



FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
1969-74

GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
1971



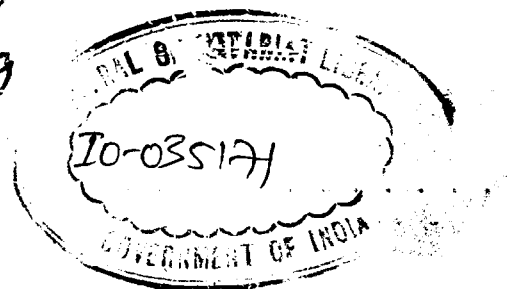
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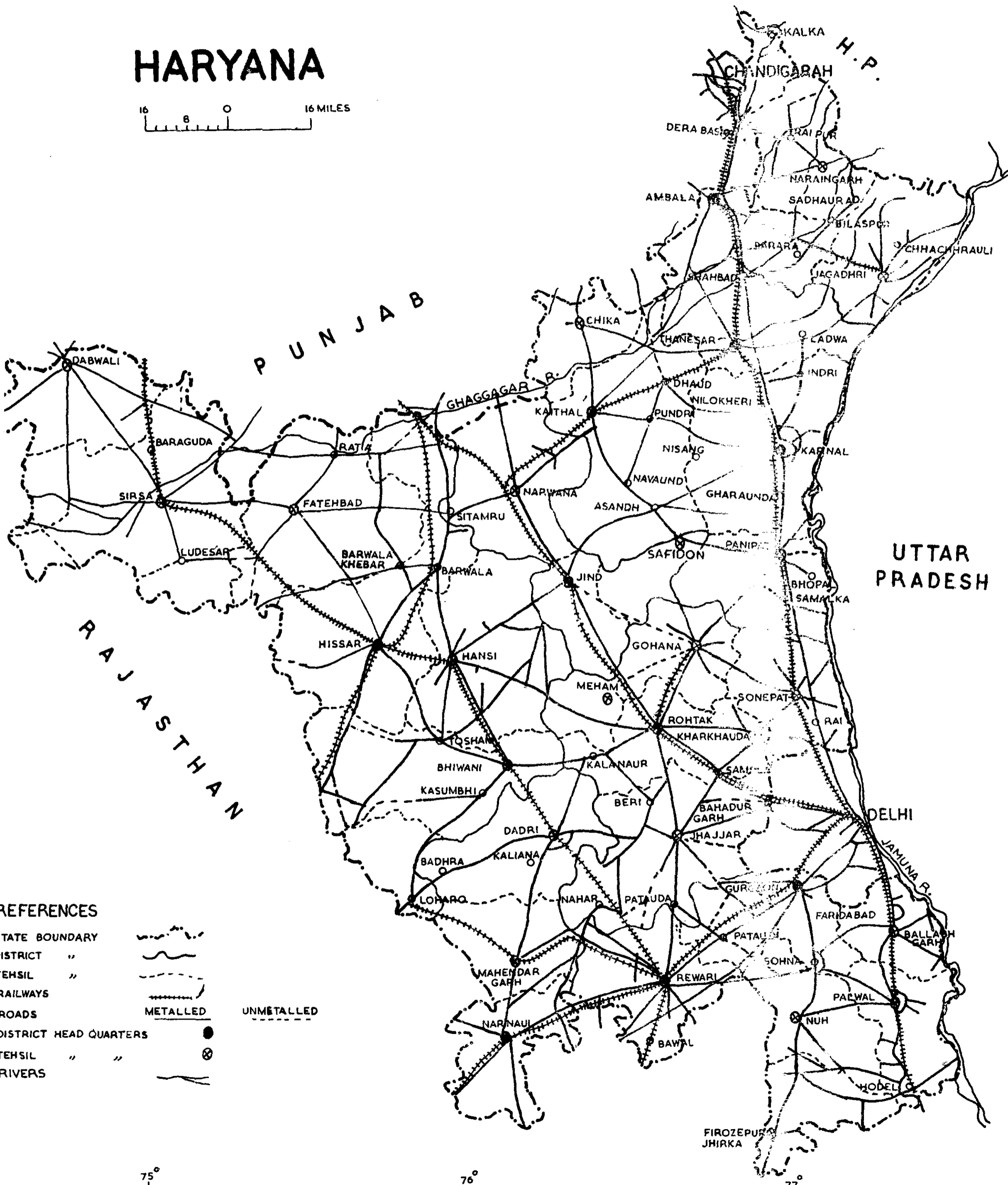
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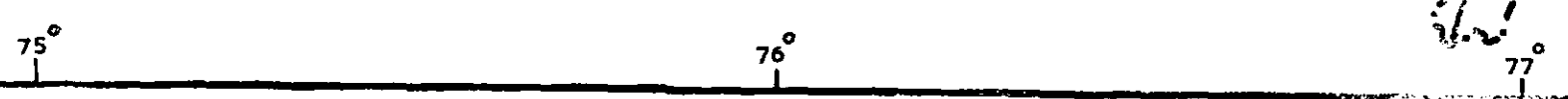
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HARYANA



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- STATE BOUNDARY
- DISTRICT "
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- METALLED
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CHAPTER I

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

1.1 On 1st April, 1969, the region now forming Haryana State 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 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 sub-mountainous. The region stretches into the plains of Karnal and forms the flat of a saucer in district Rohtak. In the Southern most 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 Sohana 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 and Jhajjar Tehsil. 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 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, Saraswati, 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 Jhaajjar and Rewari Tehsils, gathering water in great volume on the way. In Mahendragarh District, small rivulets and streams like Kassawati, Dohan, Krishnawati, Dhani Cheema Wali, Musnuta, Meghot Binga, Ganwari, Nangal Dugu, Kalba, Attela Kalan, Kheri Bura, Rakshi, Nai, etc., stream down the slopes of local hills causing floods and soil erosion.

Climate and Rainfall

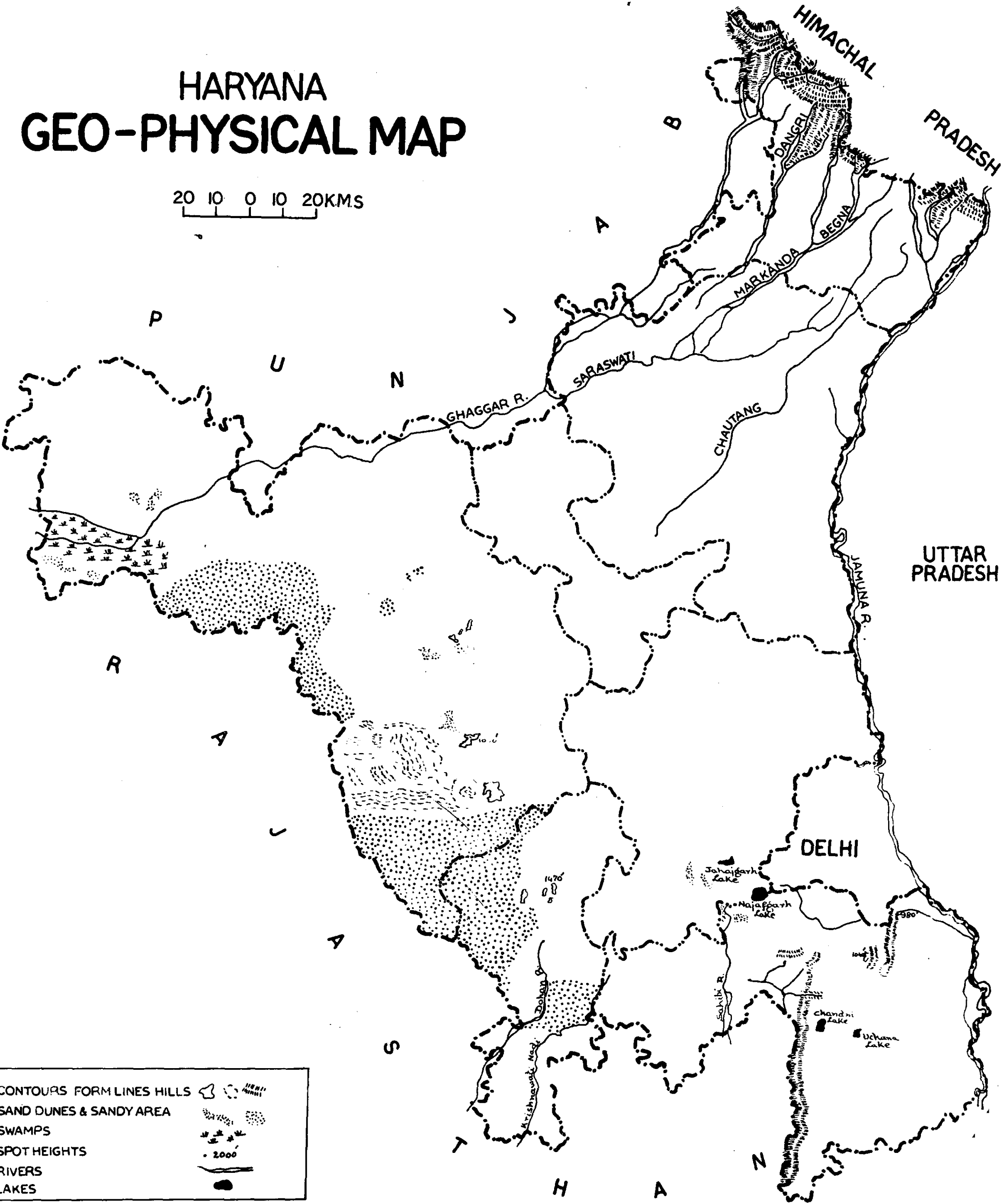
1.6 The climate of Haryana, over most of the year is of a pronounced continental character ; very hot in summer and markedly cold in winter. The maximum temperature is recorded in the months of May and June when it goes as high as 49°C. On the other hand, it drops as low as 2°C to 3°C in January. During winter, the region remains under the influence of cool winds and the general anti-cyclonic position is interrupted at times and cyclones yielding some rainfall in winter. Summer months experience hot weather with desiccating hot 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 foothills 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 (1964—66) (in cms)</i>
Hissar	.. 33.86
Rohtak	.. 58.20
Gurgaon	.. 62.03
Karnal	.. 63.20
Ambala	.. 92.92
Jind	.. 53.18
Mahendragarh	.. 61.74

HARYANA GEO-PHYSICAL MAP

20 10 0 10 20 KMS



CONTOURS	FORM LINES	HILLS	
SAND DUNES & SANDY AREA			
SWAMPS			
SPOT HEIGHTS		2000	
RIVERS			
LAKES			

Soil, Soil Erosion and Sub-soil 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) *Reddish 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 waterlogging 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 Sonapat, 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.

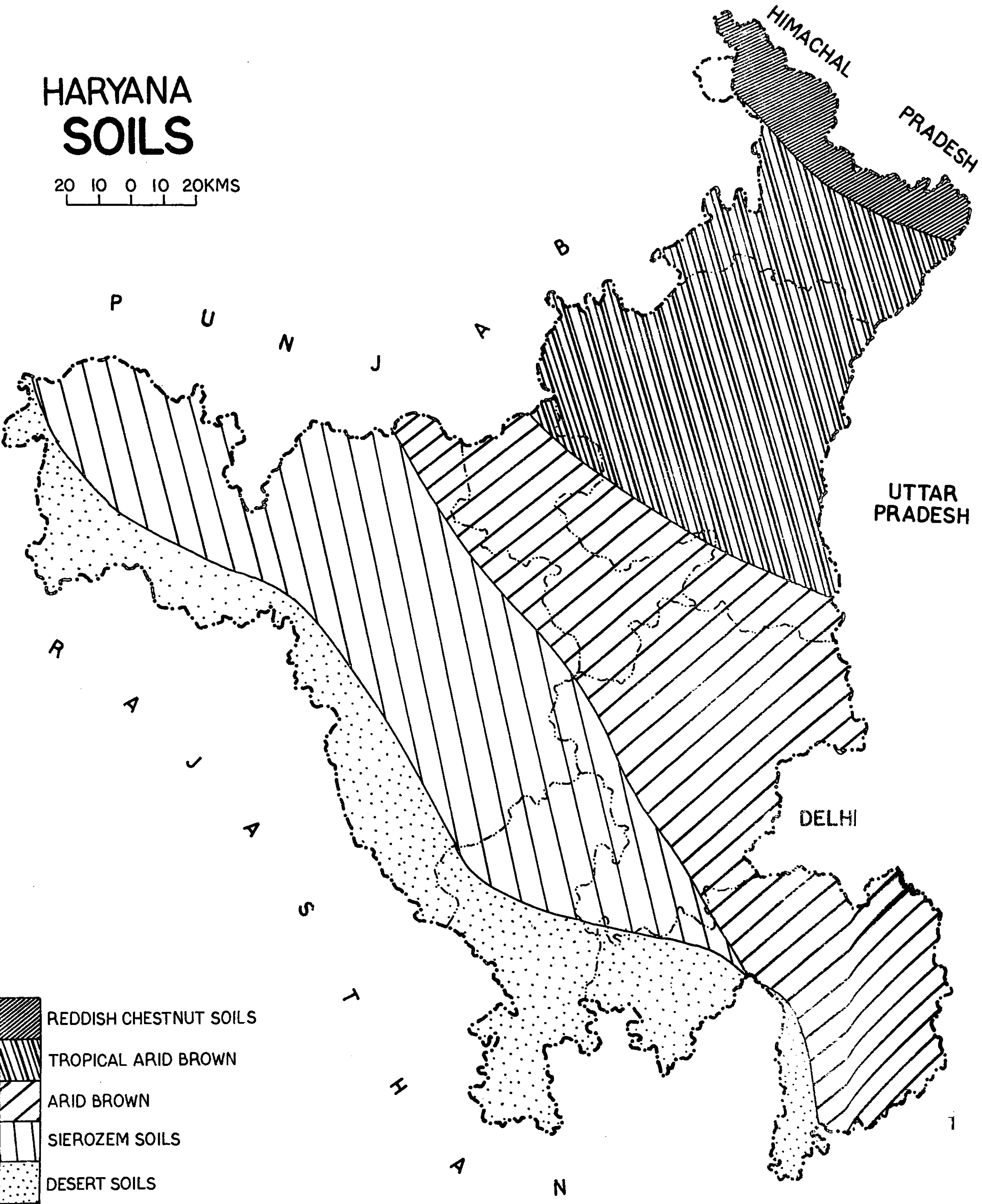
1.11 As regards depth of water-table, Haryana can be divided into two regions. The major part comprising three-fourths of the area has got water depth of more than 30 feet whereas, in the remaining one-fourth area, the depth of water ranges from 5 feet to 30 feet. The first region comprises full districts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

HARYANA SOILS

20 10 0 10 20KMS



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 Kikar, Rohera, Ferash. Ambala abounds in Mango, Mulberry, Sheesham, Jamon, Pipal, Dharak, Simbel and Lasura. The forest growth in Morni forests 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 Dahak 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 a 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 Utilization

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

(In thousand hectares)

Particulars	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1968-69
1. Total area according to village papers	4,389	4,389	4,404	4,399	4,399
2. Forests	22	64	86	91	92
3. Land not available for cultivation	437	516	492	498	482
4. Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land	541	221	152	137	122
5. Fallow land	406	187	335	259	430
6. Net area sown	2,983	3,401	3,337	3,423	3,273
7. Area sown more than once	..	1,183	733	1,176	780
8. Total cropped area	..	4,584	4,070	4,599	4,053

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, 4.82 lakh hectares (11.1 per cent) of land is not available for cultivation as it consists of absolutely barren and unculturable land like mountains and deserts and another 1.22 lakh hectares (3.1 per cent) is uncultivated land consisting of permanent pastures and groves. The net sown area is 32.73 lakh hectares (74 per cent) out of which 7.80 lakh hectares (23.60 per cent) is sown more than once, bringing the total cropped area to 40.53 lakh hectares. The overall intensity of cropping in Haryana is 123 per cent. The intensity of cropping is the highest in Jind (143 per cent) followed by Karnal (130 per cent) and is lowest in Gurgaon District (116 per cent).

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 6,669 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 30,000 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 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. 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 and 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	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. <i>Per capita</i> income at constant prices (1965-66)	311	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 pinpoint the neglect which Haryana suffered in the programmes of development.

2.3 Haryana is backward as compared with other States and the country as a whole. The level of urbanisation in this State is 17.2 as compared to 28.2 per cent in Maharashtra, 26.7 per cent in Tamil Nadu, 25.6 per cent in Gujarat, 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 Tamil Nadu 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 Gujarat, 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 Tamil Nadu, 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. 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 in Punjab against one in Haryana (Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, where only 50 per cent seats are available to the residents of Haryana) and 71 Degree Colleges in the new Punjab against 42 in Haryana. In the matter of locating the Agricultural University or selecting a district for intensive agriculture development or milk plants, Haryana was all along 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 7,770 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 field was not marked. The net irrigated area (12.25) lakh hectares as percentage to the net sown area (33.37) lakh hectares was only 36.6 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. 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. 2,449 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 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 (1966—69) of the State were thus primarily fashioned to fulfil the deficit in food production.

ANNUAL PLANS (1966-69)

2.7 Haryana came into existence in the second half of the year 1966-67 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 overall strategy of accelerated food production in the country. The annual Plan 1968-69, was also an agriculturally weighted Plan designed to achieve increased growth in agricultural 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. Expenditure incurred during the years 1966—69 is indicated below :—

TABLE 1 : Expenditure

Head of Development	Expenditure during 1966—69 Rs in lakhs
1. Agriculture and Community Development	1,248.88
2. Irrigation and Power	4,313.54
3. Industry and Mining	201.81
4. Transport and Communication	586.70
5. Social Services	926.84
6. Miscellaneous	18.91
Total	7,796.68

Agriculture, Irrigation and Power

2.8 Table below sets out the increase in agricultural produce during 1965-66 to 1968-69 :—

TABLE 2 : Production of Crops

(In lakh tonnes/bales)

Year	Food-grains	Sugar-cane	Oilseeds	Cotton
(i) 1965-66— Actual	19.85	7.17	0.83	2.92
Assumed	23.00	6.00	0.70	2.80
(2) 1966-67— Target	23.70	6.00	0.76	2.99
Actual	25.92	5.10	0.92	2.88
(3) 1967-68— Target	25.70	6.50	0.80	3.19
Actual	39.70	4.71	1.21	3.74
(4) 1968-69— Target	27.30	6.93	0.85	3.37
Actual	27.64	6.69	0.43	3.37

The agro-climatic conditions in the year 1967-68, were unusually favourable recording a new height in foodgrains production estimated at 39.17 lakh tonnes. However, efforts during the two years were 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 which was negligible during 1965-66, increased from 1.41 lakh hectares during 1967-68 to 3.25 lakh hectares during 1968-69 in the areas of assured irrigation. In 1967-68 and 1968-69, as much as 9,800 tonnes and 15,763 tonnes of improved seeds of various crops duly graded and tested for purity in germination were supplied to the cultivators. With the introduction of high yielding varieties, which are responsive to higher doses of chemical fertilizers, there is a progressive increase in the consumption of fertilizers. The consumption of fertilizers increased from 68 thousand tonnes during 1965-66 to 238 thousand tonnes during 1968-69. The consumption per hectare cultivated area increased from 18 kg. in 1965-66 to 64 kg. in 1968-69. Plant protection measures were carried over an area of 20.13 lakh hectares during 1967-68 and 21.06 lakh hectares during 1968-69. 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 the flow of co-operative credit to the farmers for various agricultural operations was also stepped up. The short and medium terms credit made available to the farmers during 1967-68 and 1968-69 was of the order of Rs 7.68 crores and 12.18 crores respectively. Similarly, the long terms credit during the corresponding period was Rs 2.22 crores and 7.57 crores.

2.9 Efforts to increase assured irrigation during the plan years, are set out in the table below :—

TABLE 3 : Net area under Irrigation

Item	Unit	Position at the end of			
		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
Area under irrigation—					
(i) Canals	Lakh hectares	9.59	9.91	8.89	9.07
(ii) Tubewells and other sources	Ditto	2.66	3.02	2.43	4.05
		12.25 (36.8%)	12.93 (37.8%)	11.32 (32.2%)	13.12 (40.1%)

*The figure in brackets is percentage to net area sown,

Minor Irrigation loans to the cultivators to the extent of Rs. 115.25 lakhs were advanced during 1967-68. During 1968-69 efforts were made to obtain institutional finances through Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Land Mortgage Bank and Co-operative Banks for advancing loans to farmers for the installation of tube-wells/wells. During 1966—69, funds to the extent of Rs 153.70 lakhs were made available from these institutions for Minor Irrigation programme.

2.10 There is considerable loss of Irrigation water due to 'Kacha' channels and water courses on wells and tubewells. During 1966—69, a scheme for water management was undertaken under which an area of 38,210 acres and 20,318 acres of agricultural land was brought under contour bunding and water management respectively. Besides, in order to check soil erosion by water and wind in areas bordering Rajasthan, an area of 8,425 acres and 2,334 RKM was covered under afforestation by State Forest Department.

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 network of extension workers comprising of subject-matter specialists in agronomy, horticulture, plant protection, soil and farm management.

2.12 The 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 agricultural 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 of 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 the end of 1970. Great strides were made during the three Annual Plan years in the field of Animal Husbandry. This was an important era marked with the introduction of cross breeding operations among non-descript-cattle with the selected exotic breed. A Jersey Cross-breeding Station at Jagadhri (District Ambala) with six A.I. Centres was established. The work of the completion of sector at the Livestock Farm, Hissar was continued and a Pig Breeding Farm with 2 development blocks was established. Great future lies ahead in the integrated development of Intensive Cattle Development and Dairying and Milk Supply Programme 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 milch cattle from the State which obviously will require to be controlled to provide a firm base for the development of Dairy programmes. The programmes for the development of forest resources was also continued. During three annual plan years, plantation was raised over an area of 7,750 hectares.

Irrigation

2.15 The need of the State for irrigation support for agricultural 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 shareholder 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 revised outlay of Rs 9.50

crores still remains to be completed. Only Rs 4.50 crores have thus far been spent on the project requiring balance of Rs 5.00 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 were sunk during the last two years for direct irrigation in addition to 637 direct irrigation tubewells in existence at the end of the Third Five Year Plan. However, out of a project for installation of 128 augmentation tubewells 123 tubewells have been installed. Rewari Lift Irrigation Scheme which will provide irrigation support to 137,500 acres, in Rohtak, Mahendragarh 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 6,237 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, when the availability of power in Haryana was woefully inadequate. Out of 6,669 villages only 1,251 villages (19 per cent) had been electrified up to 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 powers :—

Item	Unit	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
(i) Generation	M.W.	235	235	235	235	235	393	393
(ii) Load demand	M.W.	168	198	243	284	327	394	494

In 1967-68 and 1968-69, the State was surplus in power, but that was so because the power available could not be utilized due to non-completion of 220 kv. line from Delhi 'C' station to Ballabgarh by Bhakra Management Board.

2.19 An expenditure of Rs 1,021 lakhs and Rs 807 lakhs had been incurred on Multipurpose Projects during 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively. Four units

of 120 M.W. each were commissioned on the Bhakra system during 1967-68 and one more 120 M.W. units is likely to be commissioned by the end of 1971-72. The work on the Unit I 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 from this project. Two Thermal Units of 62.5 M.W. have already been commissioned. 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 1/3rd share at the Thermal station Delhi 'C' Station. A 15 M.W. Thermal Plant at Faridabad is provided as a stand by 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 7,399 tubewells were energised and 29,275 general connections given. The level of achievement reached during 1968-69 was as under :—

Villages electrified	..	1,464
General connections	..	347,702
Industrial connections	..	12,608
Tubewells energised	..	45,370

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 sizable 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 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 kms. of which 51.3 per cent is in the State of Haryana. The strategy during the last two years has been to provide major infrastructural facilities in this region so as to accelerate the development of the small-scale industries.

2.25 For proper assessment of 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 kilometrage 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	Kms. 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 and covered over 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 the year 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 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 557, and 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 Y.M.C.A. The progress of industrial training to impart technical and vocational training for semi-skilled and skilled jobs is being implemented through a network 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 household 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 network 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 41/1,000 to 25/1000 by 1972, family planning programme was accorded the highest priority. During 1967-68 the achievement has been 50,000 I.U.C.D. insertions and 20,000 sterilization operations. The targets likely to be achieved during 1968-69 are 60,000 sterilization operations and 40,000 I.U.C.D. 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 revaccinations 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 students 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 6,669 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 for urban water supply and sewerage scheme, 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 each are likely to be covered under 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 the 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	6,77,422	4,900	24,500	27,500
(ii) Backward Classes	Do	32,565	1,300	7,000	7,000
(iii) Vmukat Jatis	Do	1,403	240	230	240

Name of the 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	6
2. Relief—					
(i) Subsidy for purchase of agricultural land	Beneficiaries-wells	467	29	78	68
(ii) Industrial Training in Centres and mills	Students	1,403	23,300	23,300	5,200
(iii) Subsidy for purchase of pigs poultry birds	Beneficiaries	..	18	80	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

CHAPTER III

DISTRICT PLANS

3.1 The process of economic and social development through planning was initiated in the country 20 years ago. During this period, most of the development programmes were formulated at the State level. Keeping in view the overall objectives and the broad guidelines indicated by the Planning Commission, such an approach was considered necessary for building up a network of infrastructural facilities and services all over the country. It is only recently that a stage has reached when a fairly extensive framework of development at National/State level has been established and it should be possible now to accommodate in greater detail the aspirations and requirements of specific areas in the matter of development, by harnessing to the maximum extent the local initiative, potentials, capacities and resources. The need of having a closer look at area planning has arisen due to the reason that the various socio-economic studies carried out in the country have revealed that certain areas and sectors of community have not benefited equally and centralised development efforts have resulted in imbalances and disparities. In view of this planning on district basis is necessary.

3.2 The object of district plans is to remove existing imbalances in development through rational planning, based on the real needs and aspirations of the people, utilising the local potentials to the maximum. To be useful, these plans would have to be conceived and presented as annual operational plans, formulated with reference to a longer term perspective of development.

3.3 The work regarding the formulation of district plans has already been initiated in Haryana in accordance with the guidelines provided by the Planning Commission. The district Plan in respect of Karnal (I.A.D.P. district) has been prepared after a comprehensive survey of the prevailing socio-economic conditions of the area, its sectoral problems and specific needs of the people. The Plan has been submitted to the Planning Commission and the programmes for the development of this district included in State Fourth Plan are based broadly on the framework of this Plan.

3.4 In drawing up the district plan of Karnal district, the following objectives have been kept in view :—

- (a) Maximising agricultural production for enhancing the income of the rural population. To attain this objective, priorities have to be assigned to reclamation of culturable waste land by soil conservation and water management measures and adequate provision for improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural implements. To supply credit and other farm inputs to the agricultural sector, the co-operative structure has to be strengthened.
- (b) Development of backward areas and increased assistance to the economically weaker sections of the community.

- (c) Adequate provision for the necessary infrastructure like roads and power with a view to speeding up development of agriculture and industry.
- (d) Taking appropriate measures for the improvement of operational efficiency of local industries.
- (e) Limiting the growth of population through family planning programmes and ensuring healthy living by expansion of medical and health facilities in the rural areas.
- (f) Improvement of existing educational institutions by providing suitable buildings, equipment and staff, upgrading existing institutions and opening higher institutions in the backward rural areas.

3.5 The district plans in respect of the other districts would be formulated on the same lines. The Deputy Commissioners have already been requested to take necessary steps in this regard after taking into consideration the requirements and potentialities of the various areas. A draft Plan for Mahendragarh has been completed. The work in respect of the formulation of Plan for Ambala District has been taken in hand in the light of the new methodology and guidelines indicated recently by the Planning Commission.

CHAPTER IV

SECTORAL OBJECTIVES AND PLAN IN OUTLINE

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. Positive steps are also required to be taken for ameliorating the conditions of poorer people through planned economic development. The social and economic objectives have to be attained through more rapid growth of economy ; stable agricultural base ; increasing productivity of weaker units, widest dispersal of the benefits of development, and creating opportunities of productive work and employment. These 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 it imperative to have a greater reliance on agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains. The rate of growth in agriculture at national level has been pitched at 5 per cent per annum over the next decade. The keynote of self-sufficiency in the Plan strategy also requires growth rate of 8—10 per cent in the industrial sector and aims at an overall rate of growth of 5.5 per cent for the economy of the country as a whole during Fourth Plan. The strategy envisages growth with stability and reduced uncertainties ; building sizeable foodgrain buffer stocks to stabilize prices of foodgrains and price level in general.

4.3 The Fourth Five-Year Plan 1969—74 is the first integrated Plan for the 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.

Plan Objectives

4.4 The following objectives have been set forth for the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the State keeping in view the imperatives of the sectoral strategy in the context of "Plan Approach and Policy" for the country as a whole:—

- (i) to achieve a compound growth rate of 6/7 per cent per annum of the State economy as a whole ;
- (ii) to accelerate increase in agricultural production at the growth rate of 7.9 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 5.8 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 ancillary 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.

4.5 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.

Central Assistance

4.6 The principles of allocation and the pattern of Central assistance available to the States have also undergone a change. It was considered desirable that the Central assistance made available by Government of India for financing State Plan should be distributed in accordance with certain objective criteria. The question was, therefore, placed before the committee of Chief Ministers of the National Development Council. It was decided that after providing for the requirements of the State of Assam, Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir, the Central assistance to the remaining States for the Fourth Plan be distributed to the extent of 60 per cent on the basis of population, 10 per cent on *per capita* income if below the national average, and 10 per cent on the basis of tax efforts in relation to *per capita* income and that another 10 per cent be allotted in proportion to the commitment in respect of major continuing irrigation and power projects. The remaining 10 per cent, it was decided, should be distributed among the States so as to assist them in tackling certain special problems, like those relating to metropolitan areas, floods, chronically drought affected areas and tribal areas.

4.7 According to these principles, the Central assistance for Haryana has been worked out to Rs 78.50 crores.

4.8 During Fourth Plan there will be no schematic pattern of assistance. Central assistance will not be related to any specific scheme or programme under the State Plan but would be given to the State through block grants and block loans. Each State will get a fixed proportion (30 per cent) of Central assistance in the form of grant and the balance (70 per cent) by way of loans. In order to ensure that the overall priorities of the plan are adhered to, outlays under following heads/sub-heads of development have been earmarked and will not be diverted to other heads of development without the approval of Planning Commission. The shortfall in expenditure under earmarked sectors will reduce the Central assistance in proportion to the shortfall :—

- (a) agriculture and allied sectors (excluding Community Development and Panchayats) ;

- (b) specified continuing major irrigation schemes;
- (c) specified schemes for generation and transmission of power;
- (d) specified project not covered under (b) and (c) above involving foreign contractual obligations and inter-State payments;
- (e) elementary education (Classes I—VIII);
- (f) rural water-supply programmes.

The distribution of Central assistance to the different States and the total size of their Plan are given in Annexure I.

The above procedure will enable States to have much greater initiative in the formulation of schemes and programmes.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

4.9 Ever since the First Plan, a variety of programmes had been launched through schemes in which uniform patterns of staffing and administrative organisation were laid down by the Central Government. They usually carried with them substantial Central assistance during the Plan period. It was, however, felt that most of the programmes envisaged in these schemes could be more appropriately carried out by State through their own Plans. The Administrative Reforms Commission had also expressed a similar view in their report on the Machinery for Planning and suggested restriction of the number of Centrally sponsored schemes to the barest minimum and simplification of their operation. It has been decided that in future only those Centrally sponsored schemes will be taken up which fulfil the following criteria :—

- (a) that they relate to demonstrations, pilot projects surveys and research ;
- (b) that they have a regional or inter-State character ;
- (c) that they require lump sum provision to be made until they could be broken down territorially ; and
- (d) that they have an overall significance from the all-India angle.

4.10 The position was reviewed by Government of India in the light of the above considerations and a shorter list of Centrally sponsored schemes was drawn up and approved by the Committee of the National Development Council. The list contained 52 schemes. Subsequently, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operativon decided that the seven schemes to be administered by I.C.A.R. may be classified as purely Central schemes with the result that in the Fourth Five-Year Plan 1969—74, the total number of Centrally sponsored schemes is 45. These schemes will hereafter be wholly financed by the Central Government. The Centrally sponsored schemes formulated by Haryana State Government are mainly under agricultural production, animal husbandry, forest, community development, co-operation, village and small industries, general education, technical education, health and family planning, water-supply, and welfare of scheduled castes and backward classes.

SECTORAL OBJECTIVES

4.11 Keeping in view the pressing needs for the development of economy the State Government, after discussion with Planning Commission, have formulated Fourth Five-Year plan aggregating to Rs 225 crores. Although the plan of this size will not be adequate to remove the huge backlog of development which came as a legacy to this State, but the plan, per force, had to be pegged at this figure, limiting factor being constraint of resources.

4.12 To finance the plan of this order, State will mobilise financial resources aggregating to Rs 146.50 crores. The Government of India will provide Central assistance to the tune of Rs 78.50 crores during the Fourth plan period. The table below indicates the sectorwise allocations based on priorities dictated by strategy :--

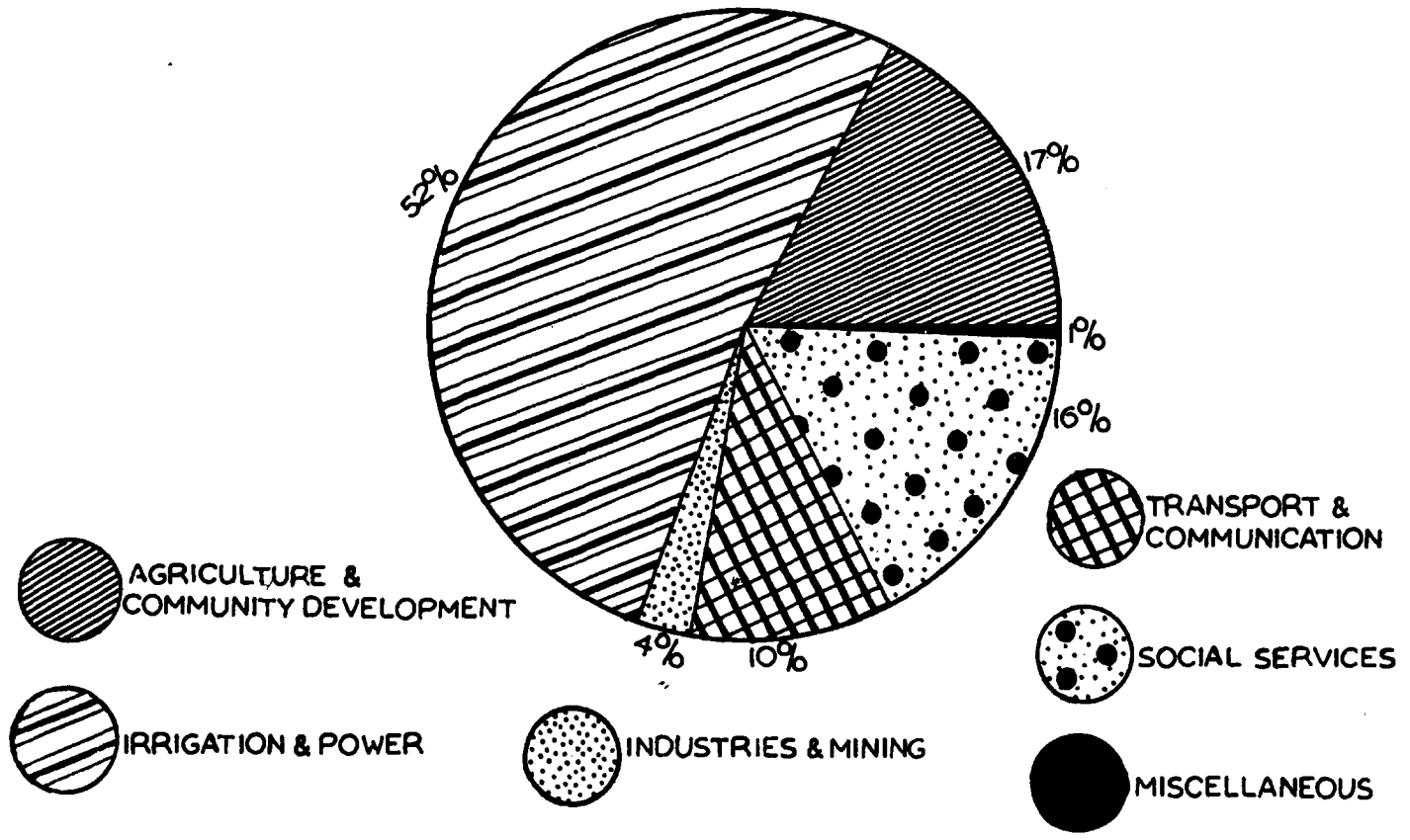
TABLE 1
Sectoral Outlays
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Fourth Plan	Percentage to total
1	2	3
1. Agriculture and allied sectors	3,910.50	17.4
2. Irrigation and power	11,742.00	52.2
3. Industries	920.00	4.1
4. Transport and communications	2,300.00	10.2
5. Social services	3,531.00	15.7
6. Miscellaneous	96.50	0.4
Total	22,500.00	100.0

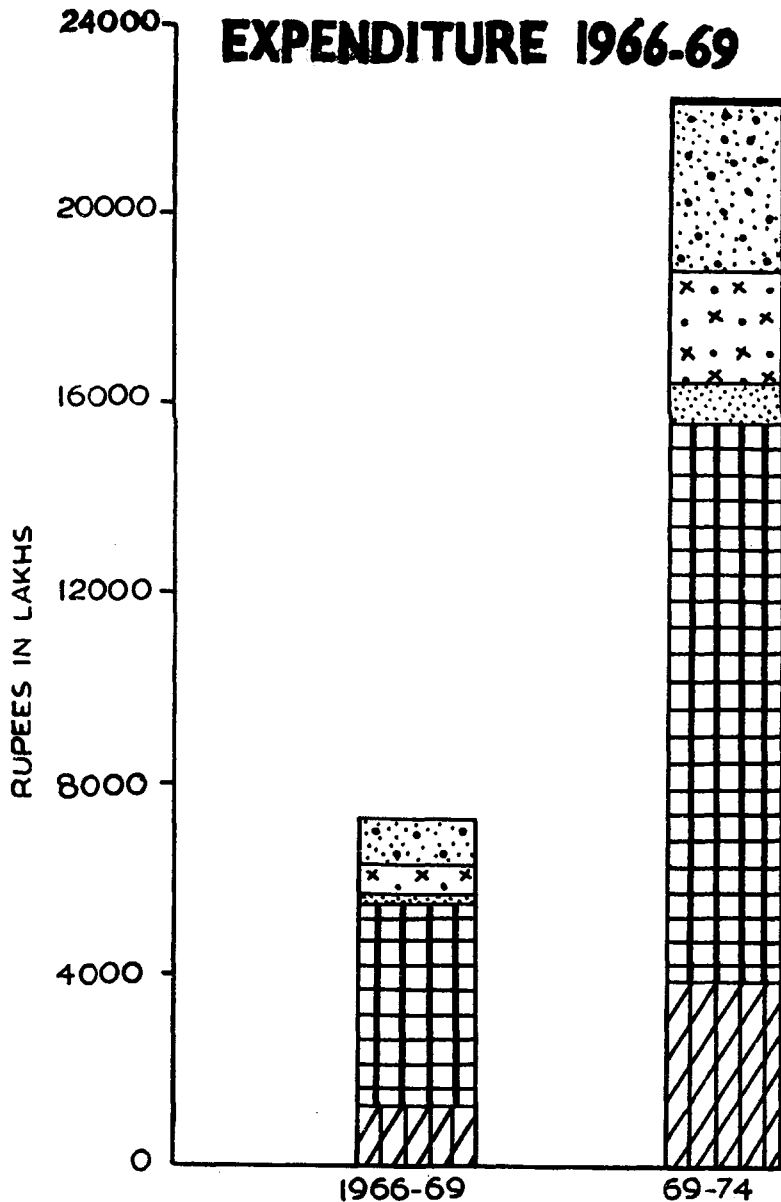
Agriculture and allied sectors

4.13 To achieve the objectives set forth for the Plan, an outlay of 69.6 per cent of the total Plan has been earmarked for agriculture and supporting sectors of Irrigation and Power. Main endeavour in agricultural sector is to provide the conditions necessary for a sustained growth of about 7/8 per cent (compound) per annum over the Plan period. Strategy of growth in agriculture can succeed by maintaining and increasing irrigation support to a larger area under cultivation. At the commencement of the Fourth Plan, out of the total sown area of 32.73 lakh hectares, irrigation support was available for only 13.12 lakh hectares which works out to 40 per cent. Besides lack of adequate irrigation support, other problems facing this sector are absence of mechanised agriculture, resistance to chemical fertilizers, non-availability of credit, recurrent floods, uncertainty of rainfall, waterlogging, salinity and limited exploitation of sub-soil water.

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION OF VARIOUS SECTORS FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN



FOURTH PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE 1966-69



 AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
 IRRIGATION & POWER
 INDUSTRIES & MINING

 TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION
 SOCIAL SERVICES
 MISCELLANEOUS

4.14 Schemes have accordingly been formulated for stepping up agricultural production through improved agronomic practices, increased use of chemical fertilizers and improved seed, plant protection measures, education and training of farmers, etc. About 84 per cent of the total area of the State was under cultivation by the end of 1968-69. There is now very little scope to bring more area under cultivation. However, increase in cropped area through multiple cropping only is feasible and it is proposed to bring an additional area of 4.00 lakh hectares under this programme. The coverage under high yielding varieties programmes will also be increased to ensure additional foodgrains production viz., 11.00 lakh tonnes over base level of 33.00 lakh tonnes. The foodgrain production will, thus increase by 33.3 per cent during Plan period. In a way, this small State which constitutes only 1.44 per cent of the geographical area, contemplates to contribute as much as 3.5 per cent towards country's total foodgrains production by the end of Fourth Plan.

4.15 Success in this sector is also greatly dependent upon making available to the farmer the results of "Research" in this sphere swiftly and progressively. To achieve this objective, a separate Agricultural University has been set up in the State which will be responsible for imparting instructions, conducting research and undertaking extension of agricultural and allied sciences in State.

4.16 Mechanisation of agricultural operations will also be necessary to transform it from subsistence activity to commercial farming. The Agro-Industries Corporation will undertake assembly and sale of imported tractors and discs and fabrications of agricultural implements, etc.

4.17 The "allied" programmes in the agricultural sector, namely, animal husbandry and dairy development 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. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to set up 5 intensive cattle development projects in the milk shed areas of the milk plants, in addition to two projects being set up at Karnal and Gurgaon under Centrally sponsored scheme. Under dairying and milk supply programme, it is proposed to set up six milk plants milk production factories (including completion of spill-over creamery at Jind and milk supply scheme at Ambala). Provision has also been made for expansion of Modern Dairy at Hissar. Development of forests, fisheries and Panchayats has also been given due weightage in the Plan. Adequate provision has also been made for the community development and national extension activities.

4.18 Provisions of credit facility to the farmer for the purchase of agricultural inputs, tractors and installation of tubewells, etc. also needs to be ensured.

Steps will be taken to increase both short/medium and long term credit to the extent of 20 crores and 15 crores respectively (during a year) by the end of Fourth Plan.

4.19 The outlay under agriculture does not fully reflect the anticipated steps as it does not take into account the substantial investment to be financed in this sector by some of the financial institutions, namely, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Land Development Banks, Co-operative Banks, Haryana Dairy Development Corporation and Commercial Banks. It is expected that institutional resources from these institutions would amount to Rs 34.72 crores, as detailed below.

This amount, however, does not include the institutional resources likely to become available on account of implementation of central sector schemes for the development of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

TABLE 2
Investment in agricultural sector from Institutional Resource (net)

Institution	Anticipated investment during Fourth Plan
	(Rs. in lakh)
1. Agricultural Refinance Corporation—	
(i) For Minor Irrigation Programme (including Lining of field channels and land levelling)	1882.69
(ii) For Grape vines and Mechanization	52.00
(iii) Tractor Project (World Bank)	3462.40
2. Land Mortgage Bank	638.00
3. Co-operative Bank	415.00
4. Commercial Bank	162.00
5. Haryana Dairy Development Corporation	293.43
Total	6905.52

Central Sector Programmes

4.20 For the economic betterment of small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourer, inclusive of rural artisans, Government of India have decided to set up (i) 46 small farmers development agencies and (ii) 40 marginal

farmers and agricultural labourers projects in different States of the country under Central sector programme during Fourth Plan period.

2. Government of India have allocated two projects under small farmers development agency to Haryana. These projects are proposed to be set up at Ambala and Gurgaon. Government of India will provide grant-in-aid of Rs 3 crores for these two projects during Fourth Plan period. Under this programme, it is proposed to cover 50,000 farmers in each of the two districts owning land between 2.5 to 7.5 acres.

3. Two projects for development of marginal farmers and agricultural labourer have also been allocated to the State of Haryana. These projects will be set up in the districts of Ambala and Hissar. For each project a Central grant of Rs 100 lakh will be available. 20,000 marginal farmers owning land up to 2.5 acres and landless labourers residing in the rural areas of each district will be covered under these projects.

4.21 The selected physical targets under agriculture sector are indicated in Table below :—

TABLE 3
Selected Physical Targets (Agriculture)

Item	Unit	1968-69 Actual	1973-74 Targets
1	2	3	4
1. Foodgrain production	lakh tonnes	27.64 (33.00)	44.00
2. High yielding varieties (area covered)	lakh hect.	3.25 (2.45)	14.16
3. Fertilizer consumption	000 tonnes	238	843
4. Consumption per hectare of cultivated area	Kg.	64	228
5. Plant protection (area covered)	lakh hect.	21.06	24.00
6. Irrigated area—			
(a) major and medium	000 hect.	709 (1,012)	1,224
(b) minor	000 hect.	305 (304)	672
7. Co-operative Credit (during the year)—			
(a) short and medium term	Rs. in crores	12.18	20.00
(b) long term	Ditto	7.57	15.00
8. Agricultural credit co-operative societies—			
(a) Societies	number	6,586	4,500*
(b) Membership	in lakhs	5.82	8.00

Note.—(Figures in bracket are assumed base level).

*The number will decrease due to amalgamation of non-viable societies.

4.22 Power Sector gives the best support to Agriculture. The strategy is to undertake a network of transmission and sub-transmission lines to achieve a sizeable growth in irrigation support. Rural electrification programme requiring high outlays is, therefore, considered crucial to this sector so as to provide power for exploitation in the agricultural operations as also irrigation in almost all potential areas.

4.23 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 for fulfilment of objectives envisaged.

Industries

4.24 In the field of industries, Haryana is particularly backward. Non-exploitation of raw materials, lack of private capital and token Central investment in the public sector are the main reasons for this.

4.25 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.

4.26 The growth rate of 8—10 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 utilisation of local raw materials. The strategy envisaged for the State is development of industrial areas and strengthening of the activities of the Industrial Development Corporation and State Finance Corporations. In the context of the national strategy, growth rate of 5.8 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 225 is Rs 9.20 crores (4.09 per cent). This includes 5.83 crores for Village and Small Industries, 3.16 crores for Large and Medium Industries and 0.21 crore for the exploitation of Mines and Minerals.

