the units under State as well as G.O.I. schemes such as cash subsidy, seed money loan, interest free loan, octroi exemption, electricity duty exemption etc. This cell will also monitor Letter of Intent, DCFID Registration, industrial licence and Secretariate of Industrial Approvals. Moreover, there is lack of proper appraisals in the absence of proper monitoring system. No evaluation has been possible about the role and performance of the above mentioned corporations and the objective for which the various incentives have been offered by the Government. In the absence of a forward backward linkage and proper feed back and also in the absence of issuing the requisite directions on the basis of the feed back date. It has also not been possible to evaluate necessary performance and spell out further line of action and necessary guidance.

To have a constant eye on the performance of various schemes (plan and non-plan), it is proposed to set up a monitoring cell, which would constantly and regularly collect certain basis data/information from the various implementing agencies of the schemes, process it and project and picture as it emerge therefrom to suggest correctional measures which may be adopted to achieve a better performance. It is, therefore, proposed that Monitoring Cell be set up equipped with technical staff.

The staff as proposed for the Headquarter as well as for field may please be provided in order to start smooth working.

A provision of Rs. 10 00 lacs is proposed under the scheme for the year 1988-89.

(XVII-53)

Training-Cum-Consultancy Scheme at subsidised rate to Small Scale Industries through National Productivity Council, Chandigarh,—Rs. 1,30,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2852--Village & Small Industries	1,30,000	..	..	1,30,000

The Small Scale Industries are playing a very vital role in industrialisation of the State. In order to increase of efficiency and productivity, it is essential to have better techniques employed and Development is done in systematic way, due to the meagre finance. The small scale units are handicapped in availing the services of highly skilled specialists/technical experts. In order to overcome the difficulty experienced by the Small Scale Industries the National Productivity has formulated a scheme under which the consultancy service and training is to be provided on subsidised basis. Under this scheme the National Productivity Council will charge reduced service charges for consultancy and training. 100% expenditure of survey cost will be given as grant in aid to National Productivity Council. The State Government will bear the 50% expenditure by way of subsidy towards the service charges to be incurred by availing the services of experts by the small scale units. The balance 50% of the total cost of consultancy is to be borne by individual units. It is considered that service of the council's experts would go a long way in increasing the productivity and efficiency of small scale units in the State.

(XVII-58)

Incentives and Publicity Cell.—Rs. 2,00,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2852- Industries	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000

In order to project a proper image of achievement in a befitting manner and to give wide publicity to the Industrial activities and the progress that has taken place in the State and also the occasion which are made available to the State Government from time to time and to attract the new entrepreneur it is considered essential to set up a separate exhibition and publicity cell in the Directorate with a properly

experienced and adequate staff with a view to achieve the above objectives experienced staff is needed although demand for additional staff for this purpose was made last year also, but only one post of Commercial Artist was sanctioned. The sanction of only one post will not help in achieving the aims and objects of the scheme fully and the creation of a separate Exhibition and Publicity Cell at headquarter is thus not possible without additional staff. The Trade Fair Authority of India often organises various fairs and exhibitions at the National Capital and at various parts of the country as well as abroad and expects this Department to participate in such fairs and exhibition in a befitting manner. As such a separate exhibition and publicity cell is essential if our State is to maintain its top class image as "Haryana for Industry".

(XVII - 59)

Export Promotion Cell Rs. 5,00,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851 - Village and Small Industries	5,00,000	..	..	5,00,000

(a) The exports from Haryana have gone up considerably from exports worth Rs. 4.55 Crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 152 Crores in 1981-82 as per survey report of IIFT.

In the 20 Point Economic programme, Exports find an important place as these contribute substantially to our foreign exchange resources and thus efforts to promote exports have assumed added importance.

There is need to bring large number of new Indl. units in the export field, maximise the exports of existing exports, identify new items of exports so as to have an increasing share in export earning. It is a continued Plan Scheme.

Export Promotion Cell with a Project Officer (Export) and supporting staff would also help in providing the necessary coordination with various Exports Promotion Agencies of the Government of India, namely, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and other concerned Authorities. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lacs is proposed to be spent on this scheme for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The provision for the year 1989-90 has been made for Rs. 1.00 lac only.

(b) **Participation in Trade Fairs abroad sending of Trade Teams**—To encourage exporters, the outstanding Manufacturers Exporters of Haryana are to be awarded Silver Plaque to give direction and dynamism to export goods such as Handloom goods, Engineering goods, Scientific goods, Utensils, Agricultural Implements, etc. A sum of Rs. 15,000 is being earmarked each year for grant of Awards to genuine exporters of the State during the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

Participation in International Trade Fairs provides an opportunity to the buyers and sellers to come together and establish contracts. In such meets, orders for specific items are also booked. These contracts result in promoting export. For this purpose a provision has been made to the extent of Rs. 4.00 lacs for the year 1989-90

(XVII-64)

Design Centre for Fancy Leather Goods, Rewari—Sub-Centre for Institute of Designs for Handicrafts.—Rs. 1,10,000 (non-recurring).

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village & Small Industries	1,10,000	..	..	1,10,000

The manufacture of leather goods including tila/zari is an important Handicrafts of the State. About 800 whole-time workers were engaged in the craft in Distt. Rohtak and Mohindergarh alone. The craft annual production of goods worth about Rs. 12.00 lacs at present and craft has good potential for export. The All India Handicrafts Board has accordingly suggested that in order to cater to the requirements of export market, leather articles with latest designs in zari and embroidery should be developed. The export of the articles of leather from the country has increased considerably and there is good scope for the development of this craft in the State through technical assistance and guidance in the form of latest designs. Keeping in view the above, a design centre for artistic fancy leather goods as set up at Rewari Accordingly it is proposed to continue this scheme at Rewari at a total cost of Rs. 1,10,000 during the year 1989-90.

Marginal income is envisaged from this scheme and Central assistance will be available on existing pattern.

(XVII-69)

Rebate on the sale of Handicrafts Rs. 20,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851 Village & Small Industries	20,000			20,000

The poor artisans engaged in various kinds of Handicrafts usually living in far flung villages and as such they have to incur extra expenditure in transporting their raw materials to their place of works. To be in line with the latest policy of the Central as well as State Government to encourage artisans suitable incentives are required to be given in the Industries located in villages. Handicrafts have been the main source of livelihood to village artisans for centuries and continued to provide job to these craftsmen. Besides some of the Handicrafts have much attraction in the foreign market. One foreign buyers generally do not have such time of visiting villages and can only afford to visit metropolitan cities. The State Government as well as All India Handicrafts Board have set up a chain of Emporia in big cities to render marketing assistance to the Artisans. To give boost to the marketing activity, it is proposed to allow the emporia of the State undertakings only throughout the year. Besides providing additional 5% rebate during the celebration of All India Handicraft Week.

A sum of Rs. 20,000 is provided under plan schemes for the year 1989-90 for the payment of rebate on the sale of goods.

(XVII-73)

Extension of existing Hide Flaying and Carcass Utilisation Centre, Hissar - Rs. 1,40,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851--Village & Small Industries	1,40,000			1,40,000

Haryana State has got great potential for utilisation of Carcasses in various important bye-products like bone-meal, meat-meal, hides/skins and tallow, etc. which are helpful for the establishment of various new industries. With the aim a Hide Flaying and Carcass Utilisation Centre was set up at Hissar during the year 1965. At present this centre is functioning under Non-Plan Scheme.

Its extension was extended under Plan scheme as the work of the existing centre was increased. It is proposed to continue the scheme at a total cost of Rs. 1,40,000 during the year 1989-90.

Nominal income is envisaged from this scheme and central assistance will be available on existing pattern.

(XVII-75)

Development of Handloom Industries—Rs. 2,00,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village and Small Industries	2,00,000			2,00,000

This scheme is continued staff scheme. Since Handloom Products are exported abroad and there is good scope for further improvement in this direction to explore the possibility of development of Handloom Industries from the point of view of export oriented production one Technical Expert (Textiles) is to be appointed at Headquarter Level with supporting staff.

To continue the scheme in the 7th Plan, a sum of Rs. 2,00 lacs has been provided for the year 1989-90.

(XVII-84)

Design Centre for Arts and Brass Metalware Rs. 1,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village and Small Industries	1,00,000	..	..	1,00,000

Rewari, a small town of Haryana State, pack of craftsman in various fields especially in the Metalware, Leather work and utensil making. According to the survey, about 700 persons are engaged in the metal trade at Rewari. Although a large majority of these persons are engaged in Art Metalware. These units are doing production of various items which are export worthy. But there is a shortage of trained artisans in this field at Rewari. Their families are unable to join art metalwares due to lack of training. The skilled labour can very easily learn the technique of making fancy design on sheet metal and moulding process and the general public can also adopt this trade if training facilities are provided there.

Keeping this in view a budget provision of Rs. 1,00,000 have been made under this scheme during the year 1989-90 to continue this centre. A batch of 20 trainees would be provided the training in artware trade and the stipend @ Rs. 100 per month would be given to each trainee during the training period.

The scheme is developmental and no income is envisaged.

(XVII-88)

Grant of Interest Free Loan in lieu of Central Sales Tax paid.— Rs. 8,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6851 -Loan for Village & Small Scale Industries Grant of interest Free Loan in lieu of CST Paid	..	..	8,00,000	8,00,000
Total	..	..	8,00,000	8,00,000

Interest Free Loan in lieu of Central Sales Tax paid is being provided to the industrial units at the rate of 8% of fixed Capital Investment or actual central Sales Tax paid/payable during the assessment year whichever is less.

The industrial units gone into production after 1st April, 1970 are eligible to avail this facility for 7 years in zone 'A' 5 Years in Zone 'B' and 3 years in Zone 'C' from the date of production. Industrial unit set up upto 31st March, 1988 would be eligible to avail interest free loan in lieu of CST paid

A sum of Rs. 8.00 lacs is required for providing interest free loan to the industrial units during the year 1989-90.

(XVII-90)

Assistant to Educated unemployed and technical Entrepreneurs under employment promotion

Programme. Rs. 14,50,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6235- Loan Social security & Welfare	..	..	4,00,000	4,00,000
2851 Village and Small Industries	10,50,000	..	..	10,50,000
Total	10,50,000	..	4,00,000	14,50,000

With a view to help the educated employed to set up their own industrial units in the State, the Department provided assistance in a package from so that they may take minimum possible time to set up their venture. The aim of this scheme is that maximum number of educated unemployed persons may be encouraged to set up their own or partnership units so that they on the one hand generate self employment for unemployed persons and also create avenue for generation of employment for skilled and unskilled persons. Under the scheme, following assistance is made available.

1. Seed Money :

Banking institutions and state Financial Corporation advance term loan upto 80% of the project to entrepreneurs and balance of 20% of margin money is to be arranged by the entrepreneurs themselves. To provide relief to educated unemployed persons and Technical entrepreneurs for reduction of their equity, it is proposed to advance seed money as soft loan @ 4% per annum to the entrepreneurs according to guideline provided by Government of India. An amount of Rs. 4,00,000 for the scheme is proposed during the year 1989-90 and will be placed at the disposal of Haryana Financial Corporation.

2. Preparation of Project Profiles:

In order to help the entrepreneurs to choose items of manufacture, the project profiles are being prepared by the department from reputed consultants. These reports are got prepared on the items which have greater scope in Haryana. To enable the entrepreneurs to know the viability of various items of manufacture in the first instances a sum of Rs. 4.80 lakhs is proposed during the year 1989-90.

3. Interest Subsidy:

The scheme envisages financial assistance to the engineer entrepreneurs in the form of subsidy on interest payable on loan taken by them from Bank/Financial Institutions for the acquisition of fixed assets/capital investment etc. The quantum of subsidy is the difference between interest rate of 7% P.A. and the normal rate of interest charged on the loan advanced by Financial Institutions. The total quantum of subsidy in any one case shall not exceed Rs. 20,000. The claim of interest subsidy shall be limited to a period of 5 years to Engineer Degree/Diploma holders, who sets up his small scale industries in a selected backward area declared by Government of India for three years, of the sets of small scale industries in area other than backward area.

An amount of Rs. 2.50 lacs proposed under 100% centrally sponsored scheme which is reimbursed by Government of India, to those units who have come into existence on or before 31st March, 1985 and Rs. 3.00 lacs is also proposed to the units who have been or are being set up after 31st March, 1985 in the State plan side, during the year 1989-90.

4. Others:

The Haryana Financial Corporation has been appointed as agent of the State Government for the purpose of disbursing the seed money/margin money to the eligible educated unemployed entrepreneurs in the State of Haryana and for this they are to be paid 5 per cent commission on the amount placed at their disposal. The amount of 0.20 lac is proposed during the year 1989-90.

(XVII-92)

Setting up of Nucleus Cell at Headquarters—Rs. 1,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village & Small Industries	1,00,000	-	-	1,00,000

In order to collect and monitor upto date information of small scale industries in respect of number type of industry, investment and production and employment Government of India had desired a system of registration of SSI units for this purpose. Under the revised procedure of registration digital system had been adopted to facilitate computerisation of data collected for the purpose. The information is collected at field level and compiled at Headquarters in the Nucleus Cell set up for this purpose (under the scheme of Government of India). Previously this scheme was running Central Sector, from 1979-80, it has been taken over to the State Plan side the expenditure which reimbursed. During 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 is estimated to be incurred under this scheme. Registration is the pre-requisite condition for setting up of a small scale industrial units. Monitoring of programme of such units and up-dating of the data is a continuous process on it helps in monitoring the progress of small scale sector and in planning its future growth. Three statistical assistants excluding one Computer-cum-Steno-typist are already in position in this Directorate for this purpose.

Keeping in view of the imperative need of collection compilation and interpretation of statistical data and importance of this scheme, it is proposed that the scheme may be allowed to continue as such during the year 1989-90 and the amount to be incurred is estimated at Rs. 1,00,000 (Rs. one lac).

(XVII—98)

Setting of Electronics Research Development & Facilities Centre at Gurgaon—Rs. 21,00,000
(Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue (Rs.)	Capital (Rs.)	Loan (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
2852—Industry	Rs. 21,00,000	..	..	Rs. 21,00,000

On the advice of the Government of India, Department of Electronics, State Government decided to set up an Electronics Research Development and Facilities Centre at Gurgaon.

The project was completed at a cost of Rs. 48.25 lakhs out of which Rs. 25 lacs was provided by the Government of India as grant-in-aid while the balance was borne by the State Government towards cost of land, building & other expenses like staff salary, water, telephone & electricity, etc. The main objective of the Centre has been to provide test calibration and prototype development facilities to the electronics and related units in and around Gurgaon region. These facilities are extended at highly subsidised rates and therefore the State Government is to continue grant-in-aid towards recurring expenses of the Centre. The recurring expenses of the Centre has been further increased by way of increase in salary on implementation of 4th Pay Commission Report. Thus State Government is requested to provide for a sum of Rs. 21.00 lacs during the year 1989-90 as per details below:—

1. Recurring expenditure	..	Rs. 13.65 lacs
2. Non-recurring	..	Rs. 7.35 lacs
Total	..	<u>Rs. 21.00 lacs</u>

(XVII—100)

Establishment of Common Facility Retaining and Finishing Service, Centre, Rewari.—Rs. 1,90,000
(Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village & Small Industries	.. 1,90,000	..	..	1,90,000

The object of the scheme is to provide service facilities in tanning and finishing of sole leather and lining leather to the tanners/Flyers, engaged in the industry. It is proposed to charge direct charges such as cost of chemicals, labour and electric charges, etc. from persons who will come forward to avail of the facilities. It is proposed to continue the scheme at a total cost of Rs. 1,90,000 during the year 1989-90.

Nominal income is envisaged from this scheme and central assistance will be available on existing pattern.

XVII—101 (i)

10=15% outright grant of subsidy by Central Government to the Industrial units set up to be set up in the paise notified backward areas — Rs. 2,00,00,000 (Non-recurring) (100% Centrally sponsored)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village & Small Industries	.. 2,00,00,000	..	..	2,00,00,000
Total	.. 2,00,00,000	..	..	2,00,00,000

In order to accelerate the growth of industrialisation of backward areas, Government of India introduced a scheme for the grant of 10=15% Central Investment Subsidy for setting up new industrial units as well as for substantial expansion of the existing units in the areas notified as backward by the Government of India. The scheme was made operative in the State of Haryana during the year 1974-75. As a result of implementation of the scheme, Large number of new units have come up in the backward areas of the State and about 1447 units have been benefited under the scheme since its inception. Besides, a large number of Industrial units both in the Large and Small Scale are being attracted to these areas because of the availability of the incentives of cash subsidy. The scheme have also helped in the dispersal of industries in the industrially backward areas of the State. The backward areas have now been divided in the three categories viz A, B and C.

A Category:

No area of 'A' in Haryana falls in this category.

B Category:

15% Capital investment subsidy on the fixed Capital investment, Land Building, Plant and /machinery with a maximum limit of Rs. 15.00 lacs.

C Category:

10% Capital investment subsidy on the fixed Capital investment Land, Building, Plant and machinery with a ceiling of Rs. 10.00 lacs.

The following areas of Haryana have been included in category B & C—

Category B:

The District of Mohindergarh except Rewari Block. However, the decision of the Government of India for including Narnaul sub division in to 'B' category is still awaited.

(i) Bhiwani District.

(iii) Hissar-I, Barwala, Hansi-I Bhuna and Tohana blocks of Hissar District alongwith the township of Hissar and Tohana.

(iv) Jind, Julana and Uch ana blocks of Jind District alongwith the Township of Jind.

Category 'C'

(i) Sirsa.

(ii) Hissar-II, Adampur, Fatehbad, Ratia, Hansi-II and Narnaul blocks of Hissar district.

(iii) Safidon Pillukhera, Kalayat and Narwana Blocks of Jind District.

(iv) Narnaul

The State Government vide order dated 18th July, 1988 has increased the rate of Capital investment subsidy for new eligible industrial units coming into production on or after 1st April, 1988 from 10=15% to 25% within upper ceiling from 15 lacs to 25 lacs in all the centrally de-clared backward area. Electronics units would be entitled to get subsidy at the rate of 25% subsidy to maximum ceiling of Rs. 30 lacs in whole of the State. The balance subsidy i.e. 10=15% over and above the amount of Central subsidy admissible under Central Subsidy scheme shall be provided by the State Government from the State funds.

It is anticipated large number of units set up in centrally notified backward area would continue to avail this facility during the year 1989-90. A sum of Rs. 200.00 lacs is required for grant of subsidy during the year 1989-90.

(XVII-101) (ii)

Grant of Subsidy for the purchase of Generating Sets to the Small Scale Industrial Units.
Rs. 2,43,00,000 (Non recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851--Village & Small Industries	2,43,00,000	..	..	2,43,00,000
Total	2,43,00,000	..	..	2,43,00,000

Due to power crises in the State, this Department is providing Generating Set Subsidy to the industrial units on the purchase of new generating sets at Rs. 1200 per KVA to SSI units and at Rs. 600 per KVA to Large and Medium Scale units, subject to maximum of Rs. 15,00,000 per unit or group of units. This incentive will be available to the existing units also, if they purchased New Generating Sets after 1st April, 1988. An industrial unit would be eligible for the purchase of more than one Generating Set or more than one industrial units can group together to purchase a bigger Generating Set. This will however, be subject to maximum ceiling limit of 150% of connected load and monetary ceiling of Rs. 15,00,000. A sum of Rs. 2,43,00,000 is required for the year 1989-90.

(XVII—102)

Grant of Subsidy to industrial units set up in State/notified backward area and Subsidy to pioneer and prestigious units.—Rs. 1,65,00,000 (non-recurring)

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village & Small Industries	.. 1,65,00,000	..	..	1,65,00,000
Total	.. 1,65,00,000	..	..	1,65,00,000

Under the new industrial policy State Government has enhanced the rate of Capital Investment Subsidy from 15% to 25 per cent. The industrial units set up on or after 1st April, 1988 are eligible for availing Capital Investment Subsidy on the fixed assets, i.e. land, building, plant and machinery of the unit at the rate of 25% subject to maximum of Rs. 25.00 lacs. This scheme is being implemented on the pattern of Government of India.

Areas declared Industrially backward by State:—

1. Ambala District Kalka, Naraingarh, Ambala Tehsil of Ambala District
2. Rohtak District .. Nahar and Jhajjar Tehsil of Rohtak District, Tehsil Meham, Rohtak
3. Sonapat District .. Gohana Tehsil

CENTRALLY BACKWARD

4. Hissar District .. Hissar I, Barwala, Hansi, Bhuna and Tohana Blocks of Hissar District along with Townships of Hissar and Tohana Hissar-II Adampur, Fatehabad Ratia, Hansi-II and Narnaund Blocks of Hissar District
5. Bhiwani District .. Bhiwani
6. Sirsa District .. Sirsa
7. Jind .. Jind, Julana and Uchana Blocks along with the Township of Jind, Safidon Pillu Khera, Kalayat and Narwana Blocks
8. Mohindergarh District .. Reorganisation of Mohindergarh i.e. Mohindergarh Sub-Division and Narnaul Sub Division.

Under the Government of India Scheme industrial units set up in Centrally notified backward area are eligible for 10—15% Subsidy Subject to maximum of Rs. 10 to 15.00 lacs depending upon the location of unit.

In areas where Central subsidy is applicable, balance subsidy over and above the amount of Subsidy admissible under Central scheme shall be provided by the State Government.

It is expected that large number of entrepreneur will start new industrial units in the State and would avail Capital Investment Subsidy. A sum of Rs. 165.00 lacs are required for implementation of this scheme during the year 1989-90.

(XVII—105)

Intensive Development Project, Bhiwani —Rs. 8,80,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village and Small Industries	.. 8,80,000	..	..	8,80,000

Intensive Development Project, Bhiwani for developing handloom industries on latest techniques has been taken in hand by Haryana State Handloom and Handicrafts Corporation Limited, Chandigarh. It will cover the entire State though its headquarters will be at Bhiwani. Training will be provided to the trainees and stipend of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per mensem per trainee will be paid. Soon after training, production programme will follow and the weavers will be supplied yarn and other inputs and goods thus manufactured by them will be taken back on payment of reasonable wages. This is an employment oriented project.

It has been proposed to incur an expenditure of Rs. 8,80,000 under the scheme during 1989-90.

(XVII--107)

State Awards to Master Craftsmen Handicrafts--Rs. 30,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851--Village and Small Industries	30,000			30,000

The All India Handicrafts Board has a scheme to grant National Competition of best entries received from various craftsmen/artisans of the State. In order to encourage the craftsmen/artisans of the State, the State Government have sanctioned a scheme to introduce State Award to Master Craftsmen/Artisans on the following pattern:--

1. The Competition is open to all the trades in existence in Haryana in the form of Handicrafts.
2. The entries so selected by a State Level Committee for Haryana constituted for this purpose, in the exhibition whenever arranged by the State Government for the promotion of Handicrafts.
3. The Haryana State Handloom and Handicrafts Corporation will provide full assistance for all time for marketing of the products of award winners of Handicraft items:--
4. There would be 3 prizes as under :--
 - (a) Rs. 1,000 with a certificate of merit and tool kit worth Rs. 1,500.
 - (b) Rs. 500 with a merit certificate and a tool kit worth Rs. 1,000.
 - (c) Rs. 200 with a merit certificate and a tool kit worth Rs. 800.

A sum of 5,000 usually to be sanctioned in the past years by the Government State for this scheme to achieve the above objects. In view of the past experience and the fact that in the present days when prices have gone up and there is an abnormal increase in the cost of raw material. Production/Manufacture of Handicrafts goods and to encourage best master craftsman to participate in the said function, it is felt that the amount sanctioned under this scheme is too meagre and no good master craftsman of the State dealing with handicrafts items are attracted within the meagre cash and other prizes of smaller value in these days when the things have gone much higher after the year 1980-81 when this scheme was introduced. This office feels that proper justice is done to achieve the object for which the scheme was introduced for the development of Handicrafts in the State. There is a need to increase the value of State Award. Accordingly there will be 3 grade I, II & III awards as per old pattern, but the number of value of prizes of each grade has been proposed to be increased from one to 5 for each grade.

In view of the position explained above, Government are requested to approve the increase in the number of State awards and in order to cover the maximum number of Handicrafts. Master Crafts/Artisans for the year 1989-90. The following State Awards are proposed under this scheme--

Awards on the best item	Order	Cash awards and merit certificate	Total
			Rs.
3 prizes	1st grade	2,500 per award	12,500
5 prizes	2nd grade	1,500 per award	7,500
5 prizes	3rd grade	1,000 per award	5,000
			25,000

The balance amount of Rs. 5,000 will be utilised for miscellaneous expenditure of contingent nature. It may also be clarified that this office has not changed the pattern of scheme of State Awards. The number of prize of each grade of 3 States Awards has only been increased in view of the facts explained above.

It is further stated that the State Level Selection Committee for Haryana has been constituted with the approval of Government for selection of items in the function for State Awards.

(XVII--107)

State Award to Small Scale Entrepreneurs—Rs. 60,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village and Small Industries	60,000	..	..	60,000

The Government of India have formulated a scheme of giving National awards for promoting entrepreneurship and recognising the achievement of successful entrepreneurs in small scale sector.

A similar scheme is proposed to be implemented in Haryana State. The aims and objects of the scheme will be to motivate entrepreneurship in the small scale sector in the State. It is proposed to implement State Awards Scheme at the State level as is being done at National level. An amount of Rs. 60,000 is required for implementation of this scheme. Details of the prizes are as under :—

Haryana State Awards	Rs.
(i) First Prize	25,000
(ii) Second Prize	15,000
(iii) Third Prize	10,000

(XVII--111)

Additional Staff—Planning Cell at Headquarters

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2852—Industries	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000

In order to prepare, the annual plan, five-year plan and other components plans like-scheduled castes (Special Component Plan) and to watch the implementation of State Plan Scheme Centrally Sponsored Scheme, review their physical and financial progress on the quarterly/annual basis and to monitor the implementation of plan scheme in relation to achievements made viz-a-viz targets fixed a planning cell was created in the Directorate during the year 1978-79 on the advise of the State Planning Department with a staffing strength of one planning-cum-statistical Assistant which is now proposed to strengthen further with extra staff viz one Development Officer (Planning) Four Planning-cum-Statistical Assistants, two Clerk-cum-Computers, one Daftri and two Peons. Keeping in view the increased workload of the planning which consists scheduled castes component plan, 20-point programmes and district plan as well as the of department, it is proposed to continue provision of Rs. 2.00 lacs for the year 1989-90.

(XVII--112)

(50% Centrally Sponsored)

Recate on sale of Handloom goods, Rs. 40,00,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851 - Village and Small Industries	40,00,000	..	..	40,00,000

The Handloom products of poor weavers for their benefits need encouragement in the face of fairly developed powerloom sector. Handloom cloth has not so far stood on its own, in view of competition from mill made cloth. However, some of the varieties of handloom cloth like Durries, Khes, Bed Sheets, Bed covers, Tapestry etc. have not been able to have permanent standing since demand for these varieties is not of regular nature. The stock of Handloom Goods accumulated with small units from time to time. To clear those accumulated stocks, 20% rebate is allowed at different suitable periods to coincide with festivals. These special rebate weeks/fortnights are notified by the All India Handloom Board. The State and Central Government share of the rebate liability in the ratio of 50 : 50 i.e. 10% is reimbursed by the Central Government and 10% by the State Government of 20% rebate allowed on the sale of Handloom Goods. Rs. 20.00 lakhs being the Central Government share will be claimed on receipt of the claims from Haryana State Small Industries & Export Corporation, Haryana State Handloom & Handicraft Corporation, and Haryana Weavers Apex Co-operative Society Ltd., Panipat, and Haryana State Industrial Co-operative Federation Ltd., and also Primary Handloom Co-operative Societies as per instructions issued by Government of India.

For this and with a view to popularise the Handloom products amongst common consumers it is proposed to continue the scheme for providing rebate on the sale of Handloom Goods so that the stock of Small Weavers do not accumulate and embarrass the financially weaker sections. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided to meet with the demand during the year 1989-90.

No income is envisaged from the scheme being developmental in nature. Central Assistance will be available on the existing pattern.

(XVII-113)

Incentives to Small Weavers - Rs. 6,30,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6851--Loans to General Financial & Training Institutions Loans for Village & Small Industries	--	--	6,30,000	6,30,000

With a view to improve the lot of poor weavers, State Government introduced a scheme under which loan to the extent of Rs. 5,000 @ 4% per annum can be given to a weaver for the purchase of machinery, equipment, working capital etc. The loan is sanctioned and governed under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1935. Only those weavers can avail this facility who are in possession of five handlooms or propose to instal five handlooms.

It is a developmental scheme and no income is envisaged.

The scheme is continued scheme and a sum of Rs. 6.30 lacs has been provided for the year 1989-90.

XVII-114(I)

Staff at headquarter and in the field under the scheme of Rural Industrialisation in the state—
Rs. 21,80,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851--Village & Small Industries	21,80,000	--	--	21,80,000

In order to promote the rural Industries in the State, Haryana Government have launched a new scheme of rural industrialisation. Under this scheme, the rural entrepreneurs of Haryana including the artisans class are encouraged to set up their units in rural areas of state for which various incentives are offered by the State Government. It has further been observed that rural units find it more-difficult to make their independent marketing arrangements. For this purpose Haryana State Small Industries & Export Corporation Ltd., (H.S.S.I. & E.C.), through which the scheme is being implemented, have established 12 District Marketing Centres, one in each district, of the state. Besides this the cash incentives are also released to the R.I. Units through the agency of H.S.S.I. & E.C. To provide staff in 12 District Marketing Centres and at the Headquarters of the Corporation for Monitoring the scheme, it is proposed to give a grant of Rs. 21,80,000 during the year 1989-90. The funds shall be placed at the disposal of H.S.S.I. & E.C. in the form of Grant-in-aid. The scheme being promotional does not envisage any income to the State.

(XVII—114(II))

Subsidy to entrepreneurs under Rural Industrialisation Scheme —Rs. 88,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village & Small Industries	.. 88,00,000	..	..	88,00,000

State Government have launched the pilot industrialisation project for the purpose of providing gainful employment to unemployed youths in rural areas. The scheme was started in the middle of 1977.

The units coming up under the scheme shall be given interest subsidy and cash subsidy. Since the major portion of the capital is provided by the financial institutions the rate of interest charged by them is subsidized to the extent of difference between 6% per annum and normal rate of interest chargeable by the financial institutions. Further in order to allure the rural entrepreneurs to start industrial ventures, the scheme provided cash subsidy at the rate of 30% of the fixed capital investment on plant and machinery within ceiling of Rs. one lac. The total proposed expenditure during the year 1989-90 is as under :—

(i) Interest subsidy for reducing effecting rate of interest to 6% per annum ..	Rs. 40,00,000
(ii) Cash subsidy at the rate of 20% on fixed capital ..	Rs. 48,00,000
Total ..	Rs. 88,00,000

The scheme being promotional does not envisage any income in the state.

XVII—114(III)

Seed Money Assistance to Entrepreneurs under Rural Industries Scheme—Rs. 10,000 (Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6851—Loan for Village & Small Industries	..	..	10,000	10,000

The units coming up under the Rural Industries Scheme launched by the State Government are provided soft terms loans to the extent of 10% of the project cost which also includes working capital in the shape of seed money /margin money. The rate of interest charged on these loans is 4% per annum.

An amount of Rs. 10,000 is being provided for the year 1989-90. This is a continued scheme and the State Government is committed to undertake this liability under the scheme. The scheme envisage provisions of 25% benefit to the member of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Backward Classes.

The provision under this scheme is a loan component and is recoverable after a period of 3—7 years when it falls due in half yearly equated instalments alongwith interest @ 4% per annum.

XVII—114(IV)

Subsidy for payment of stamp duty on agreement deeds under Rural Industrialisation Scheme—Rs. 10,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village and Small Industries	10,000	..	..	10,000

The rural industries scheme launched by the State Government provides for grant of Seed money/ margin money assistance at the rate of 10 per cent of project cost a soft term loan, the rate of interest of which is 4 per cent per annum. The beneficiaries receiving these assistance have to enter into an agreement with the agency appointed by the Government for the purpose. This agreement is to be got executed before the sub-Registrar. The State Government has therefore, provided for the exemption of stamping/registration charges to the units which are recipients of seed money. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has therefore, been proposed under the scheme for the year 1989-90.

The scheme being promotional does not envisage any income to the State.

(XVV-117)

Promotion of Handicrafts—Rs. 2,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village and Small Industries	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000

It has since been recognised that promotion of Handicrafts by various State could be instrumental in providing gainful employment to the artisans, and craftsmen who are gradually sinking to the level of poverty inspite of their skill. Efforts have been made for improving their condition through the implementation of number of schemes by different agencies but somehow the overall impact of these effects have been negligible. As a matter of fact, the craftsmen are in need of integrated assistance programme where they are able to function more effectively in their natural surroundings and thus exploitation by middle men is eliminated. The scheme envisaged the promotion of some of the Handicrafts for which Haryana is known and which has not imaged and potential for development made this scheme which is being operated by Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd., Training-cum-production centre for imparting training in improved techniques besides providing part time/whole time employment to craftsmen have been set up. The craftsmen could be permitted to undertake production according to the approval design even in their own premises and Corporation could ensure supply of freight type of raw material and remunerative wages. A provision of Rs. 2,00,000 have been made under the plan for the year 1989-90 to continue the scheme. The amount is to be given to the Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd., as grant-in-aid. It being a development scheme, no income is envisaged.

1. Name of the scheme .. Promotion of Handicrafts
2. Total amount of the scheme located for the year 1989-90 .. Rs. 2,00,000
3. Details head of account along with Code No. .. 2851—Village and Small Industries—104 Handicrafts Industries (XVII-69) promotion of Handicrafts.

Break-up of the proposed expenditure.

1. Primary unit .. Amount Rs.
- Grant-in-aid .. Rs. 2,00,000

(XVII-119)

Training Centre for Sports Goods—Rs. 1,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village and Small Industries	1,00,000	..	..	1,00,000

The object of the scheme is to provide facilities and training to artisans in sports goods manufacturing. This training programme will help the younger generation to adopt the trade as a means of livelihood. It is proposed to continue the scheme at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000 during the year 1989-90.

The Central assistance will be available on existing pattern.

(XVII—120)

Grant of Loan and Subsidy to Cobblers—Rs. 4,00,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village and Small Industries ..	1,70,000	..	..	1,70,000
6851—Loans for Village and Small Industries ..	..	..	2,30,000	2,30,000
Total ..	1,70,000	..	2,30,000	4,00,000

The scheme is aimed at providing loan and subsidy to Cobblers/Shoe-makers belonging to Scheduled castes. In the first instance loan upto the maximum extent of Rs. 1,000 is granted to an applicant for the purchase of sewing machine. On proper utilisation of loan amount Rs. 1,000 is granted as subsidy for the purchase of machines, tools and equipment.

In addition to above Rs. 2,000 an additional amount of Rs. 1,500 is granted as second loan to be utilised as working capital.

(XVII—122)

Subsidy on Testing Equipment—Rs. 7,00,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Villages and Small Industries ..	7,00,000	..	..	7,00,000

Marking is changed from sellers to buyers one besides there is greater stress on export under the circumstances the need for quality production is stressed upon because testing at various stages from the procurement of raw material to the end product is backbone of quality product.

In order to make small industrial conscious about the need for testing and making quality products this scheme has been proposed and a subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent of the total cost of testing equipment may be provided to the units in the small scale sector subject to the maximum of Rs. 10,000. Normally they are unable to divert money for buying testing equipment. The subsidy is required to be given to the small scale industrial units, who wish to have their testing arrangements in their own units. No doubt a number of laboratories have been set up by the State Government at various industrial centres but it would be useful for these units to have their own testing equipments for routine test while for typical tests they can get assistance from these Government Centres.

(XVII—124)

Instruments Design, Development and Facilities Centre (I.D.D.C.), Ambala—Rs. 47,00,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2852—Industry ..	47,00,000	..	..	47,00,000

Under assistance from U.N.D.P./U.N.I.D.O., HARTRON Corporation has set up an Instruments Design Development and Facilities Centre (I.D.D.C.) at Ambala in order to provide a wide range of centralised facilities like design and development, Quality Marking/Testing, Consultancy, training etc.,

to scientific and electronic/electro-optical instruments industry in and around Ambala. The total cost of the project is about Rs. 2 crores including U.N.D.P. assistance of 2 million U.S. dollars. The project the services of 4 foreign experts and trained 20 engineers abroad in the fields of electronics and electro-optical instruments. The Centre is already catering to about 375 units.

In view of the facilities created at the Centre, I.D.D.C. has been recognised as an R&D Centre and Test Laboratory by the Department of Science and Technology (D.S.T.) and Bureau of Indian Standards (B.S.I.) respectively.

It may be mentioned that there is a need for augmenting and upgrading the existing facilities at I.D.D.C. so as to make optimum use of the equipment and to provide better facilities to the industry.

In view of the frequent power break down in the regions, a D.G. set of 60 K.V.A. is proposed to be installed in the new building. Further there is need of additional electrification in the old building. A tubewell in the new building is also needing due to lack of adequate and regular water supply. A need has also felt to make some small civil works like construction of store mold building, roof repair of I.D.D.C. Ambala building, construction of guardroom and garage in new building, etc.

A proposal is being submitted to D.O.E.P. Government of India for augmentation of facilities of I.D.C.C. in the field of opto electronics and fibreoptics for which additional equipment worth Rs. 75 lakhs has been proposed. The State Government inputs will be Rs. 17.50 lacs for building, furniture and recurring expenditure for the first year will be Rs. 4.00 lacs.

The following provision may thus be made in the budget of I.D.D.C., Ambala :—

1. Recurring	..	Rs. 37.00 lacs
2. Non-recurring	..	Rs. 10.00 lacs
Total	..	<u>Rs. 47.00 lacs</u>

(XVII—125)

Carpet Centres for Training of Handicrafts—Rs. 6,00,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village and Small Industries	.. 6,00,000	..	..	6,00,000

All India Handicrafts Board earlier proposed to shift seven carpet Centres to the State Government being run by them in Haryana. But thereafter All India Handicrafts Board changed this decision to run centres and decided to continue them out of their own fund under their administrative control. In view of this position a provision of Rs. 6,00,000 for the year 1989-90 has been made in the plan to continue the scheme. Carpet Industries are coming at Panipat, Ambala and Gurgaon. Haryana State Handloom and Handicrafts Corporation to start training centres for hand knitted crafts. Training will be imparted to the un-employed youth and artisans. A stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem will be paid to each trainee during this period of training.

The scheme also envisaged grant-in-aid to Haryana State Handloom and Handicrafts Corporation Limited, Chandigarh for the development and promotion of carpet Industries.

No income is envisaged from the scheme. This is a plan scheme and central assistance shall be available according to the current pattern laid down by the Government of India.

(XVII—127)

Setting up of Additional Hide Flaying Centres—Rs. 15,000 (Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4851—Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries	..	15,000	..	15,000

During Seventh Five-Year Plan an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been provided for the establishment of additional Hide Flaying and Carcass Utilisation Centres in the State. There is a proposal to set up Hide Flaying Centres in each district of the State except Hissar and Mohindergarh districts where such centres are already functioning. First such centre is proposed to be set up at Rohtak where land had already been acquired for construction of building and the amount of Rs 15,000 is proposed to be utilised for construction.

(XVII—130)

(50% Centrally Sponsored)

Strengthening of Share Capital of Haryana State Handloom and Handicrafts Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh—Rs. 2,00,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4885—Capital outlay on Industrial Research Development	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000

The Haryana State Handloom & Handicrafts Corporation has an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores, out of which, the paid up capital so far is Rs. 161 lacs. The share capital of the Corpn. is being utilised for the opening of sales outlets and for strengthening of marketing base. The Corpn. has opened big show rooms at Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Ahmedabad and Bhopal during the IV Five Year Plan. Government of India have fixed a target of coverage of 10,000 looms for this Corporation during VII Plan. Therefore, liberal funds are required for marketing of the finished goods. In view of the above, the scheme is proposed included in the VII Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 55 lacs for strengthening the share capital of the Haryana State Handloom & Handicrafts Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lacs have been provided in the year 1989-90 including 50% share of Central assistance.

(XVII—131)

Setting up of Ancillary Complex in Haryana.— Rs. 20,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7465—Loan for General Financial and Trading Institutions	20,00,000	20,00,000
Total	20,00,000	20,00,000

The development of ancillaries to Large and Medium Scale Industries is one of the most effective means of ensuring healthy Industrial growth. The department of Industries Haryana have taken up a number of steps for the implementation of ancillaries development programme by way of providing infrastructural facilities like land, building etc. Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh is interested with the construction of sheds in these complexes. In order to enable the corporation to raise the loan from financial institutions, margin money in the shape of loan is provided to the Corporation. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lacs is proposed to be placed at their disposal as margin money in the shape of loan during the year 1989-90.

PROFORMA II

1. Name of the scheme	.. Setting up of Ancillary Complex in Haryana.
2. Total amount of the Scheme	.. Rs. 20.00 lacs.
3. Details Head of account	.. 7465—Loans for General Financial Training Institution— Loan to General Financial Institutions—6—Setting up Ancillary Industrial Estates
S. No. Primary Unit	Amount
1. Loans	.. Rs. 20.00 lacs
Total	.. Rs. 20.00 lacs

(XVII--132)

Training of Technical Staff by participation in special Training Programme Rs. 25,000
(Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village & Small Industries	25,000			25,000

The Scientific development is going faster day by day and the latest techniques are made by in various National Test House/Laboratories, institutions of Governments and Semi Governments organisations. The technical staff posted in quality Marking Centres/Heat Treatment Centres/Chief Inspector of Boilers and Head Quarter is required to be acquainted with this latest development made by Scientist technologist in various technical fields. In view of this it has been felt that there should be a scheme for sending these officers/officials on training to different Government Institutions from time to time so that they are in position to render better technical assistance to the industry with the latest techniques development in the country.

(XVII--133)

Setting up of Industrial Assistance Groups--Rs. 3,50,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village and Small Industries	3,50,000			3,50,000

The Government of Haryana set up in 1981 and Industrial Assistance Group (I.A.G) to render one point contract service to entrepreneurs in the State. I.A.Ss.' main role is to co-ordinate the activities of various departments authorities and Corporation concerned with sanctions for allotment of land, electricity finance etc. to expedite the clearance and provide institutional point of contact for benefit of Industrialists and entrepreneurs of setting up Industrial units in Haryana.

The staff of I.A.G. had been provided by the State Level Industrial Corporation viz. Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation, Directorate of Industries, Haryana, Haryana Urban Development Authority and Haryana Electricity Board and they continue to be borne of the purpose of pay and allowances etc. other expenditure on office contingency, advertisement, publicity, literature, stationery etc. is shared equally between first out Corporations/Departments mentioned above. An amount of Rs. 14.00 lacs is proposed to be provided by these four organisations for the year 1988-89. The Industries Department will pay its share of the order of Rs. 3,50,000 during the year 1989-90.

(XVII--134)

Grant of Subsidy to SSI on obtaining ISI Certification Mark.—Rs. 2,30,0000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village & Small Industries	2,30,000			2,30,000

With the aim for making the SSI more conscious about the Quality and also to obtain ISI Mark of their products the Government has proposed the scheme for the grant of subsidy of ISI Certification Mark. Under this scheme a SSI unit is paid 80% of the total fees paid to the ISI maximum of Rs. 2,000 per product upto a limit of 3 products and the maximum subsidy upto limit of Rs' 6,000 (2000×3). The fees paid to the ISI includes application fee, annual licence fee, and renewal fees, marking fees. The relating amount of subsidy namely 40% of above mentioned will be given as subsidy by the State Government by the Central Government and the balance 20% will be borne by the Industrial Unit.

(Code No. XVII-135)

Setting up of Haryana State Electronics Development Corpn. Ltd. (Hartron)—Rs. 5,00,000
(Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4885—Other Capital outlay on Industrial & Minerals—01—Investment Industrial, Financial Institution-in-Public Sector & other	..	5,00,000	..	5,00,000

Haryana State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd., (HARTRON) was formed in February 1982 by the State Government for the development of Electronics Industry in the State. The Corporation has started number of schemes for providing various facilities/services.

The Corporation is envisaging to setup big electronic projects in Joint/assisted sector and thereby develop ancillarisation to this industry. Some of the identified projects are Electronic Rural Automatic Exchange, Electronic Automatic Box Exchange, transmitter and Receiver Modules for Electronics Telephones, Colour Picture tubes and Solar Cell Modules. The Corporation also proposes to undertake direct manufacturing orders from defence establishments in the country and Bharat Electronics Ltd., Panakula by way of creating in house manufacturing facilities by initially funding from State Share, capital outlay. A provision of Rs. 400 lacs has already been made in the 7th Five-Year Plan 1986-90. Out of which a sum of Rs. 300 lakhs has been made available to HARTRON till 1988-89. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 5 lacs during the year 1989-90 under this scheme.

(XVII-138)

(100% Centrally Sponsored)

Census-cum-Sample Survey of Small Scale Industries—Rs. 3,50,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village and Small Industries	3,50,000	..	..	3,50,000

The scheme of Sample Survey of Small Scale Industrial units aims to obtaining and ensuring regular flow of data from Small Scale Industrial Units on year to year basis under the scheme, detailed data was collected from 20% of the Sample Units. The collected data will help in providing reliable estimates on production, employment, investment etc., so as to plan for growth of Small Scale Units. The collected data is under process with R.C.C., Chandigarh.

To update the information which is compiled after collection from small scale industrial units, census survey was conducted in 1973-74. This census involved employment of staff including Field Investigator/Enumerators and total cost of this operation was borne by the Development Commissioner (SSI) Government of India. A census of SII/O units is being taken, this year and necessary preliminary data is being collected at district level. 17 Field Investigators would be needed to complete this work. A sum of Rs. 3.50 lacs is proposed in the year 1989-90.

(XVII-139)

Setting up of Precision Mechanical Design & Facilities Centre for Electronics Industries at Dundaheera (Gurgaon) Rs. 1,00,000—(Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2852—Industry	1,00,000	..	..	1,00,000

The development objective relate to improvements in quality, increase production and achievement of higher added value, there by accelerating the rate of growth of electronics and related industry to meet out effectively the needs of internal market as well as exports. It is expected that Electronics and related units (250 nos) at Electronics Complex, Dundahera when in full production (1990-91) will be producing and exporting goods worth about Rs. 1000 million and Rs. 250 million respectively. It is expected that the industry at Electronics Complex, Dundahera will provide employment to about 20,000 persons by the said period. After the project is fully operational, it is envisaged that the growth of electronics industry at the complex will be steady at about 25%. The project will be estimated with the help of FRG. A provision of Rs. 10 lacs has been made during the 7th Five Year Plan. Due to escalation of the cost of all types of inputs, the State Government are requested to provide an amount of Rs. 30.50 lakhs towards the nonrecurring cost of land, building and equipment (Rs. 28.00 lacs) and recurring expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lacs during the year 1989-90.

(XVII-141)

Raising of Share Capital 50% centrally sponsored of Haryana State Handloom & Handicrafts Corporation Rs. 1,00,000- (Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4885--Other Capital outlay of Industries and Minerals.		2,00,000	..	2,00,000

At present, Haryana State Handloom is running four big retail show room at Chandigarh, Bangalore, Madras and Delhi and six small show room at Panipat, Bhiwani, Jind, Rohtak, Sirsa and Hissar are also functioning for providing marketing Assistance to the Small Scale Craftsmen. We aver of the State of Haryana. The Corporation is also engaged in the manufacturing of various Handicrafts products which are being sold through the show rooms. It has been experienced that there is good response for selling of handicrafts items in big cities like Delhi, Chandigarh, Bangalore, Bombay and Madras etc. In order to boost the sale of Handicrafts items and to provide marketing net work to the rural craftsmen, sum of Rs. 1,00,000 is proposed to be spent on marketing Assistance during the year 1989-90. Increase in share capital will reduce the burden of interest being incurred due to bank Loan. The Corporation will be able to sell handicrafts items at more competitive prices.

(XVII-142)

Grant of subsidy on Fuel Efficiency Services through National Productivity Council— Rs. 1,00,000—(Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village & Small Industries	1,00,000	..	..	1,00,000

In developing countries like where there are scarcity of resources, it would be necessary to have proper and better utilisation of man machine and material resources. In today's context with the like in cost of fuel the fuel cost is contributing considerably to the manufacturing costs. Besides there is also acute shortage of different types of fuels in this country. Haryana is not an exception to this. It has additional disadvantages such as very far away from coalfield which is one of the important.

It is also well known that with the steep hike in oil prices and the need for importing huge quantity of oil and oil products (including for fuels) it is necessary to utilise the scarce and costly commodities available efficiently.

Of late, because of scarcity of fossil fuels like coal petroleum products etc. the industries have started using Agro residues etc., like rice husk. Because of the peculiar characteristics of rice husk and as it is a non conventional fuel and the furnaces used for burning rice husk is non-conventional type the fuel efficiency in such cases are very poor in addition this causes high degree of environmental pollution in the surrounding areas. Hence there is great need for providing services of experts to improve the fuel efficiency (and also to minimum the harmful environmental impact.)

It would, therefore, be necessary and useful to provide assistance to small scale industries who can not afford on their own to utilise the services of experts to improve the fuel efficiencies in their units.

Keeping these points in view, it is proposed to small scale industries units for utilising the services of experts for improving fuel efficiencies, from National Productivity Council or any other National Agencies as and when these are set up come forward. At present the expert available with National Productivity Council could be utilised by small scale industrial units in the State with the facilities which could be provided under the scheme. It is proposed to provided under the scheme. It is proposed to

provide 80% of total cost of providing expert services by National Productivity Council and maximum upto Rs. 10,000 to such small scale units as subsidy under the scheme and the balance 30% is to be borne by the beneficiary small scale industrial units.

The small scale industrial units should send their requests for availing of the services of the National Productivity Council regarding Fuel Efficiencies through General Manager/Industrial Promotion Officer concerned to the Regional Director, National Productivity Council (1937, Sector 27 B), Chandigarh under intimation to Directorate of Industries.

National Productivity Council would prepare an estimate after discussing with the small scale industries concerned and after studying the industries concerned if necessary and then submit to Technical Expert (OE) Directorate of Industries, Haryana, for approval. After getting this approval National Productivity Council would start the work and the amount of subsidy would be directly reimbursed by National Productivity Council (Regional Directorate) Chandigarh after completion of the work.

(XVII—143)

Setting up of Development and Facility Centre for Reinforced Plastics (Composite) under UNDP at Faridabad.— Rs. 10,000 (Non-Recurring).

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village & Small Industries	10,000	..	..	10,000

The production of plastics in India is continuously on the increase. A number of units for converting plastic raw material to useful products is also on the increase and a number of such units have also come in the State of Haryana.

The reinforced plastics are the revolutionary and wonder products of the 20th Century and the same has important advantages/properties such as: high strength, high impact strength and chemical resistance. The another big advantage in Reinforced plastics is energy saving conservation.

The used Reinforced Plastics has also advantage conservation of scarce materials such as Aluminium brass (Copper) Stainless steel etc. which could be replaced conveniently and economically.

Yet another advantage in this field is the possibility of having higher labour component. The reinforced plastics finds used in making many parts/products such as, Automobile, Agriculture, Aviation, Chemical processing, electrical/electronics, material handling, Rail and Recreational Sports etc.

At present plastic conversion industry has come up to some extent in Haryana. A few units are also manufacturing reinforced plastic products to boost up the reinforced plastic industry in Haryana it needs training of personnel at different levels such as (i) at Graduate Engineer level to design (ii) At diploma level to supervise production (iii) at artisan level to do the actual production.

The different techniques and process for the manufacture of different types of products are as under : —

1. Hand lay up process.
2. Spray up moulding
3. Bag moulding
4. Matched die moulding.
5. High Pressure moulding.
6. Filament winding.
7. Rotational moulding.
8. Pultrusion.
9. Pressure Injection moulding.
10. Injection moulding (Thermoplastic).
11. Fabrication using sheet moulding compound.

To cope up with all the different techniques it is proposed to set up Reinforced Plastic Centre under the assistance of UNDP at Faridabad. The total cost of the project is about Rs. 4.52 crores.

(XVII—144)

Setting up of Auto Parts Development Centre at Gurgaon—Rs. 10,000 (Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Loan Rs.	Total Rs.
2851—Village & Small scale Industries	10,000			10,000

There are large number of large/medium scale units manufacturing automobiles in and around Faridbad, Delhi and Gurgaon viz. M/s Escorts Ltd., Faridabad, M/s Eicher Good Earth Ltd., Faridabad M/s Maruti Udyog Ltd., Gurgaon, M/s Hero Honda Motors, Dharuhera, M/s D.C.M. (U.P.) M/s Kelvinator of India Ltd., and M/s Ashok Layland at Alwar. Because of these large and medium units, large number of small scale and ancillary have come up/are coming up in this area. These units require testing and common facilities in order to produce quality products. Further these units would require design and development facilities for new products as also know-how about the latest technology available in this field for a fuel economy. To meet their requirements, an Auto Parts Development Centre is proposed to be set up at Gurgaon with the assistance of Government of India UNDP or any foreign Government collaboration/assistance.

The main contribution of Haryana Government shall be in the form of providing land and building for this project. A token provision of Rs. 0.10 lacs has been proposed during the year 1989-90.

(XVII—145)

Setting up of Integrated Cargo Complex Inland Container Depot in Haryana—Rs. 10,000 (Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Loan Rs.	Total Rs.
4851—Capital Outlay on Village & Small Industries.	..	10,000	..	10,000

The issue of setting up of Integrated Cargo Export Complex-Inland Container Depot as Inland Centres to provide integrated facilities to exporting community near their place of work has been engaging attention of Government for quite some time past. The major responsibility of the State Government has been limited to provide land at the concessional rate. It is estimated that the cost of land measuring 30 to 40 acres would be Rs. 1.00 lacs approx. It has been agreed in principle to set up Cargo Complex-Inland Container Depot in the State at Panipat/Ambala for the present. Thus the amount of Rs. 75 lacs will be needed for the proposed Panipat Complex. Provision for the year 1989-90 has been proposed to the tune of Rs. 0.10 lacs as token grant.

(XVII—146)

Rebate on the sale of Khadi.—Rs. 9,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Loan Rs.	Total Rs.
2851—Village and Small Industries	9,00,000	..	..	9,00,000

The provision for meeting the rebate claims on the sale of Khadi used to be provided out of the State budget under Non-Plan expenditure. The reimbursement of rebate claim on the sale of Khadi could not be made which resulted in accumulation of arrears on account of rebate claims. Moreover, the sale of Khadi have also increased manifold and the present allocation cannot meet out the likely expenditure on the sale of Khadi. In view of this, it has been proposed to make reimbursement of rebate claims of the sale of Khadi through the proposed scheme. A budget provision of Rs. 9,00,000 have been made during the year 1989-90 and this amount would be given to Haryana Khadi & Village Industries Board as grant-in-aid to meet out the expenditure on rebate claims.

(XVII—147)

Setting up Hand/Screen Printing Training Centre,—Rs. 2,50,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Loan Rs.	Total Rs.
2851—Village & Small Industries	2,50,000	..	..	2,50,000

The Haryana State Handloom & Handicrafts Corporation Ltd. a statutory agency is willing to set up two Hand/Screen Printing Training Centre at Bhiwani and Panipat where large number of Hand Weaving Unit are located. It is proposed to provide training facilities to handloom weavers in Hand/Screen Printing for which no facilities is available in the State and the Weavers/Weaving units have to avail the facility from Meerut (U.P. 15 persons will be trained in each centre and the duration of training course will be one year. The trainees will be given stipend @ Rs. 100 P.M. during the training period. After training the trainee will be motivated to set up their individual units or can avail the common facilities services ofrm the centre. Budget provision of Rs. 2,50,000 have been made in the plan for the year 1989-90 for setting up of these two centres. The amount will be given to Haryana State Handloom & Handicragts Corporation Ltd. as grant-in-aid to implement the scheme.

No. income is envisaged, it will be a developmental scheme.

(XVII- 149)

Setting up of Training Centre Ceremics—Rs. 2,10,000 (Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village and Small Industries	2,10,000	..	..	2,10,000

Haryana State Handlooms & Handicrafts Corporation has proposed to set up Training Centre in Ceramics crafts at Pinjore where ingrastructive facilities for the Development of Ceramics industry are available. It is proposed to train 20 trainees in each batch of one year duration in the manufacturing of different kinds of domestic and decorative ceramics products. stipemd a Rs. 100 P.M. will be paid to each trainee during the training period. A provision of Rs. 2,10,000 has been made in the plan for the year 1989-90 and the amount is to be given to Haryana State Handloom and Handicraft Corporation Ltd. as grant-in-aid to implement the scheme.

(XVII - 150)

Export Production Project, Panipat—Rs. 2,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village & Small Industries	83,000	..	..	83,000
7465- Loans to General Financial and Trading Institutions.	..	..	2,47,000	2,47,000
Total	83,000	..	2,47,000	3,30,000

The project is being implemented through Haryana State Handloom & Handicrafts Corporation Ltd. Chandigarh. It is a developmental scheme and is one of the special scheme for handloom development in the State. Central Assistance was available for the scheme upto the year 1984-85. The project has been transferred to the State Plan w.e.f. 1st April, 1985 by the Government of India and since then this has to be looked after by the State through Haryana State Handloom & Handicrafts Corporation and a provision of Rs. 25 lacs has been made in the 7th Plan State Budget. Accordingly, Rs. 3,30,000 has been provided for the year 1989-90.

(XVII- 151)

Export Processing Zone Container Freight Station.—Rs. 10,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4885—Capital Outlay on Industry and Minerals.	..	10,000	..	10,000

The scheme aims to attract the export worthy units to help earn valuable Foreign Exchange. In fact this type of Zones have already been set-up at Kandala, Santa Kruz etc. and are running successfully and some new Zones/Stations have recently been announced by the Government of India. It is proposed to provide Rs. 0.10 lacs during the year 1989-90 as token grant to meet the cost/development of land, construction of sheds and necessary staff required for the Zone/Station

(Code No. XVII—153)

Facilities for the revival of sick units in the Small Scale Sector—Rs. 5,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6851—Loans for Village and Small Industries			5,00,000	5,00,000

The Margin Money scheme assistance for revival of sick industries has been introduced by the Government of India. The basic objective of the scheme is to reduce the margin of entrepreneur in rehabilitation package approved by financial institutions for revival of the sick industry. As per the Government of India guidelines 50% (to the maximum upto 75% of the margin of the entrepreneur can be granted as a soft loan for the small scale industries. This limit can further go upto 90% of the margin in the case of tiny industry. The maximum assistance available under this scheme is Rs. 50,000 per unit. As per the financial pattern 50% funds are to be provided by the Central Government.

In the year 1989-90 a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made under this scheme. A proportionate matching grant will also be asked for from the Central Government.

(Code No. XVII—156)

Strengthening of Printed Circuit Board at ERDC, Gurgaon—Rs. 1,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2852—Industry	1,00,000			1,00,000

Printed Circuit Board is the heart of any Electronics Product, may it be consumable item or professional grade equipment. The existing facility on Printed Circuit Board (PCB) for development and fabrication at ERDC are limited to single sided circuit printing. Professional grade electronic equipment requires the use of double sided and multi-layer through-holes Printed Circuit Board. Evidently due to lack of this facility in the ERDC, the major service requirement of this nature is not catered to the bulk of industries engaged in production of professional grade equipment of quality, whereas voluminous work load for of service of this nature is envisaged from the forthcoming industries units.

In view of the above, proposal under S.I.S. scheme has thus been formulated under assistance from UNIDO by Haryana State Electronics Development Corporation for upgrading the existing Printed Circuit Board facilities at Electronics Research Development and Facilities Centre, Gurgaon. The total estimate cost of the project is Rs. 16.8 lakhs including United Nations Industrial Development Organisation assistance of U.S. dollar 80,000 (about Rs. 10 lakhs), while the State Govt. contribution comes to Rs. 6.80 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has already been arranged in the shape of cost of land, building and existing equipments held for PCB. The additional input to be provided by the State Govt. are only to the tune of Rs. 2.80 lakhs in the form of additional building, equipments, salary/wages and raw materials. After completion of the project a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs per annum will be borne by the State Govt. as recurring expenditure for a period of 5 years; by which period it is expected that the project will become self sustaining.

(Code No. XVII—159)

Computerisation of pay roll Industries Department—Rs. 1,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2852—Industry	1,00,000			1,00,000

Haryana State Electronics Development Corporation, Chandigarh has undertaken the work of computerisation of Government Departments and undertakings like HUDA, HSIDC and ISEB etc. The Corporation has installed a 32 bit mini computer at IDDC Ambala. Further schemes are ahead for installation of one computer Centre at each district level with a main frame computer at the State Capital headquarters. Computer hard-wares are to be funded by the Department of Electronics, Govt. of India while State Govt. is to provide infrastructure costs. As per the State Policy the Government is laying due emphasis in computerisation of various applications in the Govt. department so as to promote speed efficiency and monitoring of development schemes and implementation etc. Computers have been found a very useful media to take up voluminous data for monitoring and planning. The Department of Industries, has, therefore, a proposal to up data computerisation of the data specially for monitoring of letter of intents and Industrial licences issued from Govt. of India, DGTD registration, non resident Indian projects and also continue computerisation of pay roll of the industry department employees. Further it is proposed that the computerisation programme of the Department will be got executed through IARTRON/RCC who have already installed/inprocess of installation of Computer net work in the State. The scheme is considered to be highly beneficial to promote efficiency/monitoring of industrial project in the State.

State Govt. is therefore requested to provide for a sum of Rs. 1.00 lacs during the plan year 1989-90 under this scheme.

