



FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
1969-74

DRAFT PROPOSALS

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PLA-F, 1969

GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA
PLANNING DEPARTMENT



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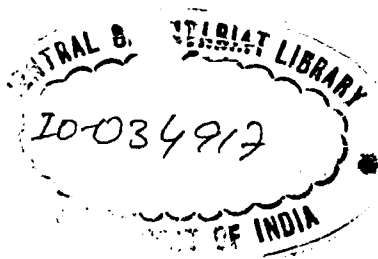
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CHAPTER I

GENERAL SURVEY OF THE VARIETY OF PHYSICO-GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS EXISTING IN DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE STATE

1.1 On 1st April, 1969, the region now forming Haryana State would have completed nearly two and a half years of its formal existence. The State has an area of 43,869 sq. kms. and on the eve of the start of the Fourth Plan, the projected population of the State would be 99 lakhs. In the North, Haryana is bounded by the Shivalak range and the river Yamuna forms the boundary in the East. The Arravalli ranges running South of Delhi through Gurgaon district up to Alwar and further on the desert of Bikaner stand at its South-Western boundary. To the West, Ghaggar stream forms half of the boundary and the other half follows along a vertical line drawn from the Shivalaks to Kharar town.

1.2. The region stands nearly on the water parting between the basins of the river Indus and the Ganges. It is formed almost entirely of alluvium. The North-Eastern district of Ambala is at the foot of the Shivalaks and is mostly submountaneous. The region stretches into the plains of Karnal and forms the flat of a saucer in district Rohtak. In the Southernmost parts of the region, the system of Arravalli ranges consisting of Alwar and Ajaibgarh Series dominates the plain. A great deal of wind-blown sand stands piled up in the form of sand dunes several feet high and stretching miles in length forming a contiguous strip of 7,770 sq. kms. desert adjacent to Rajasthan. There is a gradual elevation towards the Southern part ending in Sohna plateau and Arravalli ranges.

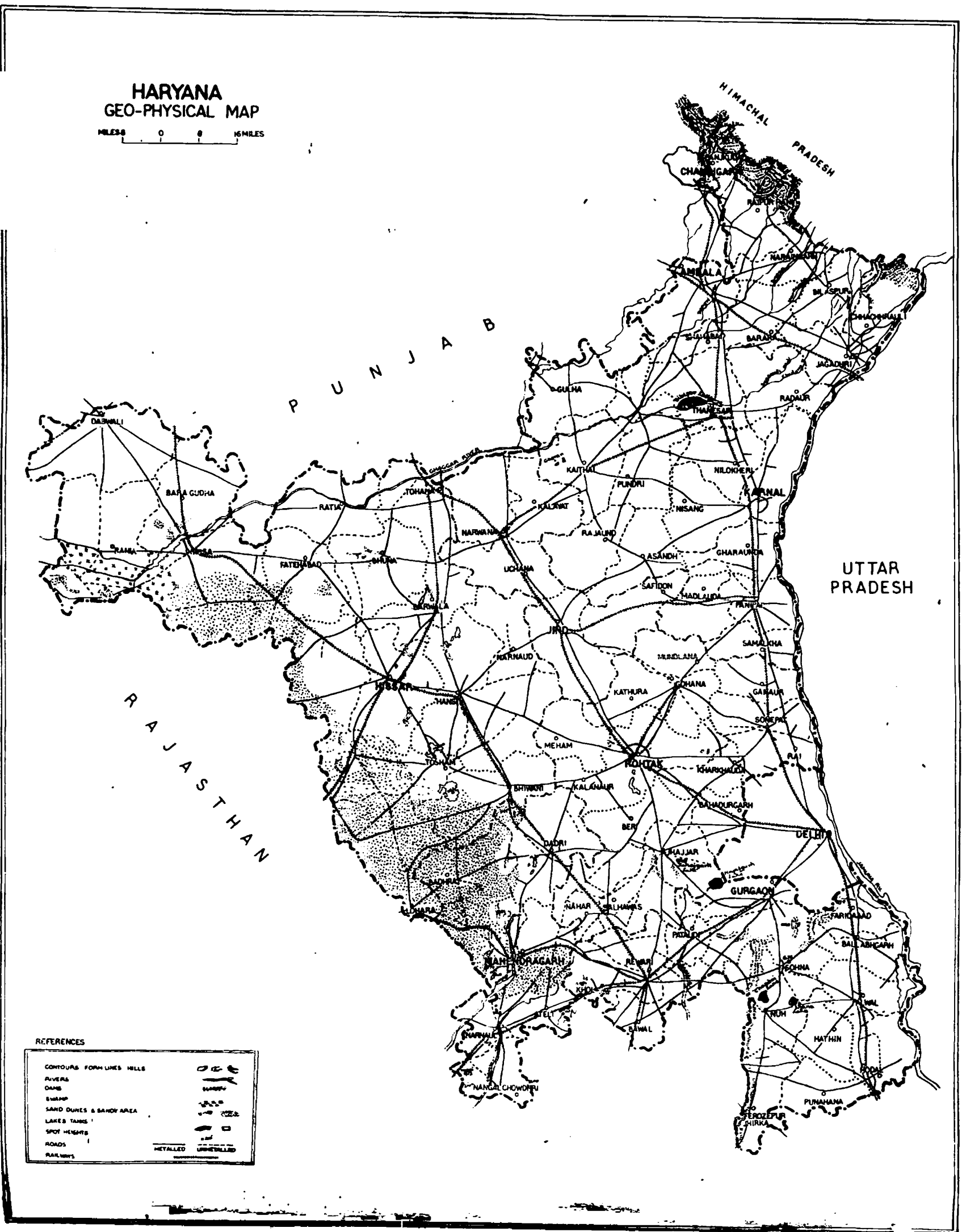
1.3 Haryana is mostly a plain with a height of 927 ft. above sea level but there are sand dunes in parts of Sirsa, Fatehabad, Hissar, Bhiwani, Dadri, Mahendragarh, Narnaul, Rewari and Jhajjar tehsils. The height of the Arravalli ranges varies considerably and the highest point is at 1,700 ft. above sea level. Morni hills in Naraingarh tehsil of Ambala constitute the highest point of Haryana where the height is 4,919 ft. above sea level. Pinjore gardens a famous tourist spot are at 2,217 ft. above sea level.

Rivers and Streams

1.4 The region is far away from the three perennial rivers, namely, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. It touches the Gangetic plain in the Eastern boundary where river Yamuna forms the common border of Haryana and U.P. Even though river Yamuna is perennial, yet the supplies from this river are meagre and it irrigates only the South-Eastern part of the region. The Ghaggar rises in

**HARYANA
GEO-PHYSICAL MAP**

MILES 0 8 16



REFERENCES

CONTOURS FORM LINES HILLS	
RIVERS	
DAMS	
SWAMP	
SAND DUNES & SANDY AREA	
LAKES TANKS	
SPOT HEIGHTS	
ROADS	
RAILWAYS	

the territory of Sirmur district of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Morni, enters the plains a few miles above Manimajra as a rapid and variable mountain torrent. It is joined in the plains by tributaries like Markanda, Sarswati, Chautang, Tangri, Kaushalia, Sukhna, Landran and Omla and it is finally absorbed in the sands of Rajasthan.

1.5 The entire region can be divided into two tracts, namely, Ghaggar tract and Western Yamuna tract; the Ghaggar tract commanding almost 3/5th of the whole region. In the Southern region, the Sahibi Nadi rises in the Alwar series of the Arravalli hills and eventually falls into the Yamuna crossing Haryana through Jhajjar and Rewari tehsils, gathering water in great volume on the way. In Mahendragarh district, small rivulets and streams like Kasawati, Dohan, Krishnawati, Dhani, Cheema Wali, Musnuta, Meghot Binga, Ganwari, Nangal Du gu, Katba, Atela Kalan, Kheri Bura, Rakshi, Nai, etc., stream down the slopes of local hills causing floods and soil erosion.

Climate and Rainfall

1.6 The climate of Haryana, over most of the year is of a pronounced continental character : very hot in summer and markedly cold in winter. The maximum temperature is recorded in the months of May and June when it goes as high as 49°C. On the other hand, it drops as low as 2°C to 3°C in January. During winter, the region remains under the influence of cool winds and the general anti-cyclonic position is interrupted at times by cyclones yielding some rainfall in winter. Summer months experience hot weather with desiccating hot winds and occasional dust-storms, particularly in the sandy and water scarce tracts of Mahendragarh and Hissar.

1.7 The rainfall in the region is low and erratic. The maximum rainfall is about 216 cms. occurring in the foot hills only and the minimum rainfall is 25 to 38 cms. in Southern part. The rain is unevenly distributed during the year except for the two well marked seasons, namely, the monsoon period lasting from middle of June till September on which autumn crop and spring sowing depend and the winter rains which occur from December to February benefiting Rabi crop. About 80 per cent of the overall rainfall occurs in the months starting from July to September resulting in early local floods or wide spread floods in

some areas. The districtwise rainfall is indicated below :—

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Average Annual Rainfall (1962—66) (in Cms)</i>
Hissar ..	39.82
Rohtak ..	59.33
Gurgaon ..	62.01
Karnal ..	62.58
Ambala ..	97.45
Jind ..	51.69
Mahendragarh ..	55.73

Soil, Soil Erosion and Subsoil Water

1.8 In the whole region, excepting the flood plains of the Yamuna and the Ghaggar, the soil consists entirely of alluvium containing sand, clay, silt and hard calcareous concentrations. In the Southern region known as "Khaddar", the alluvium consists of sand and some silt deposited regularly by rivers and small mountain-streams. Broadly, the State can be divided into five soil regions :—

(a) *Desert Soils*—These are found in parts of Hissar, Mahendragarh and Gurgaon districts where annual rainfall is less than 300 mm. These soils are deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Almost all the foodgrain crops and other commercial crops except sugarcane, are grown in this region.

(b) *Sierozen Soils*—These are found in parts of Rohtak, Hissar, Gurgaon and Mahendragarh districts where normal annual rainfall varies from 300—500 mm. Salinity and alkalinity are serious problems particularly in irrigated areas and wind erosion is also a common feature. Almost all the soils are deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. All major crops and commercial crops except sugarcane, are grown in this region.

(c) *Arid Brown Soils*—These are found in parts of Gurgaon, Karnal, Rohtak and Jind districts, where normal rainfall varies from 500—650 mm. Salinity and alkalinity are serious problems. Wind and water erosion problems also exist. Soils are very deficient in nitrogen but contain phosphorus and potassium. All major crops are grown in this region.

(d) *Tropical Arid Brown Soils*—These are found in remaining parts of Karnal and major parts of Ambala district where normal annual rainfall is 750—900 mm. Waterlogging, drainage, salinity and alkalinity are quite serious problems here. Soils are deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus and

potassium. All major crops and commercial crops except cotton and potato are grown in this region.

(e) *Redaish Chestnut Soils*—These are found in parts of Ambala district where normal annual rainfall is 1,000—1 500 mm. The erosion of soil due to water is a very serious problem here. Soils are mildly acidic to neutral in action and deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus but responsive to potash, zinc and iron. Wheat, maize and rice are main crops.

1.9 In the foot-hills of Ambala district, erosion is due to water action from heavy rainfall and fast seasonal streams passing through it. In the South-Western part, the problem is one of acute wind erosion due to the action of hot South-Western winds coming from Rajasthan. Still another problem in district Karnal is that of water-logging due to the absence of proper drainage and inadequacy of water management practices.

1.10 While there is sufficient sub-soil water in parts of Karnal and the eastern part of Rohtak and Gurgaon districts as well as in Jagadhri and parts of Naraingarh tehsils of district Ambala, there is paucity of sub-soil water in the Western part of the Haryana region, notably in districts Hissar and Mahendragarh, tehsil Rewari of district Gurgaon, tehsil Kaithal of district Karnal. In most of the places in these areas, water is either too deep or brackish and the cost of exploitation of the sub-soil water for irrigation is prohibitive. The sweet water belts are concentrated in Ambala district, Karnal district excepting Rajaund, Madlauda, Assandh, Kaithal and part of Pundri blocks. In Gurgaon district, the sweet water belt is confined to Faridabad, Ballabgarh, Palwal and Hodel blocks. Nuh block and Khol block have only small areas of sweet water. In Mahendragarh, areas along the course of seasonal streams Krishnawati and Dohan have sweet water belt covering Nangal Chaudhri, Narnaul, Ateli, Mahendragarh I and Mahendragarh II and Badra blocks. In Rohtak district, only Sonepat, Rai and Ganaur blocks have sweet water belt and parts of Safidon, Jind and Kalyat blocks in Jind district touching Ghaggar have sweet water belt. In Hissar also Tohana, Ratia, Rania, Baraguddha, Sirsa and part of Narnaul blocks touching Ghaggar have sweet water belt.

1.11 As regards depth of water-table, Haryana can be divided into two regions. The major part comprising three fourths of the area has got water depth of more than 30 feet, whereas, in the remaining one-fourth area, the depth of water ranges from 5 feet to 30 feet. The first region comprises full districts of Gurgaon, Mahendragarh, Hissar (barring a few

square miles in Sirsa tehsil and Hansi tehsil), Jind district (barring some area adjoining Hansi tehsil), Jhajjar and Rohtak tehsils of Rohtak district, Assandh, Rajaund, Madlauda and Pundri block areas of Karnal district. The remaining area constitutes the second region. There is a continuous narrow belt of low water-table starting from Jagadhri covering part of Thanesar tehsil, Karnal tehsil, Panipat, Sonapat, part of Gohana and Rohtak tehsils, where the depth of water is about 5 feet. In the adjoining areas which is on the western side of the river Yamuna, the depth of sub-soil water ranges from 5 to 10 feet with a few pockets in Sonapat, Panipat, Karnal, Thanesar and Jagadhri where table is 10 to 15 feet. The northern part of Hansi tehsil of Hissar district has several belts of water-table which ranges from 5 to 30 feet. As regards places having a water-table of more than 30 feet Mahendragarh district is conspicuous where it has got some regions where water-depth is 618 feet. Jind has got water-table varying from 100 to 150 feet. Jhajjar tehsil and Kathura block have got water-table varying from 50 to 80 feet. As regards Hissar district, water-table ranges considerably up to 110 feet and beyond. Hansi tehsil is the only tehsil of Hissar district where depth of water table is low in northern parts.

Flora

1.12 The largest of the truly indigenous trees are Sheesham and Kikar. The scrub jungle consists mostly of Jal, Jand and Krir.

1.13 Hissar district is the most important in respect of grasses producing Dhaman, Chimbar, Khoi, Duchab and Dhub. Bui and Tumba and Jhar Beri are usually eaten by cattle as fodder. In Ghaggar, Sirkanda is very common in addition to Kikkar, Rohera, Farash. Ambala abounds in Mango, Mulberry, Sheesham, Jamon, Pipal, Dharek, Simbal and Lasura. The forest growth in Morni forest is dense including all the lower areas of the forest. The fertile fields of Khaddar and Bangar tracts of Karnal district are studded with mangoes, Jamon and masses of Dhak along Nardak, Chhachra and Naili areas. Palm trees are plentiful in Khadar tract and grasses are plentiful in Bangar and Nadri tracts. Gurgaon district is sparsely wooded and some portion in Nuh is entirely bare of trees. Mahendragarh is practically bare of trees. In some parts Kikar and Beri are found in every district.

Land Utilisation and Special Distribution of Population

1.14. The data on land utilisation in Haryana State for various years is given below:—

Particulars	(Thousand hectares)			
	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67
1. Total area according to village papers	4,389	4,389	4,404	4,399
2. Forests	22	64	86	91
3. Land not available for cultivation	437	516	492	498
4. Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land	541	221	152	137
5. Fallow land	406	187	335	259
6. Net area sown	2,983	3,401	3,337	3,423
7. Area sown more than once	..	1,183	733	1,176
8. Total cropped area	..	4,584	4,070	4,599

1.15 The total geographical area of Haryana State according to village papers is 43.99 lakh hectares which forms 1.44 per cent of the country. Out of this 4.89 lakh hectares (11.1%) of land is not available for cultivation as it consists of absolutely barren and un-culturable land like mountains and deserts and another 1.37 lakh hectares (3.1%) is uncultivated land consisting of permanent pastures and groves. The net sown area is 34.23 lakh hectares (77.8%) out of which 11.76 hectares (34%) is sown more than once, bringing the total cropped area to 45.99 lakh hectares. The overall intensity of cropping in Haryana is 134 per cent. The intensity of cropping is the highest in Rohtak District (146%) followed by Jind (136%), Hissar (135%), Ambala (133%), Karnal (130%), Mahendragarh (129%) and is the lowest in Gurgaon (128%).

1.16 According to 1961 census there were 75,90,543 persons in Haryana State (40,62,797 males and 35,27,746 females) and density of population for the State as a whole was 173 per Sq. Kilometre. The density was highest in Rohtak district (236) and lowest in Hissar (111). The population living in 6,670 villages was 62,82,863 which formed 82.8 per cent of the total population. The remaining 17.2 per cent consisting of 13,07,680 persons lived in 61 towns. Out of 61 towns only one town, viz., Ambala Cantt. had more than one lakh population. 7 towns had a population varying between 50,000 and 99,999 and the remaining 53 towns had less than 50,000 population.

1.17 Out of the total population of 75,90,453 persons, 28,78,550 were workers and the remaining 47,11,993 were non-workers. The percentage of working population to the total population was 37.9.

CHAPTER II

PRESENT LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT; REVIEW OF IMPORTANT PROGRAMMES

2.1 The State of Haryana formally came into existence on 1st November, 1966. Prior to this, it formed a part of the composite Punjab and developmental disparity between the Haryana region and the rest of the State had caused concern even then and a Committee called the Haryana Development Committee was set up to recommend remedial measures for correcting this imbalance. Besides others, there were natural causes namely, disadvantageous geographical position and uneven topography, inferior quality of soil, low erratic rainfall, acute moisture deficiency, responsible for backwardness of the region in all socio-economic spheres. The table of economic indicators depicting the comparative position in various socio-economic spheres in the region *vis-a-vis* Punjab is a quantitative and qualitative reflection of the level of development achieved during the last three Five Year Plans :—

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Haryana</i>	<i>Punjab</i>
1. Urban population as percentage of total population (1961)	17.2	23.1
2. Percentage of workers engaged in primary sector (1961)	71.4	57.0
3. Literacy percentage overall (1961)	19.9	26.7
4. Female literacy percentage (1961)	9.2	17.4
5. Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown (1966-67)	37.7	58.7
6. Percentage of towns and villages electrified (1966-67)	19.6	30.5
7. Number of registered working factories per lakh of population (1966)	14.2	30.9
8. Hospitals and dispensaries per lakh of population (1966)	3.3	4.1
9. Allopathic doctors per lakh of population (1966)	17.0	32.5
10. Per capita income at constant prices (1965-66)	342	426

2.2 Although natural hurdles stood in the way of achievement of a high growth rate in the Haryana region, there are indicators which pin point the neglect which Haryana suffered in the programmes of development.

2.3 Even as compared with other States and the country as a whole, Haryana is comparatively backward. The level of urbanisation in this State is 17.2 per cent as compared to 28.2 per cent in Maharashtra, 26.7 per cent in Madras, 25.8 per cent in Gujrat, 24.5 per cent in West Bengal and 17.7 per cent in India. The percentage of workers engaged in agriculture and allied sectors is 71.4 in Haryana against 38.3 in Kerala, 53.8 in West Bengal, 60.5 in Madras, and 69.5 in India. The level of literacy in Haryana is 19.9 per cent against 46.8 per cent in Kerala, 30.5 per cent in Gujrat, 27.4 per cent in Assam, 29.8 per cent in Maharashtra, 29.3 per cent in West Bengal and 24.0 per cent in India. The position is particularly distressing in the field of female education where the percentage of literacy is only 9.2 as compared to 17.4 in Punjab. The per capita electricity generated is 60.9 units in Haryana against 124.4 in Maharashtra, 114.2 in Madras, 92.6 in Gujarat, 83.0 in West Bengal and 66.2 in India. The factory employment per thousand of population is 8 in Haryana against 23 in West Bengal, 22 in Maharashtra, 18 in Gujarat and 10 in India. The development activities were largely concentrated in the areas now forming the new Punjab State. This would be clear from the fact that facilities for professional and general education in the new Punjab are much more extensive than in Haryana. There are three Medical Colleges in Punjab against one in Haryana, two Engineering Colleges against one in Haryana (Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, where only 50 per cent seats are available to Haryana) and 71 Degree Colleges in the new Punjab against 42 in Haryana. Whether it was a question of locating the Agricultural University or selecting a district for intensive agriculture development or milk plants, Haryana was neglected and the focus of attention had been the areas now forming Punjab. The result is that Haryana has remained markedly deficient in various development fields when compared to reorganised Punjab.

2.4 Besides educational backwardness and industrial backwardness, Haryana has special problems relating to drinking water supply, flood control and drought affected areas. The problem of drinking water supply is very serious in Haryana, specially in the rural areas. A part of the State comprising an area of 7770 square kilometres is acute water scarcity area where the ground water is available at very deep level and it is mostly brackish and unfit for human consumption. Out of total

rural population of 62 lakhs, 78 per cent are living in water scarcity areas. While there is an acute scarcity of irrigation and drinking water in the State, there are areas which are subject to recurrent floods involving considerable damage to crops and other property. This is the picture of Haryana which emerges after a decade and a half of development. Even though Haryana was primarily an agricultural region, the level achieved in the development of this sphere was not marked. The net irrigated area (12.26 lakh hectares) as percentage to the net sown area (33.37 lakh hectares) was only 36.7 per cent. The fertilizer consumption per acre was only 7.5 kg. The intensity of irrigation ranged from 50 to 60 per cent. The electricity consumption per acre was 52.9 units. These indicators depict clearly the comparative imbalance in the development of Haryana at the end of the Third Plan. The most telling example of the regional imbalance, however, is the total direct Central investment for the Central projects in Haryana. During the last 18 years a total amount of Rs 2449 crores was invested by the Centre in the various States of the country and only one Central Project involving investment of Rs 8.5 crores (0.34 per cent) was located in Haryana (H.M.T. Pinjore). It is also to be noted that while the region now forming Punjab flourished in small scale industries sector no such corresponding growth was achieved in the region now forming Haryana even though locationally, the periphery around Delhi was most suited to the development of small scale industries.

2.5 According to State income estimates, the total income of Haryana at constant prices (1960-61) increased from Rs 273.4 crores in 1960-61 to Rs 298.4 crores in 1965-66 showing an increase of 9.1 per cent or 1.8 per cent per year during the Third Plan period. In the same period, the population of the State increased at the rate of 3.1 per cent per annum which not only neutralised the incremental income of the State but also lowered the per capita income from Rs 364 in 1960-61 to Rs 352 in 1965-66.

2.6 Before analysing the level of performance during the Annual Plans ending 1968-69, it is essential to refer to the background of the three Five Year Plans. The strategy in the first Plan was to increase agricultural production as also to build a basic firm structure to support increased agricultural production. Certain institutional changes, such as land reforms and cooperative structure were brought about to support the development programmes. The Second Plan gave priority to development of basic industries in order to establish a firm industrial base in the country. The Third Plan again switched to the

accelerated development of agriculture because of serious food scarcity obtaining in the country. Annual Plans of the State are thus primarily fashioned to fulfil the deficit in food production.

Annual Plans

2.7 In the second half of the year 1966-67, Haryana came into existence when a major part of the Plan expenditure for Annual Plan 1966-67 had already been incurred. The Plan inherited from Punjab was on the basis of *pro rata* distribution of outlays on the population basis. The Annual Plan 1966-67, for the country as a whole also suffered a drastic reduction in size on account of the Pak aggression. It is only in the year 1967-68 that an integrated Plan for the region now forming Haryana could be designed in the context of the over all strategy of accelerated food production in the country. The Annual Plan 1968-69, is also an agriculturally weighted Plan designed to achieve increased growth in agriculture production. The backlog of development inherited from Punjab could merely be recognised in the Annual Plans and the Fourth Plan is an effort to attempt solutions for making up the huge backlog of development which came as a legacy to this State. The Plan outlays for the year 1967-68 and 1968-69 under major Heads of Development are stated below. Whereas actual figures of expenditure during the year 1967-68 are available, the expenditure during 1968-69 is estimated on the basis of expenditure level already achieved during 1967-68:—

(Rs in lakhs)

Head of development	Plan outlay 1967-68	Expenditure 1967-68	Plan outlay 1968-69
1	2	3	4
1. Agriculture and Community Development	583.00	491.84	409.50
2. Irrigation and Power	1,309.50	1,569.35	1,285.80
3. Industry and Mining	105.00	87.86	97.00
4. Transport and Communications	137.28	214.61	135.00
5. Social Services	327.28	283.66	403.75
6. Miscellaneous	9.57	7.17	12.00
Total	2,471.63	2,653.99	2,342.75

Agriculture Irrigation and Power

2.8. Table below sets out the increase in Agricultural produce:—

Item	Unit	Production		
		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 (Target)
Foodgrains	Lakh tonnes	25.70	39.47	27.30
Sugarcane	lakh tonnes	5.10	4.76	6.93
Oilseeds	akh tonnes	0.90	1.05	0.85
Cotton	Lakh bales	2.89	3.75	3.37

The Agro-climatic conditions in the year 1967-68, were unusually favourable recording a new height in foodgrains production estimated at 39.47 lakh tonnes. These conditions are not likely to repeat themselves during 1968-69. However, efforts during the two years are aimed at achieving a breakthrough in yield per acre. The increase in agricultural production through intensive measures embodying package approach of introduction of high yielding varieties of seeds and other related inputs took shape in Intensive Agriculture District Programme in district Karnal. Similarly, coverage under High Yielding Varieties during the two years is expected to be 2.45 lakh hectares in the areas of assured irrigation. In 1967-68, as much as 9,800 tonnes of improved seeds of various crops duly graded and tested for purity in germination were supplied to the cultivators and during 1968-69 a higher tonnage is expected to be supplied. With the introduction of high yielding varieties which are responsive to higher doses of chemical fertilizers, it was possible to consume 1,62,180 tonnes of fertilizer during 1967-68 alone. During 1968-69 the consumption is likely to reach 3 lakh tonnes. As for plant protection measures, free supplies of rodenticides will be continued during 1968-69, and an additional area of 25 lakh acres is expected to be covered under various measures of plant protection works. For the first time in 1968-69 aerial spraying of cotton covering an area of 25,000 acres has been undertaken in the important cotton-growing tracts of Hissar. During 1967-68 total credit of Rs 3.78 crores was available to the farmers for various agricultural operations and during 1968-69 this is likely to go up to Rs 7 crores.

2.9 Efforts to increase assured watersupply during the

wo Plan years are set out in the table below:—

Item	Unit	Position at the end of		
		1966-67 Actual	1967-68 Anticipated	1968-69 Target
Area under irrigation				
(i) Canals	Lakh hectares	9.91	9.99 (0.08)	10.16 (0.17)
ii) Tubewells and other source	"	2.85	0.02 (0.17)	3.40 (0.38)
		12.76	13.01 (0.25)	13.56 (0.55)

(The figures in brackets are additional)

Minor Irrigation loans to the cultivators to the extent of Rs 115.25 lakhs were advanced during 1967-68. During 1968-69 the loans available through Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Agricultural Finance Corporation, Land Mortgage Bank and Co-operative Banks would be to the tune of Rs 763 lakhs.

2.10. Efforts made in the field of soil conservation are indicated in the table below :—

Item	Unit	Position at the end of		
		1965-67 Actuals	1967-68 Anticipated	1968-69 Target
Contour Bunding	Hectares	4,000	3,000	4,000
Water Management	"	800	3,000	15,000
	Total	4,800	6,000	19,000

2.11 An important part of the programme in the agricultural field is the communication of research results to the farmers. The Agricultural University has an effective system of transmitting the results of research to the cultivators through a net-work of extension workers comprising of subject-matter specialists in agronomy, horticulture, plant protection, soil and farm management.

2.12 The stage of agricultural economy in Haryana is still at the subsistence level. The problems are lack of adequate irrigation support, traditional farming practices, non-availability of power, fertilizer, seeds, pesticides etc. A great deal of extension work is still required to be done to introduce the farmer to the new agricultural practices embodying new farming techniques, adjustment to the rainfall pattern, increased but selective use of chemical fertilizers, successful adoption of high-yielding varieties, enlightened water management practices, effective use of insecticides and pesticides as also a greater degree of mechanisation. The task is a difficult and a complex one. The outlook of the farmer, fatalistic and fearful of nature and gods, cannot be changed

over-night . Low percentage of literacy amongst the cultivators is a great stumbling block in communicating the results of agricultural research which is a tedious and a time consuming process. Lack of engineering base exclusively supporting agriculture has been another stumbling block. Although considerable awakening has resulted from the all-time record of food production during 1967-68 , the real agricultural break-through based on a completely scientific oriented agriculture strategy is still to be achieved. The institutional credit structure has also failed to come up to the expectations of the farmers. The co-operative sector in particular suffers from a number of deficiencies. Another problem facing the agriculturist has been unsatisfactory marketing arrangements and inadequate storage facilities. There is a great dearth of facilities for soil testing and prompt on the spot advice to the farmer regarding various stages of agricultural operations is not available. A part of the failure can be traced to administrative and organisational deficiency; the rest is on account of the legacy of backwardness, sustained and concerted efforts will be necessary to remove the various bottlenecks impeding implementation of the agricultural programme.

Consolidation of Holdings

2.13 Consolidation of holdings plays an important role in reshaping the social and economic pattern of the villages. In fact all schemes of agrarian reforms and increased agricultural production depend largely on the success of the scheme of Consolidation of Holdings. The total area to be consolidated in Haryana was 102.22 lakh acres. Out of this, 98.52 lakh acres had been consolidated by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. The remaining area was consolidated during 1966-67 and 1967-68. The entire programme of consolidation of holdings of the State has thus been completed.

Allied Programmes

2.14 Although Haryana is the proud home tract of 'Murrah' buffaloes and cows, yet the State has been progressively drained of its cattle wealth on account of lack of dairy and milk development programme. Two Intensive Cattle Development Projects in the State were started to serve as milk shed areas to the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme. A start in the direction of dairy and milk Development was made in Haryana in 1967-68 by establishing a rural creamery at Jind which is expected to be completed by 1969-70. Great strides were made during the last three years in the field of Animal Husbandry by establishing Jersey Bulls Breeding Centre at Jagadhri and by expanding the Government Live Stock Farm and Progency Testing Centre at Hissar. Great future lies

ahead in the integrated development of Intensive Cattle Development and Dairying and Milk Supply Programmes in the State. A beginning has just been made during the last two years and although it is too early to assess the success or failure of the programme yet it is possible to identify the major problem as being enormous draining out of high yielding mitch cattle from the State which obviously will require to be controlled to provide a firm base for the development of Dairy Programmes.

Irrigation

2.15 The need of the State for irrigation support for agriculture production programmes is enormous. The irrigation needs at present are served by Bhakra Canal system, W. J. C. system, State and private tubewells and wells. During the last two years efforts to complete the Gurgaon Canal and its distribution system were made. During 1968-69, 300 cusecs of water was released in the Gurgaon Canal as a trial. The Gurgaon Canal project in which Rajasthan is also a share-holder needs to be completed on a priority basis failing which the project may take another 3-4 years thereby delaying the expected irrigation coverage to 3.25 lakh acres in Gurgaon District. The W.J.C. Remodelling Project which was undertaken during the First Plan with a total estimated outlay of Rs 7.57 crores still remains to be completed. Only Rs 4.45 crores have thus far been spent on the project requiring balance of Rs 3.12 crores to complete this project which is likely to irrigate areas and improve water allowance and intensity to 6.54 lakh acres including certain parts of Delhi State. The work on two large feeders, (a) Narwana Branch Karnal Link and (b) Barwala Link designed to convey Bhakra/Ravi-Beas water to the Yamuna tract is under way. The Narwana Branch Karnal Link has already been completed and commissioned and the work on Barwala Link is in progress. No State tubewells for direct irrigation in addition to the existing 637 direct irrigation tubewells in existence at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan were sunk during the last two years. However, out of a project for installation of 128 augmentation tubewells, 88 tubewells have been installed during the last two years. Rewari Lift Irrigation Scheme which will provide irrigation support to 6.87 lakh acres, in Rohtak, Mahendergarh and Gurgaon districts is still incomplete. Only three pump houses out of five have so far been completed. The partial commissioning of the scheme has provided irrigation to 6237 acres during 1967-68.

2.16 Minor Irrigation schemes including diversion bunds for utilisation of flood waters of Sahibi, Dohan and Krishnawati were completed. However, for full utilisation these bunds will have to be suitably strengthened.

2.17 Since the requirements of the irrigation support are enormous, a 165 mile long link is required to convey the additional water, available from the diversion of Ravi-Beas water to Bhakra reservoir, to Haryana region. The project forms an important part of the irrigation schemes of the Fourth Plan.

2.18 Haryana State Electricity Board came into existence on 2nd May, 1967 and the availability of power in Haryana was woefully inadequate. Out of 6670 villages only 1251 villages (19 per cent) had been electrified upto the end of 1967-68, per capita consumption of electricity being 37 units as compared to 44 units in Punjab. The following table sets out the generation and load demand of power:—

Item	Unit	1967-68	1968-69	1973-74
(i) Generation	M.W.	235	235	393
(ii) Load Demand	M.W.	108	198	454

2.19 A total outlay of Rs 737 lakhs and Rs 740 lakhs was provided for Multipurpose Projects during 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively. Four units of 120 MW each were commissioned on the Bhakra system during 1967-68 and one more 120 MW unit is likely to be commissioned this year. The work on the Unit 1 of the Beas Project is likely to be completed by 1973-74 according to the present estimates, and no generation can be expected before 1973-74 on account of this project. Two Thermal Units of 62.5 MW have already been commissioned during this year. The generation available indicated in the table above is on the basis of 39.5 per cent of Haryana share after meeting the demand of common pool consumers from Bhakra Nangal Project and 1/3 rd share at the Thermal Station at Delhi 'C' Station. A 15 MW Thermal Plant at Faridabad is provided as a standby for generation when required.

2.20 The Haryana State Electricity Board made rapid strides during the last two years in undertaking transmission/sub-transmission works and during 1967-68 alone 7399 tubewells were energised and 29275 general connections were given. During 1968-69, 15000 tubewells are likely to be energised and 50,000 connections to general service consumers and 1600 connections to industries are expected to be given in addition to 200 villages to be electrified.

Power provides the best support to Agriculture. During the Fourth Five Year Plan the load demand is likely to increase phenomenally making it necessary to augment generation and strengthen distribution.

Industries

2.21 When Haryana came into existence only 1,117 registered working factories, providing employment to 68,015 workers were in existence in the State. The advantageous position of the State having large areas around the periphery of Delhi notwithstanding, industrial-development was confined to a few pockets and small-scale industries registered a negligible growth. The total investment in the Central Sector Projects in the State is only Rs 8.50 crores out of the total Central investment of industrial projects of Rs 2,449 crores, all over the country. The regional imbalance in the industrial sector as indicated from the quantum of direct central investment in the State impeded greatly the development of ancillary industries.

2.22 The State inherited a sizeable backlog in the industrial development. With a view to spur industrial activity, Industrial Development Corporation was set up in March, 1967, for the purpose of participation in the capital structure of private industrial undertakings, development of industrial estates and providing other incentives. During 1967-68 Industrial licences were granted by the Government of India to 12 units for undertaking new industrial ventures in the State. In the sphere of small scale Industries and village industries, 344 new schemes were approved and 257 small-scale units were registered with the Department during the year 1967-68. The Haryana Financial Corporation was also established on the 1st April, 1967 with issued and paid up capital of Rs 1.00 crore with a view to provide financial assistance to small and medium-scale industries in the State. The total assistance provided by the corporation to industrial units in the State amounted to Rs 4.50 crores during 1967-68.

2.23 Planned accommodation is vital to the development of industries and during 1967-68 and 1968-69 the development of industrial estates/colonies was given high priority, with the provision of incentives such as land, water, electricity etc., four focal points around Delhi are envisaged to attract private capital in the State.

2.24 The National Capital Region comprises an area of 32,639 K.ms. of which 51.3 per cent is in the State of Haryana. The strategy during the last two years has been to provide major

infra-structural facilities in this region so as to accelerate the development of the small-scale industry.

2.25 For proper assessment of the mineral potential in the State the Geological survey continued to be undertaken during 1967-68 and 1968-69. Results relating to large iron ore deposits are encouraging. Detailed investigation of ground water resources in the areas around industrial focal points in the State is being undertaken.

Roads and Road Transport

2.26 The position of rail communications available in Haryana in comparison to Punjab is as under :—

	<i>Haryana</i>	<i>Punjab</i>
Broad gauge	433	1,176
Metre gauge	348	100
Total Rail mileage	781	1,276

Since the rail communication is deficient, the need for an extensive road network in Haryana becomes imperative.

2.27 The density of roads kilometreage on population and area basis at the end of 1966-67 and in the subsequent years is tabulated below:—

Year	Anticipated total length of roads in Kms.	Kms. per hundred sq. Kms. of area	Km. per thousand population
1966-67	5,321	12.12	0.70
1967-68	5,566	12.68	0.73
1968-69	5,726	13.05	0.76

The contributory co-operative development scheme for village link roads, according to which 25 per cent of the total cost of the road is required to be contributed by the beneficiaries in kind and cash, made considerable progress. The programme of village link roads was given greater priority and during 1967-68 and 1968-69 the expenditure on village link roads is likely to be to the tune of 25 per cent of the total outlay on the roads.

Road Transport

2.28 Haryana Roadways which inherited 475 vehicles on 1st November, 1966, increased the fleet during 1967-68 to 590 buses, which daily carry about 1,20,000 passengers on 261 routes and cover above 75,000 miles every day. Besides adding 45 vehicles to the existing fleet of 590 vehicles, it is expected to complete the replacement of 107 vehicles by the end of 1968-69. Two well-designed bus-stands were commissioned in Karnal and Rohtak during 1967-68 and 1968-69 and land for the construction of bus stands in Panipat, Rewari and Ambala City has also been acquired. A number of 'Bus Queue Shelters', 'Pick up Shelters' and drinking water facilities on the bus routes were added.

General Education

2.29 The backlog of development in the sphere of General Education in Haryana is enormous. When Haryana came into existence, the level of literacy was only 19.9 per cent as compared to All-India level of 24 per cent and the level of female literacy is only 9.2 per cent as compared to All-India level of 12.8 per cent. There were 4,450 primary schools covering 62 per cent of the population of age group 6—11. The total number of middle schools was 738 with an enrolment of 2.67 lakhs only in age group of 11—13 covering 38.9 per cent of the population of this age group. There were 654 high/higher secondary schools covering 96,000, i.e., 14.3 per cent of the population in the age group of 14—16 years. In the field of higher education there were 42 degree level colleges, one medical college, and one Regional Engineering College. The figures of the enrolment in various age groups speak for the wastage in investment on general education. during 1967-68, 120 primary schools were upgraded to middle standard and 108 middle schools to high standard and one Evening College was started. The Sports College for Girls at Kurukshetra was converted into general Arts and Science College. Additional rooms were provided to 17 schools and sheds were provided to 25 schools. 46 science rooms were constructed during 1967-68 and new subjects like agriculture, commerce, music, domestic science were introduced at the school stage and music etc. at the college stage. The number of teachers was

increased at primary level by 967, at the middle level by 440, at the high/higher secondary level by 657 and at the college stage by 71. Training facilities for J.B.T. teachers were greatly increased by providing 43 units to private institutions. Five units with total capacity of 250 were added to the existing B.Ed level training colleges. 11,150 adults were covered under Adult Literacy Programme during 1967-68 and additional 45,000 adults are likely to be covered during 1968-69. In the sphere of female education in which Haryana was particularly deficient, greater facilities were provided during 1967-68 and 1968-69. The enrolment of scheduled castes students at various stages of education was also encouraged by providing scholarships, free-ships and other facilities.

Technical Education

2.30 The turn-over in Technical Education having created unabsorbed surplus, no new Government Polytechnics were opened in 1967-68 and 1968-69, in addition to the existing four Government Polytechnics, two private Polytechnics and two Government Junior Technical Schools. The intake capacity was also reduced during 1967-68 and 1968-69. Rapid progress was made towards the completion of Sandwich type course at Faridabad with the help of YMCA. The progress of industrial training to impart technical and vocational training for semi-skilled and skilled jobs is being implemented through a net work of 17 industrial training institutes with seating capacity of 7,648 students, four rural artisan training centres having 60 seats each, 25 industrial schools for boys and girls and special trade institute in surgical instruments technology as well as two industrial centres for scheduled castes and vimukat jatis with a total capacity of 690 seats. The schemes are mainly designed to provide labour force for the development of industries in Haryana. The programme is specially designed to give vocational training to girls to equip them in house-hold jobs.

Health

2.31 This programme comprises of provision of hospitals and dispensaries, primary health centres, expansion of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicines, family planning, eradication of communicable diseases, training programme and other educational activities. During 1966-67 and 1967-68, four district hospitals and six tehsil hospitals were upgraded. The bed strength at Jind and Narwana was raised to 50 and 29 respectively and at Ambala and Karnal to 200 each. During 1966-67 three Allopathic dispensaries and during 1967-68, 15 more Ayurvedic dispensaries

were added. There are 89 primary health centres with a net work of 510 sub-centres functioning in the State. Buildings were provided for 70 family planning sub-centres as well as staff quarters for 18 rural family planning units during 1966-67 and 1967-68. In order to achieve the desired decline in the birth rate from 41/1000 to 25/1000 by 1972, family planning programme was accorded the highest priority. During 1967-68 the achievement has been 50,000 IUCD insertions and 20,000 sterilization operations. The targets likely to be achieved during 1968-69 are 60,000 sterilization operations and 40,000 IUCD insertions. Preventive measures for checking communicable diseases continued and the State remained free from cholera and plague during 1966-67 and 1967-68. As for small pox, 376,194 primary vaccinations and 1,772,088 re-vaccinations were performed to control the spread of infection. To check the spread of malaria, special attention was required and about 1,490 malaria positive cases were detected during 1967-68. Programmes for National Trachoma and National T.B. control were strengthened and 4 clinics provincialised.

2.32 Medical facilities at Medical College, Rohtak were expanded to include a mental wing. The programme for the training facilities for nurses including construction of student hostels at Rohtak has also been taken up. Existing facilities for medical education in Haryana are inadequate, underlying the need for another medical college.

2.33 National Water Supply and Sanitation programme covers both the urban and the rural areas including schemes for supply of safe drinking water in rural areas and water supply and sewerage schemes for the urban areas. Out of 6,653 villages, 3,000 villages suffer from acute scarcity of safe drinking water supply. By the end of 1966-67, 248 villages had already been covered under this scheme and 39 more villages were covered by the end of 1967-68. 25 more villages are likely to be covered during 1968-69. The problem, however, is enormous in Haryana considering that in large tracts, in the districts of Mahendragarh, Rohtak, Hissar and Gurgaon, the water is not only unprotected but also brackish.

2.34 At present only 13.4 lakhs population (22 per cent of the total rural population) is covered by adequate drinking water supply facilities. Total requirements of funds for rural water supply alone will be Rs 49 crores and the programmes implemented thus far have touched only a fringe of the problem.

2.35 As far urban water supply and sewerage schemes by the end of 1967-68, 37 towns were covered under water supply and 15 villages were covered under sewerage. During 1968-69

three towns are likely to be covered under each the water supply and sewerage programme.

2.36 The estimated outlay to cover the urban areas under this scheme is Rs 30 crores. The high cost is on account of individual schemes requiring large outlays and the programmes implemented thus far provide only marginal facilities.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2.37 There are no scheduled tribes in Haryana but the population of scheduled castes and backward classes constitutes 18 per cent of the total population. Special programmes are necessary for the economic and social amelioration of these sections of the society. The programmes include reservation in employment opportunities, land purchase schemes, subsidies for construction of houses and drinking water wells, legal assistance, Piggery and Poultry schemes, industrial loans and the establishment of Community centres. The benefits under various programmes are set out in the table below:—

Name of Scheme	Item	Position at the end of 3rd Plan	Achievement 1966-67	Achievement 1967-68	Anticipated achievement 1968-69
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Education—					
(i) Scheduled Castes	Students	677,422	4,900	24,500	27,500
(ii) Backward Classes	Do	32,565	1,300	7,000	7,000
(iii) Vimukat Jatis	Do	1,403	240	230	240
2. Relief—					
(i) Subsidy for purchase of Agricultural land/Houses/Beneficiaries- Wells	..	467	29	78	68
(ii) Industrial Training in Centres and Mills/Factories	Students	1,403	23,300	23,300	5,200
(iii) Subsidy for purchase of Pigs/Poultry Birds	Beneficiaries	..	18	70	85
(iv) Subsidy for Houses for Scheduled Castes other than those engaged in unclean occupation	Houses	212	..	122	133
(v) Drinking water wells scheme	New/Old	733	91	260	270
(vi) Community Centres	Centres	29	1	3	5

Harijan Kalyan Fund

2.38 Apart from providing funds from the State, Harijan Kalyan Fund has also been constituted for advancing loans to members of Scheduled Castes for undertaking economic activities like production, marketing and processing of goods on cooperative basis. Total funds available under this scheme on 1st November, 1966 were 75 lakhs.

CHAPTER III

DISTRICT PLANS

3.1 India is a country which is pre-dominantly rural. 75 per cent of the total population of the country resides in 7 lakh villages. A plan is a vehicle for the social and economic betterment of the masses. It is natural, therefore, that planning processes should begin from the village.

3.2. The concept of 'planning from below' has been urged from time to time but without much success for various reasons. Firstly, the idea of planning being new to the country, it naturally came to be entrusted to the professionals. Secondly, the scope of planning from below was hard to define in view of the changing politico-socio-economic situation in the country. Planning is a continuous and a conscious process and economic awakening is a precursor to deliberative planning. It is necessary, however, to distinguish 'planning from below' from demands which are made from time to time by politically and socially vocal areas and sections of society. Such demands are generally unrelated to economic realities and growth strategy as visualised at national level. Thus, for historical reasons, the planning process has been concentrated at the State level occasionally susceptible to local demands but on the whole an exercise in plan expertise by the professionals. The process had two major defects. Firstly, even the legitimate aspirations of people were ignored in plan formulation resulting in lack of purposive participation of the people and local institutions and secondly the objective determination of plan priorities in the regions and districts suffered distortions leading to regional/inter-district imbalances.

3.3 Planning at the grass root level is thus recognised to be more effective for the best use of land and man power in sectors like agriculture, small irrigation works, and rural industries. It also enables proper identification of problems leading to effective local solutions. In this respect it has generally been accepted that a district is likely to have more or less similar conditions and would form a compact administrative unit for plan implementation. The view though largely true in case of most States may not hold when applied to smaller States which have come into existence as a result of reorganisation of the States. However, existing boundaries of the districts should normally be accepted as feasible units for plan formulation initiated at the district level

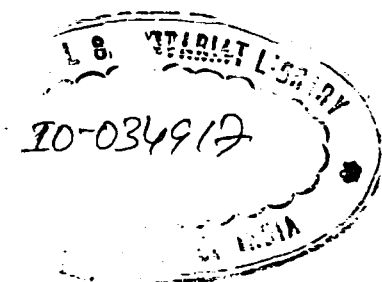
3.4 Haryana consists of 7 districts of unequal size and of varying physico-geographical conditions. The Annexure sets out the basic statistics as also the infrastructural facilities and social amenities available in various districts.

3.5 With a view to identify the problems relating to various spheres of development, plan formulation exercises were conducted at the district level by involving the Panchayati Raj institutions, the Local Bodies and the people through their representative in various spheres. The scope of district planning is, however limited by its very definition. As a result of exercise in the plan formulation at the district level, it was felt that the district plan could best be formulated relating to programmes involving agriculture and allied fields, small scale and village industries, rural roads and institutional facilities. In the field of agriculture, it is useful particularly in relation to water management practices, soil management, contour bunding, afforestation and minor irrigation works. In programmes relating to intensive cattle development and dairy, piggery, poultry and fisheries, the district bias is particularly relevant. In small scale industries the geographical location of the district, availability of local skills as also raw materials is a useful guide to determine district plan priorities. Rural roads are particularly important in agricultural operations and variations in the availability of infrastructural facilities for marketing agricultural produce and transporting agricultural inputs like seed, fertilizers, pesticides could best be assessed at the district level. However, schemes relating to generation of power, major and medium irrigation works, flood control and drainage and also large scale industries could best be conceived and formulated at the State level. This is so because the programmes relating to these have all State and even inter-State problems and implications. The exercise of the plan formulation at the district level was, therefore, conducted with a greater emphasis on the peculiarity of the developmental problems of the districts, the results of which are under compilation. It is visualised that after the total size of the Plan is determined, it would be possible to finalise the district plans particularly in relevance to the programmes detailed above.