4.27 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.

4.28 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 imbalance 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

4.29 The tertiary sector plays a crucial role in the development of rural economy by providing for necessary infrastructure 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.

4.30 The outlay proposed for this sector is Rs 17 crores (7.6 per cent) out of which more than Rs 2.49 crores have been provided for development of rural roads with a view to connect maximum number of villages with main roads, Market Centres and Railway Stations. Rs 8 crores have been allocated for extension of main roads including bridges in order to cover large areas.

4.31 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 5 crores.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

4.32. 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.

4.33 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.

4.34 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 13.3 crores (5.7 per cent).

Technical and Industrial Education

4.35 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 1.55 crores (0.7 per cent).

Medical Health

4.36 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

4.37 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 and health is Rs 6.00 crores (2.67 per cent).

Rural and Urban Water Supply

4.38 The facilities for rural and urban drinking water supply in Haryana are anaemic. Out of 6,669 villages, 3,000 villages are faced with acute drinking water scarcity and 315 villages have so 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 9.00 crores (4.00 per cent). For the urban water supply and sewerage schemes an outlay of Rs 2.69 crores (1.2 per cent) has been provided and is expected to cover 13 towns only.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

4.39 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 2.00 crores.

4.40 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

4.41 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.

4.42 The working force in the State on the eve of Fourth Plan constituted 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 Mahendragarh 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

4.43 In a mixed economy like ours Private Sector has a crucial role in development. The strategy during the Fourth Five-Year Plan places greater 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 9.20 crores and the private investment in this sector to the extent of Rs 27.60 crores on the basis of accepted ratio of 1.3 for public and private investment is assured. 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

4.44 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 National Bank 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 Agricultural 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 infrastructure, namely, the co-operative institutions will be suitably strengthened to cope with the demand.

Areas with Special Problems

4.45 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.

4.46 In Haryana 7,770 sq. kilometres contiguous desert strip adjacent to Rajasthan comprising of District Mahendergarh, 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.

4.47 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.

4.48 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 those materials.

4.49 In the face of these problems, effort is to provide for programmes of integrated development based on the strategy recommended by the Central team under

Dr. S. R. Sen which visited the drought affected areas. The Committees' 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.

4.50 The agricultural schemes aim at development of oilseeds. 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.

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

ANNEXURE I

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN—STATES' OUTLAY

(Rs in crores)

Serial No.	State	State's resources	Central assistance	Total outlay
1	Andhra Pradesh	180.50	240.00	420.50
2	Assam	41.75	220.00	261.75
3	Bihar	193.28	338.00	531.28
4	Gujarat	297.00	158.00	455.00
5	Haryana	146.50	78.50	225.00
6	Jammu and Kashmir	13.40	145.00	158.40
7	Kerala	83.40	175.00	258.40
8	Madhya Pradesh	121.00	262.00	384.00
9	Maharashtra	652.62	245.50	898.12
10	Mysore	177.00	173.00	350.00
11	Nagaland	5.00	35.00	40.00
12	Orisa	62.60	160.00	222.60
13	Punjab	192.56	101.00	293.56
14	Rajasthan	82.00	220.00	302.00
15	Tamil Nadu	317.36	202.00	519.36
16	Uttar Pradesh	439.00	526.00	965.00
17	West Bengal	101.50	221.00	322.50
Total		3,106.47	3,500.00	6,606.47

CHAPTER V

RESOURCES FOR THE PLAN AND STATE INCOME

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 accounts, and tentative targets for public loans, small savings and additional taxation to be imposed during the plan period.

5.2 At the time of estimating resources for the Fourth Five-Year Plan in 1968, it was assessed that revenue receipts on non-plan account including the likely devolution of taxes from the Centre at the level of 1968-69 would be of the order of Rs 297.49 crores, while the non-plan revenue expenditure including committed expenditure for the maintenance of the plan schemes not forming part of the Fourth Plan would be of the order of Rs 305.71 crores. The balance of current account at 1968-69 level of taxation was, thus, estimated in 1968-69 at Rs (—)8.22 crores. There were various reasons for this estimated deficit of Rs 8.22 crores in the balance from the current revenues. This deficit took into account the steadily increasing expenditure on maintenance of public works, due to rise in the cost of material and wages, expected increase in non-plan developmental expenditure by more than 5% per annum and the scope for additional mobilisation available to the State as being one of the highest taxed State in the country.

5.3 However, the Planning Commission revised the growth rate assumed in making projections of certain items in revenue expenditure and in addition calculated the State's share in Central taxes at Rs 50.76 crores as against Rs 37.50 crores assumed by the State Government in working out its resources. The consequent revision of the forecast as a result, placed the balance from the current revenues at the figure of Rs 18.25 crores as against the State's original estimated figure of Rs (—)8.22 crores. The following table indicates a comparison between the resources worked out by the State Government in 1968 and as assessed by the Planning Commission at that time :—

	<i>As assessed by the State Government</i>	<i>As assessed by the Planning Commission</i>
	(Rs in crores)	
1. Balance from Current Revenues	—8.22	18.25
2. Loans from public—		
(a) by State Government	16.20 (Net)	16.20 (Net)
(b) by public enterprises—		
(i) Market Loans	5.00	5.00

	<i>As assessed by the State Government</i>	<i>As assessed by the Planning Commission</i>
	(Rs. in crores)	
(ii) Loans from L.I.C.	5.00	5.00
(iii) Other Loans (Net)—		
(a) L.I.C. (for housing)	3.05	1.45
(b) R.B.I. (long term operation fund)	3.05	1.35
3. Share in Small Savings	18.00	16.60
4. Unfunded debt	1.25	3.00
5. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	-4.55	-3.30
6. Contribution by State Electricity Board	20.48	17.56
7. Fourth Plan Receipts (Net)	..	-4.75
8. State Lotteries	3.00	3.00
9. Additional Resources Mobilisation	27.00	27.00
State's aggregate resources	86.21	106.36

5.4 Although the State Government had estimated that it would be possible to collect Rs 18 crores by co-ordinated drive for small savings in rural sector in view of the fact that the income in rural sector had risen to new levels as a direct consequence of the agricultural break through, yet the Planning Commission estimated that the State Government would be able to collect only Rs 16.60 crores.

5.5 The State Government's estimate of Rs 1.25 crores available to it from unfunded debt was revised upward by the Planning Commission to Rs 3.00 crores on the consideration that the State Government would make it compulsory for the employees to contribute to the State Provident Fund like other State Governments.

5.6 The balance of miscellaneous capital receipts was estimated by the Planning Commission at Rs (—)3.30 crores as against Rs (—)4.55 crores estimated by the State Government. The primary reason for this deficit was the 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 included an amount of Rs -4.75 crores representing a gap between the repayment 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.

5.7 As the Fourth Five-Year Plan period was crucial for the development of Haryana, so far neglected in the previous three Five-Year Plan, the State Government considered that maximum resources must be mobilised for the current plan. Accordingly, the State Government decided to mobilise resources by fresh taxation to the extent of Rs 25 crores during the Fourth Plan, although Haryana's rate of taxation was already one of the highest in the country. It was proposed to rationalise tax structure, impose taxes on new items and increase rate of taxes on different items

for this purpose. Further, the State Government also proposed 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 had been started. The State Government also started a scheme of State Lottery, which was expected to bring an income of Rs 3 crores during the plan period.

5.8 It was originally estimated by the State Government that the Haryana State Electricity Board would contribute Rs 20.48 crores in the form of Depreciation Fund and would also raise market loans to an extent of Rs 5 crores and obtain loans from Life Insurance Corporation of India to the extent of Rs 5 crores. The State Electricity Board's Plan was discussed with the Planning Commission and after discussion, the Planning Commission decided to reduce the size of the 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 was included in the estimates of resources approved by the Planning Commission.

5.9 The National Development Council in 1969 recommended that the Planning Commission should make a reassessment of the resources available to the States for their Fourth Five-Year Plan on the basis of the Fifth Finance Commission report. In fact such a reassessment was also indicated because of larger inflow of income from State taxes on account of around economic development in the State and the decision of the State Government to revise the time scales of its employees with effect from February, 1969.

5.10 The following table indicates a comparison between the reassessed resources for the State's Fourth Five-Year Plan and the resources as worked out by the Planning Commission during the discussions on the subject with the representatives of the State Government on 3rd/4th October, 1969 :—

	(Rs. in crores)	
	<i>As furnished by the State Government</i>	<i>As worked out during the discussions</i>
I. State's budgetary resources, other than negotiated loans and State enterprises' market borrowings—		
(1) Balance from current revenues at 1968-69 rates of taxation	20.83	28.04
(2) Loans from public (Net)	27.24	25.00
(3) Share in Small Savings	18.00	16.60
(4) Unfunded debt	3.00	3.00
(5) Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (Net)	—13.06	—8.12

	(Rs in crores)	
	<i>As furnished by the State Government</i>	<i>As worked out during the discussions</i>
(6) Contribution of autonomous public enterprises —		
(i) State Electricity Board	22.75	21.13
(ii) Road Transport Corporation	..	..
Total I	78.74	85.65
II. Negotiated loans and State enterprises market borrowings (gross)—		
(i) State Government loans—		
(a) L.I.C. Loans	2.70	2.70
(b) R.B.I. Loans	..	2.50
(ii) State enterprises—		
(a) Market borrowings	5.00	15.00
(b) L.I.C. Loans	5.00	7.50
Total II	12.70	27.70
III. Total budgetary resources at 1968-69 rates of taxation	91.44	113.35
IV. Additional resources mobilisation—		
(a) Measures adopted in 1969-70	}	{
(b) Further measures to be adopted		
	30.00	7.50
		22.50
V. State's total resources	121.44	143.35
VI. Central assistance	78.50	78.50
VII. Aggregate resources for the Plan	199.44	221.85

5.11 The balance from current revenues was revised upward by the Planning Commission from Rs 20.83 crores to Rs 28.04 crores. This upward revision was the result of the following variations :—

	(Rupees in crores)		
	<i>Estimates furnished by the State Govt.</i>	<i>Estimates worked out during discussion</i>	<i>Variations</i>
I. Revenue Receipts—			
(1) Share of Central taxes	62.63	57.61	—5.02
(2) State taxes	193.33	201.04	+7.71
(3) Non-Tax Revenue	91.63	93.72	+2.09
(4) Grants from the Centre—			
(i) In lieu of tax on railway fares	2.00	2.00	—
(ii) Other non-Plan grants	—	2.35	+2.35
Total I	349.59	356.72	+7.13

	<i>Estimates furnished by the State Govt.</i>	<i>(Rs in crores) Estimates worked out during discussion</i>	<i>Variations</i>
II. Expenditure—			
(1) Non-development—			
(i) Debt Service	91.23	91.15	—0.08
(ii) Other items	78.51	78.51	—
(2) Non-Plan developmental	159.02	159.02	—
Total II	328.76	328.68	—0.08
III. Balance from current revenues	20.83	28.04	7.21

The State's share of Central taxes was reworked by the Planning Commission on the basis of the Fifth Finance Commission's final recommendations which had by then become available to it. This resulted in a reduction of Rs 5.02 crores in the State Government's estimates. The Planning Commission took credit in its calculations for the State's share of fresh taxes levied by the Centre during 1969-70.

The Planning Commission estimated higher growth of rate for certain taxes as also for certain items of non-tax revenue. They also slightly reduced the interest payments on account of higher repayments of fresh fourth plan loans to the Centre. As a result of these various changes, the Planning Commission revised the balance from current revenues at 1968-69 rates of taxation from Rs 20.83 crores to Rs 28.04 crores.

The Fifth Finance Commission has assessed that the Haryana Government would have a non-plan surplus of Rs 79.88 crores over the Fourth Plan period on the basis of the devolution from the Centre recommended by the Commission. In making this assessment, the Finance Commission had allowed for appropriation from current revenue for reduction or avoidance of debt to the extent of Rs 1.75 crores only. The State Government's revised estimates included a provision of Rs 41.13 crores for such appropriation over the Fourth Plan period. In the scheme of financing for the Plan, the appropriation from current revenue for reduction or avoidance of debt has been taken into account in calculating net miscellaneous capital receipts. On a comparable basis, therefore, the difference between the present assessment and that of the Fifth Finance Commission is only Rs 12.46 crores as shown below:—

	(Rs in crores)
(1) Non-Plan surplus as estimated by the Fifth Finance Commission	79.88
(2) Balance from current revenue at 1968-69 rates of taxation as worked out by the Planning Commission	28.04

(Rs. in crores)

(3) Adjustment for appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	39.38
(4) Adjusted balance comparable to the Finance Commission's estimate (2+3)	67.42
(5) Difference between present assessment and the Fifth Finance Commission's assessment (1+4)	-12.46

5.12 In the revised forecast furnished by the State Government, its net market borrowings over the fourth plan period had been taken at Rs 27.24 crores as against the original fourth plan estimates of Rs 16.20 crores. The Planning Commission agreed to revise the estimate of such borrowings to Rs 25 crores considering the availability of money due to Nationalisation of Banks.

5.13 The estimates for miscellaneous capital receipts were revised by the Planning Commission from Rs (—)13.06 crores to Rs (—)8.12 crores. The improvement was made as a result of the variations under the following items :—

	(Rs in crores)		
	<i>As furnished by the State Government</i>	<i>As worked out during the discussion</i>	<i>Difference</i>
I. Receipts—			
(1) Recoveries of loans and advances	43.50	45.75	+2.25
(2) Depreciation Reserve Funds	5.90	6.24	+0.34
Total—I	49.40	51.99	+2.59
II. Disbursements—			
(1) Repayment of loans—			
(a) Centre	84.01	86.16	+2.15
(b) R.B.I., L.I.C., etc.	3.14	1.34	-1.80
(2) Non-Plan loans and advances	17.55	14.85	-2.70
Total II	104.70	102.35	-2.35
III. Miscellaneous capital receipts (I—II)	-13.06	-8.12	+4.94

The Planning Commission considered that the State Government's estimates of recoveries of loans and advances was on the low side. Repayments in respect of loans from the Centre for fourth plan schemes were recalculated on the assumption that these loans would be repaid in 15 equal instalments,

5.14 The State Electricity Board's borrowings from market and L.I.C. were placed at Rs 15 crores and Rs 7.5 crores respectively by the Planning Commission in the light of the Board's borrowings for the year 1969-70.

5.15 On the basis of the reassessment made by the Planning Commission, the State Government's total resources for the Fourth Plan inclusive of the proposed additional resources mobilisation of Rs 30 crores worked out to Rs 143.35 crores. Central assistance allocated to the State Plan being of the order of Rs 78.50 crores. The total availability of resources for the Fourth Five-Year Plan was thus estimated at Rs 221.85 crores. These resources made no allowance for any loans to the State Government on account of introduction of prohibition in the State. Accordingly, in case of prohibition an appropriate adjustment was suggested to be made in this estimate of Rs 221.85 crores of State resources for the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

5.16 The resources available for the Fourth Plan were again reassessed in the discussions with the Planning Commission which were held on 4th and 5th November, 1970 on the resources available for the Annual Plan, 1971-72. As a result of this reassessment the total resources available for Fourth Plan have been estimated by the Planning Commission at Rs 225 crores as indicated below :—

	(Rs. in crores)
	<i>Total Fourth Plan</i>
I. Plan Outlay	225·00
II. State's budgetary resources other than negotiated loans and State enterprises' market borrowings—	
(1) Balance from current revenues at 1968-69 rates of State taxes	29·35
(2) Contribution of autonomous public enterprises—	
(a) State Electricity Board	21·16
(b) Road Transport Corporation	..
(c) Others	..
(3) Loans from public (net)	25·00
(4) Share in small savings	16·60
(5) Unfunded debt	3·00
(6) Miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	—8·12
Total—II	86·99

	(Rs. in crores) <i>Total Fourth Plan</i>
III. Additional resource mobilisation—	
(i) 1969-70 measures	7.50
(ii) 1970-71 measures	}
(iii) Measures to be adopted in subsequent years	} 22.81
Total—III	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> 30.31
IV. Share in additional resource mobilisation by the Centre in 1970-71	—
V. Negotiated loans and State enterprises' market borrowings (gross)—	
(1) State Government—	
(a) Loans from L.I.C.	2.70
(b) Loans from R.B.I.	2.50
(2) State enterprises—	
(a) Loans from L.I.C.	7.50
(b) Market borrowings	16.50
Total—V	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> 29.20
VI. State's total resources for the Plan	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> 146.50
VII. Central assistance	78.50
VIII. Aggregate resources for the Plan	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> 225.00

5.17 The State's resources position, thus further improved and this improvement was mainly in (a) balance from current revenues at 1968-69 rates of taxes (Rs. 1.31 crores) ; (b) larger resource mobilisation (Rs 0.31 crores) and (c) larger borrowings by the State Electricity Board from market (Rs 1.50 crores). The improvement in the balance from current revenues was partly due to larger anticipated share of the State Government in Central taxes and further improvement in the inflow of income from State taxes. Taking a view of the market borrowings of the State Electricity Board during the previous two years, the Planning Commission estimated that the market borrowings of the Board during the Fourth Plan would amount to Rs 16.50 crores against their previous estimates of Rs 15 crores. The total resources available for the Fourth Five-Year Plan including Central assistance of Rs 78.50 crores would, therefore, be of the order of Rs 225 crores.

5.18 The State income estimates for Haryana at constant prices have been prepared for the years 1960-61 and 1965-66 to 1968-69. According to these estimates, the total income of Haryana at constant prices increased from Rs 253.4 crores in 1960-61

to Rs 271.6 crores in 1965-66 showing an increase of 7.2% during the Third Plan period (1.4% per year) during the same period, the population of the State increased at the rate of 3.1% per year. This not only neutralised the incremental income of the State but also lowered the per capita income from Rs 337 in 1960-61 to Rs 311 in 1965-66. It will thus be observed that during the Third Plan period, the population growth was much faster than the growth of the economy of Haryana. This shows that the additional income generated by development efforts was not sufficient to maintain the pre-Third Plan standard of living.

The State income (at constant prices) increased from Rs 271.6 crores in 1965-66 to Rs 327.50 crores in 1968-69 recording an increase of 20.6%. The per capita income during this period also increased from Rs 311 in 1965-66 to Rs 342 in 1968-69 (at the rate of 3.3% 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 2.9% while population during this period increased at the rate of 3.1% (more than neutralising the growth registered by the economy).

In the Fourth Plan if the targets envisaged are fully achieved, the total income of the State at 1960-61 prices is expected to rise to Rs 457.9 crores by 1973-74. If this level of income is achieved, it will imply an increase of 39.8%. The per capita income during the Fourth Plan is likely to go up from Rs 342 in 1968-69 to Rs 312 in 1973-74. The compound rate of growth for the Fourth Plan period would be about 6.9% in the case of State income and 3.8% in the case of per capita income.

The details of State income and per capita income of Haryana at constant prices (1960-61 prices) are set out below.

TABLE I:—State income of Haryana at 1960-61 prices

Item	1960-61	1968-69	1973-74 (projections)
State Income (Rs. in crores)	253.4	327.5	457.9
Per capita income (Rs. in crores)	337.0	342.0	412.0
Index number of State income	100.0	129.0	180.3
Index number of per capita income	100.0	101.5	122.3

Sectoral distribution of State income of Haryana at constant (1960-61) Prices

(Rs. in crores)

Item	1960-61	1968-69	1973-74
1. Primary	159.49 (62.9)	182.15 (55.6)	265.60 (58.0)
2. Secondary	42.07 (16.6)	66.93 (20.5)	88.83 (19.4)
3. Tertiary	51.87 (20.5)	78.38 (23.9)	103.46 (22.6)
Total	253.43 (100.0)	327.46 (100.0)	457.89 (100.0)

(Figures in brackets are percentages)

It may be noted that even at the end of Fourth Five-year Plan the primary sector would be playing the role of a leading sector by contributing 58% to the total output of the State. The secondary sector is not likely to produce much buoyancy in the direction of self-reliance as its contribution to State income in 1973-74 would be only 19.4%.

CHAPTER VI

DEVELOPMENT OF CHRONICALLY DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS

6.1 Backward areas in the State fall into two categories ; one consists of backward pockets in an otherwise developed region while the other category comprises of chronically drought affected areas. The needs of the area 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 allocations. The areas falling in the second category, however, need greater care and higher allocation for their accelerated development under different sectors. Roughly, 20.23 lakh acres of the total area of Haryana State is afflicted with recurring drought menace. This chronically affected belt is spread over the four districts of Hissar, Mohindergarh, Rohtak and Gurgaon and is contiguous to Rajasthan desert. During the last 10 years drought has occurred six times in Mohindergarh, 8 times in Hissar, and 4 times in Gurgaon. The number of villages affected have been the maximum in Mohindergarh, i.e., 3,315 while in Hissar the number of villages was 3,041 and in Gurgaon 1,590.

6.2 The rainfall ecological and social conditions are uniformly unfavourable in this belt. These areas have low and erratic rainfall, high wind velocities, shifting sand dunes, low humidity and high rate of evaporation. 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 between 25—30 cms. annually. There is practically no rain during May and June. The rainfall 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 rain occurs during July-September. Consequently, 'Kharif' crop is the mainstay of the farmers and the Rabi harvest on unirrigated lands is a gamble in the rain. Failure of rain are too often. In Mohindergarh District rainfall has failed for 7-8 years out of 13 years. Similar is the situation in Hissar District, Jhajjar Tehsil of Rohtak District, Ferozpur-Jhirka, Nuh, Gurgaon and Rewari Tehsil of Gurgaon District. The general scarcity conditions create shortage of fodder also. Soils are deficient in nitrogen, phosphorous and Potash. Sub-soil water is either scanty or brackish or both. Flow irrigation is not possible owing to reverse slopes. Consequently the economy of this belt is kept under the vicious grip either of crop failure or depressed production cycles. The yields are below the subsistence level and there is large scale unemployment.

6.3 The State Government has been coming to the rescue of the people wherever famine and drought conditions have occurred by providing famine relief works, remission of land revenue and suspension of taccavi. Revenue remissions

had to be granted three times in Hissar and two times in Mohindergarh, two times in Karnal and one time each in Gurgaon and Jind. These measures have, however, not provided any permanent solution in improving the social and economic conditions of the people in the area.

• 6.4 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 district Hissar, Mohindergarh, Rohtak and Gurgaon. The main findings of the Committee were that first priority should be given to drinking water supply, minor irrigation, soil conservation, pasture 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.

Based on the characteristics of rainfall distribution, land revenue, remissions, taccavi suspensions and the quantum of relief employment, the State Agriculture Department have categorised the areas into A, B and C categories keeping in view the guidelines provided by the Government of India, viz. total or almost total failure of crops in the area once every three years, six years or ten years respectively. Category-wise areas are given below ;—

Category 'A'—

- (i) The whole of the district of Mohindergarh excepting about 30 villages in Dadri-I Block of Dadri Tehsil.
- (ii) Entire tehsil of Bhiwani excepting about 45 villages in Bhiwani and Tosham Blocks.
- (iii) 97 villages of Hansi and Hissar Tehsil.

Category 'B'—

- (i) About 30 villages from Dadri I Block of Mohindergarh District.
- (ii) About 45 villages from Bhiwani and Tosham Blocks in Bhiwani Tehsil.
- (iii) About 100 villages from Nahar and Salhawas Blocks in Jhajjar Tehsil.
- (iv) Parts of Gurgaon, Pataudi, Rewari and Khol Blocks of Gurgaon District.
- (v) Hansi—I and Hansi—II and Hissar—I and Hissar—II Blocks of Hissar District.

Category 'C'—

- (i) Parts of Dabwali, Rania, Sirsa, Fatehabad, Hissar-I, and Hissar-II and Hansi-I and II Blocks of Hissar District.
- (ii) Parts of Mehm, Kalanaur, Beri, Bahadurgarh, Jhajjar Blocks of Rohtak District.
- (iii) Left out areas of Gurgaon, Pataudi, Rewari, Bawal, Sohna, Nuh, Ferozeour-Jhirka and part of Punahana and Hathin Blocks of Gurgaon District.

As mentioned earlier, the problems of these areas are both chronic and complex, requiring considerable resources and sustained efforts in many directions. It is not possible to eliminate altogether the factors from which imbalances have occurred, but it is feasible to reduce and ultimately remove to a large extent their impact, by sustained efforts in directions in which quick development is possible by a judicious and selective disposal of existing resources for programmes which are specially suited to these areas. With this object in view, a number of programmes have been designed and included in the Fourth Plan specially for these areas with an outlay of Rs 1,489.00 lakhs.

6.5 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 financial details of various important programmes specially formulated for the development of these areas are as under :—

Sub-head/Scheme	Provision in Fourth Plan
1	2
	(Rs. in lakhs)
I. Agriculture	
(i) Package programme for oil seeds	7.89
(ii) Grape-vines	10.00
Total	17.89

Sub-head/Scheme	Provision in Fourth Plan
1	2
(Rs. in lakhs)	
2. Agricultural University	
(i) Research on gram	0.95
(ii) Sheep and Wool laboratory	0.92
(iii) Research on Dry farming	1.28
(iv) Diseases of Camel	1.10
(v) Studies in ergot of bajra	1.52
(vi) Research on grapes	0.85
Total	6.82
3. Minor Irrigation	
(i) Bunds and Tanks in Mohindergarh and Gurgaon	10.00
(ii) Diversion of torrents	10.00
(iii) Lift Irrigation Schemes	10.00
(iv) Famine Relief Schemes	20.00
(v) Direct Irrigation Tube-wells in Krishnavati Belt	50.00
Total	100.00
4. Major and Medium Irrigation	
(i) Gurgaon Canal	384.00
(ii) Rewari Lift Irrigation Scheme	35.00
(iii) Jui Canal	367.00
(iv) Sohana Lift	110.00
(v) Loharu Lift Irrigation Scheme	300.00
(vi) Other Schemes	293.00
Total	1489.00

CHAPTER VII

PROGRAMME FOR WEAKER SECTIONS

7.1 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.

7.2 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.

7.3 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 200 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.

7.4 **Employment Opportunities** :—Owing to the reasons 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.

7.5 **Education Benefits**:—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 the same the State Government proposes to set up hostels exclusively for harijan girls.

7.6 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 livelihood.

Programmes for Economic Uplift :—

7.7 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 loan of Rs 4,500 is available for the purchase of agricultural land measuring not less than three acres. The beneficiary will arrange the balance price of land. 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 view point 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 up to Rs 3,000 will be granted under this scheme.

These wells and hand-pumps to be installed near the 'bastis' will be open to other people also.

7.8 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.

7.9 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.

7.10 **Harijan Kalyan Fund.**—The Government is also setting up a Harijan Kalyan Nigam with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been kept in the budget for transfer to the Nigam. The Nigam will finance the members of the Scheduled Castes, their associations, co-operative societies and other similar institutions to help set up industry and trade amongst these people. It will also help Harijans to engage in and improve their agricultural activities. The Nigam will undertake to engage in profitable business so as to provide employment opportunities to Harijans and to get adequate and quick returns for itself.

CHAPTER VIII
SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

1. Agricultural Production

I

Review of Progress

8.1. The economy of Haryana, to a large extent, depends upon agriculture which is the mainstay of 82.8 per cent of its population living in rural areas. About 60 per cent (as per 1967-68 estimates) of State's income is derived from Agriculture. Besides providing food for the livelihood of the people, agriculture also provides sinews for industry, in the form of raw materials, savings, demand for industrial goods etc.

8.2. **Area and Population.**—According to 1961 census, the population of the area now constituting Haryana State was about 76 lakhs and density of population in the area as a whole was 172 persons per sq. k.m. The projected figure of population at the end of 1968 is 95.69 lakhs with a density of 217 persons per sq. k.m. The rural population living in 6,670 villages in the State was 62.83 lakhs which constitutes 82.8 per cent of the total population, the remaining 17.2 per cent, viz., 13.07 lakhs persons reside in 61 towns. This shows that Haryana is a State which is predominantly rural and directly depends upon agriculture.

8.3. **Holdings.**—In 1961, the number of cultivating households was recorded as 6.57 lakhs, which number is now estimated to have gone to about 8.00 lakh. The size and distribution of holdings between various groups was categorized as indicated in table below :—

TABLE 1.—Land Holdings

Size of holdings	Number (000)	Percentage
Less than 4 hectares	276	42.0
Less than 6 hectares	422	64.2
Less than 12 hectares	582	88.5
Less than 20 hectares	633	96.3
Above 20 hectares	24	3.7
Total	657	100.0

The above table indicates that 276 thousand farms or 42 per cent holdings are less than 4 hectares and fall within the category of small farmers or sub-marginal farmers.

8.4. **Land Utilisation.**—The classification of the topographical area in the State is shown hereunder :—

TABLE 2.—Land Utilization

Particulars	Area (000 hectares)					
	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69	Percentage to the total Geographical area		
				1960-61	1965-66	1968-69
1. Total area	4,389	4,399	4,399	100	100	100
2. Net area sown	3,400	3,345	3,273	77.5	76.0	74.4
3. Current fallow	187	337	430	9.3	9.5	9.8
4. Area sown more than once	1,183	731	780	17.7	18.0	17.7
5. Total cropped area	4,563	4,076	4,053	92.3	93.6	92.1

The above table will show that about 84 per cent of the total area of the State was under cultivation by the end of 1968-69. There is, now, very little scope to bring more area under cultivation. With the increased irrigation facilities, the double cropped area is, of course, expected to increase. The overall intensity of cropping in the State comes to 123 per cent. It is the highest in Jind district (142.9 per cent) followed by Karnal (130.0 per cent) and is the lowest in Gurgaon district (115.7 per cent).

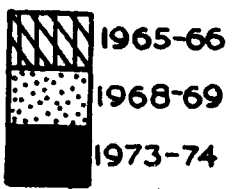
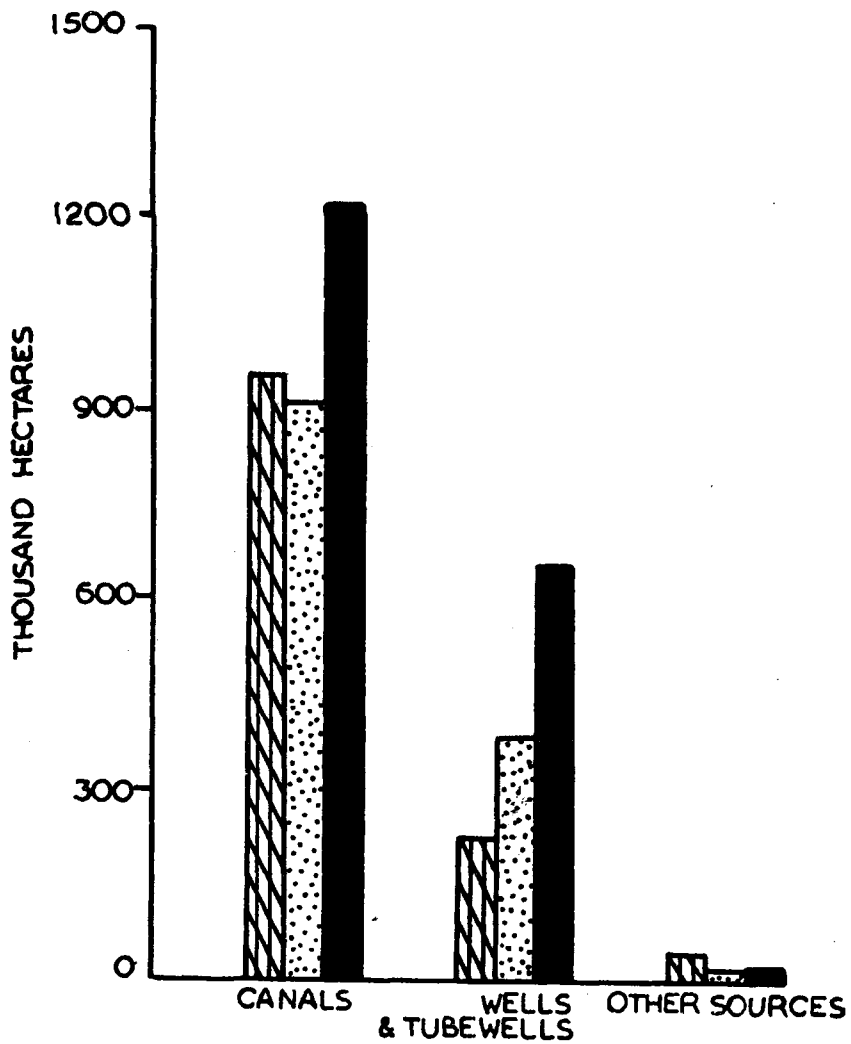
8.5. **Irrigated Area.**—Assured irrigation is the basic input for increasing agricultural production. The table below reflects the increase in irrigation facilities as also the percentage to net area sown and to total cropped area :—

TABLE 3.—Irrigated Area

(Thousand Hectares)

Year	Net Irrigated area	Gross Irrigated Area
	(Percentage to net area sown)	(Per centage to total cropped area)
1	2	3
1960-61	1,007 (29.6)	1,205 (26.3)
1965-66	1,225 (36.6)	1,483 (36.4)
1966-67	1,293 (37.8)	1,736 (37.7)
1968-69 (actual)	1,312 (40.1)	1,864 (46.0)
1968-69 (Base level)	1,416 (43.3)	—

AREA IRRIGATED IN HARYANA



8.6. Cropping Pattern.—The State possesses most of the natural resources required for efficient farming. It enjoys favourable climatic conditions for cultivation of crops all the year round under rainfed or irrigated conditions, excepting that drought, alkalinity and salinity are some inhibiting factors putting limitations of varied magnitude on agricultural production. The cropping pattern shows some variation from district to district, which is obviously due to unequal natural resources. Nearly 83 per cent and 78 per cent of the areas under rice and maize respectively are confined in two districts of Ambala and Karnal. Only wheat is grown throughout the State. Sugarcane is the crop mainly of Rohtak, Karnal, Ambala and parts of Jind and Hissar districts, while 70 per cent of cotton areas are confined to Hissar district. Bajra and gram crops, although grown more or less all over the State, yet these crops are more important in Hissar, Mohindergarh, Rohtak, Jind and Gurgaon districts. Under assured irrigated conditions, normally two crops a year are taken except when underground water is brackish or insufficient. In canal irrigated areas, two crops are grown depending upon the availability of water. In barani areas, the cropping pattern is entirely dependent upon timely and adequate rains and normally *bajra* and *jowar* are followed by gram in case sufficient rains are received in the months of September and October.

8.7. Physical Targets and achievement.—The measures taken in the past have made a significant impact on agricultural production. The data pertaining to actual production for the years 1960-61 and 1966-67 to 1968-69 in respect of various commodities is as under :—

TABLE 4.—Targets achieved

(In lakh tonnes/bales)

Year	Particulars	Production of crops			
		Food-grains	Sugar-cane	Oil-seeds	Cotton
1960-61	Actual	27.55	5.19	0.85	1.26
1965-66	Actual	19.85	7.17	0.83	2.92
	Assumed	23.00	6.00	0.70	2.80
1966-67	Target	23.70	6.00	0.76	2.99
	Achievement	25.92	5.10	0.92	2.88
1967-68	Target	25.70	6.50	0.80	3.19
	Achievement	39.70	4.71	1.21	3.74
1968-69	Target	27.30	6.93	0.85	3.37
	Achievement	27.64	6.69	0.43	3.37

During the last three years ending 1968-69, the provision of assured means of irrigation, high yielding and fertilizers responsive seed, increased application of chemical fertilizers and the adoption of improved agronomic practices have resulted in a material shift in the cropping pattern. An impressive increase in the total food production in the State has followed as a logical consequence. The total foodgrain production increased from 1885 thousand tonnes in 1965-66 to 2764 thousand tonnes in 1968-69.

The crop yields are also well above the All-India level, especially the wheat yield which is almost the highest in India. The rapid growth in production and per hectare yield indicates that the Haryana farmer is extremely responsive to modern technology and is capable of exploiting the new found opportunities to his fullest advantage. Table below indicates the average yield per hectare of different crops and its comparison with All-India yields :—

TABLE.—5 Yield of different crops per hectare

(Kilogram)

Crop	HARYANA				ALL-INDIA			
	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1968-69	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1968-69
1. Wheat	1,296	1,282	1,425	1,703	N.A.	N.A.	887	1,169
2. Rice	1,129	1,063	1,161	1,186	N.A.	N.A.	863	1,076
3. Maize	858	1,205	988	757	N.A.	N.A.	964	997
4. Bajra	293	267	418	266	N.A.	N.A.	365	315
5. Cotton	N.A.	N.A.	283	286	N.A.	N.A.	114	124
6. Sugarcane	3,992	3,961	3,400	4,183	N.A.	N.A.	4,129	4,377
7. Barley	739	1,316	1,313	1,151	N.A.	N.A.	831	878

8.8. Trends of Production.—Although Haryana came into existence only three years back yet in a short period it has come to occupy a place of pride in the field of agriculture. Two decades back, the area now forming Haryana was deficit in foodgrains. Even in the pre-Haryana formation year of 1965-66, the production of foodgrains, particularly of wheat, in this region was not sufficient to meet its own requirements. This small State which constitutes only 1.44 per cent of the geographical area of the country now contributes as much as 4.5 per cent towards country's total foodgrain production (1969-70).

The foodgrain area and production in the State for the year 1950-51 (pre-plan year), closing years of the First, Second and Third Five-Year Plans and for the

year 1966-67 in which Haryana came into being, and for 1968-69 with special reference to the two most important cereals, namely, rice and wheat as also of "others" comprising *bajra*, *jowar*, barley, gram and pulses is given below :—

TABLE 6.—Production Trend

Year	Rice		Wheat		Others		Total		Yield/ hect. (Kgs.)		
	Area (000 Hectares) Production (000 Tonnes)										
	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P			
1950-51 (Pre-plan year)	75	43	362	294	2,302	906	2,739	1,243	455		
1955-56 (End of 1st Plan)	78	60	543	619	2,931	1,585	3,552	2,264	637		
1960-61 (End of 2nd Plan)	155	175	628	814	2,938	1,766	3,721	2,755	740		
1965-66 (End of 3rd Plan)	193	205	678	869	2,149	911	3,020	1,985	657		
1966-67 (1st year of Haryana)	192	223	743	1,059	2,582	1,310	3,517	2,592	737		
1967-68	217	287	841	1,438	2,891	2,245	3,949	3,970	1,005		
1968-69	229	272	898	1,529	1,990	963	3,117	2,764	887		

The data given above clearly indicate that there has been steady and progressive increase in the matter of overall foodgrain production since 1950-51. After the formation of Haryana, the increase has been almost phenomenal, as it went up from 1985 thousand tonnes in 1965-66 to 2764 thousand tonnes in 1968-69. During the period from 1950-51 to 1965-66 the increase was primarily due to increase in area under crops, but in the subsequent period from 1966-67 onward it was more due to increase in yield per unit area. This clearly reflects a change in the attitude of the farmers who have taken to scientific methods of cultivation of crops.

The trend of production of two major staple crops of rice and wheat and 'Other foodgrain' crops is discussed below :—

Rice.—The annual rate of growth of production in rice during 15 years period of 1950 to 1965 comes to about 11,000 tonnes (the total increase being, 1,62,000 tonnes). In the subsequent three years after the formation of Haryana, the annual growth rate was much faster and was of the order of 22,300 tonnes, i.e., from 2,05,000 tonnes to 2,72,000 tonnes which is very encouraging.

Wheat.—The most radical and spectacular achievement is in wheat crop. The growth rate of production in this crop has been more steep especially after the formation of Haryana. While the annual increase was just over 38,000 tonnes in a period of 15 years ending 1965-66, it was of the order of over 2,20,000 tonnes annually in the subsequent period of three years ending 1968-69, i.e., almost six times. It is pertinent to add that whereas the increase in production after the formation of

Haryana was both due to increase in area and production, in the erstwhile Punjab it was mainly as a result of increase in the area. This is amply clear from the fact that while in the former period, the annual increase in yield/hectare was 30 Kgs. per annum, it was as much as 170 Kgs. per hectare, i.e., about six times in the subsequent period of three years ending 1968-69.

As regards area, the increase is partly due to multiple cropping and partly due to shift in area from crops like barley and gram. The wheat area rose from 362 thousand hectares in 1950-51 to 678 thousand hectares in 1965-66 and to 898 thousand hectares in 1968-69. The annual increase in pre-Haryana formation period was, thus, 21,000 hectares, but in subsequent three years it was 73,300 hectares or about four times the former. Thus, as compared to six times increase in yield per unit area in the corresponding period, the increase in area was only about four times.

Out of total area of 898 thousand hectares under wheat during 1968-69 as much as 40 per cent was estimated to be under Mexican wheat. The irrigated area of this crop was 74.1 per cent showing thereby that the production of this crop is more or less assured. The average yield of wheat has reached the level of 17.03 quintals per hectare in 1968-69 which is almost the highest in the country. Because of this, Haryana now ranks fourth in the production of wheat in India, while in the matter of area, its position is eighth.

Other Foodgrains.—Other foodgrain crops of the State are *Bajra*, Maize, *Jowar*, *Moong* and *Mash* in kharif and barley, gram and *masur* in Rabi. Amongst the *Kharif* crops, *Bajra* occupies the first and the most important place both in area and production. With the evolution of Hybrid varieties of this crop, *bajra* is expected to be no longer in the list of unstable crops in future. Amongst *Rabi* crops, gram occupies the largest area every year, but its production has been very fluctuating. This is because of the fact that the sowing of the crop alone is no assurance for its production until and unless adequate winter rains are received to successfully mature it. Sufficient rains are also necessary at the time of sowing it as well as during the growth period.

It will be of interest to note that amongst foodgrain crops grown annually on an area of about 38 lakhs hectares, bajra and gram together occupy over 50 per cent area. By excluding the two crops of rice and wheat which are more stable, the percentage of area under gram and bajra comes to 70 per cent of the area of 'other foodgrains' which are largely dependent upon rains and are unstable in their production. There has been, of late some shift in the area from gram to wheat due to the increased irrigation facilities and the rising problem of alkalinity and salinity. However, in a large part of the State, gram as well as bajra will continue to occupy prime position in the cropping pattern and influencing the economy of the farmers.

8.9. Agricultural Inputs.—As a result of various measures taken, there was a significant increase in the use of agriculture inputs, and volume of cooperative credit. The progress in the use of agricultural inputs is shown in Annexure I.

II

OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND STRATEGY OF FOURTH PLAN

8.10. **Objectives and Strategy.**—The main endeavour in the agricultural sector is to provide conditions necessary for a sustained compound increase of about 6 per cent per annum in agricultural production over next five years and to enable as large a section of the rural population as possible including small cultivators and farmers in dry areas, to participate in development and share its benefits.

There is not much scope of extension in cultivable area. However, increase in the cropped area through multiple cropping only is feasible. An additional area of 4.00 lakh hectares will be brought under multiple cropping. Priority will continue to be given, as in the past, to the new strategy of 'Intensive cultivation' in selected responsive areas through assured means of irrigation, resource mobilisation and supply of various agricultural inputs, especially the seeds of high yielding varieties, use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, adoption of improved cultivation techniques etc. The main strategy and approach to the agricultural development during the Fourth Plan period consists of :—

- (a) Intensive cultivation programmes, such as I. A. D. P., H. Y. V., multiple cropping etc ;
- (b) Production and distribution of improved seed ;
- (c) Control of pests and diseases ;
- (d) Expansion in the supply of farm implements and machinery and intensification of well boring programmes ;
- (e) Development of horticulture and vegetable crops ;
- (f) Imparting training and education to farmers through proper information service, publicity and laying out of demonstration ;
- (g) Development of commercial crops ;
- (h) Improvement in agricultural marketing system and statistics ;
- (i) Continued expansion of irrigation facilities and water use programmes.

8.11. **Financial Outlay.**—The total provision proposed for programmes of agricultural production in State Fourth Plan is as under :—

	<i>Outlay</i> (Rs in lakhs)
(a) State Plan—	
(i) Agricultural Production	9,00
(ii) Agricultural University	5,00
(iii) Ayacut Development (Area development)	40
Total	14,40

(b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes	..	1,13
(c) Institutional finances (Farm mechanisation and grape vines schemes)		52

The headwise/programmewise break up of financial outlay is indicated in Annexure III.

8.12. **Targets of Production.**—The table below indicates a few selected targets for foodgrains and major commercial crops together with comparative figures of estimated Base level and actual production (1968-69). These targets have been fixed after taking into account the financial resources, production potential and availability of basic inputs like assured irrigation, improved seed, credit and farm machinery etc. Detailed commoditywise targets of production are given in Annexure IV :—

TABLE 9.—Selected targets of Crop Production

Serial No.	Item	Unit	1968-69		Fourth Plan Target	Additional over base-level
			Actual	Base-level (assumed)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Foodgrains	Lakh tonnes	27.64	33.00	44.00	11.00
2	Sugarcane (Gur)	Ditto	6.69	7.00	8.00	1.00
3	Oil Seeds	Ditto	0.43	0.85	1.30	0.45
4	Cotton	Lakh bales	3.37	3.35	4.25	0.90

There will thus be an increase of about 33.3% in the production of foodgrains, 14% in Sugarcane, 53% in Oilseeds and 27% in Cotton, over the base level by the end of Fourth Plan. This small State which constitutes only 1.44 per cent of the geographical area contemplates to contribute as much as 3.5% towards country's total foodgrains production.

Targets—in puts.—The targets for increase in area under high yielding varieties, plant protection measures, expansion of credit facilities and fertilizers consumption are given in table below :—

TABLE 10.—Targets for Inputs

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Base level	Fourth Plan Targets
			(1968-69)	(1973-74)
1	Area under high yielding varieties	Thousand hectares	245	1,416
2	Area under plant protection measures	Lakh hectares	21.06	24.00
3	Chemical Fertilizer—			
	(a) Total Consumption	'000' tonnes	238	843
	(b) Consumption per cultivable hectares	Kilogramme	64	228
4	Credit (during the year)			
	(a) Short/medium Term	Rs in crore	12.18	20.00
	(b) Long Term	Ditto	7.57	15.00

Detailed selected programme targets are indicated at Annexure V of this chapter.

III

GENERAL PROGRAMMES OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

8.13. For the achievement of targets adopted for the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to implement the following programme within the proposed outlay of Rs 1,440 lakh for Agricultural Production :—

(a) Agricultural Research and Education (Agricultural University) (Rs. 500.00 lakh):

The Haryana Agricultural University was established on 2nd February, 1970. The activities of the university consist of imparting instructions, conducting research and undertaking extension of agricultural and allied sciences in the State. Prior to the setting up of separate university, this work was being handled by Punjab Agricultural University, which was established during 1962 and was kept as common unit even after re-organisation of the State of Punjab.