PRO FORMA II

- (1) Name of the Scheme Computerisation of pay roll Industries Department.
- (2) Total amount of the Scheme Rs. 1,00,000.
- (3) Detailed Head of Account alongwith Code No. "2852—Industries—07—Telecommunication and Electronics Industry —202—Electronics (XVII—159)

Break up of the proposed expenditure for 1989-90.

Serial No.	Primary units	Amount proposed for 1988-89 rounded up nearest to Rs. 10/-
		Rs.
(i)	Salaries (including all exp. except D.A.)	} 1,00,000
(ii)	Medical charges	
(iii)	Dearness Allowance	
(iv)	Travel Expenses	
(v)	Office Expenses	
(vi)	Rent of building	
(vii)	Wages	
(viii)	Stipend	
(ix)	Grant-in-aid	
(x)	Other Charges	
(xi)	Building Programme	
(xii)	Loans	
(xiii)	Subsidy	
(xiv)	Other Capital Expenditure	
	Total		1,00,000

(XVII- 161)

Evaluation of Self Employment Scheme -Rs. 2,00,000 (non-recurring)

(50% Centrally Sponsored)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851--Village and Small Industries	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000

In the meeting of Central Coordination Committee of DICs held on 3rd April, 1986 under the Chairmanship of Union Minister, it was decided that evaluation of Self-Employment Scheme for educated unemployed youth be undertaken on regular basis by State Govt. through some independent organisation. The object of the evaluation is :-

1. To assess the impact of financial assistance in term of:-
 - (a) Employment Generation.
 - (b) Additional income derived by beneficiaries through investment financed under the Scheme.
 - (c) Nature and pattern of Self Employment venture of production and sales.
 - (d) Changes in level of income and employment of beneficiaries.
 - (e) Impact of the programme in the area from view point of employment and income generation among other than beneficiaries through linkage of input and output, income and employment.
2. To study the recovery performance of loan.
3. To examine the problem faced by the beneficiaries in getting loan acquiring technical guidance procurement of raw-material of machinery etc.

The coverage of the evaluation may be 2 to 5 districts in each State depending on its size. The study would cover 20% of total beneficiaries of the Scheme with a minimum of 200 and maximum of 400 beneficiaries in each selected district.

It is centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 basis and a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 lakh (One lakh State Share and One lakh Central share) will be required for the year 1989-90.

(XVII-162)

Revolving fund for Rural Industries/Marketing Assistance Scheme -Rs. 3,30,000
(Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7465--Loans for General Financial and Trading Institution	..	..	3,30,000	3,30,000

Under the Rural Industries Scheme and the Marketing Assistance Scheme, 80% of the payment to the suppliers is to be made after inspection of goods and receipt of RR/TR. In this regard, there is a need to develop a revolving fund of Rs. 10.00 lacs from which these initial payments will be made and the same will be recovered from the Govt. Department/Indenting party subsequently.

As such a provision of Rs. 3.30 lacs is made for this scheme in 1989-90.

(XVII—164)

(50% Centrally Sponsored)

**Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme for Weavers —Rs. 2,00,000
(Non-recurring).**

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village and Small Industries ..	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000

Govt. of India have decided to implement centrally sponsored scheme named Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme for Handloom Weavers with a view to provide suitable work place and improving the economic conditions of the weavers. This scheme provides for the entire extra amount required for building the workshed as grant by Central and State Govts. on a matching basis. Haryana State Handloom and Handicrafts Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh, will implement the scheme. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 2,00,000 has been made for the year 1989-90.

(XVII—165)

(50% Centrally Sponsored)

Modernisation of Looms—Rs. 6,60,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village and Small Industries | ..	2,20,000	..	..	2,20,000
7465—Loans for General Financial and Trading Institutions ..	..	..	[4,40,000	4,40,000
Total ..	2,20,000	..	4,40,000	6,60,000

As per decision of Development Commissioner (Handlooms) Government of India, the scheme of Modernisation of Looms on 50:50 basis (State and Centre) is to be implemented through Haryana State Handloom and Handicrafts Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh. Under this scheme, assistance is given for the purchase of modernisation and renovation of looms under Co-operative on 2/3rd loan and 1/3rd subsidy upto a limit of Rs. 1,000 in case of ordinary looms and upto Rs. 2,500 in the case of Joacquard looms. A sum of Rs. 6.60 lakh has been provided for the year 1989-90.

(XVII—166)

**Technical Co-operation between IDDC Ambala and IICR Sofia Bulgaria—
Rs. 2,00,000 (Non-recurring)**

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2852—Industry ..	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000

A project proposal for UNIDO funding was approved by the State Govt. during 1985 for technical co-operation between UNDP/UNIDO assisted institutions namely IDDC Ambala and the Institute for Industrial Cybernetics and Robotics (ICR) Sofia, Bulgaria. The project aims at increasing the capabilities of each of the Institute on reciprocal basis by exchange of technical know-how through visits of Engineers from each other's centres of excellency. Joint Development of some products are also envisaged. The contributions of Rs 5 lacs to meet the travelling expenses of Engineers from IDDC, procurement of raw material for joint development of products and other miscellaneous expenditure As per the terms of the approved project documents Dr. K.S. Balain, MD., HARTRON has already visited Sofia-Bulgaria during 1986-87 on sponsorship from UNDP and a number of items have also been identified for prototype development. State Govt. has already sanctioned Rs. 3 lacs during the year 1987-88. State Govt. are therefore requested to provide the balance of Rs. 2 lacs during the year 1989-90 as per the terms of the approved document.

(XVII-167)

Haryana Computer Network—Rs. 13.00,000 (Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
"2852—Industry	13,00,000			13,00,000

Harton has drawn a plan to cater to computer network redesignated as data processing needs of Govt. Departments Undertakings and other users in the State. It is thus proposed that five Regional Data Processing Centres will cater to different districts are given below.

D.P.C.	District Regions to be catered
Chandigarh	Govt. Department/Undertakings situated in Chandigarh and Panchkula
Ambala	Ambala, Kurukshetra, Karnal (Except Panipat)
Gurgaon	Gurgaon, Faridabad & Mohindergarh
Sonepat	Sonepat, Rohtak, Panipat & Jind
Hissar	Hissar, Bhiwani & Sirsa.

Two Data Processing Centres at Chandigarh & Ambala have already been installed and made operational. The Govt. has approved third centre to be set up at Gurgaon. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs has already been provided during the year 1988-89 against the requirement of Rs. 13 lacs.

It may be mentioned that during the last three years or so the computerisation culture and data processing have been introduced in large number of Govt. Departments/Undertakings. It may not be out of place to mention that Deptt. of Administrative Reforms last year had targetted that in another year or so at least one activity of each Govt. Department Undertaking should be computerised.

It is proposed to set up one more data processing Centre at Sonepat during 1989-90. For this the Corpn. will require Rs. 13 lakhs as non-recurring grants.

It is proposed that non-recurring expenditure be met by way of grants from the State Govt. and the recurring expenditure amounting to Rs. 9 lakhs per centre will be fully met by revenue earned by the respective data processing centre. Incidentally this is the pattern being following by all the State/Central Govt. run computer centres in the country.

The State Govt. are, therefore, requested to provide an amount of Rs. 13 lacs as non-recurring expenditure during 1989-90.

XVII-168

Subsidy Scheme for Modernisation & Up-grading of Technology Electronics Industry
Rs. 2,50,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"2852—Industry	2,50,000			2,50,000

Electronics has been recognised as a thrust area for socio economic development of a State or a country. Electronics has played an important role in the promotion of efficiency, increased production, research etc. in all spheres of human life. It has been an effective tool for agriculture, medical science, space of technology ocean graphy, remote sensing, tapping of non conventional energy sources, mines and minerals, automation in industry etc. All the developing nations are strong because they have a strong base of electronics and related technology. Govt. of India has duly emphasized of the importance of electronics in 21st century. In India, the share of electronics in Haryana unfortunately has not been enough to match for its prosperity. This has now been considered the high time that the Govt. intends to encourage electronics industry in the State by providing special incentives for the growth of this industry. The scheme for subsidy on modernisation and upgradation of technology is considered to give a filip to this kind of technology in the State. The salient features of the scheme are that any unit with an investment of plant and machinery of Rs. 10 lacs will be eligible for upgradation of technology and modernisation under this scheme, subject to the condition that the modernisation and upgradation of technology proposed involves equipment worth more than 25% of the installed value of the equipment. The quipment proposed under upgradation of technology and modernisation will be exclusively to promote capabilities of the unit to improve quality of the product and acceleration in the production by modern techniques and no by duplicate or expansion. The scheme for up gradation and modernisation will have to be initially got approved by the unit for the Department of Industries before its implementation and the final disbursement the subsidy amount will be made only after the completion of the entire project on modernisation and upgradation of technology claim for modernisation and upgradation of technology will be possible only once in a year which will be to the tune of 25% of cost of plant and machinery proposed for installation under the scheme of up gradation and modernisation of the unit subject to maximum limit of Rs. 2.5 lakhs.

Under the scheme, the State Govt. is requested to make a provision of Rs. 2,50,000/- during the year 1989-90. The scheme will be useful to create additional sources for employment of technical/skilled and un-skilled of 3000 to 4000 man power in the Industries.

XVII—169

Establishment of High Precision PCB facilities Centre at Panchkula Rs. 2,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
"2852—Industry	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000

Electronics has been well recognised for all round growth of socio-economic structure with more and more advancement of technology. The quality of an electronic product has become the prime factor and concern for an industry. In the field of electronics specially there has been rapid strides of development in technology. With the new technology the old almost becomes out date and surpassed.

Printed Circuit Boards are the heart of any electronic item and there has been tremendous improvement in the design, drafting and manufacturing of printed circuit boards. Latest automated computer Aided Design, etching, developing/drilling have now been developed for providing facilities of this nature. Superior quality PCB in most essential for manufacture of quality product in electronics to avoid heavy rejection of costly raw material. Without these facilities the State cannot expect to take off in the growth of electronics. Creation of such a facility is, therefore, considered very essential.

There is a concentration of large number of small scale manufactures of electronics products in Ambala. Most of their demand of single sided PCBs is met by IDDC, Ambala Cantt. But for double sided PTH, PCBs they have to go to far off pataes like Delhi which adds to their overheads. Thus, there is a strong justification of putting up the project at Ambala. Further, the requirements of electronics units in surrounding areas like Panchkula, Parwanoo, mohali etc. can also be catered from Abala

The BEL unit at Panchkula alone has an annual demand of PCBs worth Rs. 35 alkhs. This along-with demand of EPABX & ERAX are likely to reach upto 1 crore by the year 1989-90 and thereafter record a steady increase of the order of 20 percent per year.

In view of the existing single sided PCB facilities at Ambala, only upgradation in terms of some more equipment building space etc. is required. The upgradation if expected to cost Rs. 39 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 2.50 lakhs as recurring.

The State Govt. are requested to provide an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs during the year 1989-90.

(Code No. XVII—170)

Subsidy on Electronics Projects Rs. 20,00,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"2852 —Industry	20,00,000	..	..	20,00,000

State Government has notified special incentives to electronics industries in the State vide No. 33/20/88-4IB (1), dated 18th July, 1988.

This subsidy scheme will be applicable only to new electronic industrial units set up on or after 1st April, 1988 in Haryana State. The procedure and other terms and conditions for the grant of subsidy will be on the pattern of existing Central/State Capital Investment Subsidy with the Department. The prospective claimants will have to follow all the terms and conditions as prescribed in the Central Capital Investment Subsidy scheme and apply on the proformas as applicable thereunder.

On order to implement the incentive on Capital Investment Subsidy (only), notified by the State Government an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is required under this scheme during the year 1989-90.

(XVII-171)

Setting up of Quality Marking Centre for Electronics Goods at Faridabad -- Rs. 3,00,000/-
(non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"2852 - Industry	3,00,000	..	..	3,00,000

The growth of electronics industry has ever been on the steady rise in the State particularly in the Districts of Gurgaon, Faridabad, Ambala, Sonapat, Rohtak & Bhiwani. The Central Govt. has also announced liberal policy for import of capital goods, raw material and foreign technical know-how. There is now wide scope for large numbers of new electronics industry to come up in the State.

The major draw back in the promotion of new units on electronics are due to poor quality of products which do not find good marketing base and ultimately render it a sick unit. The quality of an electronic product can be sustained under trained staff and set of test measuring instruments. The Small Scale Industries cannot afford the costly instruments and trained staff due to small turnover. This facility is made available through QMC where the product can be finally tested and marked and thus improve the prospects for marketing etc. The consultancy provided by QMC Centre staff will also assist in testing of raw material and circuit design and layout of components etc. to the entrepreneurs which is badly lacking with the industry at present. The establishment of one QMC Centre at Faridabad where a large number of units is already existing will involve a total investment of Rs. 8 lakhs. The QMC at Faridabad will be located in the existing QMC complex, for the time being. It will be made operational from a hired premises till its own building is constructed. State Govt., are, therefore requested to provide a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs against this scheme during the plan 1989-90.

XVII-172

Creation of Electronic Complex & Ancillarisation for Electronics units Rs. 8,50,000 (Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capit	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"2852-Industry	8,50,000	..	..	8,50,000

Electronics has been major thrust area for industrial growth both in terms of the policy of Govt. of India as well as State Govt. GOI as well as the State Govt. have announced new policy measures and liberalised procedures for import of CG and raw material required for manufacturing of electronic and products. Most of the items have been brought under CGL. Custom authorities have evolved new procedures to curtail the delays in clearances at the same time the duty structure has also been reduced considerably to facilitate easy import. On the other hand State Govt. has also taken many a positive steps by extending various incentives scheme for attracting big electronic projects in the State in both public and private sectors. As a result of this, the State Govt. has got a major electronic unit in public sector namely BEL, Panchkula with a project cost of Rs. 21 crores. The unit will achieve an annual turnover of Rs. 50 crore by the year 1989-90 from the existing turnover of Rs. 35 crore. The capacity of the unit is bound to get further increased and more products are likely to be manufactured by the unit in near future.

Another unit for manufacture of EPABX by M/s Digital Tele-communication Pvt., Ltd., Panchkula is making rapid headway in assisted sector with HARTRON. In the near future more units on ERAX, Solar modules, colour picture tube, VCR/VCP, microwave ovens, PCB defence equipment on electronics warfare, avionics and a host of other items are likely to come up in this area.

The Instrument Design Development & Facilities Centre at Ambala and CSIO, Chandigarh are catalysing the growth of a number of small units in the area. The location of Panchkula in Haryana is ideally suited because of its climatic conditions, population free atmosphere, good means of road communication and sparklinecity adjoining three states to spread marketing base to items manufactured. Plenty of electronic industries are taking shape in the vicinity like S A S Nagar (Mohali) in Punjab, Barotiwala and Solan in Himachal. The area has excellence in the field of optical and electrooptical instruments and we can expect fibre optical instrumentation project also. Around 15 number of ancillary units has so far been identified. Negotiations are going for procurement of land from HUDA and development of area & construction of sheds by HSIDC. More ancillaries are envisaged on electronics & precision components and the complex is likely to develop atleast ten folds by the turn of 7th Five Year Plan part from this 150-200 small units and 2-3 large/medium units are also expected.

Under the circumstances it is proposed that the State Govt. may approve an electronic complex-ancillarisation at Panchkula over an area of 30 acres of land to be subsequently developed in phased manner. The development scheme of the area will be so designed to particularly suit there quirement of electronics industries. For example electronics units need an assured uninterrupted power supply with no fluctuations in phase or frequency of the supply line, pollution free environment, raw material depot etc.

The total expenditure involved in the development of the electronics cum ancillarisation complex is estimated to be Rs. one crore. The State Govt., therefore, is requested to provide for a sum of Rs. 8.50 lacs in the annual budget plan during the financial year 1989-90.

The ancillarisation and electronics industrial growth will result into an employment of 8-9 thousands of men and women and the State will be benefitted by a substantial amount of revenue earnings by way of ST & Octroi etc.

XVII-173

Setting up of Centre for Servicing and Maintenance of Electro-Medical Equipment Rs. 1,00,000/- (Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"2852—Industry	1,00,000	..	..	1,00,000

HARTRON has been undertaking repairs maintenance and servicing of electro medical equipment from various hospitals in the State as well as from Union Territory, Chandigarh and some major hospitals in Delhi like All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Railway and Defence Hospitals etc. through the established Centres of Electronics Research & Development at Gurgaon and Instrument Design Development Centre at Ambala. Looking at the quantum of work load a need has now been felt to establish a fullfledged servicing, repair and maintenance centre for Electro-Medical Equipment at Rohtak which is almost centrally located in the State to extend this facility through out the hospitals in the State and to keep the costly electro medical equipment always in servicing condition for the benefit of the human society. Department of Electronics has entered into an agreement with the Corporation to finance the project to the extent of Rs 9.78 lakhs towards test equipment and staff salary over a period of 3 years. While the State Govt. contribution will be only Rs. 7.65 lakhs. No further recurring expenditure will be demanded towards the project personnel salary and other miscellaneous expenditure relating to the Centre and the entire expenditure will be met out of the revenue generated through the facilities provided by the Centre.

The DOE, Govt. of Indi has already released the entire grant of Rs. 8.71 lakhs committed by them under this proposal while State share is still to be provided. State Govt. is requested to provide for Rs. 1 00 lacs during the plan year 1989-90.

XVII-174

Marketing Assistance to Small Scale Industries Rs. 60,000 (Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"2851—Village & Small Scale Industries	60,000	..	..	60,000

All the products of thousands of small scale units cannot be kept in the few emporia of the Corporation. For this purpose, the Corporation intends to take the following steps :-

1. Organisation of specialised product groupwise exhibition after hiring space
2. Holding of intensive advertising campaign for groups of products
3. Arranging of buyer; seller meet
4. Organisation of seminars for small scale industrialists with a view to improving their designs and making them quality conscious.
5. Organisation of technology workshop for upgradation of technology.

For the above purpose a sum of Rs. 60,000/- is, therefore, required under the scheme for the year 1989-90.

(XVII-176)

Setting up Distt. Industries Centre Rs. 13,00,000/- (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
4851—Capital outlay on Village & Small Industries	..	13,00,000	..	13,00,000

In Haryana 12 DICs have been sanctioned by Govt. of India out of which buildings of 9 DIC at Jind, Narnaul, Sonapat Panipat, Kurukshetra, Ambala, Sirsa, Rohtak, and Gurgaon have already been constructed. These buildings were constructed on approved pattern keeping in view the constraints of India. So basic amenities required for office could not be provided on that pattern. In that pattern there was no provision of Garraze/Cycle shed, Watchman Hut, Store for record etc. It is the need of the hour to expand all these buildings. Office of the GM, DIC, Hissar and Bhiwani are housed in Mini-Secretariat. Building of DIC, Faridabad is under construction. DIC buildings already constructed are not sufficient for meeting the space requirement of the staff. All the 9 DICs buildings already constructed need their expansion and maintenance. This work has to be done in phases. It is proposed that during the year 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is being asked for the expansion of DICs buildings.

(XVII-177)

Replacement of condemned vehicles of DIC's (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2852—Industries	.. 10,00,000	..	..	10,00,000

On the inception of DIC scheme during 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 57.50 lakhs as one time grant was released by Govt. of India for the purchase of vehicles, furniture etc. The vehicles purchased at that time have become un-serviceable due to passage of time as these vehicles were purchased in April, 1980 and have done more than 1 lac. KMs requiring large expenditure on repairs and maintenance. This all these vehicles have become un-serviceable to run.

The condition of these vehicles has deteriorated to the extent that these are absolutely unfit for use. So much so these vehicles have already covered their life in terms of years as well as in Kilo-meters and have beyond economically repairs.

Keeping in view the importance of the programme of the DICs and to implement the same effectively. It is very essential to provide them vehicles in good condition. It is proposed to change the vehicles in phased manner. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the replacement of condemned vehicles during the year 1989-90.

(XVII—178)

Strengthening of Boilers Organisation—Rs. 80,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2230—Labour and Employment ..	80,000	..	..	80,000

The Chief Inspector of Boiler of Haryana is engaged in the enforcement of Indian Boiler Act, 1923 and Indian Regulation 1950 for the Boilers installed in Haryana State. In addition, the work of inspection of boilers and administration of Indian Boilers Act, 1923, in the Union Territory, Chandigarh has also been entrusted to this organisation. The basic aim of the organisation is safety of the Boiler installed in the State.

At the time of re-organisation of erstwhile State of Punjab, there were only 267 working boilers in the State. This number has now increased to 1300 working boilers and economisers in the State and Union Territory, Chandigarh. Due to the repaid industrialisation of the State, more and more boilers are being installed with the result the work of the organisation has increased manifold. With the present skelton staff, it has become very difficult to cope with the increased work load and to enforce the provision of Indian Act, 1923, and Indian Boiler Regulation 1950, in letter and spirit. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen this organisation. An amount of Rs. 0.80 lacs has been proposed during the year 1989-90.

(XVI—180)

Bunker Sewak Scheme—Rs. 30,000 + Rs. 30,000=60,000

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loa	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village and Small Industries ..	60,000	..	..	60,000

Development Commissioner, Handloom, Government of India have desired for the implementation of the Scheme "Bunkar Sewak" to improve the Handloom Industry in the State.

The Scheme shall be implemented through Haryana State Handloom and Handicraft Corporation. Handloom Corporation shall sponsor Bunkar Sewak for training in Weaver Service Centre for 6 months. In this way latest technology will be transferred to the Weavers. Government of India will spend Rs. 30,000 under the Scheme and State Government will provide Rs. 30,000 per year to engage Bunker Sewak for the year 1989-90.

	Rs.
1. Government of India spend in the Training of Bunkar Sewak ..	30,000
2. State Government (Salary & TA/DA) ..	30,000
Total ..	60,000

A sum of Rs. 60,000 has been provided under the Scheme and the same is proposed to be incurred during the year 1989-90.

(XVII—183)

Upgradation of Electroplating Facility at IDDC, Ambala—Rs. 2,00,000
(Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2852—Industry ..	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000

The Instrument Design Development and Facility Centre at Ambala has got Electroplating Facilities, which were initially created some 10 years ago. These facilities were transferred to IDDC, Ambala (old QMC) during 1984-85. The Electroplating facilities have served the industries at Ambala, Yamuna Nagar, Jagadhri and Karnal to larger extent. Over the time, the requirement of industries has further increased while the existing facilities have its own limitations because of the smaller sizes of tanks and most of the equipment has become old and unserviceable. This facility requires a complete over hauling. The facility on electroplatings in great demand from local industries. Electroplating facility is also very commonly needed for double sided printed through holes circuit boards used in the Electronics Industries. In the absence of adequate facilities on electroplating, many units have to look forward to distant places in Punjab and U.P. For the renovation of the existing electroplating facilities, at Ambala an expenditure of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is estimated. The Stte Govt. is requested to provide for a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs during the year 1989-90

(XVII—184)

Infrastructure Centre/Create awareness at farmer level for the use of modern electronic instruments —Rs. 1.00,000 (Non-recurring).

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2852—Industry	1,00,000		..	1,00,000

The project proposal is for setting up a facilities Centre which will be adequately equipped with electronic equipment and instruments necessary for enhancement of farm productivity in the State.

Prioritywise activities, which have been identified are Soil testing undergoing water testing, fertilisers, and insecticides quality testing, grain moisture testing, design, development and introduction of safety devices for wheat threshers, determination of proteins in Milk and design of an electronic device location of underground water table and its depth.

Centre will also have a mobile test laboratory for an easy access to farmers. The laboratory can be used effectively particularly for testing soil and underground water and suggest remedial measures.

Further, agro-electronic culture will be propagated through screening of audio-visual programmes made available with the van.

Capital Investment and recurring expenditure of Rs. 15 lacs and Rs. 10 lacs respectively shall be required for setting up and running the Centre.

State Govt. are requested to provide a sum of Rs. 1.00 lac during the year 1989-90.

(XVII—185)

Grant of Incentives to Small Scale Industries under Modernisation Programme—Rs. 4,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village and small Industries	4,00,000			4,00,000

The small scale sector has played an important role in making the country self sufficient in a number of items. But many of the unit are still operating without dated the technology using equipments of old designs which are less productive. As a consequence, the industry is faced with high cost of production, poor quality of output and diminution of productivity. with the consumer becoming more quality conscious, the small scale has to keep abreast of the latest but appropriate and relevant technology in the field of operation to keep their share alive in the market.

In order to encourage small scale units to adopt modern technique by way of purchase of modern machines, tool and die etc. to increase production and reduced costs, a package of incentives are proposed under the modernisation programme

Incentives :

1. Free of cost diagnostic of SSI units desirous of modernisation.
2. Interest subsidy, on the purchase of modern machines over and above 7% normal rate of interest, subject to maximum of Rs. 20,000 per year for a period of 5 years.
3. Cash subsidy @ 15% of the cost of modern machines subject to maximum of Rs. 50,000.
4. 15% additional allocation of raw-material for a period of two years.

An amount of Rs. 4,00,000 has been provided in the budget during the 1989-90.

(XVII—186)

Creation of Electronics Department—Rs. 10,00,000 (Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2852—Industry	10,00,000	..	..	10,00,000

The subject of the Electronics has acquired a prominent role in our day to day life. To give an impetus to the Electronics activities in the State in the matter of education, industrial growth, infrastructural development etc. the Government of Haryana has created the Department of Electronics, —vide Notification No. 3/3 Cabinet-86, dated 10th June, 1986. The department has to fulfil the activities laid down in the notification and therefore, a proposal has been put forth before the Government for the creation and sanction of staff and other infrastructural facilities associated with the Department both at the Directorate and Field Offices levels involving an expenditure of Rs. 25.84 lacs (Approx) including non-recurring annual expenditure of Rs. 19.00 lacs.

State Government are requested to make provision for an amount of Rs. 10 lacs during the year 1989-90.

(XVII—187)

Additional employment opportunities for boys and girls of Morni hills.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village and Small Industries	3,20,000	..	..	3,20,000

The development of remote hilly areas of Morni Hills it is proposed to set up a Training-cum-Production Centre at Morni Hills in District Ambala through Haryana State Handloom and Handicrafts Corporation Ltd. There is a great scope of gainful employment and upliftment in handicrafts carpet industry. The setting up of a production centre alongwith training is imperative in the absence of any private industry or unit in the Area. The climatic condition of Morni Hills is quite suitable for carpet industry. The Corporation proposes to set up a training-cum-production Centre so that the passed out trainees are provided gainful employment. This will promote employment directly as well as indirectly in the area. It is proposed to provide training to 50 boys and girls who shall be absorbed in the proposed production unit. Carpet produced in the production unit shall be marketed through the emporia of the Corporation already functioning in and outside the State.

The breakup of the expenditure shall be as under :—

During the year 1989-90 i.e. Rs. 3.20 lacs are required.

The scheme will provide beneficial for the development of area. No private party is likely to set up a production unit in near future due to higher cost of transportation, geographical conditions.

(XVII—188)

Census-cum-Sample Survey—100% Survey of SIDO SSI Units—
Rs. 25,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851—Village & Small Industries.	25,00,000	..	..	25,00,000

The scheme of 100% survey of SIDO SSI Units aims to provide a dependable frame of functioning SSI Units alongwith data on production, employment, investment and other important characteristics of the Small Scale Industries Sector. To meet the wages etc. of the staff under this scheme a sum of Rs. 25,00,000 is proposed in the year 1989-90.

(XVII—189)

Directorate for Promotion of Rural & Small Industries—Rs. 5,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851-Village & Small Industries	5,00,000	..	..	5,00,000

It is proposed to create a separate Directorate for Cottage and Small Industries, as it was felt that the existing organisation of the Industrial Directorate had not been able to spare sufficient time/attention to Village and Tiny, Small Industries and Handicrafts etc., as most of its time being utilised for the benefit of large and medium scale industries. It is felt that Small and Tiny Industries which are providing maximum employment to the young persons are receiving minimum attention at the hands of Directorate, whereas position should have been reverse. With the creation of new Directorate for Cottage & Small Industries, the problems being faced by Cotton & Tiny units shall be attended properly. Separate Directorate will add financial implications to the State Exchequer in the form of supporting and other ministerial staff. New Directorate will make constant efforts to set up Cottage and Village Industries, Tiny, Small Scale Industrial Units in the State and upgrade their technology, which will provide employment opportunity to the unemployed youth in general and rural youth in particular. During the year 1989-90 a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided. It is a development scheme and does not envisage income directly.

(XVII-190)

Entrepreneurial Development Programme Rs. 1,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851 - Village & Small Industries	1,00,000	..	..	1,00,000

Entrepreneurial Development Programmes (EDPs) vary widely in terms of objectives, contents and designs from one region to another and from country to country. To-day although both in India and in the neighbouring developing countries, EDPs of various patterns are being tried as a tool of techno-economic and industrial development. The working the development countries, particularly in India, has been towards creating adequate employment opportunities especially in rural and semi-urban areas through well designed EDPs which should ultimately help generating additional incremental incomes and reducing regional disparities.

Previously EDPs were conducted by SISI in collaboration with Lead Banks, but it has been felt that during the last two years adequate attention has not been given by these institutions. Keeping in view the importance of the EDPs, it has been proposed by the department to conduct one EDP of 15 days in each district every year, so that entrepreneurs can be guided towards the project in hand or in selection of project and implementation thereof. Rs. 1.00 lacs has been proposed for this scheme during the year 1989-90.

(XVII-191)

Investment by State Government in Haryana Minerals through Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation—Rs. 1,00,000 (Non Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7465—Loans to General Financial and Trading Institutions	1,00,000	1,00,000

M/s. Haryana Minerals Limited is a Public Sector Company promoted by HSIDC. The Company is basically engaged in excavation of slate and marble with a view of regulating mining operations and proper development of mineral and nationalised mines of ordinary sand and silica sand in Faridabad and Gurgaon districts and the State Government has entrusted the task of scientific exploitation of the deposits to Haryana Minerals Limited. In addition the Company is also operating limestone dolomite mines and has recently entered the field of graphite mining in district Bhiwani.

Over the three years the Haryana Minerals Ltd. has been in the process of modernising and expanding the mining and processing with a view to improving the quality of products, improve efficiency of operations, increase production sales and turnover of the Company.

The company is requiring funds for their expansion programme for purchase of new machinery and equipment. It is proposed to provide Rs. 1.00 lakh for the year 1989/90 as Margin Money loan to this company. This loan will be disbursed through HSIDC.

Creation of Sick Industries Cell in the Directorate—Rs. 10,70,000(Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue (Rs.)	Capital (Rs.)	Loan (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
2851—Village and Small Industries	10,70,000	..	..	10,70,000

The problems in industry is growing day by day. Industry which is dependent on many factors gets sick on account of the under financing, obsolete technology. Marketing trend, non availability of Scarce raw materials and largely in Haryana due to the inadequate and erratic power supply. With a view to checking sickness in industry, the Government of India has enacted the Sick Industrial companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985 and under this Act, a Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has been constituted for the industrial undertakings of large and medium sector. For protecting the interest of the small industries, the Government of India have constituted State Level Inter Institutional Committee (SLIIC) for each State under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner Industries with Reserve Bank of India as its convener. The salient features of this Act are broadly to revive and rehabilitation the sick industries to the potentially sick industry. In the Act the provision has also been made for winding up non-potentially undertaking or its amalgamation with some other potentially viable industries. The purpose of this Act was also inculcate seriousness in Financial Institutions to advance loan in time and to re-schedule the payments at reduce rates as per Reserve Bank of India's guidelines.

Similarly like BIFR, State Level Inter Institutional Committee is also considering the cases of sickness and proposed its remedial measures to avoid sickness in Industries. The Committee is considering the cases of potentially viable sick industries and is also considering margin money loan cases under the Government of India scheme.

The task of SLIIC as well as of BIFR is mainly to revive rehabilitate the sick industry. The industry which can not survive even by giving adequate relief package for such an industry action for winding up closure or amalgamation is considered as may be appropriate under the circumstances.

In the process of revival rehabilitation of the sick industries, the State Government discharges its obligation by helping in formulation of a rehabilitation package. Needless to say that State is also earning from the healthy industry through taxation and rapid pace of industrialisation further solves the unemployment problem. Like State Governments the financial institutions banks also provide concessions to sick industry for its revival/rehabilitation.

Since the rehabilitation/revival package would differ from case to case, it is thus expedient to consider how much concessions a sick unit requires from the State for its revival. Further while qualifying the concessions, the State Government has also to look on the package prepared by the operating agency before its approval by the BIFR or SLIIC as the case may be. Thus it is felt that staff is required to examine each such case technically as well as from the financial angle. As the flow of such cases is increasing with the passage of time, urgent need is being felt for the creation of Sick Industries Cell in the Directorate to professionally deal with such cases.

The composition of the cell and details of the expenditure on various standard objects given in the Annexure. Financial implications per annum of this proposal will be Rs. 10,70,000. Provisions for this amount may be made in the plan-budget for the year 1989-90

ANNEXURE

Financial Liability of the proposed sick Industries Cell

				Rs.
A.	1	General Manager equivalent to Addl. Director of Industries in the grade of Rs. 4,100—5,300	One	55,200
	2.	Deputy General Manager, equivalent to Joint Director in the grade of Rs. 3,000—5,000	One	41,400
	3	Assistant General Manager equivalent to Asstt. Director in the grade Two of Rs. 2,000—3,000		56,400
	4	Dy. Superintendent in the grade of Rs. 1,640—2,900	One	22,680

5. Sr. Scale Stenographer in the scale of Rs. 1,400—2,600	Two	38,400
6. Assistant in the grade of Rs. 1,400—2,600	Three	57,600
7. Steno-typist in the Grade of Rs. 950—1,500 plus Rs. 100 S.P.	Two	23,200
8. Clerks in the grade of Rs. 950—1,500	Two	21,200
9. Peons in the grade of Rs. 750—940	Five	45,600
Total		3,63,680
B.		
(i) Dearness Allowance		99,700
(ii) Medical Allowance		10,000
(iii) Travelling allowance		25,000
Total		1,34,700
C. Contingency		
(i) Purchase of cars/jeeps (one each)		2,00,000
(ii) Furniture/Fixture		1,00,000
(iii) Telephone		60,000
(iv) Hiring of accomodation/others misc. expenditures		2,11,620
Total		5,71,620
Grand total of A, B & C		10,70,000

(XVII-193)

Institute of Industrial Management—Rs. 3,00,000 (Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2851— Village and Small Industries	3,00,000			3,00,000

An institute will be set up in State for providing latest technology to the Industrialist set up in the State. A token provision for Rs. 3 lacs has been made during 1989-90.

(XVII-194)

(100% Centrally Sponsored)

Census of Handloom —Rs. 1,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
2851— Village and Small Industries	1,00,000			1,00,000

On the decision of Government of India a census of Handloom at the National level is to be conducted to strength the data base in Handloom sector for better planning and execution of Handloom development programme. One lakh proforma of census has been get printed from Printing and Stationery, U.T., Chandigarh. The census of Handlooms has already been conducted in the State of Haryana through field staff who will be paid honorarium of Rs. 2 per census proforma and Rs. 500 to the supervisor as per decision of Government of India

(XVII-195)

Setting up of Enforcement machinery in Haryana State at Headquarters—Rs. 4,00,000/- (Non-recurring)
(100% C.S.)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
2851—Village & Small Industries	4,00,000	..	..	4,00,000

The Development Commissioner (Handloom) Government of India Ministry of Textile sent a scheme for Central Assistance for establishing enforcement machinery in Haryana State. *Inter alia* stating that the Parliament had passed handloom reservation Act 1985 for the benefit of handloom weavers. Under this act certain items have been reserved for exclusive production of handloom. To ensure that the powerloom in the decentralised sector do not encroach upon this reservation by manufacturing these varieties on powerlooms, Government of India has desired to set up an enforcement machinery in all the states for enforcing the handloom reservations act. Government of India would provide the entire financial assistance both for recurring as well as non-recurring expenditure throughout the 7th Five Year Plan. However during the 8th Five Year Plan the Central assistance would be reduced at the rate of 20% per annum. The Development Commissioner (Handloom) therefore wants a commitment from the State Government that the state will meet the expenditure on the schemes for the beginning of 8th Five Year Plan @ 20% in the first year, 40% in the 2nd year, 60% in the 3rd year, 80% in the fourth year and cent per cent in the last year of the 8th Five Year Plan. Once the commitment is given by the State Government, Government of India would release the financial assistance for the scheme.

Keeping in view the above the staff has been proposed at the minimum level. The work would involve inspection of powerloom and also launching and persuading court cases against such units which are violating the order. The scheme has been formulated on the pattern suggested by Government of India.

The expenditure will have to be borne by the State Government on a tapering basis during the 8th Five Year Plan.

VII Plan—Fully funded by Government of India including establishment cost.

VIII Plan:—1st year—80% cost to be borne by Central Government

2nd Year—60% Ditto

3rd Year—40% Ditto

4th year—20% Ditto

5th Year—to be totally funded by State Government

PLAN SUMMARY

PLAN HEAD :—SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMME

Major Head	Gross	Recoveries	Gross
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part-I—State Plan			
3425—Other Scientific Research (Set)	86,00,000	..	86,00,000
3425—Other Scientific Research (Rep.)	60,00,000	..	60,00,000
Total State Plan	1,46,00,000	..	1,46,00,000
PART II—Central Sponsored Scheme			
3425—Other Scientific Research (Rep.)	16,00,000	..	16,00,000
Total—Central Scheme	16,00,000	..	16,00,000
Grand Total Part I & II	1,62,00,000	..	1,62,00,000

EXPLANATORY MEMO

(VII—1)

Name of the Scheme: Science and Technology Programme—Rs 13,70,000.00

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3425—Other Scientific Revenue	13,70,000	..	..	13,70,000
Total	13,70,000	..	..	13,70,000

A new Department of Science and Technology was created in March, 1983 by the Government of Haryana. The main objectives of the department are.

1. To identify new technology for Agriculture and Industry.
2. All matters relating to arrangement for processing of new technology.
3. All matters relating to liaison with Research Institutions, National Laboratories, Universities and Department of Science and Technology of the Government of India.
4. Dissemination of new technology in the State.
5. Development and utilisation of Renewable Sources of Energy

During its four years operation time, the Department has initiated the following major projects :

1. Setting up of a State Remote Sensing Application Centre at Hisar
2. Implementation of Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme.
3. Establishing Integrated Rural, Energy Centres (Energy Grams).

4. Popularising Energy Saving Devices through Subsidy Scheme.
5. Setting up of Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Park (STEP).
6. Setting up of 20 KW Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant at Sports School, Rai.
7. Setting up of 4 x100 KW Micro Hydel Power Plant at Kakroi in Cordination with DNES, Govt. of India, HSEB and Irrigation Department.
8. Setting up of 2x50 KW Solar Thermal Power/Plant at Garwal Pahari in coordination with DNES Government of India.
9. Installation of a Solar Milk Chilling Plant in technical and financial collaboration with DANIDA(DENMARK), DNES, Government of India and Haryana Dairy.
10. Science Essay writing Competition in schools collaboration with NCFRT, SCERT AND DST. Govt. of India.
11. Projects on Power Generation through Biomass.
12. Identification of Waste land in the State with the help of Setelite Imegery and revenue land record.

Besides, this, the department is also coordinating the implementation of Biogas Development Programme, Improved Chulah Programme and Development of Manpower in Science and Technology fields in the State.

(VII—2)

Name of the Scheme: Rural Energy Planning Programme.—Rs. 76,00,000

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3425—Other Scientific Research—				
State Plan	60,00,000	..	..	60,00,000
Centre Share	16,00,000	..	..	16,00,000
Total	76,00,000	..	..	76,00,000

The Sixth Plan had proposed on Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme on a pilot basis which would provide a mix of energy option for meeting the diverse energy need of rural areas on a area wise basis in the most effective manner. To implement this recommendation the Planning Commission has set up a Rural Energy Planning Exercise. Under this exercise Integrated Rural Energy Pilot Programmes were initiated in 1981 in selected states to develop the design and approach of Planning and implementing area basis block level integrated rural energy project.

The implementation of the Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme in the State of Haryana is a part of Planning Commission Govt. of India efforts to conserve existing energy sources and to also exploit the non-commercial energy sources for the socio-economic development of rural sector. This Planning has become vital in order to ensure a sustained supply of energy for the development activities of rural sector to check ecological imbalance and to minimise the socio-economic disparity between the rural and urban sector as urban area uses around 80% of commercial energy through thier share in population is about 24 per cent.

Under this scheme, an IRFP Cell in the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) has been created to prepare block level rural energy plan and to implement the rural energy planning programme in the selected blocks under the Additional Deputy Commissioner-cum-Chief Executive Officer of DRDA.

The Planning Commission, Government of India is providing grant for meeting salary, training and extension expenditure of the programme. Planning Commission has sanctioned a State Level IRFP Cell with the following staff:

(a) Project Director	.. (One)
(b) Economist	.. (One)
(c) Stenographer	.. (One)
(d) Clerk/typist	(One)

In each district, a Block Level IREP Cell has been sanctioned in DRDA under the overall responsibility of Additional Deputy Commissioner of DRDAs. Planning Commission, Government of India provides grant for meeting salary of the following staff.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (a) Project Officer] | .. (One) |
| (b) Asstt Project Officer/Junior Engineer | .. (One) |
| (c) Steno-typist | .. (One) |

Presently this programme is being implemented in 7 blocks and is likely to be extended to two new blocks by the end of financial year 1988-89. By the end of financial year 1989-90 this programme will be extended to three new blocks of remaining districts.

(VIII -3)

Grant-in-aid to S&T Council—Rs 32,05,000

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3425—Other Scientific Research	32,05,000	..	.	32,05,000
Total	32,05,000	..	.	32,05,000

In the 7th Plan document the role of States Science and Technology Councils in the development of Science and Technology in the State has been envisaged as follows:—

The main function of the State S&T Council will be to provide linkage between operational departments of the Government research and education institutions and productive sectors in agriculture/industry etc. prepare an inventory of voluntary agencies of educational and R&D institutions, ensure application of S&T to solve real problems encountered in plan implementation, promote location specific research, demonstrate through model experiments, utilisation of local capabilities and local resources on an integrated basis, and ensure utilization of the existing capabilities in the States set up by various Central Government Organisations.

Council of Science and Technology has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister to advise the State Government on policies and measures necessary to promote Science and Technology, draw up action plan for development of Science and Technology. Further, the Planning Commission, Govt. of India has approved a Scheme "Assistance for the Development of State Council on Science and Technology for implementation under the 7th Five-Year Plan.

On the advice of Government of India, a Technical Secretariat of S&T Council has been created by the State Government and it shall have the following five divisions ;

- 1 Planning Evaluation and Monitoring (PEM).
2. Technology Transfer Division (TTD)
- 3 Forecasting and Data Base Divisions(FDB).
4. Science and Technology Promotion Division (STPD).
- 5 Administrative and Accounts Division (A& AD).

The Technical Secretariat will implement the following schemes.

1. Grant-in-aid to R & D projects.
2. Library and Technical Data Centre.
3. Development of Prototype of new equipments/machinery.
4. Working Lab Science Models-Prizes thereof.
5. State Science Essay Writing Competition.
6. Workshop/Symposium

(VII-4)

Science & Technology Entrepreneurs Park (STEP)—Rs. 25,000

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
3425—Other Scientific Research ..	25,000	..	..	25,000
Total ..	25,000	..	..	25,000

A STEP is an entrepreneurial park meant for fledging entrepreneurs to enable them to translate their ideas into industrial products at a pilot level. The STEP could be considered to be a nursery industrial estate, which accept potential entrepreneurs with Science & Technology background into its field and transforms them into confident entrepreneurs in a period of 2-3 years. The objective of STEP is to provide these young people with the facilities for developing their own production units on a pilot scale and to plan their R&D activities until they can move on to set up their independent unit on a commercial scale. This will help in greater interchange of ideas and people and greater sharing of equipment and libraries between University and high technology industries. Negotiations are under way with Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra and Haryana State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. and T.I.T. Bhiwani for setting up of STEPs at Kurukshetra, Ambala Cantt. and Bhiwani respectively. Under this project, Science and Technology entrepreneurs shall be provided appropriate testing and development facilities particularly in the production of sophisticated products based on latest technology under the guidance of experts of these institutions.

Three preliminary project reports for setting up of STEP, have been received by the Department. These project reports were discussed by experts in a Two Day National Conference on STEP held on 20th & 21st March, 1987 at Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra.

Presently, final project reports on setting up of STEP at R.E.C., Kurukshetra, I.D.D.C. Ambala and T.I.T. Bhiwani are being prepared by these institutions in consultation with I.D.B., I.I.F.C.I., S.F.C. etc. During the year 1989-90, a token provision of Rs. 25,000 has been made for this scheme

(VII-6)

Grant-in-aid to HARSAC —Rs. 40,00,000

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
3425—Other Scientific Research ..	40,00,000	..	..	40,00,000
Total ..	40,00,000	..	..	40,00,000

A Remote Sensing Application Centre being set up on the Campus of Haryana Agriculture University, Hisar with an approximate cost of Rs. 1.5 crores. This centre would introduce and utilise the latest remote sensing techniques for applications into various sectors of economy namely agriculture, soil, forestry, ecology, water resources, mineral exploration etc.

This centre has been named as "HARYANA STATE REMOTE SENSING-APPLICATION CENTRE (HARSAC)". It is autonomous in character and would function under the administrative control of the State Science and Technology Department. This project has been finalised in consultation with the Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad and shall work in close collaboration with it.

The primary objective of this centre would be to act as an apex body in the State, in relation to remote sensing applications. It shall play an advisory role to the State, assist various agencies in the State in formulating programmes, build up modern image processing facilities and make them available to various users in the State and it shall also undertake specific project and conduct research and development in some areas. This centre, would thus, act as an interface between high modern technology and the users for technology dissemination and participate in the evaluation of National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS) in the country. The Centre will be fully equipped with interactive computer system, photographic and other testing facilities for the analysis and interpretation of visual, aerial and satellite data. An autonomous body "HARSAC" had been formed and has been registered as a Society to implement the above project. The main building of Centre is nearly, under completion except boundary wall and furnishing work.

SUMMARY 1989-90

PLAN HEAD : ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Major Head	Gross	Recoveries	Net Amount
	Rs.	Rs	Rs
PART I-- STATE PLAN SCHEMES			
3425 - Ecology and Environment			1,00,00,000
Total			1,00,00,000
PART II-- CENTRALLY-SPONSORED SCHEMES			
3435 - Ecology and Environment			
Grand Total			1,00,00,000

Major Head : 3435--Ecology and Environment --Rs. 7,50,000 (N.R.)

1 Administration --Rs. 7,50,000 (non-recurring).

With a view to effect better co-ordination between various agencies and in order to plan comprehensive integrated view of environment protection and improvement, the State Government decided to create a new Department of Environment. It has been proposed to provide a post of Director, Environment along with technical posts in the field of Environment, Chemical Chemistry, Automobile and Botany etc. This technical supporting staff and Secretariat staff would be responsible for not only preparing schemes for environment protection but also for appraising the schemes received from various agencies like Land Use Board and Water Pollution Board.

2 Pollution Control--Rs. 35,00,000 (non-recurring).

(a) Strengthening of Board at the Headquarter and establishment of new laboratories in the field

This is a new scheme. As stated above, the Haryana State Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has developed its organisational structure to some extent. But it has been felt that this structure is not adequate enough and lack some of the essential elements for the efficient discharge of its functions as laid down in the Act. For the efficient performance of its functions, it is necessary that the Board is provided with adequately staffed wings for the carrying out technical scientific and planning work, well equipped laboratory and properly organised regional offices to attend to the activities in the different regions. At present 4 Regional Offices are already operating but they are not having any laboratory for testing the samples. In order to strengthen the Board the following projects are proposed to be included in the Seventh Five-Year Plan :--

- (1) Creation of Scientific Services Cell.
- (2) Creation of Planning Services Cell.
- (3) Establishment of Regional Laboratories and strengthening of Headquarters Laboratory.
- (4) Establishment of Mobile Laboratory each for Air and Water Pollution for Analysis.

1. Creation of Scientific Service Cell --The Scientific Services are needed for water and air quality monitoring for classification and zoning of natural water bodies consent management, treatment plant performance studies etc. These functions require extensive sampling and analysis which require a fully equipped laboratory with advanced instruments. The Scientific Services have to develop water quality criteria for various uses and lay down location specific standard to be prescribed by the State Board and Minimum National Standard (MINAS) to be prescribed by the Central Board for trade and other effluents. For this purpose they have to collect technical and scientific data from various sources and compile and document them for their own use as well as for dissemination among others. Techno-economic evaluation of treatment plant performances which help in evolving standards has to be carried out by the Scientific Services in co-ordination with the Technical Services by providing laboratory back up in vigilance works and treatment plant performance study and routine information on the quality of natural waters recent innovations and development or control technology. For the preparation of manuals, Codes, guides relating to treatment and disposal of sewerage and industrial effluents a sizable data is generated which is required to be analysed. The activities of the Scientific Services are

- (1) Setting up development and management of Central Regional Sectional Labs.
- (2) Laboratory support to technical services and treatment plant performance study.
- (3) Classification and Zoning of environmental waters.

- (4) Data collection, compilation and documentation.
- (5) Research and Development.
- (6) Co-ordination with Technical Services.
- (7) Providing routine information on the quality of natural waters.
- (8) Recent innovations and development of control technology.
- (9) Methodology testing and development of capacity in newer areas of laboratory techniques such as pesticides, heavy metals, autoexhaust and stack monitoring.

2. Planning Services.—Planning is an integral part of any State Board. Formation of work programmes, evaluation and appraisal of projects in the light of the viability and relevance in the context of priority needs; mobilisation and allocation of resources monitoring and review of the progress of the ongoing projects and perspective planning for new programmes are some of the major activities of planning services. Formation of approach strategies and action plan with proper back up by sound knowledge base and realistic foresight.

The functions of the Planning Services can be identified as follows :—

- (1) Perspective planning for the Board's activities programmes and projects.
- (2) Maintaining data/information at State, National and International levels pertaining to water/air quality criteria.
- (3) Guidelines and standards to aid policy making and to formulate programme for water quality management in the country.
- (4) Maintaining liaison with different Government and non-Governmental agencies for exchange of ideas on pollution control.
- (5) Conceiving specific technical projects and monitoring of their progress.
- (6) Environmental planning appraisal of development projects.
- (7) Publication and dissemination of knowledge.
- (8) Conceiving of new training programme including preparation of their details.
- (9) Developing new ideas for mitigation and control of pollution.

At some places it may appear that the functions to be carried out by Planning Services are overlapping with those of Scientific and Technical Services. On comprising the function in details it will be evident that there has to be a thorough interaction and co-ordination between these cells for achieving optimum results.

3. Regional Laboratories (Establishment) and strengthening of Headquarters Labs.—To enable the Board to perform its function under the provisions of Water and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, it is considered to have Board's own laboratories for the analysis of waste and air samples at the four Regional Offices. A well equipped H.Q. Laboratory is also necessary for monitoring Ambient Water and Air Quality and surveillance of polluting sources.

4. Establishment of Mobile Laboratories.—The functioning monitoring and surveillance is more effectively achieved if satisfactory laboratories are added by Mobile Laboratories and thus provision for one Mobile Laboratory each for water and air has been proposed. It is, therefore, proposed to provide Rs. 300 lacs for the Seventh Five-Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lacs. In the year 1989-90 it is proposed to strength the Board by creating Scientific Services Cell and Planning Services Cell. It is also proposed to strengthen the Head Office at Chandigarh and setting up one Laboratory at Faridabad.

Promotion of Common Treatment Plant in Small Industrial Estates—
Rs. 6,00,000 (non-recurring)

This is a new scheme. Since inception, Haryana State has made tremendous progress in the field of industrialisation particularly Small Scale Industries. For the purpose of bringing about planned industrialisation, a large number of industrial estates/industrial areas have been established by the entrepreneurs for setting up their units. This workable exercise has certainly resulted into the development of industries in the State but while planning this industrialisation, an important aspect of 'Protection of environment' has been overlooked. The large and medium scale industries would be able to provide for their own treatment plant. But small scale units which are of polluting nature are not able to provide treatment plants individually, the cost of such treatment plants being very high. But these small scale units are causing a lot of pollution to water as well as air. It is, therefore, necessary that some scheme has to be framed to check this pollution. It has, therefore, been suggested that during the Seventh Five-Year Plan Common Treatment Plants in the Industrial Estate of Yamuna Nagar, Gurgaon, Sonapat and Hissar would be provided for. For this purpose survey is being conducted as to the type of polluting units and the magnitude of a problem and exact cost of providing the

treatment plants would be worked out shortly. However, for the present, it has been proposed to provide a token amount of Rs. 25 or during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The outlay for 1989-90 would be Rs. 6 lacs. This outlay is provisional and would be revised later as per the requirement. This scheme is to be implemented by the Water Pollution Control Board.

4 Urban Sewerage—Rs 20,00,000 (non-recurring)

This is a new scheme. At present there are 83 towns in Haryana State out of which 17 towns are graded as class "II" towns having population of more than 20,000 and up to 50,000 and rest of the 53 towns are class "III" towns having population less than 20,000. Out of these towns, 35 towns inclusive of Faridabad Complex, have been provided with partial sewerage system which caters to only part of the area of town. The work of partial sewerage system in another six towns is in progress and likely to be completed during 1984-85. However no sewerage treatment plants have so far been provided in any of these towns and raw sewerage is pumped out either in the fields or natural drains which ultimately end up in the main canals/streams. The cost of providing sewerage treatment plants being very high, it is not possible to provide enough funds for all the towns which have sewerage system. It is therefore, provided Rs. 20 lakhs for the year 1989-90 for this scheme.

ECO DEVELOPMENT

5. Improvement of Pilgrimage Centres—Rs 6,00,000 (non-recurring)

This is a new scheme. In Haryana State there are large number of pilgrimage centres where thousands of pilgrims congregate on special occasions but even common basic amenities have not been provided on these centres, thus causing not only a lot of inconvenience to the pilgrims but also causing environmental hazard. Therefore, a scheme has been prepared to provide assistance for the improvement of these holy centres. It has been proposed to take up 2 such pilgrimage centres located at :

Though the requirement of funds for these Centres is quite huge but because of paucity of funds only an amount of 5 lacs has been provided and the work will be got done through concerned D.Cs.

6. Restoration of ECO Balance of Saline Land/Water-logged—Rs 6,00,000 (non-recurring)

This is a new plan scheme. Large areas in Haryana State are adversely affected with salt problems rendering them hazardous for crop production. One of the categories of salt affected soil is known as saline soils which have higher concentration of neutral soluble salts, such soils due to the physiological process of 'Osmosis' make the soil water unavailable to plants resulting plant mortality or the growth and yields of plant in such soils are severely effected. The ground water table studies conducted by the Ground Water Cell of the Haryana Agriculture Department and it came to light that :-

- (a) More than 65 per cent of the underground water in the State is of brackish nature and as such unfit for irrigation.
- (b) The water table in 4.69 lakh hectares areas of the State is within the critical zone (0—3) metre from ground surface for taking up agricultural crops.

With a view to find out ways and means for tackling this problem a pilot study was taken up in village Mundlana, District Sonapat during 1982 on an area of 50 hectares of panchayat land in collaboration with Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal. This study has revealed that most ideal approach for the reclamation of saline agricultural land is to lower down water table below the root zone by constructing sub-surface tile drainage system and impounding rain water by constructing field bunds around various fields for leaching of excess salts. The complete package of technology consists of linking this field sub-surface drainage with the main flood water drainage constructed by the Drainage Department, at a depth of about 2 to 3 metres, construction of field bunds all around each field, taken of land levelling, landshaping operation, installation of minor units wherever is necessary to provide requisite amount of water to meet the leaching requirement and provision for some hand pump system for disposal of drained water into the main drainage system (out all). This has to be followed by growing salt tolerant crops with requisite cultural practices as per pilot study referred to above. The cost per hectare comes to about Rs. 16,000 per hectare excluding the cost of installation of minor irrigation unit, which is quite-high. The world wide experience is that the effective results from a field drainage system can be obtained only if this work is done on compact area watershed basis which would mean the participation/association of a group of farmers in a particular problem area for taking up this type of reclamation works and since this technology is completely new to the farmers of Haryana besides being very costly, it will not be feasible to motivate them for taking up this work on a community/compact area basis. It will therefore, be very necessary to take up this programme at 100 per cent government cost in the initial years for demonstrating the effectiveness of the technology for reclamation of saline/waterlogged agricultural lands in order to instill confidence in the farmers. This will also help in generating additional data for further refinement of this technology. After this technology is accepted by the farmers the scheme will be modified to make provision for providing financial assistance to the farmers for very essential components only. It is proposed to treat an area of 60 hectares. This work will be implemented through Forest Department. It is proposed to provide Rs. 54 lacs for the Seventh Plan and the outlay of 1988-89 is proposed to be 5 lacs.

7. Urban Afforestation—Rs. 7,00,000 (non-recurring)

This is a new scheme. The aesthetic view and microclimate of urban areas including Industrial complexes can be tremendously improved by liberal planting of ornamental trees making the life of residents more pleasant. The organized and scientific tree growing will make its full impact on the general people in the countries.

Urbanisation, population growth, industrial progress and modernisation of agriculture are all expected to cause environmental deterioration. Air pollution which once seemed so remote is no longer so and pockets of fairly severe pollution are to be found in and around many Towns and cities all over the State. It has been found that the suspended particle matter is quite high in the cities. Poisonous gases, like carbonmonoxide and sulpherdioxide are omitted from Industries and other sources like burning fuels.

Trees purify the air by the production of oxygen, city dwellers have an urge to associate themselves with greenery at least for sometime to get away from the monotony of the congested city life.

Tree planting in the cities will be done along play ground lakes, Avenues, industrial complexes, religious places, public institutions, crematoriums. Ornamental flowering and shady trees are to be planted in a systematic manner on all these sites 62.50 lacs plants will be distributed at the subsidized rates for urban planting during the plan period. The implementation of the scheme will result in the improvement of the landscape and meet the urge of the people for recreation.

It is proposed to provide Rs. 50 lacs for the Seventh Five Year Plan and with an outlay of Rs. 700 lacs for 1989-90.

ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

8. Environment impact assessment of development projects—Rs. 1,50,000 (non-recurring)

Haryana has made tremendous progress in the field of industrialisation. At present, over 40% small scale and approximately 400 large scale and medium scale units are humming with activity in the State. No doubt this has resulted in development of the State but the important aspect of environment protection was not attended to. No study has been conducted so far as assess the impact of this development on the environment. It is, therefore, proposed to pick up certain projects during the Seventh Five Year Plan and get study conducted through some consulting agency. It is, therefore, proposed to provide Rs. 1.50 lacs for the year 1989-90.

9. Environment Management of land under intensive use of agrochemicals fertilizers— Rs. 1,50,000 (non-recurring)

This is a new scheme. Agriculture production in Haryana has gone up by many folds since its inception and one of the main reason for the increase has been the use of inputs like agrochemicals fertilizers. The use of these inputs has increased the agricultural production in the State but it has its share of affecting the natural environment. No statistic is available at present to show the extent of damage to the environment from these agro chemical/fertilities. It is, therefore proposed to implement this scheme through the Director of Research, Haryana Agriculture University Hissar. It is proposed to provide Rs. 1.50 lacs for the year 1989-90.

V. ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

10. Preparation of short films—Rs. 1,50,000 (non-recurring)

The best way of checking the pollution is to promote environmental sensitivity and knowledge in all sections of society. In order to promote this awareness and education, it is proposed to prepare out films during the Seventh Five Year Plan. These films will be screened in different parts of the State and these will be got shared from the Director of Public Relation.

It is proposed to provide Rs. 1.50 lacs during 1989-90. The total outlay for this scheme is Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

(a) Preparation of Short films	.. Rs. 0.50 lakh
(b) Conducting Seminar/Conference	.. Rs. 0.50 lakhs
(c) Training	.. Rs. 0.50 lakhs

Total

.. Rs. 1.50 lakhs

11. Land use Board Headquarters Staff—Rs. 1,50,000 (non-recurring)

Soil conservation and land use Board was constituted in 1975-76. The functions of this Board were to review and decide long term and short term plans and all other connected problems in respect of soil conservation and land management in Haryana. The Board was functioning purely as a co-ordinating body between various agencies responsible for implementing the scheme pertaining to soil conservation and land management. However, with the passage of time this Board has been reduced to defunct body. The Board does not get any proposal from any of the agencies either for appraisal for approval. A Part from one post of Under Secretary and an Assistant with a Peon no other supporting staff has been provided. As a result, the Board practically, has not been able to play any useful role. It is the before proposed to provide 2.00 lacs for the year 1987-88 the total outlay for this scheme is Rs. 1.50 lacs

Recently, the Land Use Board has been transferred to the newly created department of Environment and in the changed circumstances it has been felt that Land Use Board would be playing an important role as a part of the department of Environment. In order to activate the Board it is considered necessary to provide some supporting staff to this Board. Accordingly, it is proposed to provide the following staff for the Land Use Board :

Director.

Forest Expert.

Soil Survey Officer.

One Personnel Assistant.

One Stenographer.

One Assistant.

One Clerk and

Two Peons.

It is, therefore proposed to provide Rs. 1.50 lacs for the Seventh Five-Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 2 lacs during 1987-88. This amount is now required to be provided under the head of the department of Environment. It may also be added here that the technical staff of the Land Use Board would also be assisting the department of Environment in its overall functions and no post of Forest Expert and Soil Survey Officer has been provided by the department of Environment separately.