TABLE NO. 1

Area and Population characteristics of Haryana (District-wise)
(1961 Census)

District	Population (in lakhs)			Area (sq. km.)	Density (sq.km.)	Number of villages (inhabited)	Workers as per- centage to total popula ion	Scheduled Castes as per- centage to total population
	Rural (No.)	Urban (No.)	Total (No.)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hissar	12.99	2.41	15.40	13,891	111	1,033	41.9	19.7
Rohtak	12.26	1.95	14.21	6,040	235	761	38.9	17.1
Gurgaon	10.35	2.05	12.40	6,086	204	1,452	39.4	15.8
Karnal	12.35	2.55	14.90	7,964	187	1,350	34.2	17.8
Ambala	5.85	3.01	8.86	3,702	231	1,231	31.1	20.9
Jind	4.08	0.57	4.65	2,712	164	297	41.5	18.3
Mahendragarh	4.95	0.53	5.48	3,474	158	546	39.1	15.0
Total	62.83	13.08	75.91	43,869	173	6,670	37.9	18.0



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TABLE NO. 2

Classification of Area in Haryana (District-wise) (1966-67)

(Thousand Hectares)

District	Total area according to village papers	Area under Forests	Land not available for cultivation	Other un-cultivated land excluding fallow land	Fallow land	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hissar	1,395	8	124	1	160	1,102*	381	1,483
Rohtak	604	8	50	39	25	482	224	706
Gurgaon	611	14	98	10	24	465	133	598
Karnal	801	10	95	53	15	628	194	822
Ambala	373	45	66	12	19	231	78	309
Jind	270	3	324	2	12	229	82	311
Mahendragarh	345	3	32	20	4	286	84	370
Total	4,399	91	489	137	259	3,423	1,176	4,599

TABLE NO. 3
Area production of yield of Principal Crops in
Haryana (Districtwise)
1966-67

TABLE

Area, Production of yield of Principal Crops
1966-67

District	Rice			Jowar			Wheat		
	Area (000' hectares)	Produc- tion (000' tonnes)	Yield (Kgs. per hectare)	Area (000' hectares)	Produc- tion (000' tonnes)	Yield (Kgs. per hectare)	Area (000' hectares)	Produc- tion (000' Tonnes)	Yield. (Kgs per hectare)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hissar	12	19	1,583	55	10	182	136	188	1,384
Rohtak	7	8	1,143	91	19	209	161	242	1,501
Gurgaon	(a)	..	..	50	8	160	99	151	1,525
Karnal	126	153	1,214	30	5	167	221	340	1,539
Ambala	42	37	875	1	..	..	65	47	721
Jind	5	6	1,200	32	6	179	53	77	1,456
Mahendragarh	..	..	..	11	1	91	8	14	1,798
Total	192	223	1,161	270	49	181	743	1,059	1425

(a) means less than 500 hectares.

NO. 3

in Haryana (District-wise)

Gram			Bajra			Maize		
Area (000' hectares)	Production (000' tonnes)	Yield (Kgm. per hectare)	Area (000' hectares)	Production (000' tonnes)	Yield (Kgs. per hectare)	Area (000' hectares)	Production (000' tonnes)	Yield (Kgs. per hectare)
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
432	223	517	367	133	363	4	4	1,000
190	103	542	96	41	432	4	4	1,000
109	46	423	140	65	464	4	4	1,000
117	68	578	37	23	605	48	38	792
42	22	521	6	3	429	24	33	1,367
85	71	604	54	30	556	3	3	1,000
87	18	208	193	78	404	(a)	..	..
1062	531	500	893	373	418	87	86	988

TABLE No. 4
Number of Industrial Units and Industrial Production in Haryana (District-wise), 1966-67

District	Number of registered Factories (No.)	Number of Industrial Units, 1961			Paper		Textiles		Cement	
		Rural	Urban	Total	Production (Tonnes)	Employment (No.)	Production (000' Rs)	Employment (No.)	Production (M. Tone)	Employment (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hissar	174	610	1,900	2,510	..	..	1,00,000	6,675	..	..
Rohtak	167	1,732	1,298	3,030	..	..	10,400	659	..	..
Gurgaon	326	639	1,343	1,982	5,953	544	30,744	2,510	..	..
Karnal	216	2,906	2,626	5,532	..	..	22,300	7,500	..	..
Ambala	353	768	1,955	2,723	36,178	3,200	..	..	3,00,000	1,080
Jind	25	323	420	743	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahendragarh	9	219	612	831	..	..	..	..	2,19,076	753
Total	1,270	7,197	10,154	17,351	42,131	3,744	1,63,444	17,344	5,19,076	1,833

District	Sugar		Cycles		Agricultural Implementa and Machine Tools		Scientific Instruments		Glass	
	Production (M. Tons)	Employment (No.)	Production (No.)	Employment (No.)	Production (Lakh Rs)	Employment (No.)	Production (000'Rs)	Employment (No.)	Production (000'Rs)	Employment (No.)
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Hissar	..	..	..	..	28	1,853	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	7,533	852	3,62,627	3,144	53	731	407	43	12,419	764
Gurgaon	..	..	14,466	141	103	2,362	294	28	5,600	216
Karnal	9,034	1,000	..	..	84	554	70	12	..	..
Ambala	43,019	1,187	..	..	199	2,685	12,800	1,400	..	..
Jind	..	..	..	..	11	296	..	..	..	..
Mahendragarh	..	..	..	..	3	21	..	..	..	..
Total	59,586	3,039	3,77,093	3,285	481	8,502	13,571	1,483	18,019	980

District	Woollen Textiles		Powerloom weaving		Cotton Ginning and Pressing		Machine Embroidery	
	Production (000'Rs)	Employment (No.)	Production (Lakh Rs)	Employment (No.)	Production (000' bales)	Employment (No.)	Production (000'Rs)	Employment (No.)
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Hissar	..	..	7.71	27	195	4,273	..	..
Rohtak	..	..	11.72	116	4	73	..	..
Gurgaon	..	..	180.00	1,021	..	..	4,954	235
Karnal	20,000	1,350	2.00	20	57	365	..	..
Ambala	..	..	..	..	2	50	..	..
Jind	..	..	..	..	5	95	..	..
Mahendragarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	20,000	1,350	201.43	1,184	263	4,856	4,954	235

TABLE No. 5

Miscellaneous Basic Statistics of Haryana State (District-wise)

1966-67

District	No. of villages electrified	Road-length (Kms.)	Motor Vehicles on road	Schools (All types)	Hospitals and Dispensaries (No.)	Banks (All types)	Co-operative Societies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hissar	194	2,654	4,736	1,122	65	34	1,885
Rohtak	266	1,540	1,817	918	51	22	1,507
Gurgaon	243	1,625	1,145	1,033	52	28	2,006
Karnal	303	1,630	3,571	1,109	45	29	1,923
Ambala	214	862	2,459	781	39	29	1,690
Jind	28	254	191	286	12	9	494
Mahendragarh	74	596	346	555	21	7	709
Total	1,322	9,168*	14,265	5,804	285	158	10,214

*Also includes 7 Kms. of roads maintained in other States.

CHAPTER IV

DESCRIPTION OF THE OVERALL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE FOURTH PLAN PERIOD AND ITS RELATION TO THE CLEARLY STATED SECTORAL OBJECTIVES OF THE STATE PLAN

4.1 The purpose of formulating the plan is to identify and define the areas which are strategic from the point of view of the basic approach of development to achieve the general economic and social objectives. The objectives guide the formulation of the plan as also the strategy. The plan, is thus, a vehicle through which objectives are realised. The State Plan has essentially to be in line with broad strategy adopted for the country as a whole with, of course, a particular emphasis on special problems confronting the State.

4.2 The present economic situation has made imperative a greater reliance on Agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency in food-grains. The rate of growth in Agriculture has been pitched at 5/6 per cent per annum. The key note of self-sufficiency in the Plan strategy also requires a growth rate of 8-10 per cent in the Industrial sector and aims at a composite growth rate of 5/6 per cent for the economy of the country as a whole. The strategy envisages growth with stability by building sizable foodgrain buffers to keep the prices of foodgrains in check.

4.3 The Fourth Five-Year Plan 1969—74 is the first integrated Plan for Haryana State. The region now forming Haryana constituted a part of the composite Punjab and suffered neglect in practically all socio-economic spheres as is clearly brought out in Chapter II and the stage achieved hitherto has fallen considerably short of the minimum desirable level of development. The Fourth Five-Year Plan of the State is, thus, an attempt to make up the backlog and bring the economy to such a level that it can make appreciable contribution to the growth of the economy of the country as a whole.

4.4 The Fourth Five-Year Plan (1966-71) finalised for Haryana envisaged a total outlay of Rs. 168 crores. With the passage of two annual plans, it is now feasible to attempt a plan with a greater outlay for the development of the State. Although the constraint of resources would be operative in determining the final outlay of the plan, the State plan as now formulated aims at the basic minimum compatible with the growth rate envisaged. The outlay may appear large in financial terms but it actually represents a well integrated programme of action in conformity

with the growth strategy of the country as a whole. To properly assess the sectoral objectives, the sectoral performance hitherto has to be taken into account. The State Income analysis is a useful pointer of trends of development of various sectors and it is necessary to relate the sectoral objective, to these trends of growth to achieve the stipulated growth rate.

State Income

4.5 State income estimates for Haryana at constant prices (1960-61 base) have been worked out on provisional basis for the year 1960-61 and 1965-66. According to these estimates the total income of Haryana at constant prices increased from Rs.273.4 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 298.4 crores in 1965-66 showing an increase of 9.1 per cent or 1.8 per cent per year during the Third Plan period. During the same period, the population of the State increased at the rate of 3.1 per cent per annum which not only neutralised the incremental income of the State but also lowered the *per capita* income from Rs. 364 in 1960-61 to Rs 342 in 1965-66. Thus, during the Third Plan period, the population increased at a much faster rate than the rate of growth of the economy of Haryana showing thereby that additional income generated by the development efforts was not sufficient to maintain the pre-Third Plan standard of living.

4.6 On the basis of anticipated achievements in the three Annual Plans, the State income at constant prices is likely to increase from Rs. 298.4 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 358.2 crores in 1968-69 showing an increase of 20 per cent. The *per capita* income during the period is estimated to increase from Rs. 342 in 1965-66 to Rs. 375 in 1968-69 showing an increase of 3.1 per cent per annum. But taking the average annual growth rate for the period 1960-61 to 1968-69, we find that the state income increased at the rate of 3.5 per cent while the population during this period increased at the rate of 3.1 per cent almost totally neutralising the growth registered by the economy.

4.7 In the Fourth Plan, if the targets envisaged are fully achieved the total income of the State, it is estimated, will rise to Rs. 479.2 crores by 1973-74 at 1960-61 level of prices. If this level of income is achieved, it will imply an increase of 33.8 per cent. The *per capita* income during the Fourth Plan is estimated to go up from Rs. 375 in 1968-69 to Rs. 432 in 1973-74. The compound rate of growth for the Fourth Plan period would, thus, be about 6.0 per cent, in case of State income and 3.0 per cent in case of *per*

capita income. The details of State income and *per capita* income at constant prices (1960-61 base) are set out in the following table:

TABLE 1—State Income of Haryana at 1960-61 prices

Item	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69 (antici- pated)	1973-74 (antici- pated)
State income (Rs crores)	273.4	298.4	358.2	479.2
Per capita income (Rs)	364	342	375	432
Index number of State income	100	109.1	131.0	175.3
Per capita income	100.0	94.20	103.0	118.7

Table below sets forth the sectoral performance of the State Income :—

TABLE 2—Sectoral distribution of State Income of Haryana at constant prices (1960-61)

(Rs in crores)				
Item	1960-61	1968-69	1972-74	
1. Primary	164.7 (60.2)	194.9 (54.4)	262.7 54.8	
2. Secondary	36.3 (13.3)	59.8 (16.7)	78.2 (16.3)	
3. Tertiary	72.3 (26.5)	103.5 (28.9)	138.3 (28.9)	
Total	273.4 (100.0)	358.2 (100.0)	479.2 (100.0)	

Note.—Figures in brackets are percentages.

It may be noted that even at the end of Fourth Plan, the primary sector will be playing the role of a leading sector by contributing 54.8 per cent to the total output of the State. The performance of secondary sector is not likely to produce any buoyancy in the direction of self-reliance as it is expected to contribute about 16.3 per cent to the State income in 1973-74 as against its likely contribution of about 16.7 per cent in 1968-69.

Plan Objectives

4.8 In the light of the economic trends as analysed above and the imperatives of the sectoral strategy in the context of 'Plan Approach' for the country as a whole, the following objectives have been set forth for the Fourth Five Year Plan of the State :—

- (i) to achieve a compound growth rate of 5/6 per cent per annum of the State economy as a whole ;
- (ii) to accelerate increase in agricultural production at the growth rate of 6.2 per cent (compound) per annum so as to enable achievement of the National target of self-sufficiency in foodgrains during the plan period ;
- (iii) to achieve 5.4 per cent compound growth rate per annum in the industrial sector by diversifying industrial activity and activating the small-scale industries as a vast complex of ancilliary industries in the areas covered by the National Capital Region ;
- (iv) diversification of economic activity and its benefits so as to reduce the imbalances in the State as well as disparities in income amongst the various classes ;
- (v) to provide employment opportunities commensurate with sustainable growth rate envisaged.

4.9 The crux of the Plan strategy in Haryana is to activate the primary sector and create conditions for optimum diversity in Plan effort as also its benefits.

Sectoral Objectives

4.10 The table below indicates the sector-wise allocations based on priorities dictated by the strategy and the Plan approach out of the total outlay of Rs 262 crores :—

(Rs in lakhs)

		Fourth Plan Outlay	Percentage to total
1. Agriculture	..	4185 00	15.97%
2. Irrigation and Power	..	13600 00	51.90%
3. Industries and Mining	..	1160 00	4.43%
4. Transport and Communications	..	2345 00	8.95%
5. Social Services	..	4808 00	18.35%
6. Miscellaneous	..	102 00	0.40%
Total		26200 00	100%

Agriculture, Irrigation and Power

4.11 To achieve the objectives set forth for the Plan, an outlay of 67.87 per cent of the total has been allocated for Agriculture and allied supporting sectors of Irrigation and Power.

4.12 The main endeavour in the agricultural sector is to provide the conditions necessary for a sustained growth of about 6 per cent (compound) per annum over the plan period. The problems facing this sector in Haryana are innumerable. Water is the most important agricultural input. The strategy of growth in agriculture can succeed by maintaining and increasing irrigation support to larger areas. At present out of total area of 45,99,000 hectares, the net area sown is only 34,23,000 hectares and irrigation support is available for only 12,76,000 hectares. The coverage by irrigation has to be increased to assure not only protective irrigation but also enhancement of water intensity to achieve full fruit from

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intensive cultivation. The extent of dependence on the vagaries of monsoon is clear from a high percentage of Barani area sown. The key to the problem, therefore, is the net area that can be commanded under irrigated and assured rainfall areas. The rainfall in this region is confined to a few months and even there the extent of certainty is very little. The success to the problem lies therefore, in optimum exploitation of surface and ground water resources as also enlightened water management of the water resources available.

4.13 The problem in Haryana regarding the surface water is one of unwanted plenty and acute scarcity. The problem arises mainly from the geographical and topographical situation of the State. 7,770 sq. k.ms. area adjacent to Rajasthan forms a contiguous desert strip and is subject to recurrent drought and famine conditions. The rainfall is not only scanty but also erratic. The climatic conditions in the area cause wind erosion of soil of great magnitude resulting in depressions and sand dunes. The region is situated at a great distance from the perennial rivers and the local rivers are mostly seasonal. The State can be divided into two tracts namely the Ghaggar tract and the Yamuna tract. River Ghaggar arising in the Sirmur hills gathers a great volume of water on account of tributaries which join it on the way and causes considerable damage to the crops almost every year. The State is shaped like a saucer and the flood water accumulates in the flat of the saucer in parts of Karnal, Rohtak, Jind and Hissar districts. The elevated south-western plain of Mahendragarh and south-eastern region of Sohna plateau suffer from acute water scarcity. The water from Bhakra reservoir brought over great distances to the thirsty lands provides limited irrigation support on account of wastage resulting from evaporation, seepage and absorption. The lift irrigation schemes designed to provide irrigation support to the south-western and south-eastern part are wasteful; the loss of water being high as 40 per cent. River Yamuna, though perennial, provides meagre supplies and the W.J.C. system which is fed by this river provides irrigation coverage to only 13.69 lakh acres of area. The requirement of water for irrigation support at 100 per cent intensity for the net sown area works out to 24 MAF out of which only 7.63 MAF is available from the existing Bhakra, W.J.C. and Guurgaon Canal systems. The State tubewells provide an additional 0.5 MAF and the private tubewells account for not too significant a coverage for irrigation. The sub soil water in large tracts of Haryana is brackish; the sweet water belts are confined only to Khaddar areas in the Yamuna tract, along the seasonal streams, leaving large tracts uncovered. Water logging is another menace inhibiting agricultural production. To sum up, problems facing this sector are recurrent floods, lack of adequate irrigation support, uncertainty of rain as well as lack of protective irrigation support in the rainfed areas, limited exploitation of subsoil water, water-logging and salinity. The possibility

of success of the sectoral objectives and strategy is, therefore, dependent upon remedial measures by way of extensive drainage system to drain out the flood water, improvement of water management practices for optimum utilisation of available water resources, preventive measures for arresting waterlogging and salinity ; all requiring high sectoral outlays.

4.14 Success in the sector is also greatly dependent upon making available to the farmer the results of the " Research" in this sphere swiftly and progressively. This needs to be adequately supported by increased mechanisation to transform agricultural operations from subsistence activity to commercial farming.

4.15 The best support to agriculture comes from the Power sector. The strategy is to undertake a network of transmission and sub-transmission lines to achieve a sizable growth in irrigation support by providing energy for use in the sector. Rural electrification programme requiring high outlays is, therefore, crucial to this sector so as to provide power for exploitation in the agricultural operations as also irrigation in almost all potential areas.

4.16 The "allied" programmes in the agricultural sector namely, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development programmes have been recognised as crucial to the development of this sector in the strategy. Haryana is the hometract of the famous breed of ' Murrah' buffaloes and ' Haryana' cows. The presence of these two categories of high yielding milch cattle makes it imperative to develop the dairy and milk supply programmes to diversify the economy and relieve excessive pressure on land. The programme during the Fourth Plan, taking this into account, envisages development of 9 Intensive Cattle Development Blocks and a corresponding number of milk plants. The programme has a special significance for the economy of the State which is mainly agricultural and needs to be supported by strengthened agricultural programmes.

4.17 The sectoral allocation for agriculture, irrigation, and power represents a lion's share reflecting the basic weight of the sectoral priorities in the context of overall approach. The outlays on irrigation and power are provided for increased irrigation support including 165 mile long link to utilise additional 4 MAF water likely to be available from diversion of Beas water to Bhakra Reservoir. The Irrigation and the power sector is thus essentially designed to create conditions which make possible the fulfilment of objectives envisaged.

Industries

4.18 In the field of industries, Haryana is particularly backward. Non-exploitation of raw materials, lack of private capital

and taken. Central investment in the public sector are the main reasons for this.

4.19 The contribution of the industrial sector to the net domestic product of the State is about 16 per cent, on the average and much lower as compared to the country as a whole.

4.20 The growth rate of 8/9 per cent per annum has been envisaged for the Industrial Sector in the overall strategy of the country. The role of the States in industrial and mineral programme, however, is primarily confined to the development of processing industries and export oriented industries with a view to a better and fuller utilization of local raw materials. The strategy envisaged for the State is development of industrial areas and strengthening of the activities of the Industrial Development Corporations and State Finance Corporations. In the context of the national strategy, growth rate of 5.4 per cent compound per annum has been considered feasible for development of industries in Haryana. The sectoral allocation for the industries out of the total plan outlay of 262 crores is Rs 11.60 crores (4.4 per cent).

4.21 The only mineral raw-material thus far located in Haryana is the iron ore deposits in Mahendragarh District and Tosham area of Hissar District. The iron ore produced in Mahendragarh has been exported to Japan and smelting processes to claim the metal in Mahendragarh itself have not so far been undertaken. However, geological surveys to assess the mineral potential of the State are under way.

4.22 In the field of Small Scale Industries the strategy is to develop a vast feeder complex in the areas around Delhi which are covered by the National Capital Region. Four focal points in the area are proposed to be established and the effort is to attract private capital by providing facilities like developed land, electricity, water and capital assistance by way of underwriting/ participation in the share capital through the Haryana Finance Corporation. Concessional taxation policy is proposed to be adopted for accelerating the development of these points. Haryana is eminently suited for development of Agro-based industries. The Agro-Industrial Corporation has been set up to give a fillip to Agro-based industrial activities. The strategy is to develop industries for vital support to the agricultural sector by manufacture of agricultural implements and encouraging diversification of the economy. To sum up, the industrial strategy of the State is to establish a vast ancillary feeder complex to the large scale industries in the areas around Delhi by providing various incentives including a liberal taxation policy. It is also envisaged that the imbalances in the location of Central industrial projects in the State would be

remedied during the Fourth Plan period by locating a public sector large scale industry in Haryana so as to further encourage the development of small scale industries.

Roads and Road Transport

4.23 The tertiary sector plays a crucial role in the development of rural economy by providing for necessary infra-structure for marketing agricultural goods. The development in this sector has to be related to the growth envisaged in the agricultural sector. The strategy is to provide adequate weightage to village link roads, famine relief roads, flood relief roads and bridges on streams to remove gaps in the existing roads in order to increase mobility of agricultural produce from producing areas to the marketing centres. The effort will be to spread incidence of road development evenly all over the district and to build up the road system to open up backward areas and to integrate the economic life of various parts of the region with each other.

4.24 The outlay proposed for this sector is Rs 15 crores (5.7 per cent) out of which more than Rs 3 crores have been provided for development of rural roads. Rs 5 crores have been allocated for extension of main roads in order to cover larger areas.

4.25 Corresponding to the growth rate envisaged in the Agricultural Sector, the future growth of the traffic has been taken into account while providing outlays for transport to the tune of Rs 6 crores.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

4.26 Education is the main instrument of social change. The success in the agricultural sector also depends upon making available to the farmer the results of 'Research' in the field. Literacy is a pre-requisite when knowledge is to be transferred by written words. The potential of audio-visual education is obviously limited and a higher growth rate to increase literacy is therefore, essential to the strategy in agricultural sector.

4.27 Haryana is particularly deficient in the field of literacy (the percentage of literacy to the total population being only 19.8 per cent as compared to 12.8 per cent All-India average). In the sphere of female literacy the percentage is only 9.2 as compared to 12.8 per cent All-India percentage. The strategy during the Fourth Plan is to increase the coverage of Primary Education from

62 per cent to 80 per cent and to provide greater opportunities for female education at all levels with a special weightage to functional education.

4.28 As for higher education the expansion is designed to accommodate the expected growth in population and the resultant numbers seeking higher education. The outlay for general education is Rs 17.35 crores (6.6 per cent).

Technical and Industrial Education

4.29 The effort in technical and industrial education has to be directly related to employment opportunities created by the growth of economy in the industrial sector. At present the man-power position records a surplus at both Degree and Diploma level. In view of the prevailing surplus in these categories the main effort would be on the consolidation of achievements already made by bringing about qualitative improvement in the technical education. The fourth Plan is based upon the strategy of maintaining the current level of development with rather reduced intake capacity. The growth rate envisaged for the small scale industries is however, expected to result in a greater demand for middle level technicians. The strategy takes this into account and the effort is to extend sandwich pattern of technical education and also develop sub-standard polytechnics. The outlay for this sector is Rs 3.30 crores (1.1 per cent).

Medical Health and Family Planning

4.30 The available medical and health facilities in the State are very inadequate. There being only one Medical College in the State, medical education does not cope with the general demand for doctors and other para-medical staff. The doctor-population ratio in Haryana is one to 8,000 against All-India average of 1/5,800, whereas the desirable doctor-population ratio recommended by Bhore Committee is 1/4,000. For a population of 99 lakhs at least two Medical Colleges are necessary as per norm adopted by Planning Commission. Keeping this in view, one additional Medical College is considered essential for Haryana. The indigenous system of medicines is being accorded its due place and facilities expanded to cover larger numbers. The total number of beds available for a population of 99 lakhs is 5,066. Lack of medical facilities is enormous and requires very high outlays. The recognition of the problem, however, does not lead to a solution in view of large outlays required.

Family Planning

4.31 Uncontrolled population growth neutralises the fruits of development. The growth rate of population in Haryana at present is 3.1 per cent as compared to All-India 2.4. The problem has, therefore, special importance in the context of the Haryana's growth rate. The effort is to bring down the present growth rate of 31 per thousand per year to 25 per thousand per year, and the approach would be to achieve enduring results by building up appropriate motivation through publicity and other incentives. The sectoral outlay for medical, health and family planning is Rs 11,45 lakhs (4.4 per cent).

Rural and Urban Water Supply

4.32 The facilities for rural and urban drinking water supply in Haryana are anaemic. Out of 6,653 villages, 3,000 villages are faced with acute drinking water scarcity and 315 villages have thus far been covered by the drinking water supply schemes. The problem is very acute in the sub-mountainous region of Ambala district and the chronically drought affected areas of Mahendragarh, Bhiwani and Rohtak districts. The magnitude of the problem requires phenomenal outlays but it is possible to cover only a fraction of the problem with the provided outlay of Rs 7 crores (2.7 per cent). For the urban water supply and sewerage schemes an outlay of Rs 3 crores (1.1 per cent) has been provided and is expected to cover 13 towns only.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

4.33 18 per cent of the population of Haryana falls in the category of these classes. The programmes for the welfare and development of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes and other economically weaker sections of the society are conceived of as being supplemental to general development programme in different sectors. The emphasis on the integrated district development will involve programmes with specific local orientation relieving the rural distress and unemployment. As such a separate rural works programme will not be necessary though special provisions for welfare of Scheduled Castes and tribes have been made for their social and economic amelioration. The Plan strategy in each sector lays a special emphasis on special training programmes, award of scholarships to students belonging to this category to pursue further studies in general, technical and professional courses. The outlay for this sector is Rs 1.88 crores.

4.34 The approach in this sector is also based on the realisation that the extreme backwardness in a particular pocket of

the society impedes overall progress and it is essential to attain a basic minimum level of development for those at the bottom in order to encourage their participation in the development.

Employment

4.35 Manpower is the greatest asset to a developing nation but it can also be its worst liability. Although the employment opportunities created during the Plan will necessarily be commensurate with the growth rate achieved in the economy, yet the prime test of a plan rests ultimately on its capacity to mobilise to the optimum the manpower available and reduce the unemployment level to the minimum. One of the main objective of a plan is to create larger employment opportunities on such a pattern as promotes further development. During the past three plans the population growth has further accentuated the ranks of the unemployed. The out-turn of educated numbers from the educational sector has far outstripped the demand of the economy for their services resulting in educated unemployment and under-employment. The primary sector, which is the hub of the economic activity in the State, itself hides a vast number of partially employed people. The problem is, therefore, to achieve full mobilisation of the available manpower to achieve best results in plan performance.

4.36 The working force in the State on the eve of Fourth Plan constitutes 37.9 per cent of the total population. The working force in the Agricultural Sector alone accounts for 26.2 per cent of the total population. There is thus a great pressure on land and 34.5 per cent of the rural working force is under-employed. The extent of under-employment in the rural working force is maximum in the case of District Mahendr garh and District Gurgaon. The need to relieve the pressure of population on land and increase the employment opportunities in other sectors with greater diversification of the economy is urgent. The strategy is to provide for greater employment opportunities in the labour intensive small scale industries as also to encourage growth of co-operation in the cottage industries sector. The present policy of reservation of employment opportunities for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes as well as for ex-servicemen will continue during the Fourth Five-Year Plan to make special provision for their employment needs.

Role of the Private Sector

4.37 In a mixed economy like ours Private Sector has a crucial role in development. The strategy during the Fourth Five-Year Plan places great reliance on the mobilisation of the private sector to contribute to the growth of economy particularly

in the large, medium and small scale industries. The participation of private capital in the Agricultural economy is also vital. For the Industrial sector the State Plan provides for an outlay of 11.60 crores and the private investment in this sector to the extent of Rs 34.80 crores on the basis of accepted ratio of 1.3 for public and private investment is assumed. However, the development of focal points in the periphery of Delhi is likely to attract substantially larger quantum of the private investment in the State.

Credit

4.38. The strategy in this sector envisages a substantial extension of short-term credit to the farmers and in particular the small farmers by introducing the Crop Loan System. Co-operative Credit has been the sole credit agency for agriculture so far. It is expected that private banks will also play an increasing role in providing credit to this sector and this will be supported with the institutional credit from the Land Development Banks assisted by Agriculture Refinance Corporation. The key to the problems is, of course, the credit needs of the small farmer and the success of the strategy in the Agriculture Sector is largely dependent upon increased availability of credit to the farmer. To achieve this end the credit infra-structure, namely, the Co-operative institutions will be suitably strengthened to cope with the demand.

Areas with Special Problems

4.39 Backward areas in the State fall into two categories ; one consisting of isolated backward pockets in an otherwise developed region and the other of a contiguous region suffering from uniform disability. The needs of the area falling in the first category receive weightage in the overall programme implementation at the grass root level. The problems of the second category, however, need an integrated and well defined approach. Planning is required to be done on the area basis.

4.40 In Haryana 7,770 sq. kilometers contiguous desert strip adjacent to Rajasthan comprising of District Mahendragarh, Jhajjar Tehsil in Rohtak District and Bhiwani Tehsil in Hissar District is subject to chronic drought and famine conditions. Being situated at the tail end of both the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea very few monsoon currents reach the region and the annual rainfall ranges between 25 cm. to 30 cm. The rainfall pattern is erratic and also confined to few months and the characteristic of the local rainfall is of extreme partiality, heavy rain is often received at one place while a drop does not fall a mile away. Consequently, the Kharif crop provides the main-stay of the farming community

and the Rabi Crop on Barani lands is wholly dependent upon the vagaries of the rainfall. With the failure of rains, which is often, at the proper time acute drought conditions are created characterised by large scale failure of crops including fodder and distress sale of cattle. The irrigation support in the area is minimal in Mahendergarh District. Less than 10 per cent of the net area sown is under irrigation. The intensity of irrigation is extremely low on account of considerable waste resulting from evaporation and seepage.

4.41 The soil in the area is of light texture and sandy. In the desert areas in parts of Hissar, Mahendergarh and Gurgaon Districts, the soils are deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Owing to the climatic conditions the wind erosion is considerable. The result is shifting sand dunes and depressions rendering agricultural operations difficult.

4.42. The possibility of ground water exploitation in the region is beset with many problems. In most of the places in these areas, water is too deep or brackish and the cost of exploitation is prohibitive. The sweet water belts are concentrated in the areas along the course of seasonal streams, like Krishnawati and Dohan. The region has been found to contain rich deposits of iron ore yet the local smelting processes to claim the metal have not been undertaken and consequently have made no impact on the local economy. The soil is also rich in materials, like marble, slate, limestone, dolomite, calcite and quartz yet the local economy has not benefited significantly from the exploitation of these materials.

4.43 In the face of these problems, effort is to provide for programmes of intergrated development based on the strategy recommended by the Central team under Dr. S.R. Sen which visited the drought affected areas. The Committee's recommendations were that first priority should be given to drinking water-supply, minor irrigation, soil conservation, pasture development and plantation of wind-breakers supplemented by road construction programmes as relief measures. The programmes for the area are based on this approach and the specific schemes are designed to increase supply of drinking water, increase irrigation support through minor irrigation schemes along the course of Krishnawati and Dohan where sweet water belt is available, investigation of ground water resources, soil and water conservation work and promotion of dry farming practices including introduction of drought resistant crops, afforestation, development of pasture and construction of famine relief roads.

4.44 The Agricultural schemes aim at development of oil seeds. The irrigation schemes envisage construction of banks and bunds and diversion schemes to impound the water of monsoon torrents and the schemes of soil conservation aim at plantation of quick-growing species as well as shrubs plantation to act as wind breakers to arrest the erosion of soil.

4.45 The road programme aims at opening of remote areas to give spurt to economic activities in the region.

CHAPTER V

RESOURCES FOR THE PLAN

5.1 The estimate of financial resources for the Fourth Five-Year Plan for the State of Haryana has been made on the basis of the forecast of revenue receipts and expenditure on non-Plan account, likely receipts and disbursements on Non-Plan capital account, and tentative targets for public loans, small savings and additional taxation to be imposed during the Plan period.

5.2. The revenue receipts on non-Plan account including the likely devolution of taxes from the Centre at the level of 1968-69 were estimated at Rs 297.49 crores and the Non-Plan revenue expenditure including committed expenditure for the maintenance of the plan schemes not forming part of the Fourth Plan at Rs 305.71 crores. The balance of current account at the level of taxation of 1968-69 was thus estimated at Rs(—)8.22 crores. There are various reasons for this deficit in the balance from the current revenues. As Haryana is one of the highest taxed states in the country and the expected income on this account has already reached near saturation point, there is not enough scope for elasticity in tax revenues. The expenditure on maintenance of public works is also steadily increasing as a result of steep rise in the cost of material and wages over the last decade. It is also not possible to restrict annual increase in non-Plan development expenditure to 5 per cent as envisaged by the Planning Commission.

5.3 However, the Planning Commission has revised the growth-rate assumed in making projections about the Plan period of certain items in the revenue account. As a result of these revisions, the deficit was reduced. Simultaneously, the Planning Commission has calculated the State's share in Central taxes at Rs 50.76 crores as against Rs 37.50 crores assumed by the State. The consequent revision of the forecast has therefore resulted in placing the balance from the current revenues at the figure of Rs 18.25 crores as against the original estimated figure of Rs(—)8.22 crores.

5.4 The State Government had estimated that it will not be possible to raise loans from the market to the extent of Rs 18 crores during the Fourth Five Year Plan. In the years 1967-68 and 1968-69, the State Government was allowed market borrowing to the extent of Rs 2.75 crores. However, the response in 1968-69

was much better than expected and it is estimated that it will be possible for the State Government to raise loans at the rate of Rs 3 crores per year for the first two years and at the rate of Rs 4 crores for the remaining three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

5.5. So far as small savings is concerned, the State Government estimate that it will be possible to collect Rs 18 crores by coordinated drive for small savings in rural sector in view of the fact that the income in the rural sector has risen to a new level as a direct consequence of the agricultural break through being brought about. However, the Planning Commission estimate that the State Government will be able to collect only Rs 16.60 crores.

5.6 The estimate of the Planning Commission regarding the balance available to the State Government for financing its plan from unfunded debt is of the order of Rs. 3 crores as against Rs. 1.25 crores originally estimated by the State Government. The revised estimate is based on the consideration that the State Government will make it compulsory for the employees to contribute to the State Provident Fund as has been done by other State Governments.

5.7. The Planning Commission have also estimated that an amount of Rs 2.80 crores will be received by the State Government from the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Reserve Bank of India etc. for housing schemes etc. These loans were previously utilised as non-Plan loans. It has, however, been decided by the Planning Commission that these loans should be considered as Plan resources for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

5.8 The balance of miscellaneous capital receipts show a deficit of Rs 3.30 crores. The primary reasons for this deficit is repayment of Central loans totalling Rs 69.27 crores during the entire Plan period. The forecast of the State resources by the Planning Commission also include an amount of Rs (—)4.75 crores representing a gap between repayments of loans on account of plan schemes to be made by the State Government during the Fourth Five-Year Plan and the income expected from these schemes.

5.9 As the Fourth Five Year Plan period is crucial for the development of Haryana, so far neglected in the previous three Five Year Plans, the State Government are of the view that the maximum resources must be mobilised for the next plan. Accordingly the State Government has decided to mobilise resources by fresh taxation to the extent of Rs. 25 crores during the Fourth Plan Period, although Haryana's rate of taxation is already one of the highest in the country. It is proposed to rationalise the tax structure, impose taxes on new items and increase rates of tax of different items. The details of fresh taxation are under active consideration. Further, the State Government propose to realise an additional sum of Rs. 2 crores during the last two years of the Plan period by increasing land revenue in two districts where settlement operations are being carried on at the moment. The State Government have also started a scheme of State Lottery, which is expected to bring an income of Rs. 3 crores during the Plan period.

5.10 It was originally estimated by the State Government that the Haryana State Electricity Board will contribute Rs 20.48 crores in the form of Depreciation Fund and will also raise market loans to the extent of Rs 5 crores and obtain loan from Life Insurance Corporation of India to the extent of Rs 5 crores. The State State Electricity Board's plan was discussed with the Planning Commission and after discussion the Planning Commission decided to reduce the size of plan. Accordingly, the availability of funds in the Depreciation Fund was calculated at Rs 12.80 crores. The Planning Commission also decided that the General Reserve Fund and Loan Redemption Fund of the Electricity Board could be utilised as resources for the Fourth Five Year Plan and accordingly the total amount available in Depreciation Fund, General Reserve Fund and Loan Redemption Fund was calculated at Rs 17.56 crores. This amount has now been included in the revised estimates of Plan resources.

5.11 The position which thus emerges with regard to the financial resources of the State is indicated in the following table :—

	<i>Estimate of State Government</i>	<i>Planning Commission</i>
1. Balance from Current Revenues	— 8.22	18.25
2. Loans—		
(a) by State Government	16.20 (net)	16.20 (net)

	<i>Estimate of State Government</i>	<i>Planning Commission</i>
(b) by Haryana State Electricity Board—		
(i) Market	5.00	5.00
(ii) Life Insurance Corporation	5.00	5.00
(c) Other loans (net)—		
Life Insurance Corporation,	3.05	1.45 }
Reserve Bank of India		1.35 }
3. Small Savings	18.00	16.60
4. Unfunded debt	1.25	3.00
5. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	-- 4.55	-- 3.30
6. Contributions from Haryana State Electricity Board	20.48	*17.56
		*(Depreciation, General Reserve and Loans Re- demption Funds)
7. Fourth Plan Receipts	—	— 4.75
8. Lotteries	3.00	3.00
9. Additional Resources Mobilisation	25.00 } 2.00 }	27.00
	----- 86.21	----- 106.36 -----

5.12. The following criteria has been adopted for the distribution of Central assistance among the States during the Fourth Five Year Plan. :—

<i>Factors</i>	<i>Percentage of the total Central Assistance avail- able for the Fourth Five Year Plan to the States.</i>
(i) Population	60%
(ii) Per Capita Income	10%
(iii) Per capita taxation in relation to per capita income	10%
(iv) On account of continuing Major Irrigation and Power Schemes	10%
(v) Special consideration	10%
	----- 100% -----

5.13 Assuming that the total Central assistance of Rs. 3,000 crores at the current rates of taxation will be available to the States for the Fourth Plan, the Government of Haryana, on the basis of population ratio, will qualify for an assistance of 36 crores at 2 per cent of 1,800 crores which will be distributed on the basis of population. Again on the basis of tax effort made by the State, the Haryana State can anticipate an assistance of about Rs 23 crores. The total outlay for the Fourth Plan on account of multipurpose projects inclusive of power and irrigation projects will work out to Rs 42 crores. Since these projects are fully Centrally assisted, the Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 42 crores may be expected to cover the proposed expenditure. Thus the total Central assistance that could be expected by the State on the basis of population, tax effort and the continuing major irrigation and power schemes would, therefore, work out to Rs 101 crores. The total resources available for the Fourth Five Year Plan including Central assistance of Rs 101 crores, will therefore, be of the order of Rs. 207.50 crores for a Plan of Rs 262 crores. The deficit of Rs 55 crores is expected to be covered by institutional financing.

CHAPTER VI
SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

I. Agricultural Production and Community Development

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Rs in lakhs)

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan 1966—71	Actuals 1967-68	Outlay 1968-69	Fourth Plan 196—974 Outlay proposed
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agricultural Production—				
(i) Agriculture Department	820.00	126.12	138.46	1000.00
(ii) Agricultural University	256.00	31.57	30.00	600.00

(i) Agricultural Production

(Agriculture Department)

6.1 The economy of Haryana, to a large extent, depends upon agriculture which is the mainstay of about 82 per cent of the population living in rural areas. The total geographical area according to village papers of the State (1966-67) is 43.99 lakh hectares, out of which net area sown is 34.23 lakh hectares i.e. 77.8 per cent. According to census of 1961, the entire cultivable land is owned by 6.57 lakh farming families. For the improvement in the economic condition of the people of the State, increase in agricultural production per unit area, in minimum time, is imperative.

6.2 In Haryana, as in all other States, agriculture has started moving up. A 'break-through' in agricultural production is in sight with the introduction of high yielding varieties of various crops. The scientific farming techniques have, however, not been fully adopted by a vast number of farmers especially those having small holdings. It is, therefore, considered necessary to educate, train and assist the farmers particularly those owning land less

than 12.5 acres each and covering 57.44 per cent of the total land under cultivation as will be evident from the categories below :—

Category	Percentage of total (Progressive)
Below one acre	0.64
Between one to 2.4 acres	5.6 (6.24)
Between 2.5 to 4.9 acres	9.9 (16.14)
Between 5.0 to 7.4 acres	15.5 (31.64)
Between 7.5 to 9.9 acres	10.6 (42.24)
Between 10.0 to 12.4 acres	15.2 (57.44)
Between 12.5 to 14.9 acres	7.0 (64.44)
Between 15.0 to 29.9 acres	24.3 (88.74)
Between 30.0 to 49.9 acres	7.7 (96.44)
50 acres and above	3.56 (100.00)
Total	100.00

6.3 The measures taken during 1966-68 have made a significant impact on agricultural production. The area under High Yielding Varieties which was negligible at the end of Third Plan, is expected to be 2.45 lakh hectares during 1968-69. The irrigation potential has also shown improvement. It is expected that as compared to 12.26 lakh hectares of net irrigated area for the year 1965-66 as much as 13.56 lakh hectares will come under irrigation during the year 1968-69. Similarly, the consumption of fertilizers is expected to go up from 68,740 tonnes in 1965-66 to 3,00,000 tonnes in 1968-69. The statistics pertaining to the actual production in the year 1965-66, targets and achievements for 1966-68 and targets

fixed for 1968-69 in respect of various commodities are as under:—

Year		Foodgrains (Lakh Tonnes)	Oilseeds (Lakh Tonnes)	Cotton (Lakh bales)	Sugarcane (Lakh Tonnes)
	1	2	3	4	5
1965-66	(i) Actual	19.84	0.84	2.92	7.17
	(ii) Assumed	23.00	0.70	2.80	6.00
1966-67	(i) Target	23.70	0.76	2.99	6.00
	(ii) Achieved	25.70	0.90	2.89	5.10
1967-68	(i) Target	25.70	0.80	3.18	6.50
	(ii) Anticipated	39.47	1.05	3.75	4.76
1968-69	(i) Target	27.30	0.85	3.37	6.93

6.4 There is not much scope of extension of cultivable area but cropped area increase through double or multiple cropping is feasible and necessary. During Fourth Plan, priority will continue to be given, as in the past, to the new strategy of intensive agriculture in selected responsive areas through assured means of irrigation, resource mobilisation, strengthened technical and administrative machinery and supply of various agricultural inputs, especially seeds of high yielding varieties, fertilizer of suitable grade and quality, use of pesticides and insecticides, and adoption of improved commercial techniques. The target fixed for the Fourth Plan in respect of food and cash crops as also the percentage increase over the assumed base (1968-69) are indicated in the following table:—

Item	Unit	1968-69 (Assumed base)	1973-74 (Targets)	Percentage increase over the base
1	2	3	4	5
(i) Foodgrains	Lakh tonnes	27.30	40.00	46.5%
(ii) Sugarcane	Lakh tonnes	6.90	8.00	16.0%
(iii) Oilseeds	Lakh tonnes	0.85	1.30	53.0%
(iv) Cotton	Lakh bales	3.35	4.25	27.0%

Average annual rate of growth in case of foodgrains comes to 9.3 per cent, in oilseeds 10.6 per cent and in sugarcane 3.2 per cent. The average annual growth rate of all these commodities comes to 8 per cent.

6.5 From the targets indicated above it will be evident that the total foodgrains production is envisaged to be raised from 27.30 lakh tonnes (1968-69) to 40.00 lakh tonnes by the end of the Fourth Plan. This additional production of 12.70 lakh tonnes is to be achieved through the extension of area under High Yielding Varieties of wheat, paddy, maize and bajra. The total area under foodgrain crops is estimated to increase by 3.50 lakh hectares which will be mostly through double cropping. The table below indicates the area under foodgrain crops falling under group (A) and (B) :—

Particulars	Unit	1968-69	1973-74	Variation
		Anticipated	Target	
1	2	3	4	5
(i) Area under Group 'A' (Wheat Rice, Maize, Bajra)	Lakh hectares	20.50	24.50	+4.00
(ii) Area under Group 'B' (Gram Barley, Jowar and Pulses)	Lakh hectares	16.00	15.50	-0.50
Total		36.50	40.00	+3.50

6.6 The area under High Yielding Varieties is estimated to increase from 2.45 lakh hectares (base year 1968-69) to 15.00 lakh hectares. The comparative position of total area under various crops, area under High Yielding Varieties and area under assured

irrigation is indicated below:—

Commodity	Unit	1968-69 (Assumed base)			1973-74 (Targets)		
		Total area	Area under H.Y.V.	Area under assured irrigation	Total area	Area under H.Y.V.	Area under assured irrigation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i) Kharif—							
Rice	000 hectares	200	10	165	270	90	185
Maize	do	100	10	25	130	70	40
Bajra	do	850	60	55	950	540	225
Jowar	do	250	—	50	250	—	50
(ii) Rabi—							
Wheat	do	900	165	630	1,100	800	825
Barley	do	200	—	100	200	—	100
Gram	do	1,050	—	252	1,000	..	240
Pulses	do	100	—	30	100	..	30
Total Foodgrains		3,650	245	1,307	4,000	1,500	1,695

6.7. The basis of calculation of additional foodgrains production envisaged in the Fourth Plan is as under :—

(a) Foodgrains

Commodity	Targets of areas under H.Y.V. (000 hectares)			Yard-stick per hectare (Tonnes)	Additional production (Lakh Tonnes)
	1968-69	1973-74	Additional		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Wheat	165	800	635	1.250	7.95
2. Rice	10	90	80	do	1.00
3. Maize	10	70	60	do	0.75
4. Bajra	60	540	480	0.625	3.00
Total	245	1,500	1,255		12.70

The additional inputs and irrigation facilities will be utilised mostly for High Yielding Varieties of good grain crops as indicated in Group (A). No additional production of foodgrains is envisaged from crops falling under group (B) where only their present level of production will be maintained.

(b) Commercial Crops—

(i) *Sugarcane*

The increase in production of sugarcane envisaged in Fourth Plan is expected to be achieved through increase in yield per hectare of crop as indicated below. No extension in area under sugarcane is anticipated.

	Unit	1968-69 (base)	1973-74 (Targets)	Additional	Yardstick for additional production
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Area	000 hectares	162	162	—	
2. Production	000 tonnes	690	800	110	
3. Average yield per hectare	Quintals	42.60	49.40	6.80	6.80 quintals of gur per hectare

(ii) *Oilseed*

The additional production will be both from extension in area and increase in yield per hectare as detailed below :—

Crop	Extension in area (hectares)	Intensive measures (area hec- tares)	Yardstick per hectare (Kgs)	Additional production (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Groundnut	(i) 14,000 (Irrigated)	..	[1,200	16,800
	(ii) 8,000 (Assured rainfall)	..	1,025	[8,200
2. Toria	[12,000	20,000	500/300	[12,000
3. Sarson and Raya	..	27,000	300	8,000
				45,000

6.8 As a result of implementation of various programmes relating to fertilizers, seeds etc. there has been a good response from the farmers for increased use of these inputs. The fertilizer consumption is expected to increase from 35 kgs per cultivable acre (1968-69) to 90 kgs per cultivable acre (1973-74). The table below indicates the fertilizer consumption during 1965—67, anticipated during 1968-69 and target for the Fourth Plan:—

FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION

1965-66		1968-69 (Anticipated)		1973-74 (Targets)	
Total (Tonnes)	Consumption per cultivable acre (Kgs)	Total Tonnes	Consumption per cultivable acre (Kgs)	Total Tonnes	Consumption Per cultivable acre (Kgs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
68,740	7.5	3,15,000	35	8,00,000	90

6.9 The outlay of Rs 10.00 crores proposed for Agricultural Production will cover the following programmes:—

(i) *Improved Seeds (Rs 33.94 lakhs).*—Good quality seeds is the basic input for increasing agricultural production. The seed programme includes (a) production of foundation seed at the seed farms (b) multiplication of the seed and (c) certification of the seed and its distribution to the growers. The State Agriculture Department is producing seed at 10 direct cultivated farms with an area of 920 acres, 5 District Agriculture Farms, and 38 Block Seed Farms under tenant cultivation. For the supply of quality seed, it is proposed to undertake seed processing, testing and certification programme in the State under the Seed Act. Provision has accordingly been made for (a) running of Seed Farms (b) Seed processing and Certification programme. The table below indicates the targets of seed distribution :—

Seed distribution	Unit	1968-69 (Anticipated)	1973-74 (Targets)
High Yielding Varieties			
1. Wheat	Tonnes	2,500	3,200
2. Paddy	"	340	250
3. Bajra	"	173	1,350
4. Maize	"	155	1,100
Other Improved Varieties			
1. Wheat	"	500	500
2. Paddy	"	150	50
3. Maize	"	10	10
4. Cotton	"	1,880	1,880

(ii) *Fertilizers and Manures (Rs 33.94 lakhs).*—Fertilizers are the single important factor considered necessary to increase the production per hectare, per unit of time. Provision has, therefore, been proposed for distribution of fertilizers and intensification of local manurial resources (Rs 22.42 lakhs). The use of gypsum as soil conditioner for reclaiming alkaline soil is also proposed to be pushed up. 50 per cent subsidy will be allowed as hitherto, to the farmers on the purchase of gypsum and a provision of 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose. Besides, a provision is also proposed for fertiliser demonstration at cultivators' fields (Rs 1.52 lakhs).