For the development of this newly established university, an outlay of Rs 500 lakh has been provided in the State's Fourth Plan. This amount will be made available to university by way of grant-in-aid. In addition, a sum of Rs 200 lakh will be made available by the I. C. A. R. as its contribution towards development programmes of the university. The proposed outlay will be utilized on the following items :—

	(Rs. in lakh)	
	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Assistance from ICAR</u>
1. Development of Agricultural University—		
(i) building component}	289.26	165.91
(ii) administration	61.87	..
(iii) extension education programmes	32.87	5.00
2. Teaching (agriculture, animal husbandry, dairing, veterinary and Home Science) including expansion of library	51.07	20.09
3. Research	64.93	9.00
Total	500.00	200.00

Teaching

At present there are four constituent colleges, namely College of Agriculture, College of Veterinary Medicine, College of Animal Science and College of Basic Science and Humanities. Courses leading to the degrees of B.Sc. and Ph. D. in the subject of Agriculture, Veterinary Medicine, Animal Science, etc., are being taught. Another college of Home Science is also likely to be started during the Fourth Plan.

Construction of buildings

In order to provide proper accommodation for various faculties, staff, etc., a number of buildings are proposed to be constructed for which outlay of Rs 289.26 lakh is provided from State Plan resources.

Research

A separate Directorate of Research has been set up. This Directorate will under take co-ordination of research programme of the University at its headquarters and outlying stations. A good number of research schemes based on the present problems of the State in agriculture sector have been started.

Extension Education

A separate Directorate of Extension Education has been established. Field activities of the subject matter extension specialists are supervised by this Directorate, which needs to be adequately strengthened. The results of research carried out in the university are disseminated to the farmers through this agency. Similarly, the research data involving the problems of farmers are brought to the university for investigation, by the personnel of this Directorate scattered throughout the State.

Administration

The seat of the erstwhile Punjab Agricultural University was at Ludhiana and, therefore, offices of all principal officers were located there. With the establishment of the new Haryana Agricultural University with headquarters at Hissar, Offices of the Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, Comptroller, Estate Officer-cum-Chief Engineer, Director of Students Welfare etc., have been established at Hissar to strengthen the administrative set up.

Other Programmes

The Haryana Agricultural University will also undertake research programme on behalf of other agencies such as I. C. A. R., Atomic Energy Commission.

(b) Farmer's Training and Education (Rs 53.10 lakhs).

With the introduction of the high-yielding varieties of crops, multiple and analysis fertilizers and a number of new pesticides coming to the market, it is essential that the farmers are educated and trained in a systematic manner so as to improve their skill and knowledge and to apprise them of the usefulness of all the latest advancements as also of various inputs for higher agricultural production. With this laudable objective in view, the Government of India sponsored "Farmers Education and Training Programme" on All-India basis in the year 1966-67 as a Centrally sponsored scheme. In Haryana this programme was taken up for the first time in 1967-68 and its first centre was located at Rohtak followed by another at Gurgaon in 1968-69 and a third centre at Hansi (Hissar District) started during 1970-71. Another centre will be started at Karnal to cater to the needs of this I.A.D.P. district. For this programme, an outlay of Rs 69.37 lakhs is likely to become available during the Fourth Plan under Centrally sponsored scheme.

The main objective is to link-up the programme of utilisation of production inputs with the programme of improving the technical know-how of the farmers through a well-organised training programme of institutional training, field demonstration and informed voluntary group discussions, so as to equip the farmers for handling of scarce inputs most efficiently and to convince them of the utility of new techniques for higher production. In each Farmers Training and Education Centre, 625 farmers will be trained annually. One hundred high yielding varieties training-cum-demonstration camps will also be arranged each for farmers and farm-women of districts covered under this scheme.

On State Plan side under this group of schemes, an outlay of Rs 19.62 lakhs has been earmarked. The programme includes :—

- (i) use of soil conditioner (Gypsum) as promotional work against the menace of soil salinity/alkalinity (Rs 12.50 lakh). The gypsum is to be supplied to the farmers at 50% subsidised rates ;
- (ii) fertilizers demonstrations on cultivator's fields and training in agrotechnical skills (Rs 1.62 lakh) ;
- (iii) maximum potential demonstration through multi-cropping involving rotation of high-yielding varieties with other crops on the cultivator's field (Rs 5.50 lakhs) ;
- (iv) Agricultural information service which is highly essential for disseminating useful information on various aspects of agricultural development to the farmers. Provision of Rs 12.02 lakh has been made for this programme. It is proposed to print and distribute 150—200 publications in the form of pamphlets, leaflets, folders etc., containing latest recommendations on crop cultivation for guidance and use by the extension agency and farmers of the State every year. In addition, film shows and exhibitions will also be arranged on suitable occasions for benefit of the residents of the State, particularly the farmers. ; and
- (v) Pre-services and higher training of village level workers and establishment of training centre at Nilokheri for which a provision of Rs 21.46 lakh has been made.

(c) Improved Seeds (Rs 16.00 lakh).

Amongst the measures by which crop production can be increased, one of the easiest and economical for the farmers to adopt is the use of improved seed which is most suitable under the given or expected climatic, soil and farming conditions. It is proposed to cover nearly 2,700 thousand hectare under improved seeds of which 1,416 thousand hectare will be under high yielding varieties programme and 1,284 thousand under other improved varieties by the end of Fourth Plan. With the use of improved seed, the farmers are assured of most of the increased production. Therefore, it becomes necessary to make satisfactory and timely arrangements for the production and distribution of quality seeds.

Broadly speaking, the present policy with regard to seed production and distribution is :—

- (i) The department would arrange for the production upto 25 percent of hybrid Bajra seed required for the coverage of target while balance 75 percent would be produced and marketed by the National Seeds Corporation with the extension support of the Departmental staff ;

- (ii) The seeds of other high yielding varieties of wheat and paddy would be produced at departmental seed farms and whatever quantity becomes available, would be sold to the farmers at reasonable rates. Likewise, the quantities of seeds of other improved varieties that are produced at the farms would be sold.

In the programme of production and supply of improved seeds, the Departmental seed Farms have a good role to play. At present there are 11 seed farms under direct cultivation with an area of about 1,118 acres and 40 block seed farms under tenant cultivation with an area of 1,580 acres. These continue to retain their utility for the production of foundation/certified or truthfully labeled seed of non-hybrid crops. There is, therefore, need to develop these farms with the provision of irrigation facilities, levelling of fields etc., so that these work to their full potential. It is proposed to bring all the 40 block seed farms under direct cultivation from 1970-71 i.e., the 2nd year of Fourth Plan.

During the Fourth Plan, an outlay of Rs 16.00 lakh has been earmarked for the following schemes under Improved Seed Programme :—

	<i>Outlay</i>
	(Rs in lakhs)
(i) Multiplication and distribution of improved Seed and development of Seed Farms	11.00
(ii) Seed Certification and processing	0.50
(iii) Enforcement of Seed Act, 1966	4.50

Table below indicates the targets of seed distribution by the end of Fourth Plan :—

TABLE II.— Seed Distribution

Name of crop	Unit	1968-69	1973-74
		(Actual)	(Targets)
1. Wheat—			
(i) High yielding varieties	Quintals	13,782	10,000
(ii) Other varieties	Do	2,043	1,000
2. Paddy—			
(i) High yielding varieties	Do	825	500
(ii) Other varieties	Do	1,235	500

Name of crop	Unit	1968-69	1973-74
		(Actual)	(Targets)
3. Bajra—			
(i) High yielding varieties	quintals	514	1,500
(ii) Other varieties	Do	..	..
4. Maize—			
(i) High yielding varieties	Do	643	..
(ii) Other varieties	Do	..	..
5. Gram (improved varieties)	Do	148	500
6. Cotton (improved varieties)	Do	8,598	10,000
7. Groundnut (improved varieties)	Do	954	1,000
8. Sugarcane (improved varieties)	Do	1,42,000	3,60,000

Separate State Seed Corporation has not yet been set up in Haryana. However, there are two big seed farms set up in the State which are :—

Area in acres

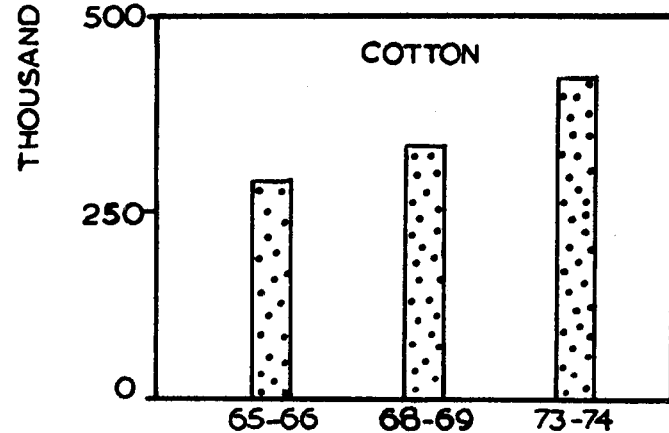
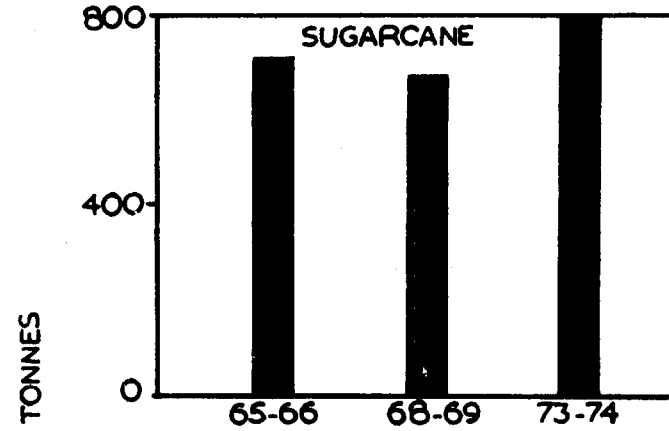
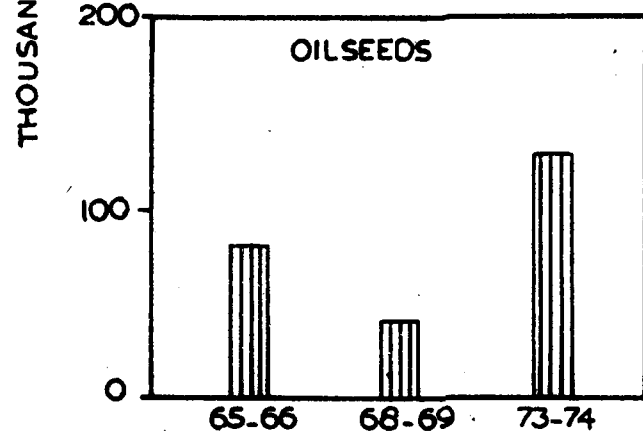
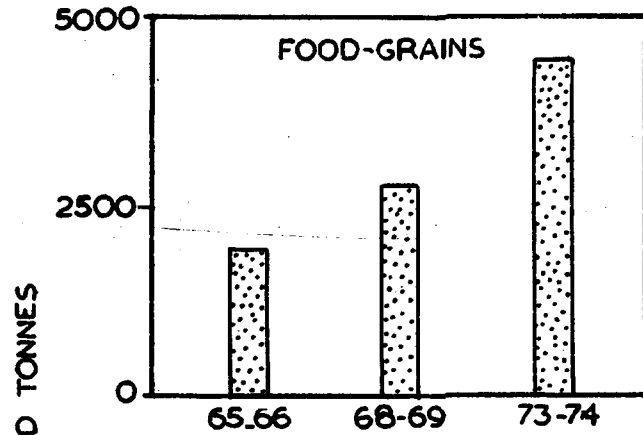
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|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| (i) Land Development Seed Corporation | 2,500 |
| (ii) Central State Farm, Hissar | 8,000—1,000 |

The National Seed Corporation is also functioning as seed certification agency in the State and will continue till 1972-73.

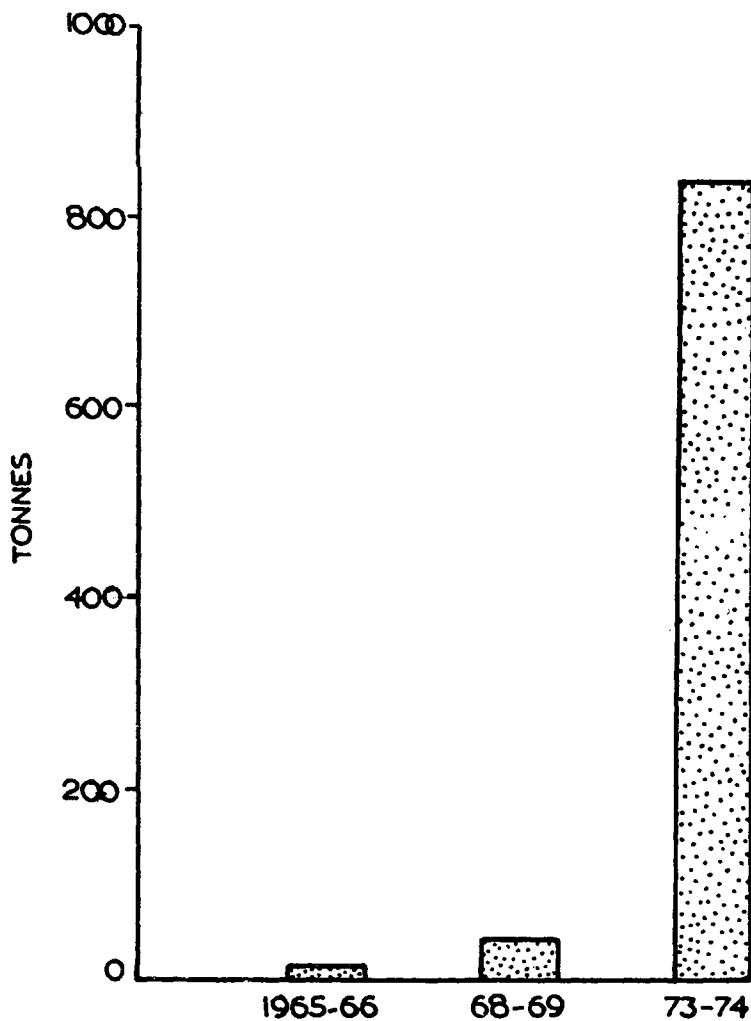
(d) Fertilizers and Manures (Rs 22.42 lakhs).

Fertilizers play a vital role in crop production, and their supply is a crucial element in agricultural strategy. Chemical fertilizers are also envisaged as an important factor in package programmes for commercial crops. The use of fertilizers for increasing crop production was made, on a small scale for the first time in the year 1960-61. The pace of progress continued to be slow for a number of years. When Haryana State came into existence, the consumption of fertilizers in 1965-66 was 68,731 tonnes. Vigorous campaigns were carried out in the State for disseminating the know-how regarding the utility of the chemical fertilizers for higher production and popularising the same amongst the farmers. These campaigns resulted in progressive rise in consumption of fertilizers during the past three years.

HARYANA OUTPUT OF PRINCIPAL CROPS



HARYANA FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION



By the end of 1968-69 the farmers used chemical fertilizers to the tune of Rs 2.38 lakh tonne which is more than three times the consumption in 1965-66 which was the last year of the Third Plan. This achievement, despite certain adversities which stood in the way of pushing up the fertilizers consumption, is significant. The district-wise consumption of chemical fertilizers during 1968-69 in relating to 1965-66 is given below :—

TABLE 12.—Consumption of Fertilizer

District	Total consumption in tonnes		Consumption in Kgs. per hectare of cultivated area	
	1965-66	1968-69	1965-66	1968-69
1. Karnal	18,119	1,02,820	23	160
2. Ambala	8,642	35,770	30	140
3. Rohtak	12,611	24,801	20	34
4. Hissar	15,679	42,533	13	49
5. Gurgaon	7,465	19,416	14	40
6. Jind	4,476	9,170	17	39
7. Mohindergarh	1,739	3,552	5	12
Total	68,731	2,38,062	18	64

On the basis of cultivable area, the consumption of fertilizers in 1968-69 works out to 64 kilogrammes per hectares as against 18 kilogram in the year 1965-66. The target for 1973-74 has been fixed at 8.43 lakh tonnes which gives a consumption level of 228 kilogrammes per hectares, which will place Haryana in the list of leading States in India in the matter of fertilizers consumption.

The use of the balanced fertilizers is very essential for proper growth and production of crops. The farmers largely use nitrogenous fertilizers alone which stops giving the desired results after some time. To educate farmers in the use of all the three fertilizers, viz., nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic in a balanced manner, special campaigns were organised which produced good results and the use of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers showed improvement as can be seen from the consumption ratio of various fertilizers for 1968-69 vis-a-vis 1965-66.

Year	Unit	Actual/targeted consumption in terms of A/S, S/P and M/P			Ratio		
		N	P	K	N	P	K
1. 1965-66	Thousand tonnes	66	3	..	100	3.4	..
2. 1968-69	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. 1973-74 * (Targetted)	Ditto	600	218	25	100	29.2	12.5

Fertilizer taccavi.

Keeping in view the lean financial resources of majority of the farmers, the State Government is making arrangements for the provision of fertilizer taccavi for supplementing the finances of needy growers for timely purchase of required quantity of fertilizers. This provision has been progressively increasing from year to year so much so that as against Rs 130 lakh of fertilizers taccavi utilized in 1966-67, the allocation during 1968-69 increased to lakh. By end of Fourth Plan i.e., 1973-74, the requirements of fertilizer taccavi is expected to go upto Rs 1,300 lakhs.

In addition, the utilization of urban sewage and sullage water and compost programme will also be intensified during the Fourth Plan for which an outlay of Rs 19.68 lakhs has been earmarked. Under this scheme loans are granted to municipalities and it is proposed to produce 600 thousand tonnes of rural and 15 thousand tonnes of urban (additional) compost during plan period.

With a view to popularise the soil testing service and to educate the farmers in adopting judicious application of various types of fertilizers on the basis of soil tests, a network of soil testing laboratories is proposed to be set up in the State so that there is one such laboratory at sub-division level. For the present, a token provision of Rs 2.74 lakhs has been made for the Fourth Plan, but the amount to be spent on this programme is expected to be of the order of Rs 50 lakhs.

(e) Plant Protection (Rs 66.62 lakhs).

Plants require considerable care and protection from pests and disease for their healthy growth. In the case of high-yielding varieties, conditions which are conducive to the growth of plant are also favourable for weeds, pests and diseases. Hence, saving of crops from pests and diseases is as essential as the use of other improved agricultural practices for higher production per unit area.

Before the formation of Haryana, the plant protection aspect of crop production had not been paid due attention and the organizational set up was also very small. Efforts had, therefore, to be made to strength this organisation in the matter

of staff, equipment and supply of pesticides. Several items of equipment for loaning to the needy farm ers, without any charges, have also been provided for important crops. These are also found useful for the field staff for educating the farmers in understaking timely plant protection measures. The provision of 'plant protection vans for all districts of the State for maintaining supply line of pestioides and equipment upto the Block level is an important step taken after the formation of Haryana. Adoption of prophylectic measures and organizing compaigns for the control of rats and other pests appearing in an epidemic form are also other important measures taken up by the Agriculture Department. Aerial spraying of cotton and sugarcane was undertaken in the year 1968-69 for the first time. Besides this, ground spraying of cotton through custom spray and on sugarcane in advanced stage against pyrilla formed yet another important activity. Similarly, the adaption of control measures of vegetables and fruit pests have been given adequate attention. Provision of Rs 2.00 lakh has been made for training of officers in plant protection techniques.

The achievements in plant protection measures in Haryana during the years 1965-66 to 1968-69 and the targets proposed during the Fourth Plan period are indicated in the table below :—

TABLE 13.—Plant Protection

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Achievement		Target
			1965-66	1968-69	1973-74
1	Crops pests	Lakh hectares	3.60	1.53	5.80
2	Vegetable pests	Ditto	0.80	0.19	1.40
3	Field rates and Jackals	Ditto	6.00	19.34	16.80
		Total	9.68	21.06	24.00
4	Fruit trees sprayed	Number in lakhs	1.20	3.84	6.50
5	Aerial Spraying —				
	(i) Cotton	lakh hectares		1.80	2.80
	(ii) Sugarcane	Ditto		40.14	N.F.

(f) Agricultural implements and Machinery including Agro-Industries Corporation (Rs 275.50 lakhs)

Improved agricultural implements and machinery play an important role in increasing the agricultural production. These are time and labour saving devices and are a necessity for intensive cultivation. The farmers have, of late, become quite aware of their usefulness. Haryana is one of the leading States of the country in the

manufacture of farm machinery and implements. As many as 166 registered fabricators are engaged in the manufacture of various types of agricultural implements of the desired specifications as approved by the Department of Agriculture. To popularise the improved implements and machinery, the Department of Agriculture undertakes the following programmes :—

- (a) registration of fabricators ;
- (b) allocation of scarce categories of iron and steel amongst fabricators ;
- (c) preparation and supply of specifications, drawings designs of standard agricultural implements and machinery ;
- (d) designing , quality marking and helping in the development of new farm implements and machinery ;
- (e) demonstration of new improved implements and machinery.

Well boring activities of the Department of Agriculture constitute the following activities, besides giving advisory service to the farmers on various minor irrigation problems :—

- (i) trial boring ;
- (ii) boring of open percolation wells ;
- (iii) boring by blasting in rocky areas of Mohindergarh and Gurgaon District ;
- (iv) development of old tubewells for higher output ;
- (v) installation of new tubewells,

In order to successfully implement the objectives mentioned above, the important step taken after the formation of Haryana was to strengthen the Agricultural Engineering Organization by providing facilities of boring Rigs. However, steps to rationalise the implement and machinery wing are under way.

The important achievement in the field of agricultural implements and farm machinery and well-boring are given below :—

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Achievement		Targets	
			1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1973-74
1	Trial bores	number	2	3	7	..
2	Installation of tube-wells and boring of open percolation wells	Do	304	256	502	1,400

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Achievement			Targets
			1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1973-74
3	boring by blasting	number	..	..	..	450
4	demonstration of seed-cum-fertilizers drills	Do	72	400	969	1,700
5	demonstration of agricultural implements	Do	140	4,000	1,137	4,000
6	quality marking of agricultural implements	Do	..	2,223	2,758	5,000
7	development of tube-wells	Do	19	41	254	300

Besides, an new programme for training of farmers in handling and maintaining tractors and other farm machinery is proposed to be initiated during Fourth Plan at a total cost of 15.00 lakhs. To start with, it is proposed to open training centres at Karnal, Rohtak and Gurgaon during 1970-71 i.e., the 2nd year of Plan.

Agro-Industries Corporation.

The Government of India recommended to the State Government to establish Agro-Industries Corporation in Haryana to assist the agriculturists in a variety of spheres. The Central Government also offered 50% participation in the funds required for the establishment of the Corporation. Accordingly, Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation was registered on 30th March, 1967 with authorised capital of Rs 2.00 crores. The State Government have contributed Rs 64.68 lakhs toward share capital of the Corporation during 1967-70. In the Fourth Plan, provision of Rs 140 lakhs has been made for providing share capital to the Corporation. The authorised capital is also likely to be increased to Rs 3.00 crores.

The objects of the Corporation are :—

- (1) To undertake, assist, aid, finance and promote Agro-Industries such as poultry, dairying, land development, seed production, manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery ;
- (2) To organise setting up of a workshops including mobile workshops, sale of agricultural implements/machinery on cash and hire-purchase ;

(3) To promote or conduct any agricultural and commercial enterprises.

The basic objective before the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation is the promotion of agricultural production consistent with overall financial profit.

Activities envisaged.

The following activities have been selected to achieve the objectives mentioned above :—

- (1) sale, service and repairs of tractors ;
- (2) custom hiring of tractors and agricultural machinery ;
- (3) sale of Tractors and agricultural machinery on cash and hire-purchase basis ;
- (4) supply and distribution of fertilizers and insecticides ;
- (5) establishment of multipurpose farmers service centres with requisite facilities for supply and maintenance of all urgent needs of the farmers ;
- (6) activities connected with Land Reclamation and development ;
- (7) sinking of tubewells and undertaking administration and financial assistance to private parties in the installation of tubewells ;
- (8) milk collection and chilling centres ;
- (9) establishment of cattle feed and Maize Milling Plant ;
- (10) production and processing Plants ;
- (11) procuring and preservation of Agricultural produce ;
- (12) establishment of sugar based industries ;

Activities taken up.

The Corporation took over the agricultural Equipment Research Centre and Engineering Workshops at Nilokheri from the Government of Haryana. It has become a full fledged multipurpose centre. In addition, two more Farmers' Service Centres at Panipat and Hissar have been set sep for various activities like :—

- (i) assembly of tractors ;
- (ii) sale of tractors and agricultural implements on cash and hire purchase basis ;
- (iii) repairs of tractors and agricultural machinery. ;
- (iv) sale of spare parts of tractors ;
- (v) Custom hiring of tractors.

3. During 1967—69, the Corporation distributed 369 Tractors of various makes. A statement showing the details of financial and physical programmes proposed to be taken up by the Corporation during Fourth Plan is added at Annexure VI.

(g) Minor Irrigation

The break-through in agricultural production largely depends upon increase in irrigation facilities. In the Fourth Plan considerable emphasis has been laid on minor irrigation programmes. It is proposed to provide assured irrigation to an additional area of 265 thousand hectares by the end of Fourth Plan. Adequate institutional resources will be arranged for this programme. Further details are included in the chapter on Minor Irrigation.

(h) and (i) Soil Conservation and Land Reclamation

Soil Conservation measures such as bunding, levelling, water management, grass land development and protective afforestation will be carried over 56.20 thousand hectare of agricultural land and 10.80 thousand and 466 RKM hectares of non-agricultural land. Further details are included in the chapter on Soil Conservation.

(j) Intensive cultivation programmes (Rs 257.60 lakhs)

(i) *I.A.D.P. Karnal (Rs 89.00 lakh)*.—In view of the vast agricultural production potential and prevalence of good agro-climatic conditions, Karnal district was selected for Intensive Agricultural District Programme, popularly known as "Package Programme" for the first time in 1967-68 for bringing about a quick and significant increase in agricultural production in the State. This programme envisages selection of suitable areas with maximum yield potential and with minimum natural hazards and provision of simultaneously all the essential elements, such as full supplies of inputs, credit etc. to increase agricultural production. In view of the favourable conditions required for this programme, Karnal District was selected for the purpose. In brief various elements required for increasing agricultural production under this programme are as under :—

- (a) adequate supply of credit based on production plans ;
- (b) adequate timely supply of production requisite and knowledge to use these inputs properly in a rational way;
- (c) arrangements for marketing and other services;
- (d) adequate storage facilities for various inputs ;
- (e) intensified educational efforts for dissemination of improved agricultural practices through scientific demonstrations with strengthened field staff structure ;
- (f) strengthening of transport arrangements
- (g) village plans for increasing production

- (h) analysis and evaluation of programmes from its initiation to completion
- (i) establishment of agricultural implements workshop, and seed testing laboratory

The programme, thus, aims at an integrated and intensified approach to the problems of agricultural production in Karnal district in order to achieve rapid increase in the level of agricultural production through concentration of financial, extension and administrative resources. The programme thus provides a self generating 'break-through' in productivity in raising production potential. During the two Annual Plans viz., 1967-68 and 1968-69, an expenditure of Rs 23.30 lakh was incurred on this programme. During the Fourth Plan, an outlay of Rs 89.00 lakh is envisaged to be spent on this programme. It is aimed at increasing foodgrain production by about 12.5 per cent annually mainly through extension of area under high yielding varieties of wheat, paddy, maize and Bajra and accelerated and intensified minor irrigation works resulting in higher intensity of cropping. The fertilizer promotion will be given priority and its consumption is envisaged to be increased to over 3 lakhs tonnes by the end of Fourth Plan. As a result of implementation of these programmes, the estimated additional production of these crops by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan (1973-74) would be 4.35 lakh tonnes over the production of 8.15 lakh tonnes assumed for 1968-69. Thus, the total production of foodgrains by the end of Fourth Plan would be 12.50 lakh tonnes. In addition to increased production of foodgrains, the production of cash crops, especially, cotton and sugarcane, will be pushed up under a centrally sponsored scheme. Facilities of intensified staff of various categories and specialities, an agricultural workshop, seed and soil testing laboratories, agricultural Information Unit and training centre have already been provided under this programme.

The programme of testing the new varieties, specially of paddy is also being carried out under I.A.D.P. Karnal. The cultivation of Basmati rice which is a dollar earning crop is also envisaged to be pushed up during the Fourth Plan.

(ii) *High Yielding varieties Programme (Rs 166.25 lakhs)*.—The main strategy for solving the problem of foodgrain production is the application of scientific knowledge and technical advances for improving the production per unit area. The high yielding varieties of wheat, rice, maize and Bajra have provided a 'breakthrough' towards technological change at a rapid pace. The use of these varieties is to be linked with substantial supplies of fertilizers and irrigation. Thus, the cultivation of these varieties can be taken up more quickly in areas which are fed with assured and adequate irrigation chiefly through wells and tubewells.

This programme was started in the year 1967-68 in 44 blocks viz., 14 blocks of Gurgaon, 15 blocks of Rohtak, 5 blocks of Jind, 6 blocks of Hissar and 4 blocks of Ambala Districts. During the first year of Fourth Plan i.e. 1969-70, this programme has been extended to the entire State i.e., in 82 blocks.

The development of double/multiple cropping in irrigated areas through the cultivation of short duration varieties in place of long duration one also forms an important adjunct of this programme. Adequate guidance from technical staff for technical know-how and services and supply to the farmers are as well to be combined for successful implementation of this programme. Out of nearly 20.49 lakh hectares sown under these four foodgrain crops in Haryana during the year 1967-68, it is envisaged to cover 14.16 lakh hectares under high yielding varieties by the end of the Fourth Plan (Wheat 8.20, Rice 0.90, Bajra 4.96 and Maize 0.10 lakh hectares) as compared to 2.45 lakh hectares (assumed base) by the end of 1968-69. The actual area under high-yielding variety was however 325 thousand hectares. The object of this programme is to cover by the end of Fourth Plan an area of 14.16 lakh hectares under high yielding varieties of Wheat, Rice, Bajra and Maize, and thereby to bring about the targeted additional production of 11 lakh tonnes of foodgrains from these areas.

During the Fourth Plan, an outlay of Rs 166.25 lakh has been earmarked for this programme. As in I.A.D.P., the supplies of various inputs, such as improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides will be ensured in the areas to be covered by this programme. In order to make the programme successful, credit facility is absolutely essential to meet the cost of various inputs. Arrangements for this will be made through 'Crop Loan System' largely by the Cooperative Department.

(k) Multiple Cropping

The Multiple Cropping Programme was taken up in this State in the year 1968-69. The area sown more than once in the State during 1966-67 was 11.76 lakh hectares. The additional coverage in 1967-68 was 4.60 lakh hectares bringing the total to 16.36 lakh hectares. However, there was a steep fall in the area sown more than once in 1968-69 due to drought. It is proposed to cover about 4.00 lakh hectare of additional cropped area under this programme during the Fourth Plan period.

Past experience has shown that the mere fixation of targets is not all that is needed. Instead, a realistic approach is required. On the recommendation of the National Seminar on Multiple Cropping held at New Delhi on 29/30th May, 1970, Multiple Cropping Project has been launched in the two Pilot Blocks, viz., Ganaur (Rohtak district) and Jind (Jind district) from Rabi 1970-71. In the beginning 10-15 villages in each block will be covered under this Project. It is envisaged to increase the present intensity of cropping from 134 per cent to 170 per cent in Jind block and from 127 per cent to 160 per cent in Ganaur block by the end of Fourth Plan. The year-wise coverage under multiple cropped area will be as under :—

	(Area in hectares)		
	Jind	Ganaur	Total
1970-71 (Base)	98,000	44,000	1,42,000
1970-71 (Rabi)	55,000	26,000	81,000
1971-72	1,10,000	49,000	1,59,000
1972-73	1,17,500	52,000	1,69,000
1973-74	1,25,000	55,000	1,80,000

This programme opens a new horizon for the bulk of farmers, who are small, but have good labour resources to work on a unit of land.

(l) Agricultural Marketing (Rs 11.50 lakhs)

Marketing is one of the most important aspects of agricultural development. Therefore, a full-fledged Marketing Section has been set up in the State with a view to help and guide the farmers to get full benefit of their produce through regulated marketing. There are at present 60 regulated Market Committees and 90 Subyards in the State. These Market Committees provide facilities to the farmers by way of Kisan Rest Houses, cattle-sheds, water coolers and drinking water facilities for cattle. Market yards are being constructed pacca and more approach roads are being constructed.

Market Intelligence scheme is in operation in 8 important markets of the State. Daily wholesale rates of important commodities are broadcast from All India Radio Delhi and Jullundur. Further more, commercial grading and grading under Ag-mark is also one of the important functions of the Market Sector. An outlay of Rs 9.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

A provision of Rs 2.50 lakh is also proposed for construction of cold storage for potatoes.

(m) Storage and Warehousing

It is considered very necessary to provide adequate storage facilities not only for agricultural produce but also for essential outputs like fertilizer and seed etc. Accordingly, provision for construction of godowns at village level and mandi level has been made under cooperative sector. It is proposed to construct 776 godowns during Fourth Plan.

(n) Agricultural Administration and Statistics (Rs 14.89 lakh)

For efficient execution of the Plan scheme, it is imperative to strengthen the Administrative structure. Accordingly a provision of Rs 4.64 lakh has been made in Fourth Plan for the purpose. In addition, provision of Rs 10.25 lakh is proposed for improving the quality, comprehensiveness and timeliness of statistics on various aspects of agricultural economy. Statistics on inter-State movement of foodgrain are also proposed to be collected.

(o) Horticulture and Vegetables (Rs 56.27 lakhs)

Due to steady increasing industrial and agricultural development and population increase especially in the towns, the demand for fruit and vegetables is ever on the increase. It is, therefore, envisaged to properly plan the programmes of fruit and vegetables cultivation. The plantation of Mango, Lichi, Sapota, Citrus, particularly Sangtra and Malta blood red and vegetables of all kinds is proposed to be intensified in the districts of Ambala and parts of Karnal. Similarly, Citrus, Grapes, Guaya and Ber will be planted in the rest of the districts. The

vegetable cultivation is also proposed to be intensified firstly around the cities and then extended to the rural areas. Special attention will be paid to develop the horticultural activities in all the blocks of Gurgaon and Rohtak adjoining Delhi territory under a new schemes so that the farmers could catch the Delhi market and improve their economy. Horticultural development has also been taken up in Morni hills of Ambala district and a separate schemes has been put into operation in that area. Applied Nutrition Programme will continue during Fourth Plan.

Table below will indicate the coverage under fruit, grapes and vegetables since the formation of Haryana and the targets for the Fourth Plan :—

TABLE 14 : Area under Horticulture

Serial No.	Item	Unit	1966-67 (actual)	1967-68 (actual)	1968-69 (actual)	1973-74 (targets)
(i)	fruit (excluding grapes)	hectares	307	196	398	400
(ii)	grapes	Do	18	67	76	42
(iii)	vegetables	Do	..	8,800	9,600	8,000

(p) A.R.C. programme under Agricultural Production

A.R.C. provides financial assistance for the development of agriculture through Land Mortgage Banks. State Government contributes 25 per cent towards debentures floated by the Land Mortgage Bank. At present, following two schemes are being implemented under Agricultural Refinance Corporation,—

	<i>Outlay (State Plan)</i>
1. Intensive cultivation of Grapevine	10.00 lakh
2. Intensive machanised agriculture in the State	7.50 Do

The programme for the intensive cultivation of grapevine was undertaken in compact areas of Ballabgarh and Hissar blocks which were considered suitable for this purpose. During the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to cover an area of 250 acres under grapevine cultivation.

Under the programme of intensive mechanised agriculture, it is proposed to provide loans to farmers for the purchase of tractors and agricultural implements.

AYACUT DEVELOPMENT (AREA DEVELOPMENT)

8.14. The provision for Fourth Plan under this sub-head is Rs 40.00 lakh. The provision will be utilized for water resources and agricultural study of the State. State Agriculture Department is also preparing detailed schemes for the development of agriculture in the command area of Jui canal.

IV
PROGRAMMES FOR SPECIFIC CROPS

(a) **Foodgrain Crops**

8.15. (i) *Wheat*.—Wheat crop is grown throughout the State. The area under this crop during 1950-51 was 362 thousand hectares and production was 294 thousand tonnes. By the end of Third Plan (1965-66), the area under this crop increased to 678 thousand hectares and production to 869 thousand tonnes. The increase in production during three Plan years (1966—69) i.e., after the formation of Haryana was spectacular. The area by the end of 1968-69 increased to 898 thousand hectares whereas production increased to 1529 thousand tonnes. The increase in yield per hectare during the period 1951—65 was 30 Kg. per annum which increased to 170 kgs. per hectare i.e., about six times, during subsequent period of 3 years.

It is proposed to increase the area under wheat from 898 thousand hectares by the end of 1968-69 to 1,130 thousand hectares which will give production potential of 2,450 thousand tonnes by the end of 1973-74, which constitute 55 per cent of the total foodgrains production target for Fourth Plan. The area under assured irrigation will be increased from 666 thousand hectares to 825 thousand hectares. The additional wheat production will mainly accrue from additional area under high yielding varieties programmes. The area under high yielding varieties of wheat by the end of 1968-69 was 256 thousand hectares. It is proposed to bring 820 thousand hectares under high yielding varieties by the end of 1973-74. Besides, the targets for distribution of high yielding varieties/improved varieties of seed has been fixed at 11,000 quintals annually which will also help in stepping up and stabilising wheat production.

(ii) *Rice*.—Nearly 83 per cent of the area under rice is confined to two districts of Ambala and Karnal. The area under rice crop during 1950-51 and 1965-66 was 75 thousand hectares and 193 thousand hectares, respectively. The area, however, increased to 229 thousand hectares by the end of 1968-69 and production increased from 43 thousand tonnes during 1950-51 to 205 thousand tonnes during 1965-66 and 272 thousand tonnes by the end of 1968-69. The annual rate of growth of production in rice during 15 years (1950—65) comes to 11,000 tonnes whereas in the subsequent years (1966-69), the annual growth rate was of the order of 22,300 tonnes.

During Fourth Plan, it is proposed to increase area under rice from 229 thousand hectares (1968-69) to 270 thousand hectares. But the production will increase from 272 thousand tonnes to 350 thousand tonnes. The irrigated area will also slightly increase from 177 thousand hectares to 185 thousand hectares. The additional production will mainly accrue from additional area under High Yielding Varieties which will increase from 10 thousand hectares (1968-69) to 90 thousand hectares (1973-74). It is also proposed to distribute 1,000 quintals of seed of high yielding/improved varieties annually.

(iii) *Other Foodgrains*.—Barja, Maize, Jowar, Gram, Barley are other foodgrain crops which are grown in the State. Among Kharif Crops, Bajra occupies the most

important position both in area and production. With the evolution of hybrid varieties, Bajra is likely to be a stable crop in future. Gram occupies important place among Rabi Crops although it is more or less dependent upon rains.

The table below indicates the level of achievement by 1968-69 and targets proposed in respect of Baira, Gram and Maize Crops :—

TABLE 15 : Other Foodgrains

Unit	Bajra		Gram		Maize		
	1968-69	1973-74	1968-69	1973-74	1968-69	1973-74	
1. Area—							
(a) Total	000 hect.	874	950	577	1000	88	100
(b) Irrigated	„	47	225	219	240	29	40
(c) under HYV/ improved varieties	„	350	760	..	..	8	10
2. Production							
	000 Tonnes	232	590	421	625	67	110

(b) Commercial Crops

Cash crops play a significant role in stabilizing the economy of the farmers. During the Fourth Plan period, special attention will, therefore, be paid to the development of major commercial crops consisting of oilseeds, sugarcane and cotton. During Fourth Plan, an outlay of Rs 84.20 lakhs will be spent on development of these crops.

(i) *Oil Seeds (Rs 20.10 lakhs).*—Oilseeds have significant impact on the agricultural and industrial development of our country and are highly valued for earning the much-needed foreign exchange. These are also an important and integral part of our food. The supply of oils continues to be short of demand. It, therefore, calls for strenuous efforts to increase the production of edible oilseeds to the maximum. Total area under oil seeds, including groundnut by the end of 1968-69 was 84 thousand hectare and production was 43 thousand tonnes. It is proposed to increase area under oilseeds to 230 thousand hect. by the end of 1973-74. The targets for production has been fixed at 130 thousand tonnes. There will thus, be an additional production of 45 thousand tonnes i.e. 53 per cent increase over base level.

The intensified development work on oilseed crops will be carried out in as many as 37 development blocks under the following schemes :—

- (i) Package programme on oilseeds—16 blocks (10 of Gurgaon and 6 of Ambala Districts).
- (ii) Development of oilseeds in chronically drought affected areas—13 blocks (8 of Mohindergarh, 3 of Bhiwani tehsil and Nahar and Salhawas blocks of Rohtak District)
- (iii) Centrally-sponsored scheme for the extension of groundnut cultivation (8 blocks of Hissar district)
- (iv) Centrally-sponsored scheme for Castor Demonstration (entire State).

The Centrally-sponsored scheme for the extension of groundnut cultivation in irrigation areas of Hissar district was put into operation in the year 1967-68, whereas the scheme for Castor demonstration was launched on 1st April, 1969. A special scheme for the development of oilseeds in chronically drought affected areas of the State having precarious rainfall is also in operation since 1967-68.

(ii) *Sugarcane (Rs 45.65 lakhs)*.—Sugarcane is an important cash crop of the State. It is mainly grown in the districts of Rohtak, Karnal and Ambala and parts of Jind, Hissar and Gurgaon. As the crop plays an important role in the economy of the farmers, special attention has been paid to the development of this crop. The main problems relating to this crop are introduction of disease and insect pest resistant varieties, control of pests and adequate fertilization. Despite wide fluctuations in its area from year to year, there has been consistent increase in its yield per hectare expressed in terms of *Gur* which is shown below :—

TABLE 16 : Sugarcane (gur) Production

Year	Area (000 hectares)	Yield of gur per hectare (Kgs.)
1950-51	56	3,286
1965-66	181	3,961
1968-69	160	4,183

The progressive increase in yield is largely due to the replacement of the inferior variety of seed, use of fertilizers and control of pests and diseases. During the Fourth Plan, it is aimed to achieve the production target of 8.00 lakh tonnes of *Gur* as against the base level of 7.00 lakh tonnes for 1968-69. A scheme for the development of sugarcane in sugar factory areas is already in operation since long and will be

continued at an estimated cost of Rs 27.50 lakh. In addition, a special programme undertaken in 1968-69 to fight the menace of red rot disease of sugarcane in Rohtak District will also be executed for which a provision of Rs 15.15 lakh has been set apart. Under this programme, red-rot disease free nurseries of recommended varieties of sugarcane will be raised on the farmers fields, and the crop thus produced, will be reserved as seed for supply to the growers. Provision of Rs 3.00 lakh has also been made for a new scheme for introduction of sugar beat in the factory area.

As a result of the implementation of these programmes the average yield of Gur per hectare is expected to be 4,940 Kgs. by the end of the Fourth Plan.

(iii) *Cotton (Rs 18.45 lakh).*—Cotton is an important cash crop of the State providing good income to the growers. The crop is of significant importance in the district of Hissar (including Sirsa Zone) and parts of Karnal, Jind, Rohtak and Ambala districts. This crop is identified by its mainly being sown under irrigated conditions. As the crop plays an important role in the economy of the farmers, special attention has been paid to the development of this crop. The main problems relating to this crop are the provision of suitable high yielding variety seed, adequate assured means of irrigation, adequate fertilisation and the control of pests and disease. There has been a considerable increase in its yield per hectare which is shown as below :—

TABLE 17 ; Area and yield of Cotton

Year	Area (000 hectares)	Yield of lint per hectare (Kgs.)
1950-51	54	182
1965-66	196	265
1968-69	211	277

The increase in yield is largely due to the awareness on the part of growers to adopt the recommended package of practices for the cultivation of this crop, especially the use of fertilizers and plant protection measures.

The total area under cotton during 1968-69 was 212 thousand hectares. It is envisaged to extend it to 240 thousand hectares. by the end of Fourth Plan which will produce 425 thousand bales of cotton i.e. an increase of 90 thousand bales or 27 per cent over the base level production of 335 thousand bales. The package programme on cotton already in operation since long will be continued in seven blocks of Sirsa Zone of Hissar district. In addition, a special Centrally-sponsored scheme (Rs 28.42 lakhs) will be executed in the fourteen blocks of Hissar, Karnal and Jind districts which have

potential for the production of long-staple varieties of cotton. The scope of this scheme has been extended to cover the following items of activities as well, which are potent in increasing the income of the cotton growers :—

- (i) Aerial spraying as well as ground-spray
- (ii) Composite demonstrations
- (iii) Grading of Kapas
- (iv) Foliar application of urea.

As a result of the implementation of the above development programmes/schemes, the average yield of lint per hect. will be 319 kgs. by the end of Fourth Plan.

V

PROGRAMMES FOR SPECIAL CLASSES AND AREAS

8.16. (i) *Small Farmers Development Agency Schemes.*—With a view to enable the small farmers owning land between 2.5 to 7.5 acres for improving their economic conditions through the use of new technology like assured means of irrigation, high yielding varieties, seeds, fertilizers, animal husbandry etc., Small Farmers Development Agencies have been created in the districts of Ambala and Gurgaon. With a view to provide credit to the small farmers, projects for the installation of tubewells, sinking of wells, purchase of seed, fertilizers, pesticides, implements and to start small industries like, dairying, piggery and poultry, meeting cost of shortfall in security, provision of custom service, facilities for land improvement and various agricultural operations and opening of supply depots for fertilizers in or nearer to their villages, have been proposed in these Agencies. In each of the two districts selected under this programme, 50,000 farmers will be identified. In each scheme, a Central grant of Rs 150 lakh has been provided and with the amount, it is proposed to mobilise credit from the various institutions like Central Co-operative Banks, Primary Land Mortgage Banks and Commercial Banks. In the case of Ambala District, the total credit likely to become available will be more than Rs 1,832 lakh while in the case of Gurgaon District the funds mobilisation will be Rs 1,270 lakh.

(ii) *Marginal Farmers and Landless Agricultural Labourer Project.*—In order to help the marginal farmers owning land upto 2.5 acres and landless labourers residing in the rural areas, it is proposed to set up agencies in the districts of Ambala and Hissar. For each Project, a Central grant of Rs 100 lakh will be available and 20,000 farmers and labourers will be identified in each district. Various schemes are being formulated for helping the small farmers which include provision of credit for sinking of wells, purchase of inputs, like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. and purchase of milch cattle, poultry and sheep. For the benefit of the landless agricultural labourers, it is proposed to provide works schemes and formation of labour and construction societies. The landless labourers will also be provided money for the purchase of milch cattle, poultry and sheep. It is proposed to provide a subsidy ranging from

25 to 33 per cent in various schemes and also to stand guarantee for credit which is proposed to be routed through various credit agencies.

(iii) *Dry Farming*.—The scheme for the Integrated Dry Land Agriculture in Hissar and Mohindergarh Districts will be executed during the 3rd year of the Fourth Plan, viz., 1971-72, at a total cost of Rs 49.50 lakh. This is a Centrally-sponsored Scheme and it will cover an area of 2,400 hectares (1,600 hectares in Hissar and 800 hectares in Mohindergarh District) in 1971-72. It is aimed to progressively increase this acreage to 5,500 hectares (3,200 hectares in Hissar and 2,400 hectares in Mohindergarh district) by the end of 1973-74. Special incentives are provided under this scheme to the participating farmers in the form of loan and subsidy.