12. Research—Rs. 6.50,000 (Non-recurring)

This is a new scheme proposed by the Planning Commission Government of India for inclusion in the Annual Plan for the year 1988-89 and recommended an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1988-89. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 6.50 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

PLAN SUMMARY

PLAN HEAD : NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

Major Head	Gross	Recoveries	Gross
PART-I—STATE PLAN			
2810—Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	40,00,000	..	40,00,000
Total Part-I	40,00,000	..	40,00,000
PART-II—CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES			
..
..
Ground Total Part I & II	40,00,000	..	40,00,000

(V-1)

Subsidy on Energy Saving Devices

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
2810—Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	20,00,000	..	..	20,00,000
Total	20,00,000	..	..	20,00,000

The Government of India and the State Government has formulated programme of popularise the use of various energy saving devices in order to reduce dependence on fossiles fuels and conserve electrical power in the different sectors of economy. The major reason for the slow acceptance of these energy saving devices like solar water heaters/air heaters/distillation plant/PV irrigation Pump-sets/Gassifiers/Biomass Engines/Solar Cooker for power generation etc. are their high initial cost and unawareness of these new technology based systems. In order to break the consumer resistance and to generate awareness for their widespread use, initial Government support is must. Government of India has formulated a subsidy scheme to popularise the use of these systems.

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

(V-2)

Setting up of Energy Villages

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
2810—Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	15,00,000	..	..	15,00,000
Total	15,00,000	..	..	15,00,000

In order to meet the energy needs of villagers by way of adopting decentralized energy systems based on renewable energy sources, the Department has introduce a scheme "Setting up of Integrated Energy Centre (Energy Gram)". Under this programme, the villagers are encouraged to use the various new devices of renewable energy for their cooking, lighting, drinking water etc. needs. This programme also aims at providing community T.V., Lighting systems, Community Water Lifting, Community Latrines etc. to try to meet the energy needs of community services by way of equipments based on Solar Photovoltaics, Community Biogas Plants, Biogas Generator sets etc.

This programme also aims at educating villagers about the rotative benefits that these systems carry. They require least maintenance, least recurring cost and pollution free. Under this programme Conventional Chulhas have been replaced with high efficiency Improved Chulhas. Solar Cookers are also provided to bring down the consumption of fuel wood. Solar PV Systems are provided to run

T.V. systems of Panchayats, to provide street lights and to run transistors. Community Biogas plants based on a long night soil are also constructed to provide cooking gas to the villagers. Village Panchayat land is covered by energy plantation to meet the fuel wood needs of the house holds.

During the year 1989-90 it is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs under this scheme.

(V-4)
Haryana State Society for Energy Conservation

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2810—Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	1,00,000	..	..	1,00,000
Total	1,00,000	..	..	1,00,000

There is tremendous potential for energy conservation in almost all the energy consuming sectors of our economy. Adoption of appropriate energy conservation measures would result in substantial saving of energy. Complacency on energy front would lead to serious consequences for the society as a whole and for the industry and agriculture in particular. Keeping in view the various constraints, in adequate supply of energy, there is an immediate need to take suitable and sustained steps for various energy conservation measures, not only to optimise the use of energy but also to save energy for the alternative use in economy. Therefore, the State Government in a meeting held on 20th May, 1988 under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government, Haryana, has decided to form a Society namely "HARYANA STATE SOCIETY FOR CONSERVATION OF ENERGY" to propagate and promote ideals of energy conservation in the State. The Society will be autonomous body of Science and Technology Department and shall be registered as an autonomous Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

The Department of Industries, Forest, Transport, Irrigation, Agriculture and Haryana State Electricity Board shall be pattern of the above Society.

Following shall be the objectives of the above Society:

1. To promote the ideals of energy conservation in the State.
2. To approve programmes and provide funds for specific activities.
3. To issue appeals for funds in furtherance of the objects and accept gifts, donations and subscriptions.
4. To do, get done, all such other lawful things as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of energy conservation in different economic sectors of the State.

A token amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is proposed under this scheme during the year 1989-90.

(V-5)

Scheme on Developing Model for Waste Disposal System of a Typical Village

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2810—Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000
Total	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000

In villages, no serious efforts have been made to introduce S. & T. inputs for solving their problems connected with sanitation and environment improvement. A new scientific approach is needed to recycle the waste available in abundance in villages by way of introduction of new technology for re-cycling the waste. Waste in the form of organic compounds like biomass of crops, waste from animals and human being and in other forms, is available in the villages which can be utilised for the production of energy. The energy so generated can be used in community services and the processed waste in the form of manure will be scientifically more rich in Nitrogen and Potash. This will serve as a processed manure for use in crops. Recycling of waste in rural sector will have three fold benefits to the rural community. Firstly, additional energy can be used for running community services. Secondly, it will improve the hygienic condition of the village. Thirdly, it will produce the processed manure which will be rich in Nitrogen and Potash and can be used as fertilizer for crops.

No serious efforts have been made to utilise the waste available in abundance in Villages in a scientific manner. In fact, a system needs to be developed for the re-cycling of waste available in a typical village of the State. The Department has a plan to take up a pilot project for the development of a model Waste Disposal System for a typical village in the State. It shall be developed in collaboration with leading institutions in India in the above area.

To initiate this scheme during the financial year 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed as a budgetary provision for the above scheme.

(V -6)

Project on Power Generation from Municipal Waste/Garbage

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2810—Non-conventional Sources of Energy	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000
Total ..	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000

A project to produce power from municipal waste/Garbage has been undertaken by Delhi Administration in collaboration with Delhi Supply Undertaking (DSU) and DANIDA (DENMARK). This project has already commissioned. Under this project, a 10 acre plot of sanitary land fill has been used to generate 1 MW of electricity. The cost of generation of electricity would be about 10—15 paise per KWH. In one acre plot, 20,000 MT municipal garbage can be dumped which can be used to produce electricity at the rate of 100 KW for a period of 10 years.

It is planned to initiate a similar project in the State of Haryana. This will streamline the process of disposing off municipal waste besides reducing the menace of pollution and health hazards in the cities and shall generate power out of garbage. The technology to produce power from municipal waste is already available within the Country and also outside the country.

The Department is presently engaged in collecting the data from various municipalities of the State to work out the quantum of electricity that can be generated from the garbage of these municipalities.

A preliminary data shows that in Faridabad garbage is disposed off at the rate of 20 tonne per day and in Ambala at the rate of 25 tonne per day. To begin with, the project can be initiated in these two municipalities.

A token amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is being kept for this scheme.

PLAN HEAD : CIVIL AVIATION

Major Head	Gross Amount	Recoveries shown in production of exp.	Net Amount
Part I State Plan Schemes	..	..	..
3053- Civil Aviation	4,00,000	..	4,00,000
5053 - Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	12,00,000	..	12,00,000
(Demand No. 23)	12,00,000	..	12,00,000
(Demand No. 8)	..	..	..
7053 Loans for other General economic services	..	..	..
2059 Public works <i>Pro-rata</i> establishment	..	..	..
Machinery and equipment	..	..	..
Total Part-I— State Schemes	16,00,000	.	16,00,000
Part-II— Centrally sponsored schemes	..	..	..
Total Part-II— Centrally sponsored schemes	..	..	..
Part III- —Development schemes	..	..	..
Part III-Development schemes	..	..	..
Grand Total (Part I, II & III)	16,00,000	..	16,00 000

Major Head .. 3053—Civil Aviation (Plan)
Rs. 4.00 lakh

Minor Head : 80 —General—001—Direction and Administration.

- (i) Establishment and other contingent expenses of C. of A. (Certificate of Airworthiness) Engines, Aircraft and Electronics Equipment overhauling Workshop.

The scheme of C. of A. Engine, Aircraft and Electronics Equipment Overhauling Workshop was sanctioned in the year 1971-72 with a aim to attain self-sufficiency in the matter of overhauling of Engines, Aircraft and Electronics Equipment and allied accessories of the aircraft of the Flying Clubs which are the property of the State Government. The necessity of own this workshop was felt as depending upon the outside agencies in the matter of overhauling of engines, Aircraft etc. not only involved huge expenditure but lot of time was also wasted with the result that the service ability of the aircraft/glider is not properly maintained and consequently the flying and gliding suffer and it is very difficult to achieve the flying and gliding targets. For commissioning the C. of A. Engines Aircraft and Electronics Equipment overhauling Workshop all the 21 posts under this scheme may have to be filled up and for that minimum funds to the tune of Rs. 4.00 lacs are required in the next financial year i.e. 1989-90 to meet the salary and other contingent expenses of the staff.

Major head : 5053 —Capital outlay on Civil Aviation (Plan) Rs. 12.lakh

Minor Head : 60— Other Aeronautical Services— 052—Machinery and Equipment

- (i) Procurement of spares of Pushpak Trainer Aircraft and Glider Machinery and Equipment for the establishment of C. of A. Engines, Aircraft and Electronics Equipment Overhauling Workshop.

Spare parts are essentially required to keep the serviceability of the Aircraft and Gliders. Service ability of Aircraft goes in boosting the flying and gliding activities in the State and also to meet the requirement of the pilot trainees in their career within the prescribed time limit. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lacs would, therefore, be required as minimum for the procurement of maintenance spares for the present fleet of Pushpak Trainer Aircraft and gliders during the next financial year i.e. 1989-90.

- (ii) Providing of ground NDBs (Non-Directional Beacons) A.T.C. and MET etc.

Non Directional Beacons at Karnal and Bhiwani Aerodromes have since been provided and NDB at Narnaul Civil Aerodrome is being provided during the current financial year. ATC and MET facilities are also to be provided at all the Civil Aerodromes in the State for which a sum of Rs. 6.00 lacs may be provided during the next financial year 1989-90..

PLAN HEAD : ROADS AND BRIDGES

Major Head	Gross amount	Recoveries	Net amount
PART-I—STATE PLAN SCHEMES			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5054—Capital Outlay-on-Roads and Bridges	.. 20,00,00,000	..	20,00,00,000
2059—Public Works	.. 1,24,67,000	..	1,24,67,000
Total Part-I	.. 21,24,67,000	..	21,24,67,000
PART-II—CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES			
3054—Roads and Bridges	.. 27,00,000	..	27,00,000
Total Part-II	.. 27,00,000	..	27,00,000
PART-III—OTHER DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES			
..
Summary			
5054—Capital Outlay-on-Roads and Bridges	.. 20,00,00,000	..	20,00,00,000
2059—Public Works	.. 1,24,67,000	..	1,24,67,000
3054—Roads and Bridges	.. 27,00,000	..	27,00,000
Grand Total	.. 21,51,67,000	..	21,51,67,000

Explanatory Memo for Road and Bridges for 1989-90

(XIX—1)

03—State Highways

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
5045—Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges—				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Highways	..	585.00	..	585.00
Central Assistance	..	..	..	..
State Share	..	585.00	..	585.00

The total length of the State Highways in the State is 3134 Kms. Most of these have crust thickness 6" to 9" which is insufficient to cater for the increase in axle load of the vehicles besides increase in volume. This has necessitated the widening of narrow lanes and strengthening of weak stretches. A sum of Rs. 280 lacs has been provided for the proposed widening and strengthening of these State Highways.

There are still unbridged gaps on the State Highways ; similarly certain other Canal Bridges are required for which a provision of Rs. 275.00 lacs have been made to be spent during 1989-90.

In addition to above, a sum of Rs. 30.00 lacs have also been provided for the construction of Bye-passes on State roads, which at present pass through congested cities.

Hence a total provision for Rs. 585.00 lacs is made against the State Highways.

(XIX—2)

04 District and other Roads

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
505a—Capital Outlay on Roads & Bridges—				
(b) 04—District Roads		330.00		330.00
Central Assistance				
State Share		330.00		330.00

Some of the District Roads are to be strengthened and widened as these are sub standard and unsafe to match the present day intensity of traffic. A total provision of Rs. 150.00 lacs have been made for the year 1989-90 for this work. Besides Rs. 30.00 lacs have been provided for bye-passes on district roads and another provision of Rs. 150.00 lacs is made for bridges on district road. Thus a total provision of Rs. 330.00 lacs is made for these said works during the year 1989-90.

(XIX—3)

Other Roads (Rural Roads)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
5054— Capital Outlay on Roads & Bridges—				
(2) 04—Rural Roads		1,005.00		1,005.00
Central Assistance (W/Bank) Phase-II		57.00		57.00
State Share		948.00		948.00

More than 98% of the total Directory Villages in the State of Haryana stand connected with metalled roads as on 31st December, 1988. The work to connect the remaining villages would be continued during 1989-90.

The present project Haryana Irrigation Project Phase-II Credit 1319 IN is an extension of the previous project to cover some more areas. This project amounting to Rs. 6.656 crores is approved for construction of 296 Km, (now revised to 318 Km) single link roads to Non-Directory Village i.e. Dhanies having a population of 250 souls and above numbering 194 in all have been sanctioned and works on these roads is in progress. In the 7th Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 4.80 Crores has been made for these roads against which the expenditure upto 3/88 is Rs. 5.35 crores, the expenditure is likely to be Rs. 0.73 Cr. during 1988-89. Provision of Rs. 0.57 Crs. has been made for the year 1989-90 i.e. in view of completion date of the project by 31st March, 1990.

Government of India has also given high priority under RMNP to provide metalled links to villages having population of 1000 and above but still two villages are left which have not been connected as yet. However, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been provided during the year 1989-90.

There has been a great demand from the public for construction of inter-state link roads, connecting border villages on Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi States with villages in Haryana. The work is in progress on several such roads for which a sum of Rs. 15.00 lacs is provided for the construction/Completion of such roads during 1989-90.

Besides mission links/single links to Directory villages there are still several large no. of non-directory villages having sufficient population. It will be injustice to the people of such villages if pacca links are not provided to these non directory village known as Dhanies or other Public or religious places etc. So a provision has been made for linking these villages/Public Religious places with a total cost of Rs. 486.00 lacs. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lacs has also been provided for improvement of road side structures and other geometries etc.

Against the provision of Rs. 12.05 crores made for liquidating liabilities like land compensation payment of the completed roads, the expenditure upto 3/88 is Rs. 12.27 Cr. but there is huge pending liability. A sum of Rs. 400.00 lacs has been provided to be spent during the current year 1988-89 and to liquidate further liabilities, a provision of Rs. 4.00 Cr. is being kept for 1989-90.

Under the 20 point programme of Government of India a sum of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been provided for the construction of link roads to Harijan Basties.

The total length of metalled roads in the State as on 31st December, 1988 is 21023 Kms. including 663 Kms. of National Highways.

(XIX-4)

004—Planning & Research Programme & Survey and Investigation.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
5054—Capital Outlay on Roads & Bridges—				
004—Planning/Research & Survey & Investigation & computerization	..	10.00	..	10.00
Central Assistance
State Share	..	10.00	..	10.00

For carrying out research work and survey & investigation on road material and road construction a provision of Rs. 10.00 lacs has been made for the year 1989-90. This includes provision for Electronic data processing system for the maintenance of roads.

(XIX 5)

Machinery and Equipment

Pro rata transferred from major head 2059 P.W.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
2059—Public Works Machinery & Equipment	..	20.00	..	20.00
Central Assistance
State Share	..	20.00	..	20.00

Various machinery, such as road rollers, Tippers, Trucks, Bitumen Boilers etc. is essential for construction of roads some of old machinery also need replacement every year as such a provision of Rs. 20.00 lacs has been made for the purpose.

(XIX-6)

Direction and Administration

Esti. Pro rata Transferred from Major Head 2059—P.W.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital (Rs. in lacs)	Loan (Rs. in lacs)	Total (Rs. in lacs)
2059—Public Works—				
Direction and Administration	..	10.00	..	10.00
Central Assistance
State Share	..	10.00	..	10.00

The personal required for the direction and administration of the Plan Project in the field, as well as, in the head quarter office have to be adequately provided for in the Plan estimates. For this head of expenditure a provision of Rs. 10.00 lacs have been kept for the year 1989-90.

(XIX-7)

Central Roads Funds Schemes

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
3054—Capital Roads & Bridges Distt. and other roads— Central Roads	..	..	..	..
Funds Assistance Scheme	17.00	..	..	17.00
Central Assistance	17.00	..	..	17.00
State Share	..	..	..	..

There are a number of road and bridges projects which are intended to be under taken against the funds likely to be made available under this scheme. Some of these projects are indicated as under—

1. Setting up of traffic Engineering Cell.
2. Construction of approach to Haryana side to high level bridges over Yamuna on Karnal Meerut Road.

A provision of Rs. 8.68 crores has been made in the 7th Five Year Plan of 1985—90 out of which a provision of Rs. 17.00 lacs has been provided during the year 1989-90.

(XIX-8)

Railway Safety Works

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
3054—Roads & Bridges—	..	..	..	..
Railway safety Works	10.00	..	..	10.00
Central Assistance	10.00	..	..	10.00
State Share	..	..	..	..

A sum of Rs. 111.95 lacs has been provided under this scheme for these over Bridges in the Five Year Plan 1985—90 and a provision of Rs.10.00 lacs has been made during the year 1989-90

Over bridges over the Railway tracts crossing the road system at several places in the State have become a necessity of in-escapable nature due to ever increase in volume of traffic on all categories of roads. At a number of such places, road traffic has to remain struck-up for hours together resulting a loss of hundreds of thousands of hours every-day. It is accordingly proposed to construct road over bridge at such Rail road crossing in phased manner so that the road traffic can flow on over roads without any interruption. Railway over bridges at Panipat, Bhiwani, Rohtak are also proposed to be constructed during the year 1989-90.

(XIX-11)

Continuance of rates and Metric Cell in P.W.D., B.&R. BR, during 1989-90. —Rs. 10,000

The necessity of revised schedule of rates was felt due to exorbitant increase in the rates of material required for construction of building and roads. These rates are the basis for framing all estimates prepared by P.W.D., B.&R. Branch. It was also desired to convert the instructions into metric systems of measurement and revision of other codes. The metric Cell with allied staff were sanctioned by the Government during 1972-73 for finalizing the job entrusted to it. All the staff except one post of peon were made permanent during November 1987. However, one post of Peon is still Temporary. This post is essentially required to be continued during the year 1989-90.

An amount of Rs. 10,000 is required for expenditure during 1989-90.

(XIX—14)

Continuance of temporary posts sanctioned for the Training Institute in Haryana P.W.D., B.&R. branch during 1989-90.—Rs. 1,00,000

The Government,—*vide* their No. 6/21/B&R(Estt.) 5-82, dated 14th September, 1982 sanctioned temporary posts for Training Institute. The posts are essentially required to continue during the year 1989-90. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 is required for expenditure during the year 1989-90.

(XIX—19)

Continuance of posts of personal assistant in P.W.D., B.&R., branch during 1989-90.—Rs. 1,03,000.

Three posts of Senior Scale Stenographers attached with the Chief Engineer were upgraded to that of personal Assistant in the pay scale of Rs. 1,640—2,900 plus 150 Special pay Government,—*vide* No.6-20/B&R (E)-4-87, dated 11th March, 1982. These posts are essentially required to be continued during 1989-90 as the posts of Chief Engineers will also continue during 1989-90.

A sum of Rs. 1,03,000 is being provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 1989-90 through the Schedule of New Expenditure.

(XIX—30)

Continuance of five posts of Sectional Officers (Civil) for the staff of Zila Parishad during the year 1989-90.—Rs. 2,34,000.

The Government sanctioned five posts of Sectional Officer (Civil) for observing the staff of Zila Parishad *vide* their memo No. 10960PW(4)-77/32611, dated 20th October, 1977. These five posts of sectional officers (Civil) are necessarily required to be continued during the year 1989-90 as the official of the Zila Parishad have been absorbed in Haryana P.W.D., B.&R., Branch.

An amount of Rs. 2,34,000 is being provided through the Schedule of New Expenditure for the year 1989-90.

(XIX—34)

Continuance of nine Temporary posts of Zila Parishads for Haryana PWD, B&R Branch (Plan Scheme) during the year 1989-90)—Rs. 1,82,000

The Government created nine posts for Haryana P.W.D. B.&R. Branch for absorbing the staff on Zila Parishad,—*vide* memo No. 3-213-78-PWIII, dated 2nd November, 1978. The Continuance of these posts during the year 1989-90 is essentially required as the staff will remain in existence.

Therefore, an amount of Rs. 1,82,000 is proposed to be made through Schedule of new Expenditure for the year 1989-90.

(XIX—37)

Continuance of two posts of Sweepers during 1989-90 in Haryana P.W.D., B.&R., Branch (Plan Scheme),
Rs. 20,000

The Government have sanctioned two post of Sweepers for the Government owned Ministers residences,—*vide* their memo No. 2120/80PW(4)(i), dated the 11th November, 1980. These posts are essentially required to be continued during the year 1989-90 as the houses will be under occupations of Haryana Government during 1989-90.

Therefore, an amount of Rs. 20,000 is required for expenditure during 1989-90.

(XIX—38)

Continuance of post of Steno-typist at the Head Quarter P.W.D., B & R Branch during 1989-90.—Rs. 29,000

The Government sanctioned one post of Steno Typist with the Deputy District Attorney at the Head Quarter Office.—*vide* their memo No. 6-28-B & R (E)-4-88, dated 24th September, 1980. As the post of Deputy District, Attorney have been sanctioned for properly defending Government in the court of law as such the post of Steno-typist is also essentially required for the year 1989-90.

An amount of Rs. 29,000 is therefore required for the year 1989-90.

(XIX—39)

Continuance of posts of Senior Scale Stenographers in P.W.D., B & R Branch during the year 1989-90.—Rs. 30,000

Five posts of Junior Scale Stenographers upgraded to that of Senior Scale Stenographers in the pay scale of Rs. 1400—2600,—*vide* Government No. 6-1-B & R Estt 4-82, dated 15th April, 1982 attached with the Superintending Engineer, Haryana, P.W.D., B & R in Head Office. Out of these five posts one is still temporary and is required to be continued during the year 1989-90.

Accordingly a sum of Rs. 30,000 is being provided in the S.N.E. during the year 1989-90.

(XIX-40)

Public Health (Plan) Scheme for the year 1989-90—Rs. 10,00,000

The estimated plan work-load of Public Health Branch for the year 1989-90 will be Rs. 10,00,000. On the basis of this an amount of Rs. 10,00,000 is demanded for the year 1989-90 through the schedule of New Expenditure (Plan Scheme) and the same may please be accepted in full.

(XIX-42)

Continuance of posts of Chief Accounts Officer in P.W.D., B & R Branch during the year 1989-90—Rs. 50,000

The Government decided that a post of Chief Accounts Officer may be created in each Department where the work-load of the Department is more than 10.00 Crores accordingly, the post of Accounts Officer was upgraded to that of Chief Accounts Officer. *vide* Government No. 6-5-B&R (Estt.)-5-84, dated 26th September, 1984, the work load of P.W.D. B&R Department will definitely be more than 10.00 Crores during the next financial year and on such the continuance of this post is necessary during 1989-90.

An amount of Rs. 50,000 is required for expenditure during 1989-90.

(XIX-43)

Continuance of posts for World Bank Project for the Execution of 4-lanning of the NH No 1 during the year 1989-90—Rs. 24,59,000

The Government sanctioned the staff for World Bank Project, *vide* their letter No. 4/141/B & R (E)-5-88, dated 15th July, 1986 and letter No. 4/141/85-5 B&R (S) dated 2nd September, 1986 for Head Office. These posts are necessarily required to be continued during the next financial year as the works for which these posts have been sanctioned will be in full swing during the year 1989-90.

Therefore, an amount of Rs. 24,59,000 is required for expenditure during 1989-90.

(XIX-44)

Continuance of one Post of Superintending Engineer in P.W.D. B&R Branch during the year 1989-90—Rs. 80,000

The Government, *vide* their letter No. 6/2/83-5(B & R (E), dated 16th February, 1987 sanctioned one post of Superintending Engineer (Roads) in lieu of one post of Executive Engineer (Selection Grade) in Head Office. This post is necessarily required to be continued during the next financial year as the works for which the post has been sanctioned will be in full swing during 1989-90.

Therefore, an amount of Rs. 80,000 is required for expenditure during 1989-90.

(XIX-45)

Continuance of one Civil Divn. and four Sub-Divns. sanctioned for the work of Kurukshetra Development Board in connection with Solar Felipes during the year 1989-90—Rs. 14.05.000.

The Government sanctioned one Civil Divn. and Four Sub-Divns. alongwith Ministerial staff, *vide* their No. 6-4-87-5 B & R (Estt.) dated 2nd June, 1987. These posts are essentially required to continue during 1989-90 in order to carry out the works properly.

Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 14,05,000 has been proposed to be provided in the Budget Estimates for the year 1989-90 through the scheduled of new expenditure.

(XIX-46)

Continuance of Eleven Posts of Executive Engineers (Designs) in Haryana, P.W.D., B & R Branch during the year 1989-90—Rs. 40,000

The Government *vide* their memo No. 4/31/87-5 B&R (E), dated 29th December, 1987 upgraded 10 posts of Assistant Engineers designs (Civil) and one Post of Assistant Engineer (Flect.) in circles to the Posts of Executive Engineers. These Posts are essentially required to be continued during the year 1989-90.

A sum of Rs. 40,000 is required for expenditure during the year 1989-90.

(XIX-47)

Continuance of Electrical and Mechanical Cell in Haryana P W D. B & R Branch, during the year 1989-90—Rs. 1,70,000

The Government sanctioned staff for Electrical and Mechanical Cell in Head Office, *vide* their No. 6-9-84-5-B & R (E) dated 7th January, 1985. These posts are necessarily required to be continued during the year 1989-90 as the works for which these posts have been sanctioned will be in full swing during 1989-90.

Therefore, an amount of Rs. 1,70,000 required for expenditure during 1989-90.

(XIX-48)

Continuance of posts for World Bank Project for the execution of 4-Lanning of the NH No. 1 during the year 1989-90—Rs. 20,40,000.

The Government sanctioned the staff for World Bank Project,—*vide* their letter No. 4-141-85-5-B & R (E), dated 8th January, 1988 and No. 4-141-85-5-B & R (F), dated 3rd February, 1988. These posts are necessarily required to be continued during the next financial year as the works for which these posts have been sanctioned will be in full swing during the year 1989-90.

Therefore, a sum of Rs. 20,40,000 is being demanded in the schedule of new expenditure during the year 1989-90.

(XIX-49)

Continuance of the Traffic Engineering Cell in the Haryana P. W. D., B & R Branch during the year 1989-90—Rs. 2,30,000

The Government sanctioned the staff for the Traffic Engineering Cell in Head Office,—*vide* their No. 6-7-84-5-B & E (E), dated 28th March, 1988. These posts are essentially required to be continued during the next financial year the works for which these posts have been sanctioned will be in full swing during the year 1989-90.

Therefore, an amount of Rs. 2,30,000 is required for expenditure during 1989-90.

(XIX-50)

Continuance of Additional Staff for Schedule of Rates & Metric Cell in P.W.D., B & R Branch, during the year 1989-90—Rs. 2,50,000.

The Government,—*vide* their letter No. 6/10/86-5-B & R (E) dated 29th March, 1988 sanctioned additional staff for schedule of Rates and Metric Cell for the work relating to revision of Schedule of rates and metric cell in Head Office. These posts are necessarily required to be continued during the year 1989-90 as the works for which these posts have been sanctioned will be in full swing during 1989-90.

Accordingly an amount of Rs. 2,50,000 is being provided in the Schedule of New expenditure during 1989-90.

(XIX-51)

Continuance of one post of Executive Engineer (Design) in Haryana, P.W.D. B&R Branch during 1989-90—Rs. 40,000

The Government,—*vide* their memo No. 4/31/87-5 B&R (E), dated 29th March, 1988 upgraded one post of Assistant Engineer, Design in the office of World Bank Circle No. 2 Chandigarh, to the post of Executive Engineer. This post is essentially required to be continued during 1989-90.

A sum of Rs. 40,000 is required for expenditure during the year 1989-90.

(XIX-52)

Continuance of one post of Executive Engineer, (Mech.) in Haryana P.W.D. B. & R. Branch, during the year 1989-90—Rs. 50,000

The Government,—*vide* their memo No. 6/1/87-5 B. & R. (E), dated 24th May, 1988 sanctioned one post of Executive Engineer (Mech.) for the office of Superintending Engineer, Mech. Circle. The post is essentially required to be continued during the year 1989-90.

A sum of Rs. 50,000 is required for expenditure during the year 1989-90.

(XIX-53)

Continuance of one post of Junior Scale Stenographer during the year 1989-90.—
Rs. 28,000

The Government,—*vide* their memo No. 4/100/88 IV (4) dated 27th July, 1988 upgraded one post of Junior Scale Stenographer to that of Senior Scale Stenographer in the pay scale of Rs. 1400-2600 in Head Office. The post of Senior Scale Stenographer is essentially to be continued during the year 1989-90.

A sum of Rs. 28,000 is being provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 1989-90.

PLAN HEAD: ROAD TRANSPORT

Major Head	Cost Gross	Recoveries amount from Central Government	Net Amount
	Rs	Rs	Rs
PART-I—State Plan Scheme			
5055—Capital Outlay on Road Transport—			
Gross amount (Voted)	15,10,00,000		15,10,00,000
<i>Deduct</i> —Amount to be met from Motor Transport Depreciation Reserve Fund	8,30,00,000		8,30,00,000
Net Amount	6,80,00,000		6,80,00,000

(X-I)

Road Transport Rs. 15,10,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
5055—Capital Outlay on Road Transport		15,10,00,000		15,10,00,000

ROAD TRANSPORT

Expansion and addition to Road Transport Services—Rs. 15,10,00,000
(Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
5055—Capital Outlay on Road Transport		15,10,00,000		15,10,00,000

Passenger Transport in Harvana is nationalised service to provide efficient service to the travelling public. During the year 1989-90 as much as 587 buses would be purchased out of which 200 buses are for addition to the fleet and remaining 387 for replacement of old buses. The addition of 200 buses is inclusive of mini buses to provide better transport in villages. For replacement of these vehicles, expenditure to the extent of Rs. 830.00 lakhs would, however, be met out of Motor Transport Depreciation Reserve Fund and balance amount out of plan allocation.

Additional amenities in the shape of bus stands, Workshops and bus queue Shelters etc., are proposed to be provided at a cost of Rs. 209.00 lakhs. Another provisions of Rs. 22.00 lakhs has been made for maintenance and repairs of existing workshops/bus stands.

Besides above, provisions of Rs. 18.00 lakhs for modernisation of workshops and Rs. 6.00 lakhs for Training Institutes have also been made. The following provisions for 1989-90 have, therefore, been made for these schemes:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Land and buildings :	
Acquisition of land, Construction of workshops, bus stands and bus Queue Shelters etc.	209.00
2. Acquisition of Fleet :	
For payment due under bills rediscounting scheme of IDBI, purchase of chassis and fabrication of bus bodies	1255.00
3. Modernisation of Workshops :	
Machinery and equipment to be purchased for modernisation of workshops	18.00
4. Maintenance of Buildings :	
Repairs and maintenance of bus stands and workshops etc.	22.00
5. Training Institutes :	
Expenditure on Drivers Training School	6.00
Total	1510.00
Break up	
To be provided under major head "5055—Capital Outlay on Road Transport"	1510.00
<i>Deduct</i> —Amount to be met out of Motor Transport Depreciation Reserve Fund	830.00
Net Amount	680.00

PLAN-HEAD - TOURISM

Rs. in Lacs

Major Head	Gross Amount	Recoveries	Net Amount
1452---Part -Approved Plan Schemes	58.00	..	58.00
5452---Capital on Other Transport & Communication Service	167.00	..	167.00
Total	225.00	..	225.00

(XXI-1)

Purchase of Machinery and Equipment- Rs. 58,00,000

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
3452---Tourism	58.00	..	..	58.00

In order to meet the cost of furniture/furnishings and electric gadgets for the Tourism buildings specific provision of funds is made every year under revenue head "3452".

Keeping in view the requirement of buildings to be completed during 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 58.00 lacs has been provided for this purpose.

(XXI-2)

Holiday and Recreation Resort at Badkhal Lake—Rs. 13,00,000

Continuing Schemes

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5452---Capital Outlay on other transport and communication	..	13.00	..	13.00

This vast tourist complexes (32 Kms. from Delhi) with its numerous attractions/facilities like boating/angling, a 21 suite motel, 8 tourist huts, swimming pool, bath complex, camper huts, 2 restaurants, children games, conference room, shopping arcades, etc. has become the most favourite place for the Delhi and Faridabad people. Apart from renovating the kitchen of Mayur restaurant, a petrol pump is being set up here during 1988-89.

In the year 1989-90 staff accommodation, water supply arrangements and renovation of kitchen of the 2nd restaurant additional huts are proposed to be done for which a provision of Rs. 13.00 lacs has been made.

(XXI-3)

Development of tourist facilities at Surajkund—Rs. 20,00,000

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5452—Capital outlay on other Transport and Communication Tourism	..	20.00	..	20.00

Surajkund, just on the outskirts of South Delhi is the most prestigious tourist complex, where a vast tourist infrastructure in the form of a restaurant, golf course, 19-room motel, boating/angling etc. was developed some years ago. The 78-room Hotel, Rajhans built here during the Asiad '82' has tremendously added to the popularity of the complex, which is now visited by large groups including foreign delegates. 65 new huts in Craft Mela, an auditorium, a restaurant are being constructed with central assistance to be completed before the Craft Mela starts in February, 1989.

During the year 1989-90 necessary infrastructure like roads, street lighting, bath, toilet, staff accommodation sewerage facilities etc. for the huts and their renovation are to be made by the State Government and for this purpose a provision of Rs. 20.00 lacs has been made.

(XXI-4)

Tourist facilities at Yadvindra Gardens, Pinjore—Rs. 18,00,000 (Continuing Schemes)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5452—Capital Outlay on other Transport and Communication Tourism	..	18.00	..	18.00

3. Tourism facilities at Yadvindra Garden, Pinjore—Rs. 18.00 lacs

The historic Mughal Garden at Pinjore with numerous facilities like a restaurant, 18-room accommodation, cafeteria, shopping booths, glazed water courses/coloured fountains, children's park, Japanese pool, reception centre, mini zoo, picnic shelters, illumination/street lighting etc. has become very popular tourist spot in Chandigarh Ambala region.

During the year 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 18.00 lacs has been proposed for providing accommodation, development of new area outside the garden, augmentation of water supply/additional accommodation, Musical fountains, for which a provision of Rs. 18.00 lacs has been made.

(XXI-5)

Development of tourist facilities along main highways in Haryana—Rs. 55,00,000

(Continuing Schemes)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5452—Capital Outlay on other Transport and Communication Tourism	..	55.00	..	55.00

This programme was launched during the 4th plan period to develop way-side tourism. A number of tourist complexes at conspicuous points like : Panchkula on Chandigarh-Simla highway, Pipli, Uchana, Panipat, Samalkha on Delhi-Ambala highway, Fardabad and Hodal on Delhi-Agra highway, Sohna and Dharuhera on Delhi-Dipur highway, Tilyar at Rohtak, Hissar and Sirsa on Delhi-Ferozpur highway have been set up.

In order to cope with the increasing tourist traffic facilities on these wayside facilities have to be expanded and therefore an amount of Rs. 55.00 lacs has been proposed for the year 1989-90 for the expansion of tourist amenities at the following complexes :

(i) Uchana Tourist Complex (Near Karnal) -Rs. 10.00 lacs

This is a very popular tourist complex on Delhi-Chandigarh Simla highway, where a 19-suite motel, a restaurant, boating/angling on the side of the Yamuna Canal that flows across this complex, camper huts/cafe/teria, shopping arcade, filling station and public toilets etc. on the other side of canal known as 'oasis' have been made available. During the year 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 10.00 lacs has been provided for providing Fast Food facilities, parking, road, staff accommodation and other infrastructure at the new site near the new Highway bridge.

(ii) Rohtak (Tilyat) Rs. 5.00 lacs

A tourist complex with a restaurant, 4 rooms motel, filling station, roads, mini zoo and a vast lake was developed here on a vast area on Delhi-Rohtak highway (4 Kms. from Rohtak town) during the year 1974-75 which has become quite popular with the local as also highway traffic over these years and it is now proposed to add 4 rooms, staff accommodation and infrastructural facilities during 1989-90 for which a provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been made.

(iii) Magpie Faridabad

Faridabad on Delhi-Mathura highway is Haryana's topmost industrial town and to face the highway tourist traffic as also the needs of the local people department is running a tourist complex here since 1973-74. This complex has been expanded further with 20 new rooms, recently and restaurant expanded. During 1989-90, a banquet hall for big parties is proposed to be built and a sum of Rs. 1.00 lacs has been provided for it.

(iv) Hodal Complex- Rs. 13.00 lacs

Hodal is a very popular tourist complex on Delhi-Mathura highway where facilities of camper huts/motel, restaurant, public toilets emporias etc. filling station, fast food centre are provided to the tourists.

In view of the fast growing popularity of this complex with the highway tourist traffic particularly foreigners, further expansion of this complex is essential. It is, therefore, proposed to construct more huts, road, parking landscaping etc. for central scheme already sanctioned and staff accommodation. A provision of Rs. 13.00 lacs has been made in the plan 1989-90 for these facilities.

(v) Dharuhera Complex -Rs. 3.00 lacs

Similarly, on Delhi-Jaipur highway, Dharuhera is a popular tourist complex where a 7-room motel, restaurant, public toilets, fast-food centre etc. have been provided.

During 1989-90 budget tourist accommodation, shopping area are proposed to be provided here for which a provision of Rs. 3.00 lacs has been made.

(vi) Sohna Complex- Rs. 5.00 lacs

A popular health resort with a 6-suite motel, 4 family huts a cafeteria, bath complex, grassy lawns etc. was developed at the ridge overlooking the Sohna town during 1973-74 and it has since become a very popular tourist resort. At occasions, important functions such as international car rallies are also held here.

A new restaurant with public toilet is proposed to be built with central assistance. State Government has to provide other infrastructure for this. Staff accommodation, ropeway and additional accommodation are also proposed to be provided here. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 15.00 lacs has been made for these facilities during 1989-90.

(vii) Panchkula Complex-(Rs. 8.00 lacs)

Panchkula is a new town which is fast developing on Chandigarh-Simla highway (7 Km. from Chandigarh). To meet the catering needs of the highway traffic as also the local people a restaurant already functioning here. It is proposed to develop a new tourist complex here for which land has already been purchased from the HUDA. A proposal has been sent to Government of India to provide funds for this complex and in order to develop necessary infrastructure like road, parking etc. a provision of Rs. 8.00 lacs has been made in the plan 1989-90 as state share.

XXI- 6

Development of Tourist Facilities at district/sub-division and other important Towns/Places
(Rs. 52,00,000 lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5452-Capital outlay on other transport and Communication tourism	..	52.00	..	52.00

Under this programme domestic tourism with environmental planning is promoted by providing neat and clean restaurants with low cost accommodation, public toilets and grassy lawns etc. at the District/Sub-Divisional and other important towns/places. Such restaurants, complexes have already been set-up in the towns of Hisar, Jind, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Rewari, Sonapat, Sirsa, Ambala, Kaithal, Yamunanagar, Ballabgarh, Narwana, Morni Hills, Krishna Dham, Yatri Niwas at Kurukshetra, Abusheshar and Asakhera in Sirsa District.

For the year 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 52.00 lacs has been provided to implement the following programme.

(i) Hisar : .. (Rs. 3.00 lacs)

At Hisar which is an important town a tourist complex is being run since 1972-73. A proposal for setting up a Yatri Niwas here to meet the accommodation needs of the tourists is under consideration of Government of India and is likely to be cleared soon. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lacs has, therefore, been made in the plan 1989-90 for infrastructural arrangements as state share.

(ii) Damdama : .. (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

There is a big lake at Damdama in Gurgaon District and this place has all the tourist potential to be developed as a tourist centre, being near to Delhi. Government of India have already sanctioned an amount of Rs. 45.00 lacs for the construction of restaurant, motel, huts, shopping arcade etc. and work is in progress. State Government has to provide necessary infrastructure like roads, parking, water supply etc. as its share, and therefore, a provision of Rs. 10.00 lacs has been made for the purpose during the year 1989-90 including staff accommodation and Amusement Park.

(iii) Ambala : .. (Rs. 3.00 lacs)

Ambala is a very important cantonment and divisional headquarter town on the Delhi-Amritsar national highway. Keeping in view the potential of this important town a big tourist complex with a restaurant, 12-room motel, swimming pool, parking roads, toilets etc. has been completed/commissioned during January, 1987.

During the year 1989-90, staff accommodation, landscaping, parking etc. are proposed to be provided for which a provision of Rs. 3.00 lacs has been made.

(iv) Ballabgarh : .. (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

Ballabgarh is an important Sub-Divisional town on Delhi-Mathura highway. A tourist complex is proposed to be set-up here for which land is being acquired. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lacs has been earmarked for setting up a cafeteria during 1989-90 to cater to local people as also highway traffic.

(v) Gurgaon : .. (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

It is a very important district town near Delhi and lot of traffic passes through this town towards Jaipur. For local needs, a tourist complex is already being run in the heart of the town. It is necessary to set up a new tourist complex outside the town on the Delhi-Jaipur highway for which a proposal has been sent to Government of India. Therefore a provision of Rs. 2.00 lacs for arranging land and other infrastructure facilities as State share has been made in the plan 1989-90 for implementation of this project.

(vi) Abushshehar : .. (Rs. 4.00 lacs)

On the inter-section of Rajasthan Canal and Bhakra main canal near Dabwali, a tourist complex with a restaurant and 4-rooms motel has been set up for the tourist traffic on Srigananagar-Dabwali highway as also the local people. A new attraction has been added recently at this complex. An air conditioned, 30 Sector Motor boat has been launched in the Rajasthan Canal. This is a type of only boat in the country so far. The place needs infrastructural facilities of street lights, road, parking, suspension bridge etc. and a provision of Rs. 4.00 lacs has therefore, been made for 1989-90.

(vii) Asakhera : .. (Rs. 5.00 lacs)

This is an other important place on Dabwali-Srigananagar highway, where a small tourist complex has been set up by the Department. Plantation, grassing, budget accommodation and musical fountain are required to be provided here for which a provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been made for the year 1989-90.

(viii) Bahadurgath : .. (Rs. 5.00 lacs)

Bahadurgath is an important industrial and Sub-Divisional town on Delhi-Rohtak highway near Delhi. Seeing its potential, Government of India has sanctioned for the construction of a new tourist complex with a restaurant, Hotel and conference facilities at this place to meet the local needs of local people as also the highway traffic. State Government has to provide other infrastructure like road, parking, water supply etc. and for this purpose a provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been made during the plan 1989-90.

(ix) Yamunanagar : .. (Rs. 4.00 lacs)

Similarly, Yamunanagar is an important Sub-Divisional and Industrial town in Haryana, where a new complex was set up in the Canal Rest House during 1985-86 to serve the needs of the local people

During 1989-90, It is proposed to renovate the restaurant and additional accommodation, for which a provision of Rs. 4.00 lacs has been made

(x) Gohana :

This is also important Sub-divisional town near Delhi where a tourist complex is proposed to be set up with central assistance soon. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lacs has been made for 1989-90 as state share for infrastructural arrangements.

(xi) Country Golf Course at Faridabad (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

In the Faridabad town a country Golf is being developed with central assistance. In order to provide infrastructural arrangements, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lacs has been made during 1989-90 as state share.

(xii) Meham (Rs. 4.00 lacs)

Meham is an important town in Rohtak District where a project with numerous facility of Panchayat (char, stadium, cafeteria, huts etc. is being developed

During 1989-90 facilities of landscaping, road and QHR water supply etc. are proposed to be provided and a provision of Rs. 4.00 lacs has been made for this purpose

(xiii) Morni: (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

It is a beautiful land the only hill resort in Haryana where a tourist complex has been opened in P.W.D. Rest House, recently. The place is catching up gradually and during 1989-90 it is proposed to develop Sherla Tal near it by providing boating and catering facilities for which a provision of Rs. 2.00 lacs has been made.

(xiv) Bhiwani (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

Recently, the old P.W.D. rest House has been taken over from P.W.D., B. & R. to set up a restaurant there. Necessary renovations in this building have to be made to convert the building in a desired manner and for this a provision of Rs. 2.00 lacs has been made for the year 1989-90.

(xv) Narnaul (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

Similarly at Narnaul efforts are being made to develop a tourist complex to meet initial requirement of land etc. a provision of Rs. 2.00 lacs has been made.

XXI-7

Development of Wild Life Tourism (Rs. 6,00,000 lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5452—Capital Outlay on other transport and communication tourism	6.00	.. .. .	6.00

(i) Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary (Rs. 1.00 lacs)

It is one of the best bird sanctuary near Delhi, and Haryana Tourism is already having a tourist complex herewith catering and accommodation facilities since long.

During 1989-90 it is proposed to provide additional public toilets, parking facilities here and provision of Rs. 1.00 lac has been made for the same.

(ii) Hathni Kund/Kalesara/Tajewala: (Rs. 5.00 lacs)

The Hathnikind/Kalesar area is known for its thick forest river Yamuna passing through this area has further added the beauty of the place. Tourism Department is keen to provide recreational facilities like boating angling, rafting, catering etc. at this place. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been made to provide these amenities during 1989-90.

Tourism Schemes outside the site

.. (Rs. 3,00,000 lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
5452—Capital outlay on other transport and communication tourism	..	3.00	..	3.00

Haryana Tourism has opened a tourist Guest House at Mussoorie recently. Similarly, efforts are being made to do so in Simla and Agra. It is felt necessary to make some renovations in the building where these tourist Guest Houses are being planned/opened and for this purpose a provision of Rs. 3.00 lacs has been made during 1989-90.

PLAN HEAD : General Education

Major Head	Gross Amount	Other Recoveries	Account transferable to 1601 - Grant-in-aid from Central Government	Net Amount
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part I - State Plan Schemes				
2052 - Secretariat General Services ..	..	..	..	..
3454 - Survey & Statistics ..	4,36,000	..	..	4,36,000
2202 - General Education ..	35,42,00,000	..	..	35,42,00,000
2204 - Sports and Youth Services ..	1,83,00,000	..	..	1,83,00,000
2205 - Art and Culture ..	48,14,000	..	..	48,14,000
2220 - Information and Publicity ..	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000
2235 - Social Security and Welfare (Sainik School) ..	5,00,000	..	..	5,00,000
2230 - Labour and Employment ..	2,70,00,000	..	..	2,70,00,000
4202 - Capital Outlay on Education Sports, Art and Culture ..	4,22,84,000	..	..	4,22,84,000
4250 - Capital Outlay on Other Social Services ..	1,01,20,000	..	..	1,01,20,000
2059 - Public Works <i>pro rata</i> Share of Establishment Machinery and Equipment ..	71,46,000	..	..	71,46,000
Total Part I ..	46,50,00,000	..	..	46,50,00,000
Part II - Centrally Sponsored Schemes				
2202 - General Education ..	2,95,26,000	..	2,95,26,000	2,95,26,000
2204 - Sports and Youth Services ..	1,06,02,000	..	1,06,02,000	1,06,02,000
2205 - Art and Culture ..	1,08,000	..	1,08,000	1,08,000
2052 - Secretariat General Services ..	..	..	..	..
6202 - Loans for Education, Art and Culture ..	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	1,00,000
Total Part II ..	4,03,36,000	..	4,03,36,000	4,03,36,000
Part III - Other Development Schemes				
2202 - General Education (Central Share) ..	7,92,06,460	..	7,92,06,460	7,92,06,460
2204 - Sports and Youth Services (Central Share) ..	..	..	..	..
Total Part III ..	7,92,06,460	..	7,92,06,460	7,92,06,460

1	2	3	4	5
SUMMARY	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
2052—Secretariat General Services				
3454—Survey & Statistics ..	4,36,000	..	..	4,36,000
2202—General Education ..	46,29,32,460	..	10,87,32,460	46,29,32,460
2204—Sports and Youth Services ..	2,89,02,000	..	1,06,02,000	2,89,02,000
2 205—Art and Culture ..	49,22,000	..	1,08,000	49,22,000
2220—Information and Publicity ..	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000
2235—Social Security and Welfare (Sainik School) ..	5,00,000	..	..	5,00,000
2230—Labour and Employment ..	2,70,00,000	..	..	2,70,00,000
4202—Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture ..	4,22,84,000	..	..	4,22,84,000
4250—Capital Outlay on other Social Services ..	1,01,20,000	..	..	1,02,20,000
2059—Public Works <i>pro rata</i> share of Establishment Machinery and Equipment ..	71,46,000	..	..	71,46,000
5202—Loans for Education, Art and Culture ..	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	1,00,000
Grand Total ..	58,45,42,460	..	11,95,42,460	58,45,42,460

(XXII—90)

Expansion of Facilities (Full time) Classes I/V Rs. 7,42,45,000

(Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
2202—General Education	7,42,45,000			7,42,45,000

In the Seventh Five Year Plan, it has been proposed to accelerate the pace of expansion of Primary Education considerably so as to achieve 100% enrolment by the end of 1989-90. It has been proposed to create 6,910 posts of teachers and to open 500 Primary Schools mostly for girls to attract them into schools during Seventh Plan period.

2,020 posts of teachers have been sanctioned and 200 Primary Schools have been opened during 1985-87 and there is a proposal to open 200 Primary Schools during 1988-89. For the continuation of these sanctioned posts and 400 Primary Schools during 1989-90 will involve an expenditure of Rs. 436.40 lakhs.

A target to enrol 114,000 additional children has been fixed for 1989-90. To cover the additional enrolment, it is proposed to create 1,000 posts of IBT Teachers and to open 100 more Primary Schools mostly for girls during 1989-90 at a cost of Rs. 143.43 lakhs.

To attract children to School playway material, recreational activities, children literature, Tat-patti, cleanliness competition grant and contingency under Operation Black Board Programme will be provided in Primary Schools at a cost of Rs. 62,62,000 during 1989-90.

Under NREP/RLEGP, Government of India/Panchayat Department provide 50% of the total cost for the construction of classrooms in schools. Therefore, a sum of Rs. 100,00,000 is proposed to be provided as State share for the construction of additional class rooms in Schools. The whole programme will require 742,45,000.

Thus a sum of Rs. 742,45,000 is proposed to be included in the Plan budget through SNE 1989-90.

(XXII—66)

Expansion of facilities (Full time) Classes VI—VIII Rs. 6,69,60,000

(Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
2202—General Education	6,69,60,000			6,69,60,000

In order to provide Middle Education nearer to the homes of students, 297 Primary Schools have been upgraded to Middle Standard during 1985-88. 2,473 posts of masters/teachers and 297 posts of Class IV have been sanctioned except 200 posts of P.T.I's which are yet to be sanctioned by the Government. These posts will continue during 1989-90.

Besides during 1988-89 there is a proposal to upgrade 50 Primary Schools to Middle Standard for which 100 posts of masters and 50 posts of Class IV have been sanctioned. There will also continue during 1989-90. In addition 100 posts of C & V teachers will be provided in these schools for adding 7th Class which will involve an expenditure of Rs. 38.62 lakhs.

It is proposed to enrol 50,000 additional children in Classes VI—VIII, to upgrade 100 Primary Schools to Middle standard, to provide furniture and cleanliness competition grant in existing Middle Schools. This will cost Rs. 45.82 lakhs.

Hence in all a sum of Rs. 6,69,60,000 has been proposed to be included in Plan budget through S.N.E. 1989-90.

(XXII—67)

Expansion of Facilities Non Formal Education (Part time) Classes I—V and VI—VIII Rs. 60,85,000

(Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
2202—General Education	60,85,000			60,85,000

Under the Scheme Non-Formal Education, 3,610 centres are being run in the State in 67 C. D. Blocks for the benefit of children who can not attend fulltime formal schools for socio-economic reasons and for those children who dropout of the main stream of education. This scheme specially benefits scheduled Castes and deprived sections of society and girls in the age group 6-11. This programme also supplements the efforts to the universalisation of Primary Education.

During the year 1985-87 2,400 Primary and 100 Middle level Centres have been sanctioned and 900 new centres for Primary level are proposed to be opened to cover 32,000 additional children during 1988-89. The continuance of these centres will involve an expenditure of Rs.60,85,000 during 1989-90.

Hence a sum of Rs. 60,85,000 is proposed to be included in the plan budget through Schedule of New Expenditure 1989-90.

(XXII-68)

Incentives providing of Free Stationery and Writing Material Free Uniforms and attendance prizes to students at Elementary Stage Rs. 4,45,00,000/ (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
2202—General Education	4,55,00,000	—	—	4,45,00,000

The vast bulk of non attending children are girl children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Weaker Section. In order to attract them to Schools, incentives amounting to Rs. 4,45,00,000 have been proposed to be offered to them during 1989-90 as under :—

1. Supply of Free Stationery and writing material to 4,00,000 students in Pry. Classes of Rs. 10 per student	Rs. 40,00,000
2. Free Uniforms to 2,00,000 Scheduled Castes students and 10,000 girls of weaker section @ Rs. 50 per student in Pry. & Middle Classes	1,25,00,000
3. Attendance prizes to 150,000 Scheduled Castes Girls students @ Rs. 10 p.m. per student	1,80,00,000
4. Attendance allowance to students of Nomadic Tribes @ Re. 1 per day per student for school attending days	1,00,00,000
Total	4,45,00,000

Hence a sum of Rs. 4,45,00,000/ is proposed to be provided for the purpose in the plan budget through S.N.E. 1989-90.

(XXII-69)

Book Banks Rs. 15,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
2202—General Education	15,00,000	..	..	15,00,000

The Scheme Establishment of Book Banks was introduced in the State during the year 1975-76 to attract the children belonging to Scheduled Castes and deprived sections of society to schools to get admission in large number as possible. Even since this scheme is being continuing in all the primary/middle/high and higher secondary schools.

In order to strengthen and expand the Book Banks already established, a sum of Rs. 15,00,000 is proposed to be included in the plan budget through Schedule of new expenditure 1989-90.

(XXII-70)

Scholarships (Middle) Rs. 3,60,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
2202—General Education	3,60,000	..	..	3,60,000

In order to provide opportunity to poor but brilliant students to receive education it is proposed to help them financially by awarding merit scholarships. The retore, 1,000 Scholarships (including 300 open for Girls) of three year duration at the rate of Rs 10 per month each have been sanctioned during 1985-86. These will continue during 1989-90 at a cost of Rs. 3,60,000

Hence a sum of Rs. 3,60,000/ is proposed to be provided in the Plan Budget through Schedule of new expenditure 1989-90.

(XXII-71)

Socially useful productive work in primary Schools Rs. 5,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
2202- General Education	5,00,000	..	..	5,00,000

With a view to encourage the purposeful participation of students in community work, it is proposed to provide grant to 1,000 schools during 1989-90 for undertaking activities viz., tree plantation, gardening, beautification of school environment, sanitation and slum improvement etc. These activities will create a sense of dignity of labour in students. This programme will involve an expenditure of Rs. 5,00,000/- during 1989-90.

Hence a sum of Rs 5,00,000 is proposed to be provided in the Plan Budget through Schedule of New Expenditure 1989-90.

(XXII-72)

Direction, Administration and Supervision-Appointment of Additional staff for Elementary Education Rs. 70,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
2202--General Education	70,00,000	..	..	70,00,000

For streamlining educational administration, to accelerate the expansion of Primary Education to look after the work of universalization of Primary Education more effectively, a separate Directorate for Primary Education has been set-up. The post of Additional Director Primary Education already sanctioned has been converted into Director of Primary Education and posts of Joint Director, Registrar, Asstt. Distt. Attorney with supporting staff and 2 additional branches & Distt : Primary Education Officers with ministerial staff at District : level have been sanctioned during 1988-89 which will continue during 1989-90.

Besides, for monitoring the progress of Elementary Education a monitoring cell at H.Q.,—Distt : level & Sub-Divisional level comprising the posts of Research Officer, Asstt. Research Officer; 2 Stat : Assistants, 2 Computers, Stenotypist, Peon at H.Q and 12 Stat : Assistants, 2 Computers a for Distt: and 7 Computers-cum-Clerk for Sub-Divisional Offices have been sanctioned during 1988-89 which will continue during 1989-90

With a view to strengthen the process of planning at implementation level so as to obtain better results, the monitoring of the major schemes has been considered essential. For proper monitoring, evaluation and feed back special machinery will have to be provided at the Directorate as well as in the field. In order to conduct Fifth All India Educational Survey, Govt. of India have sanctioned staff in the Directorate which is proposed to be continued during 1988-89 and 1989-90 on plan side. It is also proposed to set up a computer at Headquarter/Distt. level. The whole programme will involve an expenditure of Rs. 70,00,000 during 1989-90.

Hence a sum of Rs. 70,00,000 is proposed to be included in the plan budget though S. N. E 1989-90

(XXII-73)

Publicity Enrolment Drive —Rs. 5,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
2202 - General Education	5,00,000	..	..	5,00,000

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

Beside, Incentives for Physical improvement of School complex are also proposed to be given to teacher and schools having best performance in enrolling children and improvement in the standard of education. The whole programme will involve an expenditure of Rs. 5,00,000.

Hence a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 is proposed to be included for the purpose in the plan Budget through Schedule of New Expenditure 1989-90.

(XXII—74)

Production of Text Books and Preparation of reading material for Children/setting up of Text Books Cell at Directorate, Rs. 3,50,000 (Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
2202—General Education	3,50,000	..	..	3,50,000

To make the school curriculum effective and useful, latest trends of Education and concepts have to be incorporated in the syllabi. Text Books based on new syllab are under preparation by a text book cell set up at the Directorate level. In order to cope with the task of preparation, regular reviewing and editing of text books it is necessary to strengthen the text book cell with additional staff. Therefore, three posts of subject specialists. Two posts of Assistants one post of steno-typist, one post of Clerk and one post of peon are proposed to be created during 1989-90 involving an expenditure of Rs. 3,50,000.

Hence a sum of Rs. 3,50,000 is proposed to be included in the Plan Budget through S. N. E. 1989-90.

(XXII—75)

Expansion of facilities Institutional (Classes IX—XI)—Rs. 4,41,00,000—(Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	4,41,00,000	..	..	441,00,000

In order to bring High School Education nearer to the homes of students upgrading of 203 Middle Schools to High standard has been sanctioned during 1985-87 as also 100 Posts of Headmasters, Masters, Science/Sanskrit/Hindi teachers, 203 Posts of Clerks & 306 posts of class-IV (including 100 posts on part time basis).

Besides sanction to upgrade 25 Middle Schools to High standard during 1988-89 has been issued under which 25 posts of Headmasters, 50 masters, 25 clerks and 50 class-IV has been created. 25 Posts of masters are to be provided to these schools during 1989-90 for adding 10th class. The continuance/creation of new posts will involve an expenditure of Rs. 32,74,400.

In addition to above it is proposed to upgrade 50 Middle Schools to High during 1989-90 at a cost of Rs. 43,08 lakhs.

There is also a proposal to create 34 posts of clerks and 7 posts of masters (5 posts of Agriculture & 2 posts of fine arts) and arrange cleanliness competition, which will involve an expenditure of Rs. 5.77 lakhs during 1989-90.

Hence a sum of Rs. 4,41,00,000 is proposed to be included in plan budget through S.N.E. 1989-90

(XXII—76)

Expansion of Library Services in Secondary Schools.—Rs. 5,16,000 (Non-recurring).

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	5,16,000	..	..	5,16,000

With a view to run school Library smoothly 10 posts of Jr. Lib. were provided during 1985-86 and 10 such posts are created during 1988-89 in big Higher/Sr. Secondary Schools which will continue during 1989-90. Besides it is proposed to provide 10 more posts of Jr. Librarians during 1989-90.

Therefore, a sum of Rs. 5,16,000 is proposed to be provided in the plan budget through schedule of new expenditure 1989-90 for the purpose.

(XXII-101)

Incentive Free Uniforms to Harijan Girls—Rs. 4,00,000—(Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
2202—General Education	4,00,000			4,00,000

In order to encourage girls education amongst Scheduled Castes at Secondary Stage it is proposed to offer incentives in the form of free uniforms to them during 1989-90 at a cost of Rs. 4,00,000.

Hence a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 is proposed to be provided in the plan budget through schedule of new expenditure 1989-90.

(XXII-77&79)

Implementation of 10+2 System—Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2230—Labour & Employment	2,70,00,000			
4250—Capital Outlay on Other Services		1,15,00,000		3,85,00,000

Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education was recommended by National Education Commission popularly known as Kothari Commission. After careful consideration of the various recommendations, Government of Haryana decided to provide the facilities of pursuing certain Vocational courses at plus 2 stage during the academic year 1983-84. The Directorate of Industrial Training was made responsible to organise the scheme in right perspective. As a result of this the department was redesignated as Industrial Training & Vocational Education Department. During the year 1983-84, 24 separate Vocational Education Institutes were set up, five more new such institutes were added during the year 1984-85. During the first, 3rd and 4th years of seventh five years plan 1985-86, 1987-88 and 1988-89 each year twelve more new institutions have been opened.

2. Apart from the surring of 65 VELS, it has now been proposed and approved of the working group/Planning Commission. That no more new Institutes need be opened and qualitative improvement be brought about, in addition to expansion of the Institutes of adding new trade comes. It has therefore, been considered to add 36 units during the year 1989-90.

3. Thus continue the 65 Institutes under the scheme and to add new units funds to the tune of Rs. 328.45 lacs will be required during the financial Year 1989-90 out of which capital component will be Rs. 110.00 lacs.

“2230—Labour & Employment—03—Training” .. Rs. 11.55 lacs.

Scheme :—Training of Craftsman in Vocational Education Schools, District Vocational Wing.

Under the national Education policy of the Government of India the Vocationalisation of secondary education is being administered by the Department of Industrial Training & Vocational Education in Haryana. All over the state a net of 65 Vocational Education Institutes are functioning directly under the control by this directorate. Most of the Institutes are in the interior of the State and in rural areas. To monitor them and to attend to this problem more promptly, the Government has sanctioned very recently four posts of Deputy District Vocational Education officers with their sporting staff. They will also be keeping statics concerning these institutes and will also control the survey work. To continue these posts during the year 1989-90 sum of Rs. 11.55 lacs is required.