(iii) *Plant Protection (Rs 97.02 lakhs).*—Insects, pests and disease cause serious damage to the crops in the field and to the produce in the stores. In order to reduce the losses, it is proposed to intensify plant protection programme with a view to cover an area of 2,400 thousand hectares under various foodgrains and commercial crops at a total cost of Rs 62.02 lakhs. Under this programme mobile plant protection vans will be provided in each district. It is also envisaged to organise plant protection squads mainly for cash crops like sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton etc. to take up plant protection measures at the cultivators field on no-profit no-loss basis. A beginning has also been made for aerial spraying of cotton and this programme will be extended for which a provision of Rs 35.00 lakhs is proposed.

(iv) *Agricultural Implements (Rs 175.52 lakhs).*— It is proposed to strengthen Agricultural Engineering Section of the Agriculture Department which will undertake the production of improved agricultural implements, well boring and quality marking of farm machinery and implements manufactured by the registered fabricators etc. A provision of Rs 125.00 lakhs is proposed for the same. It is also proposed to establish an Agricultural Equipment Research Centre at Nilokheri for which a provision of Rs 10.00 lakhs has been proposed. In addition, a programme for conducting trial bores for locating underground water suitable for irrigation and boring by blasting in chronically drought affected areas viz., Mahendergarh and adjoining areas, has been formulated at a provision of Rs 40.52 lakhs .

(v) *Intensive Agriculture District Programme, Karnal (Rs 89.09 lakhs).*—This programme envisages selection of available area with maximum yield potential and minimum natural hazards and provision of simultaneously all the essential elements such as full supplies of inputs, credit etc, needed to increase agricultural production. In view of vast agricultural production potential and prevalence of good agro-climatic conditions, Karnal district was selected for the first time during 1967-68 for this purpose. This

programme will be continued during the Fourth Plan. Under this programme, it is proposed to intensify the use of various inputs and impart education to the farmers through demonstration and training. Better facilities through assured supply of various inputs, adequate credit, technical know-how, improved seed, etc., will be made available to the farmers under this programme.

The table below indicates the estimated cropwise production by the end of 1968-69 and targets of coverage and the total food-grain production by the end of Fourth Plan :—

Crop	1968-69		1973-74	
	Estimated production (lakh tonnes)	Targets of coverage (lakh hectares)	Targets of additional production over assumed base (Lakh tonnes)	Total production (Lakh tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
(i) Wheat	3.53	2.40	3.00	6.53
(ii) Rice	1.60	0.53	0.70	2.30
(iii) Bajra	0.25	0.32	0.20	0.45
(iv) Maize	0.40	0.30	0.38	0.78
(v) Others	1.19	—	—	1.19
Total	6.97	3.57	4.28	11.25

(vi) *High Yielding Varieties Programme (Rs 206.07 lakhs).*— Most of the crops grown in the Haryana gave low yield. For attaining greater foodgrain production in the shortest possible time, the evolution of High Yielding Varieties has provided a breakthrough. The programme at present covers three complete districts viz., Gurgaon (14 Blocks), Rohtak (15 Blocks) and Jind (5 Blocks) and 6 blocks of Hissar and 4 blocks of Ambala besides I.A. D.P., Karnal. During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to extend the programme to the entire State. Thus, wherever assured irrigation facilities or good canal irrigation potential is available, the cultivation of High Yielding Varieties will be extended. It is proposed to provide 4 subject-matter specialists at district level. The establishment of 'Model Villages' and 'Model Farms' will form an important feature of the programme.

(vii) *Commercial Crops (Rs 121.20 lakhs).*—Cash crops play an important role in stabilising the economy of the farmers, due attention has accordingly been paid to the development of

sugarcane, oilseeds and cotton in Haryana. Programme has been formulated for improving per acre yield of sugarcane in the Zones of Sugar factories (Rs. 77.50 lakhs). Another scheme for fighting the menace of red rot disease by establishing disease-free nurseries of recommended varieties of sugarcane in Rohtak district is proposed to be continued for which provision of Rs 15.5 lakhs is proposed. Similarly, for the development of cotton crop in which Hissar district occupies a premier position, a scheme has been formulated in State Sector (Rs 8.45 lakhs). For the development of oilseeds, the package programme started during 1967-68 will be continued in the important oilseed growing areas of Ambala and Gurgaon districts, during the Fourth Plan (Rs 12.21 lakhs). Development of rape mustards in chronically drought affected areas will also be intensified (Rs 7.89 lakhs)

(viii) *Extension Training and Farmers Education (Rs 33.48 lakhs)*.—With the increased tempo of agricultural development, especially through the adoption of new strategy of 'Intensive Cultivation' the problem of training and education of farmers has assumed added importance. For deriving optimum benefits it is vital to link the programme of use of productive inputs with advanced technical know-how. With this objective in view, the programme of training and education of farmers already operative in the two districts, viz., Rohtak and Gurgaon, will be extended in a phased manner so that at the end of the Fourth Plan there are as many as 8 Farmers Training Centres (Rs 19.16 lakhs). In addition, the Agricultural Information Service is also proposed to be continued which aims at conveying latest technical know-how to the farmers through various media like publicity, leaflets, crop competition, etc. (Rs 12.02 lakhs).

(ix) *Agricultural Statistics (Rs 9.50 lakhs)*.—At present reliable agricultural statistics are not available. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the statistical machinery for the collection of basic agricultural statistics. This will assist in the formulation of agro-economic programmes and policies.

(x) *Marketing (Rs 11.50 lakhs)*.—The aim of the programme is to collect accurate information regarding marketing of agricultural commodities; grading of agricultural produce under 'Agmark' is also covered under the programme. Programme has also been formulated for the construction of cold storages for potatoes. This programme will be executed with the finances likely to become available from Agriculture Refinance Corporation and only State share of the total outlay has been provided in the Fourth Plan.

(xi) *Horticulture and Vegetables (Rs. 56.27 lakhs).*—An integrated programme for the development of fruit and vegetables including grapevines has been formulated during the Fourth Plan period and an outlay of Rs 49.30 lakhs is proposed. Besides, schemes for the development of 'Ber' in chronically drought affected areas and horticulture in sub-mountainous areas of the State have also been formulated (Rs 6.97 lakhs).

(xii) *Miscellaneous.*—Provision is also proposed for :—

- (a) Construction of residential quarters at district level (Rs 25.00 lakhs).
- (b) Financing Agro-Industries Corporation which *inter-alia*, deals in various activities connected with the promotion of agro-industries (Rs 100.00 lakhs)
- (c) Strengthening of Administration (Rs 4.64 lakhs).
- (d) Inter-Institutional arrangements under Indo-American Cooperation (Rs 1.32 lakhs)
- (e) Applied Nutrition Programme (Rs 1.51 lakhs).

(ii) **AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY** (*Rs 600.00 lakhs*)

6.10 The Punjab Agricultural University was established during December, 1962 in the Third Plan period. The University was entrusted with the job of teaching, research and extension education in agriculture. The main objectives of the University were to put the agricultural education on rational and scientific footing and carry the results of latest research in agriculture to doors of the farmers with a view to increase agricultural production.

6.11 The Punjab Agricultural University, even after Reorganisation, has been kept as a common unit for Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh Union Territory. It is contemplated to have a separate Agricultural University for Haryana at Hissar Campus during the Fourth Plan period. For this an *ad hoc* provision of Rs 600.00 lakhs is proposed in the Fourth Plan.

MINOR IRRIGATION

(Rs in lakhs)

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan 1966-71	Actuals 1967-68	Outlay 1268-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Outlay proposed
1	2	3	4	5
Minor Irrigation—				
(i) Agriculture Department	888.00	117.92	51.25	500.00
(ii) Irrigation Department	75.00	22.25	52.75	400.00

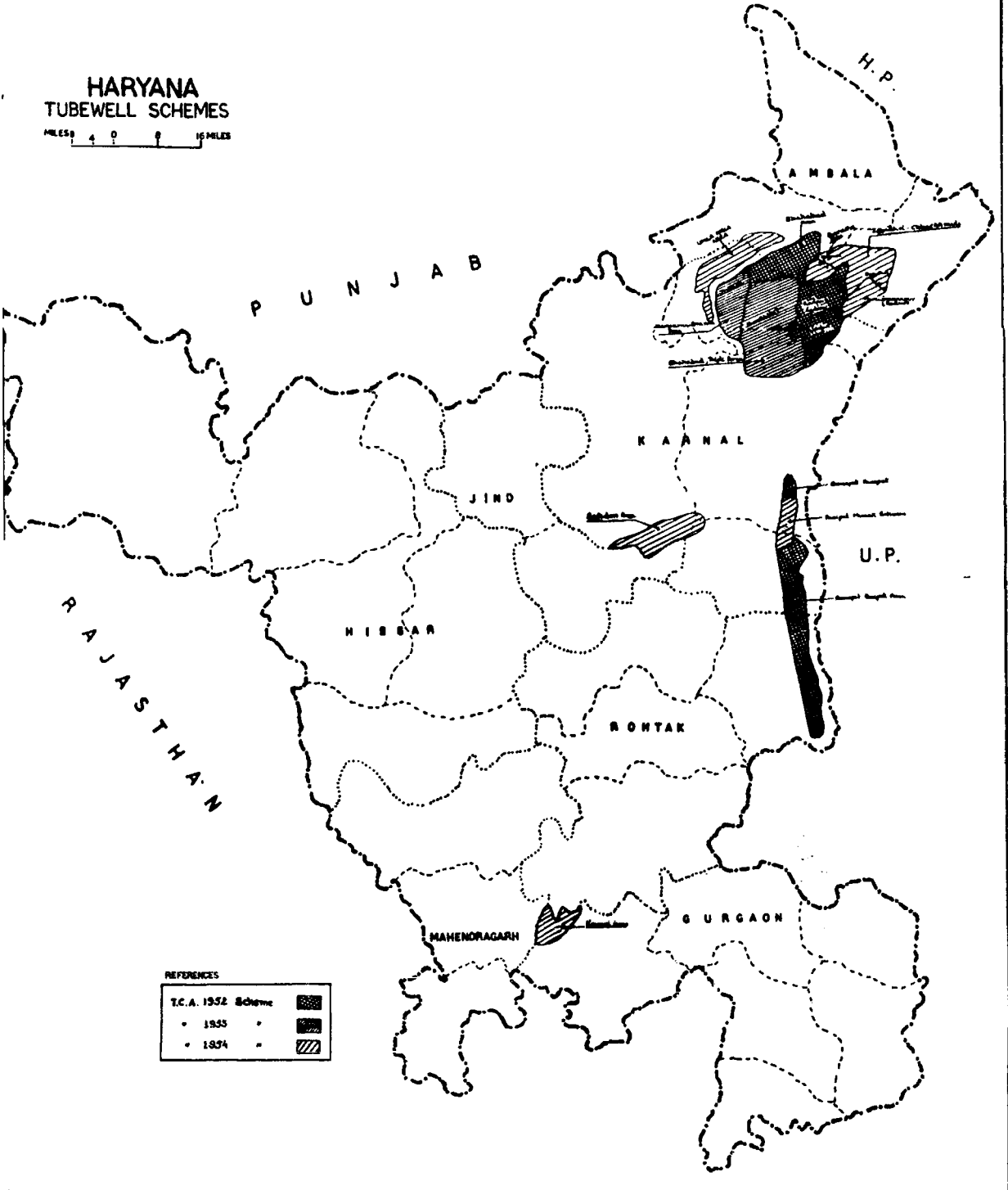
6.12 Water is the most basic agricultural input on which other inputs like seeds, fertilizers, etc. act and react to give maximum yield. While major irrigation schemes confine to surface water exploitation by providing carrier channels from big rivers, the limitations are obvious. There has to be a supplementary programme of minor irrigation for large areas where irrigation from canals is not possible or where canal irrigation is not adequate and needs to be augmented.

Keeping in view the inadequacy of irrigation support, a very high priority has been accorded to the minor irrigation programmes. This programme comprises mainly of sinking of wells, installation of pumping sets and tubewells and construction of tanks and bunds etc. The major section of farming community cannot fall upon their own resources to invest on sinking of wells or installation of pumping sets/tubewells. Provision has, therefore, to be made for advancing loans for these units. For these loans the major portion will come from Land Mortgage Banks assisted by Agricultural Refinance Corporation; adequate provision has, however, been also made on the plan side.

6.13 At the end of the Third Plan, out of total cropped area of 4,070 thousand hectares only 419 thousand hectares i.e. 35.5 per cent was under irrigation. Of this, only 6 per cent was irrigated through minor irrigation. The irrigation facilities are likely to be increased to 13.56 lakh hectares by the end of 1968-69. The table below indicates the number of minor irrigation units including State tubewells and also the targets proposed for the Fourth

HARYANA TUBEWELL SCHEMES

MILES 4 0 8 16



REFERENCES

T.C.A. 1952 Scheme	■
• 1955 •	▨
• 1954 •	▩

Plan and the area likely to be benefited:—

Item	Unit	Position at the end of	
		1968-69 (Anticipated)	1973-74 (Targets- additional)
1. Tubewells—			
(i) Government	Number	677 (40)	250
(ii) Private	"	25,440 (5,500)	15,713
2. Pumping sets	"	10,315 (1,600)	16,348
3. Percolation wells	"	56,148 (600)	19,128
4. Area benefited	000 hectares	336	197

(Figures in brackets are additional)

6.14 The proposed minor irrigation programme under Agriculture Sector would require an outlay of Rs 3300 lakhs. A sum of Rs 400 lakhs is proposed under the Plan of Agriculture Department. The balance needed for the purpose will be mobilised from institutional sector, that is Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Land Mortgage Banks, Co-operative Banks and Commercial Banks. On the Plan side, provision proposed is for the following programmes:—

(i) *Grant of loans for Minor Irrigation Units.*—An outlay of Rs 247.52 lakhs is proposed for grant of direct loans to cultivators for sinking/repairs of wells, tubewells and pumping sets etc. The loans will be advanced to small farmers in areas which will not be covered under Agricultural Refinance Corporation Programme.

(ii) *Purchase of debentures (Rs 222.00 lakhs).*—To utilise the major source of finances coming from Agricultural Refinance Corporation/Land Mortgage Bank for minor irrigation programme, it is essential to provide an amount equivalent to 10 per cent/25 per cent of the amount of the schemes approved by Agricultural Refinance Corporation. Accordingly, provision has been proposed in the Fourth Plan.

(iii) *Subsidy on Minor Irrigation units and appointment of supervisory staff.*—Prior to 1967, subsidy to the extent of 25 per cent was allowed on minor irrigation works, but the same been stopped

in April, 1967. According to the terms and conditions for the grant of subsidy on minor irrigation works, subsidies were required to be adjusted in the last instalment while recovering loan. A token provision of Rs 25.00 lakhs is proposed for making adjustment of subsidy which may become due against the loans advanced prior to April, 1967. Provision of Rs 5.48 lakhs has also been proposed for appointment of supervisory staff for the execution of Agricultural Refinance Corporation schemes.

Irrigation Department.

6.15 The minor irrigation schemes of the Irrigation-Department provide for:—

- (i) Lift irrigation in Rohtak district (Rs 20.00 lakhs).
- (ii) Irrigation by tanks and bunds in Gurgaon and Mahendergarh districts (Rs 50.00 lakhs).
- (iii) Diversion schemes of monsoon torrents in Mahendergarh district (Rs 20.00 lakhs).
- (iv) Famine relief schemes in Hissar district (Rs 20.00 lakhs).
- (v) Exploration of ground water (Rs 50.00 lakhs).

In addition, it is proposed to instal 250 direct irrigation tubewells of 2 cusecs each and a provision of Rs 240.00 lakhs is proposed for the same. The minor irrigation schemes of Irrigation Department will irrigate an additional area of 0.54 lakh hectares.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

(Rs in lakhs)

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan 1966-71	Actuals 1967-68	Outlay 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74, Outlay proposed
1	2	3	4	5
Animal Husbandry	167.00	24.34	24.47	400.00

6.16 In a predominantly agricultural country, Animal

Husbandry plays a vital role both for supporting agricultural operations and for supplementing foodgrains by subsidiary foods. Haryana occupies a very prominent place on the map of India for livestock wealth of the country. The two important and recognised breeds of 'Haryana' cows and 'Murrah' buffaloes have their home tract in the Haryana. While 'Haryana' cows have good yield of milk and also produce quality bullocks for agricultural purposes, the buffaloes have high milk yield and are disease resistant. These two breeds are in great demand in the country. Therefore, it is necessary not only to preserve and improve them but also to multiply them to meet the demand for them in Haryana and other States.

The Government Livestock Farm, Hissar, which is one of the largest in Asia, has been the pioneer centre for cattle breeding activities. In the earlier plans considerable work has been done on the reorganisation of Government Livestock Farm, Hissar, Progeny Testing Farm, Hissar and on Jersey cross-breeding operations with a view to increase cattle wealth of the State. Programmes have also been launched for the development of Piggery and Poultry. Another important aspect of cattle development during the years 1966-69 has been the control of cattle disease. Two Intensive Cattle Development Projects have also been started during 1967-68 in Central Sector to serve Delhi Milk Supply Scheme.

6.17 It is proposed to expand the programme for livestock development substantially during the Fourth Plan. The main schemes are as follows :

(a) Livestock development (Rs 261.43 lakhs)

(i) *Government Livestock Farm, Hissar (Rs 58.00 lakhs).*—This is a 'spill-over' programme from the Third Plan. The reorganisation of the Government Livestock Farm, Hissar, was taken up as a centrally sponsored programme in the Third Plan at a total cost of Rs 138.55 lakhs. The project envisaged the establishment of three sectors, each covering 5,000 acres of land and foundation stock of 600 'Haryana' cows for the production of superior bulls. The work could not be completed as expected during the Third Plan period. The Third Sector, which is a very important project, will spill-over to the Fourth Plan.

(ii) *Cattle Breeding (Rs 54.13 lakhs).*—The Key Village Programme, which aims at meeting the shortage of superior bulls through scientific method of artificial insemination, was launched a decade ago. At present there are 14 Key Village

Blocks including an urban artificial insemination centre at Ambala. To make wider use of the semen of superior bulls being maintained at these Blocks, it is proposed to expand the operational area of each block. In addition, it is proposed to establish 10 new Key Village Blocks and 2 Central Semen Collection Centres during the Fourth Plan.

(iii) *Natural Breeding Centres (Rs 24.22 lakhs).*—With a view to check promiscuous breeding, which is causing decrease in the milk yield, and to ensure that breeding programme goes on efficiently with the superior bulls conforming to the requisite standards it is proposed to establish 30 cattle breeding centres in selected Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries and 350 cattle breeding centres to be maintained by the village Panchayats.

(iv) *Development of Gaushalas (Rs 1.70 lakhs).*—In all, there are 51 Gaushalas in the State. Out of these, 29 have been developed. It is proposed to provide financial assistance and technical guidance to 10 additional Gaushalas during Fourth Plan period.

(v) *Intensive Cattle Development Blocks (Rs 102.00 lakhs).*—With a view to tap the milk potential, it is proposed to set up nine milk plants during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. In order to feed the plants, it is envisaged to set up a corresponding number of Intensive Cattle Development Blocks in the milk shed areas of these plants. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs 102.00 lakhs is proposed. Efforts will be made to secure funds to the extent of Rs 484 lakhs from Institutional Credit/Co-operative Sector.

(vi) *Jersey Cross Breeding (Rs 21.38 lakhs).*—In pursuance of the breeding policy adopted by the Government of India, a Jersey Cross Breeding Station was established at Jagadhri during 1967-68. To make wider use of semen available from the 5 Jersey bulls, which have been made available by the Government of India, six sub-centres will be opened during 1968-69. During the Fourth Plan period, it is proposed to expand the Cross Breeding Station at Jagadhri. It is also envisaged to establish a new Jersey Cross Breeding Station at Naraingarh (Ambala) and Jersey Heifer Unit at the Livestock Farm, Hissar.

(b) Sheep and Wool Development (Rs 6.60 lakhs)

On account of arid and sub-arid soil and climatic conditions, Haryana is well suited for sheep development. It is contemplated to expand the 23 existing Wool Extension Centres. Four additional Extension Centres are also envisaged in the sheep development programme during the Fourth Plan period.

(c) Piggery Development (Rs 4.32 lakhs)

Pigs are most economic convertors of coarse feed into wholesome proteinous food. A systematic and scientific approach for the development of piggery was made during the Second Plan with the establishment of piggery unit at Government Livestock Farm, Hissar, where white Yorkshire pigs have been kept as foundation stock. Another Pig Breeding Farm with 2 Development Blocks has also been established at Ambala. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to expand the Pig Breeding Farm at Ambala and to establish 5 Development Blocks around it. In each Block boars and sows will be distributed to the interested parties on the subsidised rates. In addition, it is proposed to establish 8 Development Blocks in Rohtak and Karnal districts during Fourth Plan. The programme for training of breeders in breeding, feeding, housing and management of pigs is also contemplated.

(d) Poultry Development (Rs 12.64 lakhs)

Because of proximity to Delhi, which is one of the biggest meat and eggs consuming centres in India, Haryana has a great potential to develop poultry on modern and scientific lines. It is proposed to expand the existing Government Poultry Farm at Ambala and Poultry Extension Centre at Rohtak (4.59 lakhs). It is also proposed to set up Intensive Poultry Development Blocks (Rs 5.79 lakhs) during the Fourth Plan period.

(e) Disease Control (Rs 97.53 lakhs)

In the wake of livestock developmental programmes, the subject of disease control for combating the various contagious and non-contagious diseases assumes great importance. At present there are 135 Veterinary Hospitals and 95 Dispensaries functioning in the State. It is proposed to (i) convert 70 veterinary dispensaries into regular hospitals and (ii) open 35 new dispensaries. It is also envisaged to expand the district and tehsil headquarters veterinary hospitals. A provision of Rs 20.60 lakhs has been set apart for supply of medicines and instruments to veterinary hospitals and dispensaries during the Fourth Plan period. A provision of Rs 13.04 lakhs has also been proposed for the production and standardisation of new bacterial and virus vaccines in Biological Product Section, Hissar. In addition, a provision has also been made for eradication of Rinderpest, which is a highly fatal disease. This programme aims at vaccination of animals passing through check posts to and from adjoining States of Delhi, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. 10 additional check posts will be set up during Fourth Plan period.

(f) Veterinary Education and Research (Rs 8.04 lakhs)

The programme of veterinary education and research was previously implemented by the Animal Husbandry Department but with the setting up of Agricultural University during the Third Five Year Plan, this work has since been transferred to University. A provision of Rs 8.00 lakhs has been proposed for providing grant-in-aid to the Punjab Agriculture University.

(g) Applied Nutrition Programme (Rs 4.14 lakhs)

This provision is proposed to be spent on the development of poultry to reduce nutritional deficiency in the diet of village community especially nursing mothers and children.

(h) Miscellaneous (Rs 5.34 lakhs)

The requirement is for strengthening the headquarters office, to ensure execution of the developmental projects smoothly and efficiently.

DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY**(Rs in lakhs)**

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan 1966-71	Actuals 1967-68	Outlay 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Outlay proposed
1	2	3	4	5
Dairying and Milk Supply	151.00	4.99	20.00	200.00

6.18 Dairy Development programmes are faced with several problems such as scattered and small scale milk production, inadequate transport facilities for milk collection and shortage of technical personnel for processing and manufacturing milk products. Efforts, therefore, are to be directed towards the collection of surplus milk from rural areas on an organised basis and the development of good quality milch animals for assured supply of good quality milk and milk products at reasonable prices to the consumers.

Haryana with its famous breeds of 'Haryana' cows and 'Murrah' buffaloes, which are exported in large number to all parts of India, offers best scope for developing a large industry based on milk. However, little or no development has taken place in this field during the past three Five Year Plans. This would be abundantly clear from the fact that despite the vast potentiality of this area, the expenditure incurred on this programme during the first three Plans has been less than .08 per cent of the country's total Plan outlay on dairy development during that period. Only one small pasturisation plant with an installed capacity of less than 4000 litres of milk per day was set up at Hissar mainly for educational purposes in conjunction with the Punjab Veterinary College during the Second Plan period. The large potential for developing this allied industry of agriculture has thus remained sadly unexploited. Haryana, gifted as it is, with good milch stock and efficient stockmen, is surplus in milk and if its rich resources are properly harnessed and further developed, it can meet a large part of the country's deficit in this respect.

6.19 There are four milk plants already in hand, namely a small dairy at Hissar which is to be extended to take up manufacture of cheese and milk powder in addition to meeting the requirements of consumption of milk at Hissar, a milk plant at Jind which is expected to go into production a year hence, a condensery at Gohana and the Milk Supply scheme at Ambala. It is proposed to set up 5 more milk plants at Jagadhri, Bhiwani, Mahendergarh, Rewari and Jhajjar. The milk shed area of each of these plants would comprise of an area roughly 15 to 25 miles radius from these centres around each milk plant.

The strategy for the proposed development would be to select a suitable location for each milk plant, to delimit an area which would constitute the milk shed of each plant and to develop milk production in the area by taking up appropriate programmes. These programmes would include improvement of cows and buffaloes by breeding, increasing the areas under high yielding and more nutritious fodder crops by fostering the inclusion of such crops in the existing rotations, supply of seeds and planting material, fertilisers and irrigation facilities for growing such crops, supply of balanced cattle feed on no-profit no-loss basis to milk producers, providing timely veterinary aid etc.

6.20 A provision of Rs 200.00 lakhs is proposed for completion of existing milk plants and setting up of the milk plants during the Fourth Plan period. Provision for Intensive Cattle Development Projects in the milk shed areas of these plants has been made under the sub-head "Animal Husbandry". Considerable institutional credit from Agricultural Refinance Corporation and

from co-operative sector is likely to become available for execution of this programme. The milk plants will be run on sound commercial lines to ensure a sizeable profits which would be ploughed back into the programme in order to lessen the financial burden on the State resources.

Provision is also proposed for (i) training of technical personnel in various Dairy Projects (Rs 11.00 lakhs), (ii) Dairy Survey Unit (Rs 3.00 lakhs), (iii) Demonstration Dairy Farm (Rs 1.00 lakhs), (iv) Feed Mills (Rs 30.00 lakhs) and strengthening of administration (Rs 9.00 lakhs).

FORESTS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan 1966-71	Actuals 1967-68	Outlay 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Outlay proposed
Forests	116.00	16.36	16.80	175.00

6.21 Development of forest resources is an integral part of the programme for optimum land utilisation. Forests have important protective as well as productive functions. They not only supply timber fuel, fodder and variety of other products but also have a moderating influence against floods and erosion and help maintain soil fertility. A number of industries depend on forests for supply of raw materials. While the area under forests continues to be a negligible, the demand for various forest products, both for industrial use and domestic purposes has been steadily increasing.

Forestry in the Haryana State is connected with the rugged Shiwalak hills in the north, the barren Aravali hills in the south and shifting sand dunes in the south-west and other flat waste lands with problem soils in the central parts of the State. The total forest area of different categories reserved, protected and unclassified, in the State is 1,36,237 hectares (1362.27 square kilometers). It forms 3.1 per cent of the total land area of the State. According to the National Forest policy laid down by the Government of India, 20 per cent of the area in the plains and 60 per cent of the area in the hills should be under forests. An average of 25 per cent of the land area should therefore, be under forests in this State for meeting the demands of various forest based industries etc.

6.22 During the Third Plan, an area of 7,904 hectares was planted with quick growing or other useful species, besides the creation of plantation along 12714 R. Kms. of available strips along the rail, roads, and canals. An area of 190 hectares of uncutlivable land was acquired for raising new plantations to augment the forest resources of the State in due course of time.

6.23. The forestry schemes for the Fourth Plan have been formulated on the basis that simultaneously with meeting the increasing demands for fuel, construction and industrial purposes, afforestation should take place on an adequate scale. An outlay of Rs 175.00 lakhs is proposed for the development of forests in the State. The table below indicates the main schemes proposed for Fourth Plan, as also their financial and physical targets :—

Serial No.	Name of scheme	Targets for Fourth Plan	
		Financial (Rs in lakhs)	Physical
1	Economic plantation for industrial and commercial uses—		
	(a) Along Rail, Roads and Canals strips	71.00	11,000 R.Kms.
	(b) Quick growing species	25.00	3,000 hectares
	(c) Irrigation plantation	22.00	2,250 hectares
2	Acquisition of land for Plantation	15.00	610 hectares
3	Farm Forestry	8.00	810 hectares
4	Rehabilitation of degraded forests	10.00	1000 hectares
5	Communication and Buildings	11.80	(i) Roads and paths—50 Km. (ii) Buildings—95
6	Nature Conservation including wild life	1.50	Estt. of 23 wild life sanctuaries
7	Timber operation	4.00	..
8	Miscellaneous (Training, Research Survey and Working Plan, Forest Protection)	6.70	..

SOIL CONSERVATION

(Rs in lakhs)

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan, 1966—71	Actuals 1967-68	Outlay 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969—74 Outlay proposed
1	2	3	4	5
Soil Conservation—				
(i) Agriculture Department	200.00	21.34	17.28	150.00
(ii) Forest Department	129.00	10.95	11.00	160.00
(iii) Irrigation Department	71.00	1.62	11.72	90.00

6.24 Lack of proper management of land in the outer Shivalaks has been responsible for the disintegration of the soft soil in the hills and its movement to the plains lower down through 'chos'. This results in the depletion of the fertility of land on the banks and flood water spills easily over inundated banks. The long slope of the land in the foot hills increases the velocity of the run-off water and thereby causes "sheet erosion", i.e., the removal of the top fertile soil. The gravity of the loss can be judged from the fact that nature takes a thousand years to build one inch of that soil. There are also large tracts of land notably in the South-East, where on account of erratic or in-sufficient rainfall the crops do not have sufficient moisture for their growth or, occasionally rain torrents wash away the top soil. In these areas water conservation is of the first importance and with suitable soil conservation practices it is possible not only to make proper use of the naturally available rainfall but also to prevent erosion of soil. From the point of view of increasing agricultural production, effective soil conservation measures bring results as good as minor irrigation works and perhaps even better. Soil conservation measures are also necessary for the reclamation of water logged

and salt affected lands of which there are large tracts in the State. In certain areas notably those adjoining Rajasthan, wind erosion constitute a menace and measures like dry farming and afforestation are essential. The problem of soil conservation being different from area to area the work has to be dealt with by different departments but it is necessary to formulate a coordinated programme covering all the areas.

Soil Conservation—Agriculture Department

6.25 The programme of soil conservation of Agriculture Department relates mainly to agricultural lands. Keeping in view the unfavourable agro-climatic conditions, scarcity of underground water resources for irrigation of sandy soils and undulating topographic conditions in Haryana State, it is proposed to strengthen the existing soil conservation and water management work for conservation of moisture and soil and also to plan efficient use of irrigation water to increase agricultural production.

The area covered under contour bunding and water management during 1965-66 was 4,880 hectares and during 1967-68 4,800 hectares. It is proposed to cover an additional area of 19,000 hectares during the current year under the programme.

In the Fourth Plan, funds to the extent of Rs 22.00 crores are expected to become available from Agricultural Refinance Corporation/Cooperative Sector for minor irrigation programme. Out of this, a sum of Rs 4 crores will be for executing soil conservation and water management works during the Fourth Plan period. The programme under soil conservation will cover 16,000 minor irrigation units bringing an additional area of 32,000 hectares under irrigation.

An outlay of Rs 150.00 lakhs is envisaged for the Fourth Plan period which will be spent on the following programmes :—

- (1) Soil Conservation and Water Management on agricultural lands (Rs 106.54 lakhs).
- (2) Soil Survey in IADP and problem areas (Rs 6.40 lakhs).
- (3) Training of field staff in Soil Conservation (Rs 2.66 lakhs).
- (4) Soil and water conservation and dry farming practices in chronically drought affected areas (Rs 34.40 lakhs).

(b) Soil Conservation—Forest Department

6.26 The schemes by the Forest Department have been formulated with a view to prevent soil erosion from high velocity winds which whip up particles of sand from the adjoining Rajasthan desert and blow them in the southern districts through gaps in broken hills of Aravali and preservation of soil from heavy and concentrated rain showers by planting more trees in the Shivalak hills which have been denuded of dense forest growth. It is also proposed to tackle the problem of waterlogging in districts of Karnal, Jind, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Hissar by raising quick growing plants on such lands. An outlay of Rs 160.00 lakhs is proposed for these schemes.

Under soil conservation programme of the Forest Department, afforestation will be done over an area of 4,200 hectares, fixation of sand dunes over 1,550 hectares, protection of shelter-belts and wind-breakers over 4,600 kms. and rehabilitation of 2,400 hectares of denuded hills in Gurgaon district. Choe training work will be carried on along 200 kms. length, gully plugging over 500 hectares. A target of 500 hectares of pasture development has also been proposed. An area of 1,500 hectares of saline and alkaline soil is proposed to be reclaimed by raising tree crop thereon. Provision for training of three officers, 10 soil conservation assistants and a good number of soil conservation sub-assistants has been proposed to support the programme.

(c) Soil Conservation—Irrigation Department

6.27 In the two tracts of the State of Haryana i.e. Yamuna Tract and Ghaggar Tract, vast areas of land are being rendered unfit for cultivation as a result of gradual rise in sub-soil water-table and consequential attack of salinity/alkalinity on the top soil.

An amount of Rs 90.00 lakhs has been proposed for carrying out soil conservation works in such affected areas. The main objective of this programme is to reclaim the infested patches of land and render them fit for cultivation. Simultaneously, field drains would be laid out and high sub-soil water-table depleted through pumping. Thus soil health will be restored by leaching operations in these areas. The schemes taken up by the Government would also serve as demonstration projects for the benefit of the farmers to reclaim their lands.

It is also considered essential that a scientific soil testing laboratory be set up at Karnal or any other suitable place where soil tests can be carried out to determine the extent of salinity/alkalinity and to propose remedial measures. It is anticipated that

nearly 60 per cent of the Fourth Plan allocation would be spent in the Yamuna Tract and the remaining 40 per cent in Ghaggar Tract depending upon the detailed field investigations.

FISHERIES

(Rs in lakhs)

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan 1966-71	Actuals 1967-68	Outlay 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Outlay proposed
1	2	3	4	5
Fisheries	13.00	1.82	1.90	45.00

6.28 The programme of development of fisheries aims at raising the output through enlargement of areas under fishing, by systematic rearing of fry and fish breeding in tanks, reservoirs and other sheets of water, so that protein diet could become available to the population of the State in addition to cereals.

Haryana State has vast unexploited potential water resources for fish production. No attention was, however, paid to the development of fisheries in this part of the region during pre-reorganisation days. Besides Yamuna and Ghaggar rivers, there are large number of seasonal streams and rivulets which produce large quantity of fish. There is also a net work of canal irrigation system in the State. A few natural lakes and artificial reservoirs formed for flood and irrigation purposes are rich potential resources which are yet to be fully tapped. There is more than 4,300 acres of culturable water area available in the State out of which not more than 300 acres have so far been brought under fish production.

6.29 The main object of the fisheries programme in the Fourth Plan will be to expand fish cultivation in the large areas of impounded waters which are at present lying fallow but offer great scope for the work. The proposed outlay of Rs 45.00 lakhs will be spent on the following programmes :—

(i) *Strengthening of composite Fish Seed Farm and establishment of Regional Nurseries (Rs 9.75 lakhs).*—It is proposed to

strengthen the existing Composite Seed Farms at Saidpur in Karnal district and Budkhal in Gurgaon district and to establish 25 nurseries over a water area of 50 acres.

(ii) *Fish Culture of Carps* (Rs 20.80 lakhs).—This scheme has been formulated for bringing additional water area under fish production. 1,500 acres of water will be stocked which will result in additional production of 10,900 quintals of fish.

(iii) *Renovation of village ponds* (Rs 4.60 lakhs).—It is envisaged to renovate village ponds covering 200 acres of water area during the Plan period. The programme will include reinforcement of embankment, construction of in lets/out lets, erection of retaining walls, etc.

(iv) *Reclamation of ponds in collaboration with CARE India* (Rs 3.11 lakhs).—A programme has been initiated in the year 1968-69 for reclamation of ponds in the Karnal district in collaboration with CARE India at a total cost of Rs 14.40 lakhs. The State share for the project is Rs 4.11 lakhs for the two years and CARE/UNICEF will spend a sum of Rs 7.20 lakhs. The balance will be contributed by the Gram Panchayats in the shape of labour and material. A sum of Rs 1.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 1968-69 and the remaining 3.11 lakhs is proposed in Fourth Plan. The project is in progress.

(v) *Other programmes* (Rs 6.14 lakhs).—Provision is also proposed for (a) Development of Fisheries in Reservoirs, (b) Culture of Exotic and Mud Fishes, (c) Applied Nutrition Programme, (d) Research and Investigation, and (e) Training of Fisheries Personnel.

C.D. & N.E.S.

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan 1966-71	Actuals 1967-68	Outlay 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Outlay proposed
1	2	3	4	5
9. C.D.&N.E.S.	215.00	37.15	19.67	260.00

6.30. The Fourth Plan proposals under this sub-head of development include the following programmes :—

- (i) Community Development,
- (ii) Applied Nutrition Programme,
- (iii) Wells Construction Programme,
- (iv) Rural Works Programme.

(i) Community Development (Rs 91.19 lakhs)

6.31 The programme of Community Development and National Extension Services has come to occupy an important place in the country. The objective is to enlist the voluntary participation of the people in the formulation and implementation of all the development Plans. It is also intended to take technological know-how, particularly in the field of agriculture, right to the door of the farmer.

Under the Punjab Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishad Act, 1961, the Panchayat Samities have been made the agent of the Government for formulation and execution of Community Development programme within the State. The State Government meet the expenditure in respect of staff, block vehicles and block contingencies directly. The development schemes relating to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation and Health and Rural Sanitation are formulated and executed by Panchayat Samities. The funds necessary for the schemes are pooled up by the Panchayat Samities out of the Community Development grant given by Government, their own resources and public contributions.

The State of Haryana is fully covered under the Community Development programme and comprises of 82 development blocks. The programme has continued to make good progress under various fields of activities encompassed under the Community Development Programme.

During the Fourth Plan period all blocks in the State will be covered under Stage I. The position of Stage II blocks will be as under :—

1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
April	October	April	October	April	October	April	October	April	October
32	29	26	23	20	20	19	6	6	2

During the Fourth Plan period, a sum of Rs 10.68 lakhs will be required for the block staff according to the staffing pattern prescribed by the Government of India. A sum of Rs 60.14 lakhs will be required for the execution of various schemes relating to agriculture, pavement of streets, drinking water, social education, village roads, craft centres, etc. An amount of Rs 20.37 lakhs is proposed for advancing loans to cultivators for minor irrigation works during the Fourth Plan period.

(ii) Applied Nutrition Programme (Rs 15.00 lakhs)

6.32 This programme, with the broad objectives of raising of national health standard by providing adequate and appropriate food and orientation of production pattern in accordance with the nutritional requirements, is being implemented in collaboration with UNESCO, W.H.O., F.A.O. At the time of reorganisation, 12 Blocks and four Training Centres under the programme were located in Haryana, out of which five belonged to Third Plan series. Three more Blocks will be added during the Fourth Plan period. In all an expenditure of Rs 15.00 lakhs is proposed to be incurred on the supervisory staff responsible for the execution of the programme during the Fourth Plan period. This also includes a sum of Rs 7.49 lakhs to be given to the blocks of the Fourth Plan series at the rate of Rs 17,000 per block per year by way of grant-in-aid.

(iii) Well Construction Programme (Rs 80.50 lakhs)

6.33 The Well Construction Programme, which is primarily meant for drinking water supply schemes in villages was previously a centrally sponsored scheme for which 50 per cent funds were provided by the Government of India and the remaining 50 per cent by the beneficiaries as a public contribution. Now this programme has been included in the State sector and a provision of Rs 80.50 lakhs is proposed for the same. Under this programme, minor drinking water-supply schemes such as the construction of drinking water wells, installation of hand pumps etc., only will be executed in the villages where piped water supply is not available.

(iii) Rural Works Programme (Rs 73.31 lakhs)

6.34 Rural works programme during the Third Plan period was under Central Sector. This programme has now been transferred to the State Sector. The programme aims at increasing agricultural production and creating employment in rural agricultural sector. At present, 13 blocks of the State are covered under this programme. A provision of Rs 73.31 lakhs is proposed for the programme which will be utilised for the construction of roads, minor irrigation works, soil conservation, reclamation of panchayats land etc. During the Fourth Plan, two more blocks are proposed to be covered under this programme. The funds will be placed at the disposal of the Panchayat Samities which are responsible for planning and execution of this programme.

CO-OPERATION

(Rs in lakh)

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan 1966-71	Actuals 1967-68	1968-69 Proposed	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Outlay proposed
Co-operation	170.00	44.55	14.20	190.00

6.35 The co-operative movement in Haryana is making considerable progress. During 1967-68, an attempt was made to consolidate the movement by amalgamating the weaker societies into viable units. The total number of societies of all kinds on 30th June, 1968, stood at 10,076 with a membership of 9.18 lakhs. The share capital was of the order of Rs 9.88 crores. The owned funds of the societies amounted to Rs 17.55 crores and working capital went up to Rs 65.50 crores. The percentage of population covered stood at 60 per cent and percentage of villages covered reached the level of 99 per cent.

The break-up of the societies as on 30th June, 1968, was broadly as under :—

(i) State level institutions such as State Co-operative Bank, State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., State Co-operative Union, State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd., etc.	8
(ii) District level institutions such as Central Co-operative Banks, District Wholesale Societies, Central Co-operative Consumer Stores, District Labour and Construction Unions Ltd., etc. etc.	32
(iii) Primary Societies	10,036
Total (excluding industrial societies)	10,076

The largest number of these societies is in the category of Primary Co-operative Agriculture Credit/Service Societies which number 6648 with a membership of 5.53 lakhs. These societies besides supplying short-term and medium-term credit to the agriculturists, also meet their requirements in respect of fertilizer, insecticides, pesticides and consumer goods. The loans advanced by these societies amounted to Rs 7.68 crores. Another significant development has been the introduction of crop loan system. Under this system credit is advanced on the basis of production requirements and repaying capacity of the members rather than by property securities that an agriculturist could offer. In order to minimise the chances of misutilisation of credit advanced to the agriculturists, it has been decided to introduce the practice of giving loans in kind and in cash.

6.36 An outlay of Rs 190.00 lakhs is proposed for this sub-head of development. In the coming years, the co-operative sector has to shoulder increased responsibility, especially in stepping up agricultural production by providing facilities for adequate credit, marketing and processing. During the Fourth Plan greater emphasis will be placed on consolidation, creation of viable co-operatives and growth of movement towards self-reliance. It is estimated that membership of agricultural credit/service societies would reach the neighbourhood of 8.00 lakhs by the end of the Fourth Plan as against 5.53 lakhs on 30th June, 1968. The target for short and medium-term credit has been fixed at Rs 20 crores as against Rs 7.68 crores on 30th June, 1968. Keeping in view the needs of the farmer for long-term credit required for stepping up agricultural production by providing irrigation, land development, agricultural machinery facilities, the target for long-term credit has been fixed at Rs 26 crores.

6.37 The proposed outlay will be spent on the following major programmes :—

(a) Credit (Rs 124.70 lakhs)

(i) *Revitalization of Primary Agricultural Societies (Rs 13.18 lakhs).*—It is proposed to give managerial subsidy to 1,000 potentially viable societies at Rs 1,800 per society over a period of three years during the Fourth Plan to enable them to employ trained and qualified personnel.

(ii) *Assistance to Primary Land Mortgage Banks (Rs 2.30 lakhs).*—It is proposed to add 15 more Primary Land Mortgage Banks during the Fourth Plan period raising the total to 29. A provision has accordingly been made for providing financial assistance to these banks towards staff and managerial expenses at Rs 20,000 over a period of three years.

(iii) *Creation of Special Bad Debt Reserves (Rs 4.00 lakhs).*—The objective of this scheme is to give outright grants towards special bad debt reserves to the Primary Agricultural Societies and Central Co-operative Banks so as to enable them to accelerate and expand their loaning programme. This fund will enable the Societies and Banks to cover credit risks entailed due to additional loaning for agricultural production, especially, to weaker sections amongst the farmers.

(iv) *Assistance to Central Co-operative Banks (Rs 1.72 lakhs).*—According to the patterns of assistance approved by the Government of India, Central Co-operative Banks are entitled to managerial subsidy at the rate of Rs 10,000 over three years for appointment of additional staff. It is proposed to assist 20 branches of Central Co-operative Banks during the Fourth Plan period.

(v) *Construction of Rural Godowns (Rs 97.00 lakhs).*—Increased production needs adequate storage facilities for agricultural produce and inputs. It is, therefore, proposed to assist 776 primary agricultural credit societies @ Rs 12,500 for each society for the construction of rural godowns.

(b) Marketing (Rs 36.73 lakhs)

(i) *Assistance to the Co-operative Marketing Societies (Rs 7.75 lakhs).*—Need for Mandi level godowns is likely to increase with the rising growth in agricultural production. It is proposed to assist the Co-operative Marketing Societies for construction of 4 Regional Godowns (costing Rs 1.00 lakh each) and 15 Mandi level godowns (costing Rs 0.25 lakh each) during the Fourth Plan period.

(ii) *Price Fluctuation Fund (Rs 4.00 lakhs).*—In order to ensure maximum price to growers, it is essential that marketing societies should undertake outright purchases. There is risk in outright purchases due to market fluctuations in prices. It is, therefore, desirable to create a special price fluctuation fund to enable the marketing societies to meet losses, if any, sustained in outright purchases. A provision of Rs 4.00 lakhs has accordingly been proposed. The contribution by State will be subject to condition that societies concerned set apart 10 per cent of their net profit for creating reserve for meeting future losses.

(iii) *Share Capital for State Co-operative Supplies and Marketing Federation (Rs 20.00 lakhs).*—The Federation distributes fertilizers through a net work of about 2,000 sub-depots in the State. The borrowing power of the Federation is 10 times of its owned funds. It is, therefore, considered necessary to strengthen the share capital of the Federation to enhance its

borrowing capacity to meet the increased demand of loan required for increased supply of fertilizers. A provision of Rs 20.00 lakhs is proposed to make government share contribution in the share capital of the Federation during the Fourth Plan.

(c) Co-operative Training and Education (Rs 13.12 lakhs)

Training and education occupies pivotal role in the healthy growth of co-operative movement. Co-operative Institutions are democratic institutions governed by the elected managing committees through their paid employees. While the former needs education in co-operative principles and organisational set-up, the latter needs to be trained in accountancy and book-keeping so that the transactions of societies are maintained correctly and efficiently. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to create 23 peripatetic units for training of committee members and Secretaries of village societies. It is also proposed to strengthen the Co-operative Training Institute at Rohtak which imparts training to junior departmental officials and Secretaries/Managers of the Primary Societies. Provision has also been proposed for publicity and propaganda through the Haryana Co-operative Union, which is equally essential for making the co-operative movement popular with the masses.

(d) Miscellaneous (Rs 15.45 lakhs)

Provision has also been proposed for strengthening the audit and other staff at headquarters and in the field to ensure effective control and supervision. Staff will also be strengthened to deal with the work relating to writ petitions, liquidation, election, etc. The statistical cell at headquarters will also need to be strengthened. Provision has also been proposed for purchase of 13 jeeps to ensure extensive touring in rural areas which are not easily accessible by road/rail.

PANCHAYATS

(Rs in lakhs)

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan, 1966-71	Actuals 1967-68	Outlay 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Outlay proposed
1	2	3	4	5
Panchayats	13.00	1.82	—	45.00

6.38 Democratic decentralisation has been accepted as an

essential objective of the Government policy and in pursuance thereof Panchayati Raj has since been established in the State. For successful functioning of the Panchayati Raj institutions, it is essential to make them financially viable.

A programme for giving financial assistance to Panchayats for expenditure on revenue earning schemes was taken up during the Second Plan. Under this programme financial assistance is given by way of interest-free loans which are repayable in instalments over a period of 30 years. Development of 'Shamlat land' vested in the Panchayats and other small-scale enterprises are the schemes which have been generally taken up by the Panchayats under this programme. Upto the end of 1967-68, 405 Panchayats in Haryana have been benefited and an amount of Rs 36.08 lakhs has been utilised in the form of interest-free loans.

During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to assist 350 Panchayats and a sum of Rs 45.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose. The loan will be utilised exclusively for providing irrigation facilities on the 'Shamlat' land'.

II. IRRIGATION AND POWER

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan 1966-71	Actuals 1967-68	Outlay 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Outlay proposed
Multipurpose Projects	4440.00	851.63	740.00	4500.00 (17.2%)
Major and Medium Irrigation	1400.00	158.33	113.00	3200.00 (12.2%)
Anti-waterlogging, Drainage and Flood Control	500.00	90.46	82.50	1200.00 (4.6%)
Power Projects	2000.00	468.93	350.00	4700.00 (17.9%)
Total	8340.00	1569.35	1285.50	13600.00 (51.9%)

6.39 It will be noted from the above table that about 52%

of the Fourth Plan Outlay has been proposed for "Irrigation and Power". This is primarily due to utter inadequacy of irrigation facilities and the acute problems of floods, waterlogging and drought which have hitherto affected a large part of the State and have thus adversely affected the agricultural production. The strategy, therefore, is to provide higher plan outlays for impounding of flood water by construction of bunds, drainage, anti-waterlogging measures and increased exploitation of sub-soil water by State and private tube-wells. The allocation proposed for this sector is, therefore, inescapable for utilization and exploitation of the irrigation potential available in the State during the Fourth Plan period.