(iv) *Desert Areas*.—There is a Central sector Scheme for Desert Areas under which a provision of Rs 10 lakh was made for the contour bunding and water management works for the entire period of Fourth Plan. During the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 a sum of Rs 1.59 lakh and Rs 2.86 lakh was utilized and during 3rd year, viz., 1971-72, it is proposed to utilize Rs 7.00 lakh for introduction of sprinkler irrigation system in the Mohindergarh District with a view to utilize the existing available water efficiently. This amount will be spent for purchasing sprinkler-sets for carrying out demonstrations on the farmers' fields.

ANNEXURE I

Progress in the use of Agricultural inputs

(Level reached)

Serial No.	Item	Unit	1960-61	1968-69
1	Chemical Fertilizers*—			
	(a) Nitrogenus (N)	'000' tonnes	2.5	40
	(b) Phosphatic (P ₂ O ₅)	"	..	6
	(c) Potassic (K ₂ O)	"	..	1
	Total	..	2.5	47
2	Organic Manures and Green Manuring*—			
	(a) Urban Compost	'000' tonnes	N.A.	96
	(b) Green Manuring	'000' hectares	N.A.	7
3	Plant Protection—			
	(i) Crop Pests	'000' hectares	240	153
	(ii) Vegetable pests	'000' hectares	4	19
	(iii) Field rats and Jackals	'000' hectares	360	1934
	Total		604	2106
	(iv) Fruit Trees	Number in thousands	52	384
4	Implements and Machinery *—			
	(a) Tractors	Number	N.A.	1176
	(b) Power tillers	"	N.A.	53
	(c) Pump sets—			
	(i) Electric	"	N.A.	646
	(ii) Diesel	"	N.A.	414
5	Co-operative Credit—			
	(a) Short/medium term	(Rs in crores)	N.A.	12.18
	(b) Long term	"	N.A.	7.57

*Cumulative at the end of the year.

Annexure II
Compound Rates of Growth of Agricultural Production, Area under crops and Agricultural Productivity during 1950-51 to 1968-69

Serial No.	Crop	Production	Area	Productivity
1	2	3	4	5

The area and production of various foodgrain and other crops in Haryana is not available for all the years before 1965-66. Thus the compound rates of Growth of agricultural production, area and productivity have not been worked out so far.

ANNEXURE III
Fourth Five-Year Plan 1969—74
Headwise Break-up of the Financial Outlays

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Fourth Plan Outlays (1969—74)		
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5
I. Agricultural Production				
1.	Farmers' Education and Training	53·10	1·24	..
2.	Improved Seeds	16·00	1·15	..
3.	Fertilizer and Manures	22·42	19·13	..
4.	Plant Protection	66·02	9·55	..
5.	Agricultural Implements and Machinery including Agro-Industries Corporation	275·50	185·92	..
6.	High Yielding Varieties Programme, I.A.D.P. and Multiple Cropping	257·60	20·34	..
7.	Commercial Crops	84·20	20·00	..
8.	Horticulture	56·27	31·36	..
9.	Agricultural Administration and Statistics	14·89	0·20	..
10.	Small Farmers and Agricultural Labour	..	..	..
11.	Dry Farming	..	..	..
12.	Desert Areas	..	..	..
13.	Land Reclamation	..	..	..
14.	Land Records	..	..	..
15.	Miscellaneous	42·50	42·50	..
II.	Agricultural Research and Education	500·00	289·26	..
III.	Minor Irrigation (Agriculture and Irrigation Departments)	863·00	847·52	..
IV.	Soil Conservation (all Departments)	367·00	142·46	1·50
V.	Area Development (Ayacut Development)	40·00	..	..
VI.	Agricultural Marketing, Storage and Warehousing—			
1.	Agricultural Marketing	9·00	0·90	..
2.	Storage and Warehousing	2·50	2·50	..
Total		2670·00	1614·03	1·50

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1969-74

ANNEXURE IV

Targets of Production

(Level reached)

Item	Unit	Assumed base level	Fourth Pllan target
1. Food Grains :			
(a) Rice	'000' tonnes	250	3:50
(b) Wheat	" "	1,630	2,4:50
(c) Maize	" "	110	1:10
(d) Jowar	" "	45	:45
(e) Bajra	" "	410	5:90
(f) Other cereals	" "	200	2:00
(g) Gram	" "	625	6:25
(h) Pulses	" "	30	30
Total Foodgrains		3,300	4,400
2. Commercial and Plantation Crops—			
(a) Sugarcane (Gur)	'000' tonnes	700	800
(b) Oilseeds	" "	85	130
(c) Cotton	" "	335	425
(d) Jute	" "	..	..
(e) Mesta	" "	..	..
(f) Tobacco	" "	..	..
(g) Coconut	" "	..	..
(h) Arecanut	" "	..	..
(i) Cashewnut	" "	..	..
(j) Pepper	" "	..	..
(k) Lac	" "	..	..

FOURTH FIVE YEAR-PLAN 1969-74

ANNEXURE V

Selected Programme Targets

Item	Unit	1968-69 (Actuals)	Fourth Plan targets (1973-74)
* 1. High Yielding Varieties*—			
(a) Paddy	Area in '000' Hects.	10	90
(b) Wheat	"	256	820
(c) Maize	"	8	10
(d) Jowar	"	..	..
(e) Bajra	"	51	496
Total (H. Y. V.)		325	1,416
2. Multiple cropping**	Area in '000' Hects.	781	1600 (400 Addl.)
3. Chemical Fertilizer* (Nutrients)	(Consumption)		
(a) Nitrogenous (N)	'000' tonnes	40	120
(b) Phosphatic (P ₂ O ₅)	"	6	35
(c) Potassic (K ₂ O)	"	1	15
Total		47	170
4. Organic Manures and Green Manuring*—			
(a) Urban Compost	'000' tonnes	96	95
(b) Green manuring	'000' Hectares	7	Not fixed
5. Plant Protection*—			
(i) Crop pests	'000' Hectares	153	580
(ii) Vegetable pests	" "	191	140
(iii) Field rats and Jackals	" "	1,934	1,680
Total		2,106	2,400
(iv) Fruit trees	No. in thousands	384	650
6. Agricultural Machinery and Implements (Distributed during the year)—			
(a) Tractors	Number	1,176	..
(b) Power tillers	"	53	
(c) Threshers	"	581	..
(d) Seed-cum-fertilizer drills	"	11	..
(e) Others specify—			
1. Triphalies	Number	608	
2. Cotton drill	"	402	..

Item	Unit	1968-69 (Actuals)	Fourth Plan targets (1973-74)
1	2	3	4
3. Plough	Number	5,268	..
4. Haryana Plough	..	1,123	..
5. Punjab Junior Plough	..	57	..
6. Disc. Harrow	..	523	
7. Bar Harrow	..	180	..
8. Leveller	..	..	..
9. Cultivator	..	60	..
(f) Pump sets—			
(i) Electric	..	646	..
(ii) Diesel	..	414	..
(g) Sprayers/Dusters—			
(i) Spray Pump	..	202	
(ii) Foot Pump	..	143	..
(iii) Duster	..	123	..
(iv) Bird scarer	..	18	..
7. Minor Irrigation**—			
(a) Through Public works	'000' Hectares	180	250
(b) Through Private works }		
8. Soil Conservation—			
(a) Agricultural lands	.. ..	38	125
(b) Catchment areas of river valley projects	.. ..	..	..
9. Land Reclamation	.. ..	..	24
10. Area consolidated	.. ..	..	..
11. Regulated markets and Sub-market yards at the end of the year—			
(i) Main yard	Number	59	60
(ii) Sub-yard	..	91	100
Total		150	160

Item	Unit	1968-69 (Actuals)	Fourth Pla ⁿ targets (1973-74)
1	2	3	4
12. Grading units set up during the year	Number	20	20
13. Storage capacity owned—			
(i) With the State Government	'000' tonnes	120	N.F.
(ii) With the State Warehousing Corporation	,, ,,	25	N.F.

*Commutative at the end of the year.

**Additional during the year.

ANNEXURE VI

Statement showing details of financial and physical programme during Fourth Plan by Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited

Serial No.	Name of the scheme	PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL TARGETS							
		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
		Qty.	Amount (Rs in lakhs)	Qty.	Amount (Rs in lakhs)	Qty.	Amount (Rs in lakhs)	Qty.	Amount (Rs in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Assembly of SKD tractors at Nilokheri	3000	360.00	3000	360.00	1500	180.00	..	..
2	Sale of imported tractors	1550	212.00	1550	212.00	2000	260.00	2000	260.00
3	Sale of Iron and Steel for agricultural purposes	1447 M.T.	29.00	1650 M.T.	33.00	1800 M.T.	36.00	2000 M.T.	40.00
4	Sales of imported Discs	45000	22.00	40000	20.00	30000	15.00	35000	17.50
5	Sale of spare parts and tyres and tubes	..	15.00	..	15.00	..	15.00	..	15.00
6	Fabrication of agricultural implements— Threshers	30	} 2.00	100	} 5.00	200	} 15.00	200	} 20.00
	Disc Harrows	70		100		200		350	
	Other Imp.	..		..		..		..
7	Setting up of Farmers Service Centres	..	15.00	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
8	Manufacture of Tractor Components	..	..	..	5.00	..	7.50	..	10.00
9	Manufacture and sale of Cattle and Poultry Feed	5000 M.T.	25.00	15000 M.T.	75.00	20000	100.00	25000	125.00
10	Feed Processing and Dehydration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
11	Setting up of Solvex Plant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.00
	Total	..	680.50	..	740.00	..	568.00	..	542.50

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Revolving Funds required for above turnover	..	170.00	185.00	142.00	135.00
1 Setting up of Farmers' Service Centres	1	7.00	21.00	..	..
2 Setting up of Cattle Feed Plant at Jind	..	20.00	25.00	..	..
3 Setting up of Solvex Plant	..	..	..	21.00	..
4 Setting up of Gwar Gum Plant	..	..	..	..	16.00
		27.00	46.00	21.00	16.00
Total Fund required		197.00	231.00	163.00	151.00

MINOR IRRIGATION

8.17. Water is the most pivotal input on which other inputs like seeds, fertilizers, etc., act and react to give the maximum production which therefore, largely depends on increase in irrigation. For cultivation of high yielding varieties to be introduced for higher agricultural production on a large scale, provision for assured irrigation is an important pre-requisite.

8.18. It has been estimated that at an intensity of 62 per cent, the requirement of water in Haryana State for intensive cultivation would be 15.06 million acres feet. At present only 8.81 m.a.f. of the potential available is being tapped and utilized. It is very essential to exploit underground resources of water by installing deep as well as shallow tubewells.

8.19. At the end of Third Plan, the net area sown was 3,345 thousand hectares. Out of this area, only 1,225 thousand hectares, i.e., 36.6 per cent was under irrigation. Of this, only 266 thousand hectares was irrigated through minor irrigation units. Accordingly, the need for providing minor irrigation support to maximise agricultural production was keenly felt. During three Annual Plan Years, i.e., 1966—69, an expenditure of Rs 3.80 crores was incurred under State Plan schemes. Besides, efforts were made to mobilise additional money through institutional resources such as A.R.C., Co-operative Banks and Commercial Banks. During 1966—69, a net expenditure of Rs 153.70 lakh. (L.M.B. : 72.70 ; A.R.C. 21.00 ; Co-operative Banks : 60.00) was contributed by these institutions to step up the minor irrigation programme which comprises of sinking of wells, installation of pumping sets and tubewells, construction of tanks and bunds etc. The net irrigated area in the State from all sources has increased from 1,225 thousand hectares in 1965-66 to 1,312 thousand hectares in 1968-69.

8.20. **Financial Outlay.**—Keeping in view the necessity of providing water to the dry and parched lands in State, an outlay of Rs 863 lakhs has been provided in the State Fourth Plan for Minor Irrigation programme. In addition, institutional resources will also be mobilised to step up irrigation facilities to farmers. The table below indicates the expenditure during 1966—69 and provision proposed during Fourth Plan :—

TABLE I. Outlay and Expenditure

	(Rs in lakhs)	
	1966—69 Expendi- ture	Fourth Plan Outlay
(a) State Plan Scheme—		
(i) Agriculture Department	311.63	513.00
(ii) Irrigation Department	73.35	350.00
(b) Institutional Resources (net)	153.70	3258.36*
Grand Total	538.68	4121.36
*(A.R.C. 1911.93 ; L.M.B. 638 ; Co-operative Banks 415 ; Commercial Banks 293.43)		

8.21. During Fourth Plan period, it is proposed to instal/construct 63,295 minor irrigation units. (Tubewells=17,690, Wells=23,095, Deep Tubewells=1,000, Pumping Sets=21,700). Irrigation potential will also be created through construction of tanks and bunds, lift irrigation schemes, etc. All these measures will provide irrigation facilities to an additional area of 312 thousand hectares by 1973-74.

(a) Agriculture Department (Rs 513.00 lakh)—

8.22. An expenditure of Rs 311.63 lakhs was incurred on the minor irrigation programme of Agriculture Department during 1966—69. During Fourth Plan, an outlay of Rs 513.00 lakh has been earmarked for minor irrigation programme of Agriculture Department. This outlay will be utilised on the following schemes :—

(i) *Grant of Taccavi Loans for Minor Irrigation Units (121.52 lakhs).—* Under this scheme, loans are granted to the cultivators for installation of pumping sets/tubewells and sinking of wells etc. Loans are granted in such areas which are not covered under A.R.C. programme. It is proposed to instal 3,050 pumping sets/tube-wells and wells which will provide an additional irrigation facilities over and area of 9.80 thousand hectares.

(ii) *Purchase of Debentures from Land Mortgage Bank (Rs 376.00 lakhs).—* To avail of the financial resources under A.R.C. programmes for advancing loans to the farmers, it is essential to provide an amount equivalent to 10 per cent of the total cost of approved schemes. Similarly, an amount equivalent to 33 per cent of the ordinary debentures floated by Land Mortgage Bank for minor irrigation works has to be contributed by the State Government according to the pattern approved by Government of India/Reserve Bank of India.

A sum of Rs 69.80 lakhs was paid to the Land Mortgaged Bank as State share for the purchase of debentures during three Annual Plan Years (1966—69). During Fourth Plan it is proposed to contribute Rs 3.76 crores for the purchase of debentures which will fetch about 25.50 crores of institutional finance from A.R.C./L.M.B. This amount will be advanced to farmers by way of loans for installation of 47,405 minor irrigation units.

The details of scheme which have been sanctioned by the A.R.C. is added at Annexure I.

(iii) *Grant of subsidy for the construction of Minor Irrigation Units (Rs 10.00 lakhs).—* Subsidy on the minor irrigation works has been stopped from 1st 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 the loan. In the Fourth Plan, a token provision of Rs 10.00 lakhs has been made for making adjustment of subsidies which may become due on loans advanced prior to April, 1967.

(iv) *Appointment of Supervisory Staff for the execution of A.R.C. Schemes (Rs 5.48 lakhs).*—This scheme aims at providing supervisory staff for execution of A.R.C. schemes. The staff will collect information regarding log bore data, water table, etc. and process the same for submission to Government/A.R.C.

(b) Irrigation Department (Rs 350.00 lakhs)—

8.23. Minor Irrigation Programme of Irrigation Department comprises of construction of tanks and bunds, diversion of monsoon torrents, lift irrigation schemes, installation of direct irrigation tubewells, etc. During three Plan years, i.e., 1966—69, an expenditure of Rs 73.35 lakhs was incurred on these schemes. These measures brought an additional area of 3.84 thousand hectares, under irrigation.

Provision of Rs 350.00 lakh has been made under this sub-head of development in the Fourth Plan. This outlay will be utilised on the installation of direct irrigation tubewells (44.80 lakh) ; sinking of exploratory Tubewells to make a qualitative assessment of the underground water potential (10.00 lakh) ; construction of tanks and bunds (30.00 lakh) ; diversion of monsoon torrents (85.00 lakhs) ; lift irrigation schemes (60.00 lakhs) ; famine relief schemes (120.00 lakhs). These measures will provide an additional irrigation to an area of 53.62 thousand hectares. The work relating to installation of direct irrigation tubewells and exploratory tube-wells will be carried out by the Minor Irrigation (Tube-wells) Corporation from 1971-72.

For the development of desert areas of Mohindergarh District, special schemes aggregating to Rs 11.00 lakhs have been formulated under Central Sector Programme. Under this programme it is proposed to construct bunds in Ateli and Mohindergarh-II Blocks.

**HARYANA STATE MINOR IRRIGATION (TUBEWELLS)
CORPORATION**

8.24. Minor Irrigation Corporation has been set up in the State under Companies Act, 1956 and has started functioning with effect from 1st April, 1970. The authorised capital of the Corporation is 6.00 crores. The subscribed capital, however, shall be Rs 4.00 crores.

The working and the programme of the Corporation can broadly be classified under the following heads :—

(i) *Installation of Direct Irrigation Tubewells (Rs 388.24 lakhs).*—During the Fourth Five-Year Plan period (1969—74), it is proposed to instal and commission 440 Nos. Direct Irrigation Tube-wells capable of a discharge of 2 Cusecs each at an estimated capital outlay of Rs 388.24 lakhs. On the basis of culturable command of 300 acres for each tubewell and an intensity of irrigation of 133 per cent

or 1.32 lakhs acres, during Kharif an area of 53 per cent of C.C.A. will be irrigated and during Rabi an area of 80 per cent of C.C.A. will be irrigated. Thus the tubewells will irrigate an additional 1.76 lakhs acres (0.71 lakhs hectares). The year-wise phasing of expenditure and physical targets to be achieved are as under :—

	Expenditure	Physical Targets
	(Rs in lakhs)	(No. of Tubewells to be Commissioned)
1969-70	25.96 (actuals)	16 (actuals)
1970-71	73.00	72
1971-72	103.50	112
1972-73	101.28	11
1973-74	84.50	79
Total	388.24	440

For these tubewells the Corporation will obtain long-terms loans (repayable in 12 years period) from A.R.C./Commercial Banks.

Besides, Corporation will also undertake maintenance and operation of 650 State Tubewells which were installed and during earlier plans.

(ii) Installation of Augmentation Tubewells to augment supplies in canals and branches of W.J.C. system and also to pump out extra water which render fertile land waste (Rs 255.57 lakhs).

(iii) Exploration of underground water and quantification of clear targets for maximum utilization, under which programme it is proposed to bore 200 exploratory holes.

(iv) Other service facilities such as technical guidance, repairing facilities, providing equipment/machinery on rental basis to private users.

A statement showing details of scheme proposed to be undertaken by Corporation is added at Annexure II.

ANNEXURE I

Statement showing details of Agricultural Refinance Corporation Schemes

(Rs in lakhs)

Name of scheme	Year of sanction	No. of Blocks covered	Physical Targets		Total amount of the scheme	Achievement up to 30th June, 1970		
			No. of Tube-wells/Wells	No. of Channels		Tube-wells/Wells	Channels	Amount spent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Minor Irrigation Scheme for Karnal	1967	8	3600	3600	270.00	3300	2152	224.43
2. Minor Irrigation Scheme for Karnal-II	1968	5	2500	2500	190.00	1473	1062	101.50
3. Minor Irrigation Scheme for Jind	1968	4	1600	1600	173.00	694	281	64.90
4. Minor Irrigation Scheme for Rohtak	1968	3	1300	1300	110.50	777	420	52.70
5. Minor Irrigation Scheme for Mohinder-garh	1968	5 Wells P. Set	2000 } 500 }	500	217.50	1510 } 215 }	126	138.34
6. Minor Irrigation Scheme for Hissar	1970	4	700	700	72.10	(Sanctioned during October, 1970)		
7. Minor Irrigation Scheme for Jhajjar	1970	2	800	800	88.00	Ditto		
8. Minor Irrigation Scheme for Gurgaon	1970	4	600	600	54.00	Ditto		
9. Minor Irrigation Scheme for Ambala	1970	3	800	..	64.00	Ditto		
10. Minor Irrigation Scheme for Dadri	1970	4	700 } P. Sets 1200 }	1200	226.00	Ditto		

N.B.—(1) Each well is expected to irrigate 2 hectares, and each tube-well 4 hectares.

(2) Each scheme is expected to be completed within 4 years of its commencement.

(Information obtained by U.S., Plg. on Telephone for Shri A. C. Sharma, J.D.A.)

ANNEXURE II

Statement showing details of schemes proposed to be executed by Haryana State (Tubewells) Corporation during Fourth Plan

(Rs in lakhs)

Name of the scheme	Estimated cost	Expenditure upto end of 1968-69	Total proposed for IV Plan (1969-74)
1	2	3	4
1. Direct Irrigation Tube-wells (440 Number)			
1. Installation of 170 Nos. T/wells in Naraingarh area	160.40	15.32	145.08
2. Installation of 30 Nos. T/wells in group No. 1, Naraingarh area	32.00	13.84	18.16
3. Installation of 25 Nos. T/wells in 'J' Reach near Indri	24.00	2.50	21.50
4. Installation of 31 Nos. T/wells in Krishnawati Belt	29.50	..	29.50
5. Installation of 30 Nos. T/wells in area between Agra Canal and River Yamuna	28.00	..	28.00
6. Installation of 25 Nos. T/wells in Tohana area	24.00	..	24.00
7. Installation of 30 Nos. T/wells in Sahibi Nadi area	28.00	..	28.00
8. Installation of 100 Nos. T/wells in Ambala District	94.00	..	94.00
Total	419.90	31.66	388.24
2. Augmentation Tube-wells (518 Numbers)			
1. Installation of 128 Nos. T/wells along W.J.C.	90.93	69.36	21.57
2. Installation of 100 Nos. T/wells along Delhi Parallel Branch	60.00	..	60.00
3. Installation of 50 Nos. T/wells along Narwana Branch	30.00	..	30.00
4. Installation of 50 Nos. T/wells along Hansi Branch	30.00	..	30.00
5. Installation of 40 Nos. T/wells along Narwana Branch Karnal Link	24.00	..	24.00
6. Installation of 50 Nos. T/wells along Sirsa Branch	30.00	..	30.00
7. Installation of 100 Nos. T/wells in other area	60.00	..	60.00
Total	324.93	69.36	255.57
1. Investigation and Research Exploration for ground water in Haryana State (200 Bores)	66.00	6.00	60.00
Total	66.00	6.00	60.00
Grand Total	810.83	107.02	703.81

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Review of Progress

8.25. In a predominantly agricultural country, animal husbandry plays a vital role both for supporting agricultural operations and for supplementing foodgrains by subsidiary foods. The small farmer and landless labourer in dry areas is extremely hard pressed and can at best supplement his income by ancilliary means. Animal Husbandry provides considerable scope for supplementing income in such areas. This may take a varieties of farms such as keeping milch animals, poultry raising, sheep husbandry and pig breeding etc. Livestock industry is, in fact, an important occupation of people living in villages.

8.26. In the field of animals husbandry, Haryana occupies a very prominent place in the map of India for livestock wealth of the country. According to livestock census, 1968, the total livestock wealth of the State is 54.99 lakhs, out of which 22.17 lakhs are cattle and 19.26 lakh buffaloes. Poultry birds numbering 4.76 lakhs are in addition to the above livestock census figures. This State is proud to be the home tract of two outstanding breeds, i.e. "Haryana Cows" & "Murrah Buffaloes", which are among the recognised breeds in the country. The larger cities of the country like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Tamil Nadu, have been drawing their requirements of milch animals from this tract for a very long time. In the recent years, a large number of animals (murrah buffaloes) have been exported to foreign countries. These two breeds are in great demand and therefore, it is necessary not only to preserve and improve them, but also to multiply them. Besides, the Government Livestock Farm at Hissar is a monument to the improved animal husbandry practices, which is one of the biggest livestock farms not only in India, but in Asia. This farm has been the pioneer centre for producing high quality studs of various breeds of livestock to meet the breeding requirements of various States.

Pre-Re-organisation period (1961—66)

8.27. Prior to the formation of Haryana State (1st November, 1966) an important era of planning and development passed through the implementation of Third Five-Year Plan. The strategy of the Animal Husbandry development was directed to increase the production of milk, mutton, pork and poultry as also wool for which public demand has been ever increasing. During this period, a systematic breed improvement work was started with the semen of superior bulls of Haryana cows and Murrah buffaloes breeds through the modern and scientific method of artificial insemination. In all 14 Key Village Blocks (including one urban A.I. Centre at Ambala) were started, which have been rendering very useful service. The Government Livestock Farm, Hissar was also re-organised during the Third plan under a Centrally sponsored project at a total cost of Rs. 138.55 lakh. This programme envisaged the establishment of three sectors each covering 5,000 acres of land, with 600 Haryana cows as foundation stock for producing high quality studs of Haryana breed. But on account of late commencement of the Project only two sectors were established. 25 Gaushalas were given financial and technical assistance to help them improve their economy to turn into milk producing-cum-supply centres. One Gosadan was established at Khol (district Gurgaon) for housing

old, infirm, useless and unproductive cattle. Besides, some important schemes for producing high quality rams and pigs of pure Yorkshire breed were also taken up at the Government Livestock Farm, Hissar. Twenty-three (23) Sheep & Wool Extension Centres were also started for providing breeding service to the sheep flocks. In addition, effective disease control measures were also taken through the production of various types of sera and vaccines at the Haryana Veterinary Vaccine Institute, Hissar and addition of a large number of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries, and Rinderpest Eradication Programme of follow-up parties & Check-posts. For obvious reasons, it is difficult to spell-out the expenditure incurred on Third Plan programme as this region then formed a part of the Punjab State.

Post-Re-organisation period (1966—69).

8.28. This was an important era marked with the introduction of cross-breeding operations amongst non-descript cattle with the selected exotic (jersey) breed in keeping with the revised breeding policy enunciated by the Government of India. The Animal Husbandry specialists at the Central Government level took a policy decision on breeding of cattle towards the close of the Third Plan in the wake of increased demand for milk. The said policy, among other things, lays emphasis on the preservation of local recognised breeds of cattle through selective breeding and cross-breeding of non-descript cattle with the selected exotic breeds on a large scale with special reference to the milk-shed areas. Haryana has selected the exotic 'jersey' breed for cross-breeding. A jersey cross breeding station at Jagadhri (District Ambala) with six A.I. Centres were established for cross breeding work. The completion of third sector at the Government Livestock Farms, was continued. A pig Breeding Farm with two development blocks was set up at Ambala. 15 Veterinary Dispensaries were opened and 15 dispensaries were upgraded to Veterinary Hospitals in addition to Rinderpest eradication work and production of various types of sera and vaccines and their standardisation for disease control work. The programme-wise achievement is given at annexure I. During these three Annual Plan years (1966—69), the State Plan expenditure was of the order of Rs. 60.92 lakhs. Apart from this, the Animal Husbandry Department established two large I.C.D. Projects in Karnal and Gurgaon Districts to serve the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme during 1967-68 under a Centrally-sponsored scheme exhibiting an expenditure of Rs. 27.00 lakh until the commencement of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. This included a provision of Rs. 7.40 lakhs for the grant of loans to private parties for the purchase of milch animals. Besides Rs. 668,400 were raised from institutional sources for grant of loans during 1968-69 in the I.C.D. Project, Karnal.

II

OUTLAY TARGETS AND STRATEGY

Fourth Plan Outlay.

8.29. Considering the immense potentialities for the development of livestock in Haryana, an outlay of Rs 390 lakh has been provided for various programme of cattle, poultry, piggery and sheep development during Fourth Plan. In addition, an outlay of Rs. 99.44 lakh is likely to become available for Centrally-sponsored schemes during the Fourth Plan period. Finances would also be raised

through institutional sources for the grant of loans to co-operative societies for the purchase of milch animals etc. With these available resources, a significant programme has been chalked out to give a fillip to the livestock development work. The schemes have been formulated keeping in view the need for increasing supply of nutritional food, i. e. milks, meat, and eggs and for improving the out-put of animal products such as wool etc. The Animal Husbandry programme will also help strengthen the economy of sub-marginal and landless labourers.

The programme-wise outlay for the Fourth Plan and expenditure incurred during 1966-69 is given in table below:—

TABLE 1 : Expenditure and Outlay

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Programme	1966—69	1969—74
		Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4
1	Livestock development	39.18	211.34
2	Sheep and wool development	0.97	48.37
3	Piggery development	1.53	4.57
4	Poultry development	1.12	10.74
5	Disease control	13.69	101.08
6	Miscellaneous	2.17	5.90
7	Veterinary education and research	2.26	8.00
Total		60.92	390.00

The following production targets of selected animal products have been fixed. The programmewise targets are at Annexure II :—

TABLE 2 : Targets of Production of Animal Products

Serial No.	Item	Unit	1968-69, Achievement	1973-74 Targets
1	2	3	4	5
1	milk	Thousand tonnes	1,280	1,350
2	eggs	Million number	75	150
3	wool	'000 Kgs.	600	700

8.30. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to complete the third sector at Government Livestock Farm, Hissar, for which a provision of Rs 59.60 lakhs has been made in addition to an expenditure of Rs 39.59 lakh already incurred on this sector during 1966—69. It is also proposed to expand the operational area of Jersey Cross Breeding Station at Jagadhri by setting up 24 sub-centres. One more cross-breeding centre is proposed to be set-up at Naraingarh. Provision has also been made for 380 Natural breeding centres. Five intensive cattle development projects will be set up at an estimated cost of Rs 106 lakhs for the milk-shed areas of the milk plants proposed during Fourth Plan. These five blocks will be in addition to two projects being set up under Centrally-sponsored scheme at Karnal and Gurgaon. Under disease control programme, it is proposed to open 35 new veterinary dispensaries and to convert 70 veterinary dispensaries into regular hospitals. The schemewise break-up of financial outlays is given in Annexure I I.

III PROGRAMMES

8.31. The details of the schemes proposed to be implemented during Fourth Plan are given below :—

(a) Livestock Development (Rs 211.34 lakhs)—

(i) *Government Livestock Farm, Hissar (Rs 59.60 lakhs).*—This is a spill-over programme from the Third Plan. The re-organisation of Government Livestock Farm, Hissar was taken up as a Centrally-sponsored programme in the Third Plan at a total cost of Rs 138.55 lakh. The Project envisaged establishment of three sectors each covering an area of 5,000 acres of land and foundation stock of 600 “Haryana” cows for the production of superior bulls. The re-organisation of the Government Livestock Farm, Hissar could not be completed during the Third Plan as only two sectors were set up. Completion of the Third sector at the Livestock Farm, Hissar has been included in the Fourth Plan at a total cost of Rs 59.60 lakhs. Keeping in view the new breeding policy, which calls for introduction of exotic blood into the indigenous non-descript cattle, one sector has been earmarked exclusively for Tharparker, Sahiwal and Jersey (exotic) cows for producing studs of the superior type of these breeds of cattle and buffaloes. A small herd of jersey animals (6 cows, 8 heifers and one bull) which were supplied by the Government of India from the Central Jersey Cattle Breeding Farm, Kataula (H.P.) and 10 heifers from the imported lot, is being maintained at this Farm as foundation stock for producing pure superior studs, which are required in large numbers for taking up cross breeding operations.

(ii) *Haryana Intensive Cattle Development Blocks (Rs 106.00).*—With a view to ensure increased milk production, it has been decided to establish 5 Intensive cattle development blocks in the State with special reference to milk-shed areas of milk plants proposed to be set up during the Fourth Plan. This programme aims at improving the non-descript cattle through cross breeding and other improved animal husbandry practices. These blocks will be in addition to the two Projects being set up under Centrally-sponsored scheme at Gurgaon and Karnal to serve Delhi Milk

Scheme. The scheme for establishment of intensive cattle development projects is a very comprehensive intensive programme, which provides for breed improvement work through modern and scientific techniques of artificial insemination by cross-breeding with the semen of the exotic bulls, castration of scrub bulls, disease control, feed and fodder development work, formation of co-operatives, grant of loans for the purchase of milch animals and dairy equipment etc. Each Project when fully established, will have one semen collection station, four regional A.I. Centres and 50 stockmen centres and will be capable of catering to the breeding needs of 50,000 animals of breedable age. Two projects will be taken up during 1969-70 in the milkshed area of Jind and Pehowa where milk plants are being set up in public and private sectors respectively and will be completed in a phased manner by 1971-72.

(iii) *Establishment of Intensive Cattle Development Projects to serve Delhi Milk Supply Scheme (Rs 2.00 lakhs).*—Two I.C.D. Projects are being established at Karnal and Gurgaon under a Centrally-sponsored scheme. Cost of land for these projects has to be borne by State Government, for which a provision of Rs 2.00 lakh has been made in the Fourth Plan in addition to an expenditure of Rs 1.31 lakh already incurred during 1966—69.

(iv) *Registration of cattle and formation of breed societies (Rs 4.41 lakhs).*—This scheme was taken up under the Third Five-Year Plan as a Centrally-sponsored scheme. It envisages survey of breeding tracts, location of milk recording units, registration of breeders, etc., with the ultimate objective of locating superior germ plasm in the breeding tracts through formation of breed societies. It also aims to study the production records collected through the organisation set up in the breeding tracts. Twenty milk recording units (breeding centres) are working at present. It is proposed to establish eight more breeding centres during the Fourth Plan period.

(v) *Expansion of Jersey Cross Breeding Station, Jagadhri (Rs 16.60 lakhs).*—To relieve the acute shortage of milk, it has been decided at all-India level to undertake cross breeding operations amongst non-descript cattle with superior exotic bulls. Although Haryana is the home tract of well known and recognised breeds of 'Haryana' cows and "Murrah" buffaloes, yet most of the cattle found in a large area comprising Ambala and Karnal Districts are non-descript type. To bring about improvement in the progeny of this stock, a jersey cross breeding station was set up at Jagadhri. Ten Jersey bulls were allotted by Government of India, which are located at this Station. The cross breeding operations with semen of these exotic bulls have already been taken up and 6 A.I. Centres were set up during 1966—69. During Fourth Plan, it is proposed to expand the operational area of this project by setting up more field units. 24 sub-centres will be established during the Plan Period.

(vi) *Establishment of Jersey Cross Breeding Station, Naraingarh (Rs 6.28 lakhs).*—In the Naraingarh Sub-Division, breed improvement work could not be taken up earlier. With a view to improve the breed of non-descript animals of this area it is proposed to establish a jersey cross breeding station at Naraingarh at an estimated cost of Rs 6.28 lakhs.

(vii) *Insurance of cattle (Rs 2.00 lakhs).*—Provision of Rs 2.00 lakhs has been kept in Plan for cattle insurance programme, which is under consideration of the Government of India.

(viii) *Development of Gaushalas (Rs 2.45 lakhs).*—There are 51 Gaushalas in the State. This scheme aims at providing financial assistance to Gaushalas for their development. Up to 1968-69, 29 Gaushalas have been developed. During the Fourth Plan Period, it is proposed to provide financial and technical assistance to 10 more Gaushalas. Besides, one Gosadan will be developed during plan period in addition to one at Kharl which was developed during 1966—69.

(ix) *Establishment of Natural Breeding Centres (Rs 12.00 lakhs).*—There are areas in the State, where artificial insemination has not been accepted by farmers so far. In these areas, it is proposed to start natural service breeding centres run by Panchayats. Under this programme, 380 such centres will be established. Improved bulls will be supplied to the Panchayats who will maintain the same at these centres. Department will provide a technical man for each block of 10 such breeding centres who will also provide veterinary aid and look after the health of bulls and female population.

(b) Sheep and Wool Development (Rs 48.37 lakhs)—

Sheep is a valuable animal, which provides mutton for non-vegetarian food and wool and skins for warm clothing. The arid and sub-arid soil and climatic conditions in the State are quite favourable for the development of sheep husbandry. During the Fourth Plan, an outlay of Rs 48.37 lakhs has been set apart for sheep development. Following schemes are proposed under this programme :—

(i) *Sheep and Wool Extension Centres (Rs 6.00 lakhs).*—At present twenty three sheep and wool extension centres are functioning at different places in the State. Superior studs are being maintained at these centres, which are issued to the Flock-owners for breeding purposes and taken back when the breeding season is over. Each centre maintains about 30 rams which cover 3,000 to 4,000 breeding ewes registered with the centre within a radius of 5 miles. For additional coverage, the Fourth Plan envisages the establishment of 4 new centres. It is also proposed to expand four centres which had been set up under the earlier Plans on a small-scale.

(ii) *Intensive Sheep Breeding in mixed farming (Rs 3.00 lakhs).*—Pastures are fast disappearing as the farmers are anxious to bring their entire land under plough. Considering the grazing habits of sheep, the introduction of sheep rearing among farming communities would be a good step for the development of sheep and wool. Before sheep find a place in mixed farming, farmers will have to be encouraged and educated about the dividends which would accrue to them in due course, without much investment. During Fourth Plan, it is proposed to popularise intensive sheep breeding by progressive farmers. It is envisaged to supply 2,000 sheep to the breeders for breeding purposes, in units. Each unit will comprise 6 ewes and will be given to the

farmers on the condition that they would also purchase an equal number of animals from their own resources. Breeding facilities will be provided and arrangement for disease control work will also be made. Under this scheme, the farmers would return to the Department, 3 ewes out of the progeny of the flock to be reared by them. The progeny so obtained from the farmers will be further distributed in the aforesaid manner.

(iii) Establishment of Wool Grading-cum-Marketing Centre (Rs 39.37 lakhs).—

In the absence of any organised agency for sheering, sorting and grading of wool in the country, a large quantity of superior wool mixed with coarse wool, is being exported every year. Middle-man earns huge profit in the process of purchase and sale of wool. The producer does not get the remunerative price for his produce with the result that he is not much interested to improve the quality of his flock. In order to overcome these hurdles provision for the establishment of a wool grading-cum-marketing centre has been included in the Fourth Plan. Government of India have entered into an agreement with the F.A.O. authorities for the establishment of this centre in Haryana along with 7 other States under the United Nations Development Programme. The F.A.O. consultant with his staff is stationed at Delhi to help and guide the State Government Department in the establishment of this Project. The Project will be established at Loharu (Hissar).

(c) Piggery Development (Rs 4.57 lakhs)—

Pig is a prolific breeder and quick converter of coarse food into nutritious non-vegetarian food in a very short-time. This work, however, remained in the hands of people, who had not much financial resources at their disposal and consequently could not do much to improve the stock. A systematic and scientific approach for improvement of pigs was made during the Second Plan Period when a Piggery unit was established at the Government Livestock Farm, Hissar, with a foundation stock of exotic large white Yorkshire breed of boars and sows. Another Pig Breeding Farm with two development blocks, was established at Ambala during 1967-68. During this period, a large number of pure yorkshire breed of boars and sows have been supplied to bonafide breeders and by this time there appears a significant change in the flocks in the various piggery pockets in the State. As the pig industry finds a great scope for development in the State because of its nearness to Delhi, which is one of the biggest meat consuming centres in India, it is proposed to expand the Pig Breeding Farm, Ambala and to establish 13 Piggery Development Blocks in the State during the Fourth Plan at a total cost of Rs 4.57 lakhs. Boars and sows will be supplied to the bona fide breeders in various blocks at a concessional rate of Rs 10 per boar and Rs 100 per sow. Maintenance subsidy at Rs 5 per boar, per mensem in the form of feed will also be given to the breeders. In order to bring the pig industry on scientific lines, training will be imparted to 9,000 breeders during the plan period.

(d) Poultry Development (Rs 10.70 lakhs)—

Poultry provides a protein rich non-vegetarian food in a very short time without much investment. Earlier, poultry development did not receive the attention it

deserved. There are small poultry extension centres which are being managed by the Panchayati Raj institutions. There is only one Government Poultry Farm at Ambala, which also is not fully developed.

Keeping in view the need for development of poultry on scientific lines, provision of Rs 10.74 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan. Under this programme, it is proposed to suitably expand the poultry farm at Ambala and Poultry extension centre at Rohtak, at a total cost of Rs 5.84 lakhs with a view to provide breeding stock and hatching facilities to breeders. Beside, it is envisaged to establish 10 intensive poultry development blocks in addition to 28 such blocks already functioning in the State, at a total cost of Rs 4.16 lakhs. Training in latest techniques in poultry husbandry will be imparted to 2,500 breeders during the Plan period. A harijan poultry colony is propose to be set up at a total cost of Rs 0.74 lakhs.

(e) Disease Control (Rs 101.08 lakhs) —

In the wake of livestock developmental programme, the subject of disease control for combating the various contagious and non-contagious diseases assumes a great importance. By the end of 1968-69, there were 135 Veterinary Hospitals and 98 Veterinary Dispensaries functioning in the State, which has an area of 43,869 square kilometers and livestock population of 54.90 lakh. Thus a Veterinary Hospital/Dispensary on an average covers 192 square kilometers area and 24,178 livestock population. There is, therefore, pressing need for providing veterinary aid within the easy reach of farmers. During 1968-69, about 9.51 lakhs cases were treated and 1.21 lakhs castrations performed. A provision of Rs 101.08 lakhs has been made for the following programmes :—

(i) *Opening of 35 Veterinary Dispensaries (Rs 20.66 lakhs).*—At the end of 1968-69, there were 98 veterinary dispensaries in the State. In addition to these, it is proposed to open 35 new dispensaries during plan period.

(ii) *Conversion of Veterinary Hospitals into regular hospitals (Rs 21.02).*—In order to improve veterinary aid, it is proposed to convert veterinary dispensaries into regular veterinary hospitals. At the end of 1968-69, there were 135 veterinary hospitals in the State. During Plan Period, it is envisaged to convert 70 dispensaries into hospitals at a total cost of Rs 21.02 lakhs.

(iii) *Supply of medicines and instruments to Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (Rs 14.21 lakhs).*—The veterinary hospitals and dispensaries stand transferred to Zila Parishads/Panchayat Samitis respectively. The financial position of these bodies is such that they can ill-afford to equip the veterinary institutions properly. It has, therefore, been considered essential to provide medicines and instruments to hospitals/dispensaries for effective treatment of livestock for which a provision of Rs 14.21 lakhs has been made in Plan.

(iv) *Eradication of Rinderpest (Rs 14.60 lakhs).*—Rinderpest is a fatal disease and used to cause heavy mortality when effective measures had not been taken to

control it. The programme for its eradication was taken up under earlier plans. It is essential to continue the follow-up work for which 3 parties are proposed to be raised in plan period in addition to one party already in position, to immunize the animals against this disease.

(v) *Standardisation and production of various bacterial virus vaccines (Rs 4.25 lakhs).*—Haryana Veterinary Vaccine Institute, Hissar is the only source of production and supply of various types of sera and vaccines for the control of livestock epidemics. This institution is supplying sera and vaccines to Haryana, Punjab and Union Territory of Chandigarh and parts of Himachal Pradesh, which prior to re-organisation formed a part of erstwhile Punjab State. The demand for various types of sera and vaccines is increasing day by day. Accordingly, this scheme was taken up during the year 1968-69. It is proposed to continue this scheme under the Fourth Plan. Under this programme, it is proposed to produce 1603 thousand doses of virus vaccines and 380 thousand doses of bacterial vaccines, in addition to the standardisation of all the vaccines being produced at this Institute.

(vi) *Production of Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccines (Rs 13.34 lakhs).*—In the wake of introduction of exotic blood into the indigenous cattle on a large-scale, it has become necessary to immunize the cross-bred progeny against the Foot and Mouth disease as the exotic bulls are very susceptible to this disease. It is, therefore, proposed to take up the production of this vaccines in the State to meet the increasing demand for the same.

(vii) *Upgradation of District and Tehsil Headquarters, Veterinary Hospitals (Rs 13.00).*—With a view to improve veterinary service and to provide laboratory facilities for the diagnosis of complicated cases, it is proposed to expand and upgrade 27 veterinary hospitals at District/Tehsil Headquarters. For this, a provision of Rs 13.00 lakhs has been made in Fourth Plan.

(f) *Miscellaneous (Rs 13.90 lakhs)*—

(i) *Training of technical personnel and holding of Stock Assistants Training Classes (Rs 2.48 lakhs).*—There is an acute shortage of Stock Assistants which adversely affected the plan programmes. It has, therefore, been considered necessary to train the requisite man-power to execute various projects. State Animal Husbandry Department has started a condensed course for the training of Stock Assistants of 6 months duration. It is proposed to impart training to 900 persons in batches during the plan period.

(ii) *Reorganisation of Headquarters office and other subordinate offices (Rs 3.42 lakhs).*—For proper implementation of developmental schemes, the administrative and ministerial organisation at the headquarters office as also of subordinate offices needs to be adequately strengthened. A scheme therefore, has been included in the Fourth Plan for reorganisation of Headquarters office of the Director, Animal Husbandry, Haryana and sub-offices.

(iii) *Grant-in-aid to Haryana Agricultural University (Rs 8.00 lakhs).*—A provision has been made to the extent of Rs 8.00 lakhs for financing schemes on veterinary education and research, which are being executed by the Haryana Agricultural University.

ANNEXURE I
PROGRAMME-WISE ACHIEVEMENT

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Cumulative	
			1960-61	1968-69
	1	2	3	4
1	Intensive Cattle Development Projects	Number	..	2
2	Key Village Blocks	Do	..	14
3	Cattle Breeding Farms	Do	1	1
4	Fodder Seed Production Farms	Do	..	..
5	Sheep Breeding Farms	Do	..	1
6	Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	Do	..	23
7	Sheep Shearing, Wool grading and Marketing Centres	Do	..	..
8	Poultry Breeding Farms	Do	..	1
9	Bacon Factories	Do	..	..
10	Pig Breeding Farms	Do	..	1
11	Piggery Development Blocks	Do	..	2
12	Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centres	Do	..	..
13	Poultry Co-operatives	Do	..	..
14	Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries	Hospital Dispensaries	.. ..	135 98
15	Production of Animal Products—			
	(a) Milk/Milk Products	Thousand Tonnes	..	1,280
	(b) Meat (All types)	Thousand Kilograms	..	Not fixed
	(c) Eggs	Millions	..	75
	(d) Wool	Thousand Kilograms	..	600

ANNEXURE II

Fourth Five-Year Plan, 1969—74 Targets

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Fourth Plan Target
	1	2	3
1	Intensive Cattle Development Projects (New) (Medium-size)	Number	5
2	Key Village Blocks—		
	(a) New	Do	..
	(b) Expanded	Do	..
3	Cattle Breeding Farms		
	(a) New	Do	..
	(b) Expanded	Do	1
4	Fodder Seed Production Farms (New)	Do	..
5	Sheep Breeding Farms—		
	(a) New	Do	..
	(b) Expanded	Do	..
6	Sheep and Wool Extension Centres—		
	(a) New	Do	4
	(b) Expanded	Do	4
7	Sheep shearing, wool grading and marketing centres (New)	Do	1
8	Poultry Breeding Farms—		
	(a) New	Do	..
	(b) Expanded	Do	1
9	Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centres (New)	Do	..
10	Poultry Co-operatives (to be organised)	Do	..
11	Poultry Farmers trained	Do	2,500
12	Bacon Factories (Spill-over)	Do	..
13	Pork Processing Plant—		
	(a) Spill-over	Do	..
	(b) New	Do	..
14	Pig breeding farms—		
	(a) New—	Do	..
	(b) Expanded	Do	1
15	Piggery Development Blocks (New)	Do	13
16	Veterinary Hospitals	Do	70
	Dispensaries	Do	35
17	Production of Animal Products—		
	(a) Milk/Milk Products	Thousand Tonnes	1,350
	(b) Meat (All types)	Thousand Kilogrammes	Not fixed
	(c) Eggs	Million	150
	(d) Wool	Thousand Kilograms	700

ANNEXURE III

Fourth Five-Year Plan 1969—74

Scheme-wise break-up of the Financial Outlay

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Scheme	Fourth Plan Outlay		
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
0	1	2	3	4
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY				
I. Cattle Development				
1	Reorganisation of G.L.F., Hissar—Establishment of Third Sector	59.60	26.50	..
2	Establishment of Haryana Intensive Cattle Development Blocks	106.00	8.00	..
3	Establishment of Intensive Cattle Development Projects for serving Delhi Milk Scheme (State liability only)	2.00	2.00	..
4	Registration of cattle and formation of breed societies	4.41	..	..
5	Expansion of Jersey Cross Breeding Station, Jagadhri	16.60	4.00	..
6	Establishment of Jersey Cross Breeding Station, Narainagarh	6.28	1.25	..
7	Insurance of cattle	2.00	..	..
8	Development of Gaushalas and expansion of Gosadans	2.45	0.80	..
9	Establishment of Natural Breeding Centres	12.00	4.00	..
	Total	211.34	46.55	..
II. Feed and fodder development				
	
III. Sheep and Goat Development				
1	Establishment-expansion of Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	6.00	2.50	..
2	Intensive sheep breeding in mixed farming	3.00	..	..
3	Establishment of Wool Grading -cum-Marketing Centre	39.37	3.00	..
	Total	48.37	5.50	..
IV. Poultry Development				
1	Expansion of Poultry Farm, Ambala and Poultry Extension Centre, Rohtak and training farmers	5.84	3.00	..
2	Establishment of Harijan Poultry Colony	0.74	..	..
3	Establishment of Poultry Development Blocks	4.16	..	..
	Total	10.74	3.00	..