Head quarters staff :

To implement the vocational Education Scheme some posts were sanctioned during the year 1983-84. Now Government have sanctioned additional posts vide their letter No. 1/36/86-2 IT, dated 20th January 1989 to implement, monitors and to inspect Vocational Education Institutions in the State. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lacs is required during the year 1989-90 to continue this staff.

Explanatory Memorandum

Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education was recommended by National Education Commission popularly known as Kothari Commission. After careful consideration of the various recommendations, Government of Haryana decided to provide the facilities of pursuing certain vocational Courses

at plus 2 stage during the academic year 1983-84. The Directorate of Industrial Training was made responsible to organise the scheme in right perspective. As a result of it, the department was redesignated as Industrial Training & Vocational Education. During the year 1983-84 separate 24 Vocational Education Institutions were set up, five more such institutions were added during the year 1984-85, and during the first year and 3rd year of Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-86, 1986-87 & 1988-89 each year twelve new institutions have been opened. It has been observed that for vocational education, qualified teaching staff is not available for imparting training in the Vocational Education Institutions. To train teachers for the vocational scheme, it is proposed to start one State Institute for Vocational Education during the year 1989-90. A sum of Rs. 15,00 lacs (including capital component of Rs. 5,00 lacs) will be required during the financial year 1989-90.

(XXII—102)

Introduction of 10+2 Pattern of Education—Implementation of General Education Spectrum—Rs. 4,15,16,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	4,15,16,000	..	..	4,15,16,000

The General Education Spectrum at plus 2 level has been introduced from 1985-86 academic session in 282 Institutions (112 Colleges as well as 170 Senior Secondary Schools). 764 Posts of lecturers of various subjects, 65 posts of Lab. Attendants, 40 posts of Junior Librarians and 17 posts of Table-Players have been sanctioned during 1985—87. 90 posts of lecturers have also been sanctioned during 1988-89. Besides, there is a proposal to create 8 posts of lecturers, 30 posts of D.P.E's provide grant for cleanliness competition amongst Senior Secondary Schools, and provide additional staff at Directorate level during 1988-89. Whole programme will involve an expenditure of Rs. 4,15,16,000 during 1989-90 including Rs. 8.90 lakhs for providing assistance to private Senior Secondary Schools for druring 10+2 classes.

Hence, a sum of Rs. 4,15,16,000 has been proposed to be included in the Plan Budget through S.N.E. 1989-90.

Besides introduction of Science, Commerce and Geography group in existing schools as also to organise intensive in-service training of 20 days to Science teachers, is proposed for 1989-90.

(XXII—79)

Scholarships (Secondary)—Rs 3,06,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	3,06,000	..	..	3,06,000

With a view to providing opportunity to poor but brilliant students and to encourage girls education, 850 Scholarships of two year duration of the value of Rs. 15 P.M. each (250 open for girls) at Secondary stage created during 1985-86. These scholarships will continue during 1989-90 at a cost of Rs. 3,06,000.

Hence a sum of Rs. 3,06,000 is proposed to be included in the Plan Budget through S.N.E 1989-90.

(XXII—42)

Teaching of Telgu as a third language in Secondary Schools—Rs. 42,000 (Non-recurring).

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	42,000	..	..	42,000

In order to promote National Integration, subject of teaching of Telgu as a third language at Middle level have been introduced. The teachers who teach this language are given an allowance equal to two increments in their respective grades. This scheme is continuing in 35 schools.

Hence a sum of Rs. 42,000 is proposed to be included for the purpose in Plan Budget through S.N.F. 1989-90.

(XXII-8)

Appointment of Subject Specialists at District Level.—Rs. 9,88,000
(Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	9,88,000	..	..	9,88,000

To bring qualitative improvement in education, it is necessary that there should be proper machinery which should be competent enough to give expert guidance to teaching personnel in major subjects viz., English, Maths. Science and Social Studies, 12 posts of Subject Specialists in Mathematics have been sanctioned during 1987-88 and 12 posts of Subject Specialists in English are proposed to be provided during 1988-89 which will continue during 1989-90. Besides 12 more posts of subject Specialists in Hindi are proposed to be created during 1989-90.

Hence a sum of Rs. 9,88,000 is proposed to be included in the Plan Budget through S.N.F. 1989-90.

(XXII-103)

National Talent Search Scholarships Examination for Classes X, XI, XII—
Rs. 1,32,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	1,32,000	..	..	1,32,000

Government of India has decided to introduce National Talent Search Scholarship Examination for giving financial assistance to selected brilliant students in the shape of Scholarship for studies at plus 2 stage and subsequently at terminal stage upto the Doctorate level. The selection of students should be in two stages. The first stage consists of a screening examination to be conducted by the State Govt. and the second stage testing to be done by the NCERT. The expenditure for conducting the 1st stage examination is to be borne by the state Government. Besides there is a proposal to impart training for three weeks to students selected for appearing NTS examination. Therefore, a sum of Rs. 1,32,00 is proposed for 1989-90 for conducting separate examination and organisation training programme through SCERT Hr. Gurgoan.

Hence, a sum of Rs. 1,32,000 is proposed to be provided in the Plan Budget through S.N.E., 1989-90.

(XXII-15)

In-service Training to Primary Teacher—Rs. 2,35,000 (Non-recurring).

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	2,35,000	..	..	2,35,000

Unless the teachers keep their knowledge upto date and keep themselves abreast with the latest trends and techniques they can not maintain their professional competence so necessary for them. Therefore, it is proposed to organise orientation courses for Primary Teachers during 1989-90 which will involve an expenditure of Rs. 2,35,000.

Hence, a sum of Rs. 2,35,000 is proposed to be included in the Plan Budget through S.N.E. 1989-90.

(XXII--16)

In service Training to Secondary Teachers.—Rs. 3,12,000 (Non-recurring).

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	3,12,000	..	..	3,12,000

In order to keep the knowledge upto date, the education officers, Heads of Institutions and Masters/Mistress with the latest methods of teaching and latest trends in education, in service training courses have been organised for them during 1987-88 and 1988-89. Similar orientation courses will be organised during 1989-90 for education officers, Heads of Institutions and Masters/Mistress which will involve an expenditure of Rs. 3,12,000.

Hence a sum of Rs. 3,12,000 is proposed to be included in the plan budget through S.N.E. 1989-90.

(XXII—80)

Strengthening of State Council of Educational Research and Training—
Rs. 6,53,000 (Non-recurring).

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	6,53,000	..	..	6,53,000

In order to develop in children a sense of belonging to the environment in which they grow so that they become part of it and work for it, It is proposed to integrate education with culture and this programme has been introduced in 5 Schools during 1985-86 which will continue during 1989-90 at a cost of Rs. 1,85,000.

Similarly, to promote National and Emotional Integration amongst students and teachers it is proposed to organise inter state/Inter Distt. Camp of students and teachers so that there is exchange of views and culture. Educational tours of teachers and students will also be undertaken. A sum of Rs. 45,000 is proposed for 1989-90 for payment of DA/T.E. and boarding and lodging etc to the participants.

With a view to promote Scientific creativity and to develop scientific temper amongst the children at the school stage, it is proposed to hold science fair/exhibition at State/ Distt. level for which an amount of Rs. 33,000 is required for awarding prizes and incurring miscellaneous expenditure. It is also proposed to organise refresher course for Science Teachers at SCERI strengthen this institute with library books, furniture and audio-visual aids and provide furniture and equipment in teachers hostel at a cost of Rs. 3.90 lakhs.

Hence a sum of Rs. 6,53,000 is proposed to be provided in the plan Budget through S.N.E. 1989-90.

(XXII—85)

Scouting and Guiding-Assistance to Bharat Scouts and Guides, Association, Haryana—
Rs. 3,00,000 (Non-recurring).

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2201—Sports and Youth Services	3,00,000	..	..	3,00,000

A sum of Rs. 3,00,000 is proposed to be provided in the plan budget through S.N.E. 1989-90 for providing assistance to Bharat Scouts and Guides Association, Haryana for undertaking scouting activities.

(XXII-104)

Provision of Furniture and Science equipment in High/Higher Secondary Schools--
Rs. 32,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203-- General Education	32,00,000			32,00,000

At present in many schools grown up students of High/Senior Secondary Classes have to sit on the bare grounds for want of furniture. Besides, the science laboratories in these schools have no basic science equipment. In order therefore, to provide suitable seating arrangement, and promote science education in these schools, it is proposed to give furniture and science grant at the rate of Rs. 16,000 per school to 200 schools during 1989-90 at a cost of Rs. 32,00,000.

Hence, a sum of Rs. 32,00,000 is proposed to be provided in the Plan Budget through S.N.E. 1989-90.

(XXII-106)

Provision of sports equipment and Development of play grounds in Schools (Rs. 14,00,00 (Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2204--Sports and Youth Services	14,00,000			14,00,000

In order to promote sports activities at the school level and to improve the standard of different games, it is proposed to improve and develop the play grounds and provide sports equipments to school at cost of Rs. 12,50,000 and provide refresher courses to 100 PTI/DPE's at NIS at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000 during 1989-90...

Hence a sum of Rs. 14,00,000 is proposed to be provided in the plan Budget through schedule of new expenditure 1989-90

(XXII-94)

Introduction of Yoga in Schools-Training to PTI's in Yoga--Rs. 1,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2204--Sports & Youth Services	1,00,000			1,00,000

In order to keep the students physically fit and mentally alert through Yoga exercise, it is proposed that the training in Yoga should be introduced in the Educational institutions in the State by imparting this Training to PTI's. As such a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been proposed for imparting this training to PTI's in 1989-90.

Hence, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 is proposed to be provided in the plan Budget through SNE 1989-90

(XXII—82)

Expansion of Adult Education Group 15-35 years—Rs. 1,07,00,000(Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	1,07,00,000	..	..	1,07,00,000

Under the Adult Education Programme, 5800 Centres [3600 Under Rural Functional Literacy Project-Centrally Sponsored scheme (Plan) and 2200 under State Programme on Non-Plan side] are sanctioned for providing Education to illiterate youths in the age group 15—35 years.

During 1986-87, 300 Adult Education Centres have been opened which will continue during 1989-90. A sum of Rs. 1,07,00,000 will be required for the continuance of Adult Education Centres during 1989-90. Provision has also been made for Project staff for Administering the scheme and meeting the additional requirement of funds, as a result of Supreme Court decision for providing regular scale to supervisors Instructors sanctioned on Plan side.

(XXII—22)

Assistance to Universities—Rs. 1,80,00,000(Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	1,80,00,000	..	..	1,80,00,000

With a view to provide financial assistance for development purposes to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra and Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak, a sum of Rs. 1,80,00,000 (Rs. 30,00,000 for Kurukshetra University) and Rs. 1,50,00,000 for Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak (including Rs. 25,00,000 for running Post-Graduate Regional Centre at Rewari) is proposed to be included in the Plan Budget through S.N.E. 1989-90.

(XXII—83)

Government Colleges—2,20,90,000 (Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	2,20,90,000	..	..	2,20,90,000

Under the National Policy on Education, emphasis has been laid on consolidation and expansion of existing Colleges of Higher learning. Besides to make greater use of Science & Technology, the existing Colleges are to be strengthened by providing Science equipments etc. Therefore, in order to remove over crowding in the existing Colleges, two new Government Colleges have been opened at Loharu & Bhattu Kalan, one Private College at Meham has been taken over and a girl wing at Narnaul has been made full-fledged Colleges. 4 Posts of Principals, 422 posts of Lecturers and 360 posts of Non-teaching staff have been sanctioned for opening of these Colleges, introduction of new subjects/Classes and to cover additional enrolment during 1985—89. Besides the continuance of the aforesaid programme, it is proposed to open two new Government Colleges at Tauru & Mandi Dabwali during 1989-90. The whole programme will involve an expenditure of Rs. 2,20,90,000 during 1989-90.

Hence a sum of Rs. 2,20,90,000 is proposed to be provided in the Plan Budget through SNE 1989-90.

(XXII-64)

Providing assistance to affiliated colleges for development of works under Graduate facilities
U.C.C. Schemes—Rs 10,00,000(Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	10,00,000	..	..	10,00,000

To avail of University Grants Commission financial assistance on account of purchase of Laboratory equipments, Library Books, Journals and construction of buildings for Government Colleges, a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 as State share is proposed to be provided in the Plan Budget through SNE 1989-90.

(XXII-84)

Scholarships(Colleges)—Rs. 12,60,000(Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	12,60,000	..	..	12,60,000

With a view to help the poor brilliant students to receive Higher education, 300 scholarship of three years' duration @ Rs. 100 per month each at Degree level and 50 scholarships of two years duration of the value of Rs. 150 p.m. each at Post-Graduate level were created during 1985-86. These scholarships will continue during 1989-90.

A sum of Rs. 12,60,000 is proposed to be included in the Plan Budget through SNE 1989-90 for the purpose.

(XXII-98)

Orientation Courses for College Lecturers—Rs. 5,00,000(Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	5,00,000	..	..	5,00,000

In order to keep the Principals/Lecturers abreast with the latest ideas and trends in the field of education, a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 has been provided for holding orientation courses in the subjects of Botany, Chemistry, Commerce, Economic, English, Geography, Mathematics, Physics & Zoology during 1988-89.

An equal amount of Rs. 5,00,000 has also been proposed to be included in the Plan Budget through SNE 1989-90 for holding such courses in various subjects.

(XXII 107)

Organisation of Science Exhibition/fairs at college/State level—Rs. 2,50,000(Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	2,50,000	..	..	2,50,000

It is proposed to conduct Science exhibitions and science fairs in colleges to bring about awareness regarding science and Technology amongst public and students community. A sum of Rs. 2,50,000 is proposed to be provided in the Plan Budget 1989-90 through SNE for giving grant to Government colleges and universities.

(XXII-86)

Direction, Administration and Supervision—Provision of Staff at Directorate—Rs. 15,00,000
(Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	15,00,000	..	..	15,00,000

In view of the Qualitative and Quantitative Expansion of Education ever since the formation of Haryana and considering the expansion contemplated in the 7th Five-Year Plan it has become essential to strengthen the Directorate with additional staff. In order, therefore, to cope with the increased work load proper control and supervision and to implement the programme under new Policy on Education it has been proposed to create following posts of various categories besides, continuance of 3 posts of Deputy Director(College) with Jr. Scale Stenographer, Administrative Officer, Budget Officer with supporting staff. Two Dy. Superintendent, 5 Assistants, four clerks, one peon for ME & College IV Branch and a Chowkidar for Car Shed, sanctioned during 1985—89—

Additional staff for Directorate Misc. (Detailed below)

(i) Monitoring Unit & Computer set up—Programmer, R.O., Stat. Assistant with Nodal Officer

Assistant in the Scale of Rs. 1,400/2,600 .. 3

(ii) 2 posts of Chowkidar in the scale of Rs. 750—940 .. 2

(iii) Rationalization of teaching staff—Creation of staff at Headquarter

(a) Asstt. Director in the scale of Rs. 2,000—3,500 .. 1

(b) Dy. Supdt. in the scale of Rs. 1,640—2,900 .. 1

(c) Asstt. in the scale of Rs. 1,400—2,600 .. 2

(d) Clerk in the scale of Rs. 950—1,500 .. 1

(e) Class IV in the scale of Rs. 750—940 .. 1

(iv) Addl. staff for legal cell at Headquarter.

(a) Distt. Attorney in the scale of Rs. 3,000—4,500 .. 1

(b) Dy. D.A. in the scale of Rs. 2,200—4,000 .. 1

(c) A.D.A. in the scale of Rs. 2,000—3,200 .. 1

(d) Jr. Scale Stenographer in the scale of Rs. 1,200—2,040 .. 1

(e) Class-IV in the grade of Rs. 750/940 .. 1

(v) Addl. staff for college side.

(a) Asstt. Director in the grade of Rs. 700—1,900(UCC scale (College side)) .. 2

(b) Jr. Scale Stenographer in Rs. 1,200—2,040 .. 2

(c) Class-IV in the grade of Rs. 750—940 .. 2

(vi) Sports activities in College—Staff at H.Q.

(a) Asstt in Rs. 1,400—2,600 .. 1

(b) Clerk in Rs. 950—1,400 .. 1

(vii) Operator for Photostat Machine

(a) One operator in Rs. 950—1,500 .. 1

(viii) Joint Director, Three Branches and Special Cell to implement new Education Policy(Misc. staff 35)

A sum of Rs. 15,00,000 is proposed to be included in the Plan Budget SNE 1989-90 for the creation/continuance of aforesaid posts.

(XXII-23)

Development of Languages : Rs. 24,00,000 (Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	24,00,000	..	..	24,00,000

A sum of Rs. 24,00,000 is proposed to be included in the Plan Budget through SNE for the Year 1988-89 for giving Grant-in-aid to Haryana Sahitya Academy for promotion and development of Hindi, Sanskrit, Haryanvi, Urdu and Punjabi languages and production of University level books in Hindi.

(XXII-111)

Setting up of Haryana Urdu Academy in the State ; Rs. 14,00,000—(Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	14,00,000	..	..	14,00,000

In order to develop Urdu language, Haryana Urdu Academy has been set up during 1986-87.

A sum of Rs. 14,00,000 is proposed to be included in the Plan Budget through SNE 1989-90 for giving financial assistance to this Academy

(XXII-117)

Setting up of State Council for Higher Educational Research & Training in the State.
Rs. 2,00,000—(Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000

In order to effectively implement the recommendation regarding inservice training for college lecturers contained in the document of National Policy on Education 1986, a State Council for higher educational research & training with skeleton staff was set up during the year 1988-89. It is proposed to continue this programme during 1989-90. Besides, it is proposed to set up another open body namely State Council for Higher Education for Planning and co-ordination of Higher Education at the State-level and co-ordination of State level programmes with those of U.G.C. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 on account of Grant-in-aid to these councils during the year 1989-90.

Hence a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 is proposed to be included in the Plan Budget through S.N.E. 1989-90

(XXII-118)

Setting up of Open Universities in the State,—Rs. 5,00,000—(Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
2202—General Education	5,00,000	..	..	5,00,000

Open University system has been introduced in order to augment opportunity for Higher Education as an instrument of decentralizing Education to fulfil the objectives of achieving Higher Education through distant Teaching method. As such keeping in view the recommendations of the National Policy on Education, a token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is being proposed for the setting up of open University during 1989-90.

Hence a sum of Rs. 5,00 lakhs is proposed to be included in the plan budget through S N.E. 1989-90

(XXII-57)

Construction of Buildings of Primary/Middle Schools — Rs. 150,00,000 (Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
4002—Capital outlay on Education, Art & Culture	..	1,50,00,000	..	1,50,00,000

Although there has been rapid increase in the enrolment in the Primary and Middle Classes yet the arrangements for accommodation are not upto the mark. In most of the backward areas, students have to sit in the open. The existing school building also need repair and maintenance. Therefore, it is necessary that new school buildings be constructed, existing buildings be repaired and extended by adding new class rooms and rented building be acquired. A sum of Rs. 150,00,000 is proposed for 1989-90 for undertaking these programmes.

Hence a sum of Rs. 150,00,000 is proposed to be included in the Plan Budget through Schedule of new expenditure 1989-90.

(XXII-57-A)

Construction/Extension of Buildings of High/Higher Secondary Schools,—Rs. 60,00,000 (N.R.)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
4202—Capital outlay on Education, Art & Culture		60,00,000	..	60,00,00

In order to construct new High School buildings, provide additional class rooms and Science laboratories in existing schools and carry out special repair, a sum of Rs. 60,00,000 is proposed to be included in the Plan Budget through SNE 1989-90.

(XXII-32)

University Education—Construction of Government College/Hostel Building, etc,—Rs. 250,00,000 (Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
4002—Capital outlay on Education Art & Culture	..	2,50,00,000	..	2,50,00,000

A sum of Rs. 2,50,00,000 is proposed to be included in the Plan Budget through SNE 1989-90 for undertaking the construction of Government College/Hostel buildings, etc.

(XXII-91)

Construction of District Library buildings,—Rs. 10,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
4202—Capital outlay on Education, Art & Culture	..	10,00,000	..	10,00,000

A sum of Rs. 10,00,000 is proposed to be included in the Plan Budget through SNE 1989-90 for the construction/completion of District Library buildings.

(XXII-26)

Setting-up of District/Sub-Divisional Libraries,—(Rs. 12,64,000—(Non-Recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
2205—Art & Culture	12,64,000	..	..	12,64,000

In order to create general awareness among the public in particular and students in general, the facility for providing Public Libraries is considered essential. Keeping this idea in view, each district at present including two district libraries opened during 1985-86 at Kurukshetra and Faridabad has a public library facility.

Besides, to make the library service available below the District level 11 Sub-Divisional Libraries have been set up during 1985-88 and there is a proposal to start 3 new Sub-Divisional libraries in 1988-89. An amount of Rs. 12,64 lakhs has been provided for the continuance/Setting-up of these libraries during 1989-90.

A sum of Rs. 12,64 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the Plan Budget through S.N.E. 1989-90 for the continuance of these libraries.

(XXII—28)

HARYANA STATE ARCHIVES CHANDIGARH

102—Promotion of Art and Culture—Rs 9,00,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2205—Art and Culture, 102—Promotion of Art and Culture	9,00,000		9,00,000

(a) Development of Archives—Rs 5,77,000 (Non-recurring)

The scheme envisages expansion of archival activities of the Department and Development of records administration, management, preservation and servicing and publishing of various reference media in general, which will continue. The Guide to the records of Haryana State Archives is also being prepared for inclusion in the chapter III & IV of the 'Guide to the Sources of Asian History' being prepared by the National Archives of India under the auspices of the UNESCO and in collaboration with the International Council of Archives. The work relating to the study of management of public records with particular reference to the actual working of record management system in the State would also be continued under the scheme.

For the implementation of this scheme a sum of Rs. 5,77,000 will be required for the continuation of 14 posts, during the year 1989-90.

(b) Setting up of Regional Repositories—Rs. 3,23,000 (Non-recurring).

Thousands of files are lying in the District offices which are to be preserved permanently. All these files cannot be transferred to State Archives for want of space. Therefore, this scheme is included in the proposal of 7th Five-Year Plan, so that these records may be housed in the regional repositories. The Government has sanctioned Regional Repositories at Divisional Level during the financial year 1985-86 and the repositories have been opened w.e.f. 1st April, 1986 which are functioning at Ambala and Hissar.

During the year 1989-90 about 8,000 files will be acquired and the work of repair by fungitation 24,000 deacidification of 36,000 papers tissue lamination of 36,000 papers, stitching of 4,800 files and binding of 12,000 books/volumes would also be carried out in both the repositories.

For the implementation of this scheme a sum of Rs. 3,23,000 will be required for continuation of 10 posts and creation of 4 new posts, during the year 1989-90.

(XXII—27)

Haryana State Archives, Chandigarh

Archaeology—27.00 lakhs (Non-recurring)—1989-90.

(Amount in lakhs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2205—Art and Culture	..	..	..	..
103—Archaeology (Plan)	26.50	..	..	26.50
4202—Capital Outlay	..	0.50	..	0.50
Total	26.50	0.50	..	27.00

103—Archaeology (Plan)

(XXII—27)

1. Archaeological Excavation/Exploration Programme

This plan scheme was introduced during the 7th Five Year Plan 1985—90. There is no provision of staff under this scheme. The work of this scheme is being carried out by the staff available on Non-Plan side. At present the following sites/Mounds are under consideration for excavation:—

Kunal, Khokhrakot, Bhirana, Kirsola, Sarola, Rakhigarhi, Sirsa, Naurangabad, Sugh, Amin They-Pollar, Hansi, Shergarh etc.

A systematic explorations will also be undertaken to document the ancient painting to highlights the hidden cultural heritage as depicted in the paintings. Another systematic exploration will be conducted in the Arawali hills to discover the rock shelter and other remains of pre-historic Man. A sporadic exploration will also be undertaken through-out the State especially to document the Islamic Monuments and Arabic Inscriptions.

At present the Department is engaged in excavating a Pro-Historic site at Kunal. The excavation work at this site was taken up in the year 1985. The main objective of the excavation is to establish relationship between Bara, Pre-Harappan, painted grey ware and Harappan Culture. A number of antiquities and art pieces belonging to Pre-Harappan Culture have been found from this site. This department has been undertaken excavation work at Khokhrakot in collaboration with the M.D. University, Rohtak and this work will be continued during the current financial year 1989-90.

With a view to discover antiquarian remains, site and mounds, villages to village archaeological survey of District Hissar and Sirsa have been completed. Archaeological Survey of District Jind and Kurukshetra have been taken up.

2. Publication/Publicity Programme—1 91

Under this scheme, it is proposed to bring out annual reports giving brief review of the achievement made by the Department in various fields of Archaeology. These will include excavation reports, monographs, journals, etc. Besides rules and regulations governing preservation of ancient historical monument/sites and registration of antiquities etc. To highlights each and every aspect of archaeological wealth of the State this department has started publication of series titled, "Heritage of Haryana" comprising nine booklets on various Archeological wealth of the State. Thus the general public will be educated about the importance of archeological wealth by exhibiting documentary films in various schools and colleges spread throughout the State.

A series titled "Heritage of Haryana" under which a book let "Sculptures of Hindu Divisities" have been brough out. Another booklet titled "Buddhist Remains" under the above mentioned series is ready for publication. Besides this department also drawn up notes on the important archaeological activities for publication in "Indian Archaeology—A review" brought out by the Archeological Survey of India, from time to time. Exhibitions are also organised at Chandigarh and other places of the State to acquaint the general public about the cultural heritage of the state. A small museum has also been set up on the ground floor of this office building wherein antiquities collected from the various sources like excavations, exploration etc. have been displayed

3. Protection/Preservation & Development of Ancient Monument/Sites- Rs, 17.04

At present the department has 23 State Protected Monuments/Sites. Two more monuments are under consideration for being taken under state protection. This department has done preservation/restoration work on these monuments along with preservation work at excavated remains of Kunal. The development work as conservation/preservation, restoration, land scapping, gardening roads and water and electricity facilities etc. will also be taken up on these monuments and sites under this scheme

Preliminary conservation works have been taken up at Bhima Devi Temple, Pinjore, Sheikh Tayyab at Kalthal, Chhata Rai Bal Mukand Dass and Chor Gumbad, Mirza Alija's Takhat and Baoli, Tomb and Mosque of Pir Turkman. Major conservation work has been done on Chhata Rai Bal Mukand Dass and Chor Gumbad at Narnaul, Bhima Devi Temple at Pinjore and Tomb of Sheikh Tayyab at Kalthal. Two conservation camps one at Bhima Devi Temple, Pinjore and the other at Agroha Mound were organised by the Department by utilizing the services of N.S.S. Volunteers, in connection with scientific clearance and general cleanliness of these ancient sites. These camps helped in discovery of a few small architectural pieces and stone sculptures.

During the 7th Five-Year Plan a sum of Rs. 62 lakhs and Rs. 1,50 lakhs have been sanctioned as grant-in-aid to the Battles of Panipat Memorial Society and Kurukshetra Development Board for the construction of Waf Memorial at Kala Amb (Panipat) & Shri Krishna's Museum at Kurushetra respectively.

4. Preparation of Plaster Casts of Ancient Sculptures and Antiquities—0.60

This scheme was introduced in the present Five-Year Plan 1985—90, with a view to introducing the cultural art of the state in district areas of the country and abroad for which it would be essential to sell plaster casts at the lowest rates. During the year 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 60,000 will be required for pay and allowances of the staff and material required for preparation of plaster casts etc

The Department, with a view to popularise the cultural heritage of the state has undertaken preparation of plaster casts models of eleven ancient sculptures for sale since 1985 and a revenue of Rs. 26,890 has been collected by way of sale of these plaster casts.

5. Setting up of State Archaeological Museum in the State

Revenue	0.30 lacs
Capital	0.50 lacs
Total	0.80 lacs

The new state of Haryana came into existence on 1st November, 1966. The entire archaeological materials were retained by the re-organised Punjab State thereby depriving Haryana State of its due share. The Museum at Chandigarh was allocated to the Union Territory, Chandigarh. Therefore the State Government has been feeling the necessity of setting up a State Museum for displaying the huge collection of antiquities, comprising 631 stones sculptures, 57 bronze sculptures, 910 terracotta, 7032 coins 16 inscriptions approximately 3500. Antiquities discovered from Banawali and Agroha excavation for which a provision of 0.80 lacs has been proposed for the year 1989-80 for the Museum Buildings, wages purchase of Antiquities and other charges etc.

(XXII—29)

Development of Art and Culture—Rs. 2,00,000/

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2220—Information and Publicity	2,00,000	.	.	2,00,000

There are few established institutions/organisations in the State engaged in the development and promotion of indigenous and culture. To enable these Institutions/Organisations to carry on the activities more timely scheme assistance in form of the grant-in-aid is imperatively necessary every year.

The amount of Rs. 200 lakh will be utilised for extending financial assistance to the Institutions Organisations engaged in the development and promotion of art and culture and other activities.

(XXII—25)

Revision of District Gazetteers—Rs. 4,36,000

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3454—Census Survey of Statistics	4,36,000	.	.	4,36,000

The Gazetteers of the district and State are to be revised within the frame work of general uniform pattern laid down by the Government of India.

Likely Achievements during 1988-89

- (i) Publication of Mahendragarh District Gazetteer ;
- (ii) Finalisation of Sonapat District Gazetteer ;
- (iii) Publication of Sirsa District Gazetteer;
- (iv) Finalisation of State Gazetteer Volume-I ;
- (v) Collection of information and data of State, Gazetteer Volume-II ; and
- (vi) Preliminary drafting of Kurukshetra District Gazetteer.

Targets for the year 1989-90

- (i) Printing of Sonapat District Gazetteer ,
- (ii) Printing of Haryana State Gazetteer Volume-I;
- (iii) Finalisation of Kurukshetra District Gazetteer ;
- (iv) Collection and compilation of Rohtak District Gazetteer ; and
- (v) Drafting of State Gazetteer Volume-II

The tentative plan outlay proposed for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 4.36 lakh. This expenditure is entirely for the salary of the establishment and contingency thereof.

(XXII—24)

Schemes relating to Sports Department Rs. 175 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2204—Sports & Youth Services	1,65,00,000	..	..	1,65,00,000
4202—Capital outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture	..	10,00,000	..	10,00,000
Total	1,65,00,000	10,00,000	..	1,75,00,000

In the 7th Five-Year Plan (1985—90) an outlay of Rs. 550 lacs has been provided. For the annual plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 175.00 lacs is proposed against Rs. 160 lacs provided for the annual plan 1988-89 on the basis of actual requirements. The details of various schemes are as under :—

1. Grant-in-aid to Sports Associations Rs. 5.00 lacs

Under the scheme grant-in-aid are extended to various sports associations/organisations for conducting the State/National Championships for sending teams for participation in such championships for sending players abroad and for other allied sports promotion activities. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs 4.83 lacs was extended as grant-in-aid to various sports associations and district olympic associations. During 1988-89 the same performance is likely to be repeated. It is anticipated that the number of awardees shall increase. Hence, against the provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs during 1988-89 a provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs only is proposed for 1989-90 keeping in view the size of annual plan.

2. Village Sports Centres Rs. 3.00 lacs

To popularise sports & games in the rural areas, 300 rural sports centres have been set up in the State. These centres are looked after by the P.T.I.s/games teachers of the schools concerned, who are paid honorarium @ Rs. 112.50 p.m. out of which 50 % are supplemented by the Government of India. Sports equipment @Rs. 90% per centre is also provided out of which 50% is supplemented by the Government of India per centre respectively. During the Year 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 2.97 lacs was spent on existing centres. Against the provision of Rs. 3.00 lacs for 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 3.00 lacs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

3. Construction of Stadia Rs. 15.04 lacs

This is most important scheme of the department. At present essential sports infrastructure facilities like stadia, gymnasia, swimming pools etc. in the state are very meagre. The Department therefore, proposed to have a stadium, a gymnasium and a swimming pool at each District Head quarters and in big towns of the State. During 1987-88 a grant-in-aid of Rs. 58.47 lacs was extended. During 1988-89 the Department intends to keep this pace and as such a sum of Rs. 50.00 is likely to be spent on these projects. But still these are not going to be completed during 1988-89 and a sum of Rs. 15.04 lacs is proposed for 1989-90 keeping in view the size of annual plan.

4. Scholarships Rs. 4.00 lacs

This is a vital scheme of the Department and has been continuing since the inception of the Department. Under this scheme scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 and Rs. 40 each per month are awarded to the distinguished players studying in colleges and schools respectively. During the year 1987-88, 1075 scholarships of the value of Rs. 519 lacs were awarded. It is anticipated that during the year 1989-90 the number will increase further. Hence against a provision of Rs. 4.00 lacs during 1988-89 a provision of Rs. 4.00 lacs for 1989-90 is proposed for this purpose keeping in view the size of annual plan.

5. Stipends : Rs. 0.60 lacs

Under this scheme the Haryana Sportsmen who get admission in NIS, Patiala/Calcutta/Bangalore for the coaching course are awarded stipends to meet the expenditure of diet etc. However those sportsmen who are in service and get leave with salary are excluded. During the year 1987-88, stipends numbering 15 were given costing Rs. 0.60 lacs. It is anticipated that during 1988-89 same performance will be repeated. Hence against a provision of Rs. 0.60 during 1988-89 a provision of Rs. 0.60 lacs is being demanded for the year 1989-90.

6. Cash awards Rs. 2.50 lacs

This is an important scheme of the Department. Under this scheme outstanding sportsmen/Women who bring laurels to the country/state by winning distinctions in Inter-National/National Level Competitions/Meets are honoured. Besides this formerly there used to be two categories of men and women, junior boys and girls but now the level of competitions has increased.

Competitions are organised even in sub-juniors and youth categories for boys and girls in some games/discipline the competitions are categorised according to age groups such as Wrestling, Gymnastics, Swimming, Table Tennis, Badminton etc resulting in increase in number of position holders in state and National levels. Similarly the International competitions have been frequently organised in a span of 4 years besides the World Olympics, Common Wealth and Asian Games. There are numerous International Competitions. During the year 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 0.50 lacs were spent. Hence against the allotment of Rs. 2.50, during 1988-89 the demand for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 2.50 lacs keeping in view the size of annual plan.

7. Sports Talent Search Scheme : .. Rs. 2.00 Lacs

With a view to attracting a large number of trainees at our coaching centres and to providing incentive to the promising and regular players, it has been decided to provide refreshment @ Rs. 3 per day per player. Lack of proper nourishment has been one of the potent factors for the lack of desired growth and progress of our talented players. To make up this deficiency the promising players attending the sports centres under this scheme are provided with refreshment worth Rs. 3 per selected player per day. In case of wrestlers, the refreshment will be given @ Rs. 4 per head per day. During the year 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 1.49 lacs was spent under this head. During the financial year 1988-89 a provision of Rs. 2.00 lacs exists and hence a sum of Rs. 2.00 lacs only is proposed for the year 1989-90.

8. Wrestling Centres : .. Rs. 2.50 Lacs

Wrestling is by far the most popular sport in Haryana and there is no dearth of good talent in the State. If good training and competition facilities are provided there is no reason why our wrestlers do not get top positions in the International competitions. It is in the rural areas that the best talent for wrestling exists. The talent has however to be located and trained. The rural youth is healthy and well built and if given the proper coaching and practice, it has all the potentialities to come to the top. Keeping the above acts in view the Department established Wrestling centres in the state. During the year 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 2.17 lacs was spent to run the centres. During the year 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 2.50 lacs has been provided and the same provision is being demanded for the year 1989-90.

9. Sports Equipment : .. Rs. 6.11 Lacs

The Department has set-up 512 coaching centres in various games in all the Districts. The smooth functioning of coaching centres depends on the quality of sports goods purchased and supplied by the Department. During the year 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 4.09 lacs was spent for purchasing the sports equipment through the Controller of Stores Haryana. During the year 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 6.00 lacs will be spent for this purpose. For 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 6.11 lacs is proposed.

From 1986-87 the Govt. of India through NIS, Patiala has been implementing a Sports Development Scheme under which sports equipments supplied on 50:50 basis and in some cases totally free. The number of coaching centres is now 512 against 207 previously.

At present no separate staff has been provided to handle the stores at District level and only one assistant who handles the entire office works, also handles the stores. But he can't do justice by handling all office and store works single handedly. Hence one post of store keeper each in the scale of Rs. 1400-2600 is proposed for twelve Districts.

10. Development of Playfields : .. Rs. 2.00 lacs

The Sports Department has undertaken the task of the construction and development of playfields in the state in a big way. A playfields shall comprised 4 acre of land which shall be provided by the concerned Municipal Committee/Panchayat Samiti/Panchayat free of cost and such a playfield shall cost Rs. 80,000 excluding the cost of land, out of which a sum of Rs. 50,000 is likely to be provided by the Govt. of India as grant-in-aid. Each playfield shall be bounded with garbed wire, shall have two rooms of 12'x12', one refreshment room 6'x6' and two bathrooms of 5'x5' on one of its corners. The land leveling etc. shall also be done to shape the land into a good playfield. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 1.70 lac was spent and for 1988-89 there is a provision of Rs. 2.00 lacs. For 1989-90 the same provision is demanded.

11. Maintenance of Playfields : .. Rs. 2.50 Lacs

Against the actual expenditure of Rs. 0.70 lacs during 1987-88 the approved outlay for 1988-89 is Rs. 2.50 lacs and accordingly a sum of Rs. 2.50 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

12. Sports Wings : .. Rs. 20.00 Lacs

With a view to improving the standard of games and sports and helping the outstanding student-players in the various games, the Department has been running the Sports Wings Scheme. Under this scheme, 78 sports wings have been opened, by adding 9 wings this year to the existing 69. These wings are opened in various popular games in schools and colleges. Each student-player selected for the wings is given nutritious refreshment @ Rs. 6 per day. Apart from the sports wings, it is felt that we should start sports nurseries at each sub divisional level in the State in which 20 children will be enrolled into two classes-I and II selected from the entire sub division. To begin with, only boys will be enrolled. These nurseries will provide 5 day boarding in a week. Specially qualified teachers who are good in sports as well as academics shall be chosen for those schools. Every year one more class will be added. In the course of time there would be one sports public high school in each District where selected products of these nurseries will be selected for studies. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 8.60 lacs was spent and for the year 1988-89 there is a budget provision of Rs. 20 lacs. For this purpose, it is proposed to be provided Rs. 20.00 lacs during 1989-90 (Rs. 14.00 lacs for wings + Rs. 6.00 lacs for Nurseries.)

'X' Annexure 'A'

13. Sports Club : .. Rs. 2.00 lacs

With a view to popularise games and sports in the state the sports Department has drawn up a scheme where in the sports clubs shall be induced to be started in the four most popular games in the state viz, Volleyball, Football, Kabaddi and Hockey per District. These sports clubs shall have teams of their own and arrange inter sports clubs competitions in the all games mentioned above.*

The Sports Clubs who will be winners at the state level competitions mentioned above, shall be given grant-in-aid for smooth working. There is a provision of Rs. 2.00 lacs for the year 1988-89. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 2.00 lacs is proposed for the year 1989-90. Initially it is proposed that at least 50 clubs shall be set up in each district. Total No. shall be 600 and near about a sum of Rs. 1350 will be given to each club.

14. Yoga-cum-Badminton Hall .. Rs. 3.60 lacs

To propagate and popularise Yoga and Badminton it is proposed that Yoga-cum-Badminton Hall be constructed at least one at each District Headquarters. A peaceful and calm atmosphere should be provided to the Yoga trainees which can be possible only if separate Yoga Halls are constructed solely for Yoga practice instead of the present scheme of construction Yoga-cum-Badminton-Hall, because the coaching and practice of both the discipline are entirely different with each other. During 1988-89 there is provision of Rs. 3.00 lacs and for 1989-90 a provision of Rs. 3.60 lacs is proposed which is a minimum requirement.

15. Construction of indoor stadium/Gymnasium .. Rs. 6.00 lacs

With a view to provide sports facilities to the people, the construction of Gymnasium is a must, which provided them with a nucleus where they could assemble and take part in Gymnastics and the indoor game like badminton, table-tennis etc. at all hours. The Department in consultation with the Department of Architecture has prepared a scheme of construction of Indoor Stadium/Gymnasium. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 5.00 lacs was spent. In the year 1988-89 the anticipated expenditure will be Rs. 5.00 lacs. Against this provision a sum of Rs. 6.00 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

16. Scientific Training Scheme .. Rs. 1.65 lacs

In order to enable our sportsmen/women in games and sports to show outstanding results in the International competitions the imparting of the latest scientific training to them is absolutely essential. The Department has therefore drawn up a new scheme of scientific training where in sports films shall be shown to the outstanding sportsmen, will help them to improve their techniques in the field concerned. The outstanding sportsmen shall also be filmed when they are in action and later on they will be proposed of the short-coming in their techniques by showing them the film, which help them to remove the deficiencies and improve the standard of their performance. The scheme provides a movie camera, a movie projector, a movie cameraman-cum-projector operator, an helper operator. T.A./D.A. for the staff and six thousand feet requisite movie films, besides the miscellaneous expenditure. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 0.61 lacs was spent. During the year 1988-89 there is a provision of Rs. 1.50 lacs against which a sum of Rs. 1.65 lacs will be required.

17. Intensive Training Scheme .. Rs. 3.50 lacs

The intensive training scheme seeks to utilise the sports infrastructure available at Motilal Nehru School of Sports, Rai spread over an area of 400 acres has fine sports infrastructure in the form of an olympic size open stadium with tracks, an olympic size swimming pool, a large indoor gymnasium cement concrete. Basketball courts, Football and Hockey grounds, Volleyball Badminton and Tennis courts and large number of playfields. At present, these facilities are utilised only for about an hour in the morning and an hour and half in the evening by the students of the school. With a view to making a better use of this extensive sports infrastructure, this scheme has been framed where under outstanding sportsman/women from all parts of Haryana and P.T.T's and D.P.E's shall be trained through short intensive courses at the Motilal Nehru School of Sports, Rai, the duration of the course will be from two to three weeks. This intensive training programme shall be supervised by a Deputy Director in the grade of Rs. 2,000-3,500. To assist the Deputy Director one post of Jr. Scale Steno and two mailies have been sanctioned. Training to 25 students only will be given and each trainee will get diet worth Rs. 15 each for 270 days. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 1.90 lacs was spent and there is a provision of Rs. 2.50 lacs during 1988-89. For the above programme a minimum provision of Rs. 3.50 lacs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

18. Sports Library Scheme .. Rs. 0.97 lacs

At present there are no sports libraries in the State and the sports books and magazines available in the general libraries are grossly inadequate. It is essential that the sportsmen/women should be provided with good sports books and magazines to keep them abreast with the latest development in the field concerned and this can only be possible if sports libraries are established for them at the headquarters and in the District. The Department has drawn up a scheme for the establishment of sports libraries and it had been proposed to set up one sports library in the Sports Directorate and two sports libraries at two District Headquarters, during the year 1981-82. The cost of setting up of the Headquarters library has been estimated to be Rs. 30,000 and each District library shall cost Rs. 60,000. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 0.60 was spent and for 1988-89 there is a provision of Rs. 0.70 lac. For the year 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 0.97 lac shall be required to run these libraries.

19. Special Gymnastic Scheme of preparation for the Asian Games and other National/International Competitions .. Rs. 1.14 lacs

Gymnastics is an exercise system which calls for long range systematic training. If favourable results are to be achieved at the National and International level. For giving systematic training a balanced diet and keeping a proper record of medical parameters for the outstanding men/women gymnasts of Haryana this scheme has been prepared. Training will be imparted at the Motilal Nehru School of Sports, Rai & Ambala which have fine ample size gymnasias. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 0.45 lacs was spent on this scheme. For the year 1988-89, there is a provision of Rs. 1.00 lac. A provision of Rs. 1.14 lacs proposed for 1989-90.

20. Yoga Centres .. Rs. 5.00 lacs

The Yoga scheme aims at keeping the common man physically fit and mentally alert by training in selected asana, kiyas and mudras. Yoga is our proud cultural heritage and its practice results in co-ordinated physical mental and emotional integration, and all round development of human personality. Keeping in view the above objectives the Department is endeavouring to establish one Yoga centre at each District of the state.

Recently Haryana Government had announced that Yoga shall be spread among masses so that benefit of the scheme/reaches to a larger number of population. At present there are only twenty-two posts of Yoga Instructors (11 male and 11 female) but this is not sufficient. To achieve the required results the following new post have been sanctioned during 1988-89:—

Staff at Headquarter/field		Scale
Name of the Post:		
1. Yoga Officer	One	Rs. 2,000—3,200 (Hqrs.)
2. Yoga Instructors	Two	Rs. 1,400—2,600 (Field)

At present there are 99 blocks in the state. But 24 posts of Yoga Instructors can impart training at District level only. Where as yoga has gained so much popularity that it has become necessary to cover blocks also in the state. So it is proposed that 99 posts of Junior Yoga Instructors in the scale of 950-1500 may be approved. The Yoga Instructors at District level will supervise the work of Junior Yoga Instructors also in addition to their own work. During 1987-88 only a sum of Rs. 0.55 lacs was spent while there is a provision of Rs. 4.46 lacs during 1988-89. For the year 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 5.00 lacs will be required.

21. Special Training Scheme for preparation of Wrestlers for Olympic and Asian Games .. Rs. 0.80 Lacs

The Department proposes that Haryana Wrestlers should be trained and groomed for olympics and Asian games, so that they have a reasonable chance to win good positions. Under this scheme, outstanding wrestlers to practice wrestling techniques everyday, shall be kept. The Italian wrestling mats at Rai School and other necessary equipment and kits etc. shall be made available under this scheme. Expert wrestling coaches shall give the requisite training to those wrestlers. During the year 1987-88 no expenditure was incurred, while there is a provision of Rs. 0.80 lacs for 1988-89. A provision of Rs. 0.80 lacs for 1989-90 has only been proposed.

22. Sports Competitions for Men .. Rs. 2.00 Lacs

With a view to nurturing a vast potential of untapped talent in the rural areas and creating a mass movement in sports, a scheme of sports competitions at District and State level for men has been framed. The competitions will be held in Volleyball, Football, Wrestling and Athletics. At District/Zonal and state level, travelling allowance shall be given. Prizes shall be given to winners of the first and second positions. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 0.81 lacs was spent, while there is a provision of Rs. 2.00 lacs during 1988-89. During the year 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 2.00 lacs will be required.

23. Women Sports Festival Scheme .. Rs. 1.50 Lacs

There is considerable sports potential in the sportswomen of Haryana. The runners-up position which the women gymnast of Haryana achieved during the National Gymnastics Championship held at Bombay recently, bears testimony to this. The women of Haryana are sturdy and have a good body/elasticity and stamina and with systematic training they can bring laurels for Haryana in the field of sports. With a view to nurturing this talent a scheme for a women sports festival has been formulated where under District and state level competitions will be held in Volleyball Athletics Basketball and Hockey. It is proposed that large number of women players be involved and tournaments at District/Zonal and State level be held. During the year 1987-88 no expenditure was incurred on this scheme, while there is a provision of Rs. 1.50 lacs for the year 1988-89. For this a sum of Rs. 1.50 lacs is also proposed for the year 1989-90.

24. Advance Training/Observation Abroad .. Rs. 0.50 Lacs

It is generally argued and rightly said that our players and coaches should have a chance for training in foreign countries where the standard of the particular games is very high, so that they

could improve their techniques and can have a fair chance to show outstanding results in the International competitions. Similarly, if the foreign teams come and play practice matches with us in India, the standard of games and sports is generally bound to improve. With this argument in view, the Department has drawn-up a scheme of advance training/observations abroad where in one officer of the sports Department, Sports Officer/Coach has been proposed to be sent to a foreign institute in U.S.S.R. or West Germany during the year. One foreign coach will also be invited to impart advanced training to our players for a period of one month, the cost of which will come to Rs. 5,000. Under this scheme two officers from this Department shall also be sent as observers abroad in International competitions. The experience and expertise thus gained by these officers will be of immense utility of the State. One foreign team shall be invited for practice matches abroad for which two separate schemes that are to follow, have been framed for which there are no financial implications under this scheme. During the year 1987-88, only a sum of Rs. 0.08 lacs was spent while there is a provision of Rs. 0.50 lac for 1988-89. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lacs only has been proposed for 1989-90.

25. Swimming Pools

.. Rs. 3.00 Lacs

To propagate and popularise swimming in the state it is intended that at least one swimming pool of National standard be constructed at each District Headquarter. During 1987-88 Rs. 0.00 lacs were spent on the scheme. So far as 1988-89 is concerned Rs. 3.00 lacs will be given as grant-in-aid. But on the basis of actual requirement a provision of Rs. 3.00 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

26. Floodlighting of Playfields

.. Rs. 1.50 lacs

With a view to make the playground available to the factory workers, the white-collared employees etc at night hours the department has drawn-up scheme of floodlighting of playfields so that these players who cannot find time during the day, can use the play grounds in the evening or at night as and when they are free from work. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 0.40 lacs was spent while there is a provision of Rs. 1.50 lacs for the year 1988-89. But keeping in view the size of annual plan the same provision is being made for 1989-90.

27. Award to Coaches/Referees/Umpires and Sports Organizers

.. Rs. 0.20 Lacs

This scheme has been formulated to honour the coaches/referees/umpires and sports organisers. Under this scheme, now it is obvious that the number of categories of competitions has increased. One has to divide and share responsibility of training and coaching of various age group sportsmen all the year round to keep them in readiness. Thus more officials have to be associated at various levels, so more will be the claimants for awards. Secondly, the sports culture is being spread over in rural areas and sports awareness and consciousness is being generated among the masses to attract a large number of participants in sports. Thus with a view to adopt motivational means, more incentives have to be provided to encourage the voluntary workers. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 0.16 was spent, while there is a provision of Rs. 0.20 lacs for 1988-89. For the year 1989-90 only Rs. 0.20 lacs is proposed.

28. Mass Participation in Sports

.. Rs. 0.50 Lacs

In order to enable the common people of the state to participate in sports and games to invoke their maximum sports involvement/corporation for the betterment of the field of sports, the Department has drawn-up a scheme of mass participation in sports, under which 600 people per district shall take part in the cross-country/athletics events to be organised in every district. During the year 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 0.23 lacs was spent while there is a provision of Rs. 0.50 lacs for 1988-89. Hence a provision of Rs. 0.50 lacs for 1989-90 is proposed.

29. State Sports Awards

.. Rs. 0.30 Lacs

This is also an important scheme of the Department. Under this scheme the outstanding sportsmen/women of International repute who shine in the field of sports and bring glory to the country/state continuously for 4-5 years or more are awarded state sports award. A winner is provided with a silver trophy, a robe of honour and a cash award of Rs. 1,800. During 1987-88 only, 3 players were honoured by giving awards worth Rs. 0.14 but it is hoped that during the year 1988-89 at least 10 sportsmen will be honoured at the cost of Rs. 0.30 lacs. Hence a provision of Rs. 0.30 lacs for 1989-90 is proposed.

30. Regional Coaching Centres

.. Rs. 0.50 Lacs

The Government has set-up a regional coaching centre at Karnal wherein advance and intensive coaching is given to the selected players of the state in the various sports & games. For this regional coaching centre eight capable and experienced coaches have been provided by NIS, Patiala. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 0.44 lacs was spent, while there is a provision of Rs. 0.50 lac for 1988-89. A sum of Rs. 5,000 as travel expenses and Rs. 0.45 lac for sports equipment, i.e., Rs. 0.50 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

31. New Coaching Scheme

.. Rs. 48.14 Lacs

With a view to improve the standard of games and sports in the state, the Department of Sport had drawn up a new coaching scheme during the year 1980-81, wherein coaching facilities shall be provided in all the major games at District Headquarters and Tehsil level and under which one male

and one female junior coach shall also be provided at quite a few block Hqrs. Keeping in view the above requirement 84 coaches in the grade of Rs. 1,640—2,900 and 130 Junior Coaches in the grade of Rs. 1,400—2,600 have been sanctioned by the Finance Department. But there has been a surge in the activities of the Department as a result of the initiation of a number of schemes. The number of coaching centres has now risen to 512. The work relating to establishment and other administrative matters has been increased manifold. Similarly the budget and the number of schemes has increased from merely one lac to three crores and schemes from seven to forty-one. For all these increased activities, the following new posts are required :-

Name of Posts	Scale of Pay
One Establishment Officer	.. Rs. 2,000—3,500
One Budget & Planning Officer	.. Rs. 2,000—3,500
Two Junior Scale Stenographers	.. Rs. 1,200—2,040
Twelve Head Clerks for 12 Distt. Sports Offices	.. Rs. 1,640—2,900
Two Peons	.. Rs. 750—940

The following seven posts have recently been sanctioned under this scheme and require continuation during 1989-90 :-

Name of Posts	Scale of Pay
One Assistant Director Sports	.. Rs. 2,000—3,200
One Superintendent	.. Rs. 2,000—3,500
One Dy. Superintendent	.. Rs. 1,640—2,900
Six Assistants	.. Rs. 1,400—2,600
One Steno-Typist	.. Rs. 950—1,500+100
Three Clerks	.. Rs. 950—1,500 Special Pay
Three Peons	.. Rs. 750—940

An additional sum of Rs. 8.46 lacs has been included for the upgradation of posts for the purchase of six jeeps, drivers and other expenditure etc.

During the year 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 19.60 lacs was spent while there is a provision of Rs. 45.54 lacs for 1988-89. Hence a sum of Rs. 54.00 lacs will be required under this scheme for 1989-90. But Keeping in view the annual plan only 48.14 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

32. Nehru Yuva Kendra Scheme

Rs. 8.00 Lacs

A Nehru Yuva Kendra is the apex organisation of Chetna Sanghs located in the various block at the Distt. level. The cardinal objectives of a Nehru-Yuva Kendra is to secure the all round development of youth. The major activities we have contemplated under this scheme are as under :-

- (i) Provision of opportunity for development of handicrafts skills through running of hobby classes.
- (ii) Provision of social services opportunities.
- (iii) Provision of opportunities for cultural expression.
- (iv) Provision of opportunities for literary expression.
- (v) Provision of opportunities for development of oratorical and declamatory skills.
- (vi) Promotion of awareness about District/State regional and national planning.
- (vii) Promotion of games and sports.
- (viii) Promotion of spirit of national integration.
- (ix) Provision of reading room and library facilities.
- (x) Provision of opportunities for continuing education.
- (xi) Organisation of function regarding grant of State/District Youth Award.

The following posts for Headquarter are also sanctioned:—

One Deputy Director	.. Rs. 2,000—3,500
One Deputy Superintendent	.. Rs. 1,640—2,900
Two Assistants	.. Rs. 1,400—2,600
One Steno	.. Rs. 950—1,500 + 100 Special Pay
One Clerk	.. Rs. 950—1,500
One Peon	.. Rs. 750—940

During the year 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 5.33 lacs was incurred, while there is a provision of Rs. 7.00 lacs for 1988-89. Hence a sum of Rs. 8.00 lacs is required for 1989-90.

33. Scheme for Chetna Sanghs in Village and Towns .. Rs. 8.95 lacs

A Chetna Sangh is a youth centre for the age group 15—35. The focus of the Chetna Sangh is on the non-student youth which constitutes more than 50 per cent of the youth population between 15—35. The objective of the Chetna Sangh is to secure the all round development of youth. The major activities we have contemplated under this scheme are as under :—

- (i) Provision of opportunities for development of handicrafts skills through running of hobby classes.
- (ii) Provision of social services opportunities.
- (iii) Provision of opportunities for cultural expression.
- (ix) Provision of opportunities for library expression.
- (v) Provision of opportunities for development of oratorical and declamatory skills.
- (vi) Provision of reading room and library facilities.
- (vii) Promotion of awareness about district, state regional and national planning.
- (viii) Promotion of games and sports.
- (ix) Provision of opportunity for continuing education.

The total expenditure during 1987-88 under this scheme was Rs. 5.05 lacs and for 1988-89 also there is a provision of Rs. 8.40 lacs. But for 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 8.95 will be required.

34. Capital works at Motilal Nehru School of Sports Rai (Sonapat) .. Rs. 10.00 Lacs

Besides the continuing works there are a number of construction works like construction of Hostel for 150 students, construction of Dance Room (size 33'2" x 43'8") over the Multipurpose Hall Providing false ceiling in quarters (Type 'A' and 'B') and school Guest Houses, Special repairs to machinery at the swimming pool, construction of garage for Mini Bus, construction of tractor shed and general shed, 2 houses of 440 sq. ft. each and office for S. O. (Agriculture), construction of Museum, increasing the capacity of canal bases sweet water supply by adding 1 filter of size, 60' x 50' and one storage tank of size 35' x 60' construction of control tower at the open air theatre. For these works a sum of Rs. 70.22 lacs is required. During the year 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 4.05 lacs was incurred, while there is a provision of Rs. 10.00 lacs for 1988-89. Hence at least a sum of Rs. 10.00 lacs will be required for 1989-90.

ANNEXURE 'A'

Subject.—Scheme for setting up of sports nurseries in the Haryana State.

In order to prepare excellent sportsmen/sportswomen of national and international stature, it is felt that the talented children must be spotted out at a very young age and subjected to intensive coaching on scientific lines as is being done in a number of other countries which have emerged as great stalwarts in the world of sports. Initially, it is proposed to set up one nursery at each district headquarters, except at Ambala where it is proposed to have an additional nursery for gymnastics. Each nursery will initially consist of 25 children and it is proposed to add five children every year so that at the end of five years the number rises to 50. These nurseries may be opened in suitable senior secondary schools with attached primary sections.

The following will be the financial implications of the above proposals during 1989-90 :-

Recurring (Per Nursery) :

	Rs.
1. Diet charges for 25 boys @ Rs. 450 P.M. for 10 months	1,35,000
2. Room rent approximately @ Rs. 2,500 P.M. for the whole year	30,000
3. Cost of sports equipment/material and maintenance charges of the play ground	15,000
4. Cost of the kit/track/shoes (25 x 600)	15,000
5. Wages of one cook and two helpers @ Rs. 700/-800 respectively	18,000
6. Honorarium for the head of the school and warden	2,400
Total	2,15,400

Non-recurring :

1. Cost of bed sheets, furniture, bed, etc. @ Rs. 2,500 per child for 25 children	62,500
2. Cost of utensils for 25 children	5,000
3. Common Room facilities including furniture	20,000
Total	87,500
Total expenditure per nursery	3,02,900
Say Rs.	3.00 Lacs
Total expenditure in all the nurseries	39.00 Lacs

However keeping in view the size of annual plan a sum of Rs. 9.10 lacs only is proposed.

(XXII-112)

Opening of Second Sainik School at Matanhail, district Rohtak--Rs. 5,00,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2235--Social Security and Welfare	5,00,000	..	..	5,00,000

Panchayat Samiti, Matanhail has donated 250 Acres of land for opening of Second Sainik School at Matanhail in district Rohtak. Government has, therefore, decided to set up Second Sainik School in district Rohtak and the construction work of school buildings will start during 1989-90.

Hence, a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 is proposed to be included in the Plan Budget through S.N.E., 1989-90.

Centrally Sponsored and other Development Schemes

(XXII-87)

Rural Functional Literacy Project of Government of India--Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Plan)--
Rs. 7,63,36,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202--General Education	7,63,36,000	..	..	7,63,36,000

Under the above mentioned scheme 3,600 Adult Education Centres are sanctioned in 12 Projects of Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hisar, Narwana (Jind), Karnal, Kurukshetra-I, Kanina (Mahendragarh), Rohtak, Sirsa and Gohana (Sonipat) for providing literacy to the illiterate youths of the State in the age-group 15—35 years. This part of the programme is benefitting 97,786 illiterate adults, including 24,657 belonging to Scheduled Castes, at present (as on 30th June, 1988) to removed illiteracy. These centres were sanctioned up to 1988-89 at a cost of Rs. 1,05,18,200.

The continuance of this scheme during the year, 1989-90 is essential. Since the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has awarded masters' grade to the Supervisors and J.B.T. Teachers' grade to the Instructors engaged in Adult Education, a sum of Rs. 7,63,00,000 will be required for this purpose which has been proposed for inclusion in the Budget through Schedule of New Expenditure for the year 1989-90 on non-recurring basis. The entire expenditure except the expenditure of Rs. 36,000 to be incurred on two posts of chowkidars for Hisar and Bhiwani will be re-imbursed by the Government of India.

Location of the Scheme	..	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hisar, Narwana (Jind), Karnal, Kaithal area in name of Kurukshetra-I, Kanina (Mahendragarh), Rohtak, Sirsa and Gohana (Sonipat).
Central Assistance	..	Rs. 7,63,00,000
Contribution from Public	..	Nil
Income from the Scheme	..	Nil
State Share	..	36,000

(XXII—36)

Setting up of Shramik Vidyapeeth, Faridabad—Rs. 4,85,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	4,85,000	..	..	4,85,000

Shramik Vidyapeeth at Faridabad was established in 1981-82 to plan and organise educational programmes and other activities to serve the educational needs of semi-skilled/un-skilled workers in Urban and Industrial areas.

The continuance of this Shramik Vidyapeeth during the year, 1989-90 is essential for the implementation of the scheme. A sum of Rs. 4,85,000 will be required, which has been proposed to be provided in the Budget through schedule of New Expenditure for the year 1989-90 on non-recurring basis.

The amount is to be re-imbursed by Government of India on cent per cent basis.