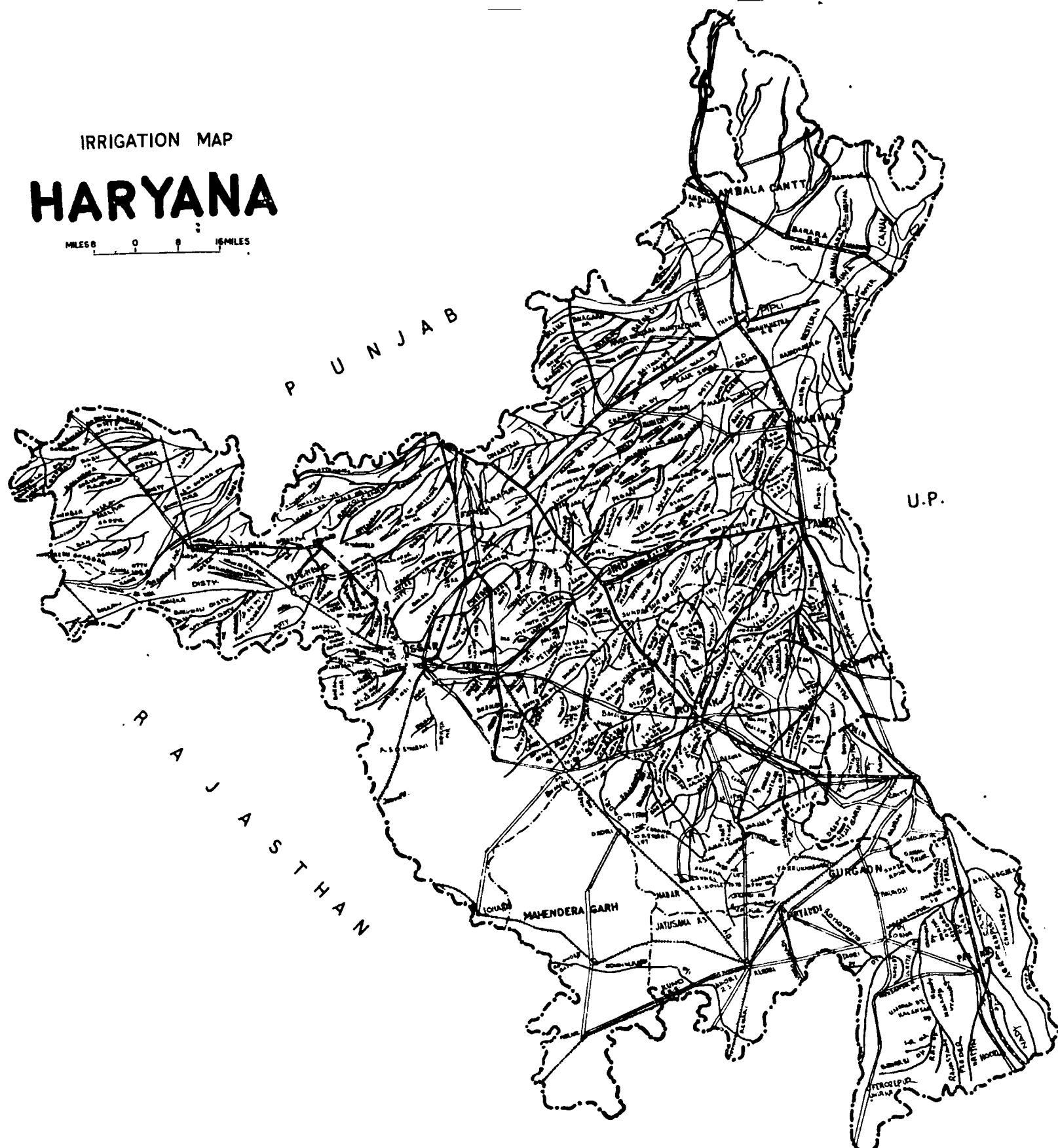
The increased availability of power is essential not only for energisation of tube-wells, but also for rapid industrialisation for which the State has great potential, particularly in the areas on the periphery of Delhi which have been included in the National Capital Region. Therefore, an outlay of Rs 4,700 lakhs has been proposed for the power sector to implement an ambitious programme for generation and distribution of power in the Fourth Plan. The broad objectives which have been kept in view while formulating the Irrigation and Power plan are as under :—

- (i) Continuing schemes under irrigation and power should be completed at the earliest so that the investment made in them starts yielding returns and benefits at the earliest.
- (ii) The schemes required for the utilization of power potential already available or likely to be available in the near future should be completed expeditiously so that there is no lag in utilization of power.
- (iii) The demand for power in the agricultural and industrial sector should be met on priority basis by adequate augmentation of generation of power and a net work of transmission and sub-transmission lines.
- (iv) The programme of rural electrification should be given due priority in the interest of increasing agricultural production as well as general, social and economic uplift of the people in rural areas.
- (v) Under the Indus Water Treaty, the water at present being supplied to Pakistan from Ravi and Beas will be withdrawn shortly and with the completion of Unit I of the Beas Project some water will be available in Bhakra Reservoir which will ultimately

IRRIGATION MAP

HARYANA

MILES 0 8 16



to be carried to the Bhakra Canal system and the W. J. C. basin for augmenting the water supply to the areas commanded by these two canals. In order to draw this water from Bhakra Reservoir, it is necessary to complete the "link works to transport Ravi-Beas waters to W. J. C., basin" by the end of the Fourth Plan so that no part of the water which will fall to the share of Haryana remains unutilised.

- (vi) Effective measures to prevent damage to crops and property from recurring floods should be continued on priority basis.

IRRIGATION

6.40 The net area sown in 1966-67 was 34.23 lakh hectares. Of this 12.76 lakh hectares only (38 %) received irrigation facilities as under :—

(a) Canal	9.91 lakh hectares
(b) Tubewells, pumping sets and wells	2.81 lakh hectares
(c) Other resources like tanks and bunds	0.04 lakh hectares
Total	12.76 lakh hectares

Agricultural Production on 62% of the net area sown in the State thus depends on the rain and is subject to the vagaries of monsoon. Even in the so called irrigated areas, intensity of irrigation is far from satisfactory ; it is only 50% in the areas commanded by W.J.C. system and 62% in the areas covered by Bhakra Canal system. While the protective irrigation intensity for average agricultural production is 100% it should be 200% to derive optimum benefit from the use of chemical fertilizers, high yielding variety of seeds and advanced scientific farming practices. The importance of increased irrigation facilities for optimum exploitation of the State's agricultural potential needs no emphasis. Therefore, the programme of irrigation has received special attention in the formulation of the Fourth Plan. Besides the provision for minor irrigation programme, an outlay of Rs 3,200 lakhs has been proposed for major and medium irrigation schemes for augmenting irrigation facilities in the Fourth Plan period. With the completion of Major Medium Irrigation schemes and other Minor Irrigation schemes the total net area under irrigation at the end of 1968-69 would be 13.56 lakh hectares

In the Fourth Plan, it is expected that the irrigation potential will further increase by 4.29 lakh hectares (net) thereby raising the total irrigation potential to 17.85 lakh hectares (net). The important schemes included in the Fourth Plan under the sub-heads 'Multi-purpose Projects' and 'Major and Medium Irrigation' are described below :—

MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS

6.41 Of the two Multipurpose Projects, the work on Bhakra Nangal Project has since been completed excepting a few transmission lines. The work on Bhakra Nangal including that of Left Bank Power Project which consists of 5 units of 90 M. W. each was completed during the Third Five-Year Plan. The construction work on the Right Bank Power Project was taken up during the Third Plan and 4 units out of 5 units of 120 M. W. each were completed by the end of 1967-68. The work on the remaining unit will be completed by the end of the year 1968-69. For this purpose a sum of Rs 212 lakhs (Haryana's share) has been provided in the current year's plan.

Beas Project (Rs 45.00 Crores).—Waters of three rivers namely Sutlej, Beas and Ravi have been allotted to India under the Indus Basin Treaty and the Beas Project is being undertaken for harnessing the water and power resources of river Beas by means of storage and diversion works. The Project which will benefit Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan and consists of two parts : Unit No. I—Sutlej -Beas Link ; and Unit No. II—Pong Dam on river Beas.

(i) Unit No. I (Sutlej—Beas Link) envisages the construction of a diversion dam at Pandoh in Kulu valley whereby 3.72 MAF of water of Beas River will be transferred to the Bhakra Reservoir through tunnels and open conduits. This will remove the shortage of water in Bhakra Reservoir and provide canal irrigation in Gurgaon and other southern districts of the State. A natural fall of 1,000 feet available at Dahar will be utilised for the generation of power. The important components of the Beas -Sutlej Link are Pandoh Suketi Tunnels (5 miles) Hydel channel (14 miles) in Suketi valley, Suketi Dhar channels (9 miles) and a power house at Dahar. The power which will ultimately become available will be 600 MW at 100% load basis. The work on this dam was started during Third Plan. The State has provided a sum of Rs 441 lakhs for this project during 1967-68 and a sum of Rs 443 lakhs for the year 1968-69 as its share. Similarly for the Fourth Plan a sum of Rs 19.51 crores has been proposed for this part of the project as share of Haryana and it is hoped that the work will be completed by 1973-74.

(ii) Unit No. II (Pong Dam) consists of the construction

of an earth-cum-gravel dam on river Beas in Kangra District with gross storage capacity of 6.65 MAF of water. The dam will be 330 feet high and will release regulated supplies of water into the Rajasthan Canal and the Punjab Canal system emanating from Harike Head Works. The water so released will also be utilised for the generation of power by installing a power house downstream of the Pong Dam. The power generation from this scheme is estimated at 240 MW at 100% load basis. In the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs 1.96 crores has been proposed for this project as Haryana's share.

After the completion of the entire project, it is likely that 10.37 M.A.F. of water and 840 MW of power will become available. Out of this the water available for Punjab and Haryana will be 7.2 M.A.F. and Haryana has claimed 4.8 M.A.F. as its share. As regards share in the power generated from this project, no decision has been taken so far by the Government of India.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

6.42 (i) *Link works to transport Ravi-Beas water to W.J.C. basin (Rs 27 crores).*—Under the Indus Water Treaty, the water being supplied to Pakistan from Ravi and Beas will be withdrawn shortly. Haryana State has a share in the water of these two rivers. With the completion of Unit I on Beas Project, the water from river Beas will be carried to Gobindsagar lake and from there it will have to be carried to the Bhakra Nangal Canals and W. J. C. basin. The supplies of water are expected to become available sometime during 1974. It is, therefore, vital that carrier channel for transporting Beas water from Sutlej basin to W. J. C. basin are completed simultaneously so that the water becoming available from Gobindsagar lake could be utilised immediately. A Project for the construction of a link channel of 121.67 miles length with 6,725 cusecs capacity has been prepared at an estimated cost of Rs 27 crores. This link is very vital for the economy of Haryana as it will provide increased allowance of water to areas where the intensity of water supply is only 50% to 62%. The link channel proposed will take off about 20 miles upstream of Rupar and run parallel along the Bhakra Main Line, Narwana Branch and Narwana Branch Karnal Link upto its outfall in W. J. C. near Karnal. In order to complete the construction of link channel so that the water becoming available from Beas could be put to immediate use a sum of Rs 27 crores has been provided in the Fourth Plan despite constraint of resources. The link when completed will provide increased allowance of water to the areas already commanded by Bhakra Canals and Western Jumna Canals. Also, it will provide irrigation to new areas in district Mahendragarh, Rohtak and Hissar.

(ii) *Gurgaon Canal Project (Rs 84.53 lakhs)*—The total estimate cost of this project was Rs 7.89 crores. Out of this the share of Haryana comes to Rs 5.27 crores. It is anticipated that by the end of 1968-69 an amount of Rs 4.42 crores will have been spent on the construction of this project. It is proposed to provide the remaining amount of Rs 84.53 lakhs during the Fourth Plan. This will create irrigation potential of 2.51 lakh acres and irrigation utilisation at 1.60 lakh acres. The major portion of the main canal and distribution system has already been completed and partially commissioned. The canal when completed will expand irrigation in district Gurgaon. The carrying capacity of the canal would be 2,100 cusecs. Of this 500 cusecs will be supplied to Rajasthan when surplus supplies are available in river Yamuna.

(iii) *Western Jamuna Canal Remodelling Project (Rs 100 lakhs)*—The work on this project was taken up during the First Plan at a total estimated cost of Rs 7.57 crores. The anticipated expenditure till the end of 1968-69 will be Rs 4.45 crores and the balance will spill over to subsequent plans. During the Fourth Plan a sum of Rs 1.00 crore has been proposed for this project which will create gross irrigation potential of 5.05 lakh acres and the same will be utilised in full. The canal serves districts Karnal, Jind, Rohtak and Hissar and some areas of Delhi State. The project envisages extension of irrigation to new areas, and increased intensity of water in the areas already commanded by the canal. Considerable work under this project has already been done and benefit has been expanded to 3.7 lakh acres. The carrying capacity of this canal is being increased to enable utilisation of more water from river Yamuna during the monsoon period and subsequently to carry water which will be available from Rivers Ravi and Beas. Important work under this project are :—

- (a) lining of Delhi parallel branch which is in progress at present land
- (b) lining of Bhalaut sub-branch.

(iv) *Western Jamuna Canal Feeder Project (Rs 20 lakhs)*—The total estimated cost of this project is Rs 3.40 crores. A sum of Rs 2.79 crores will have been expended on it by the end of 1968-69. Of the remaining amount of Rs 61 lakhs a sum of Rs 20 lakhs only could be provided for the Fourth Plan due to paucity of funds. It is a link channel and no direct benefit will accrue from this project although it serves indirectly district Gurgaon and parts of Delhi State. The work on this project was started during the Second Five-Year Plan. The work envisages two large distributories namely (a) Narwana Branch Canal Link ; (b) Barwala Link. The Narwana Branch Canal Link connects the tail of the Narwana

Branch of Bhakra system with Western Jamuna Canal system near Karnal. The length of this channel is 16 miles with 2,700 cusecs capacity. This part has already been completed and commissioned. The second link, i.e., Barwala Link also connects Bhakra Main line with Sirsa Branch near Narwana. The work on this part is in progress. It will provide facilities for conveyance of Bhakra-Ravi-Beas water to the Jamuna tract and enable better utilisation of the existing capacity.

(v) *Rewari Lift Irrigation Scheme (Rs 40.04 lakhs)*—The total estimated cost of this project is Rs 1.07 crores and up to the end of 1968-69 a sum of Rs 66.96 lakhs will have been expended. It is proposed to complete this scheme during the Fourth Plan for which the balance of the amount has been provided. The work on this scheme was started during the Second Five-Year Plan. The scheme envisages construction of 160.5 miles of channels and 6 dam houses to extend irrigation to 6.87 lakh acres in the districts of Rohtak, Mahendragarh and Gurgaon. At present 65 miles of channels and 3 pump houses have been completed, extending Irrigation to 6,237 acres.

(vi) *Installation of 400 tubewells for augmentation of supply in Western Jamuna Canal Tract (Rs 208 lakhs)*—The present intensity of irrigation of Western Jamuna Canal System is about 50 per cent as against 62 per cent of the areas served by Bhakra Canal system. In other words 75 per cent of the area depends on dry farming in each crop. Since sub-soil water is available in plenty on the areas along Western Jamuna Canal Tract and incidence of water logging is also becoming a problem which cannot be ignored, this scheme has been formulated to serve dual purpose of augmenting the supplies in the Western Jamuna Canal and also to pump out the extra water which tends to render the fertile land waste. Therefore, it has been proposed to install 400 tubewells of 2 cusecs each in the Western Jamuna Canal Tract which will result in improvement of intensity of irrigation. These tubewells will provide irrigation to additional area of 1.72 lakh acres annually when completed. However, at the end of Fourth Plan the utilisation will be about 1.41 lakh acres only.

Besides the above programme of major irrigation schemes some other medium irrigation schemes have been formulated to provide irrigation to the arid and sandy areas of districts Gurgaon, Mahendragarh, Rohtak and Hissar by impounding waters of monsoon torrents and by construction of bunds and channels. The important schemes with their outlays are given below :—

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| | (Rs. in lakhs) |
| (i) Utilisation of Sahibi water | Rs 10 |
| (ii) Impounding of water of Lindoha Nala in Kotla Lake | Rs 10 lakhs |

- (iii) Diversion and utilisation of water of Lissara Nala Rs 10
- (iv) Dadri Lift Irrigation scheme .. Rs 10
- (v) Sohna Lift Irrigation scheme (Stage 1) Rs 10
- (vi) Extension of irrigation facilities in Hissar from Bhakra and Western Jamuna Canal system Rs 10
- (vii) Nahar and Salawas Lift Irrigation scheme Rs 10
- (viii) Investigation of underground waters Rs 15

ANTI-WATERLOGGING, DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL

6.43 The economy of the State' is primarily dependent on agricultural production. The production level has been quite unstable on account of floods and drought in large parts of the State almost every year. The State has been witnessing heavy floods particularly since 1947. The following statement gives (i) the extent of the areas flooded, (ii) the damage to crops and (iii) the money that had been distributed as relief to flood victims during the last twelve years.

Year	Total cropped area damaged (acres)	Value of crops damaged (rupees in lakhs)	Amount spent on relief measures (Rupees in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1955	3,29,645	215.52	1,62.56
1956	1,03,561	90.20	2.54

Year	Total crop- ped area damaged (acres)	Value of crops damaged (Rupees in lakhs)	Amount spent on relief measures (Rupees in lakh) *
1	2	3	4
1957	6,324	5.40	0.26
1958	7,28,756	1,231.06	30.83
1959	40,426	27.78	3.27
1960	6,27,872	501.70	173.18
1961	4,84,700	402.95	57.64
1962	5,00,521	482.58	57.65
1963	4,04,035	486.25	157.05
1964	6,86,125	1,150.86	78.94
1965	70,706	35.75	N.A.
1966	4,21,406	440.99	8.73
1967	4,92,377	1,727.82	13.94

*The figures up to 1964 are on 40 per cent of the amount distributed in Joint Punjab.

The factors mainly responsible for heavy flooding are (a) inadequate drainage system, (b) inadequate water-ways under the embankments on roads, railways and irrigation channels, (c) spills from the rivers, (d) absence of dams and check-dams in river catchments and (e) denudation of hills. The remedy lies, therefore in first preventing spills from the rivers and secondly in providing effective surface drainage systems and adequate water-ways under roads, railways, and irrigation channels. The revised Master Plan for flood control and drainage, which has been prepared after taking into account the relatively high intensity of rainfall experienced in the

post-Independence period, now envisages an aggregate expenditure of Rs 80 crores. The cost of the "emergency" schemes alone (which cannot be deferred) would be about Rs 15 crores and it was intended that these should be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan. Owing to limited resources, however, it has not been possible to provide this outlay.

Anti-waterlogging constitutes another very serious problem. Whereas floods cause damage to 'Kharif' crops and also delay the sowing of 'Rabi' crops, recurrent floods also create waterlogging which reduces the yield sharply over the large tracts and ultimately such areas become unfit for agricultural use. Therefore to save the State from the floods menace a Master Plan for the whole of the State of Haryana envisaging an outlay of Rs 80 crores has been formulated. The entire State has been divided into two tracts namely, Ghaggar tract and Yamuna tract. The Master Plan comprises of construction of 3,100 miles of surface drains and 170 miles of flood embankments.

The flood control has been accorded highest priority in the Fourth Plan for which a sum of Rs 12 crores has been proposed. The important schemes provided under this programme are :—

- (i) Construction of Diversion Drain No. 8.
- (ii) Reconditioning/remodelling of Saraswati Drain.
- (iii) Remodelling Indri Drain.
- (iv) Remodelling of Drain No. 2.
- (v) Remodelling of Drain No. 6.
- (vi) Canalising River Ghaggar below Ottu Lake.
- (vii) Remodelling of Ghaunchi Drain.
- (viii) Remodelling Tributary of Drain No. 3.
- (ix) Reconditioning of 16 drains of U.P.
- (x) Canalising Saraswati Nala between G.T. Road and Nirwana.
- (xi) Providing spill embankments and spurs along River Markanda.
- (xii) Constructing feeder channel between Ottu lake and Sheranwali Distributary.

- (xiii) Flood protection embankments and spurs along Tangri.
- (xiv) Raising and strengthening of banks of Ottu Lake.
- (xv) Pundri Drain.
- (xvi) Kaithal Drain Excavation.
- (xvii) Amin Drain.
- (xviii) Nissang Drain.
- (xix) Increasing capacity of Ujina Drain.
- (xx) Sharing cost of increasing capacity of Nuh-Ujina Drain ; and
- (xxi) Chutang Nala outfalling into River Yamuna.

POWER PROJECTS

6.44 As in other fields, Haryana is also deficit in power supply. Out of 6,669 villages, only 1,251 villages (19 per cent) have been electrified upto the end of 1967-68. Similarly *per capita* consumption of electricity is only 37 per cent as against 44 per cent in Punjab. In order to meet the growing demand of power for Industries as well as Agriculture and Rural Electrification, necessary steps are being taken to augment the power supply by speedy completion of existing transmission lines, laying of new transmission lines and by setting up of a 55 M.W. Thermal Plant at Faridabad.

The present sources of supply of power are both Hydro and Thermal. Hydro-electric supply is received from Bhakra-Nangal System and the thermal power is received from Delhi 'C' Station. Haryana is a partner in the power generated at Bhakra-Nangal system and after meeting the demand of common pool consumers, such as Nangal Fertilizer Factory, D.E.S.U., Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan, the Government of India have tentatively fixed the shares of Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Chandigarh in the following ratio :—

	<i>Percent</i>
Haryana	39.5
Punjab	54.5
Himachal Pradesh	2.5
Chandigarh Union Territory	3.5

Haryana is also a partner in the Beas Project along with Punjab and Rajasthan. This project will also have two power houses with 4 units of 160 M.W. each at Dehar and 4 units of 60 M.W. each at Pong. The decision in respect of the share of Haryana in these two power houses has not so far been taken as these power houses have not yet been completed.

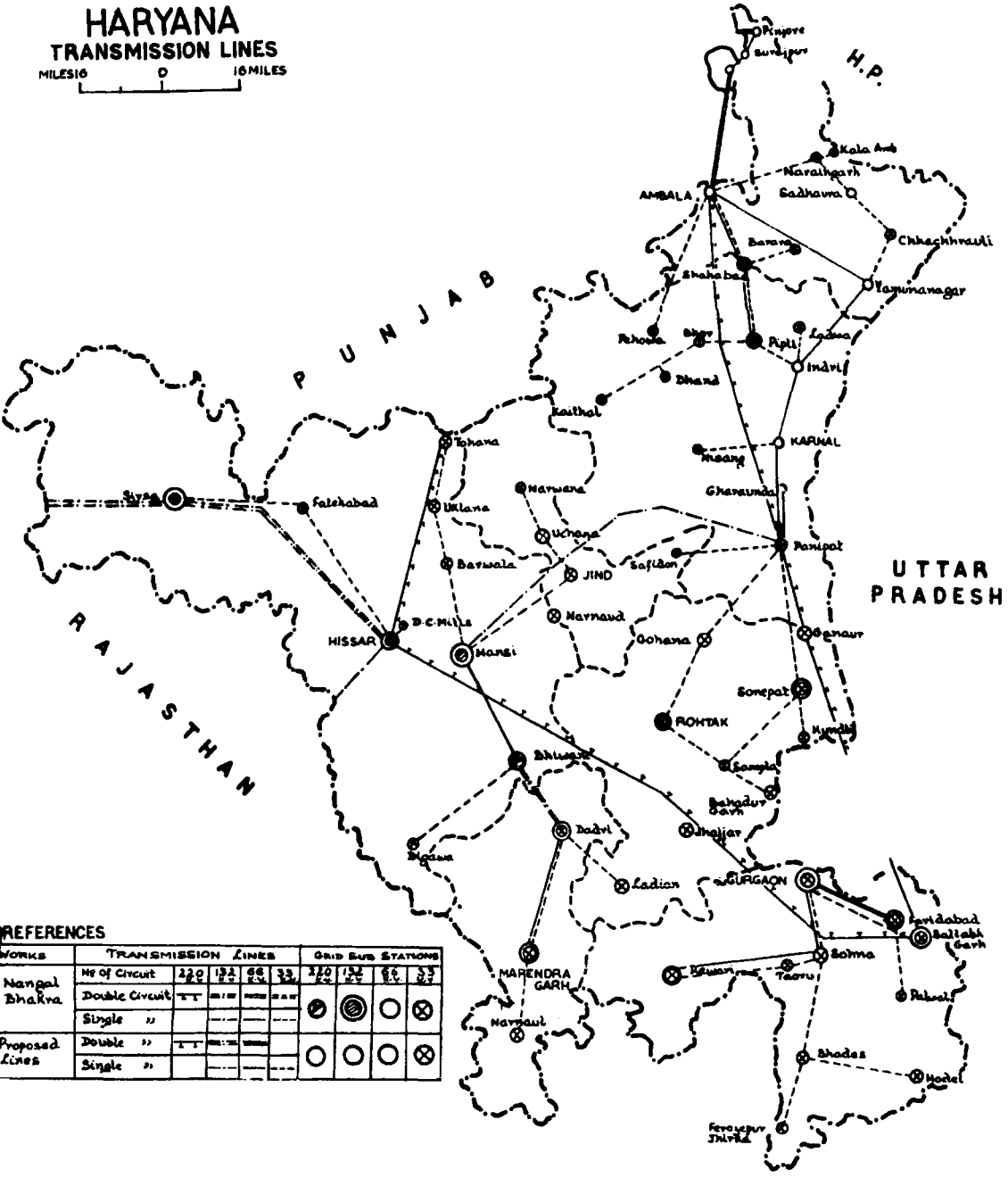
From Bhakra Nangal system, at present, 86 M.W. of power is made available to Haryana and from Delhi Thermal Plant (C Station) 55 M.W. of power is being made available. The water and Power Commission had conducted a survey of the load demand for various States including Haryana and estimated the total requirement of the State by the end of the Fourth Plan at 494 M.W. Having regard to the Agricultural and Industrial expansion, the power load in Haryana at the end of the Fourth Plan will be 101 M.W. less than required even though we may augment power generation by setting up 55 M.W. Thermal Plant at Faridabad. The following table indicates the total demand for power and total estimated supply that will be available in the years 1967-68 to 1973-74 :

Year	Load demand (M.W.)	Available Power (M.W.)	Difference
1967-68	168	235	+67
1968-69	198	235	+37
1969-70	243	235	- 8
1970-71	284	235	- 49
1971-72	327	235	- 92
1972-73	394	393	- 1
1973-74	494	393	- 101

It will be observed that in the current year the State is surplus in power but that is so because the power available could not be utilised due to non-completion of 220 K.V. line from Delhi 'C' station to Ballabgarh by Bhakra Management Board. This line is, however, under construction at present and it is likely to be

HARYANA TRANSMISSION LINES

MILES 16 0 16 MILES



REFERENCES

WORKS	TRANSMISSION LINES	GRID BUS STATIONS							
		220	132	66	33	220	132	66	33
Nangal Bhakra	Double Circuit	TT	TT	TT	TT	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊗
	Single "	TT	TT	TT	TT	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊗
Proposed Lines	Double "	TT	TT	TT	TT	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊗
	Single "	TT	TT	TT	TT	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊗

completed shortly. With the completion of this line the utilisation will increase and there would be a gap in the power supply which would go on widening in the last years of the Fourth Plan. In order to meet this shortage it is proposed to set up 55 M.W. Thermal Plant at Faridabad which is likely to be completed by 1972-73. Nevertheless, power deficit in Haryana at the end of Fourth Plan will be of the order of 101 M.W. In view of the paucity of power and inadequacy of the existing transmission lines, a very high priority has been accorded to the programme of power generation and distribution during the Fourth Plan.

During the year 1967-68, the Haryana State Electricity Board energised 7,399 tubewells and granted 29,275 general connections and 962 industrial connections. The backlog in the sphere of electric supply can be further judged from the number of applications pending with the Board on 31st March, 1968. The details of the pending applications are as below :—

Tube-wells connections	27,589
Industrial and commercial connections	10,711
General Service connections	3,11,053

The task of development before the Haryana State Electricity Board is, therefore stupendous. In the matter of rural electrification also the State is extremely backward. Of the total 6,669 villages in the State only 1,251 villages (19 per cent) have been electrified upto the end of 1967-68. The programme of physical targets for the year 1968-69 is to energise 15,000 tube-wells, 50,000 General Service connections, 1,600 industrial connections and 200 villages. Even after these targets are achieved, enormous work will remain to be done during the Fourth Plan. Keeping in view the huge backlog and complexity of power problems the State Electricity Board has formulated its Fourth Plan the outlay on which aggregates to Rs. 148.50 crores. This, however, includes an outlay of Rs. 45 crores earmarked for the power portion of the multipurpose projects of Bhakra and Beas. The remaining amount of Rs. 103.50 crores has been proposed for power projects other than multipurpose, transmission and sub-transmission system.

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 45 crores which has been proposed for multipurpose projects, a sum of Rs. 23.70 crores has been provided for installation of transmission lines including Inter-State lines and the balance of the amount has been provided for generation programme for Unit I and Unit II of Beas Project. By the end of 1973-74 it is proposed to construct 282 km. of 400 K.V. lines, 923 km of 220 K.V. lines, 802 km of 132 lines and 480 km

66 K.V. lines. The heavy outlay for the transmission lines have been necessitated because in the past the areas now forming the State of Haryana remained neglected in the matter of trunk transmission lines, and, therefore, it has not been possible to make use of the power available from Delhi Thermal Plant during the year 1967-68, and 1968-69.

As regards power projects other than multipurpose the outlay proposed for Fourth Plan is Rs. 103.50 crores. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 47 crores has been provided in the State plan and the remaining amount will be met from internal resources of the Haryana State Electricity Board and from institutional finances that would be available from L.I.C., Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Agricultural Finance Corporation, market borrowings (bonds) and medium term loans from Co-operative Banks and other Banks etc.

The prestige programme of the State Electricity Board in the Fourth Plan includes the construction of 55 M.W. Plant at Faridabad at a cost of Rs. 12 crores. Transmission and sub-transmission lines will cost another Rs. 41.10 crores. An outlay of Rs. 44.40 crores has been proposed for rural electrification including energisation of tube-wells and other general service connections. With this outlay it is proposed to energise 93,500 tube-wells, 3 lakhs general service connections, 14,500 industrial connections and of 1,600 villages during the Fourth Plan period. It is also proposed to install 78 number of 33 K.V. sub-stations with 2,340 km. of 33 K.V. lines which will help in the energisation of tubewells and electrification of villages. A sum of Rs. 6 crores has been proposed for setting up of a workshop for the manufacturing of material and repair of defective transformers.

III—INDUSTRIES AND MINING

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan 1966-71	Actuals, 1967-68	Outlay 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Outlay proposed
1	2	3	4	5
I. Industries—				
(i) Large and Medium Industries	450.00	58.00	23.50	551.00
(ii) Mineral Development	30.00	1.68	3.50	20.00
(iii) Village and Small Industries	470.00	27.68	70.00	589.00
Total	950.00	87.36	97.00	1160.00

6.45 As in other sectors of economy, Haryana has remained neglected and backward in the field of industrialisation. In 1966-67, the State had only 1,117 registered working factories providing employment to 60,000 persons only. The newly created State of Haryana thus lacked a strong and sound industrial base to develop its economy. It is estimated that the contribution of the industrial sector to the State income is hardly 8 per cent as compared to the States like Maharashtra with about 21 per cent contribution, West Bengal and Gujarat with about 20 per cent, Madras with about 16 per cent. The figures of registered factories and employment created in the industrial sector in Haryana compare most unfavourably with other industrially advanced States of the country as is shown in the table given below :—

Name of the State	No. of registered factories	Percentage	Employment	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra ..	9,554	23.5	9,57,000	27.8
Madras ..	6,490	17.8	3,78,000	11.0
West Bengal ..	5,663	15.4	9,13,000	26.9
Punjab ..	4,069	11.0	1,03,654	3.0
Gujrat ..	4,382	12.0	4,08,000	12.0
U.P. ..	3,400	10.0	4,00,000	11.0
Kerala ..	2,679	7.1	1,87,000	5.5
Haryana ..	1,218	3.2	68,015	2.0
Total ..	37,455	100.00	34,14,669	100.0

The capital investment in the organised sector of Industry is at a strikingly low level of 3 per cent of the All-India total. In terms

of per capita investment Haryana has a low figure of Rs 50 as compared to Rs 153 of West Bengal and Rs 172 in Maharashtra.

Haryana has remained neglected even in the matter of location of Central industrial projects. Of the total Central investment of about Rs 2,500 crores in the Central projects in various States of the country only Rs 8.5 crores (0.31 per cent of the total investment) have been invested in Haryana State at Pinjore where Hindustan Machine Tool Project was set up in the Third Plan. The development of large scale industry is important for a balanced growth of an industrial sector. Even the establishment of new small scale industrial units depends, in a very large measure, upon the emergence of a strong large scale industrial base, which will promote ancillary and feeder units. The State Government have established two Corporations Haryana Industrial Development Corporation and Haryana Financial Corporation for the development of medium and large scale sector of industries. However, these Corporations find it difficult to discharge their responsibilities adequately for the development of this sector of economy because of the meagre funds placed at the disposal of these Corporations. The provision of incentives like under-writing/participation in the share of capital of prospective industrial ventures requires huge capital investment which is beyond the present ways and means position of the State. Thus, the State which has neither any rich minerals nor raw material for industrial enterprises nor the requisite infra-structure for the development of heavy industries, as in other industrially advanced States like Maharashtra, Gujrat, West Bengal and Madras, is severely handicapped in attracting any large industrial projects in the private sector.

During the first year after the formation of Haryana, industrial activities in the States have been largely confined to under-writing/participation in the share capital of private industrial projects, strengthening of the Corporations for providing them a sound financial base for accelerating their activities, development of focal points for intensive growth of industries, development of industrial estates both in urban and rural areas to provide built-up accommodation to entrepreneurs, financial assistance to small scale industries to cover shortfall in their resources etc. These schemes have helped the growth of industries in the State particularly in the areas which fall in the National Capital region.

An outlay of Rs 1,160 lakhs is proposed in the Fourth Plan which envisages the following important programmes :—

Large and Medium Industries

6.46 There is no sizeable or widespread public sector of large scale and medium industries in the State. The only public sector

project existing in the State is the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Pinjore, which was set up in the Third Plan period. An ambitious programme for providing industrial projects in the State sector was formulated in the joint Punjab. That work was entrusted to the Punjab Industrial Development Corporation which finally proposed some projects such as seamless tubes, steal castings, foundry, forgings, air rifles, pig iron plant etc., involving an outlay of Rs 22 crores for the areas now constituting Haryana State. There was, however, no progress in the implementation of these projects. The pig iron plant at Hissar has been abandoned altogether on account of surpluses in the iron production of the country. The other projects were not taken up promptly and prospect of their coming up in near future is not in sight. Strenuous efforts are, therefore, required to be made during the Fourth Plan period to attract large capital for setting up large and medium industries in the State. For this, Haryana, Financial Corporation and Haryana Industrial Development Corporation will be able to provide the necessary facilities of under-writing/participation in the share capital of prospective projects. The programme in the Fourth Plan envisages the following schemes :-

(Rs in lakhs)

(i) Financial assistance to Haryana Financial Corporation	88
(ii) Haryana Industrial Development Corporation—	
(a) establishment of public sector projects	275
(b) underwriting/participation in the share capital of private industrial undertakings	75
(c) establishment of focal points and provision of incentives	88
(d) preparation of feasibility reports of prospective industries	25
Total	551

(i) Financial Assistance to Haryana Financial Corporation

The Corporation was set up after the formation of the State and it has at present authorised and paid-up capital of Rs 1 crore.

Efforts will be made in the Fourth Plan to augment resources of the Corporation so that long term loans may be available to prospective industrial entrepreneurs for setting up large and medium industries in the state.

(ii) Haryana Industrial Development Corporation

The Haryana Industrial Development Corporation was established in March, 1967 with an authorised capital of Rs 4 crores. It has since been engaged in planning Public sector projects apart from undertaking other works such as under-writing/participation in the share capital of private undertakings and establishment of local points. The industries which have so far been envisaged and are in an advanced stage of implementation are (i) a marble factory at Narnaul and (ii) a Malt extraction and brewery plant. Other projects which are proposed to be assigned to the Corporation, during the Fourth Plan, are as under :—

	(Rs in lakhs)	
———	Total cost of the project	Contri- bution by H.I.D.C
(i) Naptha Cracker	40,00	100
(ii) Small horse power tractors	5,00	1,00
(iii) Mechanised Tannery	1,00	20
(iv) B.H.C. (basic chemicals)	50	10
(v) Optics for Scientific Instruments and cameras	50	10
(vi) Synthetic detergents based on dedcylbenzene	50	10
(vii) Acetate Butrate Nitrate	30	10
(viii) Particle Board	20	5
(ix) Magnesium salts from brine	20	5
(x) Furfurel	20	5
Total	48,40.00	2,75.00

The establishment of focal points of growth has been planned in the State with the following objectives :—

- (i) to concentrate industrial activities at selected points.
- (ii) to ensure co-ordinated development of large and small scale industries through the promotion of ancillary industries as cluster around bigger units.
- (iii) to remove regional imbalances in industrial growth.
- (iv) to disperse industries from congested areas.

The Government have for the present selected the focal points for development :—

- (a) near Kundli on G.T. Road.
- (b) between Bahadurgarh and Rohtak.
- (c) Palwal.
- (d) on the road connecting Gurgaon with Faridabad passing through Haryana territory.

The programme envisages the acquisition of about 400 acres of land at each focal point. The preliminary work at Kundli-Bahadurgarh focal points has already been completed. The development at other focal points is proposed to be taken up in the Fourth Plan.

Haryana Industrial Development Corporation will take up the preparation of feasibility reports for the industrial projects being considered for establishment in public sector which have been listed above. The Corporation will also assist private entrepreneurs in preparing feasibility reports in respect of other important industrial projects.

Mines and Minerals

6.47 The development of mines and minerals was taken up in the State for the first time under the Third Five-Year Plan. The preliminary survey conducted under the scheme had brought some promising and fruitful results. The following investigations are already in progress :—

- (i) Detailed investigation of iron ore deposits in the District of Mahendragarh.

- (ii) Investigation of salt and setting up a Salt-cum-Production farm at Sultanpur in District Gurgaon.
- (iii) Investigation of Salt peter deposits in districts Hissar, Rohtak and Karnal.
- (iv) Ground water investigation near Kundli (Sonapat) for industrial development.

Detailed and systematic investigation of minerals in different areas in Haryana State is still to be conducted. As a result of investigation conducted by the Geological Wing and effective measures taken for mineral conservation, the revenue from mines and minerals has gone up from about Rs. 2 lakhs, in the first year of Third Plan to Rs. 8 lakhs during 1967-68. The income is expected to increase further to Rs. 15 to 20 lakhs per annum in the Fourth Plan period. The mines and mineral work is at present concentrated in the hands of private enterprise. The lack of funds to deploy mechanised machinery in the mining operations is the main handicap with them. In order to give a fillip to this work, it is proposed to launch a scheme to provide machinery to them on hire purchase basis for quarry improvement. The research and training programme would also be strengthened by taking up suitable schemes.

Small and Village Industries

6.48 The industrial structure in the small scale Sector has been particularly poor. There are, at present, 4,500 registered small scale units in the State. About a thousand of them came up after the reorganisation of Punjab. A special emphasis has, therefore, to be laid on the development of this sector. Care has also to be taken to cover all the prospective fields for ensuring simultaneous growth.

The main method adopted for achieving the objective is to extend assistance in various forms such as :—

- (i) financial assistance by way of affording credit facility and provision of subsidies to hesitant and deficient enterprise;
- (ii) technical guidance by providing common services like Dye Houses, Heat Treatment Centres, Quality Marking Centres, etc.;
- (iii) supply of raw material, and marketing facilities ;
- (iv) provision of built-up accommodation in industrial estates, colonies.

Particular emphasis is on strengthening the industrial co-operatives. It is also contemplated that during the Fourth Plan period the preference will be to the (i) agro-based (ii) export oriented, and (iii) consumer/defence needed industries.

The Fourth Plan programme for small industries in the various fields is given below briefly :—

(a) *Industrial Estates/Development Colonies*—Fifteen Industrial Estates were established by the end of the Third Plan. Two more Industrial Development Colonies are expected to be established by the end of 1968-69. It is proposed to provide seven such colonies in the Fourth Plan.

(b) *Power-Looms*—The State is deficient in power-loom. There are only 410 power-loom working at Faridabad. It is expected that 1,400 power looms will be allotted during the Fourth Plan. Financial assistance will be made available for their installation.

(c) There are 343 handloom co-operative societies in the State at present. 80 more are expected to come up by the end of the year 1968-69. The programme for promotion of handloom industry has been devised so as to (i) encourage co-operatives, and (ii) to make available facility for preparatory and other finishing process, which are pre-requisite for the development of this industry.

(d) *Handicraft*—Development of handicrafts is already going on in the State. Cottage Industries Emporium at Ambala and the Handicrafts Institute at Rohtak have been functioning. An Emporium will be set up in New Delhi during 1968-69. The programme for further development during the Fourth Plan includes :

- (i) Training Centre for Artificial Jewellery ;
- (ii) Phulkaries Centre,
- (iii) Ivory-in-lay and Wood Work Centre ;

Outlays proposed for the Fourth Plan are as under : —

	(Rs in lakh)
(i) Handloom Industry	39 00
(ii) Power-loom	40.00
(iii) Small Scale Industries	3,80 00

	(Rs in lakh)
(iv) Industrial Estates	90.00
(v) Handicrafts	35.00
(vi) Sericulture	1.00
(vii) Khadi and Village Industries	4.00
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Total	589.00
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IV—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

(Rs in lakhs)

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan 1966-71	Actual 1967-68	Outlay 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Outlay proposed
1	2	3	4	5
Roads	800.00	154.78	100.00	1,500.00
Road Transport	135.00	52.14	30.00	600.00
Civil Aviation	25.00	3.48	2.00	45.00
Tourism	35.00	4.20	3.00	200.00
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Total	995.00	214.61	135.00	2,345.00
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Roads

6.49 A well laid out road communication system in an expanding economy especially in the areas where there is a paucity of rail facilities, as in Haryana, is crucial for development. A net work of roads is required not only for maintenance of law and order, and travel facilities but also for gainful disposal of agricultural produce, dispersal of industry and expansion of education and other facilities in the far flung areas of the State.

Haryana remained backward in road development because in composite Punjab this area did not receive adequate attention. At the end of 1965-66 State had only 11.5 K.Ms. surface roads per 100 Sq. K.M. area as against 30 K.Ms. in Madras, 17 in Mysore and 18 in West Bengal. Similarly the State has only 58 K.Ms. surface roads per lakh of population as against 105 in Madras, 184 in Mysore and 69 in Andhra Pradesh in the same year. To make up this back-log in the matter of road communication, road programme was given high priority after the formation of Haryana State. In 1967-68 Rs 154.78 lakhs were expended on road development. The outlay in the current year was fixed at only Rs 100.00 lakhs on account of severe constraint of resources but it is expected that actual expenditure on roads will exceed the outlay approved for this programme.

6.50 The outlay of Rs 15 crores proposed in the Fourth Plan is absolutely essential for meeting the urgent requirements of spill-over works, widening and re-conditioning of the existing roads most of which are in bad shape and to open up the backward areas by providing rural link roads to connect backward villages with the towns and market centres. At the end of the Fourth Plan, it is estimated that the road mileage in the State will increase to 8315 K.Ms. According to the Grid and Star Formula whereunder a national road plan for 20 years was formulated, Haryana should have 17,010 K.Ms. of road by 31st March, 1981. even at the present rate of road development the State will not be able to achieve the target till 1987.

The important programmes envisaged in the Fourth Plan are briefly described as under :—

1. Spill-over works

A high priority will be given to the completion of spill-over works in the Fourth Plan so that the investment made on the incomplete works does not remain infructuous. It is estimated that the completion of the continuing works will account for Rs 589.20 lakhs in the Fourth Plan.

2. New Works

An outlay of Rs 774.80 lakhs has been proposed for taking up new roads, main roads and rural roads. In the programme of main roads it is proposed to complete the State Highway from Chandigarh to Ambala-Pehwa-Kaithal-Jind-Bhiwani-Dadri-Rewari and other towns on the boundaries of Haryana with Rajasthan.

High priority has been accorded to the construction of rural roads so as to link maximum number of villages over 2,000 population with the link and main roads and connect maximum number of villages with the towns and market centres and railway stations. This programme involves an outlay of Rs 193.92 lakhs of rupees in the Fourth Plan. It is estimated that at the end of the Fourth Plan, 536 villages with population of 2,000 or more out of the total number of 736 such villages will be linked with main roads.

Special attention will be given to the development of roads in the chronically drought affected areas. An outlay of Rs 109.36 lakhs has been proposed for this programme in the Fourth Plan.

The outlay on other programmes included in the Fourth Plan is indicated below :—

	Rs
(1) Main roads including bridges	561.43
(2) Reconditioning of roads in waterlogged areas	110.05
(3) Main Bridges	17.15
(4) Bye-passes at Hansi and Yamunanagar	4.28

Road Transport

6.51 The scheme of development of road transport in Haryana was a Non-Plan Scheme up to March, 1967. This programme was included in the Plan for the first time during 1967-68. The road transport schemes are operating within the limitations outlined below :—

- (i) The areas of erstwhile Pepsu comprising Jind and Mohendragarh Districts are covered by Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, which is still common to Punjab and Haryana. While setting up the Corporation 100 per cent nationalisation of road transport in this area was envisaged. The private

operators were allowed to subsist till such time as the Corporation can take over their operations.

- (ii) The remaining five districts of the State are covered by the Haryana Roadways and the private operators on equal basis. This agreement of running transport service on 50 : 50 basis between the Government and the private operators expires on 30th June, 1969, and thereafter Government could either completely nationalise the road transport or permit the private transporters to operate in any specified area according to the exigencies of the situation.

The decision to bifurcate the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation on population basis between the successor States has recently been taken. In the areas not covered by Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, the Haryana Roadways is operating a fleet of 566 buses on 242 routes covering a daily mileage of 72,000 miles. This has given to the Haryana Roadways a profit of Rs 24.13 lakhs in the last five months of 1966-67 and approximately Rs 80.00 lakhs during 1967-68.

Assuming that Government might decide to go in for complete nationalisation of road transport after 30th June, 1969, an outlay of Rs 790 lakhs is envisaged for the road transport in the Fourth Plan. The provision includes the purchase of 1,100 buses at a cost of Rs 715 lakhs, 600 buses required for replacement of private buses and 100 additional buses every year to meet the increasing traffic requirement in the State. It also includes the provision of Rs 74 lakhs for land, buildings, bus-stops and queue shelters, etc. The proposals for setting up a Corporation and nationalising the transport service in the State are at present under the consideration of the Government.

In view of paucity of resources, a provision of Rs 600 lakhs only is proposed for the road transport in the Fourth Plan.

CIVIL AVIATION

6.52 The scheme of Civil Aviation was first introduced in 1962 in the composite Punjab. The first Aerodrome and flying club was set up at Hissar in 1965. After the Reorganisation of Punjab another flying club was set up at Karnal in 1967. The night flying and instrument flying has already started at Hissar. The Aviation Club at Karnal has also made good progress during the last one year. It has done over 1,040 hours of flying against 1,000 hours as prescribed by the Government of India in the very first year. The club has been included in the subsidy and subvention scheme of the Government of India.

An outlay of Rs 2.5 lakhs was made in the Annual Plan, 1967-68. The actual expenditure on the Civil Aviation Programme, however, exceeded the outlay by about one lakh of rupees. In the current year originally a provision of Rs 2.00 lakhs was made but in the course of the year another amount of Rs 50,000 has been sanctioned to meet the urgent requirements of the Civil Aviation Programme in the State.

It is proposed to strengthen the programme of Civil Aviation in the Fourth Plan. An outlay of Rs 45 lakhs is proposed for Civil Aviation in the Fourth Plan. This provision, however, includes an outlay of Rs 14 lakhs earmarked for taking up aerial spray of crops for increasing agricultural production. The other programmes included in the Fourth Plan are as under :—

- (i) Development of Civil Aerodromes at Hissar and Karnal for enabling the clubs to provide more amenities.
- (ii) Setting up of a third Civil Aerodrome in the State.
- (iii) Setting up of Flying and Gliding Club at the third Aerodrome.
- (iv) Providing the flying gliding and aeronautical training to the maximum boys and girls of Haryana through Aviation Clubs in the State.
- (v) Providing Workshop to do Certificate of Airworthiness, Engine Overhaul and Instrument Overhaul.
- (vi) To set up a Central Stores to meet the day to day requirements of the Aviation Clubs.