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Scheme	Fourth Plan Outlay		
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
0	1	2	3	4
V. Piggery Development				
1	Expansion of Pig Breeding Farm, Ambala and Establishment of Pig Development Blocks and Training Farmers	4.57	1.50	..
Total		4.57	1.50	..
VI. Animal Health and Disease Control				
1	Opening of new Veterinary Dispensaries	20.66	..	..
2	Conversion of Veterinary Dispensaries into regular Hospitals	21.02	..	..
3	Supply of medicines and instruments to Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries	14.21	..	..
4	Eradication of Rinderpest and establishment of check posts	14.60	..	..
5	Standardisation and production of New bacterial and Virus Vaccines at the Haryana Veterinary Vaccine Institute, Hissar	4.25	..	0.61
6	Production of Foot and Mouth disease vaccine	13.34	5.00	..
7	Upgradation of District and Tehsil Headquarter Veterinary Hospitals	13.00	2.00	..
Total		101.08	7.00	0.61
VII. Education, Research and Statistics Research				
1	Grant-in-aid to Haryana Agricultural University to finance the schemes of Animal Husbandry Science	8.00	..	..
Total		8.00	..	..
VIII. Other Schemes				
1	Training of technical personnel in various field of Animal Husbandry and holding of Stock Assistants training class	2.48	..	..
2	Reorganisation of Headquarter office of the Director, Animal Husbandry, Haryana	3.42	..	..
Total		5.90	..	..
Total (Animal Husbandry)		390.00	63.55	0.61

DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

8.32. Haryana is called the stud farm of India. With its famous breeds of 'Haryana' cows and 'Murrah' buffaloes which are exported in large number to all parts of India, Haryana offers the best scope for developing a large industry based on milk. However, very little development took place in this field during the past three Five-Years Plans. Only one small milk pasteurisation plant with installed capacity of less than 4,000 litres of milk per day was set up at Hissar mainly for training purposes in conjunction with the Veterinary College, Hissar. The large potential for developing this allied industry of agriculture thus remained unexploited. Development of dairy industry in the private sector also did not take place for want of adequate incentives. After the formation of Haryana, efforts were made in putting the dairy industry on sound footings. An expenditure of Rs 12.48 lakh was incurred upto the end of 1968-69 on milk supply schemes. The work on the establishment of a milk plant at Jind was initiated during 1968-69 and an expenditure of Rs 8.99 lakh was incurred thereon.

8.33. To set up the dairy industry in the State on commercial lines, a Dairy Development Corporation, limited, has been set up on 1st January, 1970. Its authorised capital is Rs one crore divided into the one lakh shares of Rs 100 each. A share capital of Rs 20.00 lakh was provided to the Corporation for completing/undertaking the new projects.

8.34. **Outlay.**—A provision of Rs 200 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. This amount will be given to Haryana Dairy Development Corporation Ltd. who has to undertake various dairying and milk supply programmes. This outlay will be supplemented to the extent of Rs 162 lakhs from the funds likely to be generated by the factories when they go into production. Detailed information regarding physical targets and scheme wise break-up of financial outlays is given in Annexures I and II.

8.35. The details of proposed programmes are given below :—

(i) Establishment of Milk Plant at Jind (Rs 64.05 lakhs)—

The project for setting up a milk plant at Jind with five milk collection and chilling centres, was initiated during 1968-69. The estimated cost of the project and its ancillaries is Rs 78 lakhs. The installed capacity of this plant will be to handle 50,000 litres of milk daily. The machinery for this plant will be imported from Yugoslavia. This milk plant after collection of surplus milk, will convert it into butter, ghee and milk powder, etc. Clusters of mixed/ dairy farms will be created around the milk plant to ensure regular supply of milk. With the chain of milk procurement centres set up, guaranteed purchased of all surplus milk will be ensured on attractive prices by the project. During 1968-69 an expenditure of Rs 8.98 lakh was incurred. This plant is likely to be commissioned by the end of 1970.

(ii) Setting up of Composite Milk Plants in the State (Rs 78.05 lakh)—

In order to explore the potentialities of the State and to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people, it is proposed to establish two milk product factories at Bhiwani and Mohendragarh and two composite milk plants at Rewari and Jagadhri or Gohana. The total cost of these four projects is estimated at Rs 240 lakhs. The provision of Rs 78.05 lakh has been made in the Plan and the balance Rs 161.95 lakhs will be found out from the funds likely to be generated by the factories when they go into production. The work on the milk plant factory at Bhiwani will be completed by the end of 1972-73.

(iii) Expansion of existing Modern Dairy Farm, Hissar (Rs 17.50 lakhs)—

The Modern Dairy, Hissar, is a wing of the Puniab Dairy Development Corporation at present. This unit is equipped with a small plant for pasteurisation and bottling of milk. It is proposed to expand this dairy by providing additional buildings and cheese making equipment. The programme will be undertaken when the dairy is transferred to Haryana.

(iv) Milk Supply Scheme at Ambala (Rs 23.50 lakh)—

A scheme to supply milk to the twin towns of Ambala City and Ambala Cantt. has been included in the Fourth Plan. Nearly 50 Bighas of land has already been acquired for the purpose near Dhulkot. It is proposed to complete this project by 1972-73.

(v) Dairy Extension Unit (Rs 4.47 lakh)—

The main object of this unit is to organise the Co-operative Societies of milk producers and to assist milk producers in securing the various inputs they may require for the increase of milk production for feeding the plants. During 1966-69 an expenditure of Rs 0.80 lakhs was incurred on this scheme.

(vi) Creation of Dairy Survey Unit (Rs 1.53 lakh)—

There is a provision for the setting up of seven milk plants in the State during the Fourth Plan. For deciding the location of the plants according to the availability of surplus milk, extensive surveys are required to be carried out. Even after the location of a plant, survey of the milk shed areas of the plant is essential for finding out periodically how the plant has affected the economic condition of the area and what steps are necessary for improving the working of the project. This work will be taken up by survey units on which an expenditure of Rs 0.84 lakhs was incurred during 1966-69. A statistical cell will also be set up at the headquarters which will compile and examine the statistical data collected by the survey unit for analysing and assessing the outcome of the various continuing programmes and practices. An outlay of Rs 1.53 lakhs has been provided for this purpose in the Fourth Plan.

(vii) Training of Technical Personnel (Rs 1.60 lakh)—

For the implementation of dairy development programmes, the services of technical personnel of the following categories are required :—

- (i) Degree/Diploma holders in Dairying.
- (ii) Chemists, Dairy Extension workers.
- (iii) Dairy Engineers.

Training of personnel at (i) and (iii) above would be arranged through Dairy Science College, and National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, for which the proposed outlay will be utilized.

(viii) Strengthening of headquarters office of Corporation (Rs 9.30 lakh)—

The Haryana Dairy Development Corporation has been made responsible for setting up seven milk plants in the State and for implementing various other schemes. It is necessary to strengthen the office of the Managing Director of the Corporation for coping with the work involved. Accordingly, a provision of Rs 9.30 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan.

ANNEXURE I

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1969-74)—Targets

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Fourth Plan handed on 1st April, 1969	Targets (1973-74)
Dairying and Milk Supply				
1	New Milk Supply Scheme (Rewari and Jagadhri)	Litres	Not finalised yet	..
2	Spill-over Milk Supply Scheme (Ambala)	..	..	5000
3	Milk Supply Scheme to be expanded (Modern Dairy, Hissar)	..	..	5000
4	New Milk Products Factories (Bhiwani and Mohindergarh)	..	..	15000
5	Spill over Milk Products Factories (Jind)	..	..	50000

ANNEXURE II

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1969-74)

Scheme-wise breakup of the financial year

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Scheme	Fourth Plan Outlay 1969-74		
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	New Milk Supply Schemes	} 183·10	142·10	27·00
2	Spill over Milk Supply Schemes (Ambala)			
3	Milk Supply Schemes to be expanded (Modern Dairy, Hissar)			
4	New Milk Products Factories			
5	Spill over Milk Products Factories (Jind)			
6	Milk Products Factories to be expanded	..	..	..
7	Creameries	..	..	..
8	Rural Dairying Centre	..	..	..
9	Education, Training and Research	1·60	..	..
10	Other Schemes	15·30	..	..
Total		200·00	142·10	27·00

FORESTS
I
Review of Progress

8.36. Forests have important protective as well as productive functions and as such development of forest is an integral part of programme for optimum land utilisation. We are dependent on forests for the supply of timber, fuel, fodder and a variety of other products. A number of industries depend on forests for supply of raw materials, the need for which is increasing day by day. Besides, forests have a moderating influence against floods and erosion and also help maintain soil fertility. The total forest area of different categories, reserved, protected and unclassified, in the State by the end of 1968-69 was 134800 hectares (1368 sq. K.M.) which forms 3.12 per cent of total land area of the State. The forests in Haryana are mainly located in Ambala District, viz., Morni Hills, Pinjore, Kalsia, Kalesar, etc. In Karnal District there is an area of 10983 acres of protected forests known as Saraswati plantation. Some small forests are also found in other districts of the State.

8.37. In the three Annual Plan Years (1966—69), an expenditure of Rs 58.53 lakh was incurred on the development of forest resources in the State. In addition, an expenditure of Rs 20.84 lakh was incurred on plantation of quick growing species under centrally-sponsored scheme. During this period, 4795 hectares of block plantation of economic and fast growing species were raised. In addition, 4929 row kilometers (2955 hectares) of road, rail and canal strips were planted and 374 hectares was covered under pasture development. Factual data about achievement under various programmes is given in Annexure I.

II
Objectives, Targets and Outlays

8.38. With a view to add to our forest resources, an outlay of Rs 150.00 lakhs has been allocated for schemes of forest development during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The forestry schemes for Fourth Plan have been formulated on the basis that simultaneously with meeting the increasing demands for forest based industries, afforestation should take place on an adequate scale. The programme also aims at increasing the productivity of forests and to develop forest as a support to rural economy.

8.39. A target of plantation over an addition area of 11.77 thousand hectares has been fixed for Fourth Plan. Programme-wise targets are given in Annexure II.

III
Programmes of Forestry Development

8.40. The major programmes included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan are as under. The schemewise information of Forestry programme, their outlays and capital component, is given in Annexure III.

(i) Plantation for Industrial and Commercial uses (Rs. 93.10 lakhs) :—

(a) *Plantation along rail, road and canal strips.*—This is one of the important schemes of the Forest Department for which an outlay of Rs 66.00 lakhs has been set apart in the Fourth Plan period. Under this scheme provision has been made for covering all available strips of land along roads, canals and railway tracks with plantation. These plantations will provide, in times to come, not only timber and fire wood but also serve as shelter belts and wind breaks. Under this programme, it is proposed to cover an area of 10150 R.K.M. (6120 hectares) during the Fourth Plan period. During 1966—69, plantation over an area of 4924 R.K.M. (2955 hectares) was raised under this scheme at a total cost of Rs 26.90 lakhs.

(b) *Raising of economic plantations (plains).*—This scheme aims at raising of plantations in all irrigated areas which will ultimately meet the requirements of forests based industries. An outlay of Rs 16.40 lakhs has been set apart in the Fourth Plan for this programme with a view to raise economic plantations over an area of 1650 hectares. During 1966—69 an area 1520 hectares was planted at a cost of Rs 11.69 lakhs.

(c) *Acquisition of land.*—With a view to create new plantation to develop forest resources, it is proposed to acquire available unutilised lands including evacuee property. Accordingly, a provision of Rs 10.70 lakh has been made in Fourth Plan for acquisition of 425 hectares of land. During 1966—69, 4785 hectares land was acquired for plantation at a total cost of Rs 5.42 lakh out of which 4283 hectares was acquired at Morni Hills.

(ii) Plantation of quick growing species (Rs 15.00 lakh)—

The scheme for plantation of quick growing species was a centrally-sponsored scheme during 1966—69 under which an expenditure of Rs 20.84 lakh was incurred and plantation over an area of 3275 hectares was carried over. This has now become a State Plan Scheme in the Fourth Five-Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs 15.00 lakhs has been set apart. The Plantation of quick growing species will increase the out-turn per acre as well as financial return in a shorter period than that required for traditional species. During the Fourth Plan an additional area of 1800 hectares will be brought under these species.

(iii) Farm Forestry (Rs 10.50 lakh)—

This scheme aims at raising of fuel plantations in rural areas, such as along the village roads, ponds, boundaries of cultivated fields as wind breaks and establishment of village fuel plantation in compact blocks of unutilized lands in villages. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to plant an area of 1050 hectares at a total cost of Rs 10.50 lakhs. During 1966—69, 3.87 lakh plants were raised in nurseries for supply to farmers and an expenditure of Rs 2.78 lakh was incurred thereon.

(iv) Rehabilitation of degraded forests (Rs 12.00 lakhs)—

There are large areas in the State which are lying barren and are devoid of tree growth. Uncontrolled grazing in village Shamlats has made the land almost useless for any other purpose. Accordingly, a new programme for rehabilitation of these lands has been formulated. Under this programme, afforestation of waste lands with suitable species of economic importance will be carried on. This will also help the rural economy. A provision of Rs 12.00 lakh is proposed and afforestation will be carried over an area of 1200 hectares.

(v) Communications and Buildings (Rs 8.40 lakhs)—

The development of forestry largely depends on good means of communications. Provision for buildings for offices as well as for staff is also essential. For this purpose a provision of Rs 8.40 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan period. It is proposed to construct 35 K.M. roads and paths in forest areas and 65 buildings for staff. During 1966—69, an expenditure of Rs 4.30 lakh was incurred under this scheme with which 45 K.M. of roads and path and 21 buildings were constructed.

(vi) Nature Conservation including wild life (Rs 1.00 lakh)—

During Fourth Plan period it is proposed to establish 2 wild life sanctuaries one of which will be at Kalesar, and also to conduct experiment on breeding and multiplication of certain species of wild life. A mobile detection squad will also be established for effective enforcement of Game Laws in the State. A provision of Rs 1.00 lakh has been made for this purpose.

(vii) Timber operations (Rs 4.00 lakhs)—

In order to exploit the available forest resources as also to avoid all possible wastage in the conversion of timber at different stages, it has been considered necessary to adopt latest techniques of logging, sawing etc. Provision of Rs 4.00 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan for works connected with mechanisation and adoption of modern extraction methods to secure maximum utilization of wood resources and to effect saving in the cost of extraction.

(viii) Survey and Working Plan (Rs 3.30 lakhs)—

Forestry is a long term undertaking and as such continuity of management is essential. A working plan has, therefore, to be prepared to guarantee effective management. This also makes us possible to know the crop rotation, distribution of age classes, felling series and calculation of yield etc. This is essentially a staff scheme for which an outlay of Rs 3.30 lakh is proposed during Plan period.

(ix) Forest Research (Rs 0.80 lakh)—

Research farms are integral part of development of forest resources. It is necessary to evolve forest techniques and find out suitable species for afforestation of various areas particularly arid tracts. It is also essential to study water requirements and frequency of irrigation for different species. During 1966—69, two

research Stations were established and maintained at a total cost of Rs 0.44 lakh. During Fourth Plan it is proposed to establish one more research centre. A provision of Rs 0.80 lakh has been made in the Plan for the purpose.

(x) Training and Forest protection (Rs 1.90 lakh)—

In the Plan, provision of Rs 1.60 has been made which will be utilised for training of 2 Officers and 166 Forest Rangers and Forest Guards at Dehra Dun and Pinjore respectively. Another sum of Rs 0.30 lakh has been made for Forest protection programme under which improved methods of fire detection and fire fighting will be introduced.

Centrally-sponsored Schemes—

(xi) *Forest resources survey.*—There is a pressing need for a comprehensive survey of forest resources/produce. The collection of basic data is essential for ensuring supply to the forest based industry. Besides, the gap between supply and demand for domestic and Industry needs to be determined. Accordingly, a centrally-sponsored scheme for forest resources survey has been included in the Fourth Plan and an amount of Rs 3.30 lakh is likely to become available from Central Government for the scheme.

ANNEXURE I

Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969—74)

Programme-wise—Achievements

Serial No.	Item	Unit	1961-62 to 1965-66	1966-67 to 1968-69
0	1	2	3	4
1	Farm Forestry-cum-Fuelwood Plantation	'000 Hect.	..	0.4
2	Quick Growing Species	Do	0.75	3.3
3	Economic Plantation	Do	6.2 R.K.M. 1.83 Hect.	4.9 R.K.M. 1.52 Hect.
4	Rehabilitation of degraded Forests	Do	..	..
5	Communications	'000 Kms.	0.07	0.5

ANNEXURE II

Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969—74)

Programme-wise Targets

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Fourth Plan targets (additional)
1	2	3	4
1	Farm Forestry-cum-Fuel wood Plantation	000 Hect.	1.00
2	Communications	000 Kms.	0.03
3	Quick Growing Species	000 Hect.	1.80
4	Economic Plantations—		
	(i) Irrigated Plantation Plain	000 Hect.	1.65
	(ii) Strip Plantations along Rail, Road and Canal	000 Hect.	6.12 (10150 R.K.M.)
5	Rehabilitation of degraded Forests	000 Hect.	1.20
	Total (Plantation)	000 Hect.	11.77

ANNEXURE III

Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969—74)

Scheme-wise outlay

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Programme/Scheme	Fourth Plan Outlay (1969—74)	
		Total	Capital
1	2	3	4
FORESTS (STATE SCHEMES)			
1	Farm Forestry-cum-Fuelwood Plantation	10.50	0.50
2	Communications and Buildings	8.40	7.60
3	Quick Growing Species	15.00	1.00
4	Economic Plantations—		
	(i) Plantation along Rail, Road and Canal Strips	66.00	3.05
	(ii) Raising of Economic Plantation Irrigated Plantations— (Plains)	16.40	1.40
	(iii) Acquisition of land for Economic Plantations	10.70	9.00
5	Rehabilitation of degraded Forests	12.00	2.00
6	Conservation of Wild Life	1.00	..
7	Research	0.80	0.05
8	Pre-Investment Survey	..	..
9	Miscellaneous—		
	(i) Timber Operation	4.00	0.50
	(ii) Survey and Working Plan	3.30	0.40
	(iii) Forest Protection	0.30	..
	(iv) Training of Staff in Forestry	1.60	0.05
Total		150.00	26.00

SOIL CONSERVATION

8-41. Lack of proper management of land in outer Shivaliks has been responsible for the disintegration of the soft soil in the hills and its movement to the plains lower down through 'Chos'. The long slope of land in the foot hills increases the velocity of the run-off water and thereby causes 'sheet erosion'. There are also large tracts of land, notably in the south-east, where because of erratic or insufficient rainfall, the crops do not have sufficient moisture for their growth and because of fast winds blowing over sandy soft soils, there is considerable wind erosion. In these areas water conservation is, therefore, of the first importance. Soil Conservation measures are also necessary for the reclamation of 'Thur' and 'Kallar' and water-logged areas which is estimated to be about 14.00 lakh acres.

8-42. The type of the problem being different from area to area the work has to be done by different Departments. At present, the soil conservation work is being handled by three Departments, viz., Agriculture, Forest and Irrigation Departments. These Departments are undertaking soil conservation measures within their respective spheres and there is no overlapping as will be evident from the description of works given below :—

- (i) The activities of Agriculture Department are mostly concerned with soil conservation work on normal lands in the Sub-montaneous tracts and water management in the plains. The methods adopted generally are contour bunding, levelling and terracing for soil conservation on sloping lands and mostly lining of 'Kutchra' channels for water management.
- (ii) The activities of the Forest Department are confined to checking of soil erosion by water, mostly in hilly areas, training of 'Chos' in sub-montaneous areas and checking soil erosion by wind in desert areas. This is done by check-daming, gully plugging, terracing and creation of shelter belts of trees and shrubs. Their method is mostly plantation and afforestation.
- (iii) The Irrigation Department is concerned with reclamation of saline and alkaline lands. These are the disease deteriorated soils and their reclamation involves a proper diagnosis and treatment for elimination of salts from the soils profile and neutralising the alkali produced as a result thereof, the method adopted being dependent on a number of factors such as the kind of salts present, their quantum, type of soil, depth of water table and the stage of reaction, etc.

8-43. The table below indicates the provision made in respect of soil conservation programme during Fourth Plan and expenditure incurred thereon during 1966—69:—

TABLE 1 : Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs in lakhs)

Department	1966—69	Fourth Plan
	Expenditure	(1969—74) Outlay
1	2	3
Soil Conservation schemes of—		
(i) Agricultural Department	48.57	150.00
(ii) Forest Department	33.04	157.00
(iii) Irrigation Department	9.09	60.00
Total	90.70	367.00

8.44. The detail of the programmes proposed under this sub-head of development is as under :—

(a) Soil Conservation—Agriculture Department (Rs 150.00 lakhs)—

Keeping in view the unfavourable agro-climatic conditions and scarcity of underground water resources for irrigation of sandy soils, it is proposed to strengthen the existing soil conservation and water management work for conservation of moisture and also to plan efficient use of water to step up agricultural production. To carry out this programme following schemes are proposed to be implemented during Fourth Plan within the approved outlay of Rs 150.00 lakh.

(i) Soil Conservation and Water Management on Agricultural Lands (Rs 146.00 lakhs).—There is considerable loss of irrigation water in 'Katcha' channels on wells and tube-wells. This scheme envisages water management through lining of 'Katcha' channels. This is a continued programme and during 1966-69, an expenditure of Rs 46.97 lakh was incurred thereon and an area of 38,210 acres and 20,318 acres was brought under contour bunding and water management respectively. Staff under this scheme will also carry out the channel work in area covered under A.R.C. programme and under Desert Development programme in Mahendragarh district.

The table below indicates the finances which will become available for Soil Conservation measures under various programmes and the proposed physical targets during Fourth Plan :—

TABLE 2 : Targets

Name of the scheme	Fourth Plan (Targets)	
	Amount for 'Works' (in lakhs)	Area to be covered (000 hect.)
1	2	3
1. Under State Plan schemes	66.96	28.80
2. Under A.R.C. schemes (Funds provided under Minor Irrigation)	135.45	24.12
3. Under special schemes for Desert Development (Mahendragarh District)	10.00	3.28
Total	212.41	56.20

(ii) **Land use soil survey (Rs 3.30 lakh).**—Land use soil survey is an essential pre-requisite of Soil Conservation programmes. Under this scheme it is proposed to survey an area of 3.00 lakh hectares during Plan period.

(iii) **Training of field staff (Rs 0.64 lakh).**—The provision under this scheme will be utilized for providing substitutes in place of officers/officials deputed on training. It is proposed to depute 4 Officers and 18 Agricultural Inspector/Sectional Officers for training in Soil Conservation during Fourth Plan at various centres of Government of India.

(b) **Soil Conservation—Forest Department (Rs 157.00 lakh).**—Soil erosion by water and wind is active in certain parts of the State especially in the sub-mountain of the Ambala District and in areas bordering Rajasthan desert. In the arid and sandy regions summer wind blowing at high velocity whip up particles of sand from the adjoining Rajasthan desert and blow them in the southern districts of the State through gaps in the broken hills of Aravali. The sand covers large area of fertile

cultivated lands whereas sand dunes continue shifting along the border. During 1966—69, an expenditure of Rs 33.04 lakhs was incurred and an area of 3,372 hectares and 2,334 R.K.M. was covered under afforestation.

Keeping in view the magnitude of problem, an outlay of Rs 157.00 lakh has been made in the Fourth Five-Year Plan of which Rs 60 lakhs will be utilised for works in the districts affected by desert. During Fourth Plan, it is proposed to carry out, soil conservation measures over an area of 10,790 hectares and 466 R.K.M. under State Plan schemes. In addition, afforestation and other soil conservation measures will be undertaken over an area of 2,480 hectares under a special scheme for the Desert Development (Mahendragarh District) under Central Sector Programme.

The detail of schemes proposed for execution during Fourth Plan is given below :—

(i) **Soil and Water Conservation on water-shed basis (Rs 35.00 lakh).**—The control of soil erosion caused by water is of great importance for the conservation of soil and regulation of stream flow. Proper water shed control which consists of maintenance of affective vegetative cover over the water-shed lands and rational land use reduces the run off and results in corresponding decrease in Soil erosion. This scheme envisages protection of forest lands, grass lands, streams and other lands by Soil erosion practice such as Check Daming, gully plugging, 'Choe' training, raising of tree protection belts and afforestation of hills. The Fourth Plan outlay for this scheme has been kept at Rs 35.00 lakhs. During Plan period, it is proposed to carry out plugging and creating protection belts, etc., over an area of 3,040 hectares. In addition, the work of 'Choe' training will be carried over an area of 200 K.M.

(ii) **Reclamation of Saline, Alkaline and Waterlogged Soils (Rs 15.00 lakh).**—At present, there are large tracts which have otherwise become unproductive due to waterlogging or salinity but can support certain species of trees and shrubs. It is, therefore, proposed to afforest and reclaim 1,500 hectares of such lands during Fourth Plan period at a total cost of Rs 15.00 lakhs.

(iii) **Rehabilitation of eroded hills in Gurgaon District (Rs 23.00).**—In order to check soil erosion, it is proposed to provide protective vegetative cover over denuded Aravli range in Gurgaon District. During Fourth Plan, it is proposed to effect afforestation over an area of 2,300 hectares.

(iv) **Stream Bank Stabilization (Rs 16.00 lakhs).**—The outlay under this scheme will be utilized on providing effective soil conservation measures along banks of torrents, streams and rivers. During Plan period, 400 hectares of land will be acquired along the banks of the main streams and rivulets and afforestation will be carried thereon.

(v) **Miscellaneous Programme.**—Provision has also been made for :—

(a) Research programme under which two additional research centres will be established besides maintain of two centres set up during 1966—69 (Rs 1.00 lakh).

(b) Training in Soil Conservation (Rs 2.00 lakh). Three officers and 105 subordinate officials will be deputed for training.

(c) Strengthening of Administration (Rs 5.00 lakh).

CENTRAL SECTOR PROGRAMME (FOREST)

A special programme for the "Desert Development in Mahendragarh District" has been formulated under Central Sector at a total cost of Rs 10.00 lakh during Fourth Plan. Under this programme, it is proposed to undertake soil conservation measures such as afforestation, fixation of sand dunes creation of wind breaks, etc., over an area of 2,480 hectares during Fourth Plan in Ateli and Mahendragarh blocks of district Mahendragarh.

(c) **Soil Conservation Irrigation Department (Rs 60.00 lakh).**—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 the sub-soil water table and consequential attack of salinity/alkalinity on the top soil. An outlay of Rs 60 lakhs has been earmarked for carrying out soil conservation works in such affected areas during Fourth Plan. The main objective of this programme is to reclaim the salt infested patches of land and render them fit for cultivation. Simultaneously field drains would be dug and high sub-soil water table depleted through pumping. Soil health will be restored by leaching operations in those areas. The schemes taken up by the Government would also serve as demonstration projects for the benefits of the entire affected population of State.

It is also considered essential to set up a soil testing laboratory at Karnal or any other suitable location where soil tests can be carried out from time to time to determine the extent of trouble and plan out 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.

The total area proposed to be tackled during Fourth Plan is 24,000 acres and the following schemes will be implemented :—

Name of scheme	Estimated cost	Proposed outlay
1. Reclamation of Thur Area by reclamation farms	5.22	4.19
2. Reclamation of Thur Areas in Karnal District	1.80	1.80
3. (a) Reclamation of Alkaline and waterlogged areas	3.18	3.00
(b) Setting up of Demonstration Farms in Gurgaon District		
4. Construction of pump houses and ditch drains and reclamation of lands Dhanar Killoi, etc.	18.22	25.24
5. (a) Investigation (Soil Survey)	10.00	3.80
(b) Scientific Soil Survey in Rohtak and Gurgaon Districts		

Name of scheme	Estimated cost	Proposed outlay
6. (a) Remodelling and strengthening of 6 Nos. old minors	} 1.00	0.50
(b) Construction of 3 Nos. new minors		
7. Installation and running of Tube-wells	72.00	0.59
8. (a) Setting up of Central Soil Testing Laboratory	} 6.25	0.62
(b) Constructing Office building for		
9. Establishment	20.00	20.26
Total	137.67	60.00

FISHERIES

I

REVIEW OF PROGRESS

8.45. Haryana State has considerable potential water resources for fish production. Besides Yamuna and Ghaggar rivers, there are a large number of seasonal streams and rivulets which produce large quantity of fish. There is 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. Survey of village ponds indicates that there are more than 4,800 acres of culturable water available in the State out of which about 400 acres have been brought under fish production upto the end of 1968-69. Fisheries can be developed as cottage industry for providing subsidiary occupations and raising socio-economic conditions of village folks. Progress made up to 1968-69 is indicated in Annexure I.

II

OUTLAY AND TARGETS

8.46. Keeping in view the available potential for fish production, a provision of Rs 40.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Fourth Plan. The development of fisheries aims at raising the output through the enlargement of areas of inland fishing by systematic rearing of fry and fish breeding in tanks, reservoirs and other sheets of water. During Fourth Plan period, it is proposed to renovate/improve an additional area of 680 acres comprising of village ponds and to stock an additional area of 2,210 acres of water with fry and fingerlings reared at State Farms. It is also proposed to bring 50 acres of water area under regional nurseries to meet the increasing demand for quality fish seed. These measures will result in 1.23 thousand tonnes of fish production by the end of Fourth Plan. The programme for research and investigation and training of fisheries personnel will also be undertaken. The scheme wise (classified) break-up of the financial outlay and Production and Programme targets are given in Annexures II and III.

III

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

8.47. The following programmes will be executed during Plan period :—

(i) **Strengthening of Seeds Farms and establishment of Regional Nurseries (Rs 8.04 lakhs).**—The three existing Fish Seed Farms at Badkhal, Saidpur and Ottu, are inadequate to meet the increasing demand of fish seed. Under this scheme, it is envisaged to strengthen the existing Seed Farms and also to construct regional nurseries over an area of 50 acres of water area in the Plan period. About 100 lakh fry will be reared for stocking.

(ii) **Fish Culture of Carps (Rs 15.96 lakhs).**—This is a new scheme under which improvement of village ponds will be carried out. It is proposed to improve 480 acres of water area which will be stocked with the fish seed produced at Government Fish Seed Farms.

(iii) **Development of Reservoir Fisheries (Rs 1.20 lakh).**—With a view to step up the fish production in the State, it is proposed to stock 1,000 acres of water area during Plan period.

(iv) **Culture of Exotic and Mud Fishes (Rs 1.26 lakh).**—Under this new scheme, it is proposed to stock 25 acres of water area with 2.50 lakhs fish seed (fry) of Minor carp and Gross carp which grow even in confined waters of ponds.

(v) **Renovation of village ponds (Rs 4.80 lakhs).**—There are more than 4,300 acres of derelict ponds holding water from 8—10 months which can be converted into a fruitful source. This scheme aims at renovating such ponds which are damaged by floods and to bring them under fish production. State Government will provide financial assistance not exceeding Rs 800 per acre of water in the form of material and labour. The Gram Panchayats will provide matching contribution for renovation of village ponds. It is envisaged to renovate 200 acres of water area under this programme. Up to 1968-69, 184 acres of water area was reclaimed.

(vi) **Research and Investigation (Rs 1.15 lakh).**—At the time of reorganisation, entire research unit was retained in Punjab. A research laboratory, however, was established at Saidpur Fish Seed Farm during 1967-68 to conduct research on problems connected with fisheries development. The soil of the ponds which are renovated/improved is tested in the laboratory before taking up the work. During Fourth Plan, the scope of research will be expanded.

(vii) **Training of fisheries personnel (Rs 1.60 lakh).**—During 1966—69, four Officers of the Fisheries Department were got trained at Training Institutes at Bombay and Barrackpur. During Fourth Plan, it is proposed to depute 12 officers and 15 subordinate field staff for training.

(viii) **Applied Nutrition Programme (Rs 5.99 lakhs).**—This programme, *inter alia*, aims at changing the food habits of people. By the end of 1968-69, 12 blocks were covered under the programme. By the end of Fourth Plan, it is proposed to cover 18 blocks.

ANNEXURE I

Progress made during 1960-61 to 1968-69

Serial No.	Item	Unit	1966-67	1968-69
0	1	2	3	4
I. Physical Programmes				
1	Boats mechanised	Number	..	..
2	Trawlers procured	Do	..	..
3	Refrigeration—			
	(a) Cold storages	Do	..	..
	(b) Ice plants	Do	..	..
	(c) Freezing plants	Do	..	..
4	Marketing of fish through co-operatives—			
	(a) Quantity	Tonnes	..	..
	(b) Value	Rs	..	..
5	Landing and berthing facilities provided at minor ports	Number	..	..
6	Loans advanced to Fishermen's Co-operatives	Rs in lakhs	..	..
7	Fish Seed procured—			
	(a) Spawn	Million	..	..
	(b) Fry and fingerlings	Do	..	3.41
8	Area stocked	Hectares	..	126
9	Fish Seed Farms established—			
	(a) Number	Number	..	..
	(b) Area	Hectares	..	..
10	Nursery—area	Do	2	..
11	Reclamation of ponds and derelict tanks	Do	16	24
12	Development of Reservoirs	Do	..	80
13	Brackish water fish farming—area	Do	..	..
II. Fish Production				
	(a) Inland	000' tonnes	6	8
	(b) Marine	Ditto	..	..
Total			6	8

ANNEXURE II

Fourth-Five-Year Plan (1969-74)

Scheme-wise (Classified) break-up of the Financial Outlays

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development/schemes	Fourth Plan Outlay (1969-74)		
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5
I. Fisheries				
1	Marine Projects			..
2	Inland Projects	37.25	4.30	..
3	Fishery Corporation			..
4	Education and Training	1.60		..
5	Fishery Research	1.15		..
6	Administration, supervision			..
7	Marketing and processing			..
8	Fisheries Co-operatives			..
9	Fisheries Welfare Programme			..
10	Others			..
Total		40.00	4.30	..

ANNEXURE III
Fourth Five-Year Plan
Production and Programme Targets

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Assumed Base-level	Fourth Plan Target
0	1	2	3	4
I. Physical Programmes				
1	Boats mechanised	Number	..	..
2	Trawlers procured	Do	..	..
3	Refrigeration—			
	(a) Cold storage	Do	..	..
	(b) Ice plants	Do	..	..
	(c) Freezing plants	Do	..	..
4	Marketing of fish through Co-operatives—			
	(a) Quantity	Tonnes	..	..
	(b) Value	Rs	..	..
5	Landing and berthing facilities provided at minor ports	Number	..	..
6	Loans advanced to Fishermen's Co-operatives	Rs lakhs	..	..
7	Fish seed procured—			
	(a) Spawn	Million	..	50
	(b) Fry and fingerlings	Do	..	10
8	Area stocked	Hectares	..	884
9	Fish seed farms established—			
	(a) Number	Number	3	3
	(b) Area	Hectares	8	10
10	Nursery—area	Do	2	20
11	Reclamation of ponds and tanks	Do	..	112
12	Development of Reservoirs	Do	..	160
13	Brackish Water fish farming area	Do	..	..
II. Fish Production				
	(a) Inland	000' tonnes	·8	1·23
	(b) Marine	Ditto	..	..
	Total		·8	1·23

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

8.48. The Community Development Programme was started in 1952. This is mainly people's programme in which the official agency is intended to play a secondary role. Self-help and cooperation are the major principles on which this movement rests and the programme can be regarded as the basic pattern of the welfare State in action. It aims at achieving rural development through people's participation. The block has been recognised as a unit of planning and development. A block continues in Stage I for 5 years and then in Stage II for another 5 years. Thereafter, the block enters post-stage II (Stage III) and expenditure is met from non-Plan side.

8.49. 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 included under the Community Development and National Extension sub-head of development.

8.50. Under the Punjab Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads 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 reclamation, health and rural sanitation, etc., are formulated and executed by the Panchayat Samities. The funds necessary for these schemes are pooled up by the Panchayat Samities out of the community development grants given by the Government, their own resources and public contributions. The detailed schemes are formulated on the basis of guidelines prescribed by the Government of India and the State Government.

8.51. There will be no Stage I block during Fourth Plan. The position of Stage II and Stage III blocks (Post-stage II) during Fourth Plan, is indicated in the Table below :—

	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	April	October	April	October	April	October	April	October	April	October
Stage II Blocks	32	29	26	23	20	20	19	6	6	2
Stage III Blocks	50	53	56	59	62	62	63	76	76	80

8.52. During three Annual Plans (1966—69), an expenditure of Rs 137.04 lakhs was incurred under this programme. In the Fourth Plan, an outlay of Rs 205.00 lakhs has been proposed on the following pattern :—

Stage II Blocks—

- Staff : Rs 17,000 per block per year.
- Schemes : Rs 62,000 per block per year.
- Loans : Rs 21,000 per block per year.

Out of the proposed Outlay, Rs 179.77 lakhs will be utilised for execution of various schemes like animal husbandry and agriculture extension ; pavement of streets ; provision of drinking water; social education; village roads; crafts centres, etc., the details of these schemes is indicated in Annexure I. These funds will be transferred to Panchayat Samities for execution of these schemes in various villages in the blocks as agents of Government. An outlay of Rs 19.30 lakhs will be utilised for advancing loans to cultivators for minor irrigation units. Rs 5.93 lakhs has been provided for staff according to the existing pattern at the State headquarters.

8.53. The targets proposed for Fourth Plan under this programme are :—

TABLE I—Physical Targets

Item	Unit	Target
1. Construction of "Pucca" drains	Lakh metres	2.30
2. Construction of drinking water wells	Number	1,036
3. Pavement of village lanes	Lakhs square metres	18.88
4. Renovation of drinking water-wells	Number	2,346
5. Installation of hand pumps	Number	2,672
6. Construction of new 'Katcha' Roads	K.M.	1,037

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

8.54. During Fourth Plan, following centrally-sponsored schemes are proposed for execution :—

(i) Applied Nutrition Programme—

The Applied Nutrition Programme with broad objectives of raising of national health standards by providing adequate and appropriate food and orientation of production pattern in accordance with the nutrition requirements, is being implemented with the collaboration of UNICEF, W.H.O., F.A.O. This programme has three very important aspects :—

- (a) Development of production components
- (b) Nutrition education
- (c) Educational demonstration feeding

This programme was inaugurated in composite Punjab during 1963. After reorganisation 12 blocks and four training centres came to the share of Haryana, out

of which 5 belong to the Third Plan series. On the basis of facilities of staff and finances available it was decided to restrict this programme to only ten villages per block to ensure intensity of efforts.

Each A.N.P. block is expected to receive financial assistance of Rs 1,25,000 from the various sources as per details given below :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| (i) U.N.I.C.E.F. | Rs 40,000 for training and equipment |
| (ii) Government of India | Rs 34,000 as special central assistance |
- (iii) Various Departments of the State Government for the programme under Agriculture Sector of A.N.P. :—
- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) Horticulture | Rs 11,000 per year per block |
| (ii) Irrigation | Rs 12,000 per year per block |
| (iii) Poultry | Rs 14,000 per year per block |
| (iv) Fishery | Rs 14,000 per year per block |

UNICEF is under obligation to help the State Government in respect of equipment, training, stipends, and literature. In turn, the State Government is to provide all equipment, supplies, personnel and services required for the programme.

(ii) Pilot Research Project in Growth Centres —

This project aims at studying and assessing the processes of integrated area development in a compact area consisting of one or more blocks in which the operation of the development processes during the previous and current plans have given rise to a spurt of visible economic development including development of new focal points and marketing centres. Thanesar Block in Karnal District has been selected for implementing this scheme in the State. The total outlay on this scheme during the Fourth Plan period will be made available by Government of India to the extent mentioned below :—

	Rs
(a) Cost of setting up the State level organisation inclusive of contingencies	4,30,000
(b) Outlay for basic amenities on local matching contribution basis	3,16,000

(iii) **Composite programme for women and pre-school children and training of Associate Women Workers—**

Under this programme, following schemes are proposed to be executed, which will be financed wholly by Government of India :—

(a) *Demonstration Feeding.*—Under this scheme, it is proposed to start demonstration feeding in 16 A.N.P. blocks and 35 non-A.N.P. blocks.

(b) Incentive awards to Mahila Mandals.

(c) Training of associate women workers in community development.

The financial outlay for these schemes has not yet been settled/communicated by Government of India.

ANNEXURE I

FOURTH PLAN 1969—74

Schemewise Outlays

Scheme	Fourth Plan, Outlay 1969—74
1. Block Headquarters staff	5.93
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	34.73
3. Irrigation and Reclamation—	
Loans	19.30
Subsidy	0.83
4. Health and Rural Sanitation	34.73
5. Education	21.69
6. Social Education	31.37
7. Communications	21.69
8. Rural Arts and Crafts	34.73
Total	205.00

CO-OPERATION

I Review of Co-operative Development

8.55. In all Plans, stress was laid on the importance of cooperation for the economic development of the rural community and the weaker section of the society.

8.56. The cooperative movement in Haryana is making considerable progress. During the three Annual Plan Years (1966—69) an expenditure of Rs 70.84 lakhs was incurred under State Plan schemes for strengthening the cooperative structure. In addition, a sum of Rs 103.12 lakhs was advanced as Government contribution towards the share capital of cooperative institutions under Reserve Bank of India schemes. Another sum of Rs 26.40 lakhs was spent under centrally sponsored programme. The programmewise details of expenditure during 1966—69 is given in table below :—

TABLE 1—Expenditure

Particulars	Expenditure 1966—69
	(Rs in lakhs)
(A) State Plan Schemes—	
(i) Co-operative Credit	11.88
(ii) Co-operative Marketing and Storage	49.94
(iii) Co-operative Farming	1.62
(iv) Co-operative and Education	3.12
(v) Administration	2.78
(vi) Other	1.50
Total (A)	70.84
(B) R.B.I. Schemes—	
Government Contribution to the share capital of—	
(i) Apex Bank	25.00
(ii) Central Cooperative Banks	47.00
(iii) Primary Agriculture Credit Societies	11.70
(iv) Land Mortgage Banks	19.42
Total (B)	103.12

The programme for elimination of non-viable societies were implemented during this period. The total number of primary agricultural credit societies of all types on 30th June, 1969 stood at 6586 with membership of 5.82 lakhs. The share capital was of the order of Rs. 298.94 lakhs. The percentage of population covered stood at 45 per cent and the percentage of villages covered reached the level of 99 per cent.

The break up of the cooperative institutions as on 30th June, 1969, was broad ly as under :—

- (i) State level institution such as State Co-operative Bank, State Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., State Co-operative Union, State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd., etc.

(ii) District level institution such as Central Co-operative Banks, District Wholesale Societies, Central Co-operative Consumer Stores, District Labour and Construction Union Ltd., etc., etc.	32
(iii) Primary Societies	10,036
Total (excluding industrial societies)	10,076

8.57. Agricultural credit, both short/medium and long term to the extent of Rs 12.18 & 7.58 crores respectively was advanced during 1968-69, for stepping up the agricultural production. The Haryana State Co-operative Supplies and Marketing Federation was set up on 15th September, 1966 and was entrusted with job of distribution of fertilizers through a net work of sales depots in the State. For enhancing the borrowing power of the Federation, a share capital of Rs 43.15 lakhs was made available during three Annual Plan Years. The details of achievements under main Co-operative programmes are given in Annexure I.

11 Outlays, targets and strategy of Development

8.58. **Approach to Cooperative Development.** — Growth with stability being the key-note of the Fourth Plan, the importance of organising the agricultural as well as consumers cooperatives can hardly be emphasized in a State where 82 per cent of its population is dependent on agriculture. Growth in agriculture is largely dependent on intensive agriculture and this involves a substantial increase in credit, inputs and services. It is, therefore, imperative to lay emphasis on strengthening of cooperative credit structure in regard to resources, personnel and procedures, cooperative marketing and processing, diversification of the cooperative sector in various fields, training both of official as well as non-official personnel of the movement. While these will continue to receive attention in the Fourth Plan, greater emphasis will be laid on elimination of the existing weaknesses of the movement, creation of a viable co-operative structure and the growth of the movement towards self reliance. Cooperatives will be oriented towards serving the small and medium farmers and geared to meet the requirements of credit and supplies of the growing agricultural production. The programmes for the cooperative development will be closely related to the schemes of agricultural development. During Fourth Plan, it is proposed to undertake such programmes as may ensure the effective implementation of the crop loan system, linking of credit with marketing, reduction of overdues, increasing support to the land mortgage banks, development of consumers movement in rural and urban areas.

8.59. **Outlays.**—Keeping in view the urgency and need for the development of cooperative movement on sound footing, an outlay of Rs 240 lakhs has been provided in the State Fourth Plan. In addition, a sum of Rs 250 lakhs is likely to become available from the Reserve Bank of India for Government contribution towards the share capital of credit institutions. Furthermore, a provision of Rs 100 lakhs has been made for centrally sponsored schemes to be implemented in the State during the Fourth Plan period. National Cooperative Development Corporation has also sponsored certain schemes for execution in the State for which finances will be made available by them in addition to the Plan.

The programme-wise and scheme wise break-up of the financial outlays is given in annexure II and III.