Location of the Scheme	..	Faridabad
Income from the Scheme	..	Nil
Public Contributions	..	Nil
Central Assistance	..	Cent per cent

(XXII—113)

Scheme for the Integrated Education of Disabled (I.E.D.)—Rs. 9,14,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	9,14,000	..	..	9,14,000

The Scheme for the Integrated Education of Disabled (IED) will run in the State of Haryana through the Department of School Education. It is centrally sponsored scheme and the Centre Government will meet all the expenses. Following are the aims and objectives of this scheme :-

1. To place the disabled child in the regular school, to gain the optimum growth in the least restrictive environment with the help of resource teacher, special aids and equipments and other support.
2. To ensure that the disabled child stays with its family and attends regular classes in an ordinary school with normal children.
3. To enable the disabled child to feel comfortable in the regular classroom to derive maximum satisfaction, experience success and profit from learning and social activities.
4. To enable the child to gain self confidence as a functional citizen of the society.

A total sum of Rs 9,14,000 will be required to run this scheme during the year 1989-90 and the said amount has been proposed to be provided in the Budget through S.N.E. 1989-90 on non-recurring basis

Location of the Scheme	..	Whole State
Income from the Scheme	..	Nil
Public Contribution	..	Nil
Central Assistance	..	100 per cent

(XXII -45)

Decentralisation of N.F.C.—C.S.S.—Rs. 1,03,96,000 (N.R.)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2204—Sports and Youth Services	.. 1,03,96,000	..	..	1,03,96,000

On decentralization of N.F.C. Scheme by the Govt. of India. It was decided by the State Govt. to take over the administrative control of the N.D.S. Instructors working in the various Govt. Schools as well as Non-Govt. Schools in the State w.e.f. 1st. October, 1972. The entire expenditure of the scheme is reimbursed by the Govt. of India.

To implement the scheme during the year 1988-89 Sanction was accorded by the Govt.—*vide* letter No. 52/12/74—Edu. iii (6), dated 17th February, 1988. The Scheme will be also continue in revised scale during the year 1989-90 and a sum of Rs. 1,03,96,000 is required for this purpose. Thus the said amount is proposed to be provided in the budget through Schedule of New Expenditure during 1989-90.

Location of the scheme	..	Whole State
Income from the scheme	..	Nil
Central Assistance	..	100%
Public Contribution	..	Nil

(XXII—115)

Setting N.S.S. Cell at Directorate level for 1989-90—Rs. 2,06,000 (N.R.)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2201—Sports & Youth Services	.. 2,06,000	..	..	2,06,000

Govt. of India—vide No. F-1-3/87/Y3-III, dated 25th March, 1988 have conveyed sanction to set up NSS Cell at the State level provided the students strength of NSS Volunteers is between 10001 to 30,000. on the basis of the strength a proposal was submitted to Govt. for setting up of the above Cell containing the staff as detailed in the Schedule. In view of the above Govt. of Haryana have accorded sanction—vide No. 3/52/87-Edu. II (2), dated 28th December, 1987 for setting up of NSS Cell at the Haryana Directorate of Education, Chandigarh level. The entire expenditure for the year 1989-90 amounting to Rs. 2,06,000/- will be reimbursed by the Govt. of India. Thus, this amount has been proposed to be provided in the Budget Estimates through SNE 1989-90.

Location of the Scheme : Directorate of Higher Education, Haryana, Chandigarh
Central Assistance : Cent percent

(XXII—116)

Universalization of Elementary Education—Operation Blackboard—Rs. 12,09,000 (N. R.)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	12,09,000	..	..	12,09,000

The scheme for a substantial improvement on facilities in Primary Education has symbolically been named operation Black Board (OB) Operation Black Board lays down the minimum level of facilities to be provided in all primary schools which have been established so far, and it also prescribed the minimum level of funding for all new Pry. Schools to be opened in future. There are three interdependent components of operation Blackboard.

1. Provision of at least two reasonably large rooms that are usable in all weather with a deep varandah alongwith separate toilet facilities for boys and girls.
2. Provision of at least two teachers as far as possible one of them a woman in every primary school.
3. Provision of essential teaching and learning material including blackboards, maps, charts, a small library toys and games and some equipment for work experience.

A sum of Rs. 59.27 lakhs has already been spent during the period 1987-88 on the purchase of teaching and learning materials 66 posts of teachers has been filled up during the year 1988-89.

These posts will continue during the year 1989-90 for which a sum of Rs. 12,09,000/- will be required and thus the said amount has been proposed to be provided in the Budget through S.N.E. 1989-90 on Non-Recurring basis.

Location	Whole State.
Income from the Scheme	Nil
Public contribution	Nil
Central Assistance	12,09,000/-

(XXII—119)

Setting up of D.I.E.T—Scheme of Teacher Education—Rs. 2,69,18,000 (N.R.)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
2202—General Education	2,69,18,000	..	..	2,69,18,000

The National Policy on Education 1986 has recommended the establishment of Distt. Institutes of Education & Training to improve up on the pre-service and in-service training of Elementary School Teachers, non-formal and Adult Education functionaries and other personnel at the lowest important level of our educational system. It will take the facilities of qualitative improvement in their professional equipment to their door steps. The Distt. Institutes of Education and Training is essentially concerned

with the Education of such children and Adults as have been long neglected in our society. It is proposed to set up Distt. Institutes of Education & Training in each Distt. of Haryana during the seventh Five Year Plan with 100% Central Assistance of Govt. of India. Under this scheme Govt. of India/State Govt. has sanctioned two DIETs at Gurgaon proper and Heeswanmeel, Distt. Sonapat. Haryana Govt. - vide their letter No. 35.40/88 Edu. III (3), dated 30th November 1988 have also accorded necessary sanction for creation of the staff for four branches of these two DIETs at a cost of Rs. 8,87,840/- A sum of Rs. 24.63 lakhs will be required for the continuance of this staff during 1989-90. Moreover, a sum of Rs. 11.67 lakh will also be required for creation of new staff of remaining four branches of the above two DIETs. during 1989-90. Thus a sum of Rs. 36.30 lakh will be required for the above two DIETs. during 1989-90

Under the said scheme 6 more DIETs in each of the Distt. Ambala, Bhiwani, Jind, Mohindergarh, Rohtak and Sirsa are also to be set up, for which a sum of Rs. 1,37,18,000 for staff and Rs. 1,32,00,000 for the construction of buildings will be required during the year 1989-90. The total sum of Rs. 2,69,18,000 will be required during 1989-90 for the above eight DIETs. and the said amount has been proposed to be provided in the Budget through S.N.E. 1989-90

Location of Scheme	Sonepat, Gurgaon, Ambala, Bhiwani, Jind, Mohindergarh Rohtak & Sirsa
Public contribution	Nil
Central Assistance	100%
State Share	Nil

(XXII -35)

Govt. of India -National Loan Scholarship Scheme - Rs. 1,00,000 (N.R.)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6202—Loan for Education, Sports, Act & Culture	1,00,000	1,00,000

The Scheme cited a subject was introduced by the Government of India in 1963. Since then it has been continued on year to year basis and it is proposed to continue the same during the year 1989-90.

The sanction for continuance of this scheme for the year 1988-89 was accorded by the Govt.—vide No. 1/32-87 Edu. I(5) dated 21st December, 1987. The main affect of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to needy and meritorious students, so as to enable them to complete their education. The scheme also provides incentives to bright students to take up teaching as profession, In order to get loan scholarship a candidate is required to secure at least 50% marks in the final /annual public examination with full subjects. These scholarships once awarded under graduate stage will be tenable from the start of post Matriculation studies till the completion of studies.

The scholarships under this scheme, awarded to the candidates during the previous years are likely to be renewed during the year 1989-90. Besides the is, about 100 Scholarships will be awarded afresh during the year 1989-90. To renew the old and to award fresh scholarships, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000/- is required which has been proposed to be provided in the Budget through S.N.E. for 1989-90 on Plan side and on Non-Recurring basis.

Location	Through out	India
Income	Nil	
Central Assistance	Cent percent.	

(XXII-53)

Implementation of antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972—100% Centrally sponsored—
Continuation of Plan Scheme for the year 1989-90—Rs. 1.08 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2205—Art and Culture	1,08,000	..	..	1,08,000
106—Archaeological Survey	..	..	..	..
Total	1,08,000	..	..	1,08,000

100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Plan scheme for the Implementation of antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

Registration of Antiquities—Rs. 1,08,000

It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced since 1974-75. The expenditure incurred for the "Implementation of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act", is reimbursed by the Central Government by sanctioning grant-in-aid on cent-per cent basis.

The department has set up one registering units under the direction of Archaeological Survey of India in the State to register and issue certificates in respect of the antiquities notified for this purpose by the Central Government. For the continuation of this scheme during 1989-90 a sum of Rs.1,08,000 is required.

288 applications for Registrations of antiquities have been received in R.O. Offices out of which 224 antiquities have been registered to provide the prevention of smuggling and fraudulent dealing in Antiquities upto 31st March, 1988 during the year 1987-88.

(XXII—88)

N.A.E.P.—Expansion of Adult Education—Strengthening of Administration Structure at State Headquarter Rs. 24,10,000 (Non-recurring)

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	24,10,000	..	..	24,10,000

Under the National Adult Education Programme Administrative and Ministerial Staff is provided at State and District headquarters for direction and supervision of the adult education programme in the state in twenty projects functioning under State and Central Governments. The scheme was sanctioned upto 1988-89 at a cost of Rs. 20,88,570.

Continuance of this scheme during 1989-90 is essential. A sum of Rs. 24,10,000 will be required for this purpose which has been proposed for inclusion in the Budget through Schedule of New Expenditure for the year 1989-90 on non-recurring basis. The entire expenditure except the expenditure of Rs. 3,34,840 to be incurred on account of Medical Charges, LTC, Travel Expenses and Office Expenses, will be re-imbursed by the Government of India.

Location of the Scheme	.. Chandigarh and All the District Headquarters in the State.
Central Assistance	.. Rs. 20,75,160
Contribution from the Public	.. Nil
Income from the Scheme	.. Nil
State Share	.. Rs. 3,34,840

(XXII—97)

State Population Cell in the S.C.E.R.T. Gurgaon—Other Development Scheme (Plan)
Rs. 11,11,000 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education	11,11,000	..	..	11,11,000

Population Education

The above Project is in operation in the State of Haryana since 1980-81. The aim of this Project is to create awareness among the teachers and the students and make them realise the potential role that the population Education can play for the development and welfare of the State. The long range objective will be as follows :-

- (i) To help students to Develop an insight into inter-relationship between population growth and process of social and economic development at the individual, family, society, nation and Inter-National levels.
- (ii) To make the children and Teachers aware of the population situation in the country.
- (iii) To develop desirable attitudes in teachers and students as well as the community at large towards population. The State Government have taken up. The population Education Project will be financial help of the Government of India an agency of U.N.O.A. population Education Cell has been set up in the SCERT, Gurgaon (Haryana).

The sanction for continuance of the scheme for the year 1988-89 was accorded—vide Government No. 17/28/79-Edu. II(5), dated 2nd March, 1988. The scheme will also continue during the year 1989-90. Therefore, an amount of Rs. 11,11,000 is provided in the Budget through SNE

Location of the Scheme	Whole State
Public Contribution	Nil
Central Assistance	Rs. 6,07,100
State Assistance	Rs. 5,03,900

(XXII—100)

Implementation of UNICEF Aided Project 2, 3 and 5—Other Development Scheme—
Rs. 2,88,500 (Non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education (Plan)	2,88,500	..	..	2,88,500

The State of Haryana intimated UNICEF Aided Project through the State Council of Educational Research and Training Haryana, Gurgaon for the purpose the State Primary Department Cell (SPEPC) was established in SCERT Haryana, Gurgaon. This project is being implemented to increase the meaningfulness of existing primary education through gradual infusion in to elementary School curricula of innovative ideas, strategies and approaches tested in this experimental educational programme. This project is directed towards the education of the children in the Formal School at the primary stage and aims at the renewal of curriculum. The project ceased to exist.

Project 3 (SACEP)

This project is directed towards all sections of the communities to create climate conducive to community participation in educational development activities. The specific objective of this project is to develop and test new types of educational activities to meet the minimum educational needs of a large proportion of the population which is currently partially or totally deprived of any form of Education. The project ceased to exist. In a way this project is complementary to project (PECR).

Project 5 (CAPE)

UNICEF assisted project 5 (Comprehensive access to primary Education) is new project for primary education referred in the context of universalisation of Elementary Education. The major focus of the project is on bearing in the age of 9--14 from the disadvantage sections of the society who are present out of schools. Keeping in view these minimum bearing needs on the one hand their interests and aspirations on the other. Under the project a massive action is being taken to develop self bearing episodes based on local specific needs. These episodes are to be designed keeping in view specific behaviours of outcomers. This aims at enabling them to obtain a proper certification permit them to multiple entry in the Formal Schooling.

The sanction for the year 1988-89 was accorded,—vide Govt. Memo No. 26/107/81 Edu. II(5) dated 2nd November, 1987.

The continuance of this scheme during the year 1989-90 is essential and a sum of Rs. 2,88,500 is required. Accordingly the said amount has been proposed to be provided in the Budget through SNE 1989-90.

Location of the Scheme	.. Gurgaon
Income from the Scheme	.. Nil
Central Assistance	.. Rs. 2,24,200 (UNICEF of Aided through Reimbursement)
Public Contribution	.. Nil
State Share	.. Rs. 64,300

PLAN HEAD: TECHNICAL EDUCATION

SUMMARY 1989-90

Major Head	Gross Amount	Other provisions	Amount transferred to 160 Grant-in-aid from Government	Net Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PART I—STATE PLAN SCHEME				
2203—Technical Education	2,91,65,000	..	..	2,91,65,000
4202—Capital Outlay on Education, Art and Culture	2,84,54,800	..	..	2,84,54,800
(Technical Education)—				
2059—Public Works <i>Pro-rata</i> share of Estt. and Machinery & Equipment	38,80,200	..	..	38,80,200
Total Part-I— State Plan	6,15,00,000	..	..	6,15,00,000

PART II—CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

2203—Education—Technical Education

PART III OTHER DEVELOPMENT

SUMMARY

2203—Technical Education	2,91,65,000	—	—	2,91,65,000
4202—Capital outlay on Education, Art and Culture	2,84,54,800	..	..	2,84,54,800
Technical Education	..	..	..	..
2059—Public Works <i>Pro-rata</i> share of Estt. Machinery and Equipment	38,80,200	..	..	38,80,200
Grand Total Part I, II, III	6,15,00,000	..	..	6,15,00,000

(XXIII—40)

Development of Government Polytechnic for Women, Ambala City—Rs. 5.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203—Technical Education	0.75	..	..	0.75
4202—Capital outlay	—	4.25	..	4.25
Total	0.75	4.25	..	5.00

A hostel building has been got constructed for 54 students only against the sanctioned strength of 180. Moreover, no separate hostel accommodation is available for women candidates for Architecture Engineering course being run at Government Polytechnic for Boys, Ambala City. The Women candidates of this course are also proposed to be accommodated in the Women Polytechnic hostel. There is thus a need for additional hostel accommodation to cater to the actual requirements of the women candidates at Ambala. The Chief Architect, Haryana, has already supplied plans to the Public works (B&R)

department for preparation of rough cost estimates. The construction of additional hostel building is proposed to be undertaken during the next year i.e. 1989-90. Besides this, some additional staff has also been sanctioned and to meet the expenditure on the staff salary and expenditure under capital Head, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

(XXII—34)

Strengthening of libraries in Government Polytechnics/Technical Institutions—Rs. 8.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203—Technical Education	3.00	..	..	3.00
4202—Capital Outlay	..	5.00	..	5.00
Total	3.00	5.00	..	8.00

The Institutions, namely (i) Government Polytechnic for Women, Ambala City (ii) Government Institute of Engineering, Sonapat are not having separate library buildings. As a result the students and faculty members of these two institutions are facing lot of difficulty for want of proper library facilities. It is, therefore, proposed to provide library buildings at the above mentioned two institutions. Besides this, the libraries of all Polytechnics/Institutions are being manned by a Junior Scale librarian and no supporting staff has been provided to them which was very necessary to make the libraries more functional. In view of the above position, posts of librarians, Library Assistants and Stenotypists have been sanctioned, on the salaries of staff and construction of library buildings at Ambala and Sonapat, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 8.00 lacs during the year 1989-90.

(XXIII—29)

Construction of Staff quarters in Government Polytechnics—Rs. 10.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203—Technical Education	..	..	..	..
4202—Capital Outlay	..	10.00	..	10.00
Total	..	10.00	..	10.00

Two Institutions namely (i) Government Polytechnic for Women, Ambala City and (ii) Institute of Engg. Sonapat do not have single staff residences although according to norms, there should be residences for atleast 50 per cent of the staff. As result, the faculty members of these institutions are facing lot of difficulty for want of residential accommodation. Keeping in view the financial constraints, it is proposed to construct a few residences at the above mentioned two institutions. For Government Institute of Engineering, Sonapat, an estimate amounting to Rs. 14.74 lacs already stands sanctioned by the State Government. The construction work is under progress. The construction may also continue during the next year i.e. 1989-90. Besides, this, it is also proposed to construct some staff residences at Government Polytechnic, Jhajjar, during the year 1989-90. It is therefore proposed to make a provision of Rs. 10.00 lacs during the year 1989-90 for the spill-over liability of staff residences being constructed at Government Institute of Engineering Sonapat and new staff residences to be constructed at Government Polytechnic for Women, Ambala City and Government Polytechnic, Jhajjar.

(XXIII—46)

Development of Institutions other than State Government Engineering College and Polytechnics Vaish Technical Institute, Rohtak, Chhotu Ram Polytechnic, Rohtak, YMCA Institute of Engg. Faridabad and Regional Engg. College, Kurukshetra—Rs. 25.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203—Technical Education	25.00	..	..	25.00
Total	25.00	..	..	25.00

The Government aided privately managed Institutes, namely, Vaish Technical Institute, Rohtak and Chhotu Ram Polytechnic, Rohtak, suffer very serious deficiencies of physical facilities, such as, building, space and equipment etc. In order to help these institutions, to make up their deficiencies and to come up to the desired level of standard, it is proposed to provide funds to the tune of Rs. 4.00 lacs during the year 1989-90.

It is proposed to start a 4- years post diploma course in Computer Engineering at YMCA Institute of Engg. Faridabad, from the session 1989-90. The Institution needs funds to the extent of Rs. 16.00 lacs immediately for the construction of additional building space required for starting this course.

It is also proposed to provide funds for the constructions of a tubewell and other works at Regional Engg College, Kurukshetra, for which funds to the tune of Rs 5.00 lacs are required to be provided during the year 1989-90.

It is, therefore, proposed to make a provision of Rs 25.00 lacs for all these institutions during the year 1989-90

(XXIII - 19)

Strengthening of Directorate of Technical Education, Haryana - Rs. 15.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203 - Technical Education	15.00	..	..	15.00
Total	15.00	..	..	15.00

With the introduction of new schemes/programmes of development, change of examination/study scheme and the introduction of new courses and new Institutes, the work of Directorate of Technical Education has increased manifold. The Government of India/All India Council for Technical Education have also been pressing hard that the Directorate of Technical Education in the country should not merely function as administrative bodies but they should undertake other academic and provisional functions also for which it is necessary to recognise and strengthen the Directorate. To achieve desired objectives as envisaged by Government of India/All India Council for Technical Education a few posts were created during Sixth 5-year plan which are required to be continued in the next plan also. Besides, a few more posts are required to be created in order to perform various academic and professional functions effectively and efficiently. Keeping this in view, some additional posts besides the posts already created during Sixth Five Year Plan, have been sanctioned. To meeting the expenditure on the salary of the staff already sanctioned and additional posts now sanctioned, a provision of Rs. 15.00 lacs is proposed for the annual plan 1989-90

(XXIII - 35)

Improvement of staff structure as per Madan Committee's recommendations -Rs. 17.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203 - Technical Education	17.00	..	..	17.00
Total	17.00	..	..	17.00

The staffing pattern in the Polytechnics of Haryana State has been radically changed on the recommendations of All India Council for Technical Education as per Madan Committee's Recommendations. Under this new pattern, the Lecturer, instead of Demonstrator and Drawing Instructor, forms the lowest formation of teaching faculty and the ratio of the senior to junior teacher is 1:3. The scheme was sanctioned by the State Government on 20th August, 1980 and was implemented from the year, 1981-82. Besides on actual expenditure during the previous years, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 17.00 lacs for this scheme for the year 1989-90.

Setting up of Manpower and Planning Cell in the Directorate of Technical Education, Haryana
Rs. 2.50 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203—Technical Education	2.50	..	..	2.50
Total	2.50	..	..	2.50

In pursuance of the recommendations of All India Council for Technical Education/Government of India to monitor the manpower requirement in the State of Haryana, atleast for a future period of 10 years, a Planning Cell was sanctioned in the Directorate of Technical Education, Haryana, in March, 1981. The posts sanctioned are to continue in the Seventh Plan. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 2.50 lacs for the annual plan 1989-90.

(XXIII-47)

Degree course for diploma holders at Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra—Rs. 10.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203—Technical Education	10.00	..	..	10.00
Total	10.00	..	..	10.00

On a pressing demand of diploma holders for starting a special degree course to improve their qualifications and to avail opportunities for further advancement in career, a 3-years special degree course was started at Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, from the session, 1982-83, with an annual intake of 45 i.e. 15 students in each of the three disciplines of Engineering, namely, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical. There was also a demand from the diploma holders in Electronics to provide the same facilities for them also. Accordingly, a proposal was submitted to Government of India for approval which has recently been accorded by them. To meet the expenditure on the on-going scheme of special degree course for diploma holders in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and on new scheme for diploma holders in Electronics Engineering, a provision of Rs. 10.00 lacs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

(XXIII-23)

Conversion of Government Polytechnic, Jhajjar into sandwich pattern—Rs. 3.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203—Technical Education	3.00	..	..	3.00
Total	3.00	..	..	3.00

3½ years diploma course in Production Engineering (on sandwich pattern) was introduced at Government Polytechnic, Jhajjar in place of 3-years conventional diploma course in Mechanical Engineering from the session 1982-83, with an intake of 30 students. The scheme is to continue during the year 1989-90 and accordingly, a provision of Rs. 3.00 lacs is proposed to be made to meet the expenditure on staff salaries and purchase of machinery/equipment etc.

(XXIII—38)

Three years diploma course in Architectural Assistantship at Government Polytechnic, Ambala City
Rs. 4.70 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2903 Technical Education	4.70	..	..	4.70
Total	4.70	..	..	4.70

There was no Polytechnic in Haryana State, offering diploma course in Architectural Assistantship. The building activities by way of new project like hospitals, schools, colleges and industrial training courses, residential colonies, commercial buildings, industrial structures, office complexes, is ever on the increase. One survey has shown that nearly 60 percent of the plan budget is spent on civil works. For these works, Architectural planning is a pre-requisite for which architectural assistant is the person most in demand. With this and in view, a three years diploma course in Architectural Assistantship was started at Government Polytechnic, Ambala City, from the session 1982 with an annual intake of 30 students. This scheme is to continue during the Seventh Five Year Plan. To meet the expenditure on the staff salary and machinery/equipment, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs 4.70 lacs for the year 1989-90.

(XXIII -43)

Improvement and consolidation of existing facilities at Government Polytechnics—Rs. 20.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
4202 Capital outlay	..	20.00	..	20.00
Total	..	20.00	..	20.00

It is proposed to construct Lab. Blocks and teaching blocks at Government Polytechnic, Ambala City, Jhajjar and Government Institute of Engineering, Sonapat for new diploma courses being started in these Polytechnics. It is also proposed to construct boundary-wall at Government Polytechnic, Jhajjar. In addition to the above main building works, some other works are also proposed to be get done at other Polytechnics during the year 1989-90. It is, therefore, proposed to make a provision of Rs. 20.00 lacs under this scheme during the year 1989-90.

(XXIII -32)

Faculty Development for Polytechnics—Rs. 5.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203—Technical Education	5.00	..	..	5.00
Total	5.00	..	..	5.00

Under Direct Central Assistance Scheme (DCA) of Government of India, Audio Visual Cell has been set up at Government Poly. Ambala City Government Polytechnic, Sirsa and Government Institute of Engineering, Sonapat. To man these cells some staff, such as, Artist-cum-Photographer and Technician-cum-operator etc is required. These posts already stand sanctioned at Haryana Polytechnic, Nilokheri, where one such cell is functioning. The posts sanctioned for Audio-Visual cell at Nilokheri are to continue during the year 1989-90. Under this scheme, it is also proposed to depute some of the Polytechnic teachers to participate in the research and development and training programme in industry and institutions of higher learning. For this purpose, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs for the year 1989-90.

(XXIII-25)

Training Oriented Production Unit (TCC) at YMCA Institute of Engg. Faridabad—Rs. 0.10 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203—Technical Education	0.10	..	..	0.10
Total	0.10	..	..	0.10

The scheme for the establishment of Training Oriented Production Unit was framed for imparting training to the students of YMCA Institute of Engg. Faridabad and to meet the recurring expenditure to the Institute. The outlay for the second phase of the scheme was fixed at Rs. 81.04 lacs. In order to maintain sharing pattern of 3:1 between the Technological Consultants Centre and the State Government a provision of Rs. 20.16 lacs was made by the State Government. There are certain works, such as street lights, wiring for machines and air-circulators of Mazzaning floor etc, which were not included in the previous estimate, are essentially required to be got done. In order to carry out these works and to meet the sharing pattern, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 0.10 lacs for the year 1989-90.

(XXIII-50)

Setting up of an Institute Engg. and Technology at Hissar.—Rs. 20.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4202—Capital Outlay	..	20.00	..	20.00
Total	..	20.00	..	20.00

Being encouraged by the successful performance of sandwich programme being offered at YMCA Institute of Engg. Faridabad, which has been recognised by the Engineering Industries of India as the foremost institute for producing persons for their middle-management cadre, the Department of Technical Education has decided to set up one more institute of this type in the State to offer following diploma courses in the first stage :—

Courses:

	Intake
(i) Four Years sandwich course in Textile Technology	30
(ii) Four years sandwich diploma course in Textile Processing	15
(iii) Four years sandwich diploma course in Textile Designing	15
(iv) Four years sandwich diploma course in Plant Maintenance Engineering	30
(v) Four years sandwich diploma course in Industrial Electronics & Instrumentation	30
	120

The scheme was approved/cleared by the Government of India/All India Council for Technical Education,—vide their letter No. F 23-25/84-T. 5 dated 10th January, 1985 at a cost of Rs. 373.00 lacs a Capital Expenditure and Rs. 21.17 lacs as Recurring Expenditure per annum. The State Government have sanctioned two estimated amounting at Rs. 55.19 lacs and Rs. 99.24 lacs for the construction of this work is likely to be taken up by the P.W.D. (B&R) shortly. A Institute and the provision of Rs. 20.00 lacs is proposed to be made during the year 1989-90 for this scheme.

Opening of New Engineering College in the State of Haryana—Chhotu Ram State College of Engg. Murthal (Sonapat)— Rs. 250.00 lacs.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203—Technical Education	100.00	..	..	100.00
4202—Capital Outlay	..	150.00	..	150.00
Total	100.00	150.00	..	250.00

The State Government with the approval of Government of India/All India Council for Technical Education, decided to set up a new Engineering College at Murthal to offer following courses of studies:—

	In take
1. Civil Engineering—	
(i) Highway Engineering	} .. 60
(ii) Irrigation	
(iii) Building construction	
2. Mechanical Engineering—	
(i) Industrial Engg. & Production Management	} .. 75
(ii) Thermal Power Plant Engineering	
(iii) Rural Engineering Management	
3. Electrical Engineering—	
(i) Power system	} .. 45
(ii) Instruction and control	
4. Electronics Engineering	.. 60
5. Metallurgical Engineering	.. 15
6. Chemical Engineering	.. 15

The State Government have administratively approved following estimates:—

	(Rs. in lacs)
(i) Construction of institutional building (Phase-I)	.. 583.48
(ii) Construction of one hostel, staff residences and development of land (Phase-II)	.. 305.00
(iii) Construction of three hostels and remaining residences (Phase-III)	.. 579.51
(iv) Providing storm water drainage	.. 66.85
(v) Acquisition of land for approach road	.. 2.50
(vi) Shifting of H.T. Lines from the college campus	.. 3.24
(vii) Providing power-firing in Workshop Block	.. 2.50
(viii) Providing electric sub-station in Workshop Block	.. 17.06
(ix) Providing 250 KVA generating sets	.. 8.93
Total	.. 1,569.70

Against the above mentioned estimates (already sanctioned by the Government), the construction of workshop block one hostel wing for 135 students and 73 residences has since been completed. The construction of Mech. Engg. Block, second wing of hostel No. I and Electrical Engineering block is under progress. Besides this, it is also proposed to take up the construction of girls hotel, first wing of second hostel Administrative Block, Civil Engg. Block and staff residences etc. during the next year. In order to meet the spill over liability of the works under progress and to be started during the year, a provision of Rs. 150.00 lacs is proposed to be made under Capital Head and Rs. 100.00 lacs under Revenue Head to meet the expenditure on Machinery/Equipment, training expenses, staff salaries, office expenses and other Miscellaneous expenditure. The total provision is to be made under this scheme for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 250.00 lacs.

(XXIII--55)

Starting of post-diploma course in Hospital Engg. at Medical College, Rohtak—Rs. 6.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203—Technical Education	6.00	..	..	6.00
Total	6.00	..	..	6.00

The scheme of Hospital Engg. course was approved by Government of India/All India Council for Technical Education in the year 1984. The admissions were made in the session 1985-86. The space for instructional building has been provided by the Medical College, Rohtak. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 6.00 lacs for staff salary, maintenance expenditure and office expenses, etc. is proposed to be made under this scheme during the year 1989-90.

(XXIII--52)

Opening of a new Women Poly. at Sirsa—Rs. 30.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203—Technical Education	10.00	..	..	10.00
4202—Capital Outlay	..	20.00	..	20.00
Total	10.00	20.00	..	30.00

The scheme of the establishment of new Women Poly. at Sirsa was approved by Government of India/All India Council for Technical Education in the year 1984 to offer following courses of study:—

Serial No.	Name of the course	Annual intake
1	Two years diploma course in secretariat practice and stenography	30
2	Three years diploma course in Electronics & T.V. Engineering	30
3	Two years diploma course in Home Science and Nutrition	30
		90

The guest classes of above institute in two of the disciplines namely (i) diploma course in Electronics & T.V. Engg. and (ii) diploma course in Secretariat Practice and Stenography were started in the campus of Boys Polytechnic, Sirsa from the session 1985-86 with an annual intake of 15 students in each course. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lacs has been made for continuance of the sanctioned staff and construction of building.

(XXIII—51)

Setting up of an Institute of Management & Pharmacy, at Adampur (Hissar).— Rs. 25.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203—Technical Education	10.00		..	10.00
4202—Capital Outlay		15.00	..	15.00
Total	10.00	15.00	..	25.00

Adampur is a small town situated close to Rajasthan border in Hissar district where land is sandy with poor irrigation facilities. This area is socially backward for want of proper education facilities. To make up the regional imbalance and cater to the manpower requirement of the State the Government of Haryana, with the approval of the Government of India/All India Council for Technical Education have decided to set up an Institute of Management and Pharmacy at Adampur. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lacs is proposed to be made during the year 1989-90.

(XXIII—37)

Modernisation of equipment in all Polytechnics—Rs. 25.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203— Technical Education	25.00	..	..	25.00
Total	25.00	..	..	25.00

Although serious efforts were made during the Sixth 4-year Plan to up date machinery/equipment in the laboratories/shops of various Polytechnics of Haryana State but still much needs to be done in this direction. Besides this, two buses were purchased for taking students to sport field/industrial visits and two posts of drivers were created for these buses from the year 1983-84. To meet the expenditure on the replacement of obsolete machinery/equipment and the salary of the two driver it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 25.00 lacs for the year 1989-90.

(XXIII—39)

Development of Government Institute of Engg., Sonapat—Rs. 1.00 lac

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203—Technical Education	1.00	..	..	1.00
Total	1.00	..	..	1.00

Under this scheme, a post of driver was created in the year 1983-84 for the Matador of the Institute. This post is to continue during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Besides, this, it is proposed to arrange some machinery/equipment to make up deficiencies in some of the laboratories and shops of the Institute. Accordingly, the provision of Rs. 1.00 lac is proposed to be made under this scheme for the year 1989-90.

(XXIII—24)

Continuing Education Programme—Rs. 3.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203—Technical Education ..	3.00	..	..	3.00
Total ..	3.00	..	..	3.00

Under this scheme, it is proposed to start a part-time diploma course in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering at Govt. Polytechnic, Ambala City. The scheme already stands submitted to Government of India for seeking their approval. For the implementation of this scheme, no additional infrastructure will be required. The financial liability involved would be the honorarium to be paid to the staff who will be engaged to conduct the classes in the evening. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 3.00 lacs for this scheme during the year 1989-90.

(XXIII 26)

Adaption/conversion of Government Polytechnic Ambala City into Model Polytechnic—Rs. 1.00 lac

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203 - Technical Education ..	1-00	..	..	1-00
Total ..	1-00	..	..	1-00

The Government of India is considering the proposal of setting up a Central Board of Technician Education and to adopt some Polytechnics of the States which will be designated as 'Model Polytechnics'. In order to develop these Institutes further and to bring them to the desired standard it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 1.00 lacs for the year 1989-90.

(XXIII—27)

Setting up of Computer Centres in Government Polytechnics—Rs. 4.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203—Technical Education ..	2.00	..	..	2.00
4202 Capital Outlay ..	..	2.00	..	2.00
Total ..	2.00	2.00	..	4.00

The use of computer is becoming very popular these days. In order to impart training to the staff and students of various Polytechnics it is proposed to set up Computer Centres in all Government Polytechnics in the State. The Government of India have also given financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 3.00 lacs for this purpose to each of the Polytechnic viz (i) Government Polytechnic, Ambala City, (ii) Government Polytechnic, Jhajjar (iii) Government Polytechnic for Women, Ambala City and (iv) Government Polytechnic Sirsa. Central assistance for more Polytechnics is likely to be received soon. To provide additional infrastructure out of the State Plan a provision of Rs. 4.00 lacs is proposed to be made for this scheme during the year 1989-90.

(XXIII—31)

Replacement of electric wiring in laboratories/workshops of Government Polytechnics—
Rs. 1.00 lac

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4202—Capital outlay	..	1.00	..	1.00
Total	..	1.00	..	1.00

The electric wiring in laboratories/workshops of the Government Polytechnic was done more than two decades ago and the same is in very bad condition which may lead to any hazard. Moreover it is not capable of taking the required load due to installation of additional machinery and equipment during all this period. The electric wiring needs immediate replacement for which it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 1.00 lac for the year 1989-90

(XXIII—33)

Updating and rehabilitation of existing building—Rs. 1.50 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—Capital outlay	..	1.50	..	1.50
Total	..	1.50	..	1.50

The hostels and institutional buildings of various Government Polytechnics were constructed in early sixties. No major repairs special/repairs have been carried out during all this period due to non-availability of funds. In order to update and rehabilitate these buildings it is essential to carry out the repairs/special repairs. For this purpose it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 1.50 lacs for the year 1989-90.

(XXIII—58)

Special coaching for Scheduled Castes/Tribes students studying in Polytechnics/Tech. Institutes—
Rs. 2.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203—Technical Education	..	2.00	..	2.00
Total	..	2.00	..	2.00

The Department of Technical Education offers training facilities at diploma level in a number of Engg./Non-engineering disciplines in various Government and privately managed Polytechnics/Technical Institutes with a total annual intake of about 1600. In the matter of admission to these courses, 20% seats are reserved for scheduled castes/tribes candidates and 10% for backward classes thus making a total of 30% reservation for the above candidates. In case of open category candidates with a minimum of 70% marks and above could only seek admission to diploma courses whereas in case of reserved category candidates can be admitted having marks as below as 50%. Keeping in view the difficulties of scheduled castes/tribes and backward class candidates the department of Technical

Education has started remedial/bridge courses for these weak students, in order to bring them up to the desired level of standard. The scheme was started as State Plan Scheme from the year, 1984-85 in all six Government Polytechnics/Technical Institutes (including Women Polytechnic, Ambala City and will continue during the year 1989-90. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lacs is therefore proposed to be made for this purpose in the annual plan 1989-90.

(XXIII-45)

Diversification of courses—Rs. 20.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203—Technical Education	16.50	..	..	16.50
4202—Capital Outlay	..	3.50	..	3.50
Total	16.50	3.50	..	20.00

Under this scheme, 3-year diploma course in Agricultural Engg. has been started at Government Polytechnic, Sirsa from the year 1985-86. The Government have administratively approved a rough cost estimate amounting to Rs. 32.84 lacs for the construction of additional building for this course. The construction work of this building is in progress which may also continue during the next year.

Under the above scheme two revised courses namely (i) Production Engg. and Industrial Management and (ii) Mechanical Engineering with specialisation in Tool and Die Engineering at Government Institute of Engineering, Sonapat and diploma course in Electronics Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Ambala City have been started from the session 1989-90. Besides this the intake in 3 years diploma course in Electronics and Communication Engineering at Haryana Polytechnic Nilokheri has been increased from 30 to 60 students from the session 1988-89. The Government of India have also approved the conduct of (i) 3-year diploma course in Electronics Engineering and (ii) 3-year diploma course in Computer Engineering at Government Polytechnic Jhajjar which are proposed to be started from the next session 1989-90. In addition the proposal to start 3 years diploma course in Electronics Engineering at (i) Government Polytechnic for Women, Ambala City, (ii) Government Polytechnic, Sirsa (iii) Government Institute of Engineering, Sonapat, and (iv) Government Institute of Management and Pharmacy, Adampur also stands submitted to Government of India and approval is likely to be received soon. In order to meet the expenditure on the construction of building works, staff salaries, maintenance expenditure and office expenses of the above mentioned courses a provision of Rs. 20.00 lacs is proposed to be made under this scheme during the year 1989-90.

(XXIII-44)

Setting up of a Production-cum-Consultancy Centres in the Polytechnics—Rs. 0.10 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203—Technical Education	0.10	..	..	0.10
Total	0.10	..	..	0.10

In order to make technical education more meaningful and industry oriented it is necessary to provide the students with practical experience and to develop the entrepreneurship qualities so as to help them understand the way of running business as suggested by Kothari Commission. It is therefore, proposed to start production-cum-training centre in some of the Polytechnics. To meet matching share of the State a provision of Rs. 0.10 lac is proposed to be made in the annual plan 1989-90 in case scheme is approved by Government of India.

(XXIII-42)

Establishment of Book Banks for Scheduled Castes/Tribes Students—Rs. 2.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2201—Technical Education	2.00	..	..	2.00
Total	2.00	..	..	2.00

Under 20-Point Programme, book banks for scheduled castes/tribes candidates have been set up in all Government Polytechnics in the State of Haryana. A provision of Rs. 0.80 lac was made under this scheme during the year 1988-89. The scheme will continue during the year 1989-90 and accordingly a provision of Rs. 2.00 lacs is proposed to be made for this purpose for the year 1989-90.

(XXIII-49)

Starting of 1½ years post diploma course in Computer Applications—Rs. 3.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203—Technical Education	3.00	..	..	3.00
Total	3.00	..	..	3.00

The Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development have decided to start post diploma course in Computer Applications in some of the Polytechnics in the States which are already running diploma course in Electronics. The Government of India also made the offer bear non-recurring expenditure on 100% basis and 50% of the recurring expenditure for a period of 5 years on the aforesaid programme. In pursuance of above recommendations of Government of India, the State Government decided to start such course at Haryana Polytechnic, Nilokheri. The course has been started with effect from 1st June, 1987. In order to run the scheme a provision of Rs. 3.00 lacs is proposed for the year 1989-90 in order to meet 50% State share in the recurring expenditure and some expenditure on renovation of existing building as recommended by Government of India.

(XXIII-54)

Setting up of an Institute of Electronics at Panchkula—Rs. 0.10 lac.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4202—Capital Outlay	..	0.10	..	0.10
Total	..	0.10	..	0.10

The Haryana State Electronics Development Corporation limited have suggested the Department of Technical Education to set up an Institute of Electronics at Panchkula to train technicians in the field of Electronics for which Japanese Government may provided substantial assistance. The Electronics industry will be developing fast in the near future. There will be a lot of demand for trained personnel in this field. The proposal is under consideration of the State Government. The feasibility report of the scheme is being prepared by an Expert Committee constituted by the Government. A token provision of Rs. 0.10 lac is proposed to be made for this scheme in the annual plan, 1989-90.

(XXII-56)

Setting up of a Polytechnic at Village Uttawar (District. Faridabad) - Rs. 24.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
2203--Technical Education ..	4.00	..	..	4.00
4202--Capital Outlay ..	..	20.00	..	20.00
Total ..	4.00	20.00	..	24.00

The village Uttawar falls in Mewat area of Faridabad district, a predominantly minority area. The people of this area are socially and economically backward. In order to remove backwardness of this area the State Government with the approval of Government of India/All India Council for Technical Education have decided to set up a Government Polytechnic at Uttawar where the village Panchayat has offered about 24 acres of land free of cost for the establishment of an Institute. In order to implement this scheme a provision of Rs. 24.00 lacs is proposed to be made in the annual plan 1989-90

(XXIII-57)

Providing additional hostel accommodation in the Polytechnics/Technical Institutions—Rs. 10.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
4202--Capital Outlay ..	..	10.00	..	10.00
Total ..	..	10.00	..	10.00

The hostel accommodation in some of the Institutes, viz (i) Government Polytechnic, Ambala City (ii) Government Polytechnic, Sirsa, (iii) Government Institute of Engineering, Sonapat is too inadequate to cater to the present strength of these institutions. With the introduction of a new diploma course in Architectural Assistantship at Government, Polytechnic, Ambala City and Agricultural Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Sirsa for an intake of 30 each the situation has become still more acute. With the addition of these courses these institutes may have to face a more difficult situation as the students are already agitating against non-availability of hostel accommodation. Keeping in view these difficulties it is proposed to provide additional hostel accommodation at the above mentioned three institutions and accordingly, a provision of Rs. 10.00 lacs is proposed to be made for this purpose in the annual plan 1989-90.

(XXIII-59)

Setting up of a Women Polytechnic at Faridabad--Rs. 20.00 lacs.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4202--Capital Outlay ..	..	20.00	..	20.00
Total ..	..	20.00	..	20.00

The Government of India/All India Council for Technical Education have approved the scheme of setting up of a Government Polytechnic for Women at Faridabad to offer diploma courses in (i) Architectural Assistantship, (ii) Electronics Engineering, (iii) Commercial Practice and Stenography, and (iv) Computer Science with an intake of 30 students in each discipline. In order to meet the cost of land and to undertake construction activities it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 20.00 lacs for this scheme in annual plan 1989-90.

(XXIII—60)

Setting up of a Government Polytechnic at Narnaul—Rs. 10.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4202—Capital Outlay	..	10.00	..	10.00
Total	..	10.00	..	10.00

There was no Polytechnic/Technical Institute in District Mahendergarh. In order to remove the backwardness of the people in Technical Education and regional imbalance, the State Government have to set up a new Polytechnic at Narnaul where the Municipal Committee has offered about 27 acres of land free of cost. The proposal was discussed by the Northern Regional Committee in its meeting held on 18th February, 1986 and the site was inspected by the Expert Committee of Northern Regional Committee on 30th January, 1988. Keeping in view the eagerness and aspirations of the people of this area, the Government have decided to start construction of Institute during the year 1987-88. However, courses will only be commenced after the scheme is finally approved/cleared by Government of India/ All India Council for Technical Education. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 10.00 lacs in the annual plan 1989-90.

(XXIII—61)

Setting up of a Residential Women Polytechnic in the State—Rs. 1.00 lac

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4202—Capital Outlay	..	1.00	..	1.00
Total	..	1.00	..	1.00

The Document on 'Programme of Action' of New Education Policy prepared by the Ministry of Human Resource Development states that opportunities for technical education for women at all levels will be considerably increased. It has also been mentioned in the above document that residential institutions and facilities will be set up and further enhanced in all states to offer both formal and non-formal programmes to meet special requirement of the women folk. The proposal for the establishment of one Residential Women Polytechnic in the State is being pursued with Government of India and accordingly a provision of Rs. 1.00 lac is proposed to be made in the annual plan 1989-90.

(XXIII—62)

Setting up of Haryana Engineering College at Hissar—Rs. 10.00 lacs

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4202—Capital Outlay	..	10.00	..	10.00
Total	..	10.00	..	10.00

At present, Haryana is the only State where technical education facilities at the graduate level for engineering education are the lowest. There is one Regional Engineering College at Kurukshetra with an annual intake of 250 students out of which 50 per cent seats are reserved for other States. In addition to this, there is one Chhotu Ram State College of Engineering at Murthal, which made its first admissions in October, 1987, with an intake of 60 students in Electronics and Mechanical Engineering Branches. When fully established the College is designed for an annual intake of 270 students. Of late a proposal for the establishment of another Engineering College in the Capital of Haryana was sent

to Northern Regional Office, Kanpur for seeking approval for the Government of India/All India Council for Technical Education. The proposal was considered by the Northern Regional Committee in its 56th meeting held on 12th February, 1986 and the Chairman was authorised to constitute an Expert Committee to examine the proposal in all its aspects. Now the State Government have decided to establish this Engineering College at Hissar where about 222 acres of land along the Delhi-Hissar-Sirsa by-pass National Highway No. 10 has been decided to be transferred to the Technical Education Department, Haryana from the Government Livestock Farm, Hissar for the establishment of Haryana Engineering College. The decision of the State Government has been conveyed to the Northern Regional Office, Kanpur and they have been requested to constitute an Expert Committee for the examination of the proposal in all its aspects and to make suitable recommendations for consideration by the Government of India/All India Council for Technical Education. The Expert Committee is likely to visit the site shortly. It is proposed to undertake the construction activities during the year 1989-90 after the approval of the scheme by the Government of India/All India Council for Technical Education. It is therefore, proposed to make a provision of Rs. 10.00 lacs during the year 1989-90 for this purpose.

(XXIII—63) †

Four Nos. Centrally Approved Schemes—Rs. 20.00 lacs

Advanced Technician Courses

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2203—Technical Education	20.00	..	..	20.00
Total	20.00	..	..	20.00

To provide opportunities to outstanding diploma holders for further studies and thereby to enhance their career prospectus by occupying positions which are occupied by graduate engineers it is proposed to start advanced course in Environmental Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Ambala City Advanced Electronics; and advanced T.V. Technology courses at Haryana Polytechnic, Nilokheri. For this purpose Rs. 20.00 lacs are required during the year 1989-90.

PLAN HEAD : Medical and Public Health

Major Head	Gross Amount	Other Recovery	Amount transferable 1601—Grant-in-aid from Central Government	Net amount
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PART I—CONTINUING SCHEMES				
2210—Medical/Public Health				
(i) Ayurveda ..	49,10,000	..	..	49,10,000
(ii) Medical Education ..	1,93,00,000	..	..	1,93,00,000
(iii) Health (Medical) ..	7,65,09,000	..	..	7,65,09,000
(iv) Public Health ..	4,95,91,000	..	..	4,95,91,000
(v) Employees State Insurance ..	1,20,00,000	..	..	1,20,00,000
2215—Water-Supply and Sanitation ..	..	..	..	..
4210—Capital outlay on Medical and Public Health ..	4,22,31,200	..	..	4,22,31,200
4211—Capital Outlay on Family Welfare ..	..	..	..	..
4215—Water-supply and Sanitation ..	..	..	..	..
6210—Loan for Medical & Public Health ..	..	..	..	..
6215—Loans for Water-supply and Sanitation ..	..	..	..	..
2059—Public Works included under 2070 Other Administrative Services ..	57,58,800	..	..	57,58,800
Total Part—I—Continuing Schemes	21,03,00,000	..	..	21,03,00,000
PART II—CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES				
2210—Medical & Public Health ..	5,30,47,000	..	5,30,47,000	5,30,47,000
2211—Family Planning ..	15,70,80,835	..	15,70,80,835	15,70,80,835
2215—Water Supply and Sanitation ..	..	..	..	..
4210—Capital Outlay on Medical & Public Health ..	8,80,000	..	8,80,000	8,80,000
4211—Capital Outlay on Family Welfare ..	54,64,800	..	54,64,800	54,64,800
4215—Capital Outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation ..	..	..	..	..
6210—Loans for Medical and Public Health ..	..	..	..	..
6215—Loans for Water-Supply and Sanitation ..	..	..	..	..
2059—Public Works included under 2070 OAS ..	8,65,200	..	8,65,200	8,65,200
Part II—Centrally-Sponsored Schemes	21,73,37,835	..	21,73,37,835	21,73,37,835

1	2	3	4	5
PART III—OTHER DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES				
2215—Water Supply and Sanitation ..	..	..	..	..
Total Part III—Other Development Schemes ..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL PLAN HEAD MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH				
Total Major Headwise				
2210—Medical and Public Health ..	21,53,57,000	..	5,30,47,000	21,53,57,000
2111—Family Welfare ..	15,70,80,835	..	15,70,80,835	15,70,80,835
2215—Water Supply & Sanitation ..	..	..	..	..
4210—Capital Outlay on Medical & Public Health ..	4,31,11,200	..	8,80,000	4,31,11,200
4211—Capital Outlay on Family Welfare	54,64,800	..	54,64,800	54,64,800
4215—Capital Outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation ..	..	..	..	..
6210—Loans for Medical and Public Health ..	..	..	..	..
6215—Loans for Water Supply and Sanitation ..	..	..	..	..
2069—Public Works included under 2070 } OAS ..	66,24,000	..	8,65,200	66,24,000
Grand Total ..	42,76,37,835	..	21,73,73,835	42,76,37,835
Net ..	..	..	..	..

Against provision a sum of Rs. 1,05,00,000 is recoverable from E.S.I. Corporation and is creditable to the Head "0210—Medical and Public Health-E—Contribution."

2210—Medical and Public Health (Plan)—01—Urban Services Allopathy—001—Direction and Administration—XXIII—Improvement and Strengthening of Health Directorate.

XV—M-I

Improvement and Strengthening of Health Directorate

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Share	..	..	..	..
State Share	1,64,000	..	..	1,64,000

There had been considerable expansion of various curative and preventive programmes in Haryana Health Department. The combined Bill and Budget Branch was working in the Directorate. Due to considerable increase in the Budget outlay the reconciliation and other allied activities relating to budget had increased manifold. In view of this it had been proposed to separate these two wings of this branch viz. Bill and Budget Branches. For determining the requirement of additional staff on the basis of increase in the work relating to Budget/Bill, the work study Unit of the Administrative Reforms Department had

assessed the work of Bill and Budget Branch of this Directorate in the year 1987 and recommended creation of additional posts. The recommendations of the work study Unit was accepted by the Government and additional posts for the Budget Branch were sanctioned, vide No. 23 (41)-4HBIII-85, dated 28th June, 1988.

2. The continuance of these posts during the year 1989-90 is very much essential for the smooth and efficient functioning of this wing of the Directorate at a cost of Rs. 1.64 000.

3. No central assistance will be forthcoming for this scheme.

4. The scheme will benefit the whole of the state of Haryana.

(XXV—M-2)

Engagement under Apprentice Act Plan 1989-90

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Share ..	92,000	..	..	92,000
Centre at Share ..	..	..	..	..

This scheme was introduced under the Prime Minister 20 point programme, Economic programme. This scheme was started with a view to increase the employment and training opportunities. Notice for appointment of Apprentices Adviser, Haryana. The Apprentices of Laboratory Technicians are engaged by the Chief Medical Officers the District level through Employment Exchanges. Notices are issued twice at year by the apprenticeship adviser.

It present 22 seats of the apprentices Laboratory Technicians created and apprentices engaged under this scheme. Director, Industrial Training and State Apprenticeship Adviser, Haryana directed this Department to engage 22 apprentices and an amount of Rs. 92,000 is needed for this scheme during the year 1989-90.

This scheme is essential. No central assistance is available for this scheme and no income is likely to likely to accrue from this scheme.

(XXV—M-3)

Continuation of Planning, Construction and Development Cell at Health Directorate.

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Share ..	..	..	..	..
State Share ..	0.28	..	..	0.28

This post of an Assistant is continuing since May, 1981 which was created to ensure that all the Plan Schemes of the Health Department are coordinated in the Plan manners. This Scheme is essential to continue for which a sum of Rs. 0.28 Lakh has been provided in the Plan Budget for the year 1989-90.

Neither any income from this Scheme nor any Central assistance in form of grant or loan nor any contribution is expected to be received from the Public or any other Body or Institution for this purpose during 1989-90.

This Scheme will serve the whole State of Haryana.

(XXV—M-4)

Strengthening of Nursing Administration at the Directorate level for the year 1989-90 (Plan)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Share ..	..	..	..	..
State Share ..	1.01	..	..	1.01

This scheme is very essential as the necessity of Nursing care has been increased due to the opening of masses Hospitals/PHCs and the daily need of masses. Thus number of posts of Nursing of personnel have been increased and some new posts have been created. This scheme has sanctioned in the year 1988-89.

A sum of Rs. 1,01,060 was sanctioned during the year 1988-89 on plan side. A sum of Rs 1,01,000 is required during the year 1989-90 for the continuance of this scheme.

This Scheme will serve the whole of the State.

No contribution is likely to be forthcoming for the year 1989-90.

No Central assistance will be forth coming for this scheme.

(XXV—M-5)

Continuation of the posts of Deputy Chief Medical Officers
(Medical) for district Faridabad, Jind, Sonapat, Kurukshetra,
Sirsa and Bhiwani.

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Share	..	..	..	..
State Share	3.92	..	..	3.92

There are 12 districts in the Haryana State and at the onset of 7th Plan, six posts of Deputy Chief Medical Officers (Medical) had been sanctioned in 6 districts only. During the year 1985-86, one post of Deputy Chief Medical Officer (Medical) in each of the remaining 6 districts of Faridabad, Sirsa, Bhiwani, Jind, Sonapat and Kurukshetra were sanctioned in order to relieve the Deputy Chief Medical Officer (Health) and the Chief Medical Officer of these districts of the additional charge and also to enable them to work solely in their own field. Continuation of these posts is essential for this purpose for which a sum of Rs. 3.92 Lakh has been provided in the Plan Budget for the year 1989-90 of the State.

Neither any income from this Scheme nor any Central assistance in form of grant or loan nor any contribution is expected to be received from the Public or any other Body or Institution for this purpose during 1989-90.

This Scheme will serve these six districts of the State only.

(XXV—M-5)

Strengthening of offices of Chief Medical Officers (Plan)--

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Centre Share	..	..	..	..
State Share	5.17	..	..	5.17

The posts included in this scheme are required to be continued in 1989-90 for strengthening the offices of the Chief Medical Officer to cope with the expending activities of the Department

2. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 5.17 is required for 12 posts of Assistants and 12 posts of clerks to be included in the plan Budget 1989-90.

3. No contribution for local Bodies etc is to be received.

4. No income is also expected to accrue.

5. This scheme will serve the State as a whole.

(XXV—M-6)

Supply of Anti-TB Drugs to TB Patients

(Rs in lacs)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
Central Share	30.00	..	..	30.00
State Share	30.00	..	..	30.00

The Tuberculosis Programme has now become a part and parcel of the 20 Point Programme of the Prime Minister of India. Previously sufficient amounts were not got provided in budget estimates for supply of Anti-TB Drugs. Because of inclusion of this scheme in 20-Point Programme a sum of Rs. 60.00 lacs is being provided in the schedule of new expenditure for the year 1989-90. Under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme, medicines and Anti-TB Drugs will be supplied to the District TB Centres in the State for onward supply to the TB Patients, Rs. 30.00 lacs under the scheme will be made available by the State Government.

2. Rs. 30.00 lacs will be given by the Govt. of India as its share for the proper implementation of this programme in the shape of medicines and equipments.

3. The expenditure will be sharable between the State Govt. and Central Govt. on 50 : 50 basis.

3. The expenditure will be sharable between the State Govt. and Central Govt. on 50 : 50 basis

(XXV—M-7)

Continuance of Expansion of School Health Services during the year
1989-90 (Plan).

(Rs in lacs)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
State Share	6.49	..	..	6.49
Centre Share	..	..	..	..

The posts of steno-typists under non-plan scheme already exist in each seven districts except district of Karnal, Abmala, Rohtak, Hissar and Gurgaon, Under this scheme 5 posts of steno-typists and 5 posts of peons were created during 1985-86 and are continued during 1987-and 1988-89. The continuation of these posts for these five districts of the State is essential, so that all the District School Medical Officers of Class-I are to carry out the official work pertaining to this programme. Similarly, the provision of medicines for supply to the Children in the Schools is also very essential during the year 1989-90.

(XXV—M-8)

XXV-M—1 Improvement and expansion of Hospitals (Plan) Purchase of Machinery
and equipment for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State.

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
Central Share	..	..	..	..
State Share	20,00,000	..	..	20,00,000

Existing budget allotment for the purchase of machinery and equipment for Hospitals/Dispensaries/Primary Health Centres/Subsidiary Health Centres etc. is very meagre because these institutions in the State are not well equipped with the result that the public is experiencing great difficulty due to non-availability of proper equipment/machinery in the medical institutions.

2. The continuance of this scheme is considered to be very essential as the prices of machinery and equipment are increasing day by day and it is also essential to get the equipment/machinery repaired/replaced and purchased from time to time to cope with the hospitals work. It is further added that various investigations/proceedings also required additional items of machinery and equipment

3. Besides the equipment/machinery/instruments of the present institutions have become very old and require replacement this task alone needs huge amount because there has been a round increase in the prices and the new equipment/machinery/instruments costs more as compared to the one purchased earlier.

4. It is, therefore, necessary to provide a sum of Rs. 20.00 Lakh for the purchase of machinery and equipment/instruments for the institutions functioning under the Haryana Health Department during the year 1989-90

(XXV—M-9)

Purchase of medicines for various Hospital and Medical Institution in the State

Purchase of Medicines for various Medical Institution in the State.

(Rs. in lacs)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
Centre	..	..	..	..
State Share	20.00	..	..	20.00

During the last several years it has been the practice to provide additional medicines to the various medical institutions functioning in the State to ensure the supply of routine medicines to out-door patients and life saving drugs to inpatients free of charge. Adequate funds being not available a sum of Rs. 20.00 lacs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1988-89 for the purchase of additional medicines. The inclusion of this Scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1989-90, will be in the interest of general public.

Since it is a beneficiaries scheme no income will accrue from the scheme to the State Government.

This scheme will serve the whole State of Haryana.

(XXV—M—10)

Additional staff for certain hospitals according to norm.

(Rs. in lacs)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
Central Share	..	..	..	..
State Share	1.37	..	..	1.37

The Staffing Norm according to which the Staff is being provided in the Hospitals of the State is of 1970 which is very old and out dated. Due to the non-providing of the required additional Staff, an efficient medical Care/Services are not being provided to the general Public and the people have been making representations for the provision of an efficient services to them for a considerable long time and as such, a post of a Physiotherapist in the General Hospital, Jind, Panipat, Kurukshetra and Kaithal by the State Government vide their Memo. No. 23 (166)-4HBIII, dated 18th November, 1986. It is essential to continue this Scheme for which a sum of Rs. 1.37 Lakh is required which has been provided in the Plan Budget for the year 1989-90.

2. It being a beneficiary Scheme, neither any income from this Scheme nor any Central assistance in form of grant or loan nor any contribution is expected to be received from the Public or any other Body or Institution for this purpose during 1989-90

3. It will serve the three districts of the State namely, Jind, Karnal and Kurukshetra.

(XXV -M-11)

Continuance of Hospital Staff for General Hospitals

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Share				
State Share	93,63,000			93,63,000

During the previous years, medical and para medical staff was provided in the various medical Institutions according to the norm laid down by the State Government in the hospitals at Ambala, Sonapat, Sirsa, Charkhi Dadri, Hansi, Fatehabad B K Hospital, Faridabad. Continuance of the staff sanctioned for these hospitals is essential for providing medical care services to the General Public in the State. Besides, the hospitals at Jind, Panipat, Kaithal, Haily Mandi and Adampur have been upgraded and a new 18 bedded hospital at Kharhar in Rohtak district was opened during the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 and the hospital at Ambala Cantt has also been upgraded from 50 bedded to 75 bedded during the year 1985-86 by providing additional input. Continuance of the staff of these hospitals is essential in public interest.

A sum of Rs. 93,62,780 is required for the continuance of the posts of these hospitals during the year 1989-90 for which provision has been made in the Plan Budget.

Neither any income from this Scheme nor any Central assistance in form of grant or loan nor any contribution is expected to be received from the Public or any other body or Institution for this purpose during 1989-90.

This Scheme will cover the places and the adjoining area of the State mentioned above.

(XXV -M-12)

Provision of Casualty Services in the various Hospitals in the State.

(Rs. Inlacs)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
Central Share				6
State Share	8.47			8.47

At present Casualty Services have been provided in all the 100 bedded or more than 100 bedded hospitals. Besides this Casualty Services have been also provided at General Hospitals, Rohtak, Ambala Cantt, Hansi, Fatehabad, Tohana, Charkhi Dadri, Rewari, Ballabgarh, Yamuna Nagar, Sahabad and Bahadurgarh and Community Health Centre, Nuh before the onset of the 7th Five Year Plan. At Yamuna Nagar, Sahabad and Bahadurgarh only Medical Officers were provided. Besides provision of supporting staff in these hospitals, a scheme regarding provision of Casualty Services in the hospitals situated on G.T. Road/National Highways of the Haryana State and in the industrial Town of the State has been included in the plan, because emergency services are required to be provided in these hospitals round the clock. During the year 1988-89 Casualty Services has already been provided at G.H. Sohna, District, Gurgaon and a proposal regarding provision of Casualty Services at G.H. Jagadhri (Ambala) is under consideration of the Government during the year 1988-89. A sum of Rs. 8.47 lacs has been provided in the Plan Budget for the year 1989-90 through the schedule of new expenditure for the provision of Casualty Services at G.H. Palwal besides continuance at G.H. Sohna and Jagadhri.