The programme also includes the purchase of 20 Pushpaks at an estimated cost of Rs 10 lakhs and 4 Gliders for the third Gliding Club in Haryana which will require a minimum outlay of Rs 9 lakhs for meeting the cost of land, one hanger, one administrative block and a workshop. It is also proposed to purchase two helicopters at an estimated cost of Rs 12 lakhs for doing aerial crops spray in the State. These helicopters will also be available to the State for emergency work during floods, locust, etc. In the aerial crops spray scheme it is envisaged that 50 per cent of the operational cost will be charged from the farmers, i.e., Rs 5 per acre and 50 per cent of the operational cost shall be available as subsidy from the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture.

TOURISM

6.53 Development of Tourism in the areas now forming the Haryana State received concerted attention after the inception of the State. The spots of potential tourist attraction in these areas remained undeveloped prior to that. Programmes for promotion of tourism, which is important for the development of the economy of the State, have been designed with a special view to relate it to the integrated development of the selected tourist centres, so that other allied facilities like entertainment, transport, shopping etc. also come up simultaneously.

The potential spots of tourist attraction in the State fall in three categories : (i) Places of historical and religious importance, (ii) Centres of Scenic and natural beauty and (iii) pockets providing out-door recreation and pastime. Since the formation of Haryana, progress has been made in improving the attraction of these places. The programme for the Fourth Plan period envisages both further development of the existing spots and also the development of new places of concrete possibilities. An outlay of Rs 200.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose during the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to expend this amount over the following activities—

(1) *Holiday and Recreation Resort at Badkhal Lake—*

It is a spot of great natural beauty about 19 miles away from Delhi and it has been recognised as an important tourist resort. A three miles long link road has been constructed for providing facility of convenient access to it. The main object of further development of this spot is to provide maximum facilities so that once a tourist lands in the resort area, he gets all comforts and his visit is fully enjoyable. This will be done by :—

- (i) constructing a tourist bungalow ;
- (ii) more land-scaping and afforestation ;
- (iii) Supply of more water to the lake by diversion of Buria Nala
- (iv) providing line and road lighting ;
- (v) provision of floating Shikaras, two motor boats and four ordinary boats ;
- (vi) construction of car park and cycle shed ; and
- (vii) provision of a jeepable path all round the lake.

A sum of Rs 14.00 lakh has been provided for these works during the Fourth Plan period.

(ii) *Tourist Facilities at Surajkund*—Surajkund is situated in picturesque surroundings of the Aravali Hills. It is an ancient monumental pool built in the form of an amphitheatre in the 7th century A.D. It has an immense attraction for tourists both Indian and Foreign. The measures taken for its development so far will include provision of electric illumination, landscaping and fencing of the area around. It is proposed to develop it further during the Fourth Plan. A tubewell will be provided for augmenting water supplies to the Kund. More land will be acquired for building Japanese style garden where a stage and an open air enclosure will be constructed for cultural performance. A car park and public conveniences will also be built. The expenditure on these works during the Fourth Plan period will be of the order of Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

(iii) *Tourist Facilities in Mughal Gardens, Pinjore*—Terraced gardens are situated at Pinjore about 13 miles from Chandigarh. These are green plots of exquisite scenic and natural beauty studded with Mughal style small buildings. A small canal of crystal clear water runs through the middle of all the terraces and different forms of fountains play in this canal. The gardens are great attraction to tourists and fine picnic spot for the neighbouring populace. The work for the improvement of the gardens has been going on for sometime. It is expected that repairs of existing cafeteria, provision of glazed tiles on second terrace, installation of water hydrants, lighting of the path ways and construction of stage for cultural performance will be completed before the commencement of the Fourth Plan. Further development of the spot for adding to the charms of the gardens is envisaged. It is proposed to provide illumination of the gardens on the pattern of the Brindaban gardens in Mysore. A tubewell will be installed for ensuring uninterrupted running of fountains. A car park and a motel will be constructed and among other facilities three telescopes will also be provided.

An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakh has been provided to meet the expenditure on these items of works during the Fourth Plan period.

(iv) *Spa and Tourist Club at Sohna*—Sohna is located between Delhi and Jaipur and is about 37 miles from Delhi. It is famous for hot springs. These springs attract large number of visitors, especially because of the location on Delhi-Jaipur road. Development of the spot and provision of facilities will increase the tourists traffic. The following measures are proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Plan period for these purposes :—

- (i) Construction of a rest-house with baths and catering facilities ;

- (ii) Installation of hot water pumps ;
- (iii) Laying pipe lines ;
- (iv) Construction of sewerage and sanitary installations ;
and
- (v) Construction of sun and rain shelters.

An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for these works during the Fourth Plan.

(v) *Tourist Facilities at Kurukshetra*—The town of Kurukshetra is associated with Mahabharata and the enunciation of the sacred Bhagwad Gita. It has great religious importance also and one of the biggest religious fairs is held there on solar eclipse days by rotation when very large crowds of pilgrims collect there. The several pools are sacred pilgrimage places. As such the town of Kurukshetra has great potential for its development as a tourist centre. This work will be taken up during the Fourth Plan period and a sum of Rs. 35.00 lakh has been provided for the purpose. It is proposed to build a tourist bungalow with single and double dormitory sets and catering arrangements. Facilities will also be provided in the entire area known as 48-Kosa Kurukshetra region. Beautification of the environments of Sheikh Chahli's Tomb and other monuments will be taken up. Son-et Lumiere spectacles depicting Mahabharata War and the message of Bhagwad Gita will also be mounted.

(vi) *Tourist Facilities at Tajewala-Hathnikund-Kalessar Area*—The area around the Tajewala Head Works is rich in Mahaseer fishing and in small and big game. This place provides out-door recreation especially to those interested in shikar. Provision of facilities for tourists to the spot will be taken up during the Fourth Plan period and a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed to be expended. A Shikar Guide has already been posted at Hathni Kund for assistance to Shikaries. The programme for the Fourth Plan includes construction of a tourist bungalow and an air-conditioned hut at Hathni Kund. Besides, landscaping and beautification of environs will be taken up and a natural water pool will be constructed.

(vii) *Integrated Development of Morni Hills*—Morni is a hill station in the lower Shivaliks about 28 miles from Chandigarh. It has many possibilities. The programme for its development includes construction of a nine miles long link road, a tourist bungalow and a restaurant besides landscaping and afforestation. A Japanese style garden with a swimming pool will also be laid out and a minigolf course will be provided. A sum of Rs. 32.00 lakhs has been provided for these works.

(vii) *Beautification and Improvement of Tourist spots in the State.*—There are several potential tourist points in all the districts of the State. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed to be spent over their development and beautification of environs.

For making the programme of development of tourism a success in the State, it is necessary to take up ancillary activities regarding publicity and propaganda etc. A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has therefore, been proposed for the following activities :—

	Rs in lakhs
(i) Tourist publicity and travel promotion ..	20.00
(ii) Tourist excursion service ..	10.00
(iii) Tourist Organisation ..	20.00

V. SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

Sub-head of Development	Fourth Plan, 1966-71	Actuals 1967-68	Outlays 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
General Education	1100.00	137.20	220.00	1735.00
Technical Education	265.00	29.94	40.00	330.00
Industrial Training	1177.00	7.57	12.00	85.00

GENERAL EDUCATION

6.54 There is great need for expansion and improvement of education in the State. The programme, however, has to be related to several factors, such as availability of resources, potential of execution, availability of requisite personnel etc. The funds

available have all along been limited and, therefore, the programme for education has had to be restricted to the absolutely essential areas. The same consideration has swayed the formulation of the programme for the Fourth Plan. The broad feature of the programme is to ensure expansion at lower level and consolidation of higher education. The percentage of literacy in the State was only 19.8 in 1961 against 24 for the country. The average of literacy amongst women in the State is only 9.1 per cent as against 12.8 per cent for the country.

6.55 The provisions proposed for various programmes are described below briefly :—

(a) *Elementary Education*.—An outlay of 937.25 lakh has been proposed for primary education during the Fourth Plan period. There are no Government arrangements for pre-primary education in the State. There are only 2 private schools for it in the State. It is proposed to set up one school in each district to begin with for pre-primary education.

The programme for development of primary education aims at :—

- (i) Universal provision of facilities ;
- (ii) Universal enrolment ; and
- (iii) Universal retention.

In principle, a primary school should be available within a walking distance of one mile. There are 5,604 primary schools in the State. They give an average of 1.6 Kilometer's radius for each school, but actually the distance might be varying considerably in different districts. A provision for 250 primary schools has, therefore, been made during the Fourth Plan.

Average enrolment in Class I—V was 62 percent of the population. As it is highly desirable to enrol all students under the compulsory primary education, the programme has been drawn up for extending enrolment to 80% of the population in age group 6—10 years by 1973-74. As regards retention, at present, only 40 per cent of the students joining Class I reach Class V. This is a big waste. Suitable measures are envisaged in the Fourth Plan to minimise the incidence of drop outs.

Middle education has received equal importance. It is expected that enrolment in Class VI—VIII will be 3.05 lakh during 1968-69 and will rise to 4.25 lakhs by the end of the Fourth Plan. This will be 53 per cent of the population in the age group 11—13.

Accordingly provision has been made for upgrading 250 primary schools to middle schools.

The pupil teacher ratio at the primary stage is expected to be 50 : 1 and at middle stage 30 : 1 during the Fourth Plan. The facilities for training J. B. T. teachers are more than adequate in the State and, therefore, no expansion is intended. The improvement of quality is, however, called for. With this end in view, it is proposed to discontinue the existing units attached to secondary schools and to set up five full fledged institutes for training in the Fourth Plan.

(b) *Secondary Education*—The average increase in enrolment at the secondary stage during the last three years has been about 10,000 per year. Provision has been made to cope with the increased population of students at this stage. Total enrolment in the secondary classes is expected to be 1.67 lakhs, comprising 22.8 per cent of the population, in the age group 14—16. Upgrading of 120 middle schools to high standard is necessary to accommodate the additional numbers. The programme also envisages a survey with a view to eliminate over-lapping, duplication and waste of efforts.

Private schools play a significant role in education at secondary stage. Provision has, therefore, been made for giving grants-in-aid for their improvement. The allied activities like physical education facilities, scholarships etc., have also been included in the programme. It is assumed that the pupil teacher ratio will be 25 : 1 at this stage of education.

(c) *University Education*—The provision for this part of the programme is Rs 319.90 lakhs during the Fourth Plan. The experience during the past few years has been that increase in enrolment in arts and science colleges has been rapid. The average rate of increase works out to about 30 percent whereas all India average is 9.6 percent. However, it is not possible to expand the University Education facilities to that extent on account of constraint of resources. Provision has, therefore, been made for 30,000 additional students during the Fourth Plan.

There are 42 Government and non-Government Colleges in the State. The average intake capacity of each is not more than 1,200 students. These institutions have, however, reached saturation point of the intake capacity. An addition of 25 new colleges will thus be necessary. A provision has been made for two new colleges. It is expected that private effort will provide for the remaining colleges. Provision has also been made for providing evening colleges at five places.

Admission to the science courses is not as high as admissions to arts courses. The desirable ratio is 3 : 2. The percentage of science students was 32 in 1965-66 and 36 in 1966-67. It fell to 32 in 1967-68. strengthening of science education is, therefore, necessary. A provision of Rs 10 lakhs has been made for improvement of science education and laboratories.

The programme also provides for financial aid to private institutions. Provision has been made for giving grant-in-aid to the Kurukshetra and Punjab Universities.

Female Education especially designed to equip girls in household skills has a special importance. The opportunity available for such education have, thus far, been non-existent in Haryana. A degree Home Science College is proposed to be set up for which provision of Rs 0.50 lakhs has been made during the Fourth Plan.

(d) *Other Programmes*—The following provisions have been made for covering other aspects of the programme for education in the State. :—

(i) <i>Teachers training</i> —	
(a) Elementary	(Rs in lakhs 50.00
(b) Secondary	15.00
(ii) Social Education	24.60
(iii) Other Educational Programme	61.30
(iv) Cultural programme	3.00

The outlays indicated above provide for :—

- (i) Establishment of a State Institute of Education ;
- (ii) Additional staff for the State Directorate of Education ;
- (iii) Board of Secondary Education ;
- (iv) Promotion of languages ;
- (v) Assistance to academies engaged in promotion of cultural activities ;
- (vi) Adult literacy ;
- (vii) Revision of District Gazetteers, etc.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

6.56 At the end of the Third Five-Year-Plan there were four Government Technical Institutions at Ambala, Nilokheri, Jhajjar and Sirsa and two private diploma level Institutions at Rohtak in Haryana having a total in-take of 960 students. During 1966-67 the in-take of Government Polytechnics was raised by 125 seats and during 1967-68 the intake of C.R. Polytechnic, Rohtak was raised from 60 to 120 seats. Besides, the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, also imparted degree level education in engineering. The in-take capacity of this College was also raised in 1966-67 from 120 to 250 seats. Besides 2 Government Junior Technical Schools with an in-take capacity of 60 students in each are imparting training to students who have passed middle standard examination. In these schools the students are given academic education up to Matric standard and are specialised in one trade.

General recession in trade and industry and consequent un-employment among Engineering graduates/diploma holders has very seriously affected the training programme in the polytechnics in the State. Accordingly, it has been decided to reduce the intake capacity of diploma course in the polytechnics from 1140 to 870. Similarly the rate of admission in the Junior Technical Schools has been reduced from 120 to 60. The Fourth Plan programme, therefore, envisaged only qualitative improvement in technical education and introduction of such specialised courses for which there is greater demand in the industry at present.

6.57 Two important institutions are proposed to be set up in the Fourth Plan period to impart specialised training in engineering—Kothari Engineering College at Faridabad and Y.M.C.A. Institute of Engineering at Faridabad. In view of the continued un-employment among diploma and degree holder engineers it is envisaged that instead of immediately setting up Kothari Engineering College at Faridabad, 'sandwich' type degree course in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering will be introduced at the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra by diverting 60 seats out of the existing intake of the college on cooperative basis between Kothari Foundation and Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra. After two years or so the position will be reviewed and if by then the employment situation admitted of independent new degree College being fully established at Faridabad, the institution will be regularly and wholly established at Faridabad.

Preliminary steps to set up middle level Y.M.C.A. Institute of Engineering at Faridabad have, however, been taken in the current year and State Government provided nearly 20 acres of land and an amount of Rs 13 lakhs for the development of the institution. It is

estimated that a sum of Rs 4.69 lakhs will be required during the first three years of the Fourth Plan to complete the remaining work of development of land for the institution. The institution will impart practical training in sandwich course on German pattern in collaboration with Y.M.C.A. of India in the following branches of Engineering :-

1. Machine Tools	..	30 seats
2. Welding Sheet metal	..	15 seats
3. Elect/Mech. Appliances	..	30 seats
4. Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	..	15 seats
5. Electronics and Control	..	15 seats
6. Radio and Television	..	15 seats.

This scheme has been approved by Government of India on the recommendations of All India Council of Technical Education, at the following costs :-

Non-Recurring (including 11.00 lakhs loan for Hostels to be made available by Central Government)	128.20 lakhs
Recurring expenditure at fully developed stage	.. 8.02 lakhs per annum

The institution is scheduled to start functioning from the academic year, 1969-70. The Fourth Plan includes a provision of Rs 71.15 lakhs for this institute.

6.58 For the continuing schemes in other polytechnics in the State and for making qualitative improvement in the training programme, the following outlays are envisaged in the Fourth Plan:—

(Rs in lakhs)

1. Grant-in-aid to polytechnic institutes at Rohtak	..	9.00
2. Development and expansion of Haryana Polytechnic, Nilokheri	..	1.68
3. Development and expansion of Government polytechnic, Sirsa		4.84
4. Development and expansion of Government Polytechnic, Jhajjar	..	7.18

The programme of technical education in the Fourth Plan also provides for training of teachers to ensure qualitative improvement in the training imparted in the polytechnic institutes. For this scheme an outlay of Rs 1.90 lakhs is envisaged in the Fourth Plan.

Keeping in view the requirement of industry and un-employment among Civil Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, it is proposed to diversify the training courses in the polytechnics to provide for specialised courses in existing institutions within the existing intake. The Courses proposed are Tele-communication, Printing and allied trades, Instruments Technology, Glass and Ceramics Technology, Electronics, Agricultural Implements Technology, and Plastics Technology. A provision of Rs 35.83 lakhs is proposed for this scheme in the Fourth Plan.

6.59 The programme of technical education in the Fourth Plan also includes the following important schemes of Industries Department :-

(i) Tanning Institute at Rewari

There was only one Government Tanning Institute in Punjab at Jullundur which after the re-organisation of Punjab has gone over to Punjab. In order to make up this deficiency and to improve the standard of tanning, Government Industrial School at Rewari has been converted into full fledged tanning institution during 1966-67. An outlay of Rs 4.60 lakhs is proposed for the development of the institute in the Fourth Plan.

(ii) Establishment of Girls Polytechnic at Ambala

In the composite Punjab, there was only one polytechnic for girls at Chandigarh which was set up in 1963. In order to provide gainful occupation to young girls, it is proposed to set up girls polytechnic at Ambala in the current year. It will initially provide for courses in library science and pharmacy with annual intake of 30 students in each course. A provision of Rs 7.00 lakhs is proposed for it in the Fourth Plan.

(iii) Development of Government Institute of Surgical Instruments Technology, Sonapat

With the increasing number of hospitals and dispensaries in towns and villages the demand for surgical and other precision instruments has also increased. It is, therefore, essential to open institute for imparting training in manufacture and repair of various surgical and other scientific instruments. It is proposed to develop the existing institutions at Sonapat and increase its intake capacity from 80 to 110 students in the Fourth Plan.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

6.60 With a view to provide skilled and semi-skilled workers to the expanding industries in the State and gainful employment to youngmen with aptitude for manual skills, a large number of industrial training institutes were opened in Haryana areas before the reorganisation of Punjab to impart free industrial training for two or three years to matriculate or under-matriculate boys and girls in the age-group, 16-25 years in some 50 engineering and non-engineering trades and vocations. At the close of the Second Five-year Plan, six Industrial Training Institutes at Ambala, Yamuna Nagar, Sonapat, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Hissar were in existence. During the Third Plan 11 Industrial Training Institutes were opened at the following stations with a view to intensify industrial training and cover practically the whole of the State :-

1. Karnal.
2. Panipat.
3. Bhiwani.
4. Faridabad.
5. Narnaul.
6. Sirsa.
7. Kaithal.
8. Hassangarh.
9. Palwal.
10. Mahendragarh.
11. Narwana.

The programme for the industrial training has, however, received a set back on account of low absorption of personnel trained in these institutes. Thus as against the intake capacity of 5,944 seats during 1967-68 only 3,632 students sought admission in the training institutes. The position in current year is also by and large the same as it was in the last year. The programme for Industrial Training in the Fourth Plan, therefore, does not envisage any expansion in the existing institutions. Instead it is proposed to diversify the courses and improve the practical aspect of training so as to make the trained personnel more useful.

To meet the growing demand for training of girls in various needle and home utility crafts in small towns and villages it is proposed to set up 5 industrial schools for girls in a phased programme out of which two schools will start functioning during the year, 1969-70. It is also proposed to set up one school of Arts and Crafts at some central place in Haryana and two rural Training Institutes one during 1969-70 and the second subsequently in the Fourth Plan.

The total outlay proposed for Industrial Training for the continuing and new schemes for the Fourth Plan aggregates to Rs 85 lakhs only.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

(Rs in lakhs)

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan 1966-71	Actuals 1967-68	Outlay 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Outlay proposed
1	2	3	4	5
Labour Welfare	8.00	0.62	1.50	10.00
Employees State Insurance	15.00	2.13	3.00	19.00
Employment Exchanges	5.00	0.12	0.25	6.00

LABOUR WELFARE

6.61 Labour Welfare Programmes aim at improving the conditions of labourers through the enforcement of various Labour Enactments and by implementation of various labour Welfare schemes. Maintenance of peace and goodwill in the industry is backbone of the industrial progress on which depends the prosperity of the community as a whole. Industrial unrest and disputes and labour problems in the factories not only hamper the progress of the State but also create bottlenecks in the smooth working of the industry. With this background, the Department has proposed the following plan schemes to be implemented during the Fourth Five-Year Plan at a cost of Rs 10 lakhs :—

(i) *Setting up of Regional Labour Institute in Haryana*— It is proposed to set up a Labour Institute in Haryana in the industrial town of Faridabad during the Fourth Five-Year Plan at a cost of Rs 4 lakhs. The institute will specialise in solving problems relating to accidents in small-scale factories and run training programmes for their reduction.

(ii) *Appointment of additional Medical Inspector of Factories.*—

At the time of reorganisation [of Punjab, one post of Medical Inspector of Factories was allotted to Haryana to look after the implementation of health provisions of Factories Act. Since then, the number of factories as well as small manufacturing units have shown large increase. It is not possible for one Medical Inspector of Factories to do full justice to the job and to watch the proper implementation of various medical provisions of the Factories Act single-handed in the whole of the State. It is, therefore, felt necessary to have one more Medical Inspector. The total cost of the scheme during the Fourth Five-Year Plan will be Rs 1.10 lakhs.

(iii) *Appointment of Certifying Surgeon*—Ever since the enactment of the Factories Act, 1948, the Civil Surgeons and other Medical Officers have been notified as certifying Surgeons under section 10 of the said Act to conduct medical examinations and Certification of young persons employed in factories. It is, however, felt from the experience that the Civil Surgeons and Medical Officers, who are already very much pre-occupied with their own duties are not giving adequate attention to this important job. This results indirectly in the reduction of the production in industry. To have a check on this serious problem and to see that the young persons who are medically unfit are not employed in hazardous manufacturing process during the period they are unfit to work, it has been proposed by the Department to set up a mobile Laboratory with X-Ray facilities under the supervision of a whole time independent certifying Surgeon with supporting staff. A provision of Rs 1.50 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

(iv) *Creation of Arbitration Machinery in Labour Department*—

The main function of the Labour Department is to maintain peace in the industry and to create goodwill among the employers and the workmen. To achieve this end, it is most essential to strengthen the conciliation and implementation machinery. It is, therefore, proposed to create a cell under the guidance of a whole-time Arbitration Promotion Officer, who will bring labour settlements outside the courts. A provision of Rs 1.90 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

(v) *Improvement of labour statistics*—As a result of statutory requirements of various Labour Laws, the Department is to collect, compile and publish the labour statistics so as to bring effective improvement in the field of labour. The present arrangements are considered to be inadequate. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the same at a cost of Rs 1.50 lakhs during the Fourth Five-Year period.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

6.62 Employees State Insurance Scheme caters to the health of industrial worker population of the State as a whole and is directly linked with the industrial expansion. This is being executed by the State Government with a sizable help from Employees State Insurance Corporation. The schemes proposed to be included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan are (i) Automatic coverage, new coverage and additional medical provision, (ii) Hospitalisation of the workers covered under Employees State Insurance Scheme, (iii) Provision of land and building for Employees State Insurance dispensaries for various implemented areas (iv) Purchase of equipment for Employees State Insurance Hospital, Faridabad, Jagadhri and Panipat, (v) Training programme for technical staff under Employees State Insurance.

An outlay of Rs 19.00 lakhs is required for the entire Plan period. This is unavoidable in view of the increasing pace of industrialisation in the State. This provision is in respect of State share only. Seven times the amount is to be provided by Employees State Insurance Corporation as its contribution.

About 96,000 insured persons of the State are covered under Employees State Insurance Scheme. In addition, their family members numbering about 2,88,000 too have been extended outdoor medical care. It is not possible to estimate the physical targets for the Fourth Plan as Employees State Insurance Schemes are entirely dependent upon the industrial expansion in the State.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

6.63 The schemes proposed under this group are (i) Extension of coverage of employment service, (ii) Collection of employment market information, (iii) Vocational guidance, (iv) Occupational research and analysis. An outlay of Rs 6 lakhs has been proposed for these schemes which are mainly in continuation of the schemes implemented during the earlier plans. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, six District Employment Exchanges/Sub-Offices will be upgraded to the status of Sub-Regional/District Employment Exchanges. Also, 20 Rural Manpower Units for providing employment assistance to the rural people, 6 Employment Market Information Units, 5 Vocational Guidance Units and one Occupational Information Unit will be set up during the Fourth Plan period.

HEALTH

(Rs in lakhs)

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan 1966-71	Actuals 1967-68	Outlay 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Outlay proposed
1	2	3	4	5
Medical	490.71	46.71	58.09	1085.00
Ayurveda	9.29	1.03	1.91	60.00

MEDICAL

6.64 The facilities in medical institutions in the State are quite inadequate. Therefore, the Fourth Plan has been formulated largely to improve/provide the physical facilities like water-supply, environmental sanitation, residential and clinical accommodation as also to improve the medical care available at present in these institutions. Lack of service facilities is a great hindrance in attracting the staff and keeping the staff satisfied at their places of posting.

6.65 No new Primary Health Centre/dispensary is proposed to be opened in the Fourth Plan period due to shortage of funds. The proposed outlay on Health is in fact inadequate even for making improvement in the existing institutions and to bring them to a reasonable standard. An outlay of Rs 1,145 lakhs has been proposed for this sub-head of development. The main programme of the Fourth Five-Year Plan will be as under :—

(i) *Family Planning*.—It is obvious that unless the explosive trend of increase in population is reversed whatever increase is effected in agricultural production or industrial development or in the provision of social services will be completely set at naught by

the increase in population. To bring down birth rate to 25 per thousand by the end of the Fourth Plan it is proposed to provide Rs 30 lakhs for the family planning programme. In addition to this, Government of India will contribute Rs 575.45 lakhs as its share according to the old pattern of assistance thus bringing share the total outlay for Family Planning to Rs 605.45 lakhs. With this outlay, the State Family Planning Bureaus, Regional Family Planning Training Centres, District Family Planning Bureaus, Rural and Urban Family Planning Units already set up will be continued during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The following targets (progressive) have been set for the Fourth Plan :—

(a) Sterilization Operations	..	3,96,447
(b) I.U.C.D. Insertions	..	3,82,947

(ii) *Medical Education*.—A provision of Rs 426.45 lakhs has been proposed for medical education. The annual outturn of the only Medical College in the State, namely, Medical College, Rohtak, is not adequate to meet the requirements of the State. It is, therefore, proposed to increase the admission from 125 to 150. The hostel accommodation for the students and internees and House Surgeons is also proposed to be provided during the Plan period.

There is no mental hospital or psychiatric unit in the State. It is proposed to add the psychiatric wing in the Medical College with 50 observation beds. An infectious disease wing will also be added. It is also proposed to add a rehabilitation centre for paraplegic patients.

The State is at present short of 313 doctors. Further, the doctors population ratio in Haryana State is 1 : 8000 whereas it should be 1 : 4000 according to Bhore Committee Report. In order to meet the shortage of medical staff as also to bring down the doctor population ratio, it is proposed to set up another Medical College in the State. The project would require Rs 400 lakhs as capital cost and Rs 50 lakhs per annum on account of recurring expenses. Due to lack of funds, it has been proposed to allocate Rs 200 lakhs only for the Fourth Plan.

(iii) *Training Programme*.—In the past, the implementation of various schemes suffered on account of non-availability of trained technical staff. There is shortage of para medical staff like Dispensers Sanitary Inspectors, Nurses, etc. Therefore, it is proposed to add facilities for Nursing Education for another 100 students at Medical College, Rohtak. The Nurses Schools cannot run in the absence of hostel accommodation for the trainees. It is proposed to provide hostels for the new Nursing School at

Karnal, Rohtak and Bhiwani. The teaching staff will be strengthened at these centres according to the pattern recommended by the Indian Nursing Council. The training facilities for Sanitary Inspectors will also be augmented and it is proposed to have another batch of 50 students. Similarly the school of Pharmacy will be strengthened and the admission will be raised for another 30 students. This programme will require a sum of Rs 42.30 lakhs for which provision has been proposed in the Fourth Plan Outlay.

(iv) *Hospitals/Dispensaries.*—94 Hospitals/Dispensaries had been provincialised by the end of Third Plan. Still there are 34 local bodies hospitals, dispensaries apart from the 16 dispensary portions of Primary Health Centres which are to be provincialised. Four hospitals at Sirsa, Jagadhri and Palwal and male portion of Hansi hospital and dispensary portions of 16 Primary health Centres will be provincialised during the Fourth Plan period. The remaining 30 hospitals/dispensaries will be taken up in the Fifth Plan.

It is also proposed to raise the bed strength of every tehsil hospital to 50 and every district hospital to 100. Nine tehsil hospitals will also be improved and fully staffed to provide specialists services. New buildings are also proposed to be provided to most of the district and tehsil hospitals which are at the moment in a very neglected state. It is also proposed to set up paediatric units at district hospitals in Hissar, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala. The Department is also proposing to strengthen District Nursing Services by appointing District Nursing Officers in each of the district. Such an officer is already in position in the district of Karnal. A provision of Rs 254.24 lakhs has been proposed for all these schemes during the Fourth Plan.

(v) *Primary Health Centres.*—At present, there is shortage of residential as well as clinical accommodation in 89 Primary Health Centres in the State. It is, therefore, necessary to provide basic facilities such as water-supply, drainage and electricity in all the Primary Health Centres. For this purpose, a provision of Rs 114.60 lakhs has been proposed in the Fourth Plan outlay.

(vi) *Control of Communicable Diseases.*—It has been proposed to make a provision of Rs 117.00 lakhs for the control of communicable diseases. The following programme will be carried out according to the pattern laid down by the Government of India:—

(a) *T.B. Control Programme*—The T.B. Control Programme will be extended to Karnal, Ambala, Gurgaon, Hissar and Jind. A new T.B. Clinic will be established at Jind and BCG Team will be raised for Jind District. The District T.B. Clinic and hospitals run by the Zila Parishad Hissar, will be provincialised before starting

District T.B. Control Programme. There is no T.B. and Demonstration Centre in the State. It is proposed to raise one at Rohtak to provide training facilities to the para-medical workers and also to carry out epidemiological and other research programmes.

(b) *Malaria Eradication Programme.*—0.9 unit is in consolidation phase. There is a focal break in certain units in the maintenance phase. They have to check up the spray work in order to check the out-break of malaria. The surveillance machinery for urban area is also proposed to be developed.

(c) *Maintenance of Small-pox Eradication Programme.*—The small-pox cases are still reported in the various districts off and on. This is due to lack of coverage of susceptible population. The urban areas are not properly covered due to lack of vaccination staff. It is proposed to have one Vaccinator for every 20 thousand of population including the urban areas. It is thus proposed to continue the programme with full vigour during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

(d) *National Trachoma Control Programme.*—This programme is in attack phase in Karnal and Jind districts and in maintenance phase in Ambala District. The programme is proposed to be extended to the remaining districts of Gurgaon, Rohtak, Hissar and Narnaul.

Indigenous System of medicines

6.66 *Ayurveda.*—The Ayurvedic dispensaries are not able to provide sufficient service because of lack of good and reliable Ayurvedic preparations. It is, therefore, proposed to have a State Ayurvedic Pharmacy which will prepare all the necessary medicines to be provided to the Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the State.

The supervision of these dispensaries is also lacking. As such, it is proposed to have the supervisory staff at the district level to improve the services. There is no Government Ayurvedic College in the State, but grant to provide Ayurvedic College at Asthal in district Rohtak is given to have trained Ayurvedic Upvaids. The total amount proposed for indigenous system of medicines in the Fourth Five-Year Plan is Rs 60.00 lakhs.

Other Programmes

A sum of Rs 100.41 lakhs has been proposed for other miscellaneous programmes such as improvement of vital statistics, provision of one more mobile transport maintenance unit, applied nutrition programme and school health programmes.

WATER SUPPLY

(Rs in lakhs)

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan, 1966-71	Actuals 1967-68	Outlay 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Outlay proposed
1	2	3	4	5
Water Supply	400.00	41.83	38.00	1000.00

6.67 *Rural*—Out of 6,653 villages in the State, about 3,000 are faced with acute scarcity of drinking water. Another 1,000 villages are comfortable in water-supply for some months only. The level of sub-soil water at most places is very low and more often than not, it is brackish. There are still villages in this area where people get drinking water from the village tank. The women have to walk a long distance to get potable water. The problem is of enormous magnitude and the amount required for water-supply schemes in rural areas alone is of the order of Rs 49 crores, against which the Department has proposed a provision of Rs 680.00 lakhs.

By the end of 1968-69, 315 villages would have been covered under Water-Supply Scheme. It is proposed to cover another 664 villages during the 4th Plan period.

Urban—Out of 59 towns in Haryana which require to be provided with water-supply and sewerage facilities, 37 towns have already been covered under Water-Supply Scheme, though at a reduced scale and 15 towns with sewerage facilities. Water-Supply and sewerage schemes are, at present, under execution in three more towns. The total magnitude of the problem both as regards water supply and lack of sewerage facilities is of the order of 30 crores against which the Department has proposed a provision of Rs 300 lakhs only. The Department contemplates a loan of Rs 2 crores from LIC. During the Fourth Plan period 13 more towns will be covered under Water-Supply Scheme and 13 towns under the sewerage scheme.

Another sum of Rs 20.00 lakhs is required for setting up Special Investigation Cell to investigate underground water resources in the areas where neither the canal water nor the established sources of water-supply are available.

HOUSING

(Rs in lakhs)

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan 1966-71	Actuals 1967-68	Outlay 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Outlay proposed
Housing	100.00	0.64	0.50	125.00

6.68 The housing problem in India has become particularly serious on account of the phenomenal increase of population. Rapid industrialisation has led to congestion in urban areas. The concentration of almost all our industries in the urban areas and the comparatively higher wages paid to labourers there, coupled with the lack of employment opportunities in the rural areas have been responsible for a large scale shift of population from villages to the towns thus creating a great demand for houses in urban areas. To meet this requirement, the State gives financial assistance in the form of loan and grant to the employers, local bodies, individuals and co-operative societies of individuals and industrial workers. The important schemes under this programme are :—

(i) *Subsidised Industrial Housing*—The scheme aims at giving financial assistance in the form of loan (50 per cent) and subsidy (25 per cent) to employers and (65 per cent) loan and (25 per cent) subsidy to House Building Co-operative Societies of industrial workers for the construction of tenements for the industrial workers. Rs. 8.35 lakhs as loan and Rs 3.38 lakhs as subsidy have so far been advanced and 1,865 houses have been completed. A sum of Rs 60 lakhs is proposed in the Fourth Plan for the construction of about 1,000 houses in this sector.

(ii) *Low Income Group Housing*—Loans are advanced to individuals, whose annual income does not exceed Rs 7,200. An amount of Rs 169 lakhs has so far been advanced to individuals for construction of 5,944 houses. In addition, Rs 196 lakhs were advanced as loans to individuals by taking loans from L.I.C. 4,100 houses have been constructed so far against this amount. A provision of Rs 40 lakhs is proposed for the Fourth Plan for the construction of 500 new houses under this scheme.

HARYANA MUNICIPALITIES & MARKET COMMITTEES

MILES 0 10 MILES



REFERENCE

MUNICIPALITIES	-----
MARKET COMMITTEES	—————

(iii) *Slum Clearance*—Slum constitute a health as well as a social hazard. So far Rs 2.31 lakhs have been advanced as loans and Rs 1.33 lakhs as subsidy for carrying out this programme to the local bodies. An allocation of Rs 16 lakhs has been proposed for the Fourth Plan for construction of 250 tenements in addition to improvements in the slum areas.

(iv) *Village Housing Project*—The village housing projects scheme was introduced in 1957. It aims at providing grant of loan assistance to villagers for construction of new houses or improvement of existing houses to the extent of 80 per cent of the cost of construction improvement subject to a maximum of Rs 3,000. In addition, 100 percent grant is given for the purchase of house sites to landless agricultural workers and also for construction of streets and drains in selected villages. A sum of Rs 10.73 lakhs was allocated before re-organisation of Punjab for the construction of 745 houses in 21 villages falling in Haryana. Besides this, Rs 3.18 lakhs were advanced by taking loans from L.I.C. for this purpose. Thus 368 houses have been completed. After re-organisation no provision could be made due to paucity of funds. Rs 15 lakhs are proposed to be provided in the Fourth Plan for construction of 500 houses under this scheme.

(v) *Land Acquisition and Development*—The land is acquired on large scale to stabilise land prices and to arrest increase in rent. Rs 8 lakhs were incurred by the end of the Third Plan on plan side and Rs 125 lakhs on non-plan side from loans by L.I.C. on this scheme. Due to paucity of funds no provision could be made in the years 1966-69. An outlay of Rs 8 lakhs has been proposed for the Fourth Plan for acquiring 100 acres of land.

Under this programme, Rs 598 lakhs (238 lakhs on plan side and Rs 360 lakhs on non-plan side out of the loans taken from L.I.C.) have been incurred by the end of July, 1968. A subsidy of Rs 4.71 lakhs has also been given. An allocation of Rs 125 lakhs is proposed for Fourth Plan for Housing Programme.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

(Rs in lakhs)

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan 1966-71	Actuals 1967-68	Outlay 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Outlay proposed
Town and Country Planning	100.00	..	0.50	125.00

6.69 Financial condition of almost all the Urban Local

Bodies in the State is weak and their limited resources are inadequate to undertake development programmes. The Local Bodies, are, therefore, proposed to be given financial assistance with a view to supplement their income by taking up remunerative activities such as construction of markets, Bus Stands, Cinemas, Hotels, Restaurants etc. For this purpose an outlay of Rs 50 lakhs has been proposed during the Fourth Plan.

6.70 The sanitation and water supply arrangements in municipal towns are in bad shape all over the State. An integrate development programme is therefore proposed in Urban Local Bodies with a population of one lakh or above and other fast-developing cities like Yamuna Nagar, Faridabad etc. Financial assistance will be given to these towns for taking up development schemes such as construction of drains, pavement of streets, improvement in water supply arrangements and development of parks etc. This is a new scheme to be taken during the Fourth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs 75 lakhs has been provided for this programme.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, BACKWARD CLASSES AND VIMUKT JATIS

(Rs in lakhs)

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan 1966-71	Actual 1967-68	Outlay 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Outlay proposed
Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Vimukt Jatis				
State Sector Schemes	13.00	15.33	25.00	188.00
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1.22	3.60	9.31	31.25

6.71 The members of scheduled castes, backward classes and vimukt jatis in Haryana are very poor and have no lands of their own to earn their livelihood. They depend on agriculture and almost all of them are labourers. A few of them take lands on lease or on "Batai" which do not yield much for the maintenance of an average family. Since they are faced with stringent economic

condition, they do not send their children to schools and put them on *ad hoc* jobs. In order to ameliorate their economic and social condition, certain concessions are given since the First Five-Year Plan to this weaker section of society such as; allotment of land, reservation of seats in educational institutions, reservation in services, fee concession scholarships etc. at all stages of education. 20 per cent of the posts are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 2 per cent for backward classes. The important schemes under this sub-head are:—

(i) With a view to raise their economic standard, the members of scheduled castes and backward classes are given a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of agricultural land measuring not less than 5 acres and costing not less than Rs. 4,500 per beneficiary. The balance price of the land is met by the beneficiary himself either from his own savings or by getting loans from other sources. In addition to this, each land allottee is given a further subsidy of Rs. 500 for construction of house/well. 63 harijans were benefited from this scheme of subsidy during the years 1966–68. 92 members are expected to be benefited during 1968-69. An allocation of Rs. 35.30 lakhs is proposed for this programme during the Fourth Plan.

(ii) Apart from the concessions of reservation of seats in educational institutions, the children of Scheduled castes, backward classes and vimukt jatis are given stipends at all stages of education, reimbursement of tuition fee and refund in University Examination Fees. In addition to this the needy children are also given subsidy for the purchase of text books and uniform. 40870 students were benefited by these concessions during 1966-67 and 1967-68. An equal number is likely to be benefited during 1968-69. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, an allocation of Rs. 120 lakhs is proposed for this programme.

(iii) The youths of Scheduled castes are given industrial training in mills/factories to enable them to learn some trade and earn their livelihood. During the course of training they are given Rs. 45 p.m. each as a stipend. An allocation of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Fourth Plan.

(iv) Community Centres have been started at places which are largely inhabited by Scheduled castes. The women are taught social manners, cooking, first-aid and home nursing etc. A sum of Rs. one lakh has been provided in the Fourth Plan.

(v) Financial assistance is also granted to poor harijans for construction of houses for dwelling purposes. A sum of Rs. 1,500 is granted for this purpose. Rs. 4.80 lakhs have been proposed during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Most of the villages are inhabited by the members of scheduled castes. There are no drinking water wells. Even where the wells exist they need repairs. Subsidy for this purpose is also granted.

(vi) Legal assistance is also given to scheduled castes to defend their cases arising out of offences of the practice of untouchability and disputes regarding land, etc.

6.72 Under the centrally sponsored programme, an allocation of Rs. 31.25 lakhs has been proposed for post matric scholarships, girls hostel, improvement of working condition of sweepers and scavengers (provision of wheel barrows/hand carts) subsidy for construction of new houses for sweepers and pre-examination Training Centres. Provision has also been made for award of scholarships to the children of Vimukt Jatis.

SOCIAL WELFARE

(Rs in lakhs)

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan 1966-71	Actuals 1967-68	Outlay 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Outlay proposed
Social Welfare	33.00	6.27	3.00	40.00

6.73 Social Services in the State are confined to catering to the needs of the under-privileged and handicapped sections of the society. This function is discharged by various institutional and non-institutional services by providing shelter, education and training so as to rehabilitate and encourage the under-privileged sections of society. Various groups covered by social welfare services are as under:—

- (i) Socially under-privileged like orphans, widows, unmarried mothers, women rescued from immoral places, aged and infirm persons;
- (ii) Physically and mentally handicapped;
- (iii) Socially maladjusted such as beggars, prostitutes and delinquents; and
- (iv) Women and children in general.

6.74 The programme aims at providing family and child

welfare, women welfare, social defence, welfare of physically handicapped, grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations and special employment charges for physically handicapped. Welfare services are provided to women and children in rural areas by converting the welfare extension projects into family and child welfare centres. It provides Balwadis, creches, play centres, maternity and infant Health Centres, Social Education, Craft Training and Cultural activities. The destitutes, unclaimed orphaned and those children in need of care are usually provided for in orphanages or other institutions till they attain adulthood or are otherwise considered fit enough to be sent out of the Institution. Such children are placed in foster families for care and upbringing. Each Foster Family accepting a child is paid allowance for the maintenance, education and proper upbringing of the child. There are a number of lepers in the colony near Municipal parks in Ambala City having their families with them. There are about 16 children who are exposed to the danger of infection. With a view to check the spread of the disease amongst the innocent small children it is proposed to segregate them from the leper parents and to keep them in separate homes under children's village scheme run on cottage pattern.

6.75 The problem of economic destitution is more acute in respect of women and leads to their exploitation for immoral purposes becomes imperative that homes are opened for such women to provide them shelter, moral protection, psychological adjustment and sufficient education and training for their rehabilitation. 50 inmates are expected to be provided for under this programme After Care Home for the boys at Madhuban (Karnal) is already running but there is no such Home for girls. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a new After Care Home for girls and women, with a capacity to accommodate 100 such persons. Probation services are provided in the prison for correcting the behaviour of adult and minor offenders.

6.76 There are a number of institutions for the blind boys in the State but no such institution exists for the girls. The blind girls are proposed to be maintained within the institutions and provided with educational facilities upto the middle standard. The blind girls can be trained for employment in the open industries Scholarships are also given to orthopaedically handicapped, deaf and dumb and to the blind children who are in need of financial assistance for pursuing their studies.

Voluntary Social Welfare Organisations possess a certain inherent advantages which make them more suited for the effective and efficient implementation of welfare programmes. Grant-in-aid is given to such organisations to enable them to improve the quality of their programmes. These programmes were started during the Second Plan and are continuing since then.

6.77 The important schemes formulated under the Social Welfare Programme for the Fourth Five-Year Plan are as under:—

	(Rs in lakhs)
(a) Family and child welfare	8 80
(b) Women welfare	3 25
(c) Social defence	8.80
(d) Welfare of physically handicapped	11 00
(e) Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisation	5 16

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING

	(Rs in lakhs)			
Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan 1966-71	Actuals 1967-68	Outlay 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Outlay proposed
Printing	25.00		4.00	30.00

6.78 After re-organisation of Punjab, the State of Haryana was left without a Press of its own. Since then it has been depending on the Printing Press of Chandigarh Administration for its printing requirements which arrangement is neither satisfactory nor economical. Therefore, it is felt that State Government should have its own Press. In the interest of efficiency economy and proper administrative control, it is proposed to establish a printing press at an estimated cost of Rs 26 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period. Rs 23 lakhs will be required for the purchase of machinery and construction of building and Rs 3 lakhs to meet expenditure on running of the Press. During the year 1969-70 land for the Press Building will be acquired. The construction of the building will start in 1970-71 and completed by the end of 1972-73. Arrangements for the purchase of machinery and equipments for the Press are being made simultaneously.

6.79 At present there is only one Text Books Sales Depot at Rohtak in the State which provides nationalised text books up to the 8th standard to the students at cheap and uniform rates throughout the State. This Sales Depot is, however, inadequate to meet the ever-increasing demand of the students in the State. It is, therefore, proposed to open two Text Books Sales Depots at Karnal and Hissar at an estimated cost of Rs 6 lakhs. In the annual Plan 1968-69 a provision of Rs 4 lakhs has been made for this purpose. The remaining work will be completed during the 1st year of the Fourth Plan for which Rs 2 lakhs are required.

6.80 Another Text Book Sales Depot is proposed to be opened at Rewari during the Fourth Plan at an Estimated cost of Rs 3 lakhs. The building will be completed by the end of 1970-71.

STATISTICS

(Rs in lakhs)

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan 1966-71	Actuals 1967-68	Outlay 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Outlay proposed
Statistics	26.00	3.77	4.00	33.00

6.81 Reliable and accurate statistics are the essential prerequisites for the formulation of development plans and determination of basic approach, priorities and the strategy of development to be followed. Statistics also serve as reliable tools for measuring the level of living of the people and the impact of development programmes on the community as a whole. The main objective of the development of statistics is essentially to provide a sound statistical base for factual information which is commensurate with the pace of scope of planned economic development.

6.82 After the re-organisation of Punjab State, a comprehensive programme for the development of statistics was envisaged in Haryana. The main items of programme were the collection of data for filling up the existing gaps in the availability of statistical data in important fields like State income, trade, public finance,

transport, industry, strengthening of the mechanical tabulation unit, training of statistical personnel of other Departments and other schemes for the collection of data in the new directions like Housing, pattern of consumption, investment, savings and capital output ratio etc. The programme planned for 1968-69 is more or less on the same lines. It is further proposed to set up a unit in the Economic and Statistical Organisation for the collection and coordination of statistics on irrigation and power, flood control and survey of village small scale industries etc., during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

6.83 An Evaluation Unit was set up to conduct a comprehensive survey of the impact of plan programmes on the levels of living, consumption and employment of the people in the State. During 1967-68 this unit carried out evaluation studies relating to (i) applied nutrition programme, (ii) extent of utilisation of irrigation facilities and their potential, (iii) extent of availability of education, drinking water and other facilities and (iv) the report on the administrative data covering agriculture, roads, medical and health. Evaluation surveys of industrial development potential in areas around Delhi and utilisation of loans for minor irrigation works were completed during 1967-68.

6.84 At present the following evaluation surveys are in hand :—

- (i) working in industrial areas, industrial estates and industrial colonies, development of focal points, quality marking centres ;
- (ii) working on Junior Technical Schools in Haryana ;
- (iii) evaluation of working of 25 Gaushalas in Haryana ;
and
- (iv) Dadri lift irrigation scheme.

— All this programme is to be continued during the Fourth Five year Plan. These are all staff schemes and an outlay of Rs 33 proposed for them during the Fourth Plan period.

PUBLICITY

(Rs in lakhs)

Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan 1966-71	Actuals 1967-68	Outlay 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Outlay proposed
Publicity	31.00	3.40	4.00	39.00

6.85 Publicity plays a very important role in the planned

development of a State. In order to publicise the Government programmes effectively and to seek public co-operation for their implementation, the publicity media of mobile Cinema Units, meetings and conferences, radio programmes, exhibitions, drama parties, publicity literature, display advertisements and films will be utilised. The expenditure incurred during 1966-67 and 1967-68 was Rs 1.35 lakhs and Rs 3.40 lakhs respectively. During 1968-69, Rs 4 lakhs are likely to be incurred on publicity. In order to carry on the programme, an outlay of Rs 38 lakhs has been proposed for the Fourth Plan.

6.86 The Community Listening Scheme aims at providing a community listening receiver to every village in the State on subsidized basis. In the Fourth Plan it is proposed to give 200 radio sets each year to village Panchayats at a total cost of Rs 16.35 lakhs of which Rs 8.60 lakhs will be raised from public contributions and the remaining Rs 6.50 lakhs provided by Government.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHRONICALLY DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS

Special Area Problems

6.89 Backward areas in the State fall into two categories; one consist of backward pockets in an otherwise developed region while the other category comprises of chronically drought affected areas which are about 7,770 square kilometers contiguous to Rajasthan and consist of Mahendragarh district, Jhajjar Tehsil of Rohtak district and Bhiwani Tehsil of Hissar district. The needs of the areas falling in the first category receive weightage while affecting the district wise distribution of the schemes which are implemented at the district level and below and special weightage is given to them by making relatively higher allocation. The areas falling in the second category, however, need greater care and higher allocation for their accelerated development under different sectors of development. For these areas a special development programme has been drawn up and the total outlay for the Fourth Plan for this special programme will be over Rs 15.03 crores. This is in addition to the outlay on the schemes of the departments which are of general applicability and which extend to these areas also.