8.60. **Credit Targets.**—Provision of credit facilities to the farmers for the purchase of agricultural inputs, tractors and installation of tubewells etc. is a 'must' to bring about green revolution in the State. The table below will indicate the targets of short/medium and long term credit during Fourth plan :

TABLE 2 : Credit

(Rs in crores)

	1968-69	1973-74
	achievement	Target
(i) Short and medium term credit (during the year)	12.18	20.00
(ii) Long term credit (during the year)	7.57	15.00

In order to provide adequate credit for production purposes, M.C.L. (maximum credit limit) of members has been increased from Rs 1,000 to Rs 3,000-4,000 depending upon the demand in developed/under developed areas.

8.61. One of the basic weakness of the cooperative credit system is the non-viability of a large number of primary agricultural credit societies. It has, therefore, been considered essential to undertake the programme of re-organization of these societies. It is accordingly, contemplated to reduce the number of primary agricultural credit societies from 6586 in 1968-69 to 4500 by the end of Fourth Plan. Along with it, increase in membership, share capital, and deposits is also necessary for raising resources and extending the benefit to the large number of farmers. In pursuance of this objective, the membership is proposed to be increased from 5.82 lakh in 1968-69 to 8.00 lakh by the end of Fourth Plan so far as primary agricultural credit societies are concerned. The details of physical targets for Fourth Plan is given in Annexure IV.

III Programme of Cooperative Development

8.62. The details of programme proposed to be implemented during Fourth Plan for integrated cooperative development are indicated below. The scheme-wise information is indicated in Annexure III:—

(a) Co-operative Credit (Rs 27.51 lakhs under State Plan and Rs 250.00 lakhs under R.B.I. Schemes)

To strengthen the cooperative structure in the State, it is proposed to provide financial assistance to the cooperative institution as under :—

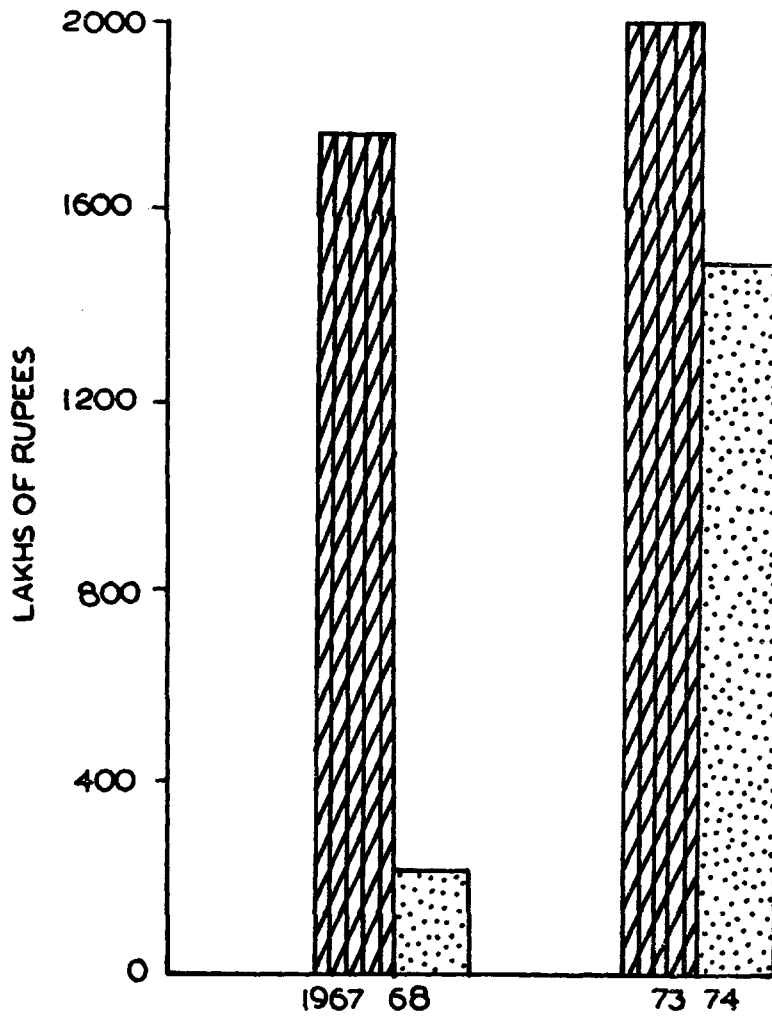
(i) *Revitalisation of cooperative credit societies (12.40 lakhs).*—Under this scheme, it is proposed to assist 1000 primary agricultural credit societies giving each managerial subsidy of Rs 1,800 over three years for employing trained secretaries who would be able to maintain proper accounts and attract deposits from members.



(ii) *Assistance to Central Cooperative Banks for appointment of additional supervisory staff (Rs 4.53 lakhs).*—The need for providing additional supervisors and senior supervisors in the Central Cooperative Banks to cope with increased credit facilities and to step up rural deposits etc. have been recognised at all levels. The Government of India/Reserve Bank of India have also stressed that the supervision of primary agricultural credit societies should be transferred to the Central Co-operative Banks. The proposed outlay will be utilised for providing assistance to the banks at the rate of 100 per cent expenditure on additional supervisory staff in the first year, 75 per cent in the second year and 50 per cent in the third year and in subsequent 5 years.

(iii) *Creation of special bad debt reserves (Rs 3.80 lakhs).*—Loaning to the weaker section breeds mental reservation and fear of losses. In order to encourage the village cooperative and the Central Cooperative Banks financing them, it is proposed to give outright grants towards special bad debt reserves at the rate of 12 per cent and 4 per cent at the level of cooperatives credit societies/ central cooperative banks respectively. This will be related to the increased lendings in a year over the previous year in favour of the weaker sections of the community.

(iv) *Assistance to Central Cooperative Banks for appointment of staff at headquarters and in branches (Rs 2.38 lakhs).*—In order to gear up the central cooperative banks and to enable them to facilitate and accelerate credit, it is proposed to assist 30 branches by way of providing managerial subsidy during Plan period at the rate of Rs 10,000 per branch to be spread over three years. The number of branches will be increased in the rural areas which will tap up rural deposits. The number of branches of Central Cooperative Banks will go up to 92 by the end of 1970-71 i.e. second year of the Plan period. Their number will further increase by the end of Fourth Plan.

HARYANA CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT



 SHORT TERM MEDIUM TERM ADVANCES
 LONG TERM ADVANCES

(v) *Assistance to Primary Land Mortgage Banks (Rs 2.40 lakhs).*—Long term credit the target for which has been fixed at Rs 15 crores by 1973-74, has vital role to play in increasing agricultural production. The proposed provisions will be utilised in providing assistance to 15 Primary Land Mortgage Banks giving each a managerial subsidy of Rs 20,000 over 3 years (Rs 10,000 in the first year, Rs 5,000 each in the second and third year). The number of primary land mortgage banks is proposed to be increased to 29 by the end of Fourth Plan.

(vi) *Assistance to Apex Bank for operating staff cadre of Central Banks (Rs 2.00 lakhs).*—It is proposed to build up a staff cadre for central cooperative banks at the level of Apex bank to whom subsidy to the extent of Rs 2.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during Fourth Plan.

(vii) *Reserve Bank of India schemes.*—For expansion of short and medium term credit and also of long term credit, Government contribution to the share capital of credit institutions is envisaged as under :—

	(Rs in lakhs)
(i) Apex banks	50.00
(ii) Central banks	150.00
(iii) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	50.00
Total	<u>250.00</u>

Furthermore, it is proposed to raise members contribution at the aforesaid levels to the tune of Rs 17 crores. In order to build up resources, deposit targets have been fixed at the level of apex banks, central cooperative banks and societies level to the extent indicated below :—

	<i>deposi targets t</i> (Rs in crores)
(i) Apex Bank	3.00
(ii) Central Cooperative Banks	9.00
(iii) Primary Agricultural Societies	5.00

(b) Cooperative Marketing and Storage (Rs 148.71 lakhs)

Increased agricultural production would need corresponding increase in marketing and storage facilities, for members who may be ensured better price for his produce. There are, at present, 58 marketing and marketing-cum-processing societies which are assisting the farmers in the marketing of their produce. Following schemes will be implemented for strengthening the marketing and storage facilities.

(i) *Assistance to cooperative Marketing Societies (Rs 29.75 lakhs).*—The National Cooperative Development Corporation has recommended that Government

of India's share capital in each society should reach the level of Rs 1.00 lakh so that it may have adequate borrowing power to make outright purchases and to procure agricultural inputs for members. It is accordingly proposed to contribute Rs 22.00 lakhs in the share capital of marketing Societies during plan period. Furthermore, it is proposed to give assistance (Rs 7.75 lakh) to 20 marketing cooperative for construction of mandi level godowns at the rate 25,000 per godown (37½ per cent subsidy and 62½ per cent loan)

(ii) *Price Fluctuation Fund (Rs 2.49 lakhs)*.—While making outright purchases, there is risk of loss due to fluctuation in marketing rates. To encourage marketing societies to make outright purchases and to enable them to write off losses, contribution at the rate of 2 per cent of the value of agricultural produce handled by marketing societies during proceeding year is to be made by Government. The society also sets apart a minimum of 10 per cent of their net profits, or a matching contribution whichever ever is more for creating price fluctuation fund.

(iii) *Construction of rural godowns (Rs 97.00 lakhs)*.—Increased agricultural production needs scientific storage facilities for safe stocking of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, insecticides, seeds, agricultural produce etc. In recognition of this need an outlay of Rs 97.00 lakhs has earmarked for providing assistance to primary agricultural credit societies for construction of 776 godowns at village level during Plan period on the pattern of 12,500 (37½ per cent subsidy and 62½ per cent loan) per godown.

(iv) *Share Capital to Haryana Marketing Federation (Rs 15.00 lakhs)*.—The apex marketing Federation needs Government contribution to enhance its borrowing power. It is proposed to invest proposed outlay in share capital of the Federation during Plan period. A sum of Rs 43.15 lakhs has already been provided as share capital during 1966—69.

(v) *Common Cadre personnel for Marketing Cooperatives (Rs 1.98 lakhs)*.—It is proposed to build up a common cadre of marketing societies at the level of Federation for which the proposed outlay will be utilized.

(vi) *Distribution of consumers goods in rural areas (Rs 2.49 lakhs)*.—For distribution of consumers articles in rural areas through marketing/village societies, a sum of Rs 2.49 lakhs has been earmarked. It is proposed to provide financial assistance to societies in the form of managerial subsidy.

(c) Cooperative Processing (Rs 15.00 lakhs)

This outlay will be utilized for setting up a processing unit for particles board from rice husk and groundnut shells.

(d) Cooperative Training and Education (Rs 11.10 lakhs)

The proposed outlay will be utilized for :—

- (i) expansion of Rohtak Cooperative Institution to provide, training facilities for additional 80 trainees (subordinate personnels per year. The present capacity of the institute is for 160 trainees per year

in two seasons.

- (ii) Providing managerial subsidy Rs 7.60 lakh to the Haryana cooperative Union for running member education schemes which aims at the training of non-officials personnels of the movement through peripatetic units. This union will also undertake the work of propaganda and publicity of the movement for which an outlay of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed.

(e) Administration (Rs 17.61 lakhs)

The successful implementation of the plan schemes will need additional departmental staff. Provision has accordingly been made for strengthening headquarters office as well as audit staff.

(f) Miscellaneous Programmes (Rs 20.07 lakhs)

The proposed outlay will be utilised for :—

- (i) providing jeeps to all Assistants/Dy. Registrars (Field) to enable them to undertake extensive rural touring for proper implementation of programme of cooperative development envisaged during Fourth Plan (Rs 8.30 lakhs).
- (ii) Providing assistance to Haryana Cooperative Union for setting up a printing press (Rs 1.62 lakhs)
- (iii) Replenishment of Libraries (Rs 0.15 lakhs).
- (iv) Warehousing facilities (Rs 10.00 lakhs).

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

During Fourth Plan the following centrally sponsored schemes will be implemented :—

(i) *Margin money requirements of marketing cooperatives for chemical fertilizers.* (Rs 75.00 lakhs).—The proposed outlay will be utilized for providing, share capital to the Haryana State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation in the shape of share capital to strengthen its financial position and to enhance its borrowing power for purchasing chemical fertilizers for which huge amounts running into crores are required from year to year.

(ii) *Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund.*—It is important to ensure that the flow of credit is not interrupted by overdues arising out of natural calamities, where such calamities occur, it would be necessary to convert the short term loans into medium term loans. The rural Credit Survey Committee has recommended the setting up of an Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund by cooperative credit institutions. This fund has to be of the order of 5 per cent of the outstanding at the level of primary agricultural credit societies. It is accordingly proposed to strengthen the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation fund of the Apex Bank with a Government contribution of Rs 25 lakhs during Fourth Plan of which 75 per cent will be subsidy and 25 per cent loan. The entire amount will be provided by the Government of India.

ANNEXURE I

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Achievement under main cooperative programme

Serial No.	Item	Unit	1960-61	1968-69
1	2	3	4	5
1	Membership of primary Agricultural credit societies	Thousand	Not available as the Haryana State came into being on 1-11-66	582
2	Coverage of agricultural families	Per cent	Ditto	45
3	Short and medium term loan advanced	Rs million	Ditto	121.8
4	Long term loan advanced	Ditto	Ditto	75.8
5	Agricultural produce marketed by cooperatives	Ditto	Ditto	62.5
6	Cooperative processing units	Number	Ditto	10
7	Fertilizers retailed by cooperatives	Rs million	Ditto	165.0
8	Storage	Million tonnes	Ditto	0.1
9	Distribution of consumer articles in rural areas	Rs million	Ditto	64.4
10	Retail sales of urban consumer cooperatives	Rs million	Ditto	20.0

ANNEXURE II

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1969—74

Programmewise breakup of Financial outlays

(Rs lakhs)

Serial No.	Scheme	Fourth Plan outlay	
		Total	Capital
0	1	2	3
1	Cooperative Agricultural credit	27.51	..
2	Cooperative Marketing	41.47	37.00
3	Cooperative processing other than Sugar Factories	15.00	15.00
4	Cooperative Sugar Factories	..	..
5	Cooperative Agricultural supplies	..	..
6	Cooperative Storage	104.75	65.46
7	Cooperative distribution of consumer articles in Rural areas	2.49	..
8	Urban consumers Cooperation	..	..
9	Cooperative Farming	..	..
10	Other types of cooperatives	10.07	1.50
11	Cooperative Training and Education	11.10	..
12	Additional departmental staff	17.61	..
		230.00	118.96
13	Marketing and Warehousing	10.00	..
		240.00	118.96

ANNEXURE III

Fourth Five-Year Plan 1969-74

Schemewise break up of outlay

(Rs Lakhs)

Serial No.	Scheme	Fourth Plan outlay	
		Total	Capital
1	2	3	4
I. Co-operative Agricultural credit—			
1.	Revitalisation of primary agricultural credit societies	12.40	..
2.	Assistance to central co-operative banks for appointment of additional supervisory staff	4.53	..
3.	Assistance to central co-operative banks for appointment of staff at H.Qrs. and branches	2.38	..
4.	Creation of special bad debt reserve	3.80	..
5.	Assistance to primary Land Mortgage Banks	2.40	..
6.	Assistance to Apex banks for operating staff cadre of central co-operative Banks	2.00	..
II. Co-operative Marketing—			
1.	Assistance to marketing societies (Share Capital)	22.00	22.00
2.	Price fluctuation Fund	2.49	..
3.	Additional share capital to Haryana State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation	15.00	15.00
4.	Common cadre personnel for marketing co-operatives	1.98	..
III. Co-operative Processing other than sugar factories—			
1.	Particles Boards from rice husk and ground nut shells	15.00	15.00
IV. Co-operative Sugar Factories			
	
V. Co-operative Agricultural Supplies			
	
VI. Co-operative Storage—			
1.	Assistance to co-operative agricultural credit societies for construction of Rural godowns	97.00	60.62
2.	Assistance to marketing co-operatives for construction of Mandi level godowns	7.75	4.84
VII. Co-operative Distribution of consumer articles in rural areas			
		2.49	..
VIII. Urban Consumers Co-operation			
	
IX. Co-operative Farming			
	

Serial No.	Scheme	Fourth plan outlay	
		Total	Capital
1	2	3	4
X. Other types of cooperatives			
1.	Assistance to Haryana Co-operative union for printing press..	1·62	1·50
2.	Replenishment of libraries	0·15	..
3.	Provision of jeeps for officers	8·30	..
XI. Co-operative Training and Education—			
1.	Assistance to member education scheme and leadership training for non-officials	7·60	..
2.	Publicity and Propaganda through Haryana Co-operative Union	1·00	..
3.	Strengthening of Co-operative Training Institute, Rohtak	2·50	..
XII. Additional Departmental Staff—			
1	Strengthening of co-operative audit staff	6·27	..
2	Strengthening of staff at H.Qrts. and in the field	10·54	..
3.	Strengthening of Statistical cell at Headquarters	0·80	..
		230·00	118·96
XIII. Marketing and Warehousing			
		10·00	..
		240·00	118·96

ANNEXURE IV

Fourth Five-Year Plan 1969-74—Targets

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Fourth Plan target
1	2	3	4
1	Membership of primary agricultural credit societies	Thousand	800
2	Coverage of agricultural families	per cent	60
3	Short and medium term loan advance	Rs million	200
4	Long term loan advance	Rs million	150
5	Agricultural produce marketed by Co-operatives	Rs million	200
6	Co-operative processing units	number	10
7	Fertilizers to be retailed by co-operatives	Rs million	400
8	Storage	million tonnes	0.145
9	Distribution of consumer articles in rural areas	Rs million	70
10	Retail sales of urban consumer co-operatives	Rs million	25

PANCHAYATS

8.63 For successful functioning of the Panchayati Raj institution it is essential to make them financially viable. Accordingly, a programme for giving financial assistance to Panchayats for expenditure on revenue earning schemes was taken up in the second Plan. Under this programme, interest-free loans are given to the Panchayats for the installation of wells, tube-wells and pumping sets on the Shamlat lands and for undertaking other agricultural or industrial schemes which might ensure recurring income and become a permanent source of revenue to them.

Upto the year 1967-68, 405 Panchayats in Haryana have been benefitted and an amount of Rs 36.08 lakh has been utilised in the form of interest-free loans re-payable by Panchayats in 30 years. During the years 1966—68, 60 Panchayats were given loans amounting to Rs 4.04 lakhs. The scheme was dropped during 1968-69.

During Fourth Plan (1969—74) an outlay of Rs 15.00 lakh has been proposed which is to be utilised on providing financial assistance to Panchayats for creating irrigation facilities on the Shamlat lands. It is estimated that during the Fourth Plan period 230 more Panchayats will be benefitted.

Resettlement of Landless Agricultural Workers.

8.64 In the Fourth Plan, an outlay of Rs 0.50 lakh has been earmarked for resettlement of Landless Agricultural Workers.

Under this scheme, a sum of Rs 500 per family will be given to eligible tenants who are willing to be settled on surplus area out-side their own villages. This assistance will be in the shape of subsidy (Rs 375) and loan (Rs 125). It is proposed to provide financial assistance to 100 resettlers.

II—IRRIGATION AND POWER

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sub-head of Development	Fourth Plan 1969—74 approved outlay
Multipurpose Projects	2,750.00
Major and Medium Irrigation	3,050.00
Anti-water logging, drainage and Flood Control	900.00
Power Projects	5,042.00
Total	11,742.00 (52.18% of the total 4th Plan of 225 crores)

8.65 It will be seen that about 52.18 % of the total Fourth Plan Outlay is to be spent on "Irrigation and Power". This is necessary to meet 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. This allocation for this sector is, therefore, inescapable for utilization and exploitation of the irrigation potential available in the State viz., impounding of flood water by construction of bunds, drainage, anti-waterlogging measures and increased exploitation of sub-soil water by State and private tubewells.

The increased availability of power is essential not only for energisation of tube-wells, but also for rapid industrialization 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 5,042 lakhs has been fixed 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 are to 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 are to be completed expeditiously so that there is no lag in utilization of power ;
- (iii) The demand for power in the agricultural and industrial sector is to 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 is to 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) With the completion of Unit I of the Beas Project some water will be available in Bhakra Reservoir which will ultimately have 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 water 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 are to continue on priority basis.

IRRIGATION

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

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

Agricultural production on 62% of the net area sown in the State thus depends on the rains and is subject to the vagaries of monsoon. Even in the so-called irrigated area, 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.

Master Plan for Irrigation

The preparation of a Master-Plan for the development of entire water resources of the State and their optimum utilization is under consideration. Out of 108.78 lakhs acres of land in Haryana 94.0 lakh acres is culturable. 9 lakhs acres of this land lies at elevations of 1,000 feet or above and can be irrigated by lifts over 300 feet. The balance area of about 85 lakh acres has to be ultimately covered by the various irrigation systems as follows :—

	Lakh Hectares
Bhakra Canal	11.53
Agra Canal	0.60
W. J. C.	10.16
Rewari lift irrigation	0.55
Jui, Loharu, Sewani and other Lift Irrigation	3.85
Gurgaon Canal	1.61
Direct irrigation by deep tubewells	3.43
Khadar area to be irrigated by shallow tubewells	2.40
Total	34.13

It is estimated that at an intensity of 62%, the requirement of water for this area will be about 15.06 m.a.f. The requirement, in fact, will be much heavier as

irrigated intensity has to be enhanced. Even the areas of the elevation of 1,000 feet or above have to be brought under irrigation. The present resources in sight, in addition to the share of Haryana in Ravi-Beas waters are :—

(a) Storage of Jamuna Water	m.a.f. 1.00
(b) Run off the Jamuna in rainy season	0.5
(c) Underground Water	1.5
(d) Bhakra Waters	8.81
(e) Ghaggar and its torrents	0.25
(f) Water from southern torrents	0.10
Total	12.16

Thus even at 62% intensity sufficient water would not be available unless the Haryana Share in Ravi-Beas is fixed at more than 4 m.a.f. At present only 8.81 m.a.f. of this potential is being tapped and utilized.

The programme of irrigation, thus deserves special attention in the Fourth Plan. The programme framed envisages the utilisation of the available resources to the maximum extent feasible. In addition to a substantial provision for minor irrigation programme, an outlay of Rs 3,050 lakhs has been proposed for major and medium irrigation schemes. The total net area under irrigation at the end of 1968-69 was 13.12 lakhs hectares. In the Fourth Plan, it is expected to be raised by 5.85 lakhs hectares, thereby raising the total irrigated area to 18.69 lakhs hectares. The important schemes included in the Fourth Plan are as follows :—

Multipurpose Projects

8.67 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 of the remaining unit is contemplated to be completed by the end of the year 1971-72. Planning Commission have fixed an outlay of 350 lakhs for this project during Fourth Plan while the State Government have kept the outlay of 254 lakhs for this project.

BEAS PROJECT 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 consists of two parts, Unit No. I—Sutlej-Beas Link, and Unit II, Pong Dam on river Beas

(i) Unit No. 1 (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) Hydrel channel (14 miles) in Suketi Valley, Suketi Dahar channels (9 miles) and a power house at Dahar. The power which will ultimately become available will be 660MW at 100% load basis. The work on this dam was started during Third Plan. The State Government have provided a sum of Rs 1,847 lakhs for this project during the 4th Plan period, while sum of Rs 2,550 lakhs have been fixed by Planning Commission for this part of the project as share of Haryana. 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 6.65M.A.F. 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 6.49 crores has been provided for this project as Haryana's share as against Planning Commission recommendation of 896 lakhs.

After the completion of the entire project, it is likely that 10.37 MAF of water and 900 M.W. of power will become available. Out of this the water available for Punjab and Haryana will be 7.2 M.A.F. 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

8.68 Provision has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the spillover works from the 3rd Five-Year Plan, Annual Plans for 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 as also for the new schemes which were suggested in the Report of the Haryana Development Committee. The cost of the continuing Major and Medium Schemes is estimated at Rs 2,397.00 lakhs, out of which an expenditure of Rs 1,314.51 lakhs had been incurred by the end of March, 1969. A sum of 994.00 lakhs would, therefore, be required to complete the continuing schemes during the 4th Five Year Plan. Of the five Major and Medium continuing schemes, one scheme W.J.C. Remodelling Project was taken up during the 1st Five-Year Plan whereas three schemes Gurgaon Canal Project, Rewari Lift Irrigation Scheme and W.J.C. Feeder Project were started during the 2nd Five Year Plan. The 5th scheme (installation of 128 Nos. tubewells in W. J. C. Tract) was started during 3rd Five-Year Plan. The estimated cost of the new Major and Medium Schemes is Rs 4,415.55 lakhs. However, keeping in view the position of the resources of the State, a total provision of Rs 3,050.00 lakhs has been made in the 4th Five-Year Plan for the following continuing new projects.

A. Continuing Schemes

(i) Western Jumna Canal Remodelling Project (Rs 5,00 lakhs)

The Scheme provides for remodelling of Western Jumna Canal and distribution system to increase water allowance to 2.4 cusecs per 1,000 acres of C.C.A. and to enable utilisation of more waters from river Jumna during the monsoon period and the supplies which will be made available from rivers Ravi and Beas. The work of this project was taken up during the First Five-Year Plan. The original cost of this work was 7.57 crores which has now been raised to Rs 950.00 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs 455.15 lakhs was incurred upto March, 1969 upto which date the irrigation target of 4.15 lakh acres had been achieved. During the 4th Five-Year Plan a sum of Rs 500 lakhs has been proposed to complete the project which will extend irrigation facilities to 6.94 lakh acres of the districts of Karnal, Jind, Rohtak and Hissar. The project envisages improvement of water allowance of 10.5 lakh acres in the existing area of Western Jumna Canal System to the level of Bhakra Canals. The carrying capacity of this canal is being increased to enable utilisation of more water from river Jumna during the monsoon period and subsequently to carry water which will be available from Rivers Ravi and Beas.

Important works under this project are :—

- (a) Lining of Delhi parrallel branch which is in progress at present ; and
- (b) Lining of Bhalaut Sub-branch.

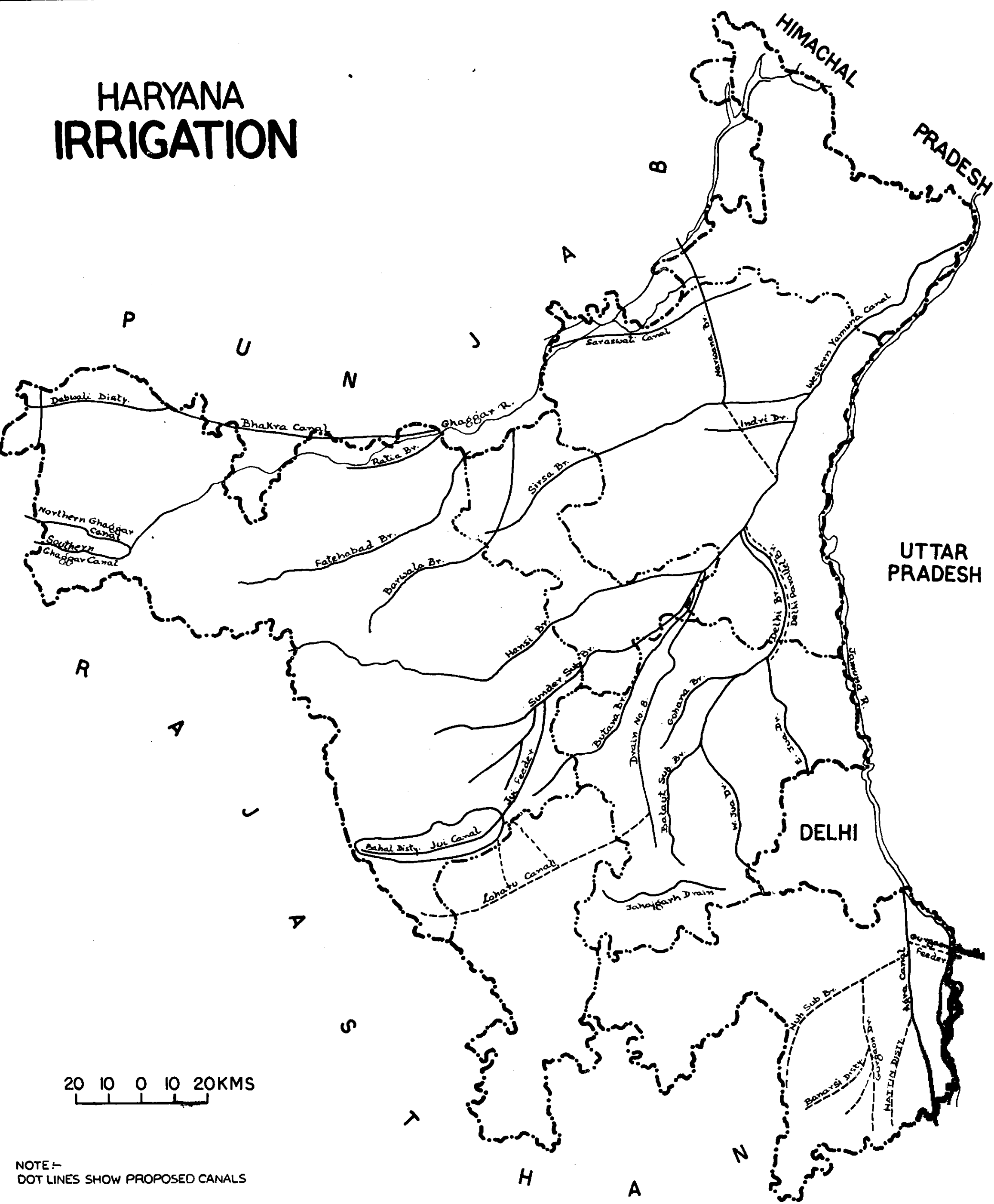
(ii) Gurgaon Canal Project (Rs 384.00 lakhs)

The canal is intended to irrigate 322,693 acres C. C. A. perennial in Gurgaon District and also provide non-perennial irrigation to 165,000 acres of Rajasthan State. It will protect arid and famine areas of district Gurgaon. This canal was formerly opened for irrigation during June, 1967 and by the end of 1963-69 irrigation had been extended to 24,200 acres. The share cost to be borne by Haryana Government according to the original estimate of Rs 789.50 lakhs was 527 lakhs and the anticipated revised cost is estimated as Rs 1,186.00 lakhs, out of which Haryana's share would be Rs 836.00 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs 434.01 lakhs was incurred upto March, 1969 and to complete the balance work Rs 384.00 lakhs have been provided in the 4th Five-Year Plan.

(iii) Installation of 128 Nos. Tubewells in the Western Jumna Tract (Rs 15.00 lakhs).

For augmentation of supply in Western Jumna Canal, 252 Nos. Tubewells of 2.0 Cs. capacity each already exist and a project estimate for installation of 128 Nos. Tubewells at the cost of Rs 111.06 lakhs is under operation. 123 Nos. Tubewells have already been installed with an expenditure of Rs 82.68 lakhs incurred up to March, 1969. A provision of Rs 15 lakhs has been made in the 4th Plan period to complete the balance work. This work is now being done by the Minor Irrigation Corporation

HARYANA IRRIGATION



20 10 0 10 20 KMS

NOTE: DOT LINES SHOW PROPOSED CANALS

(iv) Western Jumna Canal Feeder Project (Rs 60.00 lakhs)

The total estimated cost of this project is Rs 3.40 crores. A sum of Rs 2.80 crores was spent on it by the end of 1968-69. The remaining amount of Rs 60 lakhs has been provided in the 4th Five-Year Plan to cover the cost of residual work. It is a link channel and would indirectly serve district Gurgaon and parts of Delhi State. The work on this project was started during the Second Five-Year Plan. The Project envisages two large distributaries, 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 Jumna Canal System near Karnal. The length of the channel is 16 miles with 2,700 cusecs capacity. This part has already been completed and commissioned. The second link i.e. Barwala Link of 1,700 cs. discharge 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 Jumna tract and enable better utilisation of the existing capacity.

(v) Rewari Lift Irrigation Scheme (Rs 35.00 lakhs)

The project estimated to cost 107 lakhs envisages construction of 160.5 miles length of channels besides remodelling of some existing channels of Western Jumna Canal and installation of 6 pump houses to extend irrigation to about 137,500 acres of C.C.A. in districts of Rohtak, Mahendragarh and Gurgaon. 65 miles length of channels and three pump houses have been completed extending irrigation to 6,237 acres. An expenditure of 66.92 lakhs was incurred up to March, 1969. A provision of Rs 35.00 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Five-Year Plan to complete the residual work.

(vi) Link Works to Transport Ravi-Beas Waters to Western Jumna Canal Basin (Rs 968.00 lakhs)

Haryana State has a share in the Ravi-Beas waters. The scheme for harnessing of waters of river Beas is already in advance stage of progress and supplies are expected to become available some time during 1974. It is vitally important that carrier channels for transportation of Ravi-Beas Water from Sutlej basin to Western Jumna Canal are completed to synchronise with this programme, so that the water becoming available be utilised immediately. A project for the construction of a link channel 121.67 miles length of 6,725 cs. capacity estimated to cost Rs 27.00 crores has been prepared. This link is very vital for the economy of Haryana as it will provide increased allowance of water to areas commanded by Bhakra Canal and Western Jumna Canal. It will also provide irrigation to areas in districts of Mahendragarh, Rohtak and Hissar, where the intensity of water supply is only 50% to 62%. This link is proposed to take off about 20 miles upstream of Rupar and will run along the Bhakra Main Line, Narwana Branch Karnal Link up to its outfall in the W.J.C. near Karnal. An amount of Rs 968.00 lakhs has been proposed in the 4th Five-Year Plan.

(vii) *Jui Canal Project (Rs. 310.00 lakhs)*—Jui Canal project estimated to cost Rs 367.00 lakhs has been prepared. It is designed to provide Irrigation facilities to about 82,000 acres of drought and famine stricken area of Bhiwani tehsil of district Hissar. Jui Canal, 30 miles long with a capacity of 250 Cs. takes off at Rs 146,000 Sunder Sub Branch. As slope of the country side is reverse, the water is to be lifted at 7 places through heights varying from 12'—18' for irrigation purposes. The work on the project was started for all intents and purposes in the year 1969-70 and will be completed during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Provision of Rs 310.00 lakhs has been made to meet the cost during the Fourth Five Year Plan and out of it a sum of Rs 61.07 lakhs had been spent during 1969-70. Anticipated expenditure during 1970-71 is Rs 180 lakhs while a provision of Rs 85 lakhs has been made in 1971-72 to complete the residual work and also clear off outstanding liabilities.

(viii) *Raising capacity of Bibipur Lake (Rs 150.00 lakhs)*.—The necessity of creating storage on river Ghaggar and its tributaries, for moderation of Ghaggar flood so that only limited discharge is allowed to pass across Rajasthan Canal, has been pressed by the Chairman, C.W. & P.C. during deliberations of the Ghaggar Technical Committee. Haryana Government have accepted their advice and evolved a scheme for creating a storage near Jyotisar of the capacity of about one lakh acre ft. Water would be brought in the lake from Sarswati Nadi or diverted from river Markanda. The supplies so stored would be used for irrigation purposes. A provision of Rs 150.00 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan to complete the project within the plan period.

(ix) *Sohna Lift Irrigation Scheme Stage I (Rs 110.00 lakhs)*—Gurgaon canal project includes provision for carrying water to areas of Sohna Plateau where irrigation is to be done by lifting water from Nuh Sub-Branch. Lift irrigation was proposed to be extended in three stages and provision for the water required for stage I & II already exists in the capacity of Gurgaon canal and the various carrying channels. Since work on Gurgaon canal is in fairly advanced stage of progress it is necessary that the first stage of Sohna Lift Irrigation Scheme is taken up. The scheme envisages lifting of water by 300 ft. from the Gurgaon Canal. The estimated cost of the project is 110.40 lakhs and a provision of Rs 110.00 lakhs has been made for it in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(x) *Utilisation of Sahibi Waters (Rs 50.00 lakhs)*—Sahibi Nadi is a monsoon torrent and is flashy in character. There is no flow during the remaining part of the Year. The stream originates in the Aravli belts of Rajasthan and flows in Haryana and the Delhi Territory and ultimately has an out fall in the river Jumna. It is proposed to utilise the monsoon waters for Kharif irrigation by constructing a weir across torrent and take off a diversion canal there from. A provision of Rs 50.00 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(xi) *Impounding of Waters of Landoha Nallah in Kotla lake (Rs 27.00 lakhs)*—Landoha Nalla is also a monsoon torrent like Sahibi Nadi rising in Rajasthan. It devastates Haryana area in Ferozepur jhirka and Nuh Tehsils of Gurgaon district.

To conserve this water, a scheme to impound flood water in Kotla lake is under preparation. A provision of Rs 27 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(xii) *Loharu Lift Irrigation Scheme (Rs 300.00 lakhs)*—This scheme will be on the same pattern as Jui Lift Irrigation Scheme. Mahendergarh is one of the most backward and under-developed tracts of Haryana where no irrigation facilities exist. The rain fall is very low and undependable causing frequent famine and drought year after year. The area is sandy having reverse slope. Therefore, a number of lifts have been proposed. Loharu Lift Irrigation Scheme would have the double purpose viz :

(a) to utilise water of drain No. 8 now causing damage.

(b) to extend irrigation system to the chronically drought areas.

In case drain No. 8 does not have enough water, supply would be led from Hansi Branch into Nai Nallah and on the drain No. 8 at Gohana. This scheme is estimated to cost Rs 806.00 lakhs and would cover 2,84,800 acres (gross). A sum of Rs 300 lakhs has been provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Work was started on this project in September/October, 1970, and by July 1971 it is proposed to run 60 miles of the Channels, 20 miles long Loharu feeder with Pump House No. 1, kitlana distributory with one pump house. The second distributory i.e., Budhwana would also be completed in 12 miles length with 2 pump houses and minors.

(xiii) *Lift Irrigation Scheme for drought famine areas (Rs 118.00 lakhs)*—A provision of Rs 118.00 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the following two Lift Irrigation Schemes for drought and famine areas in the State :—

(a) Siwani Lift Irrigation Scheme :

This scheme is designed to cover 2,50,000 acres of drought affected area of Hissar district.

(b) Ghaggar Pumping Scheme :

It is proposed to lift Ghaggar water for irrigation.

Investigation (Rs. 23.00 lakhs)

(xiv) *Investigation schemes including Research Programme*—To carry out the investigation of new irrigation projects/schemes and also the Research Work, a provision of Rs 23.00 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

ANTI-WATERLOGGING DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL

8.69 The economy of the State is primarily dependent upon agricultural production. The production level has been quite unstable almost every year. Out of the gross area of 103 lakh acres, 58 lakh acres are liable to be flooded. The following

statement gives (i) the extent of the areas flooded, (ii) The damage to crops, (iii) the money that had been distributed as relief to flood victims during the last twelve year

Year	Total cropped area (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	162.56
1956	1,03,561	90.20	2.54
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	30.75	N.A.
1966	4,21,406	440.99	8.73
1967	4,92,377	1,727.82	13.94
1968	5.47 (lakh acres)	N.A.	34.69
1969	2.89 (lakh acres)	N.A.	10.11

*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.

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 water logging which reduces the yield sharply over the large tracts and ultimately such areas become unfit for agricultural use.

To achieve reasonable immunity from the floods, a Master Plan for flood control, and Anti-waterlogging schemes for the entire State has been formulated which is estimated to cost 80 crores. The State has been divided into two tracts namely, Ghaggar tract and Yamuna tract. The Master Plan comprises construction of 3102 miles length of surface drains 170 miles length of Flood embankment in the two tracts, Construction of the Ghaggar Dam, increasing flood absorption capacity of the Kotla Lake, raising capacity of Badarpur Lake and flood control and moderation works near Sahibi, Krishnawati Dashes and Landoha Nalla.

Up to the end of Third Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs 843 lakhs was spent and the total expenditure up to March, 1969 had aggregated to Rs 1,158.47 lakhs. During the Fourth Five Year Plan a provision of 900 lakhs has been made for flood control and anti-water logging measures. Out of it, Rs 115.88 lakhs were spent during 1969-70 and a provision of 160.00 lakhs and Rs 250 lakhs has been made for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 respectively.

The important schemes provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan are :—

	(Rs in lakhs)
(i) Construction of Divesion Drain No. 8	15.00
(ii) Reconditioning/remodelling of Saraswati Drain	17.00
(iii) Remodelling Indri Drain	8.00
(iv) Remodelling of Drain No. 2	16.00
(v) Remodelling of Drain No. 6	9.00
(vi) Canalising River Ghaggar below Ottu Lake	9.00
(vii) Remodelling of Ghauchi Drain	20.00
(viii) Canalising Saraswati Nalla between G.T. Road and Nirwana	9.00
(ix) Providing spill embankments and spurs along River Markanda	20.00
(x) Construction of feeder channel between Ottu Lake and Sheranwala Distributary	10.00
(xi) Drainage around Kurukshetra	6.00
(xii) Gohana Anti-water logging schemes	12.00
(xiii) Flood storage work on River Ghaggar in upper reaches	30.00

(xiv) Flood protection embankments and spurs along Tangri	15.00
(xv) Raising and strengthening of banks of Ottu Lake	9.00
(xvi) Pundri Drain	15.00
(xvii) Kaithal Drain Excavation	30.00
(xviii) Amin Drain	20.00
(xix) Nissang Drain	10.00
(xx) Increasing capacity of Ujina Drain	12.00
(xxi) Chutang Nalla Out falling into River Yamuna	15.00
(xxii) Raoli Kameda and Nai Nagla Buds (Landoha Nala schemes)	50.00

POWER PROJECTS

8.70 As in other fields, Haryana is also deficit in power supply. Out of 6,659 villages, only 1,251 villages (19 per cent) had 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.

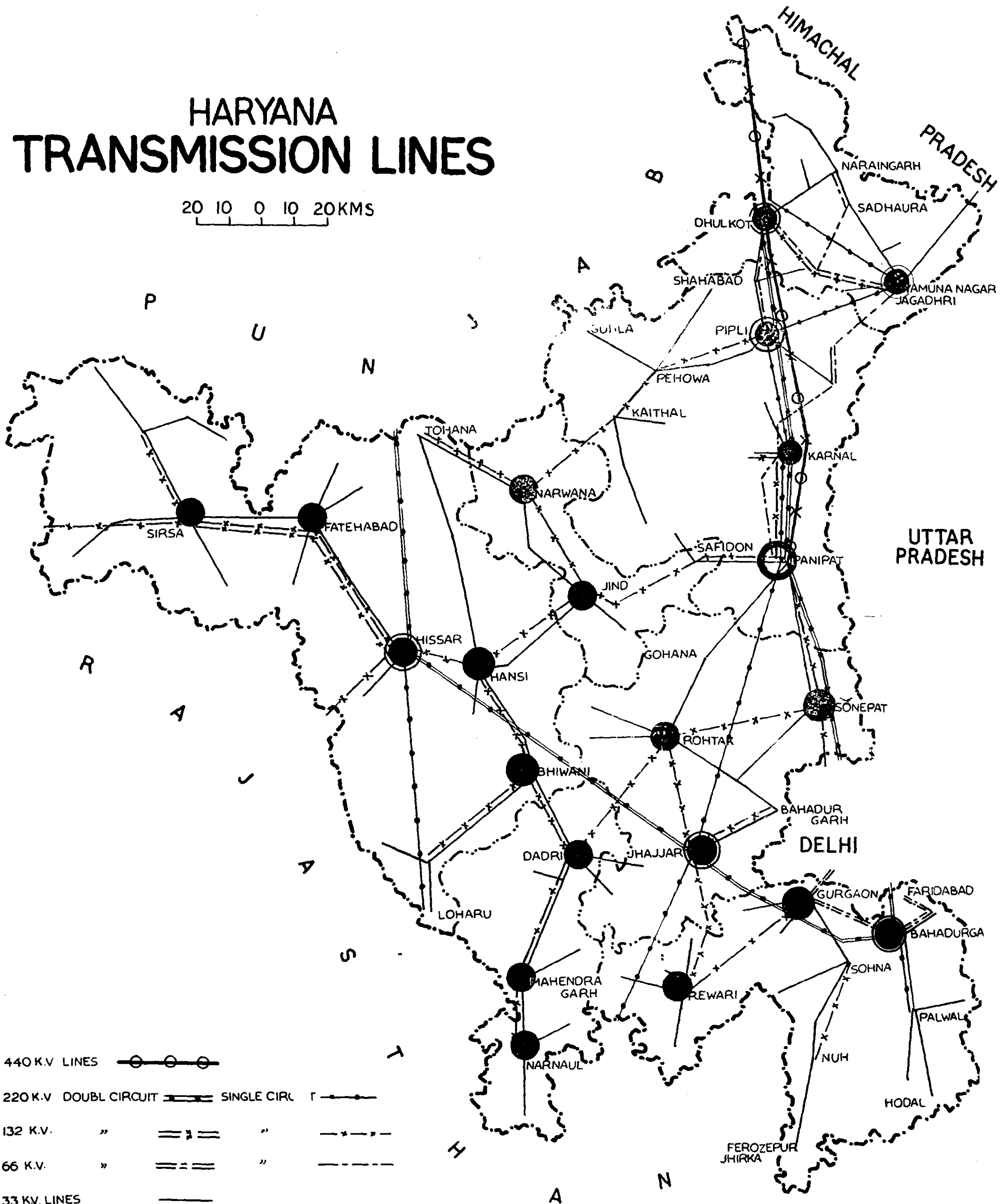
The present sources of supply of power are both Hydro and Thermal. Hydro-electric supply is received from Bhakra-Nangal System and the thermal power is received from Delhi 'C' Station. Haryana is a partner in the power generated at Bhakra-Nangal system and after meeting the demand of common pool consumers, 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>Per cent</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.