This scheme will serve almost whole of the State. Since it is a beneficiary scheme, No income will accrue to the State Government from it. Central Assistance will be forthcoming for this Scheme.

(XXV—M-13)

Continuation of the opening of a Dispensary in Sector-11, Urban Estate, Panchkula, district Ambala.

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Share	..	..	..	..
State Share	1.29	..	..	1.29

Urban Estate, Panchkula, district Ambala is a fast developing City and there is immediate need for adequate and well equipped General Hospital in this City. The Government of India is also stressing the need for the establishment of such a hospital in the Urban Estate, Panchkula in order to decrease the workload of the Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh and also to restore the character of P.G.I. as a referral and Research Institute. This item also formed the Agenda item for discussion in the Conference of the Chief Ministers of North-Zone. It was proposed to open a 50 bedded hospital at Panchkula in a phased manner which was sanctioned. In order to continue the same, a sum of Rs. 1.29 Lakh has been provided in the Plan Budget for the year 1989-90, for the continuance of 10 beds in the existing Civil Dispensary working at Panchkula alongwith the additional Staff.

2. It being a beneficiary Scheme, neither any income from this Scheme nor any Central assistance in form of grant or loan nor any contribution is expected to be received from the public or any other body or Institution for this purpose during 1989-90 and it will serve the population of Panchkula and its surroundings.

(XXV—M-14)

Continuation of the Scheme of a Laundry Plant at General Hospital, Bhiwani.

(Rs. in lacs)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
Central Share	..	..	..	..
State Share	2.00	..	..	2.00

A 300 Bedded Hospital has been constructed at the General Hospital, Bhiwani which was originally proposed to be constructed for 500 bedded hospital. A Laundry Plant has been installed in this Hospital for washing the clothes of patients under hygienic conditions. It is operated by a Government Department namely P.W.D., Public Health. It is essential to continue this Laundry Plant in the interest of the patients for which a sum of Rs. 2.00 Lakh is required during 1989-90 which has been provided in the Plan Budget for the year 1989-90.

2. It being a beneficiary Scheme, neither any income from the Scheme nor any Central assistance in form of grant or loan nor any contribution is expected to be received from the Public or any other Body or Institution for this purpose during 1989-90.

3. It will serve the Bhiwani district of the State.

(XXV—M-15)

Provision of Mobile Ambulance Services at MLA Hostel Dispensary, Chandigarh (Plan Provision)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Central Assistance	..	..	..	..
State Share	10,44,000	..	..	10,44,000

The present dispensary functioning in the M.L.A. Hostel, Chandigarh was not capable of providing adequate medical Services to the MLAs and other VIPs. In view of this the Government have to create certain posts in order to provide proper medical services. In order to provide medical coverage to the Hon'able Chief Minister, Haryana. The continuance of the Scheme is essential and in Public interest. A sum of Rs. 10, 44,000 will be required for the continuance of this scheme during the year 1989-90.

This is benefit scheme and no income will be accrued to the State Government from this scheme during the year 1989-90.

No Central assistance will be forthcoming as grant or loan nor any contribution will be recovered or expected to be recovered from public or any other body or institution during the year, 1989-90. The schemes will serve whole state of Haryana.

(XXV—M-16)

Upgradation of General Hospitals

(Rs. in laes)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
Central Share
State Share	..	10.77	..	10.77

At present, some of the hospitals existing in the big cities are unable to provide proper medical services to the population of the cities and their surrounding areas. As such, during the 7th Plan period, a Scheme has been included to upgrade the existing hospitals in a phase manner depending upon the availability of funds. During the year 1985-86, existing 50 bedded General Hospitals, Narwana was upgraded to 100 bedded hospital and during the year 1987-88, nine posts of sweepers were created for the General Hospital, Bhiwani. A sum of Rs. 10.77 Lakh has been provided in the Plan Budget for the year 1989-90 through the Schedule of Now Expenditure for the continuation of these posts during the year 1989-90.

This being a beneficiary Scheme, neither any income from this Scheme nor any Central assistance in form of grant or loan nor any contribution is expected to be received from the Public or any other body or Institution for this purpose during 1989-90.

This Scheme will confer the places of the Institutions and their adjoining areas of the State.

(XXV—M—17)

Continuation of Intensive Care Unit at General Hospital, Hissar.

(Rs. in la cs)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
Central Share
State Share	..	3.76	..	3.76

At the onset of the 7th Plan, there was no Intensive Care Unit provided in any Government Hospital of the State except the Medical College and Hospital at Rohtak. Now a days, Intensive Care Unit is an essential part and parcel of Health Services and as such it was proposed that Intensive Care Unit be provided in the district level hospitals of the State in phased manner. During the year 1985-86, an Intensive Care Unit was set up at the General Hospital, Hissar. It is essential to continue this Unit for which a sum of Rs. 3.76 Lakh has been provided in the Plan Budget for the year 1989-90.

Neither any income from this Scheme nor any Central assistance in form of grant or loan nor any contribution is expected to be received from the public or any other body or institution for this purpose during 1989-90.

This Scheme will serve the Hissar district of the State.

(XXV-M-18)

Providing Feeder Lines in General Hospitals.

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Share	..	..	..	..
State Share	1,00,000	..	..	1,00,000

Medical & Health Services are essential services and it is imperative that various hospitals should be provided with hotlines to ensure uninterrupted power supply for the benefit of the patients. It is, therefore, proposed that the hospitals with bed strength of 100 and above should be connected with hot line for continuous supply of the electricity which will be got executed through the agency of H.S.E.B. This will be done in a phased manner depending upon the availability of funds on the basis of the estimates to be prepared by H.S.E.B. In the long run this will be beneficial to all the districts of the States. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lacs will be required during the year 1989-90 for this Scheme.

No Central Assistance will be forthcoming for this scheme and no income is likely to be accrued to the State Government for the scheme. It is beneficiary scheme for all the people of the Haryana State.

(XXV-M-19)

Provision of Ambulance Services in different Hospitals.

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Share	..	..	..	..
State Share	2.00	..	..	2.00

During the year 1989-90 it is planned that Ambulance Services in few hospitals may be introduced so that emergency services may be provided to serious patients for shifting them to specialised Hospitals. To include this scheme in the state plan during the year 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 2.00 lacs will be needed so that the Ambulance services may be introduced to provide better medical services to the community.

The scheme is essential in Public interest. The scheme incurred in expenditure Rs 2.00 lacs during the year 1989-90.

This is a beneficiary scheme and no income will be accrued to State Government.

(XXV-M-20)

Grant-in-aid to Saint Johan Ambulance Association for the replacement of old Ambulance

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central share	..	..	..	..
State share	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000

Ambulance were provided to St. Johan Ambulance Associations. The vans are now out of order and unserviceable which require replacement. These vans were supplied to shift the serious patients for specialised medical services to medical institutions to save their lives. Now these old

vehicles are out of order and it is essential to replace these vans by purchasing new ambulance vans for which an amount of Rs. 2.00 lacs has been provided in the State Plan Budget for the year 1989-90.

The scheme is essential in the public interest. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lacs will be required for the continuance of this scheme during the year 1989-90.

This is a beneficiary scheme and no income will accrue to the State Government from this scheme during the year 1989-90.

(XXV-M-21)

Expansion of Dental Services in the State

(Rupees in Lacs)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
Central Share	..	..	..	..
State Share	7.27	..	..	7.27

Medical and Dental health services are essential services and Haryana State is making every efforts to provide maximum dental health care to its people. Keeping this fact in view dental services are required at P.H.C. level in the State and this is being done in a phased manner depending upon the availability of funds. 7 posts of Dental Surgeons in P.H.C., Nangal Chaudhary and C.H.Cs., Rania, Gopi, Kairu, Kanina, Gurawara and at M.L.A. Hostel Dispensary, Chandigarh are required to be continued during the year 1989-90.

To expand the dental health services and render specialised Dental treatment to the public 7 posts of Senior Dental Surgeons in the districts of Gurgaon, Narnaul, Sirsa, Rohtak, Sonapat, Kurukshetra and Jind have been created and these are required to be continued during the year 1989-90.

No Central assistance will be forthcoming for these schemes and no income is likely to be incurred to the State from these schemes.

(XXV-M-22)

Continuation of the post of a Medical Officer for Civil Dispensary at Haryana Bhavan, New Delhi

(Rs. in lacs)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
Central Share	..	..	..	..
State Share	0.44	..	..	0.44

At the onset of the 7th Five-Year Plan, a Skelton Dispensary with a part time doctor was functioning at the Haryana Bhavan which was inadequate to provide medical aid to the V.I.P.s and High Dignatories residing at Delhi or staying at Haryana Bhawan, New Delhi. In order to provide adequate medical facilities at the Haryana Bhavan, New Delhi, a regular post of a Medical Officer has been created in the said Dispensary in place of existing Part-time Medical Officer by the State Government, —vide their Memo No. 23(58)-79-4HBH, dated, 8th January, 1988. It is essential to continue this Scheme for which a sum of Rs. 0.44 lakh is required to be provided in the Schedule of New Expenditure which has been provided in the Plan Budget for the year 1989-90.

2. Neither any income from this scheme nor any Central assistance in form of Grant or Loan nor any contribution is expected to be received from the Public or any other Body or Institution for this purpose during the year 1998-90.

3. This scheme will serve the Haryana Bhavan, New Delhi or its surrounding area.

(XXV-M-23)

Establishment of Blood Transfusion Centre in the State Viz. Kurukshetra, Gurgaon, Sonapat, Jind, and Narnaul.

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
Central Charges	..	..	..	..
State Share	4,08,000	..	..	4,08,000

In order to provide Blood Services, 2 Regional and four District Blood Transfusion Centres have been opened in the State during the 6th Five-Year Plan. But still the Blood Services are not adequate and hence a scheme for augmentation of Blood Services has been included in the 7th Five-Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 4,08,000 has been provided in Annual Plan 1989-90 under this Scheme for continuation of Blood Transfusion Centres in the State viz: Kurukshetra Gurgaon, Sonapat, Jind and Narnaul.

No income is expected to accrue to the State from this Scheme during the year 1989-90.

No Central assistance will be forthcoming as grant or loan nor any contribution will be recovered or expected to be recovered from public or any other body or institution during the year 1989-90. The Scheme will serve the whole State of Haryana.

(XXV-M-24)

Establishment of Medical Record units in district hospitals during the year 1989-90. (Plan)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Share	..	..	..	..
State Share	1,00,000	..	..	1,00,000

At present, there is no medical record unit in any Hospital in Haryana. As a result the medical records which are a basis for planning and providing medical services, are not kept in proper manner. The pharmacists of the Hospital have been entrusted with the duties of keeping the hospital records in addition to their own duties. The out patients departments are generally manned by ward boys for want of staff

To remedy this problem it has been proposed to set up medical record units in all district hospitals in a phased manner, in view of shortage of funds. Such plan for establishment medical record units in 3 district hospitals viz, Ambala, Bhiwani and Hisar during 1988-89 was sanctioned by Government, vide his Memo No. 23/17/4HB-III-87 dated, 6th January, 1989 consisting of one post of statistical Assistant (Medical Record) one post of computer (Medical record) and one post of peon in each hospital. The continuance of these posts during the year 1989-90 is essential.

(XXV-M-25)

Scheme:—(i) Provision of Transportation Services in Primary Health Centres.

(Rs. in lacs)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Share	..	..	..	..
State Share	1,00,000	..	..	1,00,000

The Planning Commission Govt. of India have approved the provision of a vehicle along with the post of driver in the modified Primary Health Centres. At present there are 139 Primary Health Centres without vehicle. The Vehicle and the post of drivers and the amount of POJ is to be provided in these Primary Health Centre in phased manners. The vehicle is necessary for these primary Health centres in order to provide the medical and health facilities to the population within the jurisdiction of the primary Health Centres.

A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 lacs has been provided in the annual plan for the year 1989-90 for this purpose.

It is proposed to provide the vehicle with the post of Driver in 41 Primary Health Centres during the year 1987-88. No incomes is likely to be accrued from this scheme.

No Central assistance will be forthcoming for this scheme as a grant or loan.

This scheme will serve whole the Haryana State.

Primary Health Care falls under M.N.P. and is part and parcel of the 20 Point Programme of the Prime Minister of India. Under this Programme, it is necessary to provide Minimum Health care facilities of the rural population.

2. In order to provide medical facilities to the rural community (18) Primary Health Centres were established during the year 1985-86 and 6 PHCs during the year 1986-87 in the various Districts of the Haryana State. During the year 1987-88, 31 more Primary Health Centres will be established besides continuance of the 24 primary Health Centres opened earlier for which a sum of Rs. 64.55 lacs has been provided in the plan budget for the year 1987-88 through the Schedule of New Expenditure. Every PHC will have to cater medical facilities to the 30,000 rural population.

3. This is a beneficiary scheme and as such no income will accrue to the State Government from this scheme. This scheme has been included under Minimum Needs Programme.

(XXV-M-26)

Continuance of Inservice Training/Orientation Training of Medical & Para-medical Staff for the year 1989-90 (Plan)

(Rs. In lacs)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Share	15.00	10.00	..	25.00
State share	10.00	..	..	10.00

Training is an important component of comprehensive medical and Health services. Inservice training needs to be continued to refresh knowledge & skills of various Medical and Health Personnel to enable them to discharge their duties efficiently to improve the health status of the people.

Under the continuing education of Primary Health Centre's staff, the Government of India would be bearing 100 % non-recurring expenditure and 50 % of the recurring expenditure. The scheme envisages a continuing education programme for each category of Health staff at PHC/Sub-Centre level for a duration of 2-3 weeks. All categories will be trained atleast once in every 5 years. Each such Basic Training school will also undertake continuing education programme.

The scheme was sanctioned by the State Government,—vide their letter No. 23/354/84/4-HB-III, dated 29th November, 1988. The scheme was resubmitted to State Government vide this office letter No. 13/4-3HE-88/389, dated 22nd December, 1988. It is essential to continue this scheme during the year 1989-90 and for the same an amount of Rs. 35.00 lacs will be required out of which Rs. 10.00 lacs will be shared by the State Government and the remaining Rs. 25.00 lacs will be borne by the Government of India. This is a beneficiary scheme.

(XXV-M-27)

Opening/continuance of Primary Health Centres

(Rs. in lacs)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Share	..	..	..	..
State Share	299.98	..	..	299.98

Primary Health Care falls under Minimum Needs Programme and is a part and parcel of the 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister of India. Under this Programme, it is envisaged to provide maximum health care facilities to the rural population.

It has been the policy of the Government to open one P.H.C. in each Development Block. During the 6th Plan, Four P.H.Cs were opened at Nangal Sirhoi, Indva, Kharak Pemji and Dhanana and an additional staff is also provided in P.H.C. Bhatta Kalar and Miran. It is necessary to continue these P.H.Cs during 1989-90. Besides this, during the 7th Five Year Plan period, 102 existing Rural Dispensaries have been converted into P.H.C.s 26 new P.H.Cs have been set up. Additional staff has also been provided in the existing 46 Subsidiary Health Centres during the period as per norm of Primary Health Centre. Besides this, proposals regarding the setting up of 29 P.H.Cs. at new places is also under consideration of the State Government. For the continuation of all these Institutions besides the setting up of 61 more Primary Health Centres during the year 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 299.98 lakh has been provided in the Plan Budget for the year 1989-90.

This being a beneficiary Scheme, neither any income from this Scheme nor any Central Assistance in form of grant or loan nor any contribution is expected to be received from the Public or any other body or Institution for this purpose during 1989-90.

This Scheme will cover the places of the Institutions and their adjoining areas of the State.

(XXV-M-28)

Purchase of Generators for Primary Health Centres

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central share	..	..	..	..
State share	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000

The existing budget allotment for the purchase of machinery and equipment for hospitals/Dispensaries/Primary Health Centres/Subsidiary Health Centres is very meagre as the aforesaid medical institutions in the State are not well equipped with the result that the Public is put to great inconvenience due to non-availability of proper equipment/machinery in the medical Institutions. The Portable generator Sets are provided to the Medical Institutions because there is general shortage of electricity in the State and usually cut is imposed.

In order to ensure their use at the time of need, it is essential that the funds are made available for their maintenance and purchase of kerosene/petrol for them.

The continuance of this scheme is considered to be very essential in public interest because it is necessary to maintain the portable generators already purchased available.

It is, therefore, necessary to provide a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakh for the maintenance and purchase of kerosene oil & petrol during the year 1989-90.

(XXV-M-29)

Opening/Continuance of Community Health Centres/Rural Referral Hospitals in the State.

(Rs. in lacs.)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Share	..	..	..	..
State Share	204.00	..	..	204.00

Primary Health Care is a part and parcel of the 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister of India and under this Scheme, the Planning Commission of the Government of India envisaged that every fourth Primary Health Centre be upgraded to a Community Health Centre in order to provide specialised services to the rural population of the area. The Government of India have also mentioned in their Guidelines that suitably located Taluka/Tehsil or other hospital may be converted into Community Health Centre by providing additional Staff in them.

During the 7th Five-Year Plan, fifty such Community Health Centres are proposed to be set up in the Haryana State. During the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, thirty Community Health Centres have been set up and ten more Community Health Centres are likely to be established during the remaining period of the year 1988-89.

During the year 1989-90, besides the continuance of thirty Community Health Centres, ten more Community Health Centres will be set up by conversion of existing Taluka/Sub-divisional Hospitals and Primary Health Centres (Old) for which a sum of Rs. 204.00 Lakh has been provided in the Plan Budget for the year 1989-90.

This being a beneficiary Scheme, neither any income from this Scheme nor any Central Assistance in form of grant or loan nor any contribution is expected to be received from the Public or any other Body or Institution for this purpose during 1989-90.

This Scheme will cover the places of the Institutions and their adjoining areas of the State.

(XXV-M-30)

Provision of communication services in the Primary Health Centres.

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Centre share	..	..	..	..
State Share	1,00,000	..	..	1,00,000

At present telephone facilities are available in all District Headquarters Hospitals. But this facility is not available in some of the Tehsil Headquarters Hospitals and in most the Primary Health Centres. With the expansion of the Health activities and in order to have easy access to the District Headquarters etc. in the event of emergencies, it is essential that telephone facilities are provided in all Health Institutions of the State i.e. General Hospitals, Community Health Centre, Primary Health Centres, Rural Dispensaries etc. This facility is to be provided in the phased manner.

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lacs has been provided in the Annual Plan for the year 1989-90 for the provision of telephone facilities in the Primary Health Centres.

It is a beneficiary Scheme and no income will accrue to the State Government from this Scheme.

(XXV-M-31)

Establishment of Health Manpower of Development Cell (Plan) 1989-90

(Figures in lacs)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
Central Scheme	..	..	..	..
State Scheme	4.66	..	..	4.66

The USAID Assisted Area project Scheme which was started in 1981-82 came to an end, on 31st December, 1986. In fulfilment of an undertaking that the State Government will meet all expenditure on posts and facilities created in the project, the State Government allowed continuance of the essential posts as shown in the SNE from the State budget by establishment of health manpower of development cell. This staff will be utilised to strengthen the work of statistics and accounts/budget in the department. The construction of buildings work will be expedited with the strengthening of the building branch by this additional staff. The Computer machine purchase under the USAID project with the assistance of the Government of India/USAID will continue to be maintained with the continuance of the post of programmer.

The total budget involved on this scheme during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 4.66 lacs as per details given in the SNEs.

(XXV-M—32)

Continuance of "Release of advertisements in Newspapers for publicity of health department programme during the year 1989-90 (Plan)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
Central share	..	..	..	..
State Share	0.50	..	..	0.50

The success of various National Health Projects/Programme depends upon the willing co-operation and participation of people especially of rural areas. The people cooperate when they are made fully conversant with the benefits to be accrued with the particular scheme/programme, for which due publicity is required.

Newspapers is one of the essential and effective media of communication to people because of its wider circulation. The various National Health programmes/projects and especially those under Prime Minister's 20-Points programme, need to be published through the Newspapers of repute in the forms of release of advertisements, News-features and articles etc.

A sum of Rs. 0.50 Lacs for the year 1989-90 under this scheme will be required.

This is a beneficiary scheme.

(XXV-M—33)

Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation for improving and equipping existing Rural Hospital/Dispensaries.

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
Central Share	..	..	..	..
State Share	1,00,000	..	..	1,00,000

At present a meagre provision exists in the plan budget for the payment of grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations for improving and equipping the existing hospitals and dispensaries being maintained by them. Voluntary Organisations are opening more and more hospitals and dispensaries in the State due to increase in the patients population and people being health conscious. These voluntary Organisations usually send applications for grant-in-aid for the maintenance and equipping the hospitals being maintained by them.

In order to help these voluntary organisations, it has been decided that a sum of Rs. 1.00 lacs may be provided in the plan budget for the year 1989-90.

This scheme will be beneficial for the urban/rural population in which these voluntary organisations have got up the hospitals/dispensaries.

Neither any contribution from any source nor any central assistance is expected from the Government of India.

No income is likely to accrue to the State exchequer from this scheme.

(XXV-M—34)

Grant-in-aid to Haryana Red Cross Society/M.C., Rohtak/P.C.I., Chandigarh for Blood Donation Services

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
Central Share	..	..	..	..
State Share	1.00	..	..	1.00

This scheme is going to be initiated in the State during the year 1985-86 at the instance of State Government. The scheme is to introduce to provide Blood Facilities to the State Government employees in P. G. I., Chandigarh Medical College, Rohtak, Red Cross Society, Haryana. This scheme is essential for the blood storage in P.G.I., Chandigarh Medical College, Rohtak and Red Cross, Patiala which can be used for State Government Employees and their dependents in emergency as and when needed.

The scheme is essential in public interest. The scheme incurred in expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lac during 1989-90.

This is beneficiary scheme and no income will be accrued to the State Government

(XXV-M-35)

Running Charges of Generators

	(Rs In Lacs)			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
Central Share	..	..	..	..
State Share	1.00	..	..	1.00

Sometimes Electricity is not provided in the Hospitals due the defects in Main Line. In absence of electricity it becomes very difficult to work in Labour Room and Operation Theatre as well in the X-ray Department. To overcome this difficulty Diesel Generating Sets have been installed in General Hospital, Bhiwani, Hissar and B.K. Hospital, Faridabad to provide timely medical facilities to the patients. To run these Generating Sets P.W.D. requires at least a sum of Rs. 1.00 lac. This scheme is necessary to include in the plan budget 1989-90 at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lac.

The scheme will cover the General Hospital, Bhiwani, Hissar and B.K. Hospital Faridabad. No income is likely to be accrued from this scheme to the State Government.

(XXV-M-36)

National Malaria Eradication Programme—Rural

	Loan	Grant	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Central share—
(a) Revenue	..	3,67,00,000	3,67,00,000
(b) Capital
(ii) State share	..	3,67,00,000	3,67,00,000

The National Malaria Eradication programme is a centrally aided programme on 50:50 basis.

This is a continuance scheme and its continuance during the year 1989-90 is essential to give the preventive Medical treatment to the public—

No income is expected to accrue to the state from the scheme as this is the beneficial scheme.

No contribution will be forthcoming from the public/local bodies/voluntary organization.

This scheme is carried out through out the state with Head Quarter at Chandigarh

The total cost of the scheme for the years 1989-90 is estimated to Rs. 7,34,00,000

(XXV-M-37)

Urban Malaria Scheme

	Loan	Grant	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Central Share
(a) Revenue	..	63,00,000	63,00,000
(b) Capital
2. State Share	..	63,00,000	63,00,000

The Urban Malaria Scheme is continuing in 15 towns of Haryana State having more than 40,000 population and its continuance during the year 1989-90 is essential for the control of Malaria.

This scheme is centrally aided and the expenditure is to be borne by the State and Centre on 50:50 basis.

No income is expected to accrue to the State or this is beneficial Scheme.

No contribution will be forthcoming from the public/Local bodies/Any other voluntary organisation.

The Scheme is to be carried out in the field with Head-Quarter at Chandigarh.

The total cost of the scheme for the year 1989-90 is estimated to Rs. 1,26,000.

(XXV-M-38)

Sexually transmitted Diseases Control programme in Haryana State

(Rs. in lacs)

	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
Central Share
State Share	..	4.67	..	4.67

Sexually Transmitted Diseases are generally prevalent in Industrial towns. In order to detect this diseases, STD Centres are opened in the industrial towns of Haryana State. Three such STD centres were started at Bhiwani, B. garh and Hisar during the year 1985-86. These centres are to be continued during the year 1989-90 for the benefit of public.

A sum of Rs. 4.67 lacs is required in the annual plan for 1989-90 for this purpose.

No contribution for this scheme is expected to be received from public or any other body/organisation during 1989-90. No income is likely to accrue to the State from this scheme. The scheme is beneficial to whole of the Haryana State.

(XXV-M-39)

Explanatory note on the Plan Scheme of Drugs Control Organisation.

1. Continued Scheme:

Keeping in view the recommendations of the Task Force Committee setup by the Government of India and to strengthen the drugs Control Organisation, the State Government had sanctioned additional 11 posts of Drug Inspectors during the year 1985-86 and two posts of Assistant State Drug Controllers, 4 posts of Senior Drug Inspectors, 4 posts of Assistant cum-Stenographers. Two posts of Junior Scale Stenographers, 11 posts of Pcons had further been sanctioned,—vide Haryana Government memo no. 5/19-1 MB-III-84/dated 7th November, 1986, during the year 1986-87. Sanction of Government for the continuance of above these posts during the year 1988-89 was accorded,—vide Government memo no. 23(19)-4 HB-II-84, dated 18th November, 1987 at the cost of Rs. 6,73,620 now as a sum of Rs. 7,78,000 is required for the continuance of all the above mentioned posts during the year 1989-90 as detailed in the enclosed annexure A and B.

(XXV-M-39A)

Training and Employment of Multipurpose Workers Scheme

(Rs. in lacs)

	Loan	Grant	Total
Central Share
State Share	..	0.39	0.39
Total	..	0.39	0.39

One post of NRA PWNE (Evaluator) was sanctioned under the Multipurpose Workers Scheme as per the report of Assessment Team of the Haryana Government during the year 1982-83. Now the continuance of this post is essential for compiling the reports and returns under Multipurpose workers Scheme, Focal Village Scheme, Other technical work of Rural Health Programme and to deal with the training of MPW (Male) basic course, Promotional training of MPW (Male) in the Directorate. For the purpose of continuation of above post at the Directorate, a sum of Rs. 0.39 lacs will be required for year 1989-90. The whole of the expenditure will be met out from the State Plan.

(XXV-M-40)

Continuation of 89 posts of Accountants and 89 posts of Steno-Typists in Primary Health Centres of the State under MPW Scheme

(Rs. in lacs)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Share	..	..	..	..
State Share	38.47	..	..	38.47
Total	38.47	..	..	38.47

In order to decentralise the working of the Health Department 89 posts of the Medical Officers HCMS-II were upgraded to that of Block Medical Officers HCMS-I during the year 1980-81 on the Non-Plan side of the Budget. In order to provide ministerial Staff, one post of Accountant and one post of Steno-Typist was sanctioned by the State Government on the Plan side for each Primary Health Centre. It is necessary to continue this Scheme for which a sum of Rs. 38.67 lakh has been provided in the Plan Budget for the year 1989-90.

(XXV-M-41)
Multipurpose Workers Scheme

	Loan	Grant	Total
1. Central Share—			
(a) Revenue	..	8,00,000	8,00,000
(b) Capital
2. State Share	..	8,00,000	8,00,000

The Multipurpose Scheme is a Centrally aided programme on 50 : 50 basis.

As per the policy laid down by the Government of India each M.P.W. is to be provided for 5,000 population to give the preventive treatment to the public.

This is a continuance scheme and its continuance during the year 1989-90 is essential.

No income is expected to accrue to the state from the scheme as this is beneficial scheme.

No contribution will be forthcoming from the Public/Local bodies/Voluntary organisations.

The scheme is to be carried out at Bhiwani, Sirsa and Narnaul with headquarter at Chandigarh.

The total cost of the scheme for the year 1989-90 is estimated to Rs. 16,00,000

(XXV-M-42)

Strengthening of Health Education Programme

(Rs. in lacs)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
..	5.60	..	..	5.60

Health education forms an integral part of medical and health care services. It is so essential an instrument for the success of various health programmes in the State. No programme relating to community health, can be successful unless active participation of the people is forthcoming. It is in this context. The expansion of Bureau is essential to undertake many fold health education activities especially under various health programmes. The continuance of this Scheme during the year 1989-90 is essential a sum of Rs. 5.60 lacs shall be required to continue this scheme.

Although no income is expected to accrue from this scheme. Yet it is a beneficiary scheme. The health education measures directed to prevent and control various communicable diseases, will be helpful in improving the general health status of the people.

XXV-M-(43)

Transport Management

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Share
State Share	..	1,00,000	..	1,00,000

At present no post of supervisory head is sanctioned for Transport Branch, in the Haryana Health Directorate. There are four Assistants, one senior store keeper, one clerk and one computer in Transport Branch. To supervise the work of these employees, the post of Superintendent is essential. Without the post of Superintendent, the work of Transport Branch can not run smoothly. In addition to the post of Superintendent, one post of clerk is also necessary for Transport Branch. Because at present there is one clerk who maintain the record of all the Assistants and also do the job of Diary and Dispatch clerk.

Spare parts are also essential for the proper maintenance of vehicles.

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for this scheme.

No income is accrued from this scheme.

No Central Assistance is forthcoming for this scheme as a grant or loan.

This scheme will serve whole the state.

(XXV-M-44)

Improvement and Expansion of Hospitals—Construction of buildings of Hospitals/PHCs and conversion of Rural Dispensaries in to Primary Health Centres and construction of residences in PHCs and District Tuberculosis Centres buildings

(Rs. in lacs)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
Central Share
State Share	..	268.00	..	268.00

For the effective and efficient running of the Medical Institutions and for giving proper services to the ailing humanity proper buildings of the Medical Institutions together with residences is necessary and hardly needs emphasis. The Haryana Health Department have drawn up a gigantic scheme for the construction of buildings of Medical Institutions both in the rural and urban areas. The buildings of all the institutions cannot be got constructed in a year or so and as such will have to be constructed

in a phased manner. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 268.00 Lacs (260.00 Lacs for MNP) and Rs. 8.00 lacs for hospitals/DTCs has been earmarked. This outlay is proposed to be utilised for the following works :—

	(Rs. in lacs)
1. Minimum Needs Programme	
(i) Community Health Centres	80.00
(ii) Primary Health Centres	90.00
(iii) Sub-Centres	90.00
Total (MNP)	260.00
2. Hospitals, District Tuberculosis Centres etc	8.00
Grand Total	268.00

The expenditure will be incurred under Major Head "4210- Capital Outlay on Medical Institutions.

The Scheme will cover the whole of Haryana State. No income is likely to be accrued from this scheme to the State Government.

(XXV-M-45)

"Re-Organisation of Ayurvedic Department at Headquarter—Rs. 2,16,290

	Loan	Grant	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Share
Revenue	2,16,000
Capital

In order to strengthen the office of the Director of Ayurveda, a scheme 'Re-Organisation of Ayurvedic Department at Headquarter has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

There were 192 dispensaries during the year 1970-71. Now the number of Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries has increased to 410. Besides, 2 ten bedded hospitals (One Ayurvedic and One Unani), (25 bedded hospital at Bhiwani) and 20 bedded hospital attached to Government Ayurvedic College at Kurukshetra. Though there has been increase in the number of dispensaries yet simultaneously no additional staff has been provided at Headquarter to cope with the increased work-load. Only one post of Accounts Officer has been created in 1984-85 to look into the matters concerning accounts. To cope with the increased work-load a scheme for the creation of following staff within the plan ceiling has been sanctioned by the Government during the year 1987-88 :—

Deputy Superintendent	..	1
Assistants	..	3
Clerks	..	4
Peon	..	1

A sum of Rs. 2,16,290 is required to meet the costs for the continuation of the post of Accounts Officer and the other above sanctioned staff.

No. income is likely to accrue to the State Government from this scheme. No. Central assistance will be forthcoming for this scheme.

The scheme will serve the whole State.

(XXV-M-46)

"Opening/Continuation of 28 Ayurvedic dispensaries under Special Component Plan—Rs. 21,61,660

	Loan	Grant	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Share
Revenue	21,61,660
Capital

There was a proposal to open 20 new Ayurvedic dispensaries during the every year of Seventh Five Year Plan under Special Component Plan in Harijan Basties or nearby them. Keeping in view the tight plan ceiling of the department, there is no proposal to open any new dispensary during the year 1989-90. A sum of Rs. 20,15,750 is required for the continuation of 26 Ayurvedic Dispensaries during the year 1989-90 and continuation of 2 Ayurvedic dispensary i.e. Nunan Khera (Soni) Shekhpura (Hisar) which was taken over by the Government. —vide their letter No. 20/7/88-5HB IV daed 5th September, 1988 and 20/6/88-5HBIV, dated 6th July, 1988 in the year 1988-89. This is a continued scheme.

No Central assistance will be forthcoming as grant or loan nor any contribution has been received from public or any other body or any institution during the year 1989-90.

The Scheme will serve the whole State of Haryana.

(XXV-M—47)

Establishment of District at Offices—Rs. 13,44,290

	Loan	Grant	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Share	13,44,290
Revenue
Capital

The control of Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries which hitherto vested with the Chief Medical Officers has been transferred to the Ayurvedic Department during the year 1987-88. In order to have proper check on the working of these institutions a scheme for the establishment of District Ayurvedic Offices was included in the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-80. Four District Ayurvedic Offices at Karnal, Gurgaon, Rohtak and Hissar have already been sanctioned during the year 1987-88. A sum of Rs. 13,44,290 is required to meet the expenditure on the salary of staff and creation of additional posts of Driver and Chowkidars during the year 1989-90 for the setting up and for the continuation of these District Ayurvedic Offices.

No income or any Central Assistance will be forthcoming as grant or loan nor any contribution has been received/expected to be received from public or any other body or institution during the year 1989-90.

The Scheme will serve the whole State of Haryana and transferred to Non-Plan side being committed liability of the Government. 8 District Ayurvedic Offices have been sanctioned during the year 1985-86 out of which 2 have been set up

(XXV-M—48)

Improvement of Shri Krishna Government Ayurvedic College, Kurukshetra —
Rs. 2,95,344.

	Loan	Grant	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Share
Revenue	2,95,344
Capital

Shri Krishna Ayurvedic College, Kurukshetra was taken over by the State Government w.e.f. 1st April, 1980. as it was not functioning properly under the University. To develop the college a scheme for the creation of staff was included in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Following posts was sanctioned for the upliftment of College. A sum of Rs. 2,95,344 is proposed for the continuation of sanctioned staff during the year 1989-90.—

1. Principal .. 1 (One)
2. Reader .. 3 (Three)
3. Lecturer .. 6 (Six)

No income or contribution will be forthcoming as grant or loan nor any contribution has been received or expected to be received from public or any other body or institution during the year 1989-90.

The Scheme will serve the whole State of Haryana.

(XXV-M-49)

Improvement of Existing Ayurvedic Dispensaries - Rs. 2,41,000

	Loan	Grant	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Share
Revenue	2,41,000
Capital

Keeping in view the rising cost of drugs and other equipments for dispensary, it is proposed to enhance the provision of funds for medicines for existing plan dispensaries at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per dispensary for 241 dispensaries for the IV year of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

A sum of Rs. 2,41,000 is required for the year 1989-90 for the enhancement of supply of medicines for Ayurvedic dispensaries.

No income or any Central assistance will be forthcoming as grant or loan nor any contribution has been received or is expected to be received from public or any other body or institution during the year.

The scheme will serve the whole State of Haryana.

(XXV-M-50)

Continuation of 20 Homoeopathic Dispensaries - Rs. 6,40,780

	Loan	Grant	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Share
Revenue	6,40,780
Capital

During the year 1988-89 Government has accorded sanction to take over 20 Homoeopathic Dispensaries being run by Red Cross Homoeopathic Council, Gurgaon. The expenditure for 9 dispensaries out of 20 proposed dispensaries will be incurred by the State Government and the rest of 11 dispensaries the expenditure will continue to be borne by the Mewat Development Board as Grant-in-aid.

A sum of Rs. 6,40,780 is required for the continuation of above Homoeopathic dispensaries during the year 1989-90. The expenditure will be incurred on the pay of staff M & E and purchase of Homoeopathic Medicines.

No income or any Central assistance will be accrued.

The scheme will serve the whole State of Haryana.

(XXV-M-51)

Construction of Building for Shri Krishna Government Ayurvedic College/Hospital,
Kurukshetra

	Loan	Grant	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Share
Revenue
Capital	..	25,90,000	25,90,000

In order to bring this Institution to a level where it conforms to the norms prescribed by the Central Council of Indian Medicines, 40 acres of land was proposed to be acquired at Kurukshetra. Out of which 23.21 acres of land has since been acquired for the construction of College/Hospital building.

The scheme at a cost of Rs. 35,00,000 on capital side has been approved in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The boundary wall has been constructed, a sum of Rs. 25,90,000 has been kept for the construction of 1st phase of building of this College.

No Income or Central assistance will be forthcoming as grant or loan nor any contribution has been received or expected to be received from public or any other body or institution during the year 1989-90.

The scheme will serve the whole State of Haryana.

(XXV-M-52)

Taking Over of Private Ayurvedic Colleges—Rs. 11,000

	Loan	Grant	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Share
Revenue	11,000
Capital

Keeping in view the numerous complaints regarding less qualified and inadequate staff and to get donation at the time of admission of Mast Nath Ayurvedic College, Asthal Bohar, Rohtak and Gaur Brahman Ayurvedic College, Rohtak, the Government has decided to take over these institutions to safeguard the Ayurvedic systems of Medicine and raise the standard of Ayurvedic Institutions as prescribed by the C.C.I.M.

A sum of Rs. 11,000 has been proposed for taking over these institutions during the year 1989-90.

No Income or any Central assistance will be accrued.

The scheme will serve the whole State of Haryana.

(XXV-M-53)

I. Improvement and Expansion of Medical College Rohtak (Plan Provision) during the
year 1989-90—Rs. 196.49 lacs

(Fig. in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2210—Medical and Public Health			
4210—Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health			
State Share	78.11	116.00	196.49
Centre Share	2.38	..	..
Total	80.49	116.00	196.49

Certain Departments of Medical College, Rohtak are not fully staffed and equipped in accordance with the norms of Medical Council of India. Therefore, staff/equipment and building is to be provided under the following sub schemes at a cost of Rs. 196.49 lacs including construction of buildings during the year 1989-90.

		(Rs. in lacs)
Serial No.	Name of the Schemes	Amount
(a) Spill Over Schemes		
1	Continuance of scheme of Reorientation of Medical Education	3.92
2	Establishment of Radiotherapy Department	9.50
3	Augmentation of Anaesthesia Department	4.00
4	Continuance of one post of Asstt. Distt. Attorney and one post of Kerosist	0.53
5	Augmentation of Deptt. of Paediatric Surgery Department	1.24
6	Augmentation of Primary Health Centre Chhara	3.84
7	Continuance of one post of Technical Asstt. for Neurology Section and Posts sanctioned for E.C.G. Services	1.39
8	Continuation of posts sanctioned for Immunology Section of Microbiology Department	3.00
9	Continuance of posts sanctioned for investigation facilities at Primary Health Centres attached to Medical College, Rohtak	3.15
10	Development of Superspecialities of Burn and Plastic and Cardiac Surgery etc.	4.55
11	Continuance of 4 posts of Sweepers sanctioned for hostels	0.55
12	Development of Superspecialities of Cardiology and Cardiac Surgery at M. C. Rohtak	0.01
*13	Continuance of scheme of National Programme for Prevention of Blindness and Trachoma Control	12.71
**14	Continuance of scheme of Universal Immunisation Programme	1.00
Total (a)		49.39
(b) New Sub Schemes		
15	Starting of P.G. Course in Radiotherapy Deptt.	1.78
16	Additional posts for Radiotherapy Department	21.71
17	Creation of 4 posts of Chowkidars and 3 posts of Mali for PHCs	0.64
18	Creation of Additional posts for Anaesthesia	2.97
19	Provision for C.T. Scan.	4.00
Total (b)		31.10
Grand Total (a) and (b)		80.49

Note.—Schemes at Sr. No. 13 and 14 are partly 100% Central Sponsored

	Central Share	State Share	Total
*Scheme of Provention of Blindness	1.38	11.33	12.71
**Immunization Programme	1.00	..	1.00
Total	2.38	11.33	13.71

4210—Capital**(A) On Going Works**

1	Microbiology and Biochemistry Block	..	20.00
2	Labour Room	..	20.00
3	Residential Quarters at PHC's Chhara	..	5.00
4	Female Hospital at Beri	..	10.00
5	Radiotherapy Block (Providing of Generator)	..	5.00
	Total	..	60.00

(B) New Works

6	Staff Quarters	..	20.00
7	Compensation to M.D.U. for transfer of buildings constructed on land of Medical College, Rohtak	..	25.00
8	Petty Misc. Works	..	11.00
	Total	..	56.00
	Grand Total (A) and (B) Capital	..	116.00
	Grand Total Rev. and Capital	..	196.49

(XXV-M-54)

II. Improvement & Expansion of Medical College & Hospital Rohtak (Plan Provision) during the year 1989-90.—(Rs. 85.80 lacs).

(Figures in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Total
2210—Medical & Public Health	..	..	..
4210—Medical & Public Health	..	..	..
State Share	45.80	40.00	85.80
Central Share	..	..	..
Total	45.80	40.00	85.80

The hospital was neither fully equipped nor fully staffed in accordance with the norms of Medical Council of India. With a view to provide better and modern service to the patients it was decided to provide additional staff and material to various departments of the hospital under the following schemes mounting to Rs. 85.80 lacs including construction of building during the year 1989-90.

Sr. No.	Name of scheme	Amount
		(Rs in lacs)
(A) Spill Over Scheme :		
1	Continuance of scheme for Blood Transfusion Training Centre starting to P.G. Course in Immunohaematology and Haemophilia	1.89
2	Extension of Security Services	2.10
3	Augmentation of Operation Theatre Block including Neure Surgery	4.31

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount
4	Continuance of 15 posts of House Jobs	4.32
5	Removal of Deficiencies in Intensive Care Unit	3.87
6	Staff for New Operation Theatre	20.70
7	Additional Establishment of Casualty Deptt.	7.41
	Total A	44.60
(B) New Schemes		
8	Additional staff for (F.G. Course in Blood Transfusion Department)	1.20
	Total (B)	1.20
	Grand Total (A) & (B)	45.80
4210 Capital		
(a) On Going Works.		
1	Additional Private Wards	20.00
	Total (a)	20.00
(b) New works:		
2	Sound Proofing & Air-conditioning of Audio Metry Room	5.00
3	Building of incinerator	5.00
4	Post Operative recovery ward	10.00
	Total (b)	20.00
	Total :	40.00
	Capital	
	Grand Total Revenue & Capital :	85.80 lacs

(XXV-M—55)

III. Institute of Orthopaedics Traumatology and Rehabilitation during the year 1989-90—(Rs. 0.01 lacs)

(Figures in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Total
2210—Medical/Public Health			
4210—Capital Outlay on Medical & Public Health			
State Share	0.01		0.01
Central Share			
Total	0.01		0.01

The scheme has been deferred for the time being due to Administrative reasons. Nominal provision of Rs. 0.01 lacs has been made.

(Rs. in lacs)

Sr. No.	Name of Schemes	Amount
Continued Scheme		
	Continuance of posts sanctioned for Institute of Orthopaedics, Traumatology and Rehabilitation	.. 0.01
	Total	.. 0.01

(XXV-M-56)

IV. Establishment of Dental College (Plan Provision) during the year 1989-90.—
(Rs. 78.25 lacs)

(Figures in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Total
2210—Medical & Public Health			
4210—Capital Outlay on Medical & Public Health			
State Share	.. 46.13	30.00	78.25
Central Share	.. 2.12	..	..
Total	.. 48.25	30.00	78.25

A separate Dental College for training of BE students was started during 1981-82. The college is not fully staffed and equipped in accordance with the norms of Dental Council of India. Therefore, Staff/equipment and building is to be provided as per norms of Dental Council of India under the following schemes at a total cost of Rs. 78.25 lacs including construction of building.

(Rs. in lacs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount
(A) Spill Over Schemes		
1	Continuance of posts sanctioned for Dental College in the year 1983-84 and 1986-87	.. 26.93
2	Continuance of posts sanctioned for Dental college in year 1986-87	.. 3.20
3	Continuance of posts sanctioned for starting of P.G. Course (MDS in Dental College)	.. 11.00
	Total (a)	.. 41.13
(B) New Schemes		
4	Continuance of posts of additional House Job	.. 1.44
5	Starting of Internship in Dental College	.. 2.94
*6	Starting of Dental Hygienist Course	.. 2.74
	Total (B)	.. 7.12
	Grand Total (A) & (B)	.. 48.25

*New Scheme at Sr No. 6 above is partly Central Sponsored.

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount
	Govt. of India Share	2.12
	State Share	0.62
	Total	2.74
4210—Capital		
	I. Building of Dental College (IIIrd Block)	30.00
	Total Capital	30.00
	Grand Total Revenue & Capital :	78.25

(XXV-M—57)

(V) Estt of Maharaja Agrasen Institute of Medical Education & Research, Agroha (Hissar)—(Plan Provision) during the year 1989-90—(Rs. 22.95 lacs).

(Figures in lacs)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2210—Medical & Public Health			
4210—00 Medical & Public Health			
State Share	22.95	..	22.95
Central Share	..	..	..
Total	22.95	..	22.95

Govt. of Haryana, decided to start a Medical College with intake of 50 students at Agroha in the memory of Maharaja Agrasen as Maharaja Agrasen Institute of Medical Education and Research, Agroha. First batch was admitted in Medical College, Rohtak as guest students 1988-89. Budgetary provision for 1989-90 of Rs. 22.95 lacs has been proposed for staff (as per recommendations of Medical Council of India) and contingencies made in 1989-90.

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Proposed Estimate for 1989-90
(a) Continued Sub-Schemes		
	Continuance of posts sanctioned for Agroha Medical College during 1988-89	12.44
	Total (a)	12.44
(b) New Sub-Scheme		
	Additional Staff for 2nd Professional of M.B.B.S. Course at Agroha	10.51
	Total (b)	10.51
	Grand Total (a) & (b)	22.95

XXV-M—(58)

Continuance of Technically New Schemes and New Scheme under Employees State Insurance Scheme (Plan Provision) Annual Plan year 1989-90.—Rs. 1,20,00,000

An outlay of Rs. 15,00,000/- representing the 1/8 share of the State Govt. of the total provision of Rs. 1,20,00,000/- to be got provided under Employees State Insurance Scheme during the Annual plan 1989-90 has been approved the state commission for the year 1989-90.

Against this approved outlay of Rs. 1,20,00,000/- the provision of the following technically new schemes and New schemes are to be provided through the schedule of New Expenditure in the plan budget estimates for the year 1989-90.

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount
	"2210—Medical and Public Health,	Rs.
	01—Urban Health Services, Allopathy,	
	102—Employees State Insurance Scheme,	
	Distt. Level Plan, Automatic Coverage including new Coverage".	
1	Continuance of the posts created due to the upgradation of ESI Dispensary from 3 Dr. to 5 Dr. at Pinjore ..	2,33,700
2	Continuance of post sanctioned due to the upgradation of ESI Dispensary at Karnal From 1 Dr. to 2 Dr. ..	1,61,900
3	Continuance of the one additional Dispensary at Sonapat ..	5,00,000
4	Continuance of additional staff for ESI Hospital, Panipat ..	2,42,300
5	Continuance of addition staff sanctioned due to the increased in the number of beds in ESI Hospital, Panipat ..	3,00,800
6	Continuance of one Dr. ESI Dispensary at Kalka ..	2,27,500
7	Continuance of additional staff got sanctioned for ESI Hospital, Panipat in accordance with the norm of the ESI Corporation ..	4,74,000
8	Purchase of equipment ..	8,71,100
9	Continuance of ESI Dispensary at Bahadurgarh (out Skirts) ..	2,65,600
10	Continuance of ESI Dispensary at Hansi ..	3,39,300
11	Continuance of ESI Dispensary Dharuhera (Mohindergarh) ..	3,71,700
12	Continuance of ESI Dispensary at Murthal (Sonapat) ..	2,36,000
13	Continuance of ESI dispensary at Rai (Sonapat) ..	3,84,900
14	Continuance of ESI Dispensary at Khairpur (Sirsa) ..	3,14,700
15	Continuance of the post of one eye Specialist (HCMS-II) in the ESI Hospital Faridabad ..	49,800
16	Continuance of one FNT specialist (HCMS-II) in the ESI Hospital Faridabad ..	46,000
17	Continuance of the staff sanctioned due to the increased in beds in the ESI Hospital, Jagadhri ..	7,67,200
18	Continuance of the staff sanctioned according to the ESI Corporation norm for the ESI Hospital, Jagadhri ..	2,33,200
19	Continuance of the ESI Dispensary at Yamuna Nagar ..	3,54,000
20	Continuance of the Ambulances services at Ambala Cantt., Hisar, Gurgaon, Bhiwani, Sonapat, Ballabgarh and panipat ..	2,84,400

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount
		Rs.
21	Continuance of the post created due to upgradation of the ESI Dispensary at Ballabgarh from 2 Drs. to 5 Drs	5,97,800
22	Provision of X-Ray plant in 12 bedded Dentention ward in the ESI Dispensary at Sonapat, Hissar and Pinjore	74,700
23	Continuance of ESI Dispensary at Kundli (Sonapat)	3,28,000
24	Continuance of the Scheme purchase of medicines for the increased No. of Insured Persons	17,64,900
25	Continuance of the ESI Dispensary at Kila Zaffargarh (Jullana), Jind	2,91,000
26	Continuance of the ESI Dispensary at Panchkula and additional Staff	2,62,100
27	Continuance of ESI Dispensary at Jind	2,27,600
28	Continuance of one Mini ESI Dispensary at Bamla (Now Phoolpura Sarsa)	1,68,500
29	Opening of ESI Dispensary continuance area of Dharuhera	1,33,100
30	Continuance of the additional post for ESI Hospital Faridabad	3,47,000
New Scheme 1989-90.		
1	Creation of additional staff for ESI Hospital, Faridabad, Jagadhri & Panipat	3,00,000
2	Replacement of 4 New Vehicles	5,00,000
3	Creation of the staff 12 bedded Dentention ward for ESI Dispensary, Pinjore	1,47,200
4	Creation of staff for 200 bedded ESI Hospital at Ballabgarh	2,00,000
	Total	1,20,00,000
	State Share	15,00,000
	ESIC Share	1,05,00,000
	Total	1,20,00,000

The employees state Insurance Corporation will bear the 7/8th of total anticipated expenditure of Rs. 1,20,00,000/- besides the cent percent cost of ESI Allowance payable to Medical professionals. The total amount payable by the ESI Corporation of this anticipated provision comes to Rs. 1,05,00,000/-

(XXV-M-59)

Imparting of in services Training to the teachers of Nursing Staff (Plan)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central share	65,000	..	..	65,000
State share	..	..	..	..

Government of India vide their letter No. Z 15011/585-PMS dated 2nd April, 1987 had proposed a new Scheme of 'Training of Nurses' during the 7th Five Year Plan period, according to which the teachers in the schools of Nurses are to be imparted in Service training with the aim of up-dating their knowledge with the latest trends in health care delivery system in special reference to Primary Health Care. This Scheme is to support the existing Scheme of continuing education. Accordingly the Director General of Health Services (Nursing Section) vide its letter No. 2001/3/77-dated 24th August, 1987 desired the state Governments to formulate the Scheme. The expenditure on this account is to be met by the Government of India being a 100% centrally sponsored Scheme. This in Service training for the teachers of Nursing Staff in proposed to be started in the Regional P.H.N. Training Centre, Barwala (Hissar) where in infrastructure facilities already exist. A sum of Rs. 65,000 will be required during the year 1989-90 and according this provision has been proposed.

This scheme will serve almost whole of the state since it is beneficiary scheme, no income will accrue to the state Government from it. The entire expenditure of this scheme will be reimbursed by the Government of India.

(XXV-M-60)

Strengthening of Laboratory facilities in Primary Health Centres

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Share	.. 20.00 lacs	..	..	20.00 lacs
State share	..	..	..	..

There are 234 Primary Health Centres functioning in the State. Out of these laboratory facilities are available only in 27 Primary Health Centres. Thus 207 Primary Health Centres are required to be equipped with laboratory equipment and Glass-ware. Approximately a sum of Rs. 20,000 is required per Primary Health Centres on non-recurring basis for the Primary Health Centres functioning at present and thereafter a recurring amount of Rs. 1,000 per Primary Health Centre will be necessary. In order to provide laboratory facilities in 207 Primary Health Centres, a sum of Rs. 20,70,000 will be needed as non-recurring grant and a sum of Rs. 2,34,000 will be required annually as a recurring grant for all 234 Primary Health Centres. During the year 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 20,00,000 has been provided as a Central share in the State Plan Budget.

The Scheme is essential in the Public interest. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lacs will be incurred on this scheme during the year 1989-90.

This is a beneficiary scheme and for this scheme a sum of Rs. 20.00 lacs will be received as Central Assistance.

(XXV-M-61)

Continuance of Intensive Pilot Project on School Health Services in PHC Killoi, District Rohtak for the year 1989-90 (C.S. Plan).

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central share	.. 67,000	..	..	67,000
State share	..	..	..	..

This scheme was sanctioned during the year 1986-87 to provide medical coverage to the school children of Primary classes i.e. I to V classes of Killoi Block-District Rohtak. This scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme, for which funds are being provided by the SIDA through Government of India.

The scheme is beneficiary for giving 100 percent coverage to the primary classes in one particular block. The aim being to detect defects and provide facilities and treatment for minor ailments in Schools themselves, for major ailments they are referred to the Specialists. To give best to this programme school teachers are also being trained in handling of medical chest boxes and detect minor ailments/defects. As such scheme is a target oriented and hence this scheme is to be continued in the next financial year. A sum of 67,000 is required to continue this scheme during the year 1989-90.

XXVM—62)

Continuation of National Leprosy Control Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central share	8.00			8.00
State share				

The Leprosy control programme has been included in the 20-Point programme. This programme is being implemented in the State as a cent per-cent Centrally sponsored programme. The aim of this programme is to detect all cases, under this programme 3 Urban Leprosy centres (Ambala, Karnal and Faridabad) has been set up in this States and A Sample Survey-cum-Assessment Unit has not set up and a post of Statistical Assistant of Headquarter level has been continued under this programme.

It is necessary to continue these scheme during the year 1989-90 for which a sum of Rs. 8.00 lacs has been provided in the annual plan 1989-90 under this programme. No contribution for this scheme is expected to be received from public or other body/organisation during 1988-89. No income is likely to accrue to the State from the scheme. The scheme is beneficial to the whole of the State.

(XXV-M—63)

National Programme for control of blindness

Rs. in lacs

	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Centre share	10.15			10.15
State share				

To tackle the colossal problem of visual impairment and blindness in the country, the Central Council of Health at its meeting held in April, 1975 recommended the adoption of a National Policy for evolving a comprehensive plan of action for prevention of blindness. Consequently the National programme for prevention of visual impairment and control of blindness was launched as a Centrally assistance scheme during the year 1976-77 which was made cent per cent Centrally-sponsored with effect from 1st April, 1981. The National programme envisages:—

1. Intensification of Health Education efforts on eye health care.
2. Extension of eye care service to rural areas through the agency of mobile units.
3. Development of permanent infrastructure for eye health care as an integral part of general health services at peripheral, intermediate and central level.

A sum of Rs. 10.15 lacs is required to be provided in the Annual plan for 1989-90 to implement the scheme in Haryana State effectively

No contribution for this scheme is expected to be received from the public or any other body organisation during 1989-90. No income is likely to accrue to the State from this scheme. The scheme is beneficial in whole of the State.

(XXV-M—64)

National Goitre Control Programme (Plan 1989-90)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central share	3.50			3.50
State share				

The Government of India has decided to set up a Goitre Control Unit at State Headquarter in Health Directorate during the year 1986-87 to control Goitre and to check iodine deficiency in salt. A sum of Rs. 1.75 lacs was provided by the Government of India to set up Goitre Control Unit and for Health activities on Goitra during the year 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 1.25 lacs was provided for the purpose during the year 1987-88. State government has sanctioned the Goitre Control Cell at Directorate.

It is necessary to continue this scheme during the year 1989-90 for which a sum of Rs. 3.50 lacs will be required by the State Government for this purpose.

No contribution for this scheme is expected to receive from public or any other source during the year 1989-90. No income is likely to accrue to the State for this scheme. The scheme is beneficial to whole of the Haryana State.

(XXV-M—65)

Family Welfare Programme

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Assistance :				
2211—Family Welfare	.. 15,58,48,300	..	..	15,58,48,300
4211—Capital Outlay on Public Works	.. ..	62,10,000	..	62,10,000
Total	.. 15,58,48,300	62,10,000	..	16,20,58,300
States Share :				
2211—Family Welfare	.. ..	..	..	..
4211—Capital Outlay on Public Works	.. ..	..	..	..
Grand Total	.. 15,58,48,300	62,10,000	..	16,20,58,300

The steady growth of population has taken place during the past two decades has its repercussions on all such matters housing, clothing and feeding of additional number brought into existence from time to time. No programme of social welfare can therefore afford to ignore the implication of population growth. In order to reduce the birth rate in the State, it is essential that the educative, device regarding approved methods of Family Welfare are made known to public. With this end in view the continuance of the Family Welfare Programme on the pattern of Government of India is absolutely necessary during the year 1987-88, as a Centrally-sponsored Plan Scheme.

2. The estimated expenditure on this account during the year 1989-90 is Rs. 16,20,58,300.
3. The scheme will be beneficial to the whole of Haryana State according to the pattern 100 per cent Central assistance is to be received from the Government of India, during the year 1989-90.
4. This is a Welfare Scheme and no income will accrue to the State Government from this programme.

PLAN HEAD: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Major Head	Gross Amount	Other Recoveries	Amount transferable to 160 -- Grant-in-aid from Central Government	Net Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part I - Continuing Schemes				
2215- Public Health	28,80,00,000	..	..	28,80,00,000
4215- Capital Outlay on Public Works	..	..	..	..
6215- Loans to Local Funds and Private Parties	4,20,00,000	..	..	4,20,00,000
2059- Public Works <i>Pro rata</i> Establishment and Machinery	..	..	..	..
Total Part I-Continuing Schemes	33,00,00,000	..	..	33,00,00,000
Part II - Centrally sponsored Schemes				
2215 -Public Health	8,52,000	..	8,52,000	8,52,000
4215- Capital Outlay on Public Works	..	..	..	..
6215 -Loans to Local Funds and Private parties	..	..	..	..
2059 -Public Works <i>pro rata</i> Establishment and Machinery Equipments	..	..	..	..
Total Part-II-Centrally sponsored Schemes	8,52,000	..	8,52,000	8,52,000
Part-III-Other Dev. Schemes				
2215- Public Health (Central Share)	..	..	..	..
Total Part-III -Other Dev. Schemes	..	..	..	..
Total Plan Head: Water Supply and Sewerage	33,08,52,000	..	33,08,52,000	33,08,52,000
Total Major Headwise				
2215 -Public Health	28,88,52,000	..	8,52,000	28,88,52,000
4215 -Capital Outlay on Health and Medical	..	..	..	..
6215 -Loans to Public Health	4,20,00,000	..	..	4,20,00,000
2059 -Public Work: <i>pro rata</i> Establishment and Machinery and Equipment	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	33,08,52,000	..	8,52,000	33,08,52,000

(XXVI—PH-35)

State Grants for Urban/Rural Water Supply and Sanitary Projects under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme and Minimum Needs Programme for the year 1989-90 (Plan Scheme)—Rs. 28,80,00,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Es	Rs.	Rs.
2 215—Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply—				
(i) Works	.. 26,78,40,000	..	..	..
(ii) Tools and Plants	.. 1,00,80,000	..	..	..
(iii) <i>Pro rata</i> Establishment	.. 1,00,80,000	28,80,00,000	..	28,80,00,000
	.. 28,80,00,000			
Central Assistance	.. ..	..	..	..
State Share	.. 28,80,00,000	..	..	28,80,00,000

Amongst various programmes in the field of public health, improvement of environment, both in urban and rural areas is one of the important aspects of the development programme being undertaken in this State in the series of the Five-Year Plans. The execution of sanitary works is being arranged under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme which provides grants for urban water-supply sewerage schemes and State grant for Rural Water Supply Schemes also. Experience has shown that the local bodies owing to their weak financial position cannot embark upon these schemes without a substantial help from the Government. Besides the people owing to the economic depression prevailing throughout the country shown general aversion to the imposition of fresh taxes and hesitate to contribute liberally to meet the capital cost of the schemes included in the plans. Adequate pressure of water-supply is essentially required in all towns from the Civil Defence point of view as a measure of air-raid protection at the time of fire. The National Development Council has been given a very high priority to drinking water supply under the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

According to the financial pattern of urban supply sewerage schemes State grant is given up to 25 per cent (in case of sewerage schemes 25 per cent State grant is necessary). Remaining cost will be paid partly by the local bodies from their own sources and partly by getting loans from various bodies. i.e., Sanitary Board/L.I.C., etc., For rural water supply scheme 88 per cent grants provided by State Government and 2 per cent is contributed by beneficiaries but in drought/sub-mountainous areas of the State, the same (except the cost of land and labour equal to 7 per cent of the cost) is made available by State Government.