6.88. The climate of the areas which have been chronically drought affected is hot and dry in summer and dry and cold during winter. The severity of the weather is increased by sandy soil and shortage of water. Being nearer to Rajasthan desert, the areas get frequent dust-storms during summer. It is only during cold months that the climate is good and the atmosphere

is free from dust. Being situated at the tail end of both the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea currents of the monsoon, the area gets very little rain and it ranges generally 25-30 cms. annually. There is practically no rain during May and June. The rain-fall during December, January and February is generally scanty and the characteristic of the local rainfall is of extreme partiality, heavy rain is often received at one place while a drop does not fall a mile away. A big portion of the annual rain occurs during July-September. Consequently 'Kharif' crop is the main stay of the farmers and the Rabi harvest on unirrigated lands is a gamble in the rain. It is estimated that in Mahendragarh district less than 10 per cent of the net area sown is under irrigation at present. The general scarcity conditions create shortage of fodder also. In the desert areas which are found in parts of Hissar, Mahendragarh and Gurgaon districts the soils are deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. There is paucity of sub-soil water notably in district Mahendragarh, in tehsil Rewari of district Gurgaon and in tehsil Bhiwani of district Hissar. In most of the places in these areas water is too deep or brackish and the cost of exploitation of the sub-soil water for irrigation is prohibitive. The sweet water belts are concentrated in the areas along the course of seasonal streams like Krishnawati and Dohan in district Mahendragarh covering Nangal Chaudhri, Narnaul, Ateli, Mahendragarh I and Mahendragarh II and Badra blocks. In Hissar the areas touching Ghaggar have sweet water belts. Similarly in Rohtak district only Sonapat, Rai and Ghanaur blocks have sweet water belts.

6.89 In February-March, 1966 the Planning Commission constituted a Central Team under Dr. S.R. Sen to visit the drought affected areas of the erstwhile State of Punjab comprising of districts Hissar, Mahendragarh, Rohtak and Gurgaon. The main findings of the Committee were that first priority should be given to drinking water supply, minor irrigation, soil conservation, pastures development and construction of wind breakers and only when these were exhausted road programmes should be taken up as the area was already saturated with roads which should be taken up as relief measures.

6.90 The broad approach in formulating the development plan for chronically drought affected areas has been to lay emphasis on—

- (i) increase in the supply of power and drinking water supply;
- (ii) minor irrigation schemes;

- (iii) investigation of ground water resources;
- (iv) soil and water conservation work and dry farming practices;
- (v) afforestation and conservation of natural pasture;
- (vi) investigation of mineral resources;
- (vii) diversification of agriculture; and
- (viii) spread of small scale industry.

The district Mahendragarh has various mineral resources. The major minerals are iron ore, calcite, slate-stone, marble stone, lime-stone, dolomite calcite, *bajri*, building stone and marble slab stone. Small scale industries can be set up for exploiting the mineral resources through co-operative societies. The minor irrigation schemes include, construction of wells, installation of pumping sets with the aid of ARC along the banks of the seasonal streams where there are sweet water belts, by construction of banks and bunds in Mahendragarh district and diversion schemes on the monsoon torrents. The scheme of soil conservation envisage plantation of quick growing species, shrub plantation and creation of wind breakers in order to arrest the march of desert. In the field of agriculture schemes for the development of oil seeds and 'Ber' have been formulated. A milk plant at Mahendragarh is proposed alongwith I.C.D.P. programme in the milk shed areas of the plant to improve the cattle wealth of the area which will provide subsidiary income to the farming community.

6.91 Keeping in view the importance of the roads both for communication in the desert areas and also for providing livelihood to the people during famine and scarcity conditions, adequate provision has also been made for the construction of roads in these areas. However, highest priority will be given to drinking water supply programme as there is acute shortage of drinking water in most parts of these areas.

6.92 The outlay envisaged for various important programmes specially formulated for the development of these areas are as under:—

Agricultural Production	<i>Amount proposed (Rs in lakhs)</i>
(a) Development of oilseeds and 'Ber'	10.00

Amount proposed
(Rs in lakhs)

(b) Trial Boring programme 45.00

Minor Irrigation

(i) Agriculture Department—

(a) Construction of wells, installation of pumping sets (A.R.C.'s Schemes) 401.50

(ii) Irrigation Department—

(a) Construction of Tanks and Bunds in Mahendragarh district 30.00

(b) Diversion schemes on the Monsoon Torrents (Krishnawati and Dohan Nadis) 20.00

Dairying and Milk Supply

(a) Setting of new Milk Plant at Mahendragarh 60.00

(b) Setting up of the I.C.D.P. in the Milk shed area 77.00

Soil Conservation

(i) Agriculture Department—

(a) Soil conservation and dry farming practices 100.00

(ii) Forest Department—

(a) Desert Control 60.00

Roads 200.00

Industries 100.00

Water supply 400.00

CHAPTER VII

ADMINISTRATIVE AND ORGANISATIONAL PROBLEMS

7.1 Planned development in a democratic set-up is subject to innumerable strains at the level of implementation. Plan implementation envisages co-ordinated efforts both by Government agencies and the public. The support and optimum involvement of people in Plan effort is, therefore, necessary to derive maximum benefits from the development programmes. The introduction of the Panchayati Raj system based on the concept of democratic decentralization was intended to bring forth greater participation of the people in programmes specially those of local character. Similarly Community Development Programme was intended to promote development and to ensure increased co-ordination of voluntary agencies under the over-all guidance of the Government.

7.2 The Fourth Five-Year Plan envisages a growth of economy compatible with social justice. The targets would be well achieved if a majority of institutions based on public co-operation and self-help mobilise fully to support the Plan effort. In this context, there will be need for a greater effort by Panchayati Raj and Co-operative institutions, increased co-ordination of Government and private bodies at various levels, organisation of service institutions and reforming the financial procedures with a view to smooth implementation of specific tasks.

7.3 The institutional support envisaged in this policy can be divided in three broad categories :—

- (1) Co-operation—Public and Private ;
- (2) Panchayati Raj Institutions ; and
- (3) Government Agencies.

Co-operative Institutions.—Planned development in a democratic set-up implies the creation of a large number of decentralized service institutions in Agriculture, Industries, construction programme etc. In under-developed economies where the rate of capital formation for organising economic ventures is low, the role of co-operation is vital. “It has the merit of combining freedom and opportunity for the small man with the benefit of large scale management and organisation as well as goodwill and support from the community.” The scheme of co-operation based on equal participation and equal benefits promotes social cohesion and strengthens rural economy.

7.4 Co-operation provides the best medium for a number of agricultural activities. By organising facilities for credit, marketing, storage, farming, supply of agricultural implements, it provides an invaluable support to agricultural programmes. The approach to the Plan has also stressed the need to strengthen and maintain consumers' co-operatives to keep the price level of agricultural and consumers commodities in check so as to achieve growth with stability. The co-operative sector, however, is beset with many problems. The experiment of organising commercial activities based on co-operation being new, the system suffers from many ills engendered by factional politics, lack of managerial skills and inadequate supervision resulting in a great deal of avoidable wastage. The case of the credit societies is typical. The agricultural credit co-operative societies are unable to make full use of the finances available from various institutions on account of default in repayment, lack of efficient managerial personnel and improper distribution of credit. The experience so far indicates that the small farmer whose needs for credit are genuine has not been adequately assisted. Similarly, consumers cooperatives and construction cooperatives have failed to fulfil the role envisaged for them. The scope and necessity for improvement is vast. Firstly, viability must be the main criterion for the existence of a co-operative credit society and uneconomic small societies should be eliminated and substituted by bigger and viable units. Secondly coverage in membership must be extensive and real so as to provide benefits to the small farmer. Credit default should be speedily corrected by adequate supervision. Regarding consumers co-operatives and construction co-operatives, a programme of rectification needs to be formulated so that over a period they can dispense with concessions that have thus far been allowed to them, and can compete with other agencies of a similar nature in the private sector on equal terms. For achieving this adequate supervision and guidance by the Government staff as also provision of trained managerial personnel to these organisations would be necessary.

7.5 *Panchayati Raj Institutions.*—The introduction of Panchayati Raj system during the Third Plan was an institutional effort to involve the people in Plan implementation and to give them the necessary powers and responsibilities for this purpose. The primary objective of Panchayati Raj is to enable the people of each area to achieve intensive and continuous development in the interest of the entire population. The system was expected to encourage purposeful participation of people in programmes relating to development of co-operative institutions, rural industries etc., The three tier system, namely the Zila Parishad, Block Samiti and Gram Panchayat corresponds to the administrative levels, namely, District, Block and Village. All these three levels thus provide for contact and co-ordination in Plan implementation.

7.6 The Panchayats were given adequate judicial, financial and administrative powers to enable them to function as responsible democratic institutions at the grass root level and promote developmental programmes for the benefit of the people. As in other sectors of public participation, here also the democratic processes have led to the aggravation of group and factional feuds. The result is that the objective of village community developing on the basis of mutual self-help has receded in the background. The panchayats have consequently failed in the discharge of the role envisaged. The realisation of taxes leviable and imposed by the Panchayats is very poor, utilization of Panchayati land and maintenance of public utilities have greatly suffered. Community programmes requiring the participation of the village community as a whole have also suffered due to factional politics. A programme of revitalisation of the system is thus necessary. By discouraging partisan spirit and encouragement of greater mutual dependence, it is possible to give a purposeful direction to the new developmental programme of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Government Agencies

7.7 The role of the administrative machinery in the context of increasing involvement of Government in the tempo and programmes of development has vastly increased. Plan implementation places greater responsibilities on the Governmental agencies at various levels for coordinated and prompt action. Speed is of utmost importance in Government functioning and to achieve this, decentralization of functions and responsibilities and delegation of powers will have to be carried out in a greater measure. Proposals for decentralization of functions and delegation of power at various levels are under consideration of the Government and the effort is to so re-arrange administrative machinery as to provide for expeditious disposal of work.

7.8 Greater responsibilities would devolve upon the District Administration in view of the agricultural production programmes which form the basis of Haryana's Fourth Plan strategy. It may, perhaps, be necessary to strengthen the district set up to provide for on-the-spot remedial action to remove bottlenecks at various stages. At the State level, the administrative hurdles relating to delay in administrative/financial sanctions as also inter-departmental bottlenecks need to be reviewed and cleared from time to time. In this connection, machinery for Plan evaluation will need to be strengthened in order to locate the bottlenecks and suggest remedial action.

CHAPTER VIII

Programme for Weaker Sections

8.1. Planning divorced from social justice vitiates its own objectives and effectiveness. The prime necessity of planning therefore, is to aim at a minimum standard of living for the widest possible numbers. Planning for the weaker sections of the society will be meaningful only if it provides for speedier amelioration of their lot. If economic disparities amongst various sections of society increase, even if the plan performance results in overall growth of economy, the common man will feel frustrated and lose faith in planned progress. The 'Social Costs' of permitting the existence of pockets of extreme poverty in society, in effect, prove to be much higher than the immediate high cost benefit ratio of expenditure for their development. Planned development, therefore, must make a special effort to provide minimum standard of living to backward classes, small farmers, landless labourers and village artisans.

8.2. According to 1961 census, the number of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in the areas forming Haryana State was 13,64,139 representing 18 per cent of the total population. Most of these people are living in the rural areas and are directly and indirectly dependent on agriculture. Of these, about 2 lakhs are categorised as agricultural labourers. It may, therefore, be noted that a very sizeable portion of the total population of the State is constituted by these sections who have trailed behind in sharing the benefits of planned development during the last two decades.

8.3. The fourth plan programmes are specially oriented towards welfare of this section of the society. The total outlay envisaged for these classes is to the tune of Rs. 188 lakhs. Over and above this, the developmental programmes are designed to diversify economy so as to create greater employment opportunities as well diversity of benefits for these classes.

Employment Opportunities—

8.4. Owing to the realisation that it is not possible for the members of these depressed classes to compete with the privileged classes, the policy of reservation of 22 per cent of vacancies for the scheduled castes and backward classes candidates is under implementation since 1950. This policy will continue during the fourth plan period also. As social and economic awakening amongst these classes increases as a result of special programmes their absorption in service would also increase.

Education Benefits—

8.5. The members of scheduled castes are very poor educationally and economically. To supplement their meagre income, they employ their children on odd jobs instead of sending them to school. It is, therefore, necessary to grant them liberal concessions to induce them to educate their children. The scheme for the promotion of education among them has accordingly been evolved to provide the following concessions :—

- (i) Reimbursement of tuition fees ;
- (ii) Refund of university examination fees ;
- (iii) Award of stipends ; and
- (iv) Subsidy for the text books.

Post-Matric scholarships are also awarded for imparting studies in general technical and professional courses. Education among the women folk is negligible as the people are averse to it. Lack of sufficient means is another factor. To remedy same, the State Government proposes to set up hostels exclusively for harijan girls.

8.6. People belonging to scheduled castes are mostly common labourers lacking in technical knowledge and skills. Their earnings are very low. In order to improve economic conditions it is necessary to impart them technical training in some trades such as carpentry, hand loom weaving, shoe-making and tailoring etc. Funds have, therefore, been provided under this scheme. Youths belonging to scheduled castes are admitted in mills/factories on apprenticeship basis to enable them to learn trades and thus earn their living.

Programmes for Economic Uplift.

8.7. Members of scheduled castes generally depend on agriculture but most of them have no land of their own. They generally cultivate land either as labourers or on lease or on 'batai' which does not yield them sufficient income for the maintenance of their families. In order to help the poor and deserving landless members of scheduled castes, a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 is available for the purchase of agricultural land measuring not less than five acres and costing not less than Rs 4,500 per beneficiary. The beneficiary will arrange the balance price of land either himself or by getting loan. Keeping in view their poverty, each beneficiary will be given a sum of Rs 360 on account of stamp duty for

registration of sale deeds in respect of land purchased. Subsidy amount of Rs 500 will also be given for the construction of houses/wells under the Land Purchase Scheme. There is a large scale exploitation and harassment of weaker sections of the society, and in order that their viewpoint is presented adequately in court cases instituted against them, they are afforded legal assistance. Part-time counsels are arranged by Deputy Commissioners to take up their cases on payment of suitable remuneration.

Most of the villages inhabited by the members of scheduled castes and isolated 'bastis' of these people lack water facilities. There are no drinking water wells. Even where wells exist a number of them need repairs. To remove the difficulty and to provide facilities for fresh drinking water, it is necessary to sink new wells and to repair old ones. At some places the installation of hand pumps can serve the purpose. A subsidy-amount upto Rs 3,000 will be granted under this scheme. These wells and hand pumps to be installed near the 'basties' will be open to other people also.

8.8. The deserving and needy members of scheduled castes will be given subsidy of Rs 800 each for the purchase of pigs/poultry birds. The subsidy will be given in kind after purchasing the pigs of improved breed from Government Piggery Farm.

8.9. The facility of community centre is also proposed to be extended by opening five more centres during the fourth plan period. These training centres promote educational programmes. The children are given lessons on cleanliness, games and other good habits. The women are taught social education, cooking, first aid, home-nursing, mending of clothes, etc. Similarly, for men they provide a venue for discussion, entertainments, games etc. In fact such centres afford opportunities to the so-called untouchables to mix freely with others. There are at present 33 community centres working in Haryana.

8.10. As a result of measures of relief hitherto implemented, the benefits accruing to the weaker sections are tabulated below :—

Name of scheme	Item	Position at the end of third Plan	Achievement 1966-67	Achievement 1967-68	Anticipated Achievement 1968-69
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Education—					
(i) Scheduled Castes	.. Students	67,742	4,900	24,500	27,500
(ii) Backward Classes	.. Do	32,565	1300	7,000	7,000
(iii) Vimukt Jatis	... Do	1,403	240	230	240

Name of scheme	Item	Position at the end of 3rd Plan	Achieve- ment 1966-67	Achieve- ment 1967-68	Antici- pated Achieve- ment 1968-69
1	2	3	4	5	5
2. Relief—					
(i) Subsidy for purchase of agricultural land, houses/wells	Beneficiaries	467	29	78	68
(ii) Industrial training in centres and mills/ factories	Students	1,403	23,300	23,300	5,200
(iii) Subsidy for pigs poultry birds	Beneficiary	..	18	70	85
(iv) Subsidy for houses for scheduled castes other than engaged on unclean occupation	Houses	212	..	122	133
(v) Drinking water wells.	New/old	733	91	260	270
(vi) Community Centres	Centres	29	1	3	5

STATEMENTS

I—V

DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969—74)

STATEMENT I

HARYANA STATE

Outlays and Expenditure 1966 to 1969

(Rs in round lakhs)

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	Agricultural Programmes—						
	(1) Agricultural Production	152	85	218	186	168	168
	(2) Minor Irrigation	136	110	180	147	104	104
	(3) Soil Conservation	63	23	38	34	40	40
	(4) Ayacut Development Programme	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(5) Animal Husbandry	32	8	27	24	25	25
	(6) Dairying and Milk supply	23	..	21	5	20	20
	(7) Forests	19	25	18	17	17	17
	(8) Fisheries	1	..	4	2	2	2
	(9) Warehousing and Marketing	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	426	251	506	415	376	376
II.	Co-operation and Community Development—						
	(1) Co-operation	29	13	25	45	14	14
	(2) Community Development	68	68	50	49	20	20
	(3) Panchayats	3	2	2	2	..	..
	Total	100	83	77	96	34	34
III.	Irrigation and Power—						
	(1) Irrigation	359	479	252	248	203	203
	(2) Flood Control	49	66	83	90	83	83
	(3) Power	916	1026	975	1231	999	999
	Total	1324	1571	1310	1569	1285	1285
IV.	Industry and Mining—						
	(1) Large and Medium Industries	45	21	60	57	23	23
	(2) Mineral Development	3	2	5	2	2	2
	(3) Village and Small Industries	66	26	40	28	55	55
	Total	114	49	105	87	80	80

STATEMENT—I
Outlays and Expenditure 1966—69

(Rs in round lakhs)

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V.	Transport and Communication—						
	(1) Roads	72	111	110	156	100	100
	(2) Road Transport	5	..	22	52	30	30
	(3) Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(4) Other Transport	5	4	3	4	2	2
	(5) Tourism	1	1	2	2	3	3
	Total	83	116	137	214	135	135
VI.	Social Services—						
	(1) General Education	103	70	140	137	220	220
	(2) Technical Education	49	27	35	30	40	40
	(3) Cultural Programmes	..	3	4	..	..	..
	(4) Health and Family Planning	64	51	63	56	60	60
	(5) Water-supply (Urban and Rural)	20	20	37	42	38	38
	(6) Housing	6	3	1	1	1	1
	(7) Urban Development						
	(8) Welfare of Backward Classes	17	8	25	10	25	25
	(9) Social Welfare	5	1	4	1	3	3
	(10) Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare	19	96	18	9	17	17
	(11) Public Co-operation..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	283	192	327	291	404	404
VII.	Miscellaneous—						
	(1) Statistics	2	1	4	4	4	4
	(2) Information and Publicity	4	2	4	3	4	4
	(3) State Capital Projects	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(4) Hill and Border Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(5) Evaluation Machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(6) Others	8	..	2	..	4	4
	Total	14	3	10	7	12	12
	Grand Total	2344	2265	2472	2679	2343	2343

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Agricultural and Allied Programmes										
(i) Agricultural Production										
1	Improved Seed Programme	6.38	0.22	..	6.39	..	..	6.55	..	..
2	Manures and Fertilizers	4.15	1.81	..	7.52	4.60	..	6.99	4.00	..
3	Plant Protection ..	5.30	2.95	..	16.75	10.00	..	21.22	12.00	..
4	Agricultural Implements	18.68	1.19	..	51.24	31.80	..	41.24	21.42	..
5	Commercial Crops	12.13	2.00	..	23.01	13.00	..	25.20	15.00	..
6	Agricultural Education	90.00	22.00	..	105.00	26.00	..	120.00	29.00	..
7	Agricultural Research									
8	Extension Training and Farmers Education	6.70	2.18	..	6.08	..	..	6.44	..	..
9	Agricultural Statistics	1.11	..	..	2.19	0.20	..	1.98	..	..
10	Intensive Cultivation Programme (LADP, IAAP, HVP., etc)	75.16	24.09	..	52.93	3.75	..	54.82	3.75	..
11	Land Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Consolidation of Holdings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Others	20.39	13.24	..	39.76	31.71	..	48.62	40.34	..
	Total ..	240.00	69.68	..	310.87	121.06	..	333.06	125.51	..
(ii) Minor Irrigation										
1	Lift Irrigation from streams, reservoirs, etc. ..	7.55	7.55	..	8.00	8.00	..	8.45	8.45	..
2	New percolation wells	75.00	69.63	..	89.88	84.45	..	99.98	94.96	..
3	Installation of electric pumps									
4	Installation of Diesel pumps									
5	Others ..	52.45	52.45	..	72.00	72.00	..	91.55	91.55	..
	Total	135.00	129.63	..	169.88	164.45	..	199.98	194.96	..

YEAR PLAN (1969—74)

MENT II

Outlays

(Rs in lakhs)

1972-73			1973-74			1969—74		
Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6.73	..	..	7.89	..	..	33.94	0.22	..
7.15	4.14	..	8.13	4.58	..	33.94	19.13	..
25.74	14.00	..	28.01	14.48	..	97.02	53.43	..
31.26	11.43	..	33.10	11.75	..	175.52	77.59	..
28.35	18.00	..	32.51	22.00	..	121.20	70.00	..
1,35.00	33.00	..	150.00	37.00	..	600.00	147.00	..
6.85	..	..	7.41	..	..	33.48	2.18	..
2.06	..	..	2.16	..	..	9.50	0.20	..
55.86	3.75	..	56.39	3.75	..	295.16	39.09	..
..
..
51.99	43.63	..	39.48	31.00	..	200.24	159.92	..
350.99	127.95	..	365.08	124.55	..	1,600.00	568.76	..
8.00	8.00	..	8.00	8.00	..	40.00	40.00	..
110.27	105.25	..	124.87	119.85	..	500.00	474.14	..
72.00	72.00	..	72.00	72.00	..	360.00	360.00	..
190.27	185.25	..	204.87	199.85	..	900.00	874.14	..

**DRAFT FOURTH FIVE
STATE
Proposed Plan**

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Ex- change	Total	Capital	Foreign Ex- change	Total	Capital	Foreign Ex- change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(iii) Co-operation										
1	Credit	15.09	7.50	..	22.78	11.25	..	25.66	12.50	..
2	Marketing	5.81	4.03	..	7.20	4.82	..	7.90	5.30	..
3	Processing other than sugar factories and large processing units	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Co-operative Farming	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Co-operative Sugar Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Co-operative training and education	3.38	1.20	..	2.08	..	..	2.33	..	..
7	Administration	1.52	..	..	2.04	..	..	2.22	..	..
8	Others	2.70	..	..	1.12	..	..	0.20	..	..
Total		28.50	12.73	..	35.22	16.07	..	38.31	17.80	..
II. Irrigation and Power										
(i) Irrigation and Flood Control										
1	Irrigation—									
	(a) Continuing	200.00	200.00	..	38.53	38.53	..	18.92	18.92	..
	(b) New	387.00	387.00	..	541.97	541.97	..	678.08	678.08	..
2	Flood Control, Drainage, Anti-water logging and Anti-sea erosion	250.00	250.00	..	250.00	250.00	..	200.00	200.00	..
3	Investigation and Research	3.00	..	..	3.00	..	..	3.00	..	..
Total		840.00	837.00	..	833.50	830.50	..	900.00	897.00	..
(ii) Power										
1	Generation	475.00	475.00	15.00	625.00	625.00	25.00	745.00	745.00	25.00
2	Transmission and Distribution—									
	(a) Inter-state Lines	500.00	500.00	..	465.00	465.00	..	495.00	495.00	..
	(b) Trunk-Transmission Lines	200.00	200.00	..	275.00	275.00	..	350.00	350.90	..
	(c) Others	200.00	200.00	..	275.00	275.00	..	350.00	350.90	..
3	Rural Electrification	405.00	405.00	..	250.00	250.00	..	300.00	300.00	..
	Investigations	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	..
5	Miscellaneous	30.00	30.00	..	35.00	35.00	..	40.00	40.00	..
Total		1,615.00	1,610.00	15.00	1,655.00	1,650.00	25.00	1,935.00	1,930.00	25.00

YEAR PLAN (1969-74)

MENT II

Outlays — contd

(Rs in lakhs)

1972-73			1973-74			1969-74		
Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
28.07	13.75	..	33.10	15.63	..	124.70	60.63	..
7.53	4.62	..	8.29	5.10	..	36.73	23.87	..
..
..
..
2.50	..	..	2.83	..	..	13.12	1.20	..
2.43	..	..	2.79	..	..	11.00	..	..
0.20	..	..	0.23	..	..	4.45	..	..
40.73	18.37	..	47.24	20.73	..	190.00	85.70	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	257.45	257.45	..
638.50	638.50	..	682.00	682.00	..	2,927.55	2,927.55	..
250.00	250.00	..	250.00	250.00	..	1,200.00	1,200.00	..
3.00	..	..	3.00	..	..	15.00	..	..
891.50	888.50	..	935.00	932.00	..	4,400.00	4,385.00	..
780.00	780.00	25.00	680.00	680.00	20.00	3,305.00	3,305.00	110.00
460.00	460.00	..	450.00	450.00	..	2,370.00	2,370.00	..
375.00	375.00	..	400.00	400.00	..	1,600.00	1,600.00	..
325.00	325.00	..	420.00	420.00	..	1,700.00	1,700.00	..
5.00	..	..	5.00	..	..	25.00	25.00	..
45.00	45.00	..	50.00	50.00	..	200.00	200.00	..
1,990.00	1,985.00	25.00	2,005.00	2,000.00	20.00	9,200.00	9,175.00	110.00

**DRAFT FOURTH FIVE-
STATE
Proposed Plan**

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72			
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
III. Industry and Mining											
<i>(i) Large and Medium Industries</i>											
1	State Industrial Projects	..	44.75	44.75	..	65.75	65.75	..	65.75	65.75	..
2	Industrial Areas	..	13.00	13.00	..	19.00	19.00	..	19.00	19.00	..
3	Industrial Development Corporation	..	11.00	11.00	..	16.00	16.00	..	16.00	16.00	..
4	State Finance Corporation	..	17.82	17.82	..	17.00	17.00	..	17.00	17.00	..
5	Others (Mines and Minerals)	..	3.00	2.34	..	6.80	5.50	0.10	3.35	1.90	0.10
Total		..	89.57	88.91	..	124.55	123.25	0.10	121.10	119.65	0.10
<i>(ii) Village and Small Industries</i>											
1	Handloom Industry	..	5.49	4.81	..	9.38	7.78	..	8.05	6.70	..
2	Power Looms	..	6.00	6.00	..	10.00	10.00	..	8.00	8.00	..
3	Small Scale Industries	..	52.50	40.10	2.35	76.63	57.99	3.40	79.78	55.95	1.80
4	Industrial Estates—										
	(a) Rural										
	(b) Semi-urban	..	13.00	13.00	..	28.00	26.00	..	19.50	17.50	..
	(c) Urban										
5	Handicrafts	..	6.80	4.73	..	8.13	4.00	..	6.83	30.00	..
6	Sericulture	..	0.14	..	..	0.20	..	..	0.20	..	..
7	Coir Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Khadi and Village Industries (State's share only)	..	0.20	0.04	..	0.89	0.15	..	0.94	0.20	..
Total (ii)		..	84.43	68.68	2.35	133.21	105.90	3.40	123.30	91.35	1.80
IV. Roads											
	Spillover	..	70.70	70.70	..	88.38	88.38	..	111.95	111.95	..
	New	..	154.30	150.82	1.50	136.62	132.27	1.50	178.05	167.54	2.00
Total		..	225.00	221.52	1.50	225.00	220.65	1.50	280.00	279.49	2.00

YEAR PLAN (1969-74)

MENT II

Outlays—contd

(Rs in lakhs)

1972-73			1973-74			1969-74		
Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
62.50	62.50	..	61.25	61.25	..	300.00	300.00	..
19.00	19.00	..	18.00	18.00	..	88.00	88.00	..
16.00	16.00	..	16.00	16.00	..	75.00	75.00	..
19.18	19.18	..	17.00	17.00	..	88.00	88.00	..
3.20	1.64	0.10	3.65	1.98	..	20.00	13.36	0.30
119.88	118.32	0.10	115.90	114.23	..	571.00	564.36	0.30
7.90	6.68	..	7.90	6.67	..	39.00	32.62	..
8.00	8.00	..	8.00	8.00	..	40.00	40.00	..
84.72	61.20	1.25	86.37	61.11	0.70	380.00	276.35	9.50
16.00	15.00	..	13.50	12.50	..	90.00	84.00	..
6.28	3.00	..	6.96	3.50	..	35.00	18.23	..
0.20	..	..	0.26	..	..	1.00	..	..
..
0.97	0.20	..	1.00	0.21	..	4.00	0.80	..
124.07	94.08	1.25	123.99	91.99	0.70	589.00	452.00	9.50
141.41	141.41	..	176.76	176.76	..	589.20	789.20	..
208.59	216.63	2.25	243.24	234.54	2.75	910.80	881.80	10.00
350.00	348.04	2.25	420.00	411.30	2.75	1,500.00	1,471.00	10.00

**DRAFT FOURTH
STATE
Proposed Plan**

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Of which—									
	(a) Rural Roads	.. 23.27	23.27	..	29.09	29.09	..	36.84	36.84	..
	(b) Others	.. 185.41	185.41	..	175.51	175.51	..	217.32	222.32	..
	(c) Miscellaneous	.. 16.82	12.84	1.50	20.40	16.05	1.50	25.84	20.33	2.00
	Total IV	.. 225.00	221.52	1.50	225.00	220.65	1.50	280.00	279.49	2.00
	V. General Education									
1	Elementary Education	.. 80.42	4.00	..	123.18	8.00	..	186.42	10.00	..
2	Secondary Education	.. 35.13	13.50	..	46.53	14.00	..	69.44	20.00	..
3	University Education	.. 56.49	16.00	..	64.56	19.00	..	57.85	7.00	..
4	Teachers' Training—									
	(a) Elementary	.. 5.00	5.00	..	10.00	10.00	..	15.00	15.00	..
	(b) Secondary	.. 1.00	1.00	..	5.90	5.90	..	5.30	4.00	..
5	Social Education	.. 2.40	..	..	4.69	..	..	4.99	..	..
6	Other Educational Programme	.. 9.16	..	..	11.18	..	..	12.81	..	..
7	Cultural Programmes	.. 0.40	..	..	0.55	..	..	0.55	..	..
	Total	.. 190.00	39.50	..	266.59	56.00	..	352.41	56.00	..
	VI. Health									
1	Medical Education	.. 41.25	35.25	..	104.11	79.86	..	126.29	90.00	..
2	Training Programmes	.. 6.28	3.10	..	14.41	9.90	..	10.32	5.00	..
3	Hospitals and Dispensaries	.. 48.83	36.82	..	43.52	25.00	..	40.91	25.00	..
4	Primary Health Centres	.. 23.00	23.00	..	20.00	18.00	..	21.00	18.00	..
5	Control of communicable diseases	.. 21.76	2.50	..	22.39	4.00	..	23.59	3.00	..
6	Family Planning	.. 5.35	..	..	5.55	..	..	5.96	..	..
7	Indigenous systems of medicine	.. 9.00	4.00	..	9.71	3.00	..	12.45	4.00	..
8	Other Programmes	.. 16.28	2.00	..	20.34	3.00	..	21.38	5.00	..
	Total Health	.. 171.75	106.67	..	240.03	142.78	..	267.90	150.00	..

FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1969-74)

MENT II

Outlays—contd

(Rs in lakhs)

1972-73			1973-74			1969-74		
Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
46.54	46.54	..	58.18	58.18	..	193.92	193.92	..
280.82	270.82	..	3,21.02	3,21.02	..	1,170.08	1,170.08	..
32.64	25.68	2.25	40.80	32.10	2.75	136.00	107.00	10.00
360.00	358.04	2.25	420.04	411.30	2.75	1,500.00	1,471.00	10.00
245.52	10.00	..	301.71	8.00	..	937.25	40.00	..
79.44	15.00	..	93.46	15.00	..	324.00	77.50	..
68.99	16.00	..	72.01	13.96	..	319.90	71.96	..
15.00	15.00	..	5.00	5.00	..	5.00	50.00	..
1.45	..	..	1.35	..	..	15.00	10.00	..
6.30	..	..	6.22	..	..	24.60	..	..
13.79	..	..	14.36	..	..	61.30	..	..
0.70	..	..	0.75	..	..	3.00	..	..
4,31.19	56.00	..	4,94.86	41.96	..	17,35.05	2,49.46	..
86.82	40.37	..	67.98	16.50	..	426.45	262.00	..
6.64	2.00	..	4.65	..	..	42.30	20.00	..
50.99	25.00	..	63.99	32.95	..	254.24	144.77	..
23.10	20.00	..	27.50	23.50	..	114.60	102.50	..
25.23	1.00	..	24.03	..	..	177.00	10.50	..
5.36	..	..	6.78	..	..	30.00	..	..
12.92	2.00	..	15.92	2.00	..	60.00	15.00	..
23.30	5.00	..	20.11	4.00	..	100.41	19.00	..
234.36	95.37	..	230.96	78.95	..	1,145.00	573.77	..

DRAFT FOURTH

STAT

Proposed

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head	1969-70			1970-71			1971	
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Family Planning—									
	(a) Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres	0.20	..	..	0.22	..	..	0.24	..
	(b) Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres	2.60	..	..	2.80	..	..	3.00	..
	(c) Sub-centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Personnel trained in Family planning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) Sterilisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(f) Inter-uterine contraceptive device	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(g) Other Miscellaneous	2.55	..	..	2.53	..	..	2.72	..
	Total Family Planning	5.35	..	..	5.55	..	..	5.96	..
VII Water-supply and Sanitation									
1 Urban—									
	(a) Water-supply	23.40	19.50	..	31.20	26.00	..	31.20	26.00
	(b) Sewerage and Drainage	21.60	16.20	..	28.80	21.60	..	28.80	21.60
2 Rural—									
	(a) Piped	105.00	..	..	143.33	..	..	139.45	..
	(b) Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	150.00	35.70	..	203.33	47.60	..	199.45	47.60

PLAN (1969-74)

II

-contd

(Rs in lakhs)

1972-73			1973-74			1969-74	
Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	0.28	..	..	1.20	..	..
..	..	3.40	..	..	15.00	..	..
..
..
..
..	..	3.10	..	..	13.80	..	..
..	..	6.78	..	..	30.00	..	..
26.00	..	39.00	32.50	..	156.00	130.00	..
21.60	..	36.00	27.00	..	144.00	108.00	..
..	..	173.00	..	..	700.00	..	..
..
47.60	..	248.00	59.50	..	1,000.00	238.00	..

**DRAFT FOURTH-FIVE
STATEMENT
Proposed Plan**

Serial No.	Heads/Sub-heads	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72					
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
VIII. Housing											
1	Subsidized Industrial Housing ..		10.50	7.00	..	9.50	4.00	..	10.00	5.00	..
2	Low Income Group Housing ..		5.25	5.00	..	12.25	13.00	..	9.00	9.00	..
3	Village Housing Projects ..		3.00	3.00	..	5.00	5.00	..	3.00	3.00	..
4	Plantation labour Housing ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Slum clearance (State's share) ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	..
6	Others (Land acquisition and development ..		..	..	..	4.00	4.00	..	2.00	2.00	..
	Total ..		18.75	15.00	..	31.75	26.00	..	25.00	20.00	..
IX. Town Planning and Urban Development											
1	Town Planning		18.75	18.75	..	31.25	31.25	..	25.00	25.00	..
2	Urban Development										
	Total ..		18.75	18.75	..	31.25	31.25	..	25.00	25.00	..
X. Welfare of Backward Classes											
1	Scheduled Tribes ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Education ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Economic Uplift—		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Health, Housing and other schemes ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Scheduled Castes—		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Education ..		14.25	..	..	20.20	..	..	20.20	..	..
	(b) Economic Uplift ..		5.30	..	..	7.50	..	..	7.50	..	..
	(c) Health, Housing and other schemes ..		4.90	..	..	6.95	..	..	6.95	..	..
3	Other Backward Classes—		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Education ..		3.75	..	..	5.32	..	..	5.31	..	..
	(b) Economic Uplift ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Health, Housing and other schemes ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..		28.20	..	..	39.97	..	..	39.96	..	..

YEAR PLAN (1969-74%)

II

Outlays—contd

(Rs in lakhs)]

1972-73			1973-74			1969-74		
Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15.00	11.00	..	15.00	12.00	..	60.00	39.00	..
5.00	5.00	..	8.00	8.00	..	40.00	40.00	..
3.00	5.00	..	1.00	1.00	..	15.00	15.00	..
..
..	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	2.00	2.00	..
2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	8.00	8.00	..
25.00	21.00	..	25.00	22.00	..	125.00	104.00	..
25.00	25.00	..	25.00	25.00	..	125.00	125.00	..
25.00	25.00	..	25.00	25.00	..	125.00	125.00	..
..
..
..
..
20.20	..	..	20.15	..	..	95.00	..	..
7.50	..	..	7.50	..	..	35.30	..	..
6.95	..	..	6.95	..	..	32.70	..	..
5.31	..	..	5.31	..	..	25.00	..	..
..
..
39.96	..	..	39.91	..	..	188.00	..	..

DRAFT FOURTH FIVE-YEAR

STATE

Proposed Plan

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head	1959-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Ex-change	Total	Capital	Foreign Ex-change	Total	Capital	Foreign Ex-change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
XI. Social Welfare										
1	Family and child Welfare Projects	0.90	..	..	0.90	..	..	1.20	..	..
2	Women Welfare	..	0.45	..	..	0.55	..	..	0.65	..
3	Child Welfare	..	0.45	..	..	0.48	..	..	0.50	..
4	Eradication of beggary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Social Defence	..	1.30	..	..	1.26	..	..	1.48	..
6	Rehabilitation of handicapped	..	1.20	0.50	..	2.20	1.50	..	2.00	1.00
7	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary organisation	..	1.00	..	..	0.83	..	..	1.03	..
8	Training Research and administration	0.70	..	..	..	0.70	..	..	0.80	..
9	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	6.00	0.50	..	6.92	1.50	..	7.71	1.00
XII. Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare										
1	Craftsmen Training	..	8.60	1.50	..	11.65	2.50	..	12.75	2.50
2	Apprenticeship Training	..	1.50	..	..	2.50	..	..	2.75	..
3	Part-time classes for industrial workers	..	0.15	..	..	0.15	..	..	0.20	..
4	Rural Training Institutes	..	2.50	1.00	..	1.50	0.75	..	3.25	0.87
5	Employment service scheme	..	0.90	..	..	1.18	..	..	1.22	..
6	Labour welfare administration	..	1.50	0.80	..	1.86	..	..	2.35	0.50
7	Employees State Insurance	..	2.85	..	..	3.12	..	..	3.73	..
	Total	..	18.00	3.30	..	21.96	3.25	..	26.25	3.37
XIII. Information and Publicity										
1	Community Listening Scheme	..	5.85	..	..	6.80	..	..	8.20	..
2	Others Printing	..	4.50	4.00	..	13.50	12.25	3.00	6.00	5.00
	Statistics	..	4.95	..	..	6.60	..	..	7.00	..
	Total	..	15.30	4.00	..	26.90	12.25	3.00	21.20	5.00

PLAN (1969-74)

MENT II

Outlays—*concd*

1972-73			1973-74			1969-74		
Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 20	..	..	1 30	..	..	5 50	..	..
0 75	..	..	0 85	..	..	3 25	..	..
0 95	0 35	..	0 87	0 35	..	3 30	0 70	..
..
2 37	1 25	..	2 39	1 25	..	8 80	2 50	..
2 40	1 50	..	2 20	..	0 05	10 00	4 50	0 05
1 18	..	..	1 28	..	..	5 15	..	..
0 90	..	..	0 90	..	..	4 00	..	..
..
9 75	3 10	..	9 79	1 60	0 05	40 00	7 70	0 05
13 25	2 50	..	13 50	3 00	..	59 75	12 00	..
2 75	..	..	3 00	..	..	12 50	..	..
0 30	..	..	0 45	..	..	1 25	..	..
2 13	0 75	..	2 12	0 88	..	11 50	4 25	..
1 28	..	..	1 42	..	..	6 00	..	..
2 00	..	..	2 29	..	..	10 00	0 80	0 30
4 30	..	..	5 00	..	..	19 00	..	..
26 01	3 25	..	27 78	3 88	..	120 00	16 25	0 30
8 90	..	..	9 25	..	..	39 00	..	..
6 00	4 75	..	..	..	..	30 00	26 00	5 00
7 10	..	..	7 35	..	..	33 00	..	..
23 00	4 75	..	16 60	..	..	102 00	26 00	5 00

DRAFT FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

STATEMENT II-A

Summary statement showing sub-headwise breakup of Fourth Plan Outlay

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Sub-head of Development	Fourth Plan Outlay			1969-70			1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. Agricultural Programmes											
1	Agricultural Production	1,600.00	568.76	..	240.00	69.68	..	310.87	333.06	350.99	365.08
2	Minor irrigation	900.00	874.14	..	135.00	129.63	..	169.88	199.98	190.27	204.87
3	Soil conservation	400.00	129.04	..	60.00	19.51	..	81.33	89.22	86.09	83.36
4	Ayacut development programme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Animal Husbandry	400.00	44.56	..	60.00	11.75	..	80.25	83.79	85.70	90.26
6	Dairying and Milk Supply	200.00	185.00	61.00	30.00	24.19	25.00	60.00	40.00	40.00	30.00
7	Forests	175.00	22.84	..	26.25	4.35	..	35.40	39.40	41.60	32.35
8	Fisheries	45.00	..	..	8.00	..	..	9.58	8.66	8.22	10.54
9	Warehousing and Marketing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		3,720.00	1,824.34	61.00	559.25	259.11	25.00	747.31	794.11	802.87	816.46

II. Co-operation and Community Development											
1	Co-operation	190.00	85.70	..	28.50	12.73	..	35.22	38.31	40.73	47.24
2	Community Development	260.00	189.18	..	39.00	16.79	..	62.29	58.28	56.46	43.97
3	Panchayats	15.00	13.70	..	2.25	2.00	..	3.60	3.60	3.05	2.50
Total		465.00	288.58	..	69.75	31.53	..	101.11	100.19	100.24	93.71
III. Irrigation and Power											
1	Irrigation	3,200.00	3,185.00	..	590.00	587.00	..	583.50	700.00	641.50	685.00
2	Flood Control	1,200.00	1,200.00	..	250.00	250.00	..	250.00	200.00	250.00	250.00
3	Power	92,00.00	9,175.00	110.00	1,615.00	1,615.00	15.00	1,650.00	1,935.00	1,990.00	2,005.00
Total		13,600.00	13,560.00	110.00	2,455.00	2,447.00	15.00	2,488.50	2,835.00	2,881.50	2,740.00
IV. Industry and Mining											
1	Large and Medium Industries	551.00	551.00	..	86.57	85.57	..	117.75	117.75	116.68	112.25
2	Mineral Development	20.00	13.36	0.30	3.00	2.34	..	6.80	3.35	3.20	3.65
3	Village and Small Industries	589.00	452.00	9.50	84.43	68.68	2.35	133.21	123.30	124.07	123.99
Total		1160.00	1,016.36	9.80	174.00	156.59	2.35	257.76	244.40	243.95	239.89
V. Transport and Communication											
1	Roads	1,500.00	1,471.00	10.00	225.00	220.00	2.00	225.00	280.00	350.00	420.00
2	Road Transport	600.00	600.00	..	90.00	90.00	..	135.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
3	Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Other Transport	45.00	35.00	..	6.75	4.75	..	10.25	9.50	9.50	9.00
5	Tourism	200.00	150.00	..	30.00	20.00	..	40.00	60.00	40.00	30.00
Total		2,354.00	2,256.00	10.00	351.75	334.75	2.00	410.25	474.50	524.50	584.00

DRAFT FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

STATEMENT II-A—contd

Summary statement showing sub-headwise breakup of Fourth Plan Outlay

Serial No.	Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan Outlay			1969-70			1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VI. Social Services											
1	General Education	1,732.00	249.46	..	189.60	39.50	..	266.00	351.80	430.49	494.11
2	Technical Education	330.00	70.77	..	49.50	14.37	..	62.50	73.00	75.00	70.00
3	Cultural Programmes	3.00	..	..	0.40	..	..	0.55	0.60	0.70	0.75
4	Health and Family Planning	1,145.00	573.77	..	171.75	106.67	..	240.03	267.90	234.36	230.96
5	Water supply (Urban and Rural)	1,000.00	238.00	..	150.00	35.70	..	203.33	199.45	199.22	248.00
6	Housing	125.00	104.00	..	18.75	15.00	..	31.25	25.00	25.00	25.00
7	Urban Development	125.00	125.00	..	18.75	18.75	..	31.25	25.00	25.00	25.00
8	Welfare of Backward Classes	188.00	..	..	28.20	..	..	39.97	39.96	39.96	39.91
9	Social Welfare	40.00	7.70	0.05	6.00	0.50	..	7.00	7.50	9.58	9.92
10	Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare	120.00	16.25	0.30	18.00	3.30	..	21.96	26.25	26.01	27.78
11	Public Co-operation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		4,808.00	1,484.95	0.35	650.95	253.79	..	903.84	1,016.46	1,065.32	1,171.43

VI. Miscellaneous

1	Statistics	33.00	..	..	4.95	..	..	6.60	7.00	7.10	7.35
2	Information and Publicity	39.00	..	..	5.85	..	..	6.80	8.20	8.90	9.25
3	State Capital Projects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Hill and Border Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Evaluation Machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Others (Printing)	30.00	26.00	5.00	4.50	4.00	..	13.50	6.00	6.00	..
Total		102.00	26.00	5.00	15.30	4.00	..	26.90	21.20	22.00	16.60
Grand Total		26,200.00	2,346.23	196.15	4,276.00	3,486.77	44.35	4,935.67	5,485.86	5,640.38	5,862.09

**DRAFT FOURTH
STATEMENT
(Important projects costing)**

Serial No.	Head of development	Total estimated cost	Total expenditure by		Fourth Plan Outlay	
			the end of 3rd Plan	1968-69	Total	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Flood Control Drainage and Anti-water logging schemes (Ghaggar Dam Project)	2,600.00	..	..	25.00	5.00
2	Bhakra Right Bank	3,535.00	..	NA	350.00 (Haryana's share)	NA
3	Beas Project Unit I (Total cost of Power and Irrigation Projects)	16,374.00	NA	NA	3,971.00 (Haryana's share)	NA
4	Beas Project, Unit II	1,800.00	NA	NA	195.52 (Haryana's share)	NA
5	55 MW Thermal Plant at Faridabad	1,200.00	..	..	1,200.00	110.00
6	WJC Remodelling	757.28	342.00	445.36	100.00	100.00
7	Gurgaon Canal Project	527.02 (Haryana)	311.00	440.81	84.53	..
8	Link Works to Transport Ravi Beas Waters to Western Jumna Canal basin	2,702.15	..	..	1,200.00	..

FIVE YEAR PLAN

III

Rs. 5 crore and above)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Outlay Proposed									
1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
Total	Fore-ign Ex-change	Total	Fore-ign Ex-change	Total	Fore-ign Ex-change	Total	Fore-ign Ex-change	Total	Fore-ign Ex-change
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	..	2.00	..	5.00	1.00	9.00	2.00	9.00	2.00
200.00	NA	75.00	NA	75.00	..	..	..	..	..
600.00	NA	740.00	NA	830.00	NA	910.00	NA	901.00	NA
25.00	NA	25.00	NA	45.00	NA	50.00	NA	50.52	NA
150.00	15.00	250.00	25.00	300.00	25.00	300.00	25.00	200.00	20.00
..
66.00	..	18.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.50	..	240.00	..	354.50	..	294.50	..	294.50	..

DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-74)

STATEMENT IV

Check list in respect of principal projects costing Rs 5 crores and above.

1. Name of project with brief description and location	Ghaggar Dam on River Ghaggar near Chandimandir. Flood moderation-cum-irrigation schemes
2. Gestation period in years	8 years
3. Cost estimates and outlays (Rs round lakhs)	
(a) Total estimated cost—	(i) Total 2,600
	(ii) Foreign exchange—100
(b) Outlay and expenditure—	

<i>Expenditure upto 1968-69</i>		<i>Outlay proposed 1969-74</i>		<i>1969-70 Approved</i>	
Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6
..	..	25	5	..	..

<i>1970-71 Proposed</i>		<i>Three years total 1971-74</i>		<i>Balance after 1973-74 if any</i>	
Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange
7	8	9	10	11	12
2	..	23	5	2,575	95

4. Programs of output/benefits—

Item	Unit	Progress upto 1968-69	Target for Fourth Plan	Phasing		
				1969-70	1970-71	End of 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	000 acres	..	..	..	..	..

5. Training of technical and managerial personnel

6. Employment (Man-years)—

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Fourth Plan (year by year)
I. Additional requirements—				
Skilled—				
(a) Technical	34
(b) Non-technical	54
Unskilled	100
			1968-69	End of Fourth Plan

II. Staff required on continuing basis**Skilled—**

(a) Technical	..	34
(b) Non-technical	..	54
Unskilled	..	100

DRAFT FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1969-74)

STATEMENT IV

Check-list in respect of principal projects costing Rs 5 crores and above.