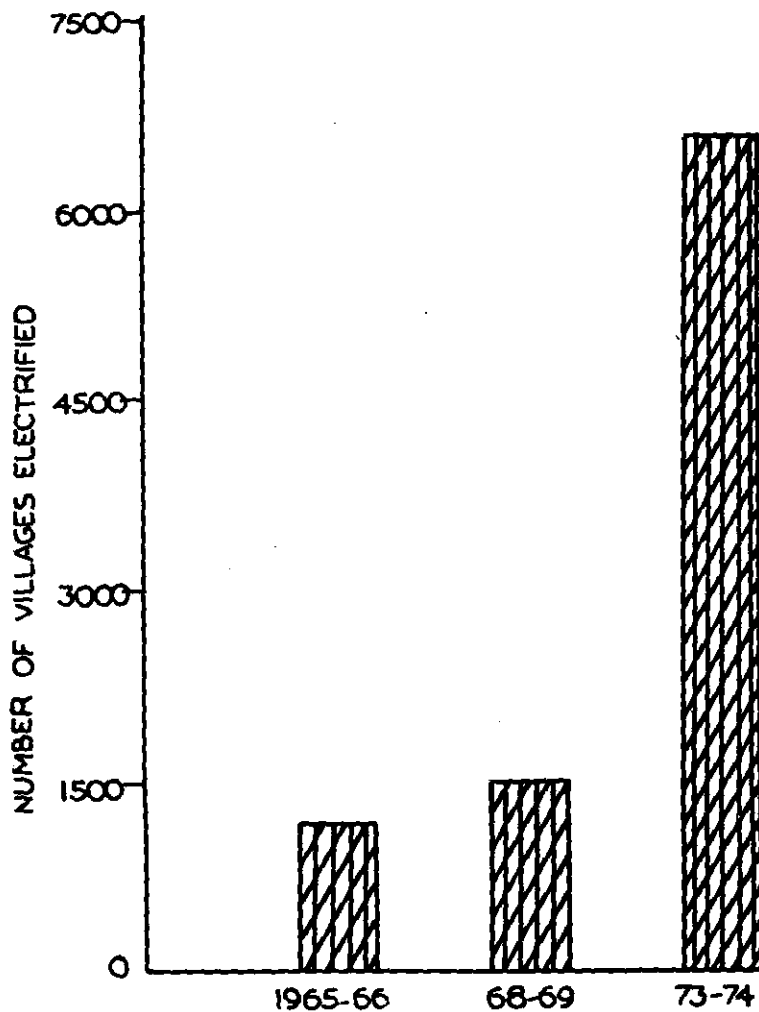
HARYANA TRANSMISSION LINES

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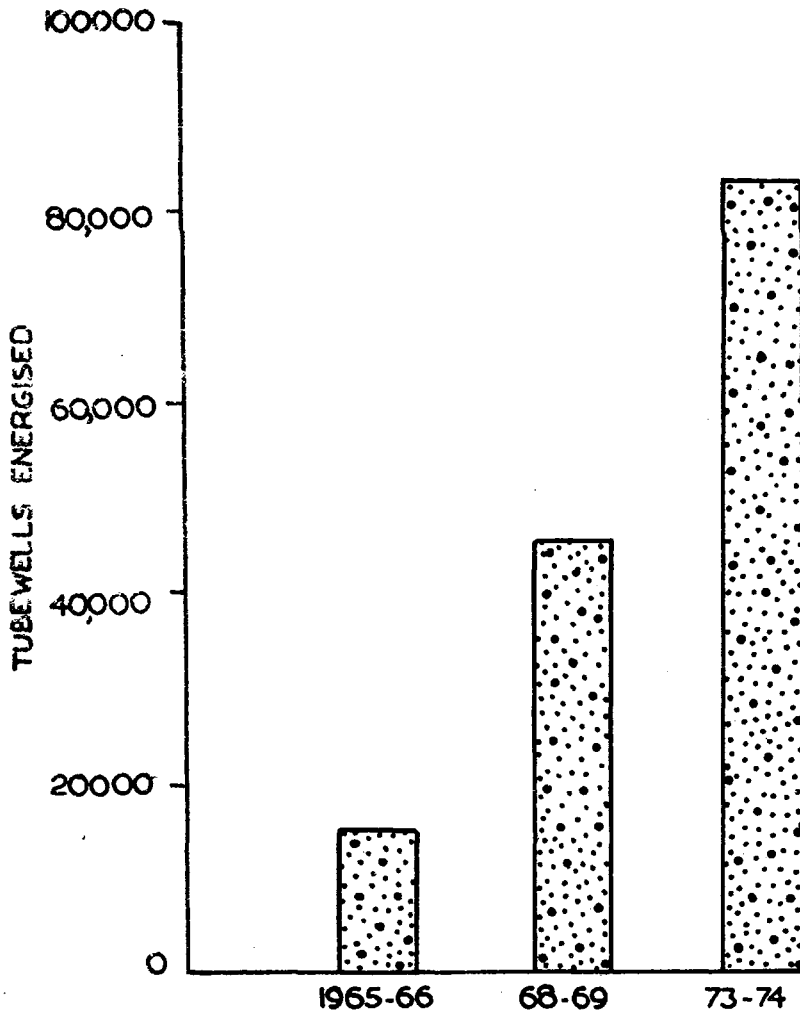


- 440 K.V. LINES
- 220 K.V. DOUBL CIRCUIT SINGLE CIRCUIT
- 132 K.V. " "
- 66 K.V. " "
- 33 K.V. LINES

HARYANA NUMBER OF ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES



HARYANA ENERGISATION OF TUBEWELLS



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 Central 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	630	393	—237

It will be observed that in the year 1968-69 the State was surplus in power but that was 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. 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, 55 M.W. Thermal Plant is being set up 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 237 M.W.

In the matter of rural electrification also the State was extremely backward. Of the total 6,669 villages in the State only 1,251 villages (19 per cent) had been electrified upto the end of 1967-68. There were 3,11,053, General connections, 10,711 Industrial connections and 27,539 tubewells had been energised by then. The level of achievement reached upto 1968-69 was as under :—

Villages electrified	1,464
General connections]	3,47,702
Industrial connections	12,608
Tubewells energised	45,370

Still enormous work remained 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 149.42 crores. This however, includes an outlay of Rs 33.66 crores earmarked for the power portion of the multipurpose projects of Bhakra and Beas. The remaining amount of Rs 115.75 crores has been proposed for power projects other than multipurpose, transmission and sub-transmission system. Out of this, the State Government have provided 50.42 crores in the State Plan and the remaining amount will be made from the internal resources of the 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 State Plan outlay of 5,042 lakhs includes 45 lakhs for Generation. Indraprastha, 1000 lakh for 55 M.W. Faridabad, 20 lakhs for 15 M.W. Faridabad, 1000 lakh for transmission 66/132/220 K.V. under Beas, 1000 lakhs for rural electrification and 1977 lakhs for other programmes.

Out of 5,205 villages which remained to be electrified at the end of 1968-69, State Electricity Board had made provision for electrifying only 1,600 villages during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. The State Government had, however, prepared a massive programme of total electrification and it will be heartening to note that all the remaining 5,205 villages have been electrified upto 30th November, 1970. Haryana is thus the first State in the country to have total rural electrification. Besides rural electrification, the prestige programme of the State Electricity Board in the Fourth Plan includes energisation of 50,000 Tubewells, 2,50,000 general service connections, 12,500 industrial connections. It is also proposed to construct 282 K.M, of 400 KV lines 923 KM of 220 KV lines 802 KM of 132 KV lines, 480 KM of 66 KV-lines and 50 number of 33 KV Sub-stations, with 1000 KM of 33 KV lines, 12,000 KM of 11 KV lines and 12,000 KM of L.T. lines.

INDUSTRIES

8.71 Fourth Five-Year Plan for the industrial sector is intended to make up the formidable backlog of industrial backwardness which came as a legacy to this State formed in November, 1966. The newly created State inherited a very poor industrial structure due to negligence of its mineral potential, lack of private capital, and of central and State investment in the public sector. The contribution of the industrial sector to the State's income was hardly 8 percent in 1968-69. The capital investment in the organized sector of Industry was then at a strikingly low level of 3% of the All-India total.

8.72 The State effort for industrial development during the three annual Plans preceding the Fourth Five-Year Plan, aimed at providing a basic support for the growth of industries through elaborate and extensive measures of assistance to the private sector. The industrial programme was oriented to the growth of agro-industries, small scale industries, with special emphasis on village and cottage industries. Exploration and exploitation of mineral resources of the State was also

intensified. The following table shows the outlays and expenditure on industry (including village and small scale industries and mining groups), during the period 1966-67 to 1968-69.

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1966-67	46.20	49.12
1967-68	105.00	87.36
1968-69	97.00	65.33

8.73 The State assistance to industries was channelled through such schemes as underwriting/participation in the share capital of private industrial projects, strengthening of the State Industrial Development Corporation and Financial Corporation to enable them to accelerate their activities, development of focal points for intensive growth of industries, development of industrial estates to provide built up accommodation to entrepreneurs, granting financial assistance to small scale industries and provision of technical guidance and common facilities.

8.74 Thanks to certain natural factors such as location, agricultural potential and rapid development of infra-structure, Haryana hopes to emerge as an important industrial state in the country. Geographically it skirts Delhi which can provide elite entrepreneurship, almost unlimited capital, a big market for both raw material as well as finished industrial goods, and a wide range of labour and technical skills. Already, for want of accommodation for new factories as well as for the expansion of existing factories, a number of entrepreneurs of Delhi have shifted to Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh and Sonapat-the towns which surround Delhi. There has been a phenomenal increase in agricultural production during the last three annual plans period. This has not only generated large supplies of raw material and hence large scope for agro-industries but also considerable additional income which creates demand for industrial goods as well as savings for industrial capital. Similarly there has been a phenomenal increase in the livestock wealth which could be exploited by industries based on it. The infra-structure for industry has similarly been developed rapidly during these years. Particularly, there has been spectacular expansion in the field of Power and Transport facilities. The age old problem of finding water for industries in this region has mostly been solved and water is now available at most of the potential industrial locations. Recently, assessment of industrial potential of the state by the National Council of Applied Economic Research and experts

from Small Industries Service Institute, respectively, pointed out that there is an immense scope for industries in the State, especially for the industries based on agriculture, livestock and skill.

8.75 But it must take time and considerable effort before the aforementioned favourable factors are fully exploited. At present there is considerable leeway to be made up. The salient features of the present State of industry are :—

Firstly the industrial development has been lagging behind in relation not only to the resources, but also to the general level of progress in other States ;

Secondly, the sector of small scale industries has been specially weak.

Thirdly the development of industries has taken place mostly around Delhi resulting in great disparity in the levels of development in various parts of the State.

8.76 The programme for development of industries during the Fourth Plan aims to solve these difficulties to the extent permitted by States financial resources. During the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs 920 lakhs has been earmarked for the development of Industries and Mining. The break-up of this amount amongst various sub-heads of development is indicated in the table below :—

<i>Sub-head</i>	(Rs in lakhs)
(1) Large and Medium Industries	316.00
(2) Mines and Minerals	21.00
(3) Village and Small Industries	448.60
(4) Industrial Estates/Colonies	100.85
(5) Handicrafts	29.55
(6) Khadi and village Industries	4.00
Total	920.00

The manner in which these programmes are proposed to be implemented during the 4th Plan period is described in the following paragraphs.

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

(i) Development of land for Industrial Project (Rs 33 lakhs)

8.77 Development of four focal points will be undertaken with a view to concentrate industrial activity at selected points and to ensure co-ordinated development of large and small scale industries through the promotion of such ancillary industries as cluster around bigger units. Special incentives have been announced by the Government to prospective entrepreneurs for the location of projects

at the focal points. In order to disperse these industries in backward areas, one of the focal points will be located there. The provision made for development of land for industrial projects, incentives and publicity is Rs 33 lakhs.

(ii) Financial Aid (1,87 lakhs Rs)

To promote, improve and establish heavy projects for industrial development in the State, financial aid is provided to the private entrepreneurs through the State Industrial Development Corporation and State Financial Corporation. Besides providing financial assistance, the Industrial Development Corporation also undertakes underwriting of and participation in the share capital of the private ventures. This Corporation has already given underwriting commitment to the extent of Rs 23.00 lakhs. It has also received applications of over rupees one crore for capital participation for diverse industries such as Banaspati, Plastics Food processing Paper casting Refrigeration etc. An outlay of Rs 1,87 lakhs has been provided in the Fourth Plan for underwriting and participation in the share capital of private undertakings. The Haryana Financial Corporation provides long and medium term loans to large and medium industries. Up to the end of year 1969-70 the Corporation advanced loans to the extent of Rs 1.70 crores.

(iii) Public Projects (Rs 81 lakhs)

There is no sizeable public sector of large scale and medium industries in the State. The Haryana State Industrial Corporation is working on a number of projects on which economic and technical feasibility studies are being made. It has already obtained a letter of intent from the Government of India to set up a Brewery at Panipat. A marble factory has already been set up by the Corporation in Mohindergarh District. The outlay earmarked for public projects programme during the Fourth Plan is Rs 81.00 lakhs. The public sector projects not only by themselves add to the industrial production in the state but also lead to an industrial climate attracting other entrepreneurs. These projects directly lead to the establishment of a number of small scale ancillary industries.

(iv) Mines and Minerals (Rs 21 lakhs)

The programme of mineral exploration has been taken up by the Geological branch of the Industries Department and as a result of detailed exploration, deposits of lime stone, marble and iron ore have been located in the districts of Mohindergarh and Ambala. Deposits of saltpetre yielded a substantial revenue of Rs 28.48 lakhs in 1969-70. There are, however, still large virgin areas which have to be explored for mineral potentialities on which mineral based industries could be set up. Future programme for mineral development provides for continuance of existing research and survey work and supplying modern machinery to private parties already engaged in mineral operations. The outlay earmarked for the programme during 1969-74 is Rs 21.00 lakhs.

(v) **Weights and Measures (Rs 15 lakhs)**

A provision of Rs 15.00 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan in connection with the staff organisation required for enforcement of Weights and Measures Act as this measure is recognised as very essential for promotion of the industrial trade.

VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

8.78 Provision made for the programme under this sub-head is Rs 583.00 lakhs. It envisages development of village and small scale industries, through financial help, technical guidance, supply of raw materials, marketing facilities, provision of built up accommodation in Industrial Estates/Colonies, re-organisation and strengthening of industrial co-operatives. The various schemes have been chalked-out not only to provide an incentive for new industrial ventures but also to link their growth as feeder and ancillary units for large scale projects. Special stress is being laid to achieve dispersal of industries to rural areas more particularly industrially backward regions. The break up of the proposed outlay in this sector is as under :—

	(Rs in lakhs)
(i) Small Scale Industries	417.50
(ii) Industrial Estates/Colonies	100.85
(iii) Handloom Industry	21.10
(iv) Powerloom Industry	10.00
(v) Handicrafts	29.55
(vi) Khadi and village industry	4.00
Total	583.00

8.79 Some of the important schemes are discussed below :—

(i) *Small Scale Industries*.—The programme includes assistance to small scale industries through credit facilities (Rs 208 lakhs) grant of subsidy to Industrial Co-operatives (Rs 0.70 lakhs) grant of credit facilities to Industrial Societies through Central Co-operatives Banks (Rs 3 lakhs) participation in the share capital of State Industrial Co-operative Federation (Rs 5.50 lakhs) subsidies to Industrial Co-operatives for publicity (Rs 0.55 lakhs) extension of existing of Quality Marking Centres and setting up of Industrial Development Centres (Rs 74 lakhs) conductin of Industrial Survey, and grant of share capital loans to Industrial Co-operative Societies (Rs 7.00 lakhs). These facilities will reinforce the existing units to put them on a firm footing and will also provide incentive for the growth of new enterprise in this sector.

(ii) *Industrial Estates/Development Colonies* (Rs 100.85 lakhs).—The long term perspective is to provide industrial plots in a planned manuer without congestion.

arranging facilities such as water, electricity, transport, banks, post offices, etc., and thereby to create necessary atmosphere conducive to the development of small industries. During the 2nd and 3rd Five-Year Plan period, a total of 15 Industrial Estates were set up in urban and Rural areas now comprising the Haryana State. It is proposed to establish seven more industrial development colonies for providing developed plots, both on free hold and lease basis, to the prospective entrepreneurs for starting small scale industries, at a total cost of Rs 1,00.85 lakhs during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

(iii) *Powerloom Industry* (Rs 101 lakhs).—The programme is aimed at development of powerloom industry through financial assistance for setting up new powerlooms. Facilities for preparatory and other finishing processes would also be arranged.

(iv) *Handloom Industry* (Rs 21.00 lakhs).—The programme envisages financial assistance and incentives to the co-operatives engaged in the promotion of his industry by grant of rebate on the sale of handloom cloth, managerial subsidies, credit and loans to weavers to enable them to become members of co-operative societies. The scheme also aims at technological improvement of the industry by supplying improved appliances to the artisans and arranging of common facilities such as a Dye-house.

(v) *Handicrafts* (Rs 29.55 lakhs).—Under this programme, standard of handicrafts is sought to be improved by the opening of training centres and supplying improved appliances to the artisans. A cottage industries emporium will be opened at Delhi, while the existing two emporia will be reorganised. New Training Centres will be set up for artificial Jewellery and ivory-in-lay wood work and the scope of existing design institutes will be expanded.

(vi) *Khadi and Village Industries* (Rs 4.00 lakhs).—The programme includes the establishment of a laboratory for research work, training of master weavers to improve technical know-how of Khadi, establishment of a publicity cell and display centres for Khadi and Village Industries products, supply of improved tools and implements to village artisans etc. The schemes will be implemented by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Special incentives for self employment and concessions to Industries (Rs 11.00 lakhs)

8.80 The Fourth Plan programme includes a special provision of Rs 12 lakhs for providing incentives to the technical personnel such as engineers etc., who wish to set up industries. Another sum of Rs 10 lakhs has been allocated to provide special incentives in backward areas. Besides, the question of providing incentives to the industries in general in the State has been examined and substantial concessions have been announced for new entrepreneurs. These include exemption from electricity duty to new units for a period of three years in Faridabad, Ballabgarh belt for small scale industries, for seven years in the backward areas for new units with capital investment up to Rs one crore or less and for five years in other areas for new units

with capital investment of Rs 50 lakhs or less. Interest free loans will be given to units resorting to self-generation of power. Chemical and other industries using power as principal raw material will be supplied electricity at concessional tariff. The Haryana State Electricity Board has undertaken not to enhance the industrial tariff for a period of Five Years. The inter-state sales tax payable by new units will be treated as interest free loans recoverable after a period of five years in ten equal six monthly instalments. This concession would be limited to 8% of the capital investment and to a period of three years from the start of production in the case of small scale units in Faridabad-Ballabgarh belt, for a period of five years in the case of units with a capital investment of Rs one crore or less in backward areas ; and for the same period in the rest of the State for units with capital investment of Rs 50 lakhs or less. Present tax on raw material purchased by the industrial units in Haryana for manufacture of goods to be sold outside the State would also be treated as loan on the same terms. All industrial units which fall outside the municipal limits at the time of their establishment, would be exempt from levy of octroi for a period of five years from their going into production. Industrial units already existing in municipal limits would be exempt from octroi on capital equipment and building material. New units established within such limits would be exempt from octroi on raw material also for a period of three years.

ROADS

8.81 A well laid out road communication system is an essential requirement for the development of economy and standard of living of the people in the State. The plan for road development has been drawn up on the basis of the following considerations :—

- (i) to narrow down the disparities among different areas by even distribution of transport facilities ;
- (ii) to link up the maximum number of villages with the nearest market centres and the Tehsil/District headquarters ;
- (iii) to meet the requirements of industrial and economic development by linking industrial and training centres to rural areas and providing marketing facilities for finished goods ;
- (iv) to provide missing links between important road communications ;
- (v) to complete roads started as a relief measure for people living in drought/ flood affected areas ;
- (vi) to ensure early completion of roads the construction of which had been taken up during the preceding plan programme and widening of existing roads to make them suitable for increased traffic loads.

8.82 The objective of the State's road development policy, as per National Bombay Plan, 1961—81 is to bring every village in a developed agricultural area within 4 miles of a metalled road and 1.5 miles of any road ; every village in a semi-

developed area within about 8 miles of a metalled road and three miles of any road; and every village in undeveloped uncultivated area within 12 miles of metalled road and five miles of any road.

8.83 At the end of the Third Plan i.e., on 31st March, 1966, the length of roads maintained by the State Public Works Department was 5,010 kilometres only. The long term objective of the road plan is to attain the target of 17,010 kilometres, by 31st March, 1981. During the three Annual Plans 1966-67 to 1968-69, the allocated outlay and the expenditure incurred on road development works is set out in the following tables :—

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1966-67	110.82	110.82
1967-68	135.00	155.76
1968-69	210.00	195.59
Total	455.82	462.17

8.84 The road length developed during the aforementioned period of three years was 1,043 kms. This figure also includes the road lengths constructed by the State P. W. D., under the Non-Plan Programme such as Famine relief, Flood relief, and Market Committee roads. The State had 6,055 kms., of surfaced roads by the end of 31st March, 1969. The departmental machinery for the construction of roads is now geared to a high tempo of development which will be sustained during the Fourth Five-Year Plan depending upon the availability of adequate resources to meet the cost of development of this sector. This is evident from the fact that the additional road length constructed under both plan and Non-Plan Programmes during 1969-70 was 870 kms. and the estimated achievement during 1970-71 is expected to be 1,035 kms. At this rate, 11,000 kms. of road length are likely to be achieved by the end of the Fourth Plan which is 64.7% of the target fixed for this State under the National Road Plan i.e., 17,010 kms, by the 31st March, 1981. The additional road length constructed exclusively under Fourth Plan Programme is estimated to be 2424 Kms, but this target will be raised if the allocation for road development is increased.

8.85 The Planning Commission had recommended an allocation of Rs Rs 1,000 lakhs for road development programme during the Fourth Plan but the State Government in its keenness to speed up the construction of roads has raised the ceiling to Rs 1700. lakhs. However in view of the ceaseless public demand for new roads especially rural and village approach roads even the higher ceiling of 1700

lakhs appears to be inadequate. The following table indicates the manner in which this outlay will be utilised :—

(Rs in lakhs)

Break up

(1) Construction of roads, bridges and by-passes—	
Spill over works	592.94
New works	717.00
(2) Reconditioning and widening of existing roads—	
Spill over works	14.06
New Works	244.00
(3) Machinery/Establishment	125.00
(4) Advance Planning and Research	7.00
	<hr/>
Total	1700.00
	<hr/>

Spillover Works

(5) In the Plan Programmes, priority will be given to the completion of works in progress and finalisation of spillover schemes included in the earlier Plans. About 45% of the Plan outlay earmarked for construction of roads including bridges covers mainly spillover schemes and continuing works. It is estimated that completion of continuing works will account for 607 lakhs in the Fourth Plan.

Rural Roads

(6) High priority has been accorded to the construction of rural roads so as to link maximum number of villages of 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 769.00 lakhs 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.

Drought effected areas

8.86 Special attention will be given to the development of roads in the chronically drought affected areas. An outlay of Rs 90.94 lakhs has been proposed for this programme in the Fourth Plan.

Other Programmes

8.87 The outlay in respect of other construction programmes included in the Fourth Plan is indicated below :—

	(Rs in lakhs)
(1) By-passes	7.14
(2) Reconditioning and widening of roads	251.02
(3) Improvement of roads within municipal limits	7.06

Road Transport

8.88 The development programme of road transport in Haryana was a non-plan scheme upto March, 1967. This programme was included in the Plan for the first time during 1967-68 with a view to cope with the increasing traffic as also to provide economical, efficient and comfortable service. The State Government also decided upon gradual nationalization of the road transport services. This decision involved the purchase of 600 buses required for replacement of private buses and 100 additional buses every year to meet the increasing traffic requirements. The number of buses owned by the State Transport Department increased from 639 in 1968-69 to 803 by 1969-70. The out-lay earmarked and expenditure on road transport development during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 is set out in the following table :—

	(Rs in lakhs)	
Year	Out-lay	Expendi- ture
1967-68	52.28	52.14
1968-69	60.00	57.12
Total	112.28	109.26

According to the figures pertaining to the year 1968-69, the State Roadways carried an average of 1,16,500 passengers and covered nearly, 1,30,953 Kms., daily. The Fourth Five Year Plan has therefore, a stupendous programme to cope with the increasing traffic and the provision of better travel facilities. The Fourth Plan Provision for this sector is Rs 500.00 lakhs which is proposed to be utilised as follows :—

- (i) Purchase of buses and fabrication of bus bodies .. 425 lakhs
- (ii) Purchase of land and construction of buildings of Bus stand, Waiting rooms Que-shelters, Workshops etc .. 75 lakhs

In view of paucity of plan resources, the expansion programme of the road transport will be financed by arranging bank loan for the purchase of new buses to cover the operation on new routes. The payment of instalments against the aforesaid loan is to be met from State resources on Non-Plan side.

Civil Aviation

8.89 The Department of Civil Aviation was set up by the erstwhile joint Punjab Government in 1962 to make the people of this State air-minded but before Re-organisation very little attention had been paid for the development of Civil Aviation in the areas now forming Haryana. This State has, therefore, remained backward in this matter, so much so that before 1965, there was neither any Civil aerodrome nor any other kind of aviation activity here. At the time of Re-organisation we had only one flying club at Hissar with poor facilities. Thereafter, one flying club was set up at Karnal, and one gliding club was commissioned at Hissar. After the formation of the State the progress achieved in this field is appreciable.

During the period 1966—69 a sum of Rs 10 lakhs was spent on the development of Civil Aviation and it is now proposed to spend Rs 25 lakhs during the Fourth Five Year Plan 1969—74. It is also proposed to set up a new flying club and another gliding club in Haryana making a total of 3 flying and 2 gliding clubs.

The Civil Aviation organisation had only 8 aircraft at the time of the re-organisation of the State and now it has got 15 Pushpak aircraft and 4 gliders. The target during the Fourth Five Year Plan is to have 23 training aircraft and 8 gliders. At least 100 Commercial Pilots and 400 Private Pilots are expected to be trained during this period. The site for the third flying club and a gliding club in Haryana is yet to be finally selected.

A sum of Rs 1.5 lakhs is proposed to be spent on giving refundable scholarships to the trainees undergoing Commercial Pilot Licence and Gliding Instructor's Training Course. Training is given up to the standard of commercial pilot licence including night flying, instrument flying, instrument rating and flight Instructor's rating etc.

In order to make flying and gliding popular amongst the rural masses, mobile flying and gliding centres are proposed to be set up. The training programme of the flying clubs has been oriented to assist the nation in the matter of defence, civil aviation and aerial crop spray. We are encouraging adoption of flying as career by our young boys in the Air Force, in the Airlines, Flying Clubs and also for doing the aerial crop spray. N.C.C. boys are also being provided flying and gliding training in Haryana. Besides it is proposed to set up a complete C of A Engine Overhaul Workshop, to make Haryana Civil Aviation self-dependent, at a cost of Rs 4 lakhs.

Tourism

8.90 Development of Tourism in the areas new forming the Haryana State has received special attention after the formation of the State. The potential tourist

attraction spots in those areas had remained undeveloped earlier. Programmes for promotion of tourism, have been designed with a view to achieve integrated development of the selected tourist centres so that 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) spots of scenic and natural beauty and (iii) pockets providing out-door recreation and pastime. Since the formation of Haryana, progress has been made to improve the attractiveness of those places. The year-wise details of outlay and expenditure incurred on promotion of tourism during the preceding three annual plans are given in the following table :—

Year	Outlay	Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)
1966-67	0.95	0.48
1967-68	2.50	2.25
1968-69	3.00	2.55
Total	6.45	5.28

In the Fourth Five Year Plan, provision of Rs 75 lakhs has been made for the development of tourist spots, tourist publicity, travel promotion and tourism organisation.

The various projects included in the plan programme are described hereunder :

(i) *Holiday and Recreation Resort at Badkhal Lake (2 lakhs).*—It is a spot of great natural beauty about 30 kilometres from Delhi and it has been recognised as an important tourist resort. A 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 areas, he gets all comforts and his visit is fully enjoyable. The requirements are :—

- (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 ;

(vii) provision of a jeepable path all round the lake.

A sum of Rs 12.00 lakhs has been provided for these works during the Fourth Plan period.

(ii) *Tourist Facilities at Surajkund (5.00 lakhs).*—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 immense attraction for tourists both Indian and foreign. The measures taken for its development so far will include provision of electric illumination, land scaping 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 performances. 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 5.00 lakhs.

(iii) *Tourist facilities in Mughal Gardens, Pinjore (Rs 10 lakhs).*—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 across the terraces and different forms of fountains play in this canal. The gardens are a great attraction to tourists and fine picnic spot for the neighbouring populace. The work for the improvement of the garden has been going on for sometime covering the repair of existing cafetaria, provision of glazed tiles on second terrace, installation of water hydrants, provision of Public Health amenities, installation of Air Conditioners and Room heaters in the Tourist Rest House. Further development of the spots for adding to the charm of the garden envisages widening of approach road, provision of decoration fountain, installation of glazed tiles in the remaining terraces, provision of flood lights on the wall as well as the garden, mercury lights, installation of 3 telescopes and setting up of a small zoo.

An amount of Rs 10.00 lakhs has been provided to meet the expenditure during the Fourth Plan period.

(iv) *Tourist Facilities at Kurukshetra (Rs 15.00 lakhs).*—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 when very large crowds of pilgrims collect there. Its 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 sum of Rs 15.00 lakhs has been provided for this purpose. It is proposed to build a tourist bungalow with single and double dormitory sets and catering arrangements.

(v) *Tourist Facilities at Tajewala (Rs 7.00 lakhs).*—Hathnikund-Kalessar Area:—The area around the Tajewala Head Works is rich in Mahaseer fishing and in small and big game. This place provides great attraction particularly for tourists interested in shikar. The work of providing out-door facilities for tourists to this spot will be taken up during the Fourth Plan period and a sum of Rs 7.00 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.

(vi) *Improvement of Tourist spots in the State (Rs 15 lakhs).*—There are several other potential tourist points in the State. A sum of Rs 15.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent for their development and beautification of their environs.

(vii) *Publicity and propaganda.*—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 11.00 lakhs has therefore, been proposed for the following activities :—

	<i>(Rs in lakhs)</i>
(i) Tourism publicity and travel promotion	5.00 lakhs
(ii) Tourism Organisation	6.00 lakhs
Total	11.00 lakhs

EDUCATION

8.91. Education is the main instrument of social change. Facilities for universal elementary education are a pre-requisite for equality of opportunity. Economic prosperity also depends to a large extent on a suitably oriented system of education.

In Haryana the back-log of development in the sphere of general education is enormous. The percentage of literacy in the State is on the low side 19.9% as against the all India average of 24 percent. The literacy ratio amongst the women in the State is 9.2% as against 12.8% for the country. Thus, there is a great need for expansion and improvement of education in the State. The development programme, however, has to be related to several factors, such as availability of resources and requisite trained personnel. Apart from expansion, the problem of improving the quality of education by provision of better staff-student ratio, training of teachers, and provision of proper equipment and buildings also requires urgent attention.

In order to improve the educational standard of the State, a sum of Rs 446.42 lakhs was incurred up to the end of March, 1969, following the formation of Haryana in November, 1966. The details of allocations made and expenditure incurred

during the three annual Plan, 1966-67 to 1968-69 respectively are set out in the following table :—

(Rs in lakhs)

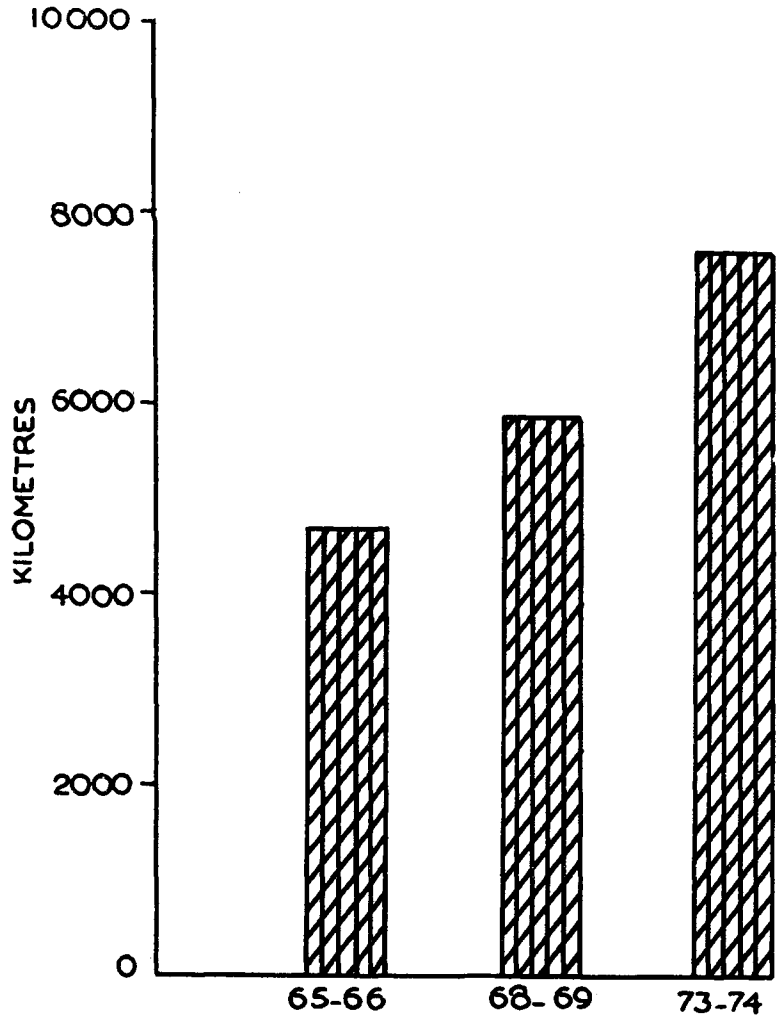
Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1966-67	73.38	73.38
1967-68	144.50	137.20
1968-69	255.00	235.84
Total	472.88	446.42

The achievements in terms of physical programmes during the past three years, before the commencement of the Fourth Plan are given below :—

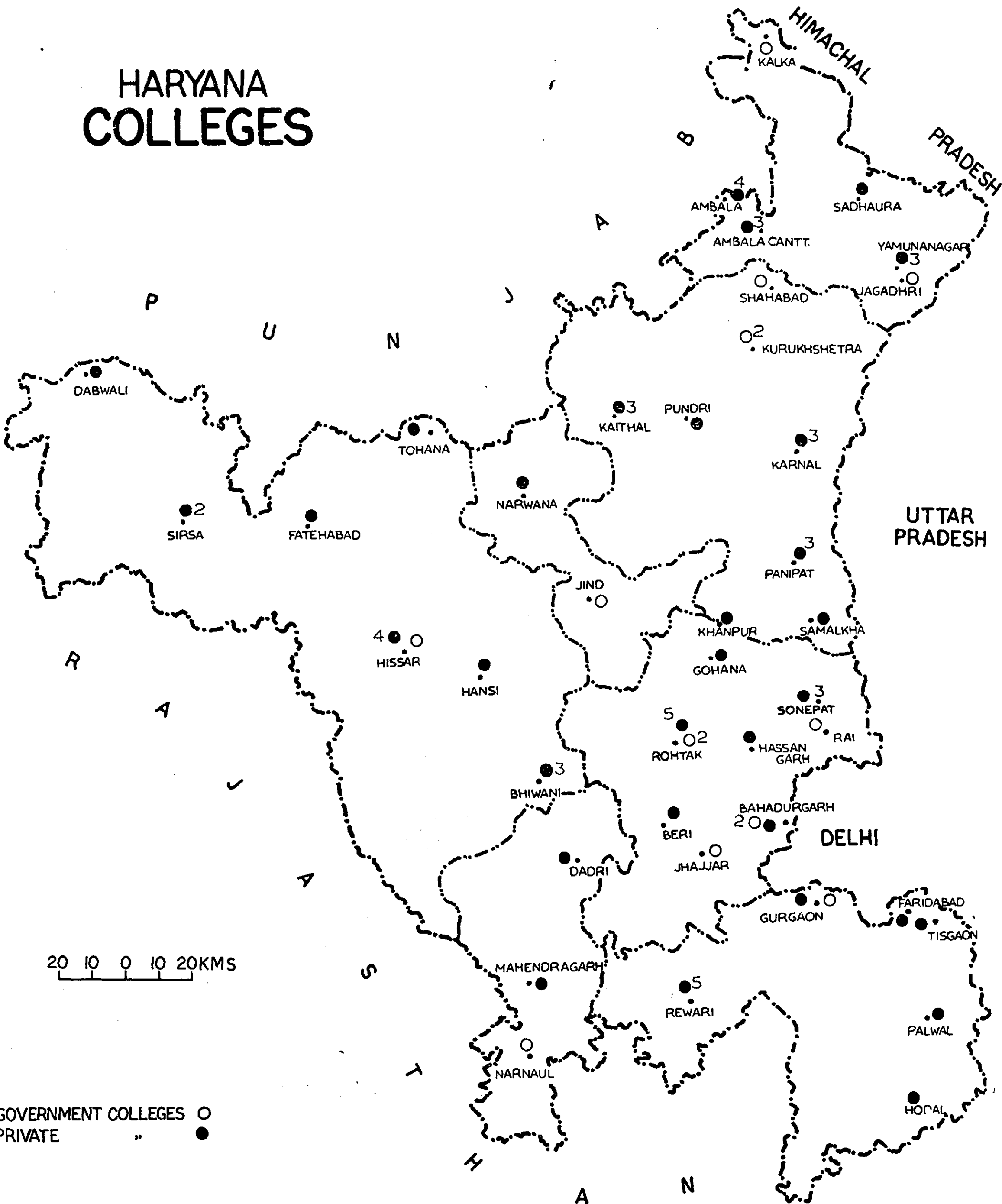
Item	Unit	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
(a) Enrolment—				
(i) Classes—IV	Lakhs	8.04	8.23	8.55
(ii) Classes VI—VIII	„	2.06	2.47	3.08
(iii) Classes IX—XI	„	1.01	1.04	1.11
(iv) University/College	„	0.28	0.39	0.44
(b) Teachers—				
(i) in elementary schools	Number	19,802	18,663	19,675
(ii) in secondary schools	„	8,388	12,633	13,225
(c) Colleges both Govt. and Private	„	40	42	49

The educational programme under the Fourth Plan envisages qualitative improvement, curriculum reforms, development of games and sports, improvement of physical facilities in the schools, increase in the number of scholarships, and

HARYANA SURFACED ROADS



HARYANA COLLEGES



GOVERNMENT COLLEGES ○
PRIVATE " ●

development of science education. Special attention is being paid to provide greater opportunities for female education. The broad feature of the programme is to ensure expansion at lower level and consolidation of higher education.

The Fourth Five-Year Plan outlay set apart for the development of education is 1303.00 lakhs which is 5.8% of the total Plan Outlay. The various programmes for the development of education envisaged in the Plan are described hereafter.

Elementary Education (Rs 734.30 lakhs)

8.92. A provision of Rs 734.30 lakhs earmarked for development of Elementary Education will be utilized as follows :—

Pre-Primary Education (Rs 1.75 lakhs)

This sector continued to be neglected for want of adequate resources, In view of the priority to be accorded to Primary Education, it has not been possible to develop this programme. It would also be wrong to neglect this sector altogether. A provision of 1.75 lakhs has been made for this scheme in the Fourth Plan, with which it is proposed to establish 7 pre-primary schools, one in each district. At present two pre-primary schools exist at Nilokheri and Narnaul.

Primary Education (Rs 397.70 lakhs)

The objective of this scheme is to provide a primary school within easy walking distance from the home of every child. It is proposed to start 250 primary schools i.e. 50 schools during each year of the Plan. The estimated population in age group 6—10 year was 13.32 lakhs by the end of the year 1968-69. It is expected to increase to 16.08 lakhs by the end of the year 1973-74. The enrolment of children in age group 6—10 years by the end of 1968-69 was 8.56 lakhs which is 64% of total population of children in that age group. It means that during the Fourth Plan provision should be made for additional enrolment of 4.30 lakhs children by Free and compulsory Primary education. In age group 6—10 year so that at least 80% of the aforesaid age group is covered. For this purpose double shift in I and II classes has been introduced and 200 school mothers have been appointed. It is also proposed to provide 5,000 teachers to cover the additional enrolment envisaged during the Fourth Plan. Estimated cost of this programme would be Rs 397.70 lakhs.

Middle School Education (Rs 228.50 lakhs)

The enrolment in classes VI—VIII was 3.08 lakhs by the end of 1968-69. It is expected to rise to 4.00 lakhs by the end of the Fourth Plan, which will be 50% of the child population of the State in the age group 11—13. To cover the additional enrolment it is proposed to upgrade 150 primary schools to middle standard and to provide 500 posts of masters and 500 posts of teachers during the Fourth Plan. A pupil teacher ratio of 30: 1 has been adopted for calculating the aforesaid requirements of additional teachers, whereas in the primary stage that ratio is expected to be 50: 1. This programme will involve an expenditure of Rs 228.50 lakhs.

(b) The outlay earmarked for various other measures to improve the existing facilities in the primary and middle schools are indicated below :—

	Lakhs
(i) (a) Improvement of physical facilities in primary and Middle schools	47.00
(b) Provision of First aid, Hand Pumps and Latrines	5.00
(ii) Pilot project for imparting work experience in Agriculture/Industry to children in the Middle Classes	5.00
(iii) Proposed increase in the number of merit scholarships up to middle stage from 614 to 1,014	5.00
(iv) School complex programme opening of a Central school in each compact area strengthened in all respects	5.00
(v) Introduction of science education at Elementary stage	10.00
(vi) Pilot Projects for eradication of wastage and stagnation	4.00
(vii) Teaching of third language (Telugu)	5.00

Secondary Education (Rs 242.62 lakhs)

8.93. By the end of 1968-69 the enrolment of children in the age group 14—16, in the secondary schools was 1.11 lakh which constituted 17 of the population of the age group. Increase in enrolment is expected during the Fourth Plan at the rate of 0.10 lakhs per year, so that the enrolment by the end of the Fourth Plan is likely to be 1.61 lakhs representing 22.00% of the population of children in the age group 14—16. The national target of enrolment in this age group by the end of Fourth Plan is 24.6%. To accommodate the anticipated additional enrolment of 50,000 children, it is proposed to up-grade 60 Middle schools to high school level and by addition of 10th class to 60 schools already upgraded before the commencement of this plan. Provision will also be made for 986 posts of Masters/ Mistress to cater to the additional enrolment of children during the Fourth Plan. The pupil teacher ratio at this stage of education is proposed at 25 : 1. The estimated cost of this programme will be 166.95 lakhs. The programme also covers, the improvement of physical facilities and science education, increase in the number of merit scholarships, and special efforts for promotion of girls Education. 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 overall outlay on Secondary Education will be 242.62 lakhs.

University Education (Rs 243.68 lakhs)

8.94. The Fourth Plan allocation for University Education Programme is Rs 236.68 lakhs. During the past few years 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 per cent. It is expected that there will be additional

enrolment of about 30,000 students during the Fourth Plan period. It is not possible to absorb this additional enrolment in the existing colleges in the State which have almost reached a saturation point. It is hoped that the requirements of higher education will be catered to by non-government colleges. During the Fourth Plan, provision has been made for opening of one Art and Science College and one Home Science College. It has also been proposed to construct college buildings and hostels for new colleges and to strengthen the science laboratories in existing colleges. The allocation made for this programme also covers the cost of additional staff on account of post graduate classes in various subjects. Besides this provision has been made for the development of Post-Graduate Centre at Rohtak and giving of grant-in-aid to Kurukshetra University and Punjab University and private colleges. It is also proposed to create 100 scholarships at the degree and 10 scholarships at the post graduate stage

8.95. *Other Programmes.*—For covering various other aspects of the programme for general education, the following provisions have been made in the Fourth Plan :—

	(Rs in lakhs)
(1) Training of teachers—	
(i) Teachers education	20.00
(ii) State Institute of Education—	
(a) Elementary	8.00
(b) Science	7.00
(iii) Training of physical training instruction	10.00
(2) Social Education	11.20
(3) Other educational programmes	22.80
(4) Cultural Programmes	3.40

The outlays indicated above provide for :—

- (i) Establishment of a State Institute of Education ;
- (ii) Promotion of languages ;
- (iii) Assistance to academies engaged in promotion of cultural activities ;
- (iv) Adult literacy ;
- (v) Setting up of libraries ;
- (vi) Improvement of educational administration ;
- (vii) Revision of District Gazetteer ;
- (viii) Promotion of Sports.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

I.—TECHNICAL EDUCATION

8.96. At the end of the Third Five-Year Plan there were four diploma level Government Technical Institutions at Ambala, Nilokheri, Jhajjar and Sirsa and two diploma level private Institutions at Rohtak, having a total intake of 960 students. During 1966-67 the intake 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 started imparting degree level education in engineering from 1964. The intake capacity of this College was also raised in 1966-67 from 120 to 250 seats. Two Government Junior Technical Schools with an intake capacity of 60 students each were also imparting training to students who had passed middle standard examination. In these schools the students were given academic education up to Matric Standard and specialised training in one trade. One such school at Gurgaon has since been closed as the number of students had fallen considerably.

General recession in trade and industry and consequent un-employment among Engineering Graduates/Diploma holders very seriously affected the training programme in the polytechnics in the State. Accordingly, it was decided to reduce the intake capacity of diploma course in the Polytechnics and the Junior Technical Schools. The Fourth Plan Programme therefore, envisages only qualitative improvement in technical education and introduction of such specialised courses for which there is greater demand in the industry at present. The details of expenditure incurred on the Technical Education Programme vis-a-vis outlays provided against them during the years 1966-67 to 1968-69 are indicated in the following table :—

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
		(Rs in lakhs)
1966-67	26·98	26·98
1967-68	31·96	29·94
1968-69	40·00	40·38
Total	102·94	97·30

In the Fourth Five-Year Plan there is a provision of Rs 155 lakhs for Technical Education. Important Schemes covered by this programme are as follows :

Grant to (i) Y. M. C. A. Institute (Rs 80 lakhs)

Steps to establish the Y.M.C.A. Institute of Engineering at Faridabad were initiated in 1966-67 for imparting 4 years specialised senior supervisory level training on sandwich pattern of West Germany. Since its inception, up to 1968-69, grants-in-aid to the tune of Rs 21.38 lakhs have been paid. The Institution has started functioning from the academic session 1969-70, by admitting 120 students into the various courses like Machine Tools, Welding, Sheet Metal, Electrical/Mechanical appliances, Electronics and Control, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning and Radio and Telecommunication. Provision made in 4th Five Year Plan to meet the recurring and non-recurring share of State Government as per agreement entered into between the Y. M. C. A. and the State Government, is Rs 80 lakhs.

(ii) Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra (Rs 25.00 lakhs)

There is only one degree level Institution namely Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, which is located in Haryana State with an intake capacity of 250 students, out of which 125 are exclusively reserved for Haryanvi students. This Institution was started in 1963-64. The State Government's liability was to provide free developed land measuring 300 acres and to meet the 50% deficit of recurring expenditure for 1st Five Year and thereafter entire recurring expenditure by the State Government. During the years 1966-67 to 1968-69, a sum of Rs 26.72 lacs had been paid as grant-in-aid by the State Government. The provision made on this account in the Fourth Plan is Rs 25.00 lakhs.

(iii) Pharmacy and Library Courses for Girls (Rs 7.00 lakhs)

After re-organisation of this State no Institution for imparting training in Library Science/Pharmacy Courses to Girls existed in Haryana. A new Institution was therefore, established at Ambala from the year 1968-69 with an intake of 60 students. During the 4th Five-Year Plan, provision of Rs 7.00 lakhs has been made to meet the expenditure on staff and buildings.

(iv) Provision of Residential Accomodation to staff (Rs 11.00 lakhs)

There being dearth of residential accommodation for teaching and non-teaching staff of Government Polytechnics, it was decided to construct quarters for them within the campus of various Institutions. During the years 1966 to 1968-69 an amount of Rs 2.35 lacs was incurred on this account and a provision of Rs 13.61 lakhs has been made during 1969-74 is to be utilized for construction of additional quarters in a phased manner.

(v) Improvement and expansion of Polytechnics (Rs 18.21 lakh)

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 two private sector polytechnic institutes at Rohtak	3.00
(2) Development and expansion of Haryana Polytechnic, Nilokneri	3.33
(3) Development and expansion of Government Polytechnic, Sirsa	3.60
(4) Development and expansion of Government Polytechnic, Jhajjar	4.58
(5) Development of Automobile Engineering Course at Polytechnic, Ambala	2.42
(6) Development of Government Polytechnic, Ambala	1.28
	18.21
(vi) Training of teachers (Rs 2.00 lakhs)	18.21

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 2.00 lakhs is envisaged in the Fourth Plan.