(XXVI—PH-39)

Loan for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Projects under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme and Minimum Needs Programme for the year 1989-90 (Plan Schemes)—Rs. 4,20,00,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6215—Loans for Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	.. ..	..	4,20,00,000	4,20,00,000
		Grant	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Assistance	.. ..	..	..	..
State Share	.. ..	..	4,20,00,000	4,20,00,000

The needs of the people for drinking water are admitted basic and even primary to those of food. In the matter of health it is necessary to underline the importance of increasing the people's resistance to disease rather than the curative aspect of medicines. The provision of the pure drinking water supply and proper environmental conditions are the two best known factors which build up resistance to disease. Environmental sanitation with a water-borne system popularly known as flush system should also go a long way to alleviate the present deplorable lot of scheduled caste and solve the sweepers problem. It would also help to serve the prevailing slim conditions of urban area. Further more adequate pressure of water-supply is essentially required in all towns from the Civil Defence point of view as a measure of air-raid precautions at the time of fire. The National Development Council has given a very high priority to drinking water-supply in the Seventh Five-Year Plans.

As the local bodies have a huge demand of loan for the implementation of their water-supply and sewerage schemes a loan of Rs. 4,20,00,000 is proposed for disbursement to the Municipal Committees in the Haryana State during the year 1989-90. Numerous water-supply and sewerage schemes are already under execution and will have to be brought to the stage of completion.

Besides above, according to the approved financing pattern of urban water supply/sewerage schemes State grant is given upto 25 per cent. Remaining cost will be paid partly by the local bodies from their own sources and partly by getting loans from various bodies i.e., Sanitary Board/L.I.C., etc.

The amount of Rs. 4,20,00,000 is essentially required for distribution as loan amongst the local bodies during 1989-90 for the execution of their water-supply and sewerage schemes. This scheme is to cater the needs and various local bodies in the entire State.

(XXV—PH-27)

Monitoring and Investigation Cell —Rs. 8,52,000 (non-recurring)

The Monitoring and Investigation Cell was created in the Headquarters Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Public Health, for examining and clearing the projects. The function of the cell will be to monitor progress of implementation of the projects and for collection and reporting of information connected therewith to the Central authorities so as to ensure that the schemes are being implemented expeditiously and effectively. This is 100 per cent a centrally-sponsored scheme and expenditure will be reimbursed by the Government of India. Hence a sum of Rs. 8,52,000 is required to be provided in the Plan Budget for the year 1989-90.

PLAN HEAD : HOUSING

Major Head	Gross Amount	Recoveries	Net Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6216—Housing Loans	2,37,00,000	..	2,37,00,000
4425—Capital Outlay on Co-operation	12,00,000	..	12,00,000
4216—Capital Outlay on Housing ¹	3,12,40,000	..	3,12,40,000
2059—Public works <i>pro rata</i> Estt. Machinery and equipment	42,60,000	..	42,60,000
7610—Loans to Government servants	1,60,00,000	..	1,60,00,000
2225—Compensation for land to be acquired for house sites to be given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	9,00,000	..	9,00,000
Total	7,73,00,000	..	7,73,00,000
Part-II—Centrally Sponsored schemes	..	..	..
Total Part II	..	..	..
Part III—Other development schemes	..	..	..
Total Part-III	..	..	..
Grand Total parts—I, II, and III	7,73,00,000	..	7,73,00,000

Loan under the Low/Middle Income Group Housing Schemes

Ligh/Migh Schemes were sponsored by the Government of India, Ministry of Works and Housing in the year 1954. Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme loans are advanced to the individuals who's annual income does not exceed Rs. 18,000 and to the Co-operative Societies of such individuals for the construction of houses. The loan admissible under this scheme is Rs. 23,500 depending upon annual income of 80 per cent of the cost of land and construction of houses thereon. Similarly, under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, loans are advanced to the individuals who's annual income falls between Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 30,000 for the construction of a house. The maximum loan admissible under HIGH Scheme is Rs. 40,000. These loans are repayable with the interest in 25 equated instalments.

2. These schemes are being implemented through the Deputy Commissioners of the State. The funds for the purpose are allocated by the Government of India to various states and made available by the Life Insurance Corporation of India/General Insurance Corporation of India. State Government charges interest at 1 per cent over and above the rate which is charged by the L.I.C./G.I.C. from the State Government.

3. During the year 1988-89, a sum of Rs. 21.00 lacs (Ligh 114.00 lacs, Migh 40 lacs and Rural 67.00 lacs) was provided in the Budget. But the Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development has allocated a sum of Rs. 992.00 lacs (Ligh 463.00 lac, Migh 116.00 lacs and Rural 413.00 lacs). Hence the revised estimates 1988-89 is sent herewith accordingly. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 100.00 lacs in Ligh Scheme, Rs. 35.00 lacs in Migh Scheme and Rs. 67.00 lacs in Rural Scheme during the year 1989-90.

The Housing Board on an average Constructs 3,000 houses in the Urban Sector during a Financial year. 17½ per cent houses are reserved for Scheduled Castes and for building for this Category the State Government provides loan. At present the loan provided is about 12.5 per cent of the requirement for the purpose. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 35.00 lacs in the Budget for the year 1989-90 for the purpose.

Government contribution to share capital to the Apex Co-operative Housing Society Haryana (Plan) Non-recurring.

Keeping in view the growing need for providing loan and Finance facilities to more than 70 societies benefitting more than 2,000 members of the primary societies, an Apex Finance Co-operative Housing Society was registered in the state named as "Haryana State Co-operative Housing Finance Society Ltd." The object of the Society is mainly to secure funds from various organisations including Government of India and then pass on the same in the shape of loan to the member House Building Societies on the security of immovable property or such other security as may be considered necessary. The primary member Housing Building Societies provide loans for the construction of residential houses of their members.

2. The Life Insurance Corporation of India provides loan to the Apex Society to the extent twelve times of the paid up share capital. The Housing Apex needs share capital in order to augment its own borrowing power as well as to meet the growing requirements of member Societies.

3. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 12,00,000 lakhs to the Apex Society in the form of share capital in the budget estimates for the year 1989-90.

According to fixed norms, accommodation is to be provided to 100 per cent of the sanctioned strength of Head Constable to Inspectors and 60 per cent of the Sanctioned strength of Constable (40 per cent where of would be barrack accommodation). According to the fixed norms, the present coverage is only 13 per cent leaving a shortage of 87 per cent or 13,050 houses and 42 barracks. In order to mitigate the Housing Problem of Police Personnel to some extent, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 170.00 lacs in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

There are about ten thousand Haryana Government Employees who are working in various State Government Offices located at Chandigarh. As there is acute shortage of Government residential houses in Chandigarh. The Chandigarh Administration has failed to provide 25 per cent residential accommodation to the Government employees. The Government employees have to take private accommodation at exorbitant rent. A feeling of dissatisfaction prevails among them, and it creates hindrance in the efficient discharge of their official duties. In order to mitigate this difficulties it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 100.00 lacs in the Annual Plan 1989-90 for construction of 86 houses at Panchkula or at the New Capital of Haryana. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 100.00 lacs is proposed to be made in the Budget Estimates for the year 1989-90.

Government Residential Buildings

(a) Revenue and Allied Department :

There is great shortage of Government Residential Houses at District /Sub-Division/ Tehsil Head quarters and the Government Officers/Officials are facing great difficulty due to the shortage of residential accommodation. There are about 12,000 employees at district level and below that. The residential houses constructed so far and these under construction number is only 789. In order to mitigate the housing problem, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 50.00 lacs in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

(b) Judicial Department :

The duty of Judicial Officers is of such a nature as required separate independent accommodation. It is not in the interest of Administration of Justice that Judicial Officers should be obliged to take up private residence. There is a shortage of Government accommodation for Judicial Officers in the State. Keeping in view the magnitude of the problem, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 20.00 lacs in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

(c) Jail Department :

The Jail Warders and the Head Warders are required to be present in the Jail premises for twenty four hours. They are usually on duty each day for 3 shifts each. A warder, thus remains in the front of duty and as such an official accommodation within the Jail premises is a must for him. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 15.00 lacs in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

Loans to Government employees- -Rs. 1,60,00,000 (Non-recurring)

As per orders of Planning Department the Scheme of loans to Government Employees for the construction of houses has been transferred from Non-Plan side to Plan side under head "7610--Loans to Government Employees, etc." It has also been decided by the Planning Department that this scheme should be placed under the plan head XXVII—Housing as such a sum of Rs. 1,60,00,000 has been proposed to be disbursed under this head during the year 1989-90.

Compensation for land to be acquired for house sites to be given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—Rs. 9,00,000

Under this scheme (20—Point Programme) house-sites measuring 100 sq. yards are allotted to Scheduled Castes/ Backward Classes and economically weaker sections of the Society. Panchayat land is utilised for the allotment of these sites, where Panchayati land is not available land is acquired for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 9 lacs is required for the acquisition of land during the year 1989-90 to achieve the desired physical target.

PLAN HEAD: URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Major Head	Gross Amount	Amount transferred from Central Grant-in-aid to Government	Net Amount	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
PART—I—APPROVED PLAN SCHEMES				
2217—Urban Development	.. 2,10,00,000	..	2,10,00,000	
6217—Loans for Urban Development	.. ..	..	..
Total	.. 2,10,00,000	..	2,10,00,000	
PART II—CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES				
2217—Urban Development	.. ..	..	..
6217—Loans for Urban Development	.. ..	..	..
Total	.. ..	..	..
PART III—OTHER DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES				
Summary by Major Heads				
2217—Urban Development	.. 2,10,00,000	..	2,10,00,000	
6217—Loans for Urban Development	.. ..	..	..
Total	.. 2,10,00,000	..	2,10,00,000	
Grants-in-aid to Municipalities/Notified Area Committees for Environmental improvement of Urban Slums—Rs. 1,10,00,000				
Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2217—Urban Development (Plan)	.. 1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
		Loan	Grant	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Assistance
State Share	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000

The aim and objects of this head of Development are the General Development of Urban Areas through the schemes initiated by the Urban Bodies, i.e., Municipal Committees/Notified Areas Committees. The environmental improvement of urban slums includes (a) water supply (b) sewerage, (c) the street lights etc. Areas inhabited by scheduled castes, particularly scavengers etc. are to be given priority.

Urban Slums exist in all towns of the District headquarters and Sub-Divisional Headquarters. The financial resources of Municipalities/ Notified Area Committees are meagre and limited and it is not possible for them to undertake such heavy investment oriented projects. The supply of disinfected and safe drinking water is essential and needs priority. The Government also advances loans and grants-in-aid for various minor development works but this being a petty amount, if not normal, there has not been full coverage of areas populated by Harijans and Economically Weaker Sections. The minimum civic amenities have to be provided on top priority basis with a view to save the inhabitants from health hazards and to remove from their mind of feeling of neglect. Thus a sum of Rs. 1,10,00,000 (Rs. One crore and ten lacs only) is proposed to be provided as grant-in-aid to the Municipalities during the year 1989-90.

Grant-in-aid to Municipal Corporations and Municipalities Adhoc Revenue Earning Schemes -
Rs. 75,00,000

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2217—Urban Development	75,00,000			75,00,000
		Loan	Grant	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Assistance	..	..	..	..
State Share	..	..	75,00,000	75,00,000

The financial position of most of the Local Bodies in the State is very weak and they are unable to undertake any large-scale scheme of development without substantial financial assistance from Government.

Assistance is given to certain Municipalities for execution of their water supply and drainage scheme out of the funds placed at the disposal of the State Government by the Government of India under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. But the other urgent works of public utility, such as the construction of roads, paving of streets and lanes, renovation of the drain parks, public buildings etc. which are also to be undertaken by the Local Bodies remain neglected for the reason that they are not in a position to finance these works out of their own resources. Besides this, the Municipalities are also to be provided with loans for executing the Adhoc Earning Schemes with the objective of encouraging them to take up remunerative activities like construction of shops, booths, markets, commercial buildings, cinemas, restaurants, etc. which would create permanent assets yielding perennial tax revenue with a view to augmenting the financial resources of the Municipalities. Thus, a sum of Rs. 75,00,000 is proposed to be provided as grant-in-aid to the Municipalities during the year 1989-90.

Grants-in-aid to Kurukshetra Development Board—Rs.25,00,000

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2217—Urban Development	25,00,000			25,00,000
		Loan	Grant	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Assistance	..	..	..	..
State Share	..	..	25,00,000	25,00,000

The Haryana Government constituted Kurukshetra Development Board on 1st August, 1968 for the over-all comprehensive Development of Kurukshetra including its landscaping/renovation of historical places, sacred religious tanks and provision of facilities to pilgrims and tourists, etc. The services of technical experts have been made available by the Government to the Board. This Board has been registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1960.

All the major Development Works of the Kurukshetra Development Board are being executed through the various agencies of Public Works Development i.e. B&R, Public Health, Irrigation, etc. The Kurukshetra Development Board has no other source of income. It is, therefore, essential that a sum of Rs. 25,00,000 may be provided through Schedule of New Expenditure 1989-90 as grant in aid to Kurukshetra Development Board, Kurukshetra, Under the Plan Scheme.

PLAN HEAD: INFORMATION, AND PUBLICITY

Budget Head Publicity	Gross	Recovery to be shown as	Net
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2220 Information and Publicity	1,60,00,000		1,60,00,000

(XXIX - I)

Reception Component of National Media Plan (Visual Publicity) Installation of T.V. Sets Rs 76,96,000

With a view to taking full advantage of TV transmission in the State, the State Government have decided to install one Community Viewing Set in each village. Villages numbering 549 have already been covered by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The remaining 6,196 villages were proposed to be covered during the Seventh Five-Year Plan in a phased Programme. During the Annual Plan 1985-86 and 1986-87 as many as 1058 and 450 TV Sets, respectively have been purchased. Sets numbering 1450 are proposed to be installed during the Annual Plan 1988-89. Similarly, 1450 more TV Sets, at a cost of Rs. 53.65 lakh, are proposed to be procured during the Annual Plan 1989-90. 50% of the cost of TV sets will be recoverable from the allottees. It is also planned to set up 5 teleclub for the youth in each district. For this purpose 60 coloured TV sets and VCRs are likely to be purchased during 1988-89 and the remaining 30 coloured TV Sets/VCRs are to be purchased during 1989-90. The total cost of this equipment will be around Rs. 7.50 lakh (each TV set costing Rs. 10,000 and VCR Rs. 15,000). It is also very essential that the equipment should be handled properly. For maintaining the upkeep of the equipment, 90 part time workers, mostly handicapped or partially handicapped will be employed and paid consolidated wages of Rs. 250 P.M. This will involve an expenditure of Rs. 2.70 lakh.

The total expenditure on the 'Reception Component of National Media Plan' will be to the tune of Rs. 76.96 lakh during the Annual Plan 1989-90, out of which, expenditure on Salary and Allowances will be Rs. 9.56 lakh. A sum of Rs. 67.40 lakh is required to meet the cost of 1450 black and white TV sets, purchase of 30 coloured TV Sets/VCRs, spare parts and equipment etc. during the Annual Plan 1989-90.

(XXIX--II)

Exhibitions—Rs. 5,05,000

In the Seventh Five-Year Plan it is proposed to install about 100 hoardings in rural areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 3000 each. In addition to it about 6,000 display boards costing Rs. 100 each are required to be supplied to each Panchayat for displaying publicity material on developmental programmes. Similarly, a kit of 12 display panel boards @ Rs. 15,000 each will be given to 12 District Headquarters for arranging small sized exhibitions. Keeping this programme in view, it is proposed to install 80 hoardings during the Annual Plan 1989-90 @ Rs. 3,000 each. In addition to it, six kits of display panel boards @ Rs. 15,000 each and 1000 display boards @ Rs. 100 each will be got prepared. The cost of this material will involve an expenditure of Rs. 4.30 lakhs.

A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has also been made for meeting cost of holding of exhibitions in rural areas. Rs. 0.25 lakh are required for expenditure on pay and allowances of the existing post of a photographer. The total expenditure of the scheme will be Rs. 5.05 lakh during the Annual Plan 1989-90.

(XXIX--III)

Setting up of Public Address System at District Headquarters—Rs. 4,31,000

Installation of Public Address equipment for the public meeting of VIPs is quite an important job of the Public Relations Department. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, all the 12 District Offices will be equipped with independent Public Address Units. Each unit will be equipped with public address equipment. Government have so far sanctioned only eight units—two during the Annual Plan 1985-86, two during 1986-87 and 4 units during the Annual Plan 1987-88. Two units are likely to be sanctioned during the Annual Plan 1988-89. Similarly two more units are being proposed for the year 1989-90 to cover the remaining two districts. The scheme will require a provision of Rs. 4.31 lakh which includes Rs. 3.81 lakh for Salary and Allowances and Rs. 0.50 lakh for machinery and equipment.

(XXIX- IV)

Information Centres—Rs. 12,00,000

The scheme aims at providing useful information to the public about the Five-Year Plans of the State as well as the programmes of Government of India by exhibiting models, charts and photographs, publicity literature and departmental periodicals and reference books, etc. etc. It is a very useful medium of publicity of the developmental activities projects and programmes.

There are 46 tehsils in the State. By the end of Sixth Five-Year-Plan, 26 information Centres had been set up at tehsil level. Ten more Information Centres were proposed to be set up during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Government have already sanctioned the setting up of four Information Centres during the Annual Plan 1987-88 and one more centre is likely to be included during the Annual Plan 1988-89. Each centre is manned by an Information Centre Assistant (1,400—2,600), a Peon (750—940) and a part-time Sweeper @ Rs. 50/- p.m. (Fixed). During the Annual Plan 1989-90, five Information Centres are proposed to be established to achieve the already proposed target of the setting up of ten Information Centres during the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

The Scheme 'Information Centres' will entail an expenditure of Rs. 3.09 lakh on establishment. Besides, Rs. 3.15 lakh will be required for the purchase of newspapers, periodicals, rent rates and taxes, furniture and wages, etc. to run ten Information Centres.

The Department also proposed to take up this scheme of imparting 'Information' to rural areas, through such Panchayats who have Panchayat Ghars and they are ready to provide atleast two tables and four benches for readers. These Panchayats will be supplied two newspapers, besides publicity literature. During the Annual Plan 1988-89 this facility has to be made available for a total number of 720 Panchayats. It is proposed to continue this scheme during the Annual Plan 1989-90 at a cost of Rs. 5.76 lakh.

The total expenditure on the whole during scheme i.e. 'Information Centres' and subscription of newspapers for 'Panchayats' is estimated at Rs. 12.00 lakh.

(XXIX—V)

Field Publicity Units—Rs. 22,33,000

Projection and quick dissemination of information regarding achievements of the Government in the field of development is the foremost task of Public Relations Department. By the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan there existed 12 Field Publicity Units. Keeping in view the fact that the publicity network has to be strengthened at the tehsil level, it had been proposed in the Seventh Five-Year Plan to establish five more field Publicity units. One unit each was sanctioned during the Annual Plan 1985-86 and 1986-87 and four Units were sanctioned during the Annual Plan 1987-88. Five new Units are proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90. The Field Publicity Units are provided projectors, generators and allied equipment for their working. These Units are also to be provided vehicles.

The scheme will entail an expenditure of Rs. 22.33 lakh during the Annual Plan 1989-90 which includes Rs. 11.83 lakh on Salaries and Allowances and Travelling Expenses and the remaining Rs. 10.50 lakh on contingencies which includes Rs. 6.00 lakh for the procurement of 5 new vehicles.

(XXIX—VI)

Strengthening of Public Address System at Headquarters—Rs. 90,000

The Department had proposed the setting up of a Public Address Unit at Headquarters during the Seventh Five-Year Plan which was sanctioned during the Annual Plan 1987-88. This unit will be able to make public address arrangements at the places where VIPs are expected to address gatherings. The unit has been provided with public address equipment to make fool proof arrangements on such occasions. The scheme would be continued during the Annual Plan 1989-90 at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.90 lakh.

(XXIX—VII)

Bhajan Parties—Rs. 19,03,000

Twenty-two Bhajan Parties, consisting of one leader and two instrumentalists-cum-singers on consolidating wages of Rs. 2,100 per mensem each stood sanctioned till the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Later, forty-eight more Bhajan Parties were sanctioned on the plan side (4 during 1985-86, 4 during 1986-87 and 40 during the Annual Plan 1987-88). It is proposed that 30 more Bhajan Parties be included during the Annual Plan 1989-90. A sum of Rs. 19.03 lakh is needed to defray expenses on the wages of existing 48 Bhajan Parties and 30 new proposed for 1989-90 under the plan scheme.

(XXIX—VIII)

Research and Reference—Rs. 68,000

The Research and Reference Wing of the Department collects references which are used for writing of features and articles. This requires a ready reference service, systematic collections and compilation. For this purpose the Department has been making use of the computer service rendered by HARTON. The department pays very nominal charges for this besides incurring expenditure on items of stationary and wages of programmer. It is, therefore, essential that a sum of Rs. 0.68 lakh be provided under this scheme for the Annual Plan 1989-90 as was done during the Annual Plan 1988-89.

(XXIX—IX)

Films/TV and Video Services—Rs. 2,00,000

For the expeditious production of Departmental films and films sponsored by other Government Departments, Boards and Undertakings, it has been felt that the films Unit of the Department be equipped with latest techniques like video, etc. with the necessary staff during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Film Unit has been provided one Umatic Video Camera with one 3" Video Cassette Recorder (VCR)

with essential accessories for doing different coverages. Experience has shown that this video unit is quite inadequate to do all the coverages at headquarters as well as in the field. So one more Video unit consisting of one Umatic Camera and one 3/4" VCR with accessories is likely to be provided during the Annual Plan 1988-89, to facilitate the functioning of the Film Unit at a cost of Rs. 7.00 lakh.

The scheme is to be continued during the Annual Plan 1989-90 at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakh which includes Rs. 1.00 lakh for salaries and allowances of existing staff and Rs. 1.00 lakh for contingencies.

(XXIX - X)

Publicity Literature -Rs. 3,47,000

Timely production of good quality publicity literature relating to different fields of development and progress made in the State is the foremost task of the Department. Pamphlets and folders on agriculture production, etc. are produced in attractive designs. A long felt need of the production wing is that it should be provided with an independent delivery van. The van is required for lifting huge publicity material printed at Government presses located at Panchkula and Chandigarh as also to deliver it to the district Headquarters for quick and timely distribution. This has already been approved in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The van will cost Rs. 1.20 lakh, provision for which is proposed to be made during the Annual Plan 1989-90.

The scheme of publicity literature will be continued during the Annual Plan 1989-90 at a cost of Rs. 3.47 lakh which includes Rs. 1.27 lakh on account of pay and allowances of existing staff under the scheme, and Rs. 2.25 lakh for production of publicity literature, P.O.L. and for meeting the cost of a delivery van.

(XXIX - XI)

Promotion of Cultural Activities -Rs. 13,27,000

The Department of Cultural Affairs plays an important role in the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage of the State and also in the exchange of culture with other States in the country. Haryana has a rich and varied culture which deserves to be encouraged and promoted. The department organises cultural programmes every year and also releases grant-in-aid to private cultural organisations engaged in the promotion of art and culture. Besides making a society proud of its heritage, culture promotes national integration. The Department also feels that there is urgent need to preserve old forms and also to provide encouragement to master musicians, dancers and artistes. In view of the above, the Department proposes to organise the following workshops/ festivals and other programmes during the financial year 1989-90.

In order to promote folk art, the Department proposes to hold annual folk festivals. These will include Singsi, Ragau Singers, Gharwa Singers, Jogis, Jadugars, Saperas, Jangans, Bhatts, Nats, etc. State Level festivals will cost Rs. 0.50 lakh during the year 1989-90.

The Department also proposes to hold workshops on theatre, painting, dance, music, sculpture and photography in order to educate the artistes and art lovers of the State in the various old and modern techniques used in these arts. This will help in widening the range of imagination and creative inspiration. The scheme will require a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh during the year 1989-90.

As already stated, the Department has been organising cultural programmes from time to time. It also invites prominent artistes from the country and releases grant-in-aid to promote cultural troupes engaged in the promotion of Art and Culture. For holding cultural shows a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakh is required during the year 1989-90. Release of grant-in-aid requires Rs. 80,000 during 1989-90.

There is a proposal to establish Cultural Complex in Haryana. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been provided during the Annual Plan 1988-89. A total sum of Rs. 12.00 lakh has been earmarked for this Complex during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. As such it is proposed that remaining Rs. 7.00 lakh may be provided during the year 1989-90.

Promotion of Cultural Activities' will entail an expenditure of Rs. 13.27 lakh during the Annual Plan 1989-90 as against Rs. 33.04 lakh earmarked for 1988-89. It includes Salary, Allowances and Wages of existing staff, holding of Annual folk festival and art workshop, release of grant-in-aid to cultural organisations, holding of Cultural shows, token money for cultural complex and miscellaneous jobs connected with Cultural Activities.

PLAN HEAD : LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

Major Head	Gross	Recoveries	Net Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part-I--STATE PLAN SCHEMES :			
2230--Labour and Employment ..	5,50,000	..	5,50,000
Total Part-I State Plan Schemes ..	5,50,000	..	5,50,000
Part-II--CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (Government of India's Share)			
2230--Labour and Employment ..	25,000	..	25,000
Grand Total Part-I and II ..	5,75,000	..	5,75,000

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. Strengthening of Industrial Relations Machinery—Rs. 50,000

Haryana has made considerable progress in industrialisation which has resulted increase in the number of industrial units. There were four districts namely, Jind, Kurukshetra, Sirsa and Mohindergarh which were without a locally posted Labour Officer. The Volume of work with the field officers is very heavy and the result is that the work of these districts is not being properly looked after. It was proposed to have more Labour Officers, but looking to the paucity of funds only one circle of Labour Officer was created at Kurukshetra during the year 1985-86. It is proposed to continue this scheme during the year 1989-90 as well. The anticipated expenditure on this scheme during the financial year 1989-90 will be to the tune of Rs. 50,000.

2. Strengthening of Labour Welfare Centre, Faridabad—Rs. 40,000

The object of the scheme is to provide recreational and welfare facilities to the workers. The department is already running one Labour Welfare Centre at Faridabad with provision of library, classes for stitching, sports, games and cultural programmes, for the welfare of the working classes. So as to co-ordinate all the facilities available in the centre and to give better results, there is need to strengthen the existing welfare centre by providing the post of Labour Welfare Officer. The anticipated expenditure on this scheme during the financial year 1989-90 will be to the tune of Rs. 40,000.

3. Setting up of Labour Welfare Centre in Urban Area—Rs. 75,000

At present the Labour Department is running seven Labour Welfare Centres at important industrial towns. However, for a work force of more than 2.5 lacs this constitutes inadequate efforts towards Labour Welfare. At present, activities taken up in these centres are music, stitching classes recreational facilities such as library, indoor and outdoor games. In the building of these centres, the department has also set up creches for the children of industrial workers. It is proposed to provide similar type of facilities in the labour welfare centre set up at Karnal. The anticipated expenditure on this scheme during the financial year 1989-90 will be to the tune of Rs. 75,000.

4. Strengthening of Industrial Hygiene Laboratory in the State Factory Inspectorate—Rs. 40,000

As the various manufacturing processes employed in the industries are becoming more and more complex, so are the problems of ensuring safety and health of industrial workers. There is a need for better enforcement of Factories Act by providing the factories with inspectorate staff, the modern tools and equipments for diagnosis and analysis of health hazards.

Haryana is one of the State which has set up a laboratory at Faridabad. Some equipments have already been purchased but more are required to be purchased.

The anticipated expenditure on this scheme during the financial year 1989-90 will be to the tune of Rs. 40,000.

5. Appointment of Safety Officers (Chemical and others)—Rs. 1,40,000

The appointment of Safety Officer is obligatory for larger industrial units while such a provision is not compulsory for the smaller industries. To improve the working condition of the small industries there is a need to advise the managements to improve the health and safety standards in such factories.

In addition to this, Government of India is laying great stress to control hazardous chemical unit specially after the Bhopal Gas Tragedy. The Government of India have constituted a Working Group

in this regard. A detailed survey was conducted in the State of Haryana to find out the various chemical used in various industries and methods to control mishaps in such units. It was found that 200 units are engaged in manufacturing/storing chemicals besides this there are 450 factories in which chemicals are used. Not only special equipment is needed to control any possible hazardous in such units but the managements are also required to be advised as to the safety methods to neutralize the effects of such chemical incase of any mishap.

It is, therefore, proposed to appoint one Senior Inspector of Factories, two other Junior Inspectors control hazardous chemical units and also other such units which are engaged in hazardous operation so as to improve the safety and health of the workers in such units.

The anticipated expenditure on this scheme during the financial year 1989-90 will be to the tune of Rs. 1,40,000.

6. Strengthening of Factory Inspectorate for the Implementation of Health and Safety Measures Rs. 80,000

After Bhopal tragedy, Government of India laid stress on all State Governments to check industrial accidents effectively and also suggested that a scheme should be framed on priority basis for strengthening the safety measures in the factories. The National Commission on Labour remarked in its report that every factory should be inspected atleast twice of year and all hazards be identified so that preventing measures could be taken in time. The National Commission on Labour Government of India have fixed a norm of one Factory Inspector for the one hundred fifty factories so that all the factories could be inspected. The present strength of Factory Inspectors is 17 while the factories required to be inspected are 5220. As per the norm of one Factory Inspector for 150 factories, 34 Factory Inspectors are required whereas the present strength is only 17. Looking to the tight financial position, it is proposed to strengthen the Inspectorate staff in a phased manner. Thus, the necessity of three Factory Inspectors (Chemical) along with supporting staff.

The anticipated expenditure on this scheme during the financial year 1989-90 will be to the tune of Rs. 80,000.

7. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers- Rs. 50,000

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act came into force in the State of Haryana with effect from 25th October, 1975. It provides for the abolition of bonded labour system with a view to preventing the economic and physical exploitation of the weaker section of the society. Most of the challenged bonded labour in the brick kilns and quarries is of migratory nature and comes from other States. Some writ petitions were filed in Supreme Court in which it was alleged that there was bonded labour in the stone quarries of Faridabad District. The Supreme Court, of India appointed Director General Labour Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Government of India to look into the challenged existence of bonded labourers in the stone quarries and stone crushers of Faridabad. He visited some quarries and submitted his report to Supreme Court stating that existence of 295 bonded labourers was detected by him. His report is under consideration of Supreme Court and decision in this behalf is still awaited.

Government of India have issued guidelines to State Governments for preparing scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labourers. Under this scheme fifty per cent of subsidy is given as central assistance and the remaining fifty per cent it to be met by the State Government.

There is no bonded labour, only a token share of 0.25 lacs have been proposed. However, it is assured that all bonded labour liable to be rehabilitated in the State will be rehabilitated and Government will sanction extra funds if necessary for this purpose.

The anticipated expenditure on this scheme during the financial year 1989-90 will be to the tune of Rs. 50,000 out of which Rs. 25,000 will be Central share.

8. Appointment of Welfare Officer (Women) - Rs. 1,00,000

Haryana has made rapid strides in the field of industrialisation. A number of industries in different sectors have come up during the last five years employing large number of male and female workers. According to a rough estimate the number of female workers in the State is about, 4,500. These women workers are entitled to enjoy a number of rights under various legislations like Maternity Benefit Act, special provision of leave facilities, creches for their children etc. During the year 1987-88 a Welfare Officer (Women) has been appointed to look after the enforcement of various legislations enacted for their benefits, and to educate and guide them about their rights. It is a common fact that women workers are by and large not organised in the form of labour union and are unable to protect themselves from exploitation and usurpation of their rights.

This officer has done commendable work but the work being huge in nature, she is not able to cover units scattered through the State.

There is quite a good number of Handloom units in Panipat whose female industrial workers are found in strength. About 400 female workers are also working in one E.C.F. factory at Sonapat a place near to Panipat. It is, therefore, proposed to appoint one more Women Labour Welfare Officer in Panipat so as to continue the progress made in this direction.

The anticipated expenditure on this scheme during the financial year 1989-90 will be to the tune of Rs. 1,00,000.

PLAN HEAD—LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE (1989-90)

Major Head	Gross	Recoveries	Net Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PART I—STATE PLAN SCHEME			
2230—Labour and Employment	11,00,000	..	11,00,000
Total Part I— State Plan Scheme	11,00,000	..	11,00,000
PART II—CENTRALLY-SPONSORED SCHEMES (Govt. of India's share only)			
2230—Labour and Employment	57,000	..	57,000
Grand Total Part—I & II	11,57,000	..	11,57,000

(XXXII—1)

Strengthening of Directorate of Employment—Rs. 2,00,000 (non-recurring)

(i) Setting up of Inspection and Enquiry Unit at Directorate.

(ii) Strengthening of Establishment Branch at Directorate.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2230—Labour and Employment	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000

An Inspection and Enquiry Unit has been set up at Directorate in order to conduct regular inspections of the Employment Exchanges and to make immediate enquiries into complaints received from the applicant public.

With the opening of Rural Employment Exchanges and Sub offices in the State, the workload at the Headquarter has considerably increased. The Establishment Branch is therefore, proposed to be strengthened by providing the post of Establishment Officer and Steno-typist at the Directorate.

The schemes will continue during the year 1989-90 for which a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 has been proposed to be spent during the next financial year.

XXXII— 2

Computerisation of Employment Exchange Operations—Rs. 1,00,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2230—Labour and Employment	1,00,000	..	..	1,00,000

In order to improve the quality of service to employers and employment seekers and to improve the image of Employment Exchanges in public mind it is proposed to computerise the operations of the Employment Exchanges in the State. Four officers and eight clerks have completed their training in the use of Computer Technology.

The scheme will continue during the year 1989-90 and the operations of the Divisional Employment Exchange, Ambala together with its subordinate offices are likely to be computerised. A sum of Rs 1,00,000 has been provided in the budget for the year 1989-90 which would be spent on the installation of the Computer.

(XXXII-3)

Setting up of three Vocational Guidance Units and organising of Exhibition and Loan Melas in the State—Rs. 2,50,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2230—Labour and Employment	2,50,000			2,50,000

The Employment Department is providing Vocational Guidance to the educated unemployed youths who run after white collar jobs and all the Divisional/District Employment Exchanges have been covered by this scheme. The scheme has now been extended to the applicants registered with the Town Employment Exchanges and therefore, two such units have been set up at Hansi and Panchkula and one such unit will be set up at Charkhl Dadri during the year 1989-90.

Due to limited scope for salaried jobs for the new entrants to the employment market, there is a great need to motivate the job seekers to adopt self employment. It is, therefore, proposed to organise Exhibitions and Loan Melas to acquaint the applicants with self-employment schemes obtaining in the State and to motivate them to adopt self employment.

The scheme will continue during the year 1989-90 and a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 has been estimated to be spent on it.

(XXXII-4)

Setting up of Special Cell for Physically Handicapped at Sonapat—Rs. 32,000 (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2230--Labour and Employment	32,000			32,000

A special Cell has been set up for providing employment assistance to the physically handicapped persons registered at District Employment Exchange, Sonapat. It is a Centrally sponsored Scheme for which 100 percent expenditure is to be borne by the Government of India, Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare, New Delhi.

The scheme is likely to continue and expenditure to the tune of Rs. 32,000 is estimated to be incurred during the year 1989-90.

PLAN HEAD : INDUSTRIAL TRAINING (1989-90)

Major Head	Gross	Recoveries	Net Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part-I—State Plan Schemes			
2230—Labour and Employment	1,84,50,000	..	1,84,50,000
4250—Capital Outlay on other Social and Community Services	60,28,000	..	60,28,000
<i>Pro rata</i> Share of Establishment	6,85,000	..	6,85,000
Machinery and Equipment	1,37,000	..	1,37,000
Total Part-I	2,53,00,000		2,53,00,000
Part-II—Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
2230—Labour and Employment	87,47,000	..	87,47,000
4250—Capital Outlay on Other Social and Community Services	6,60,000	..	6,60,000
<i>Pro rata</i> share of Establishment	75,000	..	75,000
Machinery and Equipment	15,000	..	15,000
Total Part-II	94,97,000	..	94,97,000
Part-III—Other Development Schemes	..	..	..
Grand Total Part, II and III	3,47,97,000	..	3,47,97,000

(XXIII—1)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Equipment Modernisation in I.T.I.'s (Replacement of out-dated Machinery)

Revenue	{	Rs. 85.87 lacs	State Share
		Rs. 85.87 lacs	Central Assistance

With the advancement in the field of science and technology new and sophisticated machinery has been in the market and the machinery available in the I.T.I.'s has become obsolete/out-dated. To maintenance of training in I.T.I.'s with the changing technology and to trained the trainees according to the requirements of Industries, it is necessary to replace the out-dated machinery with modern/sophisticated machinery. It has been estimated that in old 17 I.T.I.'s opened before 1966-67 new and sophisticated machinery worth Rs. 350.00 lacs needs to be replaced. Such huge amount is not possible to be provided in one year. Keeping in view the State financial position, only Rs. 171.74 lacs have been asked for during the year 1989-90. Out of which 50 per cent share (85.87 lacs) will be reimbursed by the Government of India as Central Assistance under World Bank Programme as per the minutes of the Working Group of Planning Commission for the year 1989-90.

(XXIII—2)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Revenue Rs. 8.00 lacs

Modernisation of Captive I.T.I.'s

This scheme is with a view to give advanced training to the Technical employees of the Department as well as skilled workers of other public/private Establishments to up grade their skill. The scheme stands sanctioned for I.T.I. Yamuna Nagar and Hissar. Previously, this scheme was financially sponsored by U.N.D.P./I.L.O., which used to provide modern and costly sophisticated machinery for this scheme free of charges. But now such financial assistance has been stopped at Union Government level. So the scheme is now to be implemented with State Own resources. This scheme has been approved with a provision of Rs. 30.00 lacs in 7th five year plan Rs. 8.00 lacs have been proposed for 1989-90.

(XXIII—3)

	Central Assistance	Rs. 1.60 lacs
Revenue	State Share	Rs. 1.60 lacs
	State Plan	Rs. 3.53 lacs

Name of the Scheme : State Project Management Unit (strengthening of Headquarters Staff.)

With the development of the Training Programme and the Opening of new Industrial Training Institutes/Central, as also the operation of the Apprenticeship Training Programme, the work at the Directorate level has increased manifold. At the initial stages a lot of spade work is to be done and in due course the establishment work also increases. With the introduction of the Centralised system of examination, work at the Headquarters has increased tremendously. In Order to cope with the increased work, it is necessary to have additional staff at the Headquarters level. This staff is required in accordance with the norms prescribed by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment (Director General of Employment and Training). A sum of Rs. 3.53 lacs is required for this purpose during the year 1989-90 i.e. the last year of the 7th five years plan. This allocation has been approved by the Planning Commissioner Working Group

Government of India D.G.E. & T. has formulated a scheme for all the States, under the World Bank Project where under over 17.00 crores of rupees is to come to this State for the modernisation of equipment by up-to-date and sophisticated machines during the next 6 years or so. In a meeting of the State Directors held at New Delhi in April, 1988, norms of Staff for the Project Management were finalised and approved. As this State is covering the programme in respect of 17 I.T.I.'s. So the staff as per the approved norms for less than 20 I.T.I.'s is being applied for creation of the State Project Management unit and a sum of Rs. 3.20 lacs is required for the year 1989-90, out of which State Share is Rs. 1.60 lacs and the rest would come as Central Assistance from Government of India.

(XXIII—4)

Revenue .. Rs. 15.00 lacs

Derefnication of Exchating-Inddes in the present I.T.I

The Department has to diversify some un-popular trades with the new trades which are more popular every year. For this purpose Machinery for new trades is purchased whereas the staff and other provisions of the unpopular trades are utilised as before. For some trades addition is existing building of ITI's becomes necessary. For this purpose the scheme diversification of existing trades in the present ITI's has been approved by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the 7th Five year plan proposals. Provisions of Rs. 15.00 lacs for the year 1989-90 is being made.

(XXIII—5)

Revenue .. Rs. 14.00 lacs

Capital .. Rs. 4.00 lacs

Additional units seats in ITI's under Cabinet Sub- Committee Decision

Cabinet Sub-Committee had decided that 25% seats in Industrial Training Institutes be increased. To implement this decision a scheme in four phases was framed by the department. All four phases of this scheme have already been implemented during the year 1985-86 and 1988-89. To continue this programme the department will require Rs. 18.00 lacs (including capital component of Rs. 4.00 lacs), during the financial year 1989-90.

(XXIII—6)

Revenue .. Rs. 1.00 lac

Maintenance of I.T.I. Nalwa

Industrial Training Institute Nalwa is running with deficient in Machinery in some trades for proper training it is essential that the machinery as per DGE&T norms is made available. For the purchase of such deficient machinery at this Institute Rs. 10.00 lacs have been agreed by the planning commission Government of India for the 7th Five Year Plan Rs. 1.00 lac have been earmarked for this purpose for annual plan 1989-90

(XXIII—7)

Revenue .. Rs. 1.00 lacs

Capital .. Rs. 11.00 lacs

Maintenance of I.T.I. Gohana

Building of Industrial Training Institute, Gohana is under construction and this work has come over from sixth plan to 7th plan as spill over part of the scheme "Estt. of ITI Gohana Rs. 21.00 lacs were required and Rs. 4.00 lacs for the purchase of machinery.

Industrial Training Institute Gohana was functioning in a rented building, great deficiency existed as regards to machinery in various trades. To impart proper training it was essential to have Government building for the Institute and to provide sufficient machinery as per DGE&T norms.

Keeping above in view, 7th plan provision for Rs. 12.00 lacs were made, Rs. 11.00 lacs were for construction of the building. The deficiency in machinery has been made. It is proposed to keep Rs. 11.00 lacs for the construction of building during the year 1989-90, and rest for machinery.

(XXIII-8)

Revenue .. Rs. 1.00

Capital .. Rs. 11.00

Maintenance of I.T.I. Meham

Building of Industrial Training Institute, Meham is under construction and this work has come over from sixth plan to 7th plan as spill over part of the scheme "Estt. of ITI Meham. Rs. 21.00 lacs were required and Rs. 4.00 lacs for the purchase of machinery.

Industrial Training Institute Meham was functioning in a rented building, great deficiency existed as regards to machinery in various trades. To impart proper training it was essential to have Government building for the Institute and to provide sufficient machinery as per DGE&T norms.

Keeping above in view, 7th plan provision for Rs. 21.00 lacs were made, Rs. 17.00 lacs were for constructions of the building. The deficiency in machinery has been met. It is proposed to keep Rs. 12.00 lacs out of which Rs. 11.00 lacs is for the construction of building during the year 1989-90.

(XXIII-9)

Capital .. Rs. 10.00 lacs

Purchase of Land and Construction/Completion of Building of I.T.I., Tohana

Industrial Training Institute, Tohana was functioning in rented building. The space available is not as per DGE&T norms. A new building for I.T.I., Tohana is to be constructed. With this view 7th plan provision for Rs. 20.00 lacs were made. The land for I.T.I., Tohana is to be purchased.

A provision for Rs. 10.00 lacs is proposed to be made during the financial year, 1989-90 for the purpose.

(XXIII-10)

Capital .. Rs. 11.00 lacs

I.T.I. Bahadurgarh (Rohtak) Purchase of land and Construction of Building.

Industrial Training Institute, Bahadurgarh was functioning in a rented building. The space available was met as per DGE&T norms. The Department decided to construct its buildings during 7th plan, Rs. 20 lacs were agreed as 7th Plan provision for this purpose, Rs. 11.00 lacs are required to meet the expenditure on the construction of building during the financial year, 1989-90.

(XXIII-11)

Capital Rs. 10.00 lacs

I.T.I. Hansi (Hissar) construction of Building.

Industrial Training Institute Hansi was functioning in a rented building. The space available was not as per DGE & T norms. The deptt. decided to construct its building during 7th plan. Rs.20.00 lacs were agreed as 7th plan provision for this purpose. The land for the Institute has since been got transferred from Education Department, Haryana. Rs. 10.00 lacs are required to meet the expenditure on the construction of building during the financial year 1989-90.

(XXIII-12)

(Rs. in lacs)

Revenue .. 5-00

Capital .. 4-00

Establishment of I.T.I. (exclusively for women) at Jind.

27 Industrial Training Institutes (Women wing) are imparting training to women folk in non-engineering trades. By diversifying few popular trades, viz., Radio & T & V., Electronics Mechanic and D.M. Civil have been started for women candidates. It was felt that there is a great need to increase the training facilities in popular engineering trades for the women candidates. Keeping this thing in view

one Industrial Training Institute exclusively for women at Jind has been started during the year 1986-87. To continue the trades introduced earlier and to add some popular trades in this institute during the financial year 1989-90, funds to the tune of Rs. 9.00 lacs (including capital component of Rs. 4.00 lacs) are proposed. The present institution is functioning in a rented building the arrangement is not satisfactory for a women institute. During the 7th Five Years-Plan, the building for this institution is to be constructed, the land is to be acquired for this purpose, Rs. 4.00 lacs is to be provided for this purpose.

(XXIII-13)

Revenue Rs. 6.00 lacs

Establishment of IIT exclusively for women at Sirsa

Industrial Training Institutes (Women Wing) are imparting training to women folk in non engineering trades. By diversifying few popular trades viz, Radio & T.V., Electronics Mechanic and D.M. Civil have been started for women candidates. It was felt that there is a great need to increase the training facilities in popular engineering trades for the women candidates. Keeping this thing in view one Industrial Training Institute exclusively for women at Sirsa has been started during the financial year 1988-89. Funds to the tune of Rs. 6.00 lacs are proposed for the year 1989-90.

(XXIII-14)

Revenue Rs. 20.00 lacs

Purchase of Deficient Machinery with a view to get affiliation of N.C.V.T. to some Trades

For want of adequate funds some units in 15 different trades of some IITs could not be equipped as per the prescribed norms of DGE & T until now. For the purchase of deficient Machinery/Equipmen for such trades funds to the tune of Rs. 84.00 lacs were required. Deficiency of required machinery for such 15 trades has been causing hindrance in getting these trades permanently affiliated with NCVT. In case deficient machinery/equipment in such trades is not purchased forthwith, the NCVT will withdraw its temporary affiliation granted to such trades. In such a state of affairs the trainees of such units/trades will not be permitted to appear in the Final Trade Test 1989-90. The department is, thus, supposed to purchase deficient machinery for such 15 trades without further loss of time. Keeping the tight financial position of the state in view, it has been decided that machinery of the priority nature worth Rs. 20.00 lacs may be purchased during 1989-90.

(XXIII--15)

Revenue Rs. 4.50 lacs

Introduction of non-formal training

It has been observed that there is a great rush for admissions in Industrial Training Institutes. About 5000 applications are received for admission whereas only 9,000 boys and girls are admitted in various Industrial Training Institutes functioning in Haryana. It has also been observed that in certain trade where minimum qualification is middle standard, the boys and girls even with higher qualifications and very good marks in Matriculation do not get admissions. It has also been observed that students from villages due to their low merit are not able to get admissions in Industrial Training Institutes. The training programme in Industrial Training Institutes is being carried out on DGET pattern. It consists of four theory subjects to keep the pass percentage high, it is not possible to admit the candidates of low merit. Hence there is a great need for a starting non-formal training.

2. Non-formal training has been introduced in Industrial Training Institutes, during normal working hours by employing independent staff for imparting this training. No qualification for admission to this training have been prescribed. However, the aptitude of the candidate in a particular trade is the main criteria for admission. In the first phase, the scheme has been introduced only in four institutes at Ambala City, Gurgaon, Narnaul and Rohtak and in each institute 4 trades have been started during the year 1986-87.

To continue this scheme during the year 1989-90 Rs. 4.50 lacs are required.

(XXIII--16)

Revenue Rs. 4.00 lacs

Introduction of Electronics Mechanic Trades in I.T.I's.

Keeping in view the public demand and to prepare more skilled workers in the field of electronics, a scheme was prepared to introduce additional 192 seats in Electronics Mech. trade in the existing IITs during 1987-88 and 1988-89. To continue this scheme during 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 4.00 lacs will be required.

(XXIII—17)

	(Rs. Lacs)
Revenue	14.00
Capital	15.00
State Share	21.50
Central Share	7.50
	29.00

Establishment of ITI (exclusively for Women) at Barwala/Butana

At present 27 ITI's including two institutions exclusively for women are in existence in Haryana State. The working Group of Planning Commission Govt. of India have approved the Scheme, Establishment of Women ITIs at Barwala (Hissar) and Butana (Sonapat) during the year 1989-90. In these institutions, training will be imparted to women folk in engineering & non-engineering trades viz., Mechanic Electronic Draftsman Mech, Painter, Stenography Hindi, Draughtsman Civil & Mech. Instrument, funds to the tune of Rs. 29.00 lacs (including capital component of Rs. 15.00 lacs) are proposed for the year 1989-90. Out of Rs. 29.00 lacs, the Govt. of India will reimburse Rs. 7.50 lacs after the expenditure is incurred by the Department/State Govt., as in the total outlay in the Annual Plan 1989-90, Rs. 21.50 lacs have been included Rs. (7.50 State Share for the Centrally Sponsored scheme), the rest of Rs. 7.50 lacs to be given by Government of India as grant.

PLAN HEAD : WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Major Head	Gross Cost	Capital outlay	Net Amount
	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Part I—Approved plan scheme shared by central State sector schemes—			
2225—Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	688.00	..	688.00
2230—Labour and Employment	22.00	..	22.00
4225—Capital outlay on Welfare of S.C. and B.C.	90.00	..	90.00
Total Part I	800.00	..	800.00
Part-II Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
2225—Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	208.00	..	208.00
2230—Labour and Employment	42.50	..	42.50
Total Part II	250.50	..	250.50
Part-III—Other Development Schemes			
2225—Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	53.70	..	53.70
4225—Capital outlay on Welfare of SC and B.C.	48.04	..	48.04
Total Part III	101.74	..	101.74
Grand Total:— Part I, II & III	1,52.24	..	1,52.24
Summary			
2225—Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	949.70	..	949.70
2230—Labour & Emp.	64.50	..	64.50
4225—Capital outlay on Welfare of S.C. and B.C.	138.04	..	138.04
Grand Total	1152.24	..	1152.24
Deduct (Receipt & recoveries and capital account)	48.04	..	48.04
Net Total	1104.20	..	1104.20

Memorandum of Plan Schemes for the year 1989-90—Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

The department has formulated the Annual Plan 1989-90 with a total outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakhs under plan schemes and 101.74 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and other Backward Classes. Out of the total Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 901.74 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 741.70 lakhs (688.00 lakhs under plan and Rs. 53.70 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Schemes) has been provided under the head, "2225—Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Besides this, Govt. of India will provide Special Central Assistance of Rs. 208.00 lakh for undertaking additional programme for economic development of Scheduled Castes during the year 1989-90. This amount will also be spent under the head, "2225—Welfare of SC, ST and OBC". A brief description of each scheme is given as under:—

(XXXI—1)

001—Direction and Administration

Strengthening of Head Quarter Staff— Rs. 5.50 lakhs

The present staff provided in the Directorate under non-Plan schemes is inadequate to implement the programmes meant for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes. In view of this, one post of Joint Director alongwith supporting staff has been sanctioned under plan schemes for which an amount of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has been provided for 1989-90 (Annexure 'B').

(XXXI-2)

Opening of new Community Centres—Rs. 7.00 lakhs

The aim of the scheme is to set up one community centre in each block to provide training to Scheduled Caste women in tailoring and embroidery and nursing facilities for Scheduled Castes children of Balwadi Classes. 38 community centres are already functioning in various parts of the State on non-plan side. However, these are inadequate to meet the demand of the Scheduled Caste. In view of this, 12 new centres have been set up in the year 1988-89 and 12 more one; in each district, are proposed to set up during the year 1989-90. An amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been provided for this purpose (Annexure 'C').

(XXXI-3)

Staff for Hostel of pre-matric children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation—(Rs. 9.00 lakhs)

In order to avail the facility for Scheduled Castes under the above scheme and to provide better environmental conditions for pursuing their studies, the State Government has decided to set up hostel of its own for these students. Such hostels are already functioning at Karnal, Rewari, Rohtak, Faridabad and Ambala. The expenditure on staff at Karnal and Rewari hostel is to meet on non-plan side whereas the expenditure on staff for the hostel of Rohtak, Faridabad and Ambala is included on plan side. The department also intends to set up 3 more hostels during the year 1989-90. In order to minimise administrative expenditure it is proposed that in the new hostels, only one hostel warden in each hostel will be employed and class IV staff will be appointed on consolidated pay. An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1989-90 (Annexure 'D').

(XXXI-4)

Setting up of Hostels for boys and girls of Denotified Tribes (Ashram School, Jind)—Rs. 2.35 lakhs

Under the scheme, Ashram School/hostel has been set up at Jind for Denotified Tribes students whose parents income ceiling is Rs. 1,000 P.M. Free lodging and boarding facility is provided to them at Rs. 200 P.M. to students of 6th to 8th classes and Rs. 250 P.M. to students of 9th to 11th classes. This facility is available to hostellers only. An amount of Rs. 2.35 lakhs has been sanctioned for the year 1989-90 (Annexure 'E').

(XXXI-5)

Scheme of Tailoring Training to Harijan Widows destitute women—
Rs. 18.30 lakhs

The aim of the scheme is to enable Harijan Widows/Destitute Women for self employment. A stipend of Rs. 100 p.m. and raw material costing Rs. 50 p.m. per trainee is given to a trainee for getting training from the nearest community Centre run by the Department. After completion of one year's course, each widow/destitute women is given a new sewing machine to earn her livelihood. An amount of Rs. 18.30 lakhs has been provided under this scheme for 9.30 Harijan widows/destitute women (Annexure 'F').

(XXXI-6)

Pre-Examination Training Centres for Scheduled Castes—Rs. 10.70 lakhs

The representation of Scheduled Castes in State Service is not adequate. The Government of India has started a Pre-Examination Training Centre w.e.f. 1st August, 1969, at Ambala so as to impart training to the candidates appearing in various competitive test such as typist, stenographer, Assistant Grade etc. The students are given stipend of Rs. 125 per month each or actual mess charges whichever is less under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The 50% share is reimbursed by Govt. of India.

Besides the above, two Pre-Examination Training Centres were set up at Bhiwani and Rohtak in 1972 on the Non-Plan side and three at Rewari, Yamuna Nagar and Gurgaon on Plan side during the year 1988-89 to train more students. But the P.E.T.C. at Yamuna Nagar and Gurgaon could not be started during the year 1988-89. This centre will be started during the year 1989-90.

In addition to the above, Govt. has started P.E.T.C. Karnal and Hissar. Crash courses are also run in various P.E.T.Cs. for giving training to Scheduled Castes for the posts advertised by the different recurring agencies.

For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 10.70 lakh is required for the year 1989-90 as 50% share of this scheme.

(XXXI-7)

Scholarship/opportunity cost to Scheduled Caste students studying in 6th to 8th
Classes—Rs. 242.00 lakhs

In order to compensate parents of the students for being deprived from the earning of the school going children and to arrest drop out rate among the Scheduled Caste students studying in 6th to 8th Classes, it has been decided to give scholarships as opportunity cost @ Rs. 15 P.M. per student whose parents income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 P.A. It is proposed to enhance the rate of opportunity cost from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 P.M. per student from the year 1989-90. Hence an amount of Rs. 242.00 lakhs for 95,000 students is required.

(XXXI—8)

Award of Scholarships and reimbursement of tuition fees to Scheduled Castes students in 9th to 11th Classes—Rs. 110.27 lakh.

Under this scheme, children belonging to Scheduled Castes studying in 9th to 11th Classes are given stipend of Rs. 20 P.M. per student provided the income of their parents/guardians does not exceed Rs. 10,000 P.A. No tuition fee is charged from them in the Govt. Institutions. The Privately recognised institutions/schools are reimbursed in this behalf by the Govt. Examination fees charged from the student by the Board/Universities is also refunded. Hence an amount of Rs. 110.27 lakhs has been sanctioned for the year 1989-90 under Plan Scheme to cover 28,500 students.

(XXXI-9)

Grant for the purchase of stationery articles to Scheduled Castes students studying in 6th to 11th Classes.—Rs. 55.10 lakhs

The scheme aims at providing a sum of Rs. 20 per student per annum for the purchase of books and stationery articles to student belonging to Scheduled Castes studying in 6th to 11th classes. It is proposed to revise the rates from Rs. 20 to 40 for middle and Rs. 60 per annum for High Classes. Hence, an amount of Rs. 55.10 lakhs has been sanctioned for the year 1989-90 to cover 1,23,500 students.

XXXI 10

Special Coaching Classes for Scheduled Castes students studying Science, Math and English.—Rs. 7.00 lakhs

The aim of the scheme is to make available larger number of Scheduled Caste students for technical/science courses. The students belonging to these castes lack adequate knowledge of Science, Math and English at the Pre-Matric stage. Hence Special Coaching is proposed to be provided in these subjects in 200 High/Senior Secondary schools. Approximately 20 Scheduled Castes student in each class/school are taking the benefit under this scheme. It is proposed to provide a separate teacher for each subject in each class under 10+2 system. An amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs for the year 1989-90 has been sanctioned to cover 16,000 students.

(XXXI—11)

Award of Scholarships for denotified Tribes students studying 1st onward to Post-Graduate—Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

Scholarships at the enhanced rate ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 185 per month from 1st onward to Post-Graduate classes in different classes will be given. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for the year 1989-90 for 9,000 students.

(XXXI—12)

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for setting up hostels for Scheduled Castes—Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

The object of the scheme is to provide congenial environment to the Scheduled Castes boys and girls through hostel facilities for pursuing their studies. Under this scheme 90% of the total expenditure to be incurred is given as grant-in-aid to the Voluntary organisations for various purposes like food, lodging, rent etc. for students residing in hostels. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for 5 hostels.

(XXXI—13)

Boarding expenses to Scheduled Castes girls students in B.Sc. Home Science—Rs. 0.60 lakhs

The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Castes girls students studying in B.Sc. Home Science course in Haryana Agriculture University, Hissar to enable them to pursue professional course. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 125/-P.M. to each students in addition to the benefits under Government of India Post-Matric scholarships scheme is given to meet the Boarding, lodging and stationary expenses. An amount of Rs. 0.60 lakhs is required for the year 1989-90 for 40 students.

(XXXI—14)

Award of Pre-Matric Scholarships to children of those whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation—Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

The Government of India started a Centrally Sponsored scheme in the year 1977-78 in order to provide congenial environment to the children of scavengers, flayers, tanners etc. studying in class VI to Xth Classes on 50% sharing basis. Under the scheme, Government of India gives Rs. 200 P.M. for students of VI to VIII th Classes and Rs. 250 for IXth and Xth Classes students. This facility is available to the hostellers only. At Present 5 hostels are functioning in the State at Karnal, Rewari, Rohtak, Faridabad and Ambala. Besides this, an Ashram School for Denotified Tribes students is also functioning at Jind. The State Government intends to set up one hostel in each District during the Seventh plan period. In view of the above, an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for the year 1989-90 as State share for 400 students.

(XXXI—115)

Book Banks for Scheduled Castes students studying in Medical/Engineering Colleges—Rs. 1.00 lakh.

The Government of India had introduced this scheme from the year 1978-79 under the Centrally Sponsored scheme on 50% sharing basis. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been sanctioned for the year 1989-90 for 400 students.

(XXXI—116)

Housing scheme for Scheduled Castes —Rs. 70.00 lakhs

In order to solve the housing problem of Scheduled Castes, a sum of Rs. 5,000 is given as subsidy for the construction of houses to each beneficiary. The house must have at least one room and a verandah-cum-kitchen. An amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been sanctioned under the scheme for the year 1989-90 for 1400 beneficiaries.

(XXXI—117)

Subsidy for construction of Houses for Denotified Tribes—Rs. 10.00 lakhs

The pattern of the scheme shall be the same as has been adopted under the scheme 'Housing scheme for Scheduled Castes'. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1989-90.

(XXXI—118)

Conversion of dry latrines into water borne—Rs. 18.00 lakhs.

Scavenging occupation is one of the cause of untouchability through which Scheduled Castes persons who are engaged in unclean occupation are segregated from rest of the society. Under the scheme, 'Machinery for the implementation of the P.C.R. Act, 1955' four towns will be made free from scavenging by providing assistance to individual house holders in the form of subsidy for construction of existing dry latrines into water borne latrines to remove the untouchability. This is a centrally sponsored scheme on 50% basis and an amount of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been sanctioned under the state sector for the year 1989-90.

(XXXI—119)

Legal Assistance—Rs. 0.60 lakh

Legal assistance is provided to Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis persons to enable them to fight cases involving claims for compensation of harassment caused on account of observance of untouchability. Besides, they are also given assistance in cases of ejection recovery of rent by landlords, correction of Khasra/Girdwarl etc. Under this scheme, a subsidy of Rs. 500 is sanctioned by the District Welfare Officer and the amount exceeding Rs. 500 by the concerned Deputy Commissioner. An amount of Rs. 0.60 lakh has been provided for the year 1989-90.

(XXXI—120)

Incentives for Inter-caste marriage—Rs. 0.60 lakh.

Under this scheme, a Scheduled Castes women or boy or girl will be given Rs. 2,000 in cash and Rs. 3,000 in the form of fixed deposit covering to the period of 6 years as an incentive for marrying Non-Scheduled Castes girl or a boy. The amount of fixed deposit will be credited in the joint account of the couple. This will help in diminishing caste consciousness among the people. An amount of Rs. 0.60 lakh has been provided for the year 1989-90.