1. Name of project with brief description and location .. Beas Project Unit-I
Beas sutlej link is a power-cum-irrigation project which envisaged diversion of Beas waters into Sutlej river through a combination of tunnels and an open channel. The water so diverted shall fall in the Bhakra Lake after generating power at Dehar and shall be further utilised to generate power at Bhakra. The Dehar Power Plan will be situated on the Right bank of river Sutlej and with 6 units of 165 MW each having a firm power of 246 MW. On the first state of project, only 4 units of 165 MW each will be installed while provision is being made in the civil works for two additional units to come at a later date. The maximum power generated with a discharge of 7,500 cusecs will be 583 MW at Dehar
2. Gestation period in years .. 15 years
3. Cost estimates and outlays .. (Rs round lakhs)
- a. Total estimated cost—
- (i) Total—16,374
- (ii) Foreign Exchange—N.A.
- b. Outlay and expenditure—

<i>Expenditure upto 1968-69</i>		<i>Outlay proposed 1969-74</i>		<i>1969-70 approved</i>	
Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6
N.A.	N.A.	3,971	N.A.	600	N.A.

<i>1970-71</i>		<i>Three years total 1971-74</i>		<i>Balance after 1973-74 if any</i>	
Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange
7	8	9	10	11	12
740	N.A.	2,631	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

4. Programme of output/benefits—

Item	Unit	Progress upto 1968-69	Target for Fourth Plan	Phasing		
				1969-70	1970-71	End of 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

5. Training of technical and managerial personnel—

6. Employment (man year)—

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Fourth Plan (year by year)
I. Additional requirements—				
Skilled—				
(a) Technical
(b) Non-technical
Unskilled
II. Staff required on continuing basis—				
Skilled—				
(a) Technical		
(b) Non-technical		
Unskilled		

Note. 1. The figures of outlay show Haryana share only.

DRAFT FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1969-74)

STATEMENT IV

Check-list in respect of Principal projects costing Rs 5 crores and above.

1. Name of project with brief description and location .. Beas Project Unit-II—
 There are three units of 60 MW each to be installed at Pong Power Plant. The firm power is of the order of 72 MW. The beneficiaries are Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.
2. Gestation Period in years .. 15 years
3. Cost estimates and outlays .. (Rs round lakhs)
- (a) Total estimated cost—
 (i) Total—13,00
 (ii) Foreign Exchange—N.A
- (b) Outlay and Expenditure—

<i>Expenditure upto 1968-69</i>		<i>Outlay proposed 1969-74</i>		<i>1969-70 approved</i>	
Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6
N.A.	N.A.	195.52	N.A.	25	N.A.

<i>1970-71 proposed</i>		<i>Three years total (1971-74)</i>		<i>Balance after 1973-74, if any</i>	
Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange
7	8	9	10	11	12
25	N.A.	145.52	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

4. Programme of output/benefits —

Item	Unit	Progress upto 1968-69	Target for fourth plan	Phasing		
				1969-70	1970-71	End of 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Training of technical and managerial personnel---						
6. Employment (man-year)---						
			1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Fourth Plan (year by year)
I. Additional requirements--						
Skilled--						
(a) Technical			..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Technical			..	..	..	..
Unskilled--						
					1968-69	End of 4th Plan
II. Staff required on continuing basis--						
Skilled--						
(a) Technical					..	..
(b) Non-Technical					..	..
Unskilled						

Note.—1. The figures of outlay show Haryana share only.

DRAFT FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1969-74)

Statement IV

Check list in respect of Principal Projects costing Rs 5 crores and above.

1. Name of project with brief description and location	55 M W Thermal Plant at Faridabad. This project is the only new thermal project taken up in the Haryana State in Fourth Plan. It is proposed to be installed at Faridabad. The project has been agreed to in principal by the Planning Commission,—vide memo No.1-26(17/67-I&P) dated 17th September, 1966. This Project has been made to meet the load demands of this zone.				
2. Gestation period in years	.. 4 years.				
3. Cost estimates and outlays.	.. (Rs. round lakhs.)				
(a) Total estimated cost—	(i) Total : 1,200 (ii) Foreign Exchange				
(b) Outlay and expenditure :	—				
Expenditure upto 1968-69		Outlay proposed 1969-74		1969-70 approved	
Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6
10	—	1200	110	150	15
1970-71 Proposed		Three-year Totals (1971-1974)		Balance after 1973-74 if any	
Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange
7	8	9	10	11	12
250	25	800	70	—	..

4. Programme of output benefits—

Item	Unit	Progress up to 1968-69	Target for 4th Plan	Phasing		
				1969-70	1970-71	End of 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

This will meet the load demands of the region.

5. Training of technical and managerial personnel—Will be recruited and trained.

6. Employment (man-year)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Fourth Plan				
				1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
I. Additional requirements								
Skilled—								
Technical	25	40	60	47	...
Non-Technical	20	30	60	28	...
Unskilled	100	150	250	50	...

II. Staff required on continuing basis

	1968-69	End of 4th Plan
Skilled—		
(a) Technical	25	87
(b) Non-Technical	20	55
Unskilled	...	100

DRAFT FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1969—74)

Statement IV

Check-list in respect of Principal Projects costing Rs. 5 crores and above.

1. Name of Project with brief description and location

Western Jumna Canal Remodelling Project

The Western Jumna Canal is the oldest canal in State, which takes off from Tajewala Head works and irrigates the area of Rohtak, Hissar, Karnal and Ambala districts of Haryana State and also Delhi territory. The scheme was taken up in the first five-year plan. This project envisages extension of irrigation facilities to arid area in Karnal, Rohtak, Jind and Hissar districts and improvement of water allowance of old area.

2. Gestation period in years

.. About 19—22 years.

3. Cost Estimates and outlays—
(Rs in lakhs) .

(a) Total estimated cost

(i) Total	..	757.28
(ii) Foreign Exchange	..	..

(b) Outlay and Expenditure—

Expenditure up to 1968-69—

(i) Total	..	445.36
(ii) Foreign Exchange	..	..

Outlay proposed 1969—74.—

(i) Total	..	100.00
(ii) Foreign Exchange	..	..

1969-70 Approved—

(i) Total	..	100.00
(ii) Foreign exchange	..	..

1970-71 Proposed—

(i) Total	..	..
(ii) Foreign Exchange	..	..

Three Years Total 1971-74—

(i) Total	..	..
(ii) Foreign Exchange	..	..

Balance after 1973-74, if any—

(i) Total	..	211.92
(ii) Foreign Exchange	..	..

4. Programme of Output/Benefits--

(i) Item	..	Irrigation	
(ii) Unit	..	000 Hectares	
(iii) Progress up to 1968-69	..	Potential	Utilisation
		163.00	168.00
(iv) Target for Fourth Plan	..	41.00	36.00

Phasing--

(v) 1969-70	..	Potential	6.00	Utilisation	5.5
(vi) 1970-71	..		8.00		7.00
(vii) End of 1973-74	..		204.00		204.00

5. Training of Technical and Managerial personnel

.. ..

6. Employment (Man year)--

I--Additional requirements

Skilled--

(a) Technical	..	..
(b) Non-Technical	..	..	..
Un-Skilled			

II --Staff required on continuing basis

.. ..
1968-69 End of Fourth
Plan

Skilled--

(a) Technical	..	60	..
(b) Non-Technical	..	16	..

Unskilled

. . 114 ..

DRAFT FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1969-74)

Statement IV

Check-list in respect of Principal Projects costing Rs 5 crores and above

1. Name of the Project with brief description and location—	Gurgaon Canal Project .. The Gurgaon Canal with 21 cs. capacity proposed under this project will take off from Agra Canal/Okhla to extend irrigation to 3.22 lakh acres in the District of Gurgaon, besides supplying 500 cs. flood water to Rajasthan.
2. Gestation period in years	.. About 11-13 years.
3. Cost Estimates and outlays (Rs in lakhs)—	
(a) Total estimated cost—	
(i) Total	.. 789.50 (including Rajasthan share) 527.02 share of Haryana
(ii) Foreign Exchange	.. ..
(b) Outlay and expenditure—	
Expenditure up to 1968-69—	
(i) Total	.. 617.49 (including Rajasthan share) 442.49 Haryana's share
(ii) Foreign Exchange	.. ..
Outlay proposed, 1969-74—	
(i) Total	.. 84.53
(ii) Foreign Exchange	.. ..
1969-70 Approved—	
(i) Total	.. 66
(ii) Foreign Exchange	.. ..
1970-71 Proposed—	
(i) Total	.. 18.53
(ii) Foreign Exchange	.. ..
Three Years Total, 1971-74—	
(i) Total	.. ..
(ii) Foreign Exchange	.. ..
Balance after 1973-74, if any—	
(i) Total	.. ..
(ii) Foreign Exchange	.. ..

4. Programme of Output/Benefits—

(i) Item	..	Irrigation	
(ii) Unit	..	000 Hectares	
(iii) Progress up to 1968-69	..	Potential 12 4·00	Utilisation 12·00
(iv) Target for Fourth Plan	..	78·00	53·00

Phasing—

(v) 1969-70	..	11·5	8·00
(vi) 1970-71	..	15·5	11·00
(vii) End of 1973-74	..	102·00	65·00

5. Training of Technical and Managerial personnel ..

6. Employment (Man-year)—

I.—Additional requirements—

Skilled—

(a) Technical

(b) Non-Technical

Unskilled

II. Staff required on continuing basis—

1968-69

End of Fourth
Plan

Skilled—

(a) Technical .. 120 63

(b) Non-Technical .. 32 32

Unskilled .. 229 142

DRAFT FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1969-74)

Statement IV

Check list in respect of Principal Projects costing Rs 5 crores and above

1. Name of Project with brief description and location—	Link Works to transport Ravi Beas Waters to Western Jumna Canal basin A scheme for harnessing of waters of river Beas is already in advanced stage of progress and supplies are expected to become available sometime during 1974. Haryana State has a share in the Ravi Beas waters. Thus it is very essential that carrier channels for transport of River Beas waters from Sutlej Basin to W.J.C. Basin are completed. A project estimate for the construction of a link channel of 121.67 miles length and 6,725 cs. capacity estimated to cost Rs 27 crores has already been prepared and is being processed. The link is proposed to take off about 20 miles upstream of Rupar and will run along the Bhakra Mainline, Narwana Branch and Narwana Branch Karnal Link.
2. Gestation period in years	.. 10 years
3. Cost Estimates and outlays (Rs in lakhs)—	
(a) Total Estimated Cost—	
(i) Total	.. 2650.00
(ii) Foreign Exchange	.. ..
(b) Outlay and Expenditure	
Expenditure up to 1968-69	
(i) Total	.. ..
(ii) Foreign Exchange	.. ..
Outlay Proposed 1968-74—	
(i) Total	.. 2,650.00
(ii) Foreign Exchange	.. ..
1969-70 Approved—	
(i) Total	.. 344.00
(ii) Foreign Exchange	.. ..
1970-71 Proposed—	
(i) Total	.. 345.00
(ii) Foreign Exchange	.. ..
Three years Total, 1971-74—	
(i) Total	.. 1960.50
(ii) Foreign Exchange	.. ..
Balance after 1973-74, if any—	
(i) Total	.. ..
(ii) Foreign Exchange	.. ..

4. Programme of Output/Benefits—

(i) Item	.. Irrigation	
(ii) Unit	.. 000 hectares	
(iii) Progress up to 1968-69	.. Potential ..	Utilisation ..
(iv) Target for Fourth Plan	.. —	

Phasing—

(v) 1969-70

(vi) 1970-71

(vi) End of 1973-74

Since this project is meant to provide carrier channel for carrying Ravi Beas waters there is no direct benefits.

5. Training of Technical and Managerial personnel ..

6. Employment (Man year)—

	Fourth Plan				
I. Additional requirements—	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973- 74
Skilled—					
(a) Technical	.. 26	605	605	605	605
(b) Non Technical	.. 5	100	100	100	100
Un-skilled	.. 800	2,000	2,000	1,600	1,600
II. Staff required on continuing basis—	1968-69	End of Fourth Plan			
Skilled—					
(a) Technical	.. ..		605		
(b) Non-Technical	.. ..		100		
Unskilled	.. ..		1,600		

DRAFT FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

STATEMENT V

Physical Programmes

Item	Unit	Estimated level of achievement						
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY								
I-Area under Forests								
(i) Area under work Plans	.. hectares	7,992	18,615	23,251	..	..	..	..
(ii) Area under quick growing economic plantations	.. Do	2,607	1,950	3,050	3,650	4,500	3,800	1,250
(iii) Area under fuel plantations	.. Do	125	..	275	450	550	380	176
(iv) Others	.. Do	515	4,601	100	130	175	117	90
Total area under forests	..	11,239	25,166	26,676	4,230	5,225	4,267	1,515
Area under Orchards								
Net cropped area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gross cropped area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irrigated Area—								
(i) By canals	.. Lakh hectares	10.16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	12.24
(ii) By Government tubewells	.. Do	0.80	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.11

(iii) By private tubewells/pump sets and masonry wells	Do	2.55	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4.22
(iv) By Bhandaras, Tanks and Banids etc.	Do	0.04	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.22
Total—Irrigated area : Net	..	13.56	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17.85
Gross	..	18.67	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24.00

Area under food crops

(i) Kharif—

1. Rice	Total	..	Lakh hectares	2.16	2.00	2.10	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.70
	Irrigated	..	Do	1.61	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.00	1.05	1.05
2. Maize	Total	..	Do	1.14	1.00	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.30
	Irrigated	..	Do	0.23	0.25	0.28	0.31	0.34	0.37	0.40
3. Bajra	Total	..	Do	8.81	8.50	8.70	8.90	9.10	9.30	9.50
	Irrigated	..	Do	0.40	0.55	1.00	1.50	1.75	0.00	2.25
4. Jowar	Total	..	Do	2.95	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
	Irrigated	..	Do	0.54	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50

Rabi—

5. Wheat	Total	..	Do	8.38	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.25	10.50	11.00
	Irrigated	..	Do	5.10	6.30	6.00	7.30	7.50	8.00	8.25
6. Barley	Total	..	Do	2.98	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	Irrigated	..	Do	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7. Gram	Total	..	Do	11.57	10.50	10.40	10.30	10.20	10.10	10.00
	Irrigated	..	Do	2.83	2.52	2.50	2.48	2.45	2.44	2.40

Others—

8. Pulses	Total	..	Do	1.31	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Irrigated	..	Do	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30

DRAFT FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

STATEMENT V

Physical Programmes

Item	Unit	Estimated level of achievement							
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY—CONTD									
Total foodgrains	Lakh hectares								
Total	Do	39.30	36.50	37.25	38.15	38.10	39.20	40.00	
Irrigated	Do	12.08	13.07	14.00	15.14	15.65	16.46	16.95	
9. Sugarcane									
Total	Do	1.22	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	
Irrigated	Do	1.01	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	
10. Oil seeds									
Total	Do	2.57	2.08	2.11	2.14	2.19	2.24	2.30	
Irrigated	Do	0.44	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45	
11. Cotton									
Total	Do	2.40	2.20	2.24	2.20	2.32	2.36	2.40	
Irrigated	Do	2.34	2.15	2.19	2.23	2.27	2.31	2.35	
Food Crops									
Kharif—									
1. Rice	.. 000 tonnes	286	235	242	297	310	322	335	
2. Maize	.. Do	123	100	108	150	162	175	175	

3. Bajra	..	Do	457	370	445	558	589	620	670
4. Jowar	..	Do	58	45	45	45	45	45	45
Rabi—									
5. Wheat	..	Do	1,432	1,125	1,244	1,563	1,625	1,688	1,920
6. Barely	..	Do	284	200	200	200	200	200	200
7. Gram	..	Do	1,263	625	625	625	625	625	625
Others —									
8. Pulses	..	Do	44	30	30	30	30	30	30
Total Foodgrains			3,947	2,730	2,945	3,468	3,586	3,705	4,000
Commercial Crops									
9. Sugarcane	..	000 tonnes	476	690	715	740	760	780	800
10. Oilseeds	..	Do	110	85	93	100	110	119	130
11. Cotton	..	Do	375	335	353	371	389	397	425
Area —High Yielding Varieties									
1. Wheat	..	000 hectares	100	165	260	515	585	615	800
2. Paddy	..	Do	4	10	20	60	70	80	90
3. Maize	..	Do	3	10	16	50	60	70	70
4. Bajra	..	Do	34	60	180	360	410	460	540
Total			141	245	476	985	1,105	1,225	1,500
SEED DISTRIBUTION									
High Yielding Varieties—									
1. Wheat	..	Tonnes	3,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,200
2. Paddy	..	Do	100	340	250	250	250	250	250

DRAFT FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

STATEMENT V

Physical Programmes

Item	Unit	Estimated level of achievement						
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY—CONTD								
Seed distribution								
3. Bajra	.. Tonnes	100	173	450	900	1,020	1,150	1,350
4. Maize	.. Do	50	155	250	700	240	1,100	1,100
Other Improved Varieties—								
5. Wheat	.. Tonnes	2,500	500	500	500	500	500	500
6. Paddy	.. Do	200	150	50	50	50	50	50
7. Maize	.. Do	..	10	10	10	10	10	10
8. Cotton	.. Do	2,000	1,880	1,880	1,880	1,880	1,880	1,880
Fertilizer consumption (Nutrients)								
1. Nitrogenous (as N)	.. 000 tonnes	29	53	64	90	105	120	128
2. Phosphatic (as P ₂ O ₅)	.. Do	2	8	8	11	14	19	24
3. Potassic (as K)	.. Do	1	9	9	9	11	14	17
Total	..	32	70	81	110	130	153	167

Area under green manuring	..	000 hectares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Area covered by Plant Protection—									
(i) Food crops									
(ii) Commercial crops	..	} 000 hectares	543	1,700	1,760	1,900	2,040	2,240	2,400
(iii) Horticulture									
ANIMAL HUSBANDARY									
1. Veterinary hospitals	..	Number	130	135	149	163	177	191	205
2. Veterinary dispensaries	..	Do	95	95	88	81	74	67	60
3. Artificial insemination centres	..	Do	14	14	16	18	20	22	24
4. Stockman Centres	..	Do	82	32	82	110	132	154	178
5. Area under fodder crops	..	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Cattle Breeding Farms	..	Do	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7. Sheep Breeding farms	..	Do	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8. Sheep and wool extension centres	..	Do	23	23	24	25	26	27	27
9. Wool grading-cum-marketing centres	..	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production of Animals Products									
1. Milk and milk products	..	lbs in crores	256.65	256.65	260.70	262.00	280.20	290.00	307.00
2. Meat	..	Kgs. in lakhs	21.06	23.75	25.00	27.00	29.00	31.25	34.50
3. Wool	..	lbs in lakhs	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	5.75	6.20	6.25
4. Eggs	..	number in crores	2.00	3.00	3.25	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00
5. No. of poultry co-operatives	..	number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. No. of poultry farmers to be trained	..	number	647	967	1,467	1,967	2,467	2,967	3,467
7. Short term courses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Long term courses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Intensive Egg and poultry production-cum-marketing centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

STATEMENT-V

Physical Programmes

Item	Unit	<i>Estimated level of achievement</i>						
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
FISHERRIES								
1. Mechanization of boats	.. No	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Cold storages for storing fish	.. Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Co-operative marketing (quantity)	.. Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Landing and berthing facilities provided in harbours	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Loans advanced to fishermen's	.. (rupees)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Co-operatives	.. No	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Fingerlings distributed	.. (in lakhs)	..	..	25	25	25	25	25
8. Number of fish seed farms	.. No	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
9. Nurseries to be established	.. No	..	..	5	10	15	20	25

2. CO-OPERATIVE

i) Primary Co-operative Societies (Agricultural Credit)—									
Number (decrease by re-organisation)	..	No	350	690	985	1,285	1,585	1,885	2,185
Membership (In lakhs) (Increase)	..	Do	0.75	0.79	1.14	1.49	1.87	2.27	2.67
Share capital of Members (in lakhs)	..	Rs in lakhs	175.00	180.00	246.00	312.00	378.00	444.00	510.00
Deposits of members (in lakhs)		Do	82.00	90.00	150	220	300	390	500
(ii) Agricultural Credit—									
(a) Short and Medium term .. (Rs in crores)									
Advances during year	..		1.64	2.00	4.00	7.00	11.00	15.60	20.00
Amount outstanding at the end of the year			12.60	14.60	16.60	19.10	19.60	22.60	24.80
(b) Long term (Rs crores)									
Advances during year	..		1.25	2.75	7.25	11.75	17.25	22.75	28.75
Amount outstanding at the end of the year		(Rs in crores)	2.80	4.00	6.00	8.00	11.00	14.00	18.00
(iii) Primary Marketing Societies (New)									
Business handled during the year	..	Rs in lakhs	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50
(iv) Processing Societies—									
(a) Rice Mills .. No									
Business handled	..	(Rs in lakhs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Sugar Factories .. No									
Production	..	(Rs in lakhs)	300.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
(c) Cotton ginning and pressing .. No									
Business handled	..	(Rs in lakhs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Others .. No									
Business handled	..	(Rs in lakhs)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

STATEMENT V

Physical Programme

Item	Unit	<i>Estimated level of achievement</i>						
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION								
Estimated area under irrigation (000 acres)—								
(a) Potential	.. 000 acres	417.65	505.56	582.98	686.21	815.24	918.47	1,021.71
(b) Utilisation	.. Do	421.50	463.42	524.42	605.76	707.44	788.78	870.12
4. POWER								
Installed capacity	.. (000 KW)	1,175,850	1,292,500	1,292,500	1,292,500	1,292,500	1,347,500	1,347,500
Electricity units generated	.. Do	643,644	762,860	885,720	885,720	885,720	1,429,440	1,429,440
Electricity sold	.. Do	5,389.86	732,800	755,900	850,000	870,000	1,359,000	1,400,000
Rural Electrification—								
(a) Villages electrified	.. No	..	200	300	250	300	350	400
(b) Pumps sets energised by electricity	.. No	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Tube-wells energised by electricity	.. No	7,399	15,000	15,000	16,000	17,500	20,000	25,000

Item	Unit	<i>Estimated level of achievement</i>						
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
5. TRANSPORT								
Surface roads	.. 000 Kms	5.685	5.856	6.198	6.560	7.019	7.601	8.315
Unsurfaced roads	.. Do	0.289	0.289	0.254	0.211	0.156	0.087	..
Total		5.974	6.145	6.452	6.771	7.175	7.688	8.315
Villages not connected by roads	.. No	5,718	5,660	5,590	5,503	5,393	5,254	5,081

DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

STATEMENT V

Physical Programmes

Item	Unit	<i>Estimated level of development</i>						
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. EDUCATION								
GENERAL EDUCATION								
Enrolment								
<i>I—Classes I-V</i>								
Total	Lakhs	8.13	8.50	9.36	10.22	11.08	11.94	12.80
As percentage of the population in this age-group		63.2	63.7	67.6	71.1	74.2	77.0	79.6
Girls	Lakhs	2.30	2.47	2.82	3.18	3.56	3.96	4.35
As percentage of population in this age-group		38.1	39.3	43.2	45.8	50.4	54.	57.0
<i>II—Classes VI-VIII</i>								
Total	Lakhs	2.90	3.05	3.29	3.53	3.77	4.01	4.25

As percentage of population in this age-group	--	42.1	43.3	45.7	47.8	49.8	51.6	53.2
Girls	Lakhs	0.61	0.68	0.75	0.82	0.90	0.98	1.06
As percentage of population in this age-group	--	18.9	20.6	22.2	23.6	25.3	26.8	28.1
<i>III—Classe IX-XI</i>								
Total	Lakhs	1.07	1.17	1.27	1.37	1.47	1.57	1.67
As percentage of population in this age-group	--	17.0	18.2	19.2	20.2	21.2	22.0	22.8
Girls	Lakhs	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.31	0.34	0.37	0.40
As percentage of population in this age-group	--	7.4	8.3	9.3	9.7	10.4	11.0	11.6
<i>IV—University/Colegiate</i>								
Total (Arts, Science/Commerce)	Lakhs	0.39	0.44	0.49	0.54	0.59	0.64	0.69
Science	Lakhs	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.25
<i>Teachers</i>								
In Elementary Schools---								
Number	--	18,663	19,503	21,703	24,003	26,353	28,703	31,053
Percentage trained		98.70	98.70	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
In Secondary Schools---								
Number		12,633	13,445	13,749	14,123	14,467	14,811	15,155
Percentage trained		94.3	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Item	Unit	Estimated level of achievement						
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Technical Education								
Engineering Colleges—								
(a) Number of Institutions	Nos.	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
(b) Sanctioned annual admission capacity	Nos.	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Polytechnics—								
(a) Number of Institutions	Nos.	6	8	9	9	9	9	9
(b) Sanctioned annual admission capacity		1,140	915	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,135	1,135
7. HEALTH								
(i) Hospitals and Dispensaries—								
(a) Urban	Nos.	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
(b) Rural	Do	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
(ii) Beds—								
(a) Urban Hospitals and Dispensaries	Do	3,884	3,884	3,913	4,071	4,584	4,642	4,655
(b) Rural Hospitals and Dispensaries	Do	446	446	446	446	446	446	446
(iii) Primary Health Centres	Do	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
(iv) Training of Nurses—								
(a) Institutes	Do	2	3	3	3	3	3	3

(b) Annual Intake	-- Nos.	45	75	115	115	115	115	115
(c) Annual Out-turn	-- Do	30	30	45	60	80	80	80
(vi) Control of Diseases—								
(a) T. B. Clinics	-- Nos.	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
(b) Leprosy Control Units	-- Do	--	--	1	1	1	1	1
(c) V. D. Clinics	-- Do	--	--	1	1	1	1	1
(d) Filaria Units	Do	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(vii) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	Nos.	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
(viii) Medical Education—								
(a) Medical Colleges	-- Nos.	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
(b) Annual admission	-- Do	125	125	150	150	200	200	200
(c) Annual Out-turn	-- Do	--	80	80	100	100	100	120
8. WATER-SUPPLY AND SANITATION								
(a) Urban—								
(i) Augmentation of protected Water-supply	Gallans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(ii) Population covered (Millions)		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Towns—								
(a) Water-supply—								
(i) Towns covered	Nos.	35+3	37+3	42	44	47	50	53
(ii) Population covered	-- (Millions)	1.05	1.08	1.10	1.12	1.14	1.16	1.18
(b) Sewerages—								
(i) Towns covered	(Nos.)	15+2	15+3	20	22	25	28	31
(ii) Population covered	(Millions)	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.85	0.90
(c) Rural Piped Water-supply—								
(i) Villages covered	(Nos.)	287	28	104	140	140	140	140
(ii) Population covered	-- (Millions)	0.29	0.03	0.10	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
simple wells—								
Villages covered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9(i)								
(ii) Population covered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

STATEMENT V

Physical Programmes

Item	Unit	Estimated Level of Achievement						
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. HOUSING								
(i) Industrial	.. No. of tenements	36	..	100	200	200	250	250
(ii) Slum Clearance	.. Ditto	..	..	..	40	60	60	90
(iii) Low-Income-Group	.. Ditto	50	..	100	200	50	50	100
(iv) Village Housing	.. (a) No. of villages	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
	.. (b) No. of houses completed	..	..	60	120	120	100	100
(v) Land Acquisition and Development	.. Area developed (acres)	..	..	20	20	20	20	40
10. TRAINING OF CRAFTSMEN INSTITUTIONS								
(a) Existing	.. Number	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
(b) New	.. Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Intake/Outturn—

(a) Existing	.. Number	5,554	5,554	5,554	5,554	5,554	5,554	5,554
(b) New	.. Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools—								
(a) Existing	.. Number	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
(b) New	.. Number	..	..	4	6	7	7	7
Intake								
(a) Existing	.. Number	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
(b) New	.. Number	..	..	136	232	280	280	280

11. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

T. D. Blocks	.. Numbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Staff by categories	.. Numbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-Matric Scholarships, General Courses, Technical and Professional Courses	Numbers	16,875	17,678	19,125	27,093	27,094	27,094	27,094

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

SECTION I
BASIC STATISTICS

Haryana

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

1. ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

Division	..	1
Districts	...	7
Sub-Divisions	...	26
Tehsils	...	29
Sub-Tehsils	..	5
Towns	..	61
Villages (inhabited)	..	6,670
Community Development Blocks	..	82

2.0. DETAILS REGARDING POPULATION

2.1

	<i>Lakh Persons</i>	
	<hr/>	
	<i>Census 1961</i>	
Total	...	75.91
Urban	..	13.08 (17.2)
Rural	..	62.83 (82.8)
Males	..	40.63 (53.5)
Females	..	35.28 (46.5)
Literate (Total)	..	15.12 (19.9)
Literate (Males)	..	11.87 (29.2)
Literate (Females)	..	3.25 (9.2)
Scheduled Castes	..	13.64 (18.0)
Scheduled Tribes (..)

2.2. WORKERS

	<i>Lakh Persons</i>	
	<hr/>	
	<i>Census 1961</i>	
Males	..	21.20 (52.2)
Females	..	7.59 (21.5)
Total	..	<hr/> 28.79 (37.9) <hr/>

2.3. NON-WORKERS

	<i>Lakh Persons</i>	
	<hr/>	
	<i>Census 1961</i>	
Males	..	19.43 (47.8)
Females	..	27.69 (78.5)
Total	..	<hr/> 47.12 (62.1) <hr/>

2.4. CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING POPULATION INTO INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

Category	<i>Lakh Persons (Census 1961)</i>		Total
	Males	Females	
Total workers	.. 21.20	7.59	28.79
Cultivators	.. 12.35	6.04	18.39 (63.9)
Agricultural Labourers	.. 1.56	0.43	1.99 (6.9)
Mining, quarrying, livestocks, forestry, fishing, etc.	.. 0.17	0.02	0.19 (0.6)
Household Industry	.. 1.47	0.47	1.94 (6.7)
Manufacturing other than household	1.02	0.07	1.09 (3.8)
Construction	.. 0.37	0.02	0.39 (1.4)
Trade and Commerce	1.28	0.02	1.30 (4.5)
Transport, Storage and Communications	.. 0.49	0.00	0.49 (1.7)
Other services	.. 2.49	0.52	3.01 (10.5)

2.5. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION BY SEX 1961

(Lakh Persons)

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All ages	75.91	40.63	35.28	62.83	33.53	29.30	13.08	7.10	5.98
0—4	13.06	6.73	6.33	11.05	5.69	5.36	2.01	1.03	0.98
5—9	11.95	6.37	5.58	10.02	5.36	4.66	1.93	1.01	0.92
10—14	9.35	5.01	4.34	7.81	4.19	3.62	1.54	0.82	0.72
15—19	6.43	3.53	2.90	5.21	2.84	2.37	1.22	0.69	0.53
20—24	6.01	3.05	2.96	4.79	2.38	2.41	1.22	0.67	0.55
25—29	5.77	2.98	2.79	4.69	2.39	2.30	1.08	0.59	0.49
30—34	4.64	2.41	2.23	3.78	1.94	1.84	0.86	0.47	0.39
35—39	3.73	1.98	1.75	3.03	1.59	1.44	0.70	0.39	0.31
40—44	3.71	2.01	1.70	3.07	1.65	1.42	0.64	0.36	0.28
45—49	2.79	1.57	1.22	2.31	1.30	1.01	0.48	0.27	0.21
50—54	2.82	1.62	1.20	2.35	1.35	1.00	0.47	0.27	0.20
55—59	1.41	0.83	0.58	1.17	0.70	0.47	0.24	0.14	0.10
60—64	1.92	1.12	0.80	1.61	0.95	0.66	0.31	0.17	0.14
65—69	0.80	0.50	0.30	0.67	0.42	0.25	0.13	0.08	0.05
70	1.47	0.89	0.58	1.23	0.76	0.47	0.24	0.13	0.11
Age not stated	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	Nag

2.6. PROJECTED POPULATION OF HARYANA

(In '00)

Age Group	1966			1971			1976			1981		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0—4 ..	8469	7774	16243	9551	8735	18286	10158	9285	19443	9833	9002	18835
5—9 ..	6563	5850	12413	8245	7454	15699	9347	8423	17770	10006	9012	19018
10—14 ..	5729	5050	10779	6494	5765	12259	8174	7362	15536	9279	8330	17609
15—19 ..	4867	4312	9179	5665	4975	10640	6431	5687	12118	8107	7276	15383
20—24 ..	4036	3540	7576	4794	4222	9016	5590	4884	10474	6362	5596	11958
25—29 ..	3342	2889	6231	3964	3448	7412	4721	4131	8852	5522	4794	10316
30—34 ..	2804	2454	5258	3273	2803	6076	3901	3368	7269	4660	4050	8710
35—39 ..	2379	2097	4476	2735	2370	5105	3215	2734	5949	3844	3296	7140
40—44 ..	2012	17228	3740	2307	2017	4324	2675	2305	4980	3156	2668	5824
45—49 ..	1738	1427	3165	1932	1650	3582	2238	1950	4188	2606	2236	4842
50—54 ..	1499	1166	2665	1644	1344	2988	1848	1578	3427	2152	1873	4025
55—59 ..	1235	913	2148	1384	1077	2461	1541	1264	2805	1743	1493	3232
60—64 ..	976	688	1664	1099	816	1915	1255	985	2240	1407	1165	2572
65—69 ..	727	497	1224	819	584	1403	946	711	1657	1091	867	1958
70— ..	917	711	1628	1065	787	1852	1254	917	2171	1482	1110	2592
	47293	41096	88389	54971	48047	103018	63295	55584	118879	71250	62768	134018

3.0. AREA AND POPULATION

Increase in Population since 1951 by Districts

District		Area in Sq. K. .M.	Population 1961	Population 1951	Variation in population, 1951—61	Percentage increase since 1951	Density of population per Sq. Km.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Hissar	..	13890	1540508	1045645	494863	47.33	111
Rohtak	..	6040	1420391	1122046	298345	26.59	235
Gurgaon	..	6086	1240706	967664	273042	28.22	204
Karnal	..	7964	1490430	1077381	413049	38.34	187
Ambala	..	3702	885785	662050	223735	33.79	231
Jind	..	2712	464873	339629	125244	36.87	164
Mahendragarh	..	3475	547850	443074	104776	23.65	158
Total	..	43869	7590543	5657489	1933054	34.17	173

4.0

AREA AND

Villages classified by various population

District	Total Number of nhab- ited villages	Total rural popu- lation	Less than 200		200—499			
			No.	Popula- tion	No.	Popula- tion	No.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Hissar	..	1,033	12,99,471	72	7,634	181	62,349	307
Rohtak	..	761	12,25,884	31	3,279	87	33,250	191
Gurgaon	..	1,452	10,35,105	251	28,169	497	1,73,430	412
Karnal	..	1,350	12,34,838	172	21,103	423	1,43,259	377
Ambala	..	1,231	5,84,832	337	38,852	526	1,73,275	255
Jind	..	297	4,07,855	6	480	33	12,071	92
Mahendragarh	..	546	4,94,878	23	2,411	117	44,058	239
Total	..	6,670	62,82,863	892	1,01,928	1,864	6,41,692	1,873

Source Census of India, 1961, Part II-A.

POPULATION

ranges in Haryana, 1961

500—999		1000—1999		2000—4999		5000—9999		10,000 and above	
Popu- lation	No.	Popu- lation	No.	Popu- lation	No.	Popu- lation	No.	Popu- lation	No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
2,26,276	296	4,07,874	159	4,70,534	16	1,02,343	2	22,461	
1,38,311	244	3,51,461	186	5,61,460	22	1,38,123	..	..
2,90,627	210	2,81,894	76	2,25,524	6	35,461	..	..
2,64,952	229	3,24,127	131	3,66,025	18	1,15,372	..	..
1,74,920	87	1,14,807	23	63,616	3	19,362	..	..
69,267	106	1,48,501	56	1,53,724	4	23,812	..	..
1,79,393	135	1,83,910	31	79,900	1	5,206	..	..
13,43,746	1,307	18,12,574	662	19,20,783	70	4,39,679	2	22,461	

5.0. LAND UTILISATION IN HARYANA 1966-67

(in '000 hectares)

1. Total area according to village papers	..	4,399
2. Forests	..	91
3. Land not available for cultivation	..	489
4. Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land	..	137
5. Fallow land	..	259
6. Net area sown	..	3,423
7. Area sown more than once	..	1,176
8. Total cropped area	..	4,599
9. *Total cultivable area	..	3,819
10. Net area sown as percentage of total cultivable area	..	89.63
11. Net area irrigated	..	1,276†
12. Net area irrigated as percentage of net area sown	..	37.28†
13. Gross area irrigated	..	1,736
14. Gross area irrigated as percentage of gross cropped area		37.75

*Cultivable area includes other uncultivated land excluding fallow land, and net area sown.

† Revised figures.

6.0. LAND UTILISATION IN HARYANA DISTRICT-WISE

1966-67

(in 000 hectares)

District	Total Geographical area according to village papers	Forests	Land not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated excluding fallow land	Fallow land	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hissar	.. 1,395	8	124	1	160	1,102	381	1,483
Rohtak	.. 604	8	50	39	25	482	224	706
Gurgaon	.. 611	14	98	10	24	465	133	598
Karnal	.. 801	10	95	53	15	628	194	822
Ambala	.. 373	45	66	12	19	231	78	309
Jind	.. 270	3	24	2	12	229	82	311
Mahendergarh	.. 345	3	32	20	4	286	84	370
Total	.. 4,399	91	489	137	259	3,423	1,176	4,599

7. LIVESTOCK 1966 CENSUS

	(in ,000)	
Cattle	..	2,217
Buffaloes	..	1,926
Sheep	..	516
Goats	..	508
Pigs	..	100
Others	..	232
Total livestock	..	5499
Working cattle—		
Male	..	911
Females	..	611
Buffaloes—		
Males	..	35
Females	..	1003

8. State Income of Haryana at Current Prices

Serial No.	Item	1965-66
1	Net State Product (Rs in crores)	.. 409.6
2	Per Capita Net Product (Rs)	.. 469.0(p)

(p) — provisional

9. INDUSTRIES

9.1. Number of Industrial Units in Haryana in 1961 Census

Name of District	Number of Industrial Unit		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Hissar	.. 610	1,900	2,510
Rohtak	.. 1,732	1,298	3,030
Gurgaon	.. 639	1,343	1,982
Karnal	.. 2,906	2,626	5,532
Ambala	.. 768	1,955	2,723
Jind	.. 323	420	743
Mahendragarh	.. 219	612	831
Total	.. 7,197	10,154	17,351

Source : Census of India, 1961 (Part IV-A, Volume XIII).

9.2. Industrial Production in Haryana

Item	Unit	Production	
		1965-66	1966-67
1. Paper	.. (000 M. Tons)	37.56	42.13
2. Sugar	.. Ditto	73.90	59.59
3. Cement	.. Ditto	564.57	519.08
4. Sports Goods	.. (000 Rs)	45	58
5. Hosiery	.. Lakh Rs)	2.72	3.86
6. Scientific instruments	.. (000 Rs)	13,614	13,571
7. Agriculture implements and Machine tools	.. (lakh Rs)	471	481
8. Cycles	.. Number	3,70,872	3,77,093
9. Sewing Machines	.. Do	30,137	30,587
10. Cycle Parts	.. ..	N.A.	N.A.
11. Sewing Machines Parts	.. ..	N.A.	N.A.

9.3. Registered Factories in Haryana

Year	Number of Factories	Average workers employed in registered working factories
1965	.. 1,218	68,015
1966	.. 1,270	64,564

10.1 Installed Plant capacities and electricity generated per lakh of population

Year	Population (lakhs)	Installed Plant capacity per lakh of population (K.W.)	K.W.H. generated per lakh of population (Million)
1951	.. 161.3	438	1.28
1963-64	.. 216.2	3,176	13.86

Relates to erstwhile Punjab.

ELECTRICITY

10.2. Installed Plant capacity and Electricity Generated

Year	Installed Plant capacity (000 K.W.)			K.W.H. Generated (Million)		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951	.. 57.7	12.9	70.6	183.3	23.9	207.2
1963-64	.. 680.4	6.3	686.7	2,985.4	12.5	2,997.9
1965-66	.. 706.43	0.20	706.63	3,415.67	..	3,415.7

Relates to erstwhile Punjab.

10.3. Generation and consumption of Electricity in Haryana

	Lakh K.W.H.		
	1961	1965-66	1966-67
Total Units Sold—			
(i) Domestic 318.18	293.56
(ii) Commercial 233.35	191.83
(iii) Industrial 2,956.01	2,692.73
(iv) Agricultural/Irrigation 895.25	985.07
(v) Others 249.10	180.13
Total 4,651.89	4,343.32
Number of Consumers 2,76,632	3,18,933
Per Capita Consumption (KWH) 53.29	48.27
Number of Towns and Villages electrified	..	624	1,249
L. T. Lines (Circuit Km)	..	3,578.57	4,859.47
K. V. Lines (Circuit KM)	..	5,202.71	6,509.39
Number of transformers (Circuit KM)	..	2,158	3,653

.. Not available.

11. Road maintained by P. W. D. and Local Bodies in Haryana
(Kilometres)

	As on 31st March			
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1. P. W. D.—				
(i) National High ways —				
Metalled	.. 784	764	764	759
Unmetalled	.. ..	..	..	8
(ii) Provincial Highways—				
Metalled	.. 3,774	3,911	4,205	4,562
Unmetalled	.. 487	855	657	808
2. Local Bodies—				
Metalled	.. 354	317	317	317
Unmetalled	.. 2,756	2,714	2,714	2,714
3. Total (P. W. D. and Local Bodies)—				
Metalled	.. 4,912	4,992	5,286	5,638
Unmetalled	.. 3,243	3,569	3,371	3,530
Total	.. 8,155	8,561	8,657	9,168

Note.—Data for 1966-67 is provisional

12. Hospitals and Dispensaries in Haryana

Classification/Type	Number at the end of December		
	1961	1965	1966
1. Hospitals and Dispensaries—			
(a) State Public	.. ..	181	186
(b) State Special	.. ..	28	29
(c) Local Bodies	.. ..	39	38
(d) Private Aided	.. ..	11	11
(e) Private Unaided and subsidised	.. ..	21	21
Total	.. 270	280	285

Classification	Number at the end of December		
	1961	1965	1966
Rural	.. 166	163	160
Urban	.. 104	117	125
2. Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals and Dispensaries	.. 134	141	141
3. Family Planning Clinics—			
(a) Total	.. ..	59	138
(b) Rural	.. ..	38	114
(c) Urban	.. ..	21	24

13. Institutions for General Education in Haryana, 1966-67.

1. Arts and science colleges	..	42
2. High/Higher Secondary Schools	..	597
3. Middle Schools	..	742
4. Primary Schools	.	4,465
Total	.	5,846

Not available.

SECTION II
SELECTED INDICATORS
of Development
District-wise

ITEM NO. 1

TOTAL POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

District	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Hissar	.. 1,568,204	113	1,616,707	116	1,666,714	120	1,718,200	1241	1,771,500	128	1,826,051	131
Rohtak	.. 1,445,925	249	1,490,649	247	1,536,757	254	1,584,500	262	1,633,200	270	1,683,670	279
Gurgaon	.. 1,263,010	208	1,302,076	214	1,342,351	221	1,383,800	227	1,426,600	234	1,470,679	242
Karnal	.. 1,517,223	191	1,564,152	196	1,612,533	202	1,662,400	209	1,713,700	215	1,766,691	222
Ambala	.. 901,709	244	929,599	251	958,354	259	988,000	267	1,018,500	275	1,049,972	284
Jind	.. 473,230	174	487,868	180	502,958	185	518,500	191	534,000	197	551,040	203
Mahendergarh	.. 557,699	160	574,949	165	592,733	171	611,100	176	629,900	181	649,397	187
Total Haryana State	7,727,000	176	7,966,000	182	8,212,400	187	8,466,500	193	8,727,800	199	8,997,500	205

1. Population relates to mid-financial year.

2. Year-wise State level population figures have been obtained from the Registrar General of India and adjusted for financial mid-year.

District-wise figures have been estimated on the basis of their ratios in 1961 census.

3. Density of population has been given per square KM.

ITEM NO. II

NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE INCLUDING
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AS PERCENTAGE OF
TOTAL WORKERS

District	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Hissar	79.20	78.78	78.32	77.84	77.52	76.73
Rohtak	71.03	70.65	70.24	69.80	69.33	68.82
Gurgaon	70.10	69.72	69.32	68.09	68.43	67.92
Karnal	67.18	66.82	66.44	66.02	65.58	65.09
Ambala	43.27	43.04	42.79	42.53	42.24	41.93
Jind	78.03	77.61	77.16	76.68	76.17	75.60
Mahendragarh	80.69	80.26	79.79	79.29	78.70	78.16
Total Haryana State	70.56	70.18	69.78	69.34	68.87	68.36

ITEM NO. III

CULTIVABLE AREA PER AGRICULTURAL WORKER (HECTARES)

District	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1. Hissar	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
2. Rohtak	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
3. Gurgaon	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
4. Karnal	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
5. Ambala	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
6. Jind	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
7. Mahendragarh	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Total Haryana State	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7

ITEM NO. IV

NET AREA SOWN PER AGRICULTURAL WORKER (HECTARES)

District	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1. Hissar	.. 2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0
2. Rohtak	.. 1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
3. Gurgaon	.. 1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
4. Karnal	.. 1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
5. Ambala	.. 1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8
6. Jind	.. 1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
7. Mahendragarh	.. 1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Total Haryana State	.. 1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6

ITEM NO. V

PERCENTAGE OF GROSS IRRIGATED AREA TO GROSS SOWN AREA

District Year	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Hissar	.. 16.1	27.0	30.2	33.1	36.6	40.0	39.1	42.5	42.9
Rohtak	.. 32.0	33.1	31.1	33.1	32.0	34.4	30.0	36.2	37.5
Gurgaon	.. 12.6	10.3	11.6	9.9	12.1	13.2	13.7	19.4	21.6
Karnal	.. 37.7	37.1	34.8	36.0	36.1	40.0	38.9	54.1	55.4
Ambala	.. ..	..	10.4	8.7	10.3	10.8	10.8	16.9	13.6
Jind	.. ..	..	51.4	53.7	53.5	58.7	55.3	53.4	57.2
Mahendragarh	.. 4.3	2.3	4.0	5.2	5.4	6.0	7.5	4.9	8.4
Total Haryana State	.. ..	..	26.3	28.0	29.5	32.1	31.2	35.5	37.8

..Not available.

ITEM NO. VI

PERCENTAGE OF AREA SOWN MORE THAN ONCE TO NET SOWN AREA

District	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Hissar	6.1	25.8	28.8	23.0	24.0	22.4	23.0	14.2	34.6
Rohtak	31.4	55.5	38.0	40.0	43.0	40.6	56.6	34.5	46.4
Gurgaon	10.9	26.2	27.2	24.0	20.0	17.6	20.2	21.9	28.6
Karnal	26.6	39.0	39.5	37.3	40.4	28.9	34.8	25.0	30.9
Ambala	19.8	32.7	30.8	39.5	40.5	26.5	29.8	23.8	33.7
Jind	19.9	42.7	35.1	25.4	39.7	32.6	34.7	22.0	35.8
Mohendergarh	20.7	57.2	59.7	48.7	42.9	41.4	32.5	22.2	29.4
Total Haryana State	16.2	36.4	34.8	31.1	32.7	27.9	31.2	22.0	34.4

ITEM NO. VII
PER CAPITA GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT
(RURAL POPULATION)

(In Rupees)

District	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Hissar	434	462	515	524	475
Rohtak	309	331	378	418	433
Gurgaon	225	231	264	301	342
Karnal	396	408	453	500	517
Ambala	341	358	371	395	407
Jind	452	470	538	542	475
Mahendragarh	322	326	339	355	366
Total Haryana State	351	368	409	437	438

Note.— (1) Results for the year 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65 are based on three years moving averages i.e., results of the year 1961-62 are the average of 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63, of 1962-63 are averages of 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64, of 1963-64 are averages of 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 and of 1964-65 are averages of 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66.

(2) Results for 1965-66 are for 1965-66 only.

(3) The results are based on the methodology followed by the E.S.O. for State Income Estimates.

(4) Agriculture comprises of Agriculture (proper) Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry.

ITEM No. VIII

NUMBER OF ELECTRICITY CONNECTIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES

District	1966-67	Percentage to total
Hissar	1,808	17.58
Rohtak	2,307	22.43
Gurgaon	2,315	22.50
Karnal	1,880	18.28
Ambala	1,467	14.26
Jind	31	0.30
Mahendragarh	478	4.65
Total Haryana State	10,286	100.00

Note.—(i) The break up into household and non-household is not available.

(ii) Data for the years prior to 1966-67 are not available.

ITEM No. IX

**NUMBER OF WORKERS PER LAKH OF POPULATION EMPLOYED IN
REGISTERED FACTORIES**

District	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	
Hissar	..	436	486	495	..	548	412
Rohtak	..	292	307	367	..	453	375
Gurgaon	..	769	1,013	1,286	..	1,746	1,694
Karnal	..	242	285	340	..	312	282
Ambala	1,914	1,876
Jind	55	40
Mahendragarh	..	136	137	144	..	137	140
Total Haryana State	779	718

.. Not available.

Note.—Information is based on returns received from the registered working factories.

ITEM NO. X

MILEAGE OF SURFACED ROADS

District	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		
	Per 1000 Sq. K.M.	Per lakh of population	Per 1000 Sq. K.M.	Per lakh of population	Per 1000 Sq. K.M.	Per lakh of population	Per 1000 Sq. K.M.	Per lakh of population	Per 1000 Sq. K.M.	Per lakh of population	Per 1000 Sq. K.M.	Per lakh of population	
Hissar	..	46	41	53	46	54	46	95	77	101	79	105	80
Rohtak	..	71	30	78	32	81	33	130	49	137	51	150	54
Gurgaon	..	76	37	92	43	97	44	157	69	147	67	158	65
Karnal	..	53	28	58	30	59	30	97	47	101	47	101	46
Ambala	140	52	145	53	149	52
Jind	57	30	57	29	91	45
Mahendragarh	..	40	26	54	34	60	33	92	52	109	60	119	64
Total Haryana State	110	57	115	58	122	59

Not available.

ITEM No. XI

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES ON ROAD

District	1965	1966
Hissar ..	1,325	1,553
Rohtak ..	738	952
Gurgaon ..	724	410
Karnal ..	1,106	1,186
Ambala ..	615	732
Jind ..	9	50
Mahendragarh ..	161	200
Total Haryana State ..	4,678	5,083

ITEM No. XII

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS, 1961

District	Men	Women
Hissar ..	25.99	7.42
Rohtak ..	32.37	8.93
Gurgaon ..	31.16	8.38
Karnal ..	25.71	9.64
Ambala ..	37.60	19.19
Jind ..	19.03	4.07
Mahendragarh ..	30.53	4.52
Total Haryana State ..	29.23	9.21

ITEM NO. XIII

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN

District	Age Group (6—11)				Age Group (11—14)			
	1964-65		1965-66		1964-65		1965-66	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Hissar	54.06	17.63	51.38	15.75	28.29	13.23	26.43	11.51
Rohtak	68.84	28.48	62.35	26.90	53.11	21.72	58.50	25.06
Gurgaon	70.19	22.24	69.45	22.04	44.06	21.59	45.77	22.01
Karnal	48.80	23.07	47.71	22.84	33.77	13.77	31.18	4.33
Ambala	42.20	21.11	56.20	30.79	30.80	23.16	33.19	23.61
Jind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahendergarh	70.48	22.82	65.48	19.34	49.35	10.10	58.07	11.62
Total	58.50	22.56	57.63	22.69	39.06	12.61	40.46	18.12

Not available.

Note.—Data excludes Jind district.

ITEM No. XIV (a) and (b)

NUMBER OF SEATS PER MILLION POPULATION FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING

District	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		
	Crafts-man	Diploma	Crafts-man	Diploma	Crafts-man	Diploma	Crafts-man	Diploma	Crafts-man	Diploma	Crafts-Diploma man	Diploma man	
Hissar	..	110	40	329	37	881	75	852	71	842	106	973	100
Rohtak	..	787	130	871	130	1,019	220	924	220	926	260	924	319
Gurgaon	..	332	..	362	..	686	..	714	..	920	..	835	..
Karnal	..	251	160	275	160	685	187	662	187	768	176	887	176
Ambala	..	722	267	767	267	1,106	333	1,136	300	1,120	300	1,178	300
Jind	..	288	..	296	..	544	..	544	..	568	..	460	..
Mahendragarh	..	233	..	233	..	933	..	933	..	1,007	..	1,133	..
Total Haryana State	..	397	107	483	105	848	131	856	128	894	140	958	148

TEM NO. XV

HOSPITAL BEDS PER LAKH OF POPULATION

District	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Hissar ..	69	79	77	73	72	70
Rohtak ..	37	36	37	62	69	67
Gurgaon ..	50	50	50	48	46	45
Karnal ..	29	29	27	26	30	32
Ambala ..	58	..	..	62	68	66
Jind ..	..	..	..	11	10	10
Mahendragarh ..	31	30	29	28	34	32
Total Haryana State ..	48	47	47	49	52	50

Note.—Figures of hospital beds relate to 31st December.

.. Not available.

RANKING OF THE DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO SELECTED INDICATORS
ACCORDING TO THE YEAR 1966-67 (OR LATEST YEAR)

District	Density of population	Percentage of workers engaged in Agriculture to total workers	Cultivable area per Agricultural labour	Net area sown per Agricultural worker	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross sown area	Percentage of area sown more than once to net sown area	Per capita gross value of Agricultural output
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Hissar ..	7	2	1	1	3	3	2
Rohtak ..	2	4	7	7	4	1	3
Gurgaon ..	3	5	6	6	5	7	6
Karnal ..	4	6	3	3	2	5	1
Ambala ..	1	7	2	2	6	4	4
Jind ..	5	3	5	5	1	2	2
Mahendragarh ..	6	1	4	4	7	6	5

RANKING OF THE DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO THE 15 SELECTED INDICATORS RELATING TO THE YEAR 1966-67

District	Establishments using electricity	No. of workers per lakh of population employed in regd. factories	Mileage of surfaced roads		No. of commercial vehicles on road	Percentage of literate population		Percentage of school going children				No. of seats per million population for technical training		Hospital beds per lakh of population	
			per 1000 Sq. K.M.	per lakh of population		Men 12(a)	Women 12(b)	Age groups (Years)				Craftsman	Diploma		
								6-11		11-14					
			Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls								
	VIII	IX	X(a)	X(b)	XI	XII(a)	XII(b)	XIII(a)	XIII(b)		XIV(a)	XIV(b)	XV		
Hissar	...	4	3	5	1	1	5	5	5	6	7	6	3	4	1
Rohtak	..	2	4	2	4	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	4	1	2
Gurgaon	..	1	2	1	2	5	3	4	1	4	3	3	6	..	5
Karnal	..	3	5	6	6	2	6	2	6	3	6	4	5	3	4
Ambala	..	5	1	3	5	4	1	1	4	1	5	2	1	2	4
Jind	...	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	7	7	..	7
Mahendragarh	..	6	6	4	3	6	4	6	2	5	2	5	2	..	6

SECTION III
Selected Indicators :
HARYANA AND OTHER STATES

1. AREA AND POPULATION OF INDIA BY STATES ACCORDING TO 1961 CENSUS

Sl. No.	State	Area in Sq. K.M. in 1961	Percentage to the total in India	Total population in 1961	Percentage to the total in India	Density per square K.M. 1961	Percentage increase in population 1951—61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Haryana ..	43,869	1.4%	75,90,543	1.7%	173	34.17%
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,75,281	9.0%	3,59,83,447	8.2%	131	15.7%
2	Assam ..	1,21,966	4.0%	1,18,72,772	2.7%	97	34.4%
3	Bihar ..	1,74,038	5.7%	4,64,55,610	10.6%	367	19.8%
4	Gujarat ..	1,87,115	6.1%	2,06,33,350	4.7%	110	26.9%
5	Jammu and Kashmir ..	*2,22,800	7.3%	35,60,976	0.8%	...	9.4%
6	Kerala ..	38,855	1.3%	1,69,03,715	3.8%	435	24.8%
7	Madhya Pradesh	4,43,452	14.5%	3,23,72,408	7.4%	73	24.2%
8	Madras ..	1,30,357	4.3%	3,36,86,953	7.6%	258	11.8%
9	Maharashtra	3,07,477	10.1%	3,95,53,718	9.0%	129	23.6%
10	Mysore ..	1,92,204	6.3%	2,35,86,772	5.4%	123	21.6%
11	Orissa ..	1,55,825	5.1%	1,75,48,846	4.0%	113	19.8%
12	Punjab ..	50,230	1.6%	1,11,35,069	2.5%	221	21.9%
13	Rajasthan ..	3,42,273	11.2%	2,01,55,602	4.6%	59	26.2%
14	Uttar Pradesh	2,94,364	9.6%	7,37,44,401	14.8%	251	16.7%
15	West Bengal ..	1,87,617	2.9%	3,49,26,279	8.0%	399	32.8%
16	Centrally Administered Territories ..	2,08,673	6.9%	95,22,621	2.2%	..	..
	All India ..	30,53,596	100.0%	43,92,35,082	100.0%	..	21.5%

* Relates to 1959.

2. WORKING POPULATION OF

Serial No.	States	Total Workers	Percentage to the total population in the State	Percentage of	
				Cultivator	Agricultural labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6
	HARYANA	.. 28,78,550	37.9%	24.2%	2.6%
1	Andhra Pradesh	.. 1,86,63,042	51.9%	20.8%	14.8%
2	Assam	.. 52,37,411	43.3%	28.0%	1.6%
3	Bihar	.. 1,92,34,565	41.4%	22.3%	9.5%
4	Gujarat	.. 84,74,588	41.1%	21.9%	6.1%
5	Jammu and Kashmir	.. 15,23,621	42.8%	32.4%	0.5%
6	Kerala	.. 56,30,333	33.3%	7.0%	5.8%
7	Madhya Pradesh	.. 1,69,29,177	52.3%	32.3%	8.7%
8	Madras	.. 1,53,51,621	45.6%	19.4%	8.4%
9	Maharashtra	.. 1,89,48,481	47.9%	22.1%	11.4%
10	Mysore	.. 1,07,26,346	45.5%	24.6%	7.5%
11	Orrissa	.. 76,61,529	43.7%	24.8%	7.4%
12	Punjab	.. 34,66,269	31.1%	14.4%	3.0%
13	Rajasthan	.. 95,83,840	47.5%	35.0%	2.0%
14	Uttar Pradesh	.. 2,88,50,141	39.1%	25.0%	4.4%
15	West Bengal	.. 1,15,80,195	33.2%	12.8%	5.1%
16	Centrally Administered Territories	.. 30,21,326	41.3%	21.6%	1.4%
	All India	.. 18,84,17,362	42.9%	22.7%	7.2%

INDIA BY STATES—1961—CENSUS

Workers classified by industrial categories

Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities	House-hold industry	Manufac- turing other than other house- hold industry	Construc- tion	Trade and Commerce	Trans- port storage and co- munica- tion	Other services	Non- workers
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0.3%	2.6%	1.4%	0.5%	1.7%	0.6%	4.0%	62.1%
1.7%	5.0%	1.3%	0.6%	2.2%	0.7%	4.8%	48.1%
4.4%	2.4%	0.8%	0.8%	1.6%	0.6%	3.6%	56.7%
1.4%	2.3%	0.9%	0.2%	1.2%	0.5%	3.1%	58.6%
0.5%	2.7%	2.6%	0.4%	2.0%	0.8%	4.1%	58.9%
0.7%	2.7%	0.9%	0.2%	1.0%	0.4%	4.0%	57.2%
2.9%	2.9%	3.1%	0.4%	1.9%	0.9%	8.4%	66.7%
1.5%	2.6%	1.0%	0.5%	1.3%	0.5%	3.4%	47.7%
2.3%	3.6%	2.5%	0.6%	2.3%	0.7%	7.0%	54.4%
1.0%	2.1%	3.3%	0.6%	2.2%	1.1%	4.1%	52.1%
1.4%	3.0%	1.8%	0.8%	1.7%	0.4%	4.3%	54.5%
0.8%	3.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	0.3%	5.9%	56.3%
0.3%	2.7%	2.1%	0.7%	2.2%	0.8%	4.9%	68.9%
0.8%	3.0%	0.8%	0.5%	1.4%	0.6%	3.4%	52.5%
0.2%	2.4%	1.1%	0.3%	1.4%	0.5%	3.8%	60.9%
1.7%	1.4%	3.8%	0.4%	2.5%	1.1%	4.4%	66.8%
0.7%	2.6%	2.8%	0.9%	2.8%	1.0%	7.5%	58.7%
1.2%	2.7%	1.8%	0.5%	1.7%	0.7%	4.4%	57.1%

AGRICULTURE

Total Area and Classification

State	Total Geographical area according to		Classification of Reporting Area					
			Not available for cultivation			Other Uncultivated		
	Profes- sional surveys	Village Paper (report- ing area)	Forests	Land put to non- Agricul- tural uses	Barren and Unculti- vable land	Total	Perma- nent pastures and other grazing lands	Land under miscella- neous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana		4,400	85			486		
Andhra Pradesh	27,467	27,475	6,117	1,942	2,124	4,066	1,165	283
Assam	21,988	12,210	4,453	511	4,008	4,519	275	296
Bihar	17,404	17,330	3,396	1,525	859	2,384	222	195
Gujarat	18,706	18,711	1,114	543	5,063	5,569	998	29
Jammu and Kashmir	22,280	4,873	3,128	274	273	547	125	127
Kerala	3,886	3,859	1,052	222	116	338	34	209
Madhya Pradesh	44,343	44,234	14,434	2,046	2,452	4,498	4,204	108
Madras	12,984	13,015	1,886	1,343	889	2,232	346	278
Maharashtra	30,753	30,773	5,423	711	1,797	2,508	1,396	183
Mysore	19,215	18,909	2,690	846	905	1,751	1,718	362
Orissa	15,582	15,540	3,591	1,143	1,399	2,542	797	522
Punjab (Composite)	12,194	12,280	402	725	2,500	3,225	116	16
Punjab (re-organised)		5,026	78			651		
Rajasthan	34,236	34,022	1,057	1,164	4,988	6,152	1,784	14
Uttar Pradesh	29,384	29,313	3,663	1,962	2,554	4,506	63	820
West Bengal	8,787	8,852	1,108	(b)	1,293	1,293	(c)	629
Himachal Pradesh	2,818	2,953	769	63	243	306	1,503	31
Other Centrally Administered area	4,731	11,598	6,837	131	3,605	3,736	63	116
Total area	3,26,748	3,05,947	61,170	15,141	35,031	50,172	14,809	4,218
	(8,07,422)	(7,56,023)	(1,51,157)	(37,415)	(86,565)	(1,23,980)	(36,594)	(10,423)

Figures within brackets against India are in thousand acres.

(b) included under Col. 6

(c) included under Col. 9

(d) included under Col. 12.

Note.—(1) Figures given in the table relate to the reporting area i.e., they exclude information in respect of areas under the lawful occupation of Pakistan and China.

(2) Data in respect of Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal relate to the year 1962-63.

Sources—Economic and Statistical Advisor, Ministry of Food and Agriculture,

of Area in India

(000 Hectares)

Classification of reporting area									
land excluding fallow Land		Fallow land							
Culturable waste	Total	Fallow lands other than current fallows	Current fallows	Total	Net area sown	Cultivable area Col. 10 plus Col. 14 plus Col. 15	Percentage to net area sown to total cultivable area	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..	154	..	..	192	3,489	3,835	90.77	1,088	45,77
1,393	2,841	811	2,156	2,967	11,484	15,844	72.48	1,272	12,756
63	634	176	126	302	2,302	2,667	86.31	415	2,717
558	975	779	1,251	2,030	8,545	11,133	76.75	2,287	10,832
636	1,663	327	445	772	9,593	11,001	87.20	451	10,044
145	397	22	81	103	698	946	73.78	145	843
119	362	34	36	70	2,037	2,226	91.51	452	2,489
2,475	6,787	1,085	695	1,780	16,735	20,990	79.73	2,228	18,963
690	1,314	609	942	1,551	6,032	8,273	72.91	1,145	7,177
886	2,465	1,085	1,060	2,145	18,232	21,263	85.75	982	19,214
619	2,699	548	802	1,350	10,419	12,388	84.11	382	10,801
1,248	2,567	127	724	851	5,989	8,088	74.05	1,457	7,446
370	502	..	453	453	7,648	8,471	90.28	2,473	10,121
..	184	..	..	219	3,895	4,298	90.69	1,218	5,113
6,470	8,268	2,526	1,537	4,093	14,452	25,015	57.77	1,049	15,501
1,522	2,405	921	784	1,405	17,334	20,261	85.55	4,183	21,517
(c)	629	379	(a)	379	5,443	5,822	93.49	948	6,391
50	1,584	3	13	16	278	344	80.81	166	444
118	297	6	27	33	695	846	82.15	152	847
17,362	36,389	9,168	11,132	20,300	1,37,916	1,75,578	78.55	20,187	1,58,103
(42,903)	(89,920)	(22,635)	(27,508)	(50,163)	(3,40,803)	(4,338,69)		(49,884)	(3,90,687)

of areas where arrangements for reporting of requisite date have not yet been made. They exclude

IRRIGATION

4. O. Net area under irrigation in India 1964-65 (Provisional)

(Thousand hectares)

State	Govern- ment canals	Private canals	Tanks	Wells	Other sources	Thousand hectares	Percent- age to net area sown	000 acres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	.. 1,249	26	1,341	404	138	3,158	27.50	7,804
Assam (excluding N.E.F.A.)	.. 72	292	..	..	248	612	26.59	1,512
Bihar	.. 583	13	200	312	872	1,980	23.17	4,893
Maharashtra	.. 219	31	207	651	42	1,150	6.31	2,842
Gujarat	.. 97	1	18	565	29	710	7.40	1,754
Jammu and Kashmir	.. 64	200	(a)	1	7	272	38.97	672
Kerala	.. 162	8	56	4	122	352	17.28	870
Madhya Pradesh	.. 527	17	127	364	42	1,077	6.44	2,661
Madras	.. 873	1	915	604	41	2,434	40.35	6,015
Mysore	.. 273	6	377	176	128	960	9.21	2,373
Orissa (c)	.. 197	28	495	38	219	977	16.31	2,414
Punjab (erstwhile)	.. 2,227	49	6	1,057	46	3,385	44.26	8,365
Rajasthan	.. 614	..	295	1,127	44	2,080	14.39	5,140
U.P.	.. 2,167	9	441	2,484	277	5,378	31.02	13,289

West Bengal	..	514	387	329	16	184	1,430	26.27	3,534
Himachal Pradesh	..	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	40	40	14.38	99
Other Centrally administered areas	..	23	68	8	21	33	153	22.01	378
Total	..	9,861	1,136	4,815	7,824	2,512	26,148	18.96	64,614
Haryana	..	1,009	..	2	21	3	1,225	35.11	3,027
Punjab (re-organised)	..	1,218	6	4	842	36	2,106	54.04	5,204

(p) Means less than 500 hectares.

(c) Relates to 1955-56.

Source—Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India.

AGRICULTURE

5. Average yield of principal Crops in India by States, 1966-67

(In quintals per hectare)

States	Rice	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Cotton	Sugar-cane
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haryana	.. 11.6	10.2	14.3	13.5	5.0	2.8	34.0
Andhra Pradesh	.. 13.5	11.9	1.5	..	2.4	0.9	79.5
Assam	... 8.8	5.4	5.0	..	5.0	0.7	33.5
Bihar	.. 3.5	11.3	5.2	4.3	2.9	1.8	30.3
Gujarat	.. 5.9	6.5	9.9	3.3	2.9	1.5	51.8
Jammu and Kashmir	.. 11.5	9.2	6.0	5.5	5.0	3.6	10.0
Kerala	.. 13.6	...	...	..	...	1.5	42.2
Madhya Pradesh	... 4.6	8.1	4.8	5.3	3.7	0.6	22.2
Madras	... 15.5	10.0	..	...	5.0	2.0	85.2
Maharashtra	.. 8.1	11.0	4.1	5.0	3.1	0.7	69.3
Mysore	... 14.9	6.7	1.4	10.0	4.1	0.5	83.4
Orissa	... 8.7	7.9	7.5	...	2.9	1.8	49.2
Punjab	... 11.9	14.0	15.1	8.5	8.0	3.1	27.8
Rajasthan	... 2.7	8.3	9.1	10.8	4.7	1.3	12.2
Uttar Pradesh	.. 4.6	8.5	9.6	8.7	4.1	1.3	33.0
West Bengal	.. 10.4	8.2	8.4	6.7	7.3	..	43.3
Himachal Pradesh	... 8.5	15.4	7.1	11.0	3.3	1.8	10.0
All India	.. 8.5	9.9	8.8	8.6	4.5	1.1	40.8

Note.—Yields per hectare have been worked out by dividing the production estimates (final) with area estimates (final). These are tentative only.

6. Area under foodgrains and selected commercial crops in India by States 1950-51—1966-67

(in 000 Hectares)

States	Foodgrains		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1966-67 over 1950-51	Selected Commercial Crops		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1966-67 over 1950-51	Remarks
	1966-67	1950-51		1966-67	1950-51		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh	9,705	7,344	+32	2,044	2,753	—26	1. Commercial crops include sugarcane, potatoes, oil-seeds and cotton
2. Assam	2,150	1,717	+25	232	299	—22	
3. Bihar	8,722	13,434	—35	400	658	—39	2. Foodgrains include pulses also
4. Gujrat	4,941	17,967 15,665	+11	{ 3,961	4,376	—9	
5. Maharashtra	13,026			{ 4,194	2,298	+83	
6. Jammu and Kashmir	749	484	+55	43	..	..
7. Kerala	860	801	+7	42	118	—64	
8. Madhya Pradesh	14,492	12,675	+14	2,271	2,112	+7	
9. Madras	5,086	4,026	+26	1,532	1,340	+14	
10. Mysore	6,932	6,233	+11	2,033	2,008	+1	
11. Orissa	5,569	4,131	+35	314	300	+5	
12. Punjab	3,321	2,838	+17	922	447	+106	
13. Haryana	3,531	2,751	+28	544	224	+143	
14. Rajasthan	11,499	5,692	+102	1,505	669	+125	
15. Uttar Pradesh	18,706	17,124	+9	5,196	3,327	+56	
16. West Bengal	5,642	5,084	+11	256	498	—49	
All India	1,16,466	97,321	+20	25,487	20,368	+25	

7. Production of Principal crops in India

(Figures in brackets indicate percentages)

State	Foodgrains					
	Cereals					
	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Wheat	Barley
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	221 (0.73)	48 (0.55)	376 (8.35)	96 (1.92)	1,075 (9.32)	224 (9.15)
Andhra Pradesh	4,740 (15.57)	1,461 (16.34)	325 (7.22)	251 (5.03)	2 (0.02)	.. (—)
Assam	1,793 (5.89)	.. (—)	.. (—)	13 (0.26)	3 (0.03)	.. (—)
Bihar	1,571 (5.16)	1 (0.01)	3 (0.08)	1,010 (20.23)	429 (3.72)	153 (6.25)
Gujrat	302	350	820	150	457	1
Jammu and Kashmir	(0.99)	(3.91)	(18.21)	(3.00)	(3.96)	(0.04)
	257 (0.84)	(b) (—)	4 (0.04)	222 (4.45)	111 (0.96)	10 (0.41)
Kerala	1,096 (3.60)	1 (0.01)	.. (—)	.. (—)	.. (—)	.. (—)
Madhya Pradesh	1,977 (6.49)	1,284 (14.36)	177 (3.93)	426 (8.53)	1,065 (9.24)	62 (2.53)
Madras	4,117 (13.52)	559 (6.25)	342 (7.59)	3 (0.06)	(b) (—)	(b) (—)
Maharashtra	1,119 (3.68)	3,209 (35.88)	421 (9.35)	66 (1.32)	376 (3.26)	2 (0.08)
Mysore	1,592 (5.23)	1,324 (14.80)	120 (2.66)	10 (0.20)	38 (0.33)	1 (0.04)
Orissa	3,692 (12.13)	2 (0.02)	2 (0.05)	45 (0.90)	12 (0.10)	(b) (—)
Punjab	322 (1.06)	2 (0.02)	150 (3.33)	585 (11.73)	2,494 (21.64)	99 (4.04)
Rajasthan	21 (0.07)	340 (3.80)	1,237 (27.47)	613 (12.28)	868 (7.53)	473 (19.31)
Uttar Pradesh	2,060 (6.77)	359 (4.05)	513 (11.39)	1,056 (21.15)	4,253 (36.90)	1,344 (54.88)

CULTURE

by States (1966-67)

to the total in India)

(Thousand Metric Tons)

Other Food Crops				Oilseeds			
<i>Pulses</i>				Total food-grains	Sugar-cane	Total oil-seeds	Cotton
Other Cereals	Total Cereals	Gram	Other Pulses				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(b) (—)	2,040 (3·08)	535 (14·81)	31	2,006 (3·47)	510 (5·37)	91 (1·41)	289 (5·86)
627 (19·16)	7,406 (11·20)	17 (0·47)	236	7,659 (10·21)	859 (9·05)	897 (13·82)	157 (3·18)
3 (0·09)	1,812 (2·74)	1 (0·03)	35	1,848 (2·46)	104 (1·10)	67 (1·03)	7 (0·14)
210 (6·42)	3,377 (5·11)	86 (2·38)	762	4,225 (5·63)	451 (4·75)	42 (0·65)	2 (0·04)
107 (3·27)	2,187 (3·31)	10 (0·28)	112	2,309 (3·08)	140 (1·47)	973 (14·99)	1,438 (29·16)
13 (0·40)	617 (0·93)	1 (0·03)	30	648 (0·86)	2 (0·02)	28 (0·43)	2 (0·04)
10 (0·31)	1,107 (1·67)	(—)	17	1,124 (1·50)	38 (0·40)	26 (0·40)	6 (0·12)
173 (5·29)	5,164 (7·81)	582 (16·11)	600	6,346 (8·45)	138 (1·45)	295 (4·55)	279 (5·66)
712 (21·76)	5,733 (8·67)	1 (0·03)	95	5,829 (7·77)	750 (7·90)	937 (14·44)	447 (9·06)
220 (6·72)	5,413 (8·18)	107 (2·96)	694	4,079 (5·43)	642 (6·76)	547 (8·43)	265 (5·37)
643 (19·65)	3,728 (5·64)	63 (1·74)	288	6,214 (8·28)	1,068 (11·26)	544 (8·38)	1,070 (21·70)
119 (3·64)	3,872 (5·86)	6 (0·17)	370	4,248 (5·66)	177 (1·86)	114 (1·76)	1 (0·02)
1 (0·03)	3,653 (5·52)	504 (13·95)	22	4,179 (5·57)	436 (4·59)	263 (4·05)	731 (14·83)
12 (0·36)	3,564 (5·39)	530 (14·67)	245	4,339 (5·78)	39 (0·42)	200 (3·08)	184 (3·74)
393 (12·01)	9,978 (15·09)	1,012 (28·02)	1,469	12,459 (16·60)	985 (41·97)	1,391 (21·47)	49 (0·99)

AGRI

7. Production of Principal crops in India

(Figures in brackets indicate percentages)

		Foodgrains					
State		Cereals					
		Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Wheat	Barley
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	..	4,824 (15·85)	1 (0·01)	(b) (—)	40 (0·80)	46 (0·40)	36 (1·47)
Himachal Pradesh	..	82 (0·27)	— (—)	— (—)	371 (7·43)	250 (2·17)	43 (1·76)
Other Centrally-administered areas		654 (2·15)	3 (0·03)	13 (0·28)	35 (0·71)	48 (0·42)	1 (0·04)
All India	..	30,440 (100·00)	8,944 (100·00)	4,503 (100·00)	4,992 (100·00)	11,527 (100·00)	2,449 (100·00)

CULTURE

by States (1966-67)

to the total in India)

(Thousands metric Tons)

				Other Food Crops		Oilseeds	
		Pulses		Total food-grains	Sugar-cane	Total oil-seeds	Cotton
Other Cereals	Total Cereals	Gram	Other Pulses				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10 (0·31)	4,957 (7·50)	146 (4·04)	291	5,394 (7·19)	130 (1·37)	62 (0·96)	.. (—)
16 (0·49)	762 (1·16)	6 (0·17)	11	779 (1·04)	3 (0·03)	4 (0·06)	1 (0·02)
3 (0·09)	757 (1·14)	5 (0·14)	2	7,622 (1·02)	217 (0·23)	6 (0·09)	3 (0·07)
3,272 (100·00)	66,127 (100·00)	3,612 (100·00)	5,310	75,049 (100·00)	9,494 (100·00)	6,489 (100·00)	4,931 (100·00)

Source s—Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India.

(b) Less than 500 metric tons.

Notes :

- (i) Groundnut is in nut in shell.
- (ii) Production of cotton in lint and is in terms of thousand bales of 180 Kg. each.
- (iii) Production of Sugarcane in terms of Gur.
- (iv) Yield figures are based on final estimates and are subject to revision.

STATE INCOME

8. Per Capita income in various States and of the Indian Union at current prices

(Rupees)

State	1952-53	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haryana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	469(p)
Andhra Pradesh ..	222	296	319	329	354	394	343
Assam ..	..	311	327	326	355	394	..
Bihar ..	171	197	202	231	241	279	..
Gujarat ..	..	339	362	351 (p)	353 (p)	424	..
Kerala ..	..	276	288	297	311	370	..
Madras ..	..	335	359	365	398	435	..
Madhya Pradesh ..	219	289	321	316	350	405	357
Maharashtra ..	..	392	389	428	476	524	..
Mysore ..	..	290	300	310	356	392	..
Punjab ..	321*	388*	401*	416*	493*	619*	625(p)
Rajasthan ..	..	323	343	342	336	395(p)	381(p)
Uttar Pradesh ..	242	250	258	260	283	365	..
West Bengal ..	272	318	328	..	..	388	..
Himachal Pradesh ..	..	298	311	288	329	354	..
Orissa ..	194	249	253	273	304	..	..
Indian Union ..	265	310	322	333	376	427(p)	430(p)

*Relates to erstwhile Punjab.

Source: (i) State Statistical Bureaux.

(ii) Central Statistical Organisation.

ELECTRICITY

9. Installed Plant Capacity, Electricity Generated and Consumed in India for the year 1965-66
(State-wise)

Name of the State	Installed Plant Capacity (kwh)	Generated (Million kwh)	Consumed (Million kwh)	Number of Consumers
1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	**	**	465·189	2,76,632
Andhra Pradesh	.. 3,52,628	1,589·303	1,048·344	5,24,778
Assam	.. 1,59,537	97·903	71·033	41,023
Bihar	.. 92,206	207·231	1,932·547	3,11,145
Gujarat	.. 6,48,300	2,207·379	1,796·469	8,25,383
Jammu and Kashmir	.. 29,088	..	..	..
Kerala	.. 1,97,105	841·939	749·798	3,62,080
Madhya Pradesh	.. 3,54,150	1,286·273	1,028·416	3,15,970
Madras	.. 13,14,150	4,209·413	3,222·122	13,35,294
Maharashtra	.. 13,04,193	5,635·186	4,716·537	13,23,003
Mysore	.. 4,40,957	1,875·322	1,381·605	6,14,938
Orissa	.. 2,80,568	247·866	976·594	75,820
Punjab	.. 7,06,629	3,415·666	1,864·520	5,69,638
Rajasthan	.. 90,106	164·854	325·793	2,49·763
Uttar Pradesh	.. 9,30,537	3,032·659	2,372·234	6,15,314
West Bengal	.. 10,67,190	3,346·114	4,064·926	6,72,555
Union Territory—				
(a) Delhi	.. 1,12,420	394·481	610·070	3,60,492
(b) Rest*	.. 8,16,526	3,738·536	88·647	69,404
Total India	.. 88,96,290	32,990·125	26,734·944	86,78,651

Source: Central Water and Power Commission.

*Includes Damodar Valley Corporation and Nagaland.

**Included in Punjab.

ELECTRICITY

10. K.W.H. Generated and Sold per square Kilometre and per thousand Population in 1965-66 in India (State-wise)

Name of the State	Kwh Generated		Kwh Consumption	
	Per 1000 population	Per square kilometre	Per 1000 population	Per square kilometre
1	2	3	4	5
Haryana ..	*	[*	53,298	10,604
Andhra Pradesh ..	39,852	5,773	26,287	3,808
Assam ..	7,069	803	5,128	582
Bihar ..	3,949	1,191	36,824	11,104
Gujarat ..	92,591	11,797	75,355	9,601
Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..
Kerala ..	43,624	21,669	38,850	19,482
Madhya Pradesh ..	34,821	2,901	27,840	2,319
Madras ..	114,200	32,291	87,415	24,717
Maharashtra ..	124,370	18,329	104,095	15,341
Mysore ..	70,289	9,757	51,784	7,188
Nagaland ..	2,533	61	2,105	51
Orissa ..	48,018	6,083	49,473	6,267
Punjab ..	152,186	27,653	146,008	37,119
Rajasthan ..	7,021	482	13,875	952
Uttar Pradesh ..	36,538	10,302	28,581	8,059
West Bengal ..	83,010	38,190	100,842	46,394
Total India ..	66,205	10,350	53,652	8,387

Source: Central Water and Power Commission.

*Included in Punjab.

ELECTRICITY

11. Annual per capita consumption of electricity in India during 1965-66 (State-wise)

Name of the State	Domestic light and small power	Commercial light and small power	Industrial including electric traction and water works	Public lighting	Irrigation	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Haryana	..	3.64	2.67	33.87	2.85	10.26	53.29
Andhra Pradesh	..	2.15	4.34	14.96	0.51	4.33	26.29
Assam	..	1.70	1.40	1.76	0.26	0.01	05.13
Bihar	..	1.16	1.32	33.68	0.09	0.57	36.82
Gujarat	..	5.94	2.05	62.21	0.93	4.22	75.35
Jammu and Kashmir
Kerala	..	4.66	0.75	31.65	0.55	1.25	38.86
Madhya Pradesh	..	2.01	0.72	24.52	0.27	0.32	27.84
Madras	..	5.80	8.12	49.94	1.32	22.24	87.42
Maharashtra	..	9.89	8.02	83.35	0.85	1.98	104.09
Mysore	..	4.92	1.02	42.29	1.08	2.47	51.78
Nagaland	..	1.62	..	0.31	0.17	..	2.10
Orissa	..	1.52	0.85	46.62	0.40	0.08	49.47
Punjab	..	4.65	3.42	123.41	5.04	9.48	146.00
Rajasthan	..	1.64	1.63	9.46	0.31	0.84	13.88
Uttar Pradesh	..	2.30	1.40	20.85	0.22	3.81	28.58
West Bengal	..	12.65	4.31	83.03	0.74	0.11	100.84

Source: Central Water and Power Commission.

ROADS

12. Road Length maintained by Public Works Department in various States of India as on 31st March, 1965, By States

(Kilometres)

Name of the State	SURFACED				Unsurfaced Motorable	Total
	Black top	Cement concrete	Water bound Macadam	Total surfaced		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	12,261	484	7,448	20,193	1,694	21,887
Assam	2,906	..	705	3,611	14,212	17,823
Bihar	10,227	..	624	10,851	3,333	14,184
Gujarat	3,674	1,059	832	5,565	507	6,072
Madhya Pradesh*	10,531	43	14,820	25,394	7,410	32,804
Madras	15,445	548	7,016	23,009	337	23,346
Orissa*	4,244	2	3,310	7,556	1,983	9,539
Punjab*	5,498	2	250	5,750	777	6,527
Uttar Pradesh*	11,124	591	8,849	20,564	6,889†	27,453
West Bengal	10,515	211	1,629	12,355	1,894	14,249
Haryana †	4,481	5	163	4,649	865‡	5,514
Jammu and Kashmir ‡	1,984	5	674	2,663	1,814	4,477
Mysore	12,826	568	16,625	30,019	7,556	37,575
Rajasthan	10,828	43	5,725	16,596	12,835	29,431
Maharashtra ¶	6,679	991	4,493	12,163	222	12,385
Kerala*	3,799	78	5,885	9,762	3,270	13,032
Himachal Pradesh (Old)	472	..	43	515	1,495	2,010
Other Centrally-administered areas	2,499	8	827	3,334	6,981	10,315
Total (Kilometres)	129,993	4,638	79,918	214,549	74,074	288,623
(Miles)	80,774	2,882	49,659	133,316	46,027	179,342

Source:—Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Transport Wing), New Delhi.

*As on 31st March, 1964.

†Includes unmotorable length.

‡Includes 98 Kms. of Pathankot-Jammu Road and 5 Kms. of Jawahar Tunnel maintained by C.P.W.D.

ROADS

13. Road Length per 100 square kilometres of area and per Lakh of Population in different States of India and different Countries in 1965

State/Country	ROAD LENGTH PER			
	100 Square Kilometres of area		Lakh of Population	
	Surfaced roads	All roads	Surfaced roads	All roads
1	2	3	4	5
All India	8	26	56	173
Haryana*	11	20	58	99
Andhra Pradesh	10	25	71	177
Assam	3	32	28	286
Bihar	7	29	25	100
Gujarat	7	16	60	134
Madhya Pradesh	6	13	70	159
Madras	29	50	105	180
Orissa	5	27	42	222
Punjab (Reorganised)*	12	18	47	72
Uttar Pradesh	8	40	29	146
West Bengal	17	53	39	119
Mysore	17	40	122	293
Rajasthan	5	13	73	189
Maharashtra	9	22	61	149
Kerala	25	120	52	249
Jammu and Kashmir	1	5	70	335

Source:—Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Transport Wing), New Delhi.

*Excludes N.E.S. Roads.

14. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS IN INDIA BY STATES, 1961 CENSUS

Serial No.	States	Total production	Literates (including educated)	Percentage literacy	Males	Percentage literacy among males	Females	Percentage literacy among females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Haryana	7,590,543	1,512,483	19.9	1,187,476	29.2	325,007	9.2
2	Andhra Pradesh	35,983,447	7,626,527	21.2	5,482,333	30.2	2,144,194	12.0
3	Assam	11,872,772	3,248,055	27.4	2,361,724	37.3	886,331	16.0
4	Bihar	46,455,310	8,547,845	18.4	6,950,967	29.8	1,596,878	6.9
5	Gujarat	20,633,350	6,283,256	30.5	4,373,373	41.1	1,909,883	19.1
6	Jammu and Kashmir	3,560,976	392,761	11.0	321,827	17.0	70,934	4.3
7	Kerala	16,903,715	7,919,220	46.9	4,596,265	55.0	3,322,995	33.9
8	Madhya Pradesh	32,372,408	5,544,862	17.1	4,481,454	27.0	1,063,408	6.7
9	Madras	33,686,953	10,580,616	31.4	7,532,323	44.5	3,408,293	18.1
10	Maharashtra	39,553,718	11,793,070	29.8	8,588,657	42.0	3,204,413	16.8
11	Mysore	23,586,772	5,990,585	25.2	4,352,428	36.1	1,638,157	14.2
12	Orissa	17,548,846	3,801,245	21.6	3,042,004	34.7	759,241	8.6
13	Punjab	11,135,069	2,977,144	26.7	2,084,556	35.7	892,588	17.4
14	Rajasthan	20,155,602	3,065,568	15.2	2,504,983	23.7	560,585	5.8
15	Uttar Pradesh	73,746,401	13,013,183	17.6	10,546,795	27.3	2,466,388	7.0
16	West Bengal	34,926,279	10,225,664	29.2	7,454,006	40.1	2,771,658	17.0
17	Centrally-administered territories	7,941,421	2,383,428	0.1	1,647,847	39.3	735,581	19.6
	All India	439,235,082	105,333,281	21.5	77,828,163	34.4	27,505,118	12.9

15. Education

*Recognised Educational Institutions in India, 1966-67
by type and States*

15. EDUCA

Recognised Educational Institutions in India

Type of Institution	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	J. & K.	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Universities ..	4	2	6	5	1	1	8
2. Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education ..	1	1	1	1	—	1	1
3. Arts and Science Colleges ..	119	81	135	117	17	100	136
4. Colleges for Commerce ..	—	3	2	16	1	—	14
5. Colleges for Physical Education ..	1	—	1	2	—	—	2
6. Teacher Training Colleges ..	10	4	7	11	2	19	14
7. Schools for General Education—							
(a) Higher Secondary Schools (including Multipurpose Higher Secondary Schools) ..	233	65	399	—	51	—	1,306
(b) High Schools (including multipurpose High Schools) ..	2,031	970	1,698	1,700	373	1,274	—
(c) Post-Basic Schools ..	2	—	—	40	—	3	—
(d) Middle/Senior Basic Schools ..	2,140	2,612	6,772	8,200	1,086	2,473	4,563
(e) Primary/Junior Basic Schools ..	37,693	18,934	43,687	12,300	4,188	6,953	14,950
(f) Pre-Primary Schools ..	74	81	42	600	—	203	336
8. Schools for Physical Education ..	—	—	2	6	—	2	1
9. Teachers' Training Schools ..	117	42	112	78	18	105	97
10. Pre-Primary Teachers Training Schools ..	1	1	3	7	—	3	2
11. Schools for Handicapped ..	7	2	12	30	3	7	5

15. EDUCA

Recognised Educational Institutions in India

Type of Institution	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	J. & K.	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Universities ..	4	2	6	5	1	1	8
2. Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education ..	1	1	1	1	—	1	1
3. Arts and Science Colleges ..	119	81	135	117	17	100	136
4. Colleges for Commerce ..	—	3	2	16	1	—	14
5. Colleges for Physical Education ..	1	—	1	2	—	—	2
6. Teacher Training Colleges ..	10	4	7	11	2	19	14
7. Schools for General Education—							
(a) Higher Secondary Schools (including Multipurpose Higher Secondary Schools) ..	233	65	399	—	51	—	1,306
(b) High Schools (including multipurpose High Schools) ..	2,031	970	1,698	1,700	373	1,274	—
(c) Post-Basic Schools ..	2	—	—	40	—	3	—
(d) Middle/Senior Basic Schools ..	2,140	2,612	6,772	8,200	1,086	2,473	4,563
(e) Primary/Junior Basic Schools ..	37,693	18,934	43,687	12,300	4,188	6,953	24,950
(f) Pre-Primary Schools ..	74	81	42	600	—	203	336
8. Schools for Physical Education ..	—	—	2	6	—	2	1
9. Teachers' Training Schools ..	117	42	112	78	18	105	97
10. Pre-Primary Teachers Training Schools ..	1	1	3	7	—	3	2
11. Schools for Handicapped ..	7	2	12	30	3	7	5

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1966-67 by type and States

Haryana	Madras	Maharashtra	Mysore	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Union Territories	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	3	6	5	4	2	3	11	7	2	71
—	1	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	1	15
41	105	177	104	64	64	72	185	170	77	1,764
—	—	19	9	—	1	3	—	15	2	85
—	—	5	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	17
5	19	28	19	4	14	12	11	15	12	206
138	—	113	200	16	297	338	1,415	1,595	650	6,816
459	2,350	3,737	1,470	1,031	728	534	1,271	1,489	622	21,737
—	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	52
744	6,043	13,523	10,124	3,398	866	1,827	6,261	2,361	1,894	74,887
4,555	24,877	28,614	21,703	24,731	7,090	19,094	60,238	32,712	10,556	392,915
1	37	448	491	—	5	26	197	166	501	3,208
—	2	20	23	1	—	—	1	—	2	60
11	139	278	80	99	13	52	294	80	32	1,647
—	8	11	4	—	—	2	1	2	1	46
—	18	40	6	2	4	3	26	12	20	197

Source : Ministry of Education, Government of India.

16—Development and non-development expenditure of individual States 1967-68 (B. E.) (Revenue Account)

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage to the total in all States)

(in lakh Rs)

Sr. No.	States	Education and Scientific departments	Medical and Public Health	Agricultural Veterinary and Co-operation	Multi-purpose River Scheme, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	Community Development Projects	Public Works schemes of Miscellaneous Public Improvements including transport and communication	Industries	Other development expenditure	Total Development expenditure	Total Non-development expenditure	Total Revenue Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,418 (6.8)	1,680 (8.1)	1,210 (5.7)	2,298 (15.2)	469 (6.1)	954 (4.8)	166 (3.3)	658 (6.8)	10,853 (7.2)	7,589 (6.8)	
2	Assam	1,578 (3.1)	617 (3.0)	790 (3.7)	177 (1.2)	402 (5.3)	1,400 (7.0)	129 (2.6)	205 (2.1)	5,298 (3.5)	3,512 (3.2)	
3	Bihar	2,818 (5.6)	1,248 (6.1)	2,493 (11.7)	608 (4.0)	864 (11.3)	390 (2.0)	218 (4.4)	650 (6.7)	9,289 (6.2)	8,718 (7.8)	
4	Gujarat	2,474 (4.9)	1,187 (5.8)	852 (4.0)	908 (6.0)	457 (6.0)	1,883 (9.5)	190 (3.8)	482 (5.0)	8,433 (5.6)	6,245 (5.6)	
5	Haryana	1,025 (2.0)	435 (2.1)	465 (2.2)	687 (4.5)	156 (2.0)	582 (2.9)	100 (2.0)	152 (1.6)	3,002 (2.4)	2,339 (2.1)	
6	Kerala	4,159 (8.2)	283 (6.2)	973 (4.6)	286 (1.9)	298 (3.9)	775 (3.9)	140 (2.8)	442 (4.5)	8,356 (5.6)	3,858 (3.5)	12,214 (4.7)
7	Madhya Pradesh	4,390 (8.7)	1,436 (7.0)	1,203 (5.7)	159 (1.1)	564 (7.4)	973 (4.9)	128 (2.6)	1,003 (10.3)	9,856 (6.6)	8,333 (7.5)	18,189 (7.0)

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8 Madras ..	5,405 (10.7)	1,674 (8.1)	2,005 (9.4)	798 (5.3)	661 (8.7)	2,067 (10.4)	257 (5.1)	996 (10.3)	13,863 (9.3)	7,856 (7.0)	21,719 (8.3)
9 Maharashtra ..	5,255 (10.4)	2,390 (11.6)	2,478 (11.7)	1,203 (7.9)	676 (8.8)	918 (4.6)	233 (4.6)	1,060 (10.9)	14,213 (9.5)	15,936 (14.3)	30,149 (11.5)
10 Mysore ..	3,373 (6.7)	1,134 (5.5)	1,388 (6.5)	1,340 (8.8)	474 (6.2)	1,301 (6.6)	1,433 (28.6)	453 (4.7)	10,896 (7.3)	6,805 (6.1)	17,701 (6.8)
11 Orissa ..	1,669 (3.3)	783 (3.8)	1,211 (5.7)	1,392 (9.2)	538 (7.0)	943 (4.7)	95 (1.9)	368 (3.8)	6,999 (4.7)	4,763 (4.3)	11,762 (4.5)
12 Punjab ..	1,753 (3.5)	635 (3.1)	918 (4.3)	776 (5.1)	224 (2.9)	736 (3.7)	229 (4.6)	235 (2.4)	5,506 (3.7)	3,573 (3.2)	9,079 (3.5)
13 Rajasthan ..	2,596 (5.1)	1,231 (6.0)	767 (3.6)	472 (3.1)	263 (3.5)	932 (4.7)	57 (1.1)	280 (2.9)	6,598 (4.4)	6,111 (5.5)	12,709 (4.9)
14 Uttar Pradesh	5,159 (10.2)	2,206 (10.7)	1,923 (9.1)	2,448 (16.1)	1,065 (13.9)	3,215 (16.2)	946 (18.9)	1,882 (19.4)	18,844 (12.69)	13,583 (12.2)	32,427 (12.4)
15 West Bengal ..	4,625 (9.1)	2,237 (10.8)	2,078 (9.8)	1,288 (8.5)	382 (5.0)	1,090 (5.5)	628 (12.5)	762 (7.8)	13,090 (8.7)	9,230 (8.3)	22,320 (8.5)
16 Jammu and Kashmir	675 (1.3)	353 (1.7)	374 (1.8)	285 (1.9)	121 (1.6)	1,174 (5.9)	49 (1.0)	54 (0.6)	3,085 (2.0)	2,170 (1.9)	5,255 (2.0)
17 Nagaland ..	194 (0.4)	89 (0.4)	104 (0.5)	27 (0.2)	29 (0.4)	527 (2.7)	9 (0.2)	16 (0.2)	995 (0.7)	767 (0.7)	1,762 (0.6)
Total States ..	50,566 (100.0)	20,618 (100.0)	21,232 (100.0)	15,152 (100.0)	7,643 (100.0)	19,860 (100.0)	5,007 (100.0)	9,698 (100.0)	1,49,776 (100.0)	1,11,388 (100.0)	2,61,164 (100.0)

17—Tax and Non-Tax revenue of individual States 1967-68— B. E.

(contd.)

Serial No.	State	Other Taxes and Duties	Administrative Receipts	Net contribution of Public Enterprises	Other Revenues	Grants-in-aid and other contributions	Total non-tax revenue	Total Revenue
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	119 (1.9)	954 (5.9)	271 (3.4)	3,135 (11.4)	2,405 (5.4)	6,765 (7.0)	16,626 (7.0)
2	Assam	69 (1.1)	243 (1.5)	186 (2.3)	131 (0.5)	3,960 (8.8)	4,520 (4.7)	8,346 (3.5)
3	Bihar	301 (4.9)	1,591 (9.8)	218 (2.7)	1,515 (5.5)	2,013 (4.5)	5,337 (5.5)	15,289 (6.4)
4	Gujarat	532 (8.6)	1,425 (8.8)	102 (1.3)	1,558 (5.7)	2,724 (6.1)	5,809 (6.0)	14,743 (6.2)
5	Haryana	245 (4.0)	352 (2.2)	68 (0.9)	1,416 (5.2)	657 (1.5)	2,493 (2.6)	5,339 (2.2)
6	Kerala	160 (2.6)	879 (5.4)	449 (5.6)	645 (2.4)	3,476 (7.7)	5,449 (5.6)	12,126 (5.1)
7	Madhya Pradesh	403 (6.5)	790 (4.9)	1,460 (18.3)	1,419 (5.2)	2,608 (5.8)	6,277 (6.5)	15,152 (6.4)
8	Madras	78 (1.3)	1,408 (8.7)	413 (5.2)	2,331 (8.5)	2,358 (5.3)	6,510 (6.7)	19,917 (8.4)

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