(XXXI—121)

Financial assistance for the marriage of daughter of widows/destitute & Handicapped women—Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Harjan widows/destitute and handicapped women belonging to Scheduled Castes have no source of income and they have to face problem arranging marriage of their daughters because of poor economic conditions. This creates a lot of social problem for this vulnerable group of the Scheduled Castes. It has been decided to grant a subsidy of Rs. 2,500 to Scheduled Castes persons to meet the marriage expenses of their daughter. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for 1989-90.

(XXXI—122)

Drinking water/wells for Scheduled Castes—Rs. 13.80 lakhs.

The scheme aims at providing basic necessities of drinking water facilities in or near the Harjan Bastis. Under the scheme subsidy ranging from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 18,000 depending on the level of water for digging of new, Rs. 4,000 for repair of old well and Rs. 4,000 for a new well is given in a Scheduled Castes Basti for providing them drinking water facilities. An amount of Rs. 13.80 lakhs has been sanctioned for the year 1989-90 for 290 wells/pumps.

(XXXI—23)

Drinking water/wells for Denotified Tribes—Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

The pattern of the scheme will be the same as has been adopted under the "Drinking Water/Wells for Scheduled Castes". An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for the year 1989-90 for 79 wells.

(XXXI—24)

Environmental Improvement in Harijan Bastis—Rs. 70.00 lakhs

Under the scheme it is proposed to provide basic necessity like construction of public latrines, pavement of streets and drainage etc. in Scheduled Caste bastis/mohallas in order to improve their environmental conditions at maximum rates of Rs. 0.50 lakhs per village. The labour component will be met from NREP. An amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for 1989-90 for 140 bastis.

(XXXI—25)

Evaluation and monitoring of the programmes meant for SC/BC/DT—Rs. 1.00 lakh

Under the scheme, the programmes meant for Scheduled Castes/Backward Classes/Denotified Tribes are to be got evaluated by reputed organisation/autonomous body like university etc. For this, a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1989-90.

(XXXI—26)

Subsidy for Administrative Expenditure of Haryana Backward Classes Kalyan Nigam—Rs. 12.00 lakhs

As the Government of India, Ministry of Welfare, provides 3% of the cumulative paid-up share capital as administrative expenditure for Scheduled Caste Development Corporation. Similarly the State Government propose to provide 3% of the cumulative paid-up share capital as administrative expenses to Haryana Backward Classes Kalyan Nigam. At the end of 1988-89, an amount of Rs. 422.99 lakhs would be the paid up share capital of the Nigam. An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is required during Annual Plan 1989-90 for this purpose.

(XXXI—27)

Award of stipend to Backward Classes Trainees in Pre-Examination Training Centre, Rohtak and Bhiwani—Rs. 0.18 lakh

Two pre-examination Training Centres at Rohtak and Bhiwani are running on Non-Plan side in which the training in type writing and shorthand is provided to Scheduled Caste trainees. A trainee is granted Rs. 75 per month as stipend. The Department is of the view that 20 trainees of Backward Classes, (10 in each of these two Pre-Examination Training Centres) be admitted in these centres. In view of this an amount of Rs. 0.18 lakh is provided for the year 1989-90 for 20 trainees of Backward Classes.

(XXXI—28)

Training stipend to Scheduled Caste students in IT/Schools—Rs. 22.00 lakhs

All the students belonging to scheduled castes/tribes, vimuktajatis getting training in the institutions of the department are awarded stipend @ Rs. 75 P.M. For this stipend funds are provided by Director Welfare of Scheduled Caste and Backward Classes of Haryana. Funds provided by them are transferred to major head "2230—Labour and Employment". During the year 1989-90 Rs. 22.00 lacs have been asked for the purpose from Director Welfare, of Scheduled Caste and Backward Classes.

B—Special Central Assistance Schemes.

(XXXI—29)

Subsidy for traditional schemes as Dairy, Piggery and other schemes 33% subsidy at par with DRDA—Rs. 159.75 lakhs

The scheme run by DRDA in rural areas has been provided subsidy ranging from 25% to 33%. Under directions from Government of India, the Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam has given up direct loaning and is now obliged to support these schemes. This has resulted in difference to this scheme by the beneficiaries since a benefit from DRDA schemes is more attractive. It is proposed to support with 33% subsidy and loan through Commercial Banks to bring at par with DRDA. During the year 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 159.75 lakhs has been earmarked.

(XXXI—30)

Rehabilitation of Scavengers freed under the schemes "Conversion of dry latrines into water-borne"—Rs. 6.25 lakhs.

It is proposed to rehabilitate scavengers freed from scavenging profession as a result of the implementation of the scheme "Conversion of dry latrines into Water-borne". The scavengers freed from unclean occupations will be provided free training stipend, raw-material for the training, etc. It is also proposed to cover two more towns under the above scheme. The scheme would be implemented by Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam. An amount of Rs. 6.25 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1989-90.

(XXXI—31)

Provision of tool kits to Sch. Castes students who pass out various courses from I.T.I.'s —
Rs. 3.13 lakhs.

It is proposed to provide tool kits to trainees who pass out various courses from I.T.I.'s for starting their own profession/trade at a cost of Rs. 500 per tool kits for 1250 students. During the year 1989-90, the scheme will cost Rs. 6.25 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 3.13 lakhs has been provided for the year 1989-90. This scheme will be implemented through Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam

(XXXI—32)

Area need based Income generating schemes— Rs. 25.37 lakhs

There are certain areas in the State which are suitable for undertaking special types of economic activities. Special employment generating programmes, suited to the needs of the areas will be undertaken for Scheduled Castes. Such projects would benefit the vulnerable groups like Sweepers, scavengers and Denotified Tribes amongst Scheduled Castes. A total sum of Rs. 50.73 lakhs has been proposed for implementing Area "Need Based Income Generating Schemes" namely sheep rearing @ Rs. 7,400 per unit and piggery @ Rs. 5,350 per unit. An amount of Rs. 25.37 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1989-90.

(XXXI—33)

Purchase of machinery for common facility centre, Ambala Cantt.— Rs. 13.50 lakhs.

During the year 1982-83, a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of building of Common facility centre at Ambala Cantt. The building has since been completed. Now the machinery for this centre is to be purchased at a cost of Rs. 27.00 lakhs. During the year 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 13.50 lakhs has been provided.

(XXXI—34)

Organising special training for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under special central assistance—
Rs. 42.50 lakhs

Director, Welfare of Scheduled Caste and Backward Classes, Haryana had desired that a special scheme, for training to Scheduled Castes/Tribes/Vimukta Jaties candidates in popular trades viz., turner machinist, radio & TV be started in some selected I.T.I. in 1985-86. To continue this scheme funds to the tune of Rs. 5.00 lacs were provided for this purpose under special central assistance scheme during the year 1986-87 and 8.00 lacs during 1987-88. The scheme was started at I.T.I. Hisar, Faridabad, Rewari and Narnaul. The scheme is to be continued during the year 1989-90. Rs. 42.50 lacs have been asked for this purpose from Director, Welfare of Scheduled Caste and Backward Classes. These are to be provided under Head "2230—Labour and Employment" during the financial year 1989-90.

C—Centrally-sponsored Schemes

(XXXI—35)

Pre-Examination Training Centres— Rs. 10.70 lakhs.

The pattern of the scheme shall be the same as has been adopted under the scheme "Pre-Examination Training Centre State Sector. An amount of Rs. 10.70 lakhs is required for the year 1989-90 as centre share.

(XXXI—36)

Post-Matric scholarships to Scheduled Caste— Rs. 20.00 lakhs

Scheduled Caste students studying in Post-Matric Classes are awarded scholarships under the Government of India's Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme. The State Government has provided a sum of Rs. 79.64 lakhs on Non-Plan side as committed expenditure under the scheme. Hence, an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is required for the year 1989-90 under Central Sector.

(XXXI—37)

Award of Pre-Matric Scholarships to children of those whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation—Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

The pattern of the scheme shall be the same as has been adopted under the scheme "Award of Pre-Matric scholarships to children of those whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation. State Sector. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for the year 1989-90 as Centre Share.

(XXXI—38)

Book Bank for Scheduled Castes students studying in Medical/Engg. Colleges— Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

The pattern of the scheme shall be the same as has been adopted under the scheme "Book Bank for Scheduled Castes students studying in Medical/Engg. Colleges, State Sector. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided as 50% Centre Share.

(XXXI-39)

Conversion of Dry latrines into water borne- Rs. 18.00 lakhs

The pattern of the scheme shall be the same as has been adopted under the plan scheme of conversion of dry latrines into water borne latrines. An amount of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is required as 50% central share for the year 1989-90.

Contribution towards share Capital to Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam and Haryana Backward Classes Kalyan Nigam for the year 1989-90.

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4225- Capital outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes/ Tribes and other Backward Classes		1,38,04,000		1,38,04,000
Share capital (State)		90,00,000		90,00,000
Share capital (Central)		48,04,000		48,04,000
Total		1,38,04,000		1,38,04,000

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

(XXXI-40)

1. Contribution towards share capital to Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam—Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam with an authorised capital of Rs. 15.00 crores has been functioning since January 1971 for socio-economic upliftment of Scheduled Caste persons by way of granting them financial assistance for various productive trades and professions. Uptil 1987-88, the Nigam has already benefited 1,31,355 beneficiaries with the help of Rs. 5902.84 lakhs (which includes direct loan by the Nigam Margin Money by the Nigam, subsidy by the Nigam and Bank loan component). During the year 1988-89, the Nigam has benefited as many as 5784 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries upto 30th November, 1988. Uptil 1983-84, the Nigam had been encouraging only traditional schemes such as purchase of pigs, buffaloes etc. by granting 33.3% as subsidy and margin money @ 25% of the total cost. From 1984-85, the Nigam has tried to diversify the activities of Scheduled Caste people from their traditional trades to other attractive trade and business, industries, self-employment etc. The Nigam has involved all the commercial banks in the State for giving financial assistance to Scheduled Caste beneficiaries. In order to help the Nigam, the State Government has given Rs. 986.50 lakhs as share capital which includes Rs. 415.63 lakhs contributed by Government of India upto 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 111.49 lakhs is being given to Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam as share capital during the year 1988-89. For the year 1989-90, it has been decided to provide Rs. 5.00 lakhs as State share and Rs. 48.04 lakhs as central share.

(XXXI-41)

2. Contribution towards share capital to Haryana Backward classes Kalyan Nigam—Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

For the socio-economic and educational upliftment of Backward Classes in the State, the Haryana Backward Classes Kalyan Nigam has been functioning since 1980 with an authorised capital of Rs. 4.00 crores. The Nigam has launched its margin money loan schemes in collaboration with various Nationalised Banks. During the year 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 103.86 lakhs as loan has been sanctioned to benefit 1,923 beneficiaries. Share capital amounting to Rs. 40.00 lakhs by State Government has been paid to the Nigam during the year 1987-88. Upto 30th November, 1988, the Nigam has given loan to the tune of Rs. 62.00 lakhs (Rs. 15.50 as Nigam's share and Rs. 46.50 as Banks share) to 1,023 beneficiaries. It is decided to give Rs. 40.00 lakhs as share capital during the year 1989-90.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

(XXXI-42)

3. Contribution towards share capital to Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam—Rs. 48.04 lakhs.

Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam with an authorised capital of Rs. 15.00 crores has been functioning since January, 1971 for socio-economic upliftment of Scheduled Caste persons by way of granting them financial assistance for various productive trades and professions. Uptil 1987-88, the Nigam has already benefited 1,31,355 beneficiaries with the help of Rs. 5902.84 lakhs (which includes direct loan by the Nigam Margin Money by the Nigam, subsidy by the Nigam and Bank loan component). During the year 1988-89 the Nigam has benefited as many as 5784 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries upto 30th November, 1988. Uptil 1983-84, the Nigam had been encouraging only traditional schemes such as purchase of pigs, buffaloes etc. by granting 33.3% as subsidy and margin money @ 25% of the total cost. From 1984-85 the Nigam has tried to diversify the activities of Scheduled Caste people from their traditional trades to other attractive trade and business, industries, self-employment etc. The Nigam has involved all the commercial banks in the State for giving financial assistance to Scheduled Caste beneficiaries. In order to help the Nigam the State Government has given Rs. 986.50 lakhs as share capital which includes Rs. 415.63 lakhs contributed by Government of India upto 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 111.49 lakhs is being given to Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam as share capital during the year 1988-89. For the year 1989-90, it has been decided to provide Rs. 48.04 lakhs as central share.

PLAN HEAD SOCIAL WELFARE

Major Head	Gross Cost	Amount Transferred	Net Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part-I—Approved Plan Scheme ;			
2235—Social Security and Welfare —02—Special Welfare (Plan)	97,47,50,000	97,47,50,000	97,47,50,000
4235—Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare—02—Social Welfare	44,50,000	44,50,000	44,50,000
Total Part-I	97,92,00,000	97,92,00,000	97,92,00,000
Part II—Centrally Sponsored Schemes :			
2235—Social Security and Welfare 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme	4,16,30,000	4,16,30,000	4,16,30,000
Part III—Other Development Scheme :			
50% Centrally Sponsored			
2235—Social Security and Welfare—02—Social Welfare	29,72,000	29,72,000	29,72,000
Total Part-II	4,46,02,000	4,46,02,000	4,46,02,000
Major Head wise Summary :			
2235—Social Security and Welfare—02—Social Welfare (Plan)	1,01,93,52,000	1,01,93,52,000	1,01,93,52,000
4235—Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare—02—Social Welfare	44,50,000	44,50,000	44,50,000
Grand Total	1,02,38,02,000	1,02,38,02,000	1,02,38,02,000

02—Social Welfare :

PART-I—STATE PLAN SCHEMES

001—Direction and Administration :

(i) Strengthening of Directorate Staff—Rs. 1,30,000

This is a staff scheme. The staff provided at headquarter of the Social Welfare Directorate is meant for the execution and implementation of various schemes of the Department. The Welfare Schemes of the Department have been expanded considerably. Hence the augmenting of staff is urgently needed.

(ii) Administration and Supervisory Staff—Rs. 1,30,000
(District Social Welfare Officers)

This Department has set-up District Level Agency to provide services to the poor, aged and infirm destitute children/women and widows, handicapped and weaker sections of the society at a quicker pace. The Finance Department have sanctioned 12 posts each of Assistants, Clerks, Peons and Sweeper-cum-Chowkidar for 12 District Social Welfare Officers in the State, for which funds have been provided Non-Plan Budget.

In addition to this, the Department required 12 posts of Steno-typists, one each for District Social Welfare Officers in the field.

(iii) Research-cum-Information Centre—Rs. 1,00,000

This scheme aims at collecting data, evaluation and assessing the various social welfare programme carried out by the department through voluntary welfare organisations and to evolve ways and means to improve the same.

The work load of this Department has since much increased and therefore, statistical and survey work needs to be strengthened.

101—Welfare of Handicapped :

(i) Scholarships to Physically Handicapped Students—Rs. 43,20,000

Under this scheme, scholarship ranging from Rs. 60 p.m. to Rs. 75 p.m. per head is provided to the physically handicapped, deaf and dumb and blind students receiving education upto middle standard from recognised schools/institutions by the State Government.

(ii) Pension to Physically Handicapped Persons—Rs. 1,18,00,000

Condition of the physically handicapped is worse than the ordinary aged and infirm as they do not possess their normal mental facilities and are not in a position to earn their livelihood. A large number of agricultural labours have become handicapped due to non-provision of proper safety measures in threshing machines. In order to provide for the needs of this group, this scheme was introduced in the State during the year, 1979-80 under which the physically handicapped persons in the age group of 18-65 years whose monthly income is not more than 50 p.m. and who is physically handicapped to the extent of 70% prescribed degree is entitled to grant of handicapped pension @ Rs. 50 p.m. Now the Government have liberalised the procedure for the grant of pension for handicapped persons on the pattern of Old Age Pension (Liberalised).

(iii) Production Unit for Orthopaedically Handicapped—Rs. 5,00,000

There is only one Institution for the orthopaedically handicapped at Saket Chandimandir in Ambala District. It also caters to the needs of Punjab and other neighbouring State. This Institution is unable to cope with the demand of the State. As such another Saket Hospital at Panchkula, will be provided physiotherapy facilities. A production centre and vocational training for providing them employment is also being set up. The project of new Saket Hospital is of Rs. 2.00 crores and is being set up in phased manner.

(iv) Strengthening of Programme for the Institution—Rs. 10,00,000
of the Handicapped

Under this scheme, voluntary organisations working in the field of welfare of handicapped persons are given assistance to strengthen their programmes for education, training, identification, treatment and rehabilitation of all types of disabled persons.

(v) Prosthetic Aid (Aids and Appliances)—Rs. 2,00,000

Under this scheme, the physically handicapped persons are provided artificial limbs. Cost of artificial limbs cannot be fixed. It depends upon the nature of disability of beneficiaries.

(vi) Counselling Services Training Programme and Seminars (Grant-in-aid)
Rs. 50,000

The physically handicapped persons of various categories like Blind, Deaf and Dumb and orthopaedically handicapped who mostly belong to weaker sections/society needs proper guidance/counselling for getting education, training and rehabilitation services. As such the hearing and speech handicapped society, Chandigarh is conducting such camps in the rural areas to provide guidance and counselling services to other voluntary organisations who are also encouraged to hold such seminars and work-shops in respective fields.

(vii) Home/School for Mentally Retarded Children—Rs. 3,00,000

A Home for the mentally retarded children has been set up at Rohtak and is being run through District Red Cross Society Rohtak to provide education, training and rehabilitation service to the mentally retarded. At present there are two cottages for the children. Two such more cottages are required to be built to accommodate the additional number of inmates. The building of the institution would be extended in a phased manner.

(viii) Home/School for Blind Girls—Rs. 10,000

For the blind girls in the State, residential institution with a capacity of 25 inmates has been set up at Rai (Sonapat) to provide free boarding, lodging, education and vocational training. The building of the Home has been constructed.

(ix) District Handicapped Welfare Centre—Rs. 10,00,000

To provide comprehensive services to the disabled persons i.e. blind, deaf, dumb and orthopaedically handicapped, two district handicapped welfare centres are being set up at Karnal and Rohtak through District Red Cross Society, Karnal and Medical College, Rohtak respectively. The concept of setting up District handicapped welfare centres is complete rehabilitation of the handicapped persons. This requires

to engage certain professionals to carry out the work of their complete rehabilitation and cure of disability to provide medical facilities, appliances and aids free of charge to the needy persons of the economically weaker sections to manufacture or purchase prosthetic, orthotic and mobility aids, to establish a vocational rehabilitation centre for handicapped persons, to impart training in different crafts for self employment, to set up an economic rehabilitation cell to engage actively certain personnel for speedy direct and indirect employment to handicapped persons, to conduct surveys and studies to publish and disseminate information for mass awareness in pursuance of the rehabilitation services, to make such policies and programmes conducive to the above aims and objects. Both these centres are still in the process of setting up. The District Red Cross Society, Karnal has completed the construction of the building and medical College, Rohtak have initiated step for the purchase of equipment etc. The total cost of each project is Rs. 13,56,000.

(x) Employment to Blind Persons—Rs. 6,00,000

The State Government is imparting training in various crafts like canning, weaving, printing press etc. to the blind persons through departmental institutions as well as Voluntary Organisations, but it is felt that the blind persons do not get adequate opportunities for the employment, with the result they are unemployed. The employment opportunities in these trades are very rare, but canning is such a profession where blinds can be given employment. All the Government offices get their chairs recanned from the open market on contract basis. To give employment to the blind, 14 posts of canners were created (one for each District Headquarter and 2 at Chandigarh Headquarter). These canners do the canning work of all Government offices of Haryana at District level and at the State level and the Social Welfare of Department do not charge any service charges. The raw material is provided by the respective departments. From the past experience it is felt that there is a demand of canner; at all the Block and Tehsil level where different Government Offices are situated. 100 posts of canners at all block/tehsil level have been created @ Rs. 500 p.m. as retainership Allowance. These canners will also charge labour charges from the Government in addition to the retainership allowance.

(xi) Marriage Incentive of Physically Handicapped—Rs. 1,00,000

The physically handicapped persons do not get suitable matches because of their handicap and they feel insecure throughout their life when especially they need a life partner to hold them in their mobility and other social causes. There is a proposal to give incentive of Rs. 3,000 to normal person who will marry a handicapped person. The scheme has been approved by the State Planning Department as well as by the Finance Department. The rules of the scheme are being framed.

102—Child Welfare :

(i) Welfare of Destitute Children (Services for the children in Need of Care & Protection)—
Rs. 3,72,000

Financial Assistance under the scheme to the tune of 45% by the State Government & 45% by the Government of India is given to voluntary organisations for running/setting-up of Home for the orphans and destitute children. Remaining 10% of the total expenditure is met by the concerned institutions.

(ii) Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.—Rs. 2,60,36,000

This scheme was started in the State during the year 1975-76. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme aims at the delivery of package of services (Supplementary Nutrition, immunisation, health check up, referral services, health and nutrition education and non-formal pre-school education in an integrated manner) to pre-school children expectant and nursing mothers and women in the age group of 15-44 years.

At present 71 ICDS projects (37 under Central Sector, 24 under State Plan Social Welfare Sector and 10 under State Non-Plan Budget being Committed Liability of the 6th Five Year Plan) are being run in the State. 14 more such projects will be set-up under State Plan Sector in the State during 1989-90.

(iii) Holiday Home.—Rs. 30,000

This scheme caters to the needs of children between the age group of 11 to 16 years belonging to low income group families for developing in them a spirit of self-reliance and initiative as well as to provide them with an opportunity to utilize their leisure time in useful manner. This scheme is implemented by Voluntary Organisation, namely "Indira Holiday Home implementing Society". Holiday camps are arranged by this institution at Holiday Home, set-up at various places e.g. Chandigarh, Anand Bhawan, Kanda Ghat and Tara Devi (Simla Hills). Grant-in-aid is sanctioned in favour of this institution for this purpose.

(iv) S.O.S. Children Village, Rai (Sonapat) Rs. 3,00,000.

An S.O.S. Children Village has been set-up at Rai in Sonapat District. In this institution, the orphan and destitute children are provided institutional services through voluntary organisation. At present the total strength of inmates is 99 against the capacity of 150 inmates.

103—Women Welfare:

(i) Home-cum-Training Centres for Destitute Women & Widows.—Rs. 1,00,000

At present three Homes for Destitute Women & Widows at Karnal, Faridabad & Rohtak are being run in the State where besides cash doles and free residential accommodation, training in various crafts is also imparted to make them self sufficient.

A sum of Rs. 31.00 lakhs has been allocated for the year 1989-90, out of which a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been allocated as Capital Content for the construction of building of Home at Rohtak & Karnal which will be figured under head 4235—Capital Outlay. The remaining amount of Rs. 1,00,000 is proposed to be provided for the year 1989-90 for the maintenance of inmates being lodged in these institutions.

(iii) Women's Training cum Production Centre & Stipendary Scheme (Special Vocational Guidance-cum-Residential Centres for Women) (Grant-in-aid).—Rs. 12,00,000

With a view to enable destitute widows, handicapped, socially maladjusted and economically backward women to become self-reliant, the department has been running schemes of setting-up voluntary organisations for imparting training and providing them employment avenues. These units will provide Special Vocational guidance-cum-residential opportunity for training and self employment to about 100 women during the plan period. Stipend will be awarded to the trainees Rs. 50 p.m. per head.

(iii) Setting-up Women's Training Centres/Institutions for the Rehabilitation of Women in Distress.—Rs. 1,00,000

50% Centrally Sponsored Female

The object of the scheme is to rehabilitate the destitute women and their dependent children through residential care and vocational training so that the women can become economically independent.

Financial assistance under the scheme to the tune of 5% the Government of India is given to voluntary organisations/institutions engaged in field of welfare of women. The voluntary organisations expected to raise 10% of the approved cost of the project from its own resources.

(iv) Anti Dowry Programme—Rs. 1,00,000

The women at the time marriage are expected to bring house articles/jewellery and cash for their in-laws. The daughters of poor parent thus sometime remain un-married and where marriages are performed, their lives are made hell by their circumstances lead them to commit suicide. To put an end to the practice of dowry, the Government enacted "Anti Dowry Act" in 1976. To give wide publicity to the act & to conduct seminars etc. against the evil of dowry.

This scheme was started during the year 1985-86. The women whose husband died at the prime youth are considered burdow by their father/mother-in-laws and the life of that women also become miserable. Under this scheme, person who marry such widow, will be given token money of Rs. 5,000 as encouragement by way of grant-in-aid.

(vi) Protective Home (Under Immoral Traffic, Prevention) 1956.—Rs. 50,000

The object of the institution is to provide protection and security to such girls/women who are convicted under S.I.T. Act, 1956 by the court for prostitution running of brothels. Such women are to be provided all facilities of a home so as to bring a change in their attitude/thinking. Besides this, they are also to be provided with an opportunity to get training in various crafts so that when they go back to the society they are fully reformed and self dependent.

An amount of Rs. 6.50 lakhs has been allocated for the year 1989-90, out of which a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been allocated as Capital Content for the construction of building of the Home at Faridabad which will be figured under the head, "4235—Capital Outlay on Social Security & Welfare. The remaining amount of Rs. 50,000 is proposed to be provided under this head for staff infrastructure and maintenance of inmates.

(vii) Financial Assistance to Destitute Women & Widows.—Rs. 1,61,42,000.

Under this scheme, a women of Haryana domicile in the age of 18--65 years, whose monthly income is not more than 50 p.m. and her near relatives do not support her, is entitled to the grant of widow pension @ Rs. 50 p.m., per head. During the year 1988-89 the procedure for the grant of pension has been liberalised and now it is being sanctioned with the procedure which is being followed in Old Age Pension (Liberalised). At present this scheme is being run under Non-Plan side and 55,000 beneficiaries are likely to be covered during 1988-89.

It has been decided that additional beneficiaries under this scheme be covered under State Plan side for which the State Planning Department and the Planning Commission Government of India have allocated a sum of Rs. 1,61,42,000 to cover the target of 25,600 new beneficiaries for the year 1989-90.

(viii) Setting-up an extension-wing for Implementation of Social Legislations of Women, Rs. 15,00,000

There has been spurt of legislation relating to women in the past decade. Amendment in the various existing laws like Anti-Dowry, Hindu Marriage Act, Special Marriage Act, Child Marriage Act, Equal Remuneration Act, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, etc. have taken place, besides introducing of new Acts, such as the family Courts Act, 1984 Indecent Representation of women (Prohibition) Act 1986,

and Commission of SATI (Prohibition) Act, 1987 to protect the person and dignity of women against alongwith its exploitations and indecent presentation. It has been found that in spite of introduction of number of Acts, the women are not making use of them and suffering with one problem or the other due to lack of knowledge about these Acts. To bridge the gap between law and women and to make existing legislation effective, it is very important to make the public aware of the status of women, their legal rights and their role in society. It has been observed that legislations are there only papers and have not really been implemented. Even most of the people are not aware of the existing legislations, the new amendments & legislations with regard to women, Hence strategies for creating awareness need to be properly planned i.e., campaign against the social evils through T.V., radio, newspaper and other mass medias for promoting positive attitude towards women.

In order to avoid the gaps due to lack of information and to make an effort for co-ordination between various Department and voluntary organisation, it is proposed to set-up extension wings for women welfare in all Districts headquarters of the State for creating awareness among women through group discussions, seminars, group meeting, house visits by organising workshop at village as well as city level. In addition to this the social campaign programme with the help of television programme, radio programme, newspaper and other mass media to emphasise the need for partnership of the women & men for development. To promote positive attitude at the society towards women, posters and other publicity material will be used.

104—Welfare of Aged/Infirm / Destitutes

(i) Anti-Beggary Programme.—Rs. 30,000

With a view to eradicate beggary from the State, the Haryana Prevention of Beggary Act, 1974 has been enacted under which begging has been prohibited. A reception Centre-cum-certified institution for beggars has been set up at Panipat (Karnal). The beggars convicted under this Act are admitted in this institution where they are imparted training in various crafts to enable them to earn their livelihood and become good citizens.

800—Other Expenditures

(i) Haryana Women and Weaker Section Development Corporation Limited.—Rs. 49,00,000

Initially, the Haryana Economically Weaker Sections Kalayan Nigam was registered on 31st March, 1982 under the Companies Act, 1986 with an authorised Share Capital of Rs. 2.00 Crores to ameliorate the society (except Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes having family annual income of Rs. 3,500 per annum).

In 2-2-1987 as per Government decision, a women wing was created in the Corporation to under the task of socio-economic upliftment of the women alongwith weaker section and it was renamed as "Haryana Women and Weaker Section Development Corporation". March 1987, The Corporation is now rendering financial & technical assistance to beneficiaries especially those belong to poorest of the poor in order to draw them into the main stream of the economic life of the society. Besides this, special efforts will be made to motivate house-wives to take up economic activities which will supplement their family income. Towards the schemes of financial assistance to the women belong to the economically poor sections of society and various training projects for the economic upliftment in all the schemes of the Corporation, widows, destitutes, divorces and other socially under privileged women will be given preference. The loan will be evanced through a tie-up with the nationalised banks in the State, at a subsidised rate of interest.

(ii) Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986.—Rs. 25,00,000.

The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 has been enforced in the State of Haryana w.e.f. 2nd October, 1987 as per instructions of Ministry of Welfare, Government of India. The Government has agreed to set up 12 Juvenile Welfare Boards (one in each district of the State), 3 Juvenile Courts at Ambala, Bhiwani, Sonapat), 3 Juvenile Homes (at Madhuban, Bhiwani, Chhachhruali) and 5 Observation Homes (at Ambala, Bhiwani, Sonapat, Madhuban, Chhachhruali). Besides special School & After Care Home for Boys (at Sonapat) being run by the State Government under the "Haryana Children Act, 1974" have been covered under 'Juvenile Justice Act, 1986' w.e.f. 2nd October, 1987 Juvenile Homes & 5 Observation Homes will be set-up in the State through Voluntary Organisations.

Under the 'Scheme of prevention and control of Juvenile-Social Maladjustment, expenditure relating to the Institutions to be run by the State Government is shreable between the Centre & State Government in ratio of 50 :50. Expenditure relating to the Institutions to be run by the Voluntary Organisations is sharable between the State and Centreal Government in the ratio of 45:45 while remaining 10% will be mpt by the concerned Voluntary Organisations.

(iii) Grant-in-aid to Volunary Organisation for Services under Drug Abuse Programme.—Rs. 10,00,000

The problem of drug abuse is assuming menacing proportions affecting the health and welfare of million children, students workers in various age-groups. In order to cope up with the problem, Government of India has launched a Centrally sponsored scheme on a mass scale for the setting-up of de-addiction and Counselling Centres and the budget for each centre is Rs. 10.97 lakhs and Rs. 4.00 lakhs respectively 90% of the expenditure under the scheme is to be borne by the Government of India while the remaining 10% by the Volunary Organisations undertaking this programme. The Government of India will release grant-in-aid of its share direct to the concerned Voluntary Organisations.

It is proposed that 16 counselling centres one each for 12 districts, 3 for Universities and 1 for Saket Hospital. Preference will be given to the industrial towns such as Panipat, Faridabad etc.

60—OTHER SECURITY AND WELFARE PROGRAMME

102—Pension under Social Security Scheme

(i) Old Age Pension (Liberalised)—Rs 90,00,000

The Old Age Pension (Liberalised) Scheme was introduced in Haryana w.e.f. 17th June, 1987. A person of Haryana domicile in the Age Group of 65 plus, who is not income tax payee and is not drawing pension from any other source, is entitled to the grant of old age Pension @ Rs. 100 p.m.

PART-II CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

(a) 100% Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(i) Scholarships to Physically Handicapped Students.—Rs. 11,00,000

Orthopaedically handicapped deaf and dumb and blind children who are in need of financial assistance for pursuing their studies in schools and colleges meant for normal children are given scholarships.

Under this scheme, scholarships are awarded @ Rs. 85 to 170 to the physically handicapped students for their education from 9th class onwards. Students sponsored for their advance education in specialised institutions outside the State would also be covered under this scheme.

An amount of Rs. 11,00,000 is required for the year 1989-90 to cover the target of 900 beneficiaries.

(ii) Petrol Subsidy to Handicapped Persons.—Rs. 30,000

Under this scheme, all handicapped persons owning motorised vehicles are entitled to 50% subsidy on actual expenditure on purchase of petrol/diesel. The subsidy should not exceed the cost of 15 litre per month for vehicles of two horse power.

An amount of Rs. 30,000 is required for the year 1989-90 to cover the target of 20 beneficiaries.

102—Child Welfare

(i) Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.—Rs. 4,00,000

This scheme was started in the State during the year 1975-76. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme aims at the delivery of a package of services (Supplementary Nutrition, immunisation, health check-up, referral services, health and nutrition education and non-formal pre-school education in an integrated manner) to pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers and women in the age-group of 15-44 years.

At present 71 I.C.D.S. projects (37 under Central Sector, 24 under State Plan Social Welfare Sector and 10 under Non-Plan Budget being committed liability of the 6th Five Year Plan) are being run in the State. 14 more such projects will be set-up under State Plan Sector in the State during 1989-90.

An amount of Rs. 4,00,00,000 is required for the year 1989-90 for the implementation of 37 I.C.D.S. Projects under Central Sector. The entire expenditure on all the package of services, except that of the Supplementary Nutrition will be met by the Government of India.

(ii) Setting-up Anganwadi Training Centres.—Rs. 5,00,000.

Training Centres for Anganwadi Workers for ICDS are run by the State Child Welfare Council and Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Raipur. The Child Welfare Council is receiving Grant-in-aid from the Government of India through Indian Child Welfare Council for this purpose. Grant-in-aid to Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Raipur is made by the State Government under Central Sector, for which the Government of India given grant-in-aid to the State Government. According to revised norms recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,99,750 is admissible for a training centre per annum and non-recurring expenditure limited to Rs. 44,000 is admissible for setting up new training centres.

At present 2 such Anganwadi Training Centres are running through Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust. It has been decided to start the new 34 projects in 1989-90. The existing Centres would not be able to meet the demand of the State. 14 more Projects will have to be started under State Sector. Under which about 1,400 Anganwadi Workers are required to be trained, for which the Government of India have already sanctioned 12 Anganwadi Training Centres to meet the requirement of the I.C.D.S. Scheme. But the matter regarding setting up of more Anganwadi Training Centres is under consideration of the Department. Hence funds for the existing 2 Anganwadi Training Centres amounting to Rs. 5.00 lakhs only are proposed to be provided for the year 1989-90.

(b) 50% CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**102 CHILD WELFARE**

- (i) Welfare of Destitute Children (Services for the Children in need of Care and Protection)
Rs. 3,72,000

Financial Assistance under the scheme to the tune of 45% by the State Government and 45% by the Government of India is given to voluntary organisations for running/setting up of Home for the Orphans and destitute children. Remaining 10% of the total expenditure is met by the concerned institutions.

An amount of Rs. 3,72 lakhs as Central Share is required for the year 1989-90 for giving as Grant-in-aid.

103 -WOMEN WELFARE

- (i) Setting up of Women's Training Centres/Institutions for the Rehabilitation of Women in Distress— Rs. 1,00,000

The object of the scheme is to rehabilitate the destitute women and their dependent children through residential care and vocational training so that the women can become economically independent.

Financial assistance under the scheme to the tune of 45% by the State Government and 45% by the Government of India is given to voluntary organisations/institutions engaged in the field of welfare of women. The voluntary organisation is expected to raise 10% of the approved cost of the project from its own resources.

800 -OTHER EXPENDITURE

- (i) Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986— Rs. 25,00,000

The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 has been enforced in the State of Haryana w.e.f. 2nd October, 1987 as per instructions of Ministry of Welfare, Government of India. The Government has agreed to set-up 12 Juvenile Welfare Boards (one in each District of the State), 3 Juvenile Courts (at Ambala, Bhiwani, Sonapat), 3 Juvenile Homes (at Madhuban, Bhiwani, Chhachhrauli) and 5 Observation Homes (at Ambala, Bhiwani, Sonapat, Madhuban, Chhachhrauli). Besides, Special Home (under Haryana Children Act, 1974) and After Care Home for Boys (at Sonapat) being run by the State Government have been covered under 'Juvenile Justice Act, 1986' w.e.f. 2nd October, 1987. 3 Juvenile Homes and 5 Observation Homes will be set-up in the State through Voluntary Organisations.

Under the Scheme of prevention and control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment, expenditure relating to the Institutions to be run by the State Government is shareable between the Central and State Government in ratio of 50:50. Expenditure relating to the Institutions to be run by the Voluntary Organisations is shareable between the State and Central Government in the Ratio of 45:45 while remaining 10% will be met by the concerned Voluntary Organisations.

**MAJOR HEAD "4235 - CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE—
02—SOCIAL WELFARE****051—Construction**

- (i) Construction of Building of Home-cum-Training Centres for Destitute Women and Widows, Rohtak and Karnal

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Rohtak	.. Rs. 20.00
Karnal	.. Rs. 10.00
Total	.. Rs. 30.00

At present three Home-cum-Training Centres for Destitute Women and Widows are being run at Karnal, Faridabad and Rohtak, where besides the cash doles and free residential accommodation, training in various crafts is also imparted to make them self sufficient. †

The building of the Home-cum-Training Centres for Destitute Women and Widows, Rohtak is under re-construction by the P.W.D Authority. Besides this, the new building of Mahila Ashram, Karnal was completed in 1985-86 with a total cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs. For want of funds and some administrative/technical problems, the building of administrative block, production unit, dispensary and residence of Superintendent could not be constructed at Karnal.

An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs (Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the construction of building at Rohtak and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the construction of buildings at Karnal) is required for the year 1989-90

(ii) Construction of Building of Home for Aged and Infirm, Rewari—Rs. 5.00 lakhs

The building of Home for Aged and Infirm is under construction at Rewari at the estimated cost of Rs. 50.30 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 48.31 lakhs has been spent on the construction of the building upto March, 1988. The building is likely to be completed during 1989-90. This Home will have a capacity to house 100 inmates.

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is required for the year 1989-90 for the completion of building.

(iii) Construction of Building for Protective Home, Faridabad—Rs. 6.00 lakhs

The object of the institution is to provide protection and security to such girls/women who are convicted under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1946 by the Court for prostitution running of brothels. Such women are to be provided all amenities of a home so as to bring a change in their attitude/thinking. Besides this they are also to be provided with an opportunity to get training in various crafts so that when they go back to the society they are fully reformed and self dependent.

An amount of Rs. 6.50 lakhs has been recommended by the Planning Commission for the implementation of this scheme. out which a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh is meant for the maintenance of inmates and payment of Salary to the staff and remaining amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is meant for the construction of building of the Home at Faridabad.

(iv) Construction of Building of State After Care Home for Girls, Karnal—Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

The State After Care Home for Girls is being run in the premises of Mahila Ashram, Karnal with a capacity of 25 inmates to provide care, protection, maintenance and training with an ultimate aim to rehabilitate them. The Home admits girls/women in the age group of 12—40 years who are at the verge of moral danger.

It has been decided to set up training-cum-production centres in this Home to impart vocational training in various crafts to the inmates with a view to rehabilitate them. The building for training-cum-production centre is proposed to be constructed, which is the dire need of the Home.

A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakh is required for the year 1989-90 for the construction of the building.

190—Share Capital

(i) Haryana Women and Weaker Section Development Corporation Limited—Rs. 1,00,000

Initially, the Haryana Economically Weaker Sections Kalayan Nigam was registered on 31st March, 1982 under the Companies Act, 1986 with an authorised Share Capital of Rs. 2.00 Crores to ameliorate the society (except Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes) having family annual income of Rs. 3,500 per annum.

In 2/87 as per Government decision, a women wing was created in the Corporation to undertake the task of Socio-economic upliftment of the women alongwith weaker section and it was renamed as "Haryana Women & Weaker Section Development Corporation" w.e.f. 3/87. The Corporation is now rendering financial & technical assistance to beneficiaries especially those belong to poorest of the poor in order to draw them into the main stream of the economic life of the society. Beside this, special efforts will be made to motivate house-wives to take up economic activities which will supplement their family income. Towards the pursuance of these objectives, the Corporation will initiate schemes of financial assistance to the women belonging to the economically poor sections of Society and various training projects for their economic upliftment in all the schemes of the Corporation, widows, destitutes, divorces and other socially under privileged women will be given preference. The loan will be advanced through tie-up with the nationalised banks in the State, at a subsidised rate of interest.

PLAN HEAD—NUTRITION

Major Head	Gross Cost	Amount Transferred	Net Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PART—I—APPROVED SCHEME			
2236—Nutrition—02—Distribution of Nutrition Food and Beverages ..	7,00,00,000	..	7,00,00,000
Total Part -I ..	7,00,00,000	..	7,00,00,000
PART —II—CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME			
2236—Nutrition—02—Distribution Food and Beverages	78,85,000	..	78,85,000
Total Part—II ..	78,85,000	..	78,85,000
Grand Total Major Headwise			
2236—Nutrition—02— Distribution of Nutrition Food and Beverages ..	7,78,85,000	..	7,78,85,000
Total ..	7,78,85,000	..	7,78,85,000

101-- SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME:

PART I—STATE PLAN**(i) Supplementary Nutrition Programme (in ICDS)—(Rs. 700.00 lakhs)**

Supplementary Nutrition Programme is being implemented under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme. Under this scheme Nutrition Component is given to the children below six years of age, nursing and expectant mothers from the low income families. Supplementary Nutrition is given for 300 days in a year to the beneficiaries. The average cost of food per day has been enhanced by the Government of India from 25 paise to 45 paise in the case of Child and 50 paise to 75 paise in the case of mother w.e.f. 1st April, 1984. At the close of the 6th Five Year Plan 1980—85, there were 36 ICDS Projects, out of which 10 projects are being covered under Centrally Sponsored Wheat Based Scheme and the cost of SNP for the remaining 26 projects at the old rate is being borne under Non-Plan Budget of the State and the cost at differentiated rate (difference between the old and the revised rates) of these 26 projects is met under State Plan. The entire cost of SNP at the enhanced rate for the additional projects sanctioned during 1985-86 and onward is to be provided under State Plan "Nutrition Sector". 24 more such projects under State Plan Sector are already functioning in the State and it has been decided to set up 14 additional such projects during 1989-90.

At present there are 71 ICDS Projects and 14 more such projects under State Sector will be set up during 1989-90. Thus the number of projects will raise to the tune of 85 out of which expenditure of 10 projects will be borne under Centrally Sponsored Wheat Based Nutrition Programme and the expenditure of the remaining 75 projects is borne under State exchequer.

PART II—CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME**(i) Centrally Sponsored Wheat Based Nutrition Programme.—Rs. 78.85,000**

This scheme is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which nutrition component on wheat based is provided to pre-school children and nursing/expectant mothers belonging to the weaker section of the society. Nutrition @ 50 paise per beneficiary per day for 25 days in a month i.e. 300 days in a year is provided to the beneficiaries. Central assistance for the programme consists of supply of wheat by the Food Corporation of India for which payment is made by Government of India, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Department of Women and Child Welfare, New Delhi direct to the Food Corporation of India @ 16 paise per beneficiary per day. The amount so calculated on account of cost of wheat is deducted from the grant-in-aid sanctioned to the State Government @ 50 paise per beneficiary per day. The grant-in-aid received from the Government of India @ 34 paise per beneficiary per day is distributed amongst the concerned Child Development Project Officers for providing other ingredients and making wheat receipts for the beneficiaries.

This scheme is being implemented in 10 I.C.D.S. Projects viz. Nuh, Purlana, Nagina, Ferozepur, Jhirka, Hathin, Faridabad, Rewari, Bawal, Ateli and Tauru covering 77,300 beneficiaries.

PLAN HEAD : SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICE

Major Head	Gross Cost	Recoveries	Net Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part I : State Plan Schemes			
3451—Secretariat Economic Services	10,23,00,000	..	10,23,00,000
Total Part-I (State Plan Schemes)	..	..	..
Total Part—I	10,23,00,000	..	10,23,00,000
Part—II Centrally Sponsored Schemes (B) Continued Schemes	..	..	..
Part—III—Other Development Schemes	21,48,000	..	21,48,000
Total Part II + III	21,48,000	..	21,48,000
Grand Total	10,44,48,000	..	10,44,48,000

(XXXIV—I)

Strengthening of District Planning Machinery—Rs. 41,78,000

The District Planning units have been established in the state with a view to draw integrated District Plans. The main function of the cell are : (a) to collect essential data, analyse the district resources identify local resources based projects, determine priorities and draw up district plan in coordination with field agencies, Organisations and departments engaged in development at district level, (b) to monitor and periodically review the implementation of the various schemes and (c) to undertake selective evaluation studies in order to provide appropriate feed back to the state level planning department and implementing bodies at district/state levels. A State level unit was also established for guidance, coordination and monitoring under this scheme.

The district planning team consisting of one chief planning officer and five other specialists chosen from the following specialists alongwith supporting staff was suggested by the planning commission, Government of India

- (i) Economist/Statistician
- (ii) Spatial planner/Area Planner
- (iii) Project Appraisal Expert.
- (iv) Credit Planning Officer
- (v) Training Coordinator
- (vi) Scientist

But keeping in view the need of the State Government the following staff was sanctioned.

District Level (For each district)

Chief Planning Officer	One
Credit Planning Officer	One
Economist	One
Planning Officer	One
Cartographer/Geographer	One
Stenotypist	One
Research Assistant	One

Peon	Two
State Level	
Joint Economic & Statistical Advisor	One
Research Officer	Two
Senior Scale Stenographer	One
Stenotypist	One
Clerk	One
Peon	One

The above mentioned sanctioned posts are proposed to be continued during 1989-90 Government of India will share 50% of expenditure on district staff and 66% expenditure on head quarter staff.

The proposed expenditure for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 41.78 lacs. (State share Rs. 22.10 and central share Rs. 19.68 lacs)

(XXXIV—2)

Strengthening of Evaluation Survey Unit.—Rs. 2,70,000

This scheme was included in the 7th Five Year Plan 1985—90. On the recommendations of Dubhashi committee for review of strengthening of Central and state Evaluation Organisation and State Statistical and Evaluation Committee. The main objective of this scheme is to undertake more and more evaluation studies. The validation studies relating to subjects/areas covered by new 20 point programme are also proposed to be taken up by this unit. The following staff has been sanctioned under this scheme and it is proposed to continue these posts during 1989-90.

Jt. Economic & Statistical Adviser	One
Subject Matter specialists	Two
Research Officer	One
Senior Scale Stenographer	One
Steno typist	One
Peons	Two

Government of India provide 66% of the expenditure on the posts under this scheme.

The proposed expenditure during 1989-90 will be Rs. 2.70 lacs. (State share Rs. 0.90 lakhs and Central share Rs. 1.80 lacs).

(XXXIV—3)

Decentralised Planning.—Rs. 10,00,00,000

The Decentralised Planning at district level was introduced in Haryana from the year 1986-87. District Planning unit has been established to collect basic data and prepare status reports about the position with regard to various developmental parameters. They will also identify the particular problems potential for development and gaps which would form the basis for preparation of district plans. The district plans would be prepared in consultation with different heads of departments. The district status reports and district plans will be examined at the state level to ensure balanced development of all areas.

The district plans may provide for only non-recurring expenditure. In other words they may not provide for staff of a permanent nature of operation and maintenance of a regular nature because if they start providing for such activities, then the outlays will become tied down in a few activities and they will not be able to provide for activities necessary to fill the gaps in other fields besides creating committed liabilities of different five year plan periods. The sectors for which district planning is suitable are :—

Agricultural production

Soil conservation

Forests

Fisheries

Animal Husbandry

Marketing and Storage

Minor Irrigation

Primary and Secondary Education

District and Village Roads

Health

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

Social Welfare

The following sectors will be outside the purview of district planning units :-

- (i) Generation and Distribution of Power
- (ii) Major & Medium Irrigation
- (iii) Major and Medium Industries and Investment in Corporate Bodies.
- (iv) University Education
- (v) Professional and Technical Education
- (vi) Research and Training
- (vii) State Highways

The funds under this scheme are proposed to be distributed to the districts on the basis of the following norms:-

Index	Weightage
1. Population	40%
2. Population of Scheduled Castes	10%
3. Un-employment	5%
4. Percentage of Rural Population	5%
5. Backwardness in Industries	10%
6. Backwardness in Agriculture/Irrigation	10%
7. Backwardness in Hospital Beds/Vety.	10%
8. Backwardness in Elementary Education	10%

The district Planning units will prepare their plans and get the approved from the respective District Planning Boards. After the approval of district plans the Chief Planning Officers will allocate funds for various schemes.

It is proposed to continue this scheme during 1989-90 with an expenditure of Rs. 1000 lacs.

Plan Head—Economic Advice and Statistics

Major Head	Gross	Recoveries	Net Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part I—State Plan Scheme	..		
3454—Census Survey and Statistics	16,00,000	..	16,00,000
Total Part—I State Plan Schemes	16,00,000	..	16,00,000

Explanatory Memorandum in Respect of Scheme "Strengthening of Various Sections at Headquarter".

This scheme has been taken up during 1987-88 with a view to fill up, various existing data gaps in State Income, Capital Formation, Index of Industrial Production, Price etc. The additional work proposed to be done under this scheme is as under :—

- to prepare estimates of gross domestic product at district level for commodity producing sectors ;
- to prepare estimates by public and private sectors and estimates of factor income of various factors of production ;
- to prepare estimates of Capital Formation for railways and un-organised manufacturing, trade, transport and other services ;
- to prepare estimates of Capital Formation regularly on annual basis ;
- to prepare index number of industrial production on quarterly basis ;
- to prepare composite price indices for manual and non manual employees in the urban areas and rural labour ;
- to develop a comprehensive system of collection of wholesale prices of non-agricultural commodities in the State and ;
- to prepare Economic Survey of Haryana.

During the year 1988-89 the following work has been done under this scheme :—

- District-wise estimates of gross domestic product of commodity producing sectors were prepared for the year 1980-81 to 1985-86 both at current and constant prices.

Explanatory Memorandum in Respect of Scheme "Setting up in House Computer for the Processing of Statistical Data, Plan".

This organisation conducts Sample Survey on Annual basis in collaboration with National Sample Survey Organisation, Govt. of India. These Surveys generally cover information on almost all the Socio-Economic aspects of the Development viz land utilisation, births and deaths, employment and un-employment, condition of residential houses, consumer expenditure etc. The tabulation of huge data collected under various rounds of National Sample Survey is at present being undertaken by this organisation on manual basis as the Mechanical Tabulation Equipment purchased by the Organisation has become obsolete and inoperative. Accordingly, we can not adhere to the time schedule as the speed of a manual tabulation is very slow and there is huge back log of data to be compiled as per the tabulation programme. These machines have outlived their utility and are now proving a liability rather than an asset to the organisation. On the other hand, data processing technique has become computer based for the generalisation of large number of complicated tables within specified time schedule. Computer processes the huge data with amazing speed and reliability. Computer can also retrieve the processed data of previous years for comparative study of data in the preparation of useful reports. It is, therefore proposed to replace these machines with a in house computer.

This scheme was included in the budget proposed for 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 also but finance department did not sanction to scheme. It is now proposed to take up this scheme during 1989-90. The proposed expenditure on the equipment and staff during 1989-90 will be Rs. 6.90 lakhs.

Explanatory Memorandum in Respect of Scheme "Creation of Coordination Section in the Economic and Statistical Organisation".

The purpose of setting up a Coordination Unit is to ensure uniformity of data emanating from Economic and Statistical Organisation. Different sections deal with collection of data regarding different sectors. The Coordination unit will examine the data collected by different sections and ensure internal consistency of notes and reports emanating from Economic and Statistical Organisation. This unit will also taken care of the work regarding various conferences/Committees/Advisory Boards, etc. The Committee to review National Statistical System has also recommended the establishment of a Coordination Unit at the State level.

It may also be indicated that this scheme was included in the budget proposals for 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 also but Finance Department did not sanction this scheme up till now. It is now proposed to take up this scheme during 1989-90. The proposed expenditure during 1989-90 will be Rs. 0.84 lakhs.

- (ii) A type study was undertaken to make refinement in the methodology adopted for estimation of domestic product in respect of goods transport sub-sector.
- (iii) Besides, preparing estimates for the unregistered sector which comprises of unregistered manufacturing trade, hotels, transport and other services, the work regarding preparing estimates of capital formation regularly on annual basis has been started.
- (iv) In order to shift the base year and to prepare index of industrial production on quarterly basis data regarding gross value added for preparing weighting diagram have been collected. The collection of data directly from the selected factories registered under the Indian Factories Act, 1948 on regularly basis has been initiated.
- (v) The collection of rural retail prices for the compilation of rural retail price indices has been started. The weighting diagrams for the new series of Consumer Price Index Number (Base 1982-100) were revised and sent to the Labour Bureau, Govt. of India for their approval. The weighting diagrams have since been approved and Compilation of Index Number w.e.f. January, 1983 has been taken in hand.
- (vi) The preparation of the New edition of Economic Survey of Haryana has been taken in hand and will be presented alongwith. Other budget documents at time of presentation of budget in the ensuing budget session of the Haryana Vidhan Sabha.

It is a continuing scheme and all the above activities will continue during the year 1989-90. It is therefore, proposed to continue this scheme during 1989-90. The proposed expenditure during 1989-90 would be Rs. 8.26 lakhs.

PLAN HEAD : PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Major Head	Grand Total	Recoveries shown as reduction of expenditure	Net Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Par -I—Approved Plan Schemes :			
(i) 2202—General Education—01—Elementary education—106—Text Book (Revenue) ..	4.66	..	4.66
(ii) 4058—Capital Outlay on Stationery and Printing ..	17.52	..	17.52
(iii) 4059—Capital Outlay on Public Works ..	14.60	..	14.60
(iv) 2058 Stationery and Printing (Revenue) ..	13.22	..	13.22
Total ..	50.00	..	50.00

SUMMARY OF MAJOR HEAD-WISE

(i) 2202—General Education—01—Elementary education—106—Text Book ..	4.66	..	4.66
(ii) 4058—Capital Outlay on Stationery and Printing ..	17.52	..	17.52
(iii) 4059—Capital Outlay on Public Works ..	14.60	..	14.60
(iv) 2058—Stationery and Printing ..	13.22	..	13.22
Total ..	50.00	..	50.00

(XXXVI—1)

Expenditure of the Establishment of Text Book Scheme—Rs. 4,66,000

Major head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2202—General Education—101—Elementary Education—106—Text Book ..	4,66,000	..	..	4,66,000

The Planning Department has earmarked an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs for expenditure of Printing and Stationery Department out of this amount a sum of Rs. 4.66 lakhs has been provided under the Major Head—2202—General—Education for meeting expenditure on the staff of the Text Book Scheme.

(XXXVI—II)

Purchase of Machinery—Rs. 17,52,000

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4058—Capital Outlay on Stationery and Printing	17,52,000	..	..	17,52,000

The Planning Department has earmarked outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs for the expansion of Printing and Stationery Department out of which Rs. 17.52 lakhs is to be spent for the purchase of machinery for the Press.

(XXXVI-III)

Expenditure of the Establishment of Staff of other Scheme—Rs. 13,22,000

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2058—Stationery and Printing	13,22,000	..	..	13,22,000

The Planning department has earmarked an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs for expansion of Printing and Stationery Department out of which 13.22 lakhs has been provided under Major Head—2058—Stationery and Printing for meeting the expenditure on the Staff.

(XXXVI-IV)

Expenditure on the Construction of Godowns etc.—Rs. 14,60,000

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4059—Capital Outlay on Public Works	14,60,000	..	..	14,60,000

The Planning Department has earmarked an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs for expansion of Printing and Stationery Department out of which Rs. 14.60 lakhs has been provided under Major Head—4059—Capital Outlay on Public Works for construction of Godowns etc. at Panchkula Press.

PLAN HEAD : GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Budget	Head	Gross	Amount	Recoveries shown as reduction in expenditure	Net amount 1989-90
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part State Plan Scheme	4059—Capital Outlay on Public Works ..	3,60,00,000	..	..	3,60,00,000
	Total ..	3,60,00,000	..	..	3,60,00,000

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Major Head of Development	..	General Services
Sub-Head of Development	..	General Administration

(1)

Scheme for construction/completion of Mini-Secretariat and allied Buildings —
Rs. 180.00 lacs (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4059—Capital Outlay on Public Works	180,00,000	..	..	180,00,000

The State Government is constructing composite office buildings at all the district headquarters to bring all offices under one room for the convenience of the public. These buildings are known as Mini-Secretariat. Besides this Sub-Divisional Complexes, tehsil and Sub-Tehsil complexes are also constructed by the Revenue Department. The construction work is done in phased manner. Phase-I and Phase-II of the Mini-Secretariat, Hissar and Bhiwani has been completed. Phase-I of the Mini-Secretariat, Gurgaon, Bhiwani, Sonapat, Kurukshetra, Sirsa, Narnaul, Jind has been completed. The administrative block of the Mini-Secretariat, Karnal and Rohtak and Ambala has also been completed but it has been decided by the Govt. that Administrative Block of Mini-Secretariat, Karnal would be used to house banks, and other commercial institutions and the Mini-Secretariat Complex would be constructed in Sector 12 Part-I (for which land would be earmarked by HUDA). The Sub-Divisional Complex at Siwani, Dabwali and Guhla, tehsil complexes Pehowa, Kosli, Fatehabad and Sub-Tehsil Complexes at Adampur, Barara and Civil Rest House at Mulana has also been completed.

SPILL OVER WORKS

The construction work of Phase-I of Mini-Secretariat, Faridabad, Phase-II of Mini-Secretariat Kurukshetra, tehsil Complex Dabwali, tehsil complex at Chhachhrauli and sub-tehsil complexes Pillukera, Radaur, Meliam and Tauris is in progress. The amount shown in the Annexure is required for this purpose.

NEW WORKS

Office of Sub-Divisional/Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil level are located in separate buildings mostly hired one in Haryana. These buildings are situated at far distances from each other. Public has to go from one place to another in order to get their works done in different offices. To save the public from unnecessary difficulties in going hither and thither, the Revenue Deptt. is constructing Sub-Divisional, tehsil and Sub-tehsil Complexes, so that all Government offices including public utility services like Post and Telegraph office, Bank etc. be located in one building. For this purpose funds are required for acquisition of land and construction of buildings.

Scheme for construction/completion of Jail Buildings.— Rs. 35.00 lacs (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4059—Capital Outlay on Public Works	35,00,000	..	..	35,00,000

This scheme aims at construction of Jail Buildings (Non-Residential) in the State.

Scheme for construction/completion of Police Administrative buildings (non-residential).

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4059—Capital Outlay on Public Works ..	46,00,000			46,00,000

This scheme aims at construction of Police Administration New Buildings (non-residential) in the State.

Scheme for construction/completion of Judicial Buildings (non-residential)—Rs. 20.00 lacs (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4059—Capital Outlay on Public Works ..	20,00,000			20,00,000

This scheme aims at construction of Judicial court buildings (non-residential) in the State.

Scheme for construction/completion of Check Barriers (Excise and Taxation Department) (non-residential)—Rs. 13.00 lacs (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4059—Capital Outlay on Public Works ..	13,00,000			13,00,000

This scheme aims at construction of Check Barriers (Excise and Taxation Deptt.) (non-residential) in the State.

Scheme for construction/completion of P.W.D. (B & R) Rest Houses (non-residential)—Rs. 66.00 lacs (non-recurring)

Major Head	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4059—Capital Outlay on Public Works ..	66,00,000			66,00,000

This scheme aims at construction of P.W.D. (B & R) Rest Houses/Guest Houses, Holiday Houses etc. (non-residential) in the State.

BUDGET 1989-90

PLAN HEAD . GENERAL SERVICES

Budget	Head	Gross Amount	Recoveries shown as reduction in expenditure	Net Amount
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part State Plan Scheme	4059—Capital outlay on Public Works	3,60,00,000	..	3,60,00,000
	Total	3,60,00,000	..	3,60,00,000

PLAN HEAD: HARYANA INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Budget Head	Gross	Recovery to be shown as reduction of expenditure	Net amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part I—Approved Plan scheme—			
2070—Other Administrative Schemes	56,00,000	..	56,00,000
Part II—Centrally Sponsored Schemes	..	..	..
Part III—Other Development Schemes—			
2070—Other Administrative Services	5,00,000	..	5,00,000
Total Part I & III	61,00,000	..	61,00,000

(XXXVIII—1)

Construction of Buildings of Haryana Institute of Public Administration—Rs. 51,00,000

At present the Haryana Institute of Public Administration is functioning in a rented accommodation giving rise to a number of administrative and management problems. In order to overcome the same a piece of land measuring about 7 acres is available through HUDA authorities at Gurgaon for construction of the building of the Institute, Hostel and Residential Accommodation through P.W.D. authorities.

A provision of Rs. 51 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1989-90 for this purpose.

(XXXVIII—2)

Strengthening of Planning Machinery—Rs. 10,00,000

With the objective of promoting multi-level Planning, the Government of India, has developed a scheme for establishing small planning cells in the State. The Planning Cell will consist of a Chief Planning Officer and 5 other specialists and 2 Research Assistants, 3 Steno-Typists and 2 peons. The scheme will continue during the 7th Five Year Plan. A pattern of sharing the expenditure between the State Government and the Central Government is on 50:50 basis. The total financial involvement in the scheme comes to Rs. 10 lakhs, shareable on 50:50 basis. The number of the posts under the scheme are as under:—

Serial No.	Name of Posts	No.
1	Teaching Faculty (Professors)	4
2	Associate Professors	2
3	Research Assistants	2
4	Steno-Typists	3
5	Peons	2

Sub. National Systems Unit
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, SIA Anand Mohan, New Delhi, 110016
DOC No. *17-B/110016/110016*
Date *27/11/89*

31344 Finance—Govt. Press, U.T., Chd.

NIEPA - DC