(vii) Students Amenities (Rs 0.35 lakhs)

It has been noticed that amenities like N.C.C. Blocks, Dispensaries, Cycle Sheds, Water Coolers etc., which are very essential for the students are either not available in our polytechnics or if available are not upto the required standard. A sum of Rs 0.35 lakhs has been provided in the Fourth Plan for the provision of requisite amenities for the students.

II. DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING, HARYANA

INTRODUCTORY

8.97. Department of Industrial Training as its very name shows is meant for imparting Industrial training to raw hands and the youth so as to convert them into semi-skilled and skilled workers. The country is on its way to industrialisation and since independence quite a large number of large, medium and small scale manufacturing units have been set up in public as well as private sectors, thus creating a great demand for skilled technicians to man these industries. To provide skilled technicians to work in these manufacturing units on the one hand and on the other to eradicate menace of unemployment amongst educated youth, the Department of Industrial Training with its net work of 17 Industrial Training Institutes, 23 Industrial Training Schools for Girls, 4 Rural Artisan Training Centres, two Industrial Training Centres for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, one Polytechnic for Women and one Institute of Surgical Instruments Technology, with an annual intake capacity of over 6,000 seats is providing industrial training in some 50 engineering and non-engineering trades and vocations. Boys and Girls in the age group of 16 to 25 years

with matriculation or below as their educational qualifications are admitted in these institutions for undergoing training. Trade courses run by the Department vary from one to two years' duration followed by an inplant training in industrial establishments from two to one year respectively.

Training imparted in the departmental institutions is entirely free. Besides, a stipend of Rs 45 per month is awarded to all the scheduled castes and Vimukata Jatis trainees and that of Rs 25 per month to one-third of the other trainees on merit-cum-means basis. All the ex-servicemen trainees are awarded scholarships at Rs 100 per month per trainees. Workshop clothing, hostel accommodation wherever available, and medical and recreational facilities are also provided free of cost to the trainees by the Departments. The Industrial Training Institutes are run on an all India pattern under the aegis of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment and the passed out trainees are awarded National Trade Certificate which is universally recognised throughout the country for employment, as skilled and semi-skilled workers according to the nature of training undergone by them.

Haryana is predominantly an agricultural State where main occupation of the masses is to work on farms whether in the shape of tillers or farm-labour. They generally do not remain occupied throughout the year. The Department of Industrial Training helps these labourers and farmers by providing them with alternative and gainful occupations, so that after passing out various trade-courses their wards can go into the factories for earning their living or to set up their own small units in their homes.

There is no denying the fact that Haryana is an industrially backward State and this backwardness can be attributed to a number of reasons. In the last three Five-Year Plans, attempts have been made to improve the lot of people residing in this tiny State and the Industrial Training Department on its part had started the following Institutions in this State to provide free industrial training :—

(i) Industrial Training Institutes	17
(ii) Industrial Schools for Girls	22
(iii) Industrial Schools for Boys	3
(iv) Industrial Training Centres for Scheduled Castes etc.	2
(v) Rural Artisan Training Centres	4
(vi) Institute of Surgical Instruments Technology	1

Towards the close of the Second Plan, six Industrial Training Institutes at Ambala, Yamuna Nagar, Sonapat, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Hissar were in existence. During the Third Plan 11 new Industrial Institutes at the following stations were opened with

a view to intensify training and to cover practically the whole of the State :—

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (1) Kaithal | (6) Palwal |
| (2) Karnal | (7) Faridabad |
| (3) Panipat | (8) Mohindergarh |
| (4) Hassangarh | (9) Narnaul |
| (5) Bhiwani | (10) Narwana |
| | (11) Sirsa |

During the Annual Plan 1966-67, 1,372 additional seats introduced under the special scheme of the department on Non-Plan side in the six Industrial Training Institutes of the Second plan, were switched over to plan side and during the year 1967-68, 492 additional seats were introduced in various Industrial Training Institutes.

Broadly speaking this programme has been successful in achieving its object of (i) providing gainful occupation to the educated and uneducated youth particularly in the lower strata of the society by imparting free training and converting them into skilled workers (ii) making available trained technicians, skilled and semi-skilled workers to the various manufacturing units. Gradually people have become more and more industrial training 'minded' because whereas previously after matriculation people used to send their wards either for higher education in colleges or for seeking white collar jobs in offices, now general bent of mind is towards industrial training and people in general prefer this course.

Despite this general achievement, the programme suffered a setback during the last two sessions beginning in July/August, 1967 and 1968 in the shape of reduced admissions. In the year 1967, there was a general recession in trade and industry throughout the country which also hit hard the employment potential in industry with the result that thousands of trained engineers and diploma holders are now finding themselves unemployed. This in turn has affected the admission position in the Industrial Training Institutes and the people are now feeling hesitant to send their wards for industrial training in Industrial Training Institutes for fear of foreseeable unemployment even after this training. This factor is, however, temporary and in times to come the position will improve and it is hoped the Industrial Training Institutes will achieve their past glory when the conditions normalise. The 1969 session has witnessed encouraging admission position as unpopular and unattractive trades were diversified to job oriented and employment potential trades.

As already stated in the foregoing paragraphs, there is a country wide recession in trade and industry due to which employment potential for trained technicians and skilled workers has very much gone down. Consequently the admissions in the departmental institutions suffered a serious setback and since the last two sessions the department is not finding enough trainees to fill in all the seats. It has, therefore, been decided not to open any new Industrial Training Institutes or to expand the seating capacity of the existing ones during the Fourth Plan. However, keeping in view the latest production techniques adopted by the manufacturing units and to

produce technicians for which there is a ready market, diversification of trades is being done. Trades which have become unpopular because of bleak chances of employment are being closed and in their place new trades having a promising future are being started.

Keeping in view, a keen demand for training of girls in various needle and home utility crafts in small towns and villages, the Department has taken in hand a programme to set up five Industrial Schools for Girls during the Fourth Plan period, in a phased programme out of which one at Kalka has started functioning during the year 1969-70. The second one is being set up at Tohana with effect from 1st August, 1970. Location of the three more to be opened in the subsequent years would be decided later.

In the re-organised State of Haryana, there was no School of Arts and Crafts although there was/is a demand for Arts and Crafts Teachers in our educational schools. It was, therefore, proposed to set up one School of Arts and Crafts at Rohtak, being the Central place in Haryana, during the 4th Plan. The Arts School was set up by converting the Industrial School for Boys with effect from 1st August, 1969.

LABOUR WELFARE

8.98 The labour welfare programmes aim at improving the living and working conditions of labourers through the enforcement of various labour enactments, and the implementation of various labour welfare schemes. Maintenance of peace and goodwill in the industry, the contentment and attitude of workers are the key to 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 directly the industrial output of the State by creating unnecessary bottlenecks in the smooth working of the industry but also lead to general inefficiency. With this back-ground, the Department has proposed the following plan schemes to be implemented during the Fourth Five-Year Plan at a cost of Rs 6 lakhs. :—

(i) Re-organization and strengthening of Factory Inspectorate

The Indian Labour Conference in its 16th Conference recommended that there should be an Inspector for every 150 factories to ensure effective implementation of the Factories Act, 1948. There was only one Factory Inspector in the State at the time of re-organization. More Factory Inspectors and their supporting staff have since been appointed and still more are needed to cope with the increased number of factories. A provision of Rs one lakh has been provided in the Fourth Plan for this purpose.

(ii) Appointment of certifying Surgeons

Ever since the enactment of the Factories Act, 1948 Civil Surgeons/Chief Medical Officers and other medical Officers had been notified so far as certifying surgeons under section 10 of the said Act, to conduct the medical examination and

for the certification of young persons employed in factories. It has, however, been observed from experience that the civil surgeons and medical officers who are already preoccupied with their own duties are not able to give adequate attention to this important job. This has resulted indirectly in the inefficiency of the worker and reduction of output. To see that young persons who are medically unfit are not employed in hazard manufacturing processes it has been decided 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 2.50 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

(iii) Creation of arbitration machinery in the Labour Department

The main function of the Labour Department is to maintain peace in industry and to create good-will among the employers and the workers. To achieve this end it is essential to strengthen the conciliation and arbitration machinery. It is, therefore, proposed to create a cell under the guidance of a whole time arbitration promotion officer who will bring about settlements in labour disputes outside the courts. A provision of Rs 1.40 lakhs has been made to meet the expenses of this cell.

(iv) Improvement of Labour Statistics

As a result of statutory requirements of various enactments, the Department has to collect, compile and publish labour statistics which will help in chalking out plans and schemes to bring about effective improvements in the conditions of labour. The present arrangements are inadequate and hence it is proposed to improve the arrangements at a cost of Rs 0.70 lakhs during the plan period.

(v) The Haryana Labour Journal

It is proposed to publish a journal known as "Haryana Labour Journal". This will provide latest judgments of the Supreme Court, the High Courts, awards of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Courts and will give information on important welfare activities/Labour statistics, which will be of interest to both workers and employers. A provision of Rs 0.40 lakh has been made for the journal.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE

8.99 The Employees' State Insurance Schemes are being operated under the provision of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. Provision of medical care to the insured persons is the responsibility of the State Government. 1/8th of the entire expenditure is borne by the State Government and the balance 7/8th is shared by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. The total provision for the State, for the Fourth Five-Year Plan period is Rs 152 lakhs, out of which the State share is Rs 19.00 lakhs.

These Schemes are being executed by the State Government in collaboration with the E. S. I. Corporation. The schemes included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan

1969—74 are

(i) Automatic Coverage, New Coverage and Additional Medical Provision

Gross provision for this scheme for the Fourth Plan is Rs 30.00 lakhs out of which State share is Rs 3.75 lakhs. In addition to providing medical care to the insured persons, hospitalization facilities to them have also been extended in the shape of reservation of beds in the State Government Hospitals/other Institutions. About 100,000 insured persons of this State are covered under the E. S. I. Scheme. Once an area/ town has been covered under the E. S. I. Act, the workers of all the newly commissioned factories in that area including expansion of the existing factories are automatically covered. When the scheme is extended to new areas it is called new Coverage.

(ii) Hospitalization of the family of the workers covered under the E.S.I. Schemes

Gross provision for this scheme for the fourth plan is Rs 50.00 lakhs out of which state share is Rs 6.25 lakhs. The insured persons' family members numbering about 3,00,000 too have extended medical care short of hospitalization. Such services are being provided to the insured persons and their family members through service dispensaries at Gurgaon, Ballabgarh, Rohtak, Bahadurgarh, Rewari, Ganaur, Sonapat, Panipat, Faridabad, Hissar, Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri. Further E.S.I. Hospital at Faridabad and Jagadhri have also been commissioned for exclusive benefit of the insured persons.

(iii) Provision of land and building for ESI Dispensaries for various Implemented Area:—

Gross provision for this scheme for the fourth plan is Rs 37.00 lakhs out of which State share is Rs 4.37 lakhs. Previously the cost of land and construction of the ESI Dispensaries/Hospitals was being entirely borne by the ESI Corporation. Now the Corporation has desired to meet the same from the shareable expenditure which is to be borne by the State Government and the Corporation in the usual ratio of 1 : 7 respectively.

(iv) Purchase of equipment for ESI Hospitals Faridabad, Jagadhri, Panipat :—

Gross provision for this scheme for the Fourth Plan is Rs 30.00 lakhs out of which state share is Rs 3.75 lakhs.

(v) Training programme for technical staff

Gross provision for this scheme for the Fourth Plan is Rs 5.00 lakhs out of which State share is Rs 0.62 lakhs.

It is not possible to conceive the physical targets for the Fourth Five-Year Plan as the ESI Scheme is essentially a Welfare scheme catering to the health of the workers and as such it is entirely dependent upon the industrial expansion in the State. It may also be added that recently, due to acute financial stringency, the Corporation has imposed a ceiling of Rs 50 per employee per annum which is likely to hamper further progress of the schemes.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

8.100 The schemes with an outlay of Rs 7.50 lakhs included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan 1969—74 are broadly in continuation of the main scheme 'Manpower and Employment' implemented during the earlier plans and aim at extending the employment service facilities, collection of employment market data in the various trades, the imparting of vocational guidance and employment counselling to the young school/college out-goings, who are on the thresh-hold of their careers. Broadly the programme includes ;—

(i) Extension of Coverage of Employment Service

There were 17 Employment Exchanges/Sub-Offices, 2 Rural Man Power Units and one University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau in Haryana at the end of 1968-69. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to extend employment service still further by upgrading six District Employment Exchanges/Sub-Offices to the status of Sub-Regional/District Employment Exchanges and opening of 20 Rural Manpower Units to provide employment facilities and disseminate employment information, vocational guidance and employment counselling to the persons residing in rural areas. It is also proposed to strengthen the existing Employment Exchanges/Sub-Offices and the State Directorate by providing additional staff in order to meet the increased volume of work. One more University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau is proposed to be set up during this plan period.

(ii) Collection of Employment Market Information

There is an imperative need to have correct statistics of un-employment and under-employment in the Country to enable the Government to assess the size of the problem. This scheme aims at collection, processing and analysing employment data in respect of various trades. At the end of 1968-69, 9 Employment Market Information Units were functioning at various Employment Exchanges in Haryana.

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to undertake *ad hoc* surveys on employment and un-employment to assess the proportion of un-employed persons and rural applicants registered with the Employment Exchanges and the mobility of the labour force.

(iii) Vocational Guidance

This aims at providing vocational guidance and employment counselling to the young school/college leavers to enable them to choose suitable careers/occupations according to their qualifications, aptitudes and interests. Vocational Guidance Units were functioning at various Employment Exchanges of Haryana at the end of 1968-69. In order to effect improvement in the vocational guidance programme and to cope with the additional work arising consequent upon the expansion of educational facilities, resulting in increase in the labour force in the market, it is proposed to open more Vocational Guidance Units and to strengthen the existing Vocational Guidance Units during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

(iv) Occupational Research and Analysis :—

Before the formation of Haryana, an officer of the status of Assistant Employment Officer with supporting staff had been posted at the State Directorate in erstwhile State of Punjab and had been entrusted with duties of collection of occupational information with a view to compile standard nomenclature of the trades obtaining in the state and in the country on a continuing basis. With the bifurcation of Punjab State, these arrangements no longer exist. In order to ensure compliance with the aforementioned desiderate, it is proposed to set up an Occupational Unit at State Directorate during the Fourth Plan period.

HEALTH : MEDICAL

8.101 The Fourth Five Year Plan for health has been formulated largely to improve physical facilities like water supply, environmental sanitation, residential and clinical accommodation as also to improve the medical care, training and education available at present.

The main schemes of the Fourth Plan under this sub-head are as under :—

(1) Medical Education (Rs 124.60 lakhs)

The annual out-turn of the only Medical College in the State is not adequate to meet the requirements of the State. It is, therefore, proposed to increase the annual admission from 125 to 150 students. Hostel accommodation for students, internees and House Surgeons is also proposed to be provided. The teaching staff has to be strengthened and the number of beds has to be raised accordingly. Thus 242 beds will be added in the Medical College hospital, Rohtak during the plan period.

There is no mental hospital or psychiatric unit in the State. It is proposed to add a psychiatric wing in the Medical College with 50 observation beds.

(2) Training (Rs 36.55 lakhs)

In the past the implementation of various programmes suffered on account of non-availability of trained technical staff. Although some headway has already been made to ease the situation, there is still a shortage of para-medical staff. Till the beginning of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, this State had training facilities for about 300 Auxiliary Nurse, Midwives, 200 Nurses, 40 Laboratory Technicians, 20 Radiographers, 50 Sanitary Inspectors and 70 pharmacists. During the Plan period, it is proposed to add hostel facilities for 100 nurse-students at the Medical College Hospital, Rohtak, and the annual admission of nurse-students increased by 40. It is also proposed to provide hostel for Nurses Training School at Karnal, Rohtak and Bhiwani. The teaching staff at these schools will also be strengthened according to the pattern recommended by the Indian Nursing Council. The annual intake in the school of pharmacy will be raised by another 30 students. A new class of 25 seats, and of 3 months duration, for the training of multipurpose basic health workers is also proposed to be started during the Fourth Plan.

(3) Medical care including hospitals and Dispensaries (Rs 233.55 lakhs).—

In view of the unsatisfactory condition of health and medical institutions in the State, the Fourth Plan aims at the improvement and expansion of facilities at these institutions. 94 hospitals/dispensaries had been provincialised by the end of Third Plan. Still there are 34 local bodies' hospitals and dispensaries, apart from the 16 dispensary portions of primary Health Centres which are yet to be provincialised. 8 hospitals at Tehsil level have been improved by providing X-Ray and laboratory facilities and increased allocation of funds for medicine.

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to up-grade all the District and Tehsil Headquarters' hospitals. Each district hospital will have 100 beds and each Tehsil hospitals, 50 beds. 8 hospitals and dispensaries and 16 dispensary portions of primary Health Centres run by the local bodies will be provincialised and new buildings will be provided to most of the District and Tehsil hospitals in place of the present unsatisfactory buildings. It is also proposed to set up paediatric units in four district, hospitals at Hissar, Gurgaon, Ambala and Narnaul. Four new allopathic dispensaries and 8 mobile dispensaries will be started.

(4) Primary Health Centres (Rs 114.50 lakhs) :—

Although the target of opening one primary Health Centre per block has been achieved, yet there is shortage of residential and clinical accommodation in the 89 Primary Health Centres in the State. It is also necessary to provide basic facilities such as water-supply, drainage and electricity in all the Primary Health Centres. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, new buildings of 23 Primary Health Centres are proposed to be constructed.

(5) Other Miscellaneous Programmes (Rs 57.00 lakhs) :—

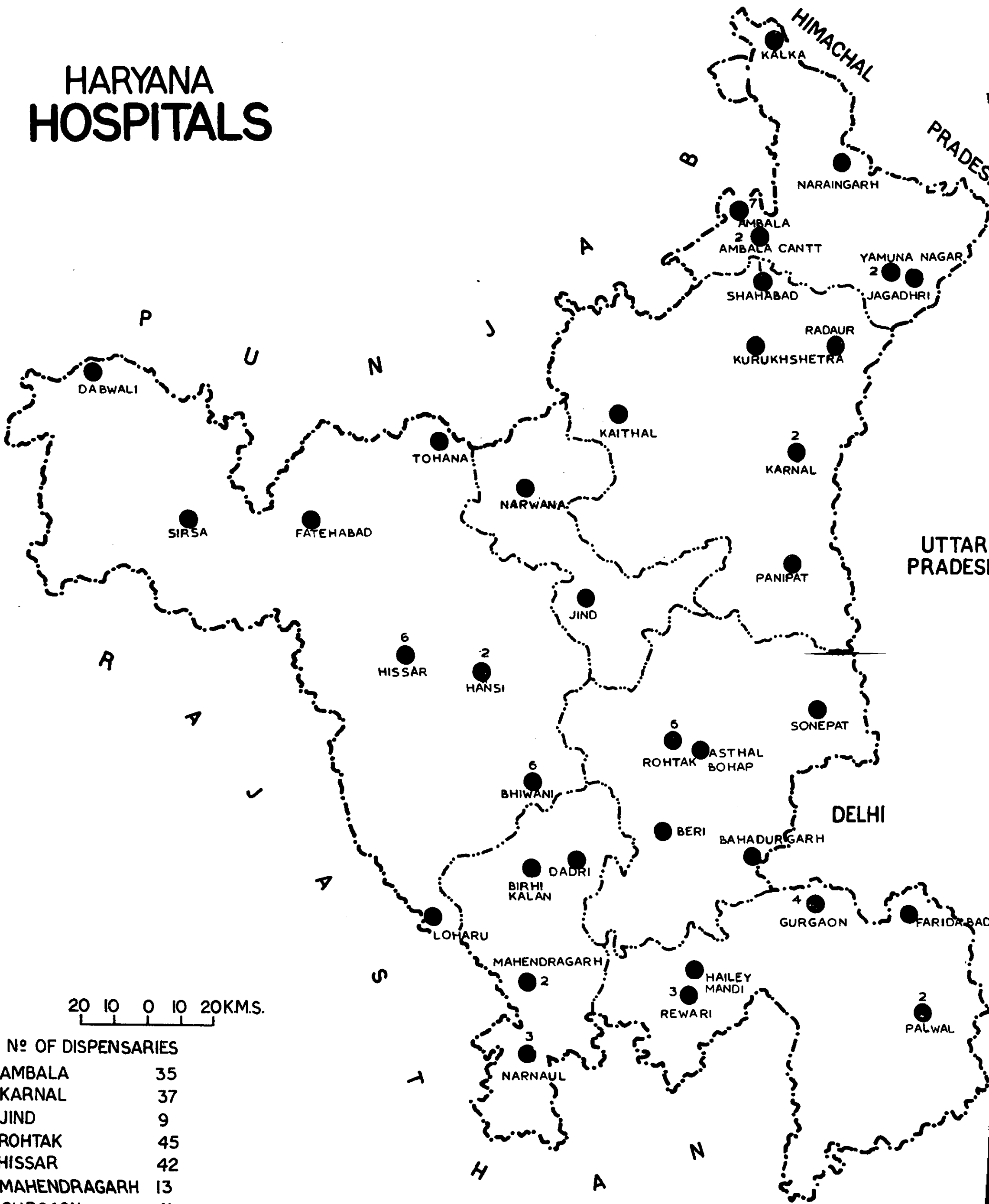
A sum of Rs 57.00 lakhs has been provided for other programmes such as improvement of vital statistics, Health Education Bureau, Strengthening of Food and Drug Laboratories and School Health Service, etc.

(6) Indigenous System of Medicine (Rs 34.00 lakhs) :—

At present the Ayurvedic dispensaries are not able to provide efficient services because of lack of reliable Ayurvedic preparations. A State Ayurvedic Pharmacy was set up in 1968-69, to prepare all the medicines required by all the 174 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the State. It is proposed to strengthen it during the Fourth Plan. 50 new Ayurvedic dispensaries are also proposed to be opened during this period.

The supervision of these dispensaries is inadequate. It is proposed to have supervisory staff at the district level also to improve the services. There is no Government Ayurvedic College in the State, but grant is given to Ayurvedic College at Asthal, district Rohtak, to have trained vaid and Upvaid.

HARYANA HOSPITALS

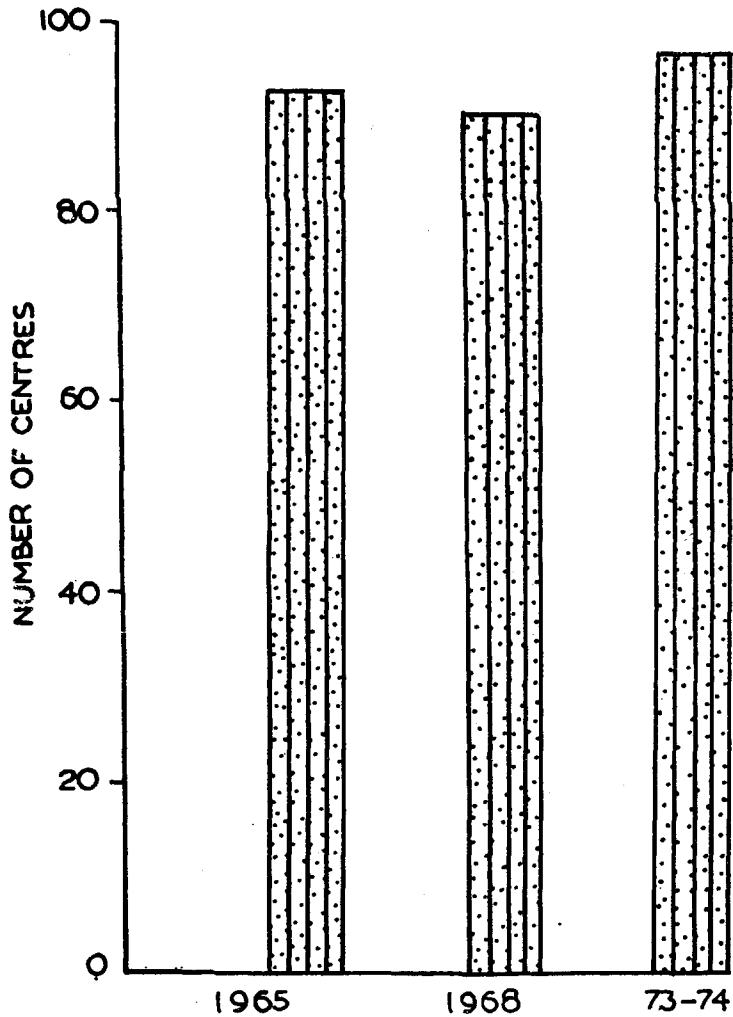


20 10 0 10 20KMS.

Nº OF DISPENSARIES

AMBALA	35
KARNAL	37
JIND	9
ROHTAK	45
HISSAR	42
MAHENDRAGARH	13
GURGAON	41

HARYANA FAMILY PLANNING CENTRES



CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

(a) Family Planning

8.102 It is obvious that unless the trend of explosive increase in population is reversed the improvements in agricultural production, industrial development, or in social services will be completely off set by the increase in population. With a view to control the increase in population, the family planning programme was started during the 2nd Five-Year Plan. Up to the end of 1968-69, a sum of Rs 125.00 lakhs has been spent on this programme. By that time 54,487 sterilisation operations and 1,58,805 I.U.C.D. insertions have been done. The following targets have been set for the 4th Plan. Sterilisation 3,96,447 IUCD Insertions 3,82,947.

(b) Control of communicable Diseases (Rs 274.58 lakhs) :—

It is proposed to spend Rs 274.58 lakhs for the control of communicable diseases like Malaria, Filariasis, T. B., V. D., Small-pox, Trachoma, etc., during the plan period.

Health ; Water-Supply and Sanitation Programme.

8.103 The provision of safe drinking water is a basic human necessity. Proper drainage and sewerage systems are no less important.

(i) *Rural*.—Out of 6,679 villages in the State, about 3,000 are faced with acute scarcity of drinking water. In another 1,000 villages the water supply position is comfortable for some months only. The level of sub-soil water at most of the places is very low and more often than not, it is brackish. In this area still there are villages, where people get drinking water from the village tanks. The villagers have to walk long distances to get potable water. The problem is of enormous magnitude and the amount required for water-supply scheme in rural area alone is of the order of Rs 49.00 crores.

Against the provision of Rs 9 crores made for the entire water-supply and sanitation scheme during the fourth five-year plan, a sum of Rs 6.20 crores has been allocated to Rural Water Supply Schemes including a sum of Rs 20 lakhs required for setting up Special Investigation Cell for ground water resources. Upto the end of 1968-69, rural water-supply schemes covering 418 villages were taken in hand with an aggregate expenditure of Rs 303.00 lakhs. By the end of 4th Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to cover 854 villages under this programme.

(ii) *Urban*.—Out of 61 towns in Haryana which require to be provided with water-supply and sewerage facilities, 42 towns have already been provided with water-supply under the National Water-Supply and Sanitation Scheme, though at a reduced scale, by the end of 1968-69. Out of these 61 towns, 18 only had been provided with some sort of sewerage facilities, by that times. The total funds required both in respect of water-supply and sewerage facilities in urban areas are of the order of Rs 30.00 crores where as the provision under the Fourth Five-Year Plan is only 2.80 crores. By the end of 4th Plan period, it is proposed to cover 58 towns with water-supply and 39 towns with sewerage system.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

8.104 Financial condition of most of the urban Local Bodies in the State is weak and their limited resources are inadequate to undertake development programme. Local Bodies are, therefore, proposed to be given financial assistance with a view to supplement their income under the following two schemes for which there is a provision of Rs 125.00 lakhs during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

(I) Integrated Development Programme by Cities (Rs 75.00 lakhs)

This scheme is meant for the cities having a population of one lakh or above but there is no such city in Haryana. This programme, however, can prove useful for fast developing towns like Faridabad, Sonapat, Yamuna Nagar etc., as these are industrial areas and the population in these cities is increasing fast. Under this scheme financial assistance is given to these towns for taking up development projects such as construction of drains, pavement of streets, improvement in water supply arrangements and development of parks, etc. An outlay of Rs 75 lakhs has been provided for this programme during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

(II) Ad-hoc Revenue Earning Scheme (Rs 50.00 lakhs) :—

Under this programme Local Bodies are 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 50.00 lakhs has been proposed during the Fourth Plan. This scheme is meant for all the towns. The pattern of financing the Municipal Committees under this scheme is 100% loans to them for their schemes to be approved by Government.

HOUSING

8.105 The housing problem in the State, as in the rest of the country has become particularly serious on account of the phenomenal increase in 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 great demand for houses in urban areas. In the villages also, the problem, particularly among Harijan has reached alarming dimensions. The provision made for Housing schemes under the Fourth Five-Year Plan is of the order of Rs 125.00 lakhs only. The important schemes are as under :—

(i) Subsidized Industrial Housing (Rs 60 lakhs) —

The scheme aims at giving financial assistance in the form of loan (50%) and subsidy (25%) to employers and 65% loan and 25% subsidy to House Building Co-operative Societies of industrial workers for the construction of tenements for the industrial workers. Rs 60 lakhs have been provided in the 4th Five-Year Plan for

the construction of 1,000 houses. During the period from November, 1966 to March, 1969, the amount distributed under the scheme was about 4 lakhs and the houses completed were 130.

(ii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme—(Rs 40 lakhs)

Loans are advanced to individuals whose annual income does not exceed Rs 7,200 and to the Co-operative Societies of such individuals. The maximum loan admissible under the scheme is Rs 12,500 or 80% of the cost of construction including cost of land or a house, whichever is less. For the 4th Five-Year Plan, Rs. 40.00 lakhs have been provided for the construction of 800 houses. During the period from 1st November, 1966 to 31st March, 1969, Rs 86.00 lakhs were disbursed under this scheme.

(iii) Slum Clearance—(Rs 8 lakhs)

Slums constitute a health as well as social hazard. Under this scheme assistance in the shape of loan (50%) and subsidy (50%) is given to Local Bodies for the clearance/improvement of slums. By November, 1966, Rs 2.31 lakhs were advanced as loans and 1.33 lakhs as subsidy to the local bodies for carrying out this programme. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan Rs 8.00 lakhs have been proposed for the construction of 125 houses, and for the improvement of slum areas. In view of non-availability of funds, no amount could be advanced under the Scheme since the formation of Haryana.

(iv) Village Housing Project—(Rs 10 lakhs)

The village housing project scheme was introduced in 1957. It aims at providing loan assistance to villagers for construction of new houses or improvement of existing houses to the extent of 80% of the cost of construction/improvement subject to a maximum of Rs 3,000. In addition, 100% grant is given for the purchase of house sites to landless agricultural workers and also for the construction of street and drains in selected villages. In view of non-availability of the funds, no amount could be earmarked for this scheme in the preceding years. For the 4th Five-Year Plan, Rs 10 lakhs have been proposed for the construction of 300 houses.

(v) Land Acquisition and Development—(Rs 7 lakhs)

In order to solve the problem of land for the implementation of Housing Schemes the Government of India introduced Land Acquisition and Development Scheme in the 2nd Plan. The land is acquired on large scale to stabilize land prices and to arrest increase in rents. 100% financial assistance in the shape of loan is advanced to the Local Bodies/Urban Estate. In the 4th Five-Year Plan, Rs 7.00 lakhs have been proposed for the acquisition of 7 acres of land.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

8.106 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 upon agriculture and almost all of them are labourers. A few of them take land on lease or on 'Batai' which does not yield much for the maintenance of an average family. Since they are faced with stringent economic conditions, they do not send their children to schools and put them on 'ad hoc' jobs. In order to ameliorate their economic and social conditions, certain concessions are necessitated to this weaker section of the society, by way of allotment of land, reservation of seats in educational institutions, reservation in services, fee concessions, scholarships, etc. Under the Fourth Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs 200.00 lakhs has been provided for various programmes undertaken to better the lot of scheduled castes and backward classes. Various schemes alongwith outlays earmarked for each are described below :—

(i) Award of scholarship, reimbursement of fees and subsidy for the purchase of books—(Rs 94.00 lakhs).

Members of the scheduled castes are assisted financially in educating their children. This scheme provides the following concessions to them :—

- (1) Reimbursement of tuition fees ;
- (2) Refund of University Examination Fees ;
- (3) Award of stipends ; and
- (4) Subsidy for purchase of text books, etc.

Since the formation of Haryana and upto the end of the year 1968-69, a sum of Rs 20 lakhs has been spent on this programme. For members of backward classes, another sum of Rs 25 lakhs has been provided under the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

(ii) Loan for the purchase of agricultural land—(Rs 20.00 lakhs)

Prior to 1969-70, poor and deserving landless members of the scheduled castes were given a subsidy of Rs 2,000.00 each for the purchase of agricultural land measuring not less than 5 acres and costing not less than Rs 4,500.00 per beneficiary who has to arrange for the balance himself. An amount of Rs 500.00 was also paid to each beneficiary for the construction of a house/digging of well. This scheme has now been remodelled into a Loan Scheme so as to weed out spurious applications. While the ceiling on acreage has been reduced from 5 to 3 acres, the ceiling on assistance has been raised to Rs 4,500.00, the entire amount being treated as loan at 3% interest to be recovered in 20 half-yearly instalments. During the Fourth Plan it is estimated that 445 beneficiaries will avail of this concession. The land purchase scheme has been made distinct from the Housing/Well subsidy scheme. A subsidy to the extent of Rs 2.54 lakhs was given to the members of the scheduled castes for the purchases of agricultural land up to the end of March, 1969.

(iii) Subsidy for the purchase of agricultural implements/inputs—(Rs 2.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme, a subsidy of Rs 360.00 is payable to each beneficiary, after the land has been bought, for the purchase of agricultural implement/inputs.

(iv) House/wells scheme—(Rs 5.00 lakhs)

Members of the scheduled castes are also given a subsidy of Rs 500.00 for the construction of a house/well. Upto the end of 1968-69, a sum of Rs 0.63 lakhs has been spent on this scheme covering 125 beneficiaries. During the entire Fourth Plan, benefit is proposed to be given to 1,000 persons.

(v) Industrial training in mills/factories—(Rs 18.00 lakhs)

The youths of scheduled castes are given industrial training in mills/factories to enable them to learn some trade and earn their livelihood. Upto the end of 1968-69, a sum of Rs 5.03 lakhs has been spent on this scheme. During the course of training they are given Rs 45.00 per month as stipend. By the end of the Third Plan 1,043 persons had been trained under this scheme.

(vi) Industrial training in centres—(Rs 10.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme free training in different trades is provided in training centres to the members of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and each trainee gets a stipend of Rs 45.00 per month. By the end of 1968-69, Rs 2.58 lakhs were spent and 259 persons had been imparted training under this scheme.

(vii) Subsidy for the purchase of pigs/poultry birds—(Rs 4.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme a subsidy of Rs 800.00 each is given in kind to deserving and needy members of the scheduled castes for the purchase of 4 pigs. Up to the end of 1968-69, Rs 1.38 lakhs had been spent on this scheme benefitting 173 families.

(viii) Drinking water well scheme—(Rs 10.00 lakhs)

Most of the members of the scheduled castes live in villages, where, there are no drinking water wells or hand pumps. Even where the wells exist, they need repairs. Subsidy for this purpose (Rs 3,000 for a new well, Rs 500 for repair of an old and Rs 300 for hand pump) is also given. Up to the end of 1968-69, Rs 2.85 lakhs have been spent under this scheme.

(ix) Subsidy for houses for scheduled castes other than those engaged on unclean occupations—(Rs 8.00 lakhs)

A subsidy of Rs 900.00 is granted under this scheme poor harijans for the construction of a house. Up to the end of 1968-69, Rs 3.50 lakhs have been spent under this scheme benefitting about 388 families.

(x) Legal assistance—(Rs 1.00 lakh)

Legal assistance is allowed to the member of the Scheduled Castes to enable them to fight their cases arising out of the offences of the practice of untouchability and disputes regarding land, etc.

(xi) Creation of Research and Evaluation Unit (Rs 1 lakh) :—

Research and Evaluation Unit has been created for collecting and tabulating data frequently needed by Government. It would also undertake evaluation of schemes being implemented and conduct survey in new fields.

(xii) Opening of community centres—(Rs 2.00 lakhs)

Community centres are proposed to be opened for the members of this class during the Fourth Five-Year Plan at places which are largely inhabited by Scheduled Castes. Up to the end of the year 1968-69, a sum of Rs 23,000 has been spent under this scheme. The women are taught social manners, cooking, first aid and home nursing, etc.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes—(Rs 65.75 lakhs)

8.107 Under the Centrally Sponsored schemes, an allocation of Rs 63.00 lakhs has been made for the benefit of the members of Scheduled Castes in the shape of post-matric scholarship, girls hostel, pre-examination training centres, improvement of working condition of sweepers and scavengers (Provision of wheel-barrow/hand carts) and subsidy for construction of house for sweepers/scavengers. Another Rs 2.75 lakhs have been provided for the uplift of the members of Vimukt Jatis.

SOCIAL WELFARE

8.108 Social services in the State are naturally confined to catering to the needs of under-privileged and handicapped section 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 section of the 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.

Government attempt is to try and ensure optimal benefits from both State and voluntary efforts. Various types of assistance to voluntary organisations are given. Government regulates and administers welfare organisations and co-ordinates their relevant activities of social welfare.

With the Re-organisation of composite Punjab State, some of the welfare institutions, like Institute for Deaf and Dumb, went over to new Punjab State. Keeping this vital short-coming in view, it is proposed that institutions such as School

for blind girls, sheltered workshop, children village, certified school, School for deaf and Dumb, home of destitute women and widows, etc., are established during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

A sum of Rs 41.00 has been provided for Social Welfare Department under the Fourth Five-Year Plan for the following schemes

(i) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Social Welfare Organisations—(Rs 5.00 lakhs)

Voluntary Social Welfare Organisations naturally possess inherent advantages thus making them more suited for the effective and efficient implementation of welfare programmes. Grant-in-aid is, therefore, given to them to improve the quality of their work. It is an important scheme of the Department and out of total provision of Rs 41.00 lakhs for the plan, Rs 5.00 lakhs have been provided for this programme. Up to March, 1969, Rs 1.98 lakhs had been distributed as grant-in-aid.

(ii) House for destitute women—(Rs 3.25 lakhs)

It is also felt that the problem of economic destitution is more acute in respect of women and leads to their exploitation for immoral purposes. It is, therefore, imperative that homes are opened for such women to provide them shelter, moral protection, psychological adjustment and sufficient education and training for their rehabilitation. For carrying this scheme through a sum of Rs 3.25 has been provided during the 4th Plan period.

(iii) After care home for girls—(Rs 4.00 lakhs)

After care Home for 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 rescued from moral danger with a capacity to accommodate 100 such persons. A sum of Rs 4.00 lakhs has also been provided for this programme.

(iv) Foster care service scheme—(Rs 1.00 lakhs)

Under this Scheme the destitutes, the unclaimed, the orphans and the children in need of care are placed in foster families for care. Each foster family accepting a child is paid an allowance of Rs 30 per month for proper upbringing of the child. Up to March, 1969, a sum of Rs 0.29 lakhs has been spent on this programme benefiting 40 children. During the 4th plan, 60 children will be benefitted under this scheme.

(v) Research Cum information centre—(Rs 1.00 lakhs)

This Centre conducts research on problems which are of specified interest to the development of social welfare programme and to work out and evaluate the welfare programme of Government and voluntary agencies. Up to the end of 1968-69, Rs 11,000 were spent on this programme.

(vi) Probation services for adult offenders—(Rs 3.00 lakhs)

This scheme aims at providing services which may help the adult offender on

probation to overcome his difficulties with the aim of correcting his behaviour. Upto 1968-69, a sum of Rs 1.08 lakhs was spent on this Scheme.

(vii) Welfare services in prisons—(Rs 1 lakh)

Under this scheme welfare services are provided in the prisons to enable the prisoners to adjust to their new environments and operate such services which induce in them corrective influences so that after their release they are reformed. Rs 20,000 were spent on this Scheme upto 1968-69.

(viii) Scholarship to physically handicapped—(Rs 1.25 lakhs)

This scheme aims at providing financial assistance to the handicapped for prosecuting their studies.

(ix) Braille library—(Rs 0.50 lakh)

The setting up of a Braille Library aims at providing a postal loan service under which the blinds staying outside the city, where the library is located could borrow books through postal services. Upto 1968-69, Rs 10,000 were spent.

(x) Implementation of Children Act, Certified School/Remond Home—(Rs 3 lakhs)

The problem of juvenile delinquency requires to be tackled both in its preventive as well as curative aspects. Juvenile Centres, Remond Homes and a Certified School for children prosecuted under Children's Act is proposed to be set up to provide services for their education and training and absorption in the society.

(xi) Sheltered Workshop—(Rs 2.25 lakhs)

The blind can be trained for employment in industries. This scheme envisages the training of the blind and other physically handicapped for employment and rehabilitation.

(xii) School for blind girls—(Rs 3.00 lakhs)

There are a number of institution for the blind boy 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 up to the middle standard.

(xiii) Institution for deaf and dumb—(Rs 3 lakhs)

Haryana State does not have any institution for the education and training of deaf and dumb children. It is proposed to set up one Institution for this category of handicapped group in Haryana.

(xiv) Special employment exchange for physically handicapped—(Rs 1 lakh)

Services for the education/training of the physically handicapped have been gradually expanding and the need for setting up of an Employment Exchange for the handicapped is being felt.

(xv) Children's village for leper children—(Rs 1.5 lakhs)

There are a number of lepers in the colony near Municipal Parks in Ambala City having their families with them. With a view to check the spread of the disease amongst the innocent small children, it is proposed to segregate them from their leper parents and to keep them in separate homes under the scheme.

(xvi) Holiday Home—Rs (0.90 lakh)

This Scheme caters to the children between the age group of 11 and 16 years belonging to low income group families for developing in them a spirit of self reliance, adventure and initiative as well as to provide them with an opportunity to utilise their leisure time in a useful manner. Up to the end of 1968-69, Rs 30,000 were spent on this scheme.

(xvii) Children rearing allowance scheme—(Rs 1.60 lakhs)

There is a large number of children residing with their parents who due to their economic position cannot afford and provide educational facilities. In order to provide such children with school books and stationery, it is proposed to introduce this Scheme.

(xviii) Financial assistance to destitute women—(Rs 1.75 lakhs)

A home for destitute women has been set up in the State but there is a large number of such women who do not want to get themselves admitted in the Institution but are desirous of getting financial help from the State. To provide financial assistance to such women, this scheme is being introduced.

(xix) Strengthening of Directorate—(Rs 1.00 lakh)

For the proper implementation of the Schemes relating to the Social Welfare Department, it is proposed to strengthen the Department.

PRINTING

8.109 An outlay of Rs 25.00 lakhs has been approved for this sub-head of development for the Fourth Plan period. Two schemes under this programme are as under :—

(i) Establishment of Government Printing Press—(Rs 17.00 lakhs)

As a result of reorganisation of the composite Punjab, the Government Printing Presses at Chandigarh and Patiala were taken over by the Chandigarh Administration and the Punjab Government respectively. In the absence of its own Printing Press, the Government of Haryana has to get its printing done at the Government Press (Union Territory), Chandigarh. This arrangement has proved to be unsatisfactory as well as uneconomical. It, therefore became necessary that the Government of Haryana should have a press of its own. An out-lay of Rs 17.00 lakhs has been provided for the Fourth Plan period for this scheme. A separate wing for the printing of nationalized text books is also proposed to be added in the Government Press.

(ii) Opening of Text Books Sales Depot and Typewriter Workshop at Karnal, Hissar and Rewari—(Rs 8.00 lakhs)

Out of 6 Government Regional Text Books Sales Depots in the composite Punjab only one located at Rohtak came to the share of Haryana. After

reorganisation it became necessary to open our own depots to cater to the needs of the books-sellers and students. The opening of the Text-books Sales Depots at Hissar, Rewari and Karnal needs an outlay of Rs 8.00 lakhs during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. These Depots will cater to the needs of nearly 217 agents and will earn a revenue approximately of Rs 11.00 lakhs per annum. The Depots are expected to be ready by the end of 1972.

STATISTICS

8.110 Reliable and accurate statistics are the essential pre-requisites 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 tolls 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.

After the reorganisation 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 1969—74 is more or less on the same lines. It is further proposed to set up a unit for the collection and co-ordination of statistics on irrigation and power, flood control and survey of village small-scale industries etc. during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

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 utilization 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.

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 24 is proposed for them during the Fourth Plan period.

PUBLICITY

8.111 Publicity plays a very important role in the planned development of a State. In order to publicise Government programme 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 and display advertisements, have to be utilized.

The Fourth Five-Year Plan outlay for the sub-head of development 'Publicity' is Rs 47.50 lakhs. A brief description along with outlay proposed for each of these schemes is given below :—

(1) Community listening scheme—(Rs 5.46 lakhs)

This scheme aims at providing one radio set to every village in the State on subsidized basis. 3,857 community listening sets for distribution to villages have been provided up to the end of 1968-69. In the Fourth Five-Year Plan 200 radio set sare proposed to be given each year to village Panchayats.

(2) Field Publicity scheme—(Rs 9.69 lakhs)

The field publicity units in the districts are proposed to be strengthened by the establishment of sub-units at the tehsil level so that the development programme undertaken by the State Government are brought home to the people to seek their co-operation.

(3) Information centres—(Rs 13.16 lakhs)

There are at present 7 information centres, one at each District Headquarter. These centres function as bureau of information and publicity of Government activities through Departmental journals, periodicals, reference books, photographs, models and charts. One such centre at each tehsil/block headquarters is to be established to familiarise the public with day-to-day activities of the Government. During the Fourth Plan 66 information centres would be started.

(4) Publicity literature—(Rs 1.77 lakhs)

This scheme aims at providing suitable publicity literature bearing on development/beneficent activities of the State Government to the District Public Relation Officers for wide publicity.

(5) Exhibitions—(Rs 1.80 lakhs)

Exhibitions are a potent medium of publicity. Government activities/development programmes are effectively brought home to the people, both in urban and rural areas with the help of exhibitions, charts, working models and photographs.

(6) Films—(Rs 9.27 lakhs)

One of the main activities of the District Public Relation Officer in the district is to arrange film shows through their mobile cinema units in the towns

and villages of the district to acquaint with the people with the programmes, projects and achievements of the Government. These units have to be regularly supplied with suitable films for wide publicity.

(7) Display advertisement—(Rs 1.83 lakhs)

Display advertisement has proved very effective and is proposed to be utilized during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period for publicising development activities of the State.

(8) Songs and drama parties—(Rs 0.83 lakh)

Songs and dramas have to be arranged for publicising Government programmes.

(9) Administrative staff—(Rs 1.44 lakhs)

With the implementation of various schemes mentioned above, the work is bound to increase at Headquarters which require strengthening for effective implementation of the schemes and co-ordination of activities.

(10) Promotion of cultural activities (Rs 2.25 lakhs)

It is proposed to conduct an exploratory research work on the art and cultural heritage of Haryana State by collecting useful relevant data on the subject.

STATEMENTS
I—V (State Plan Schemes)
I—II (Centrally Sponsored Schemes)

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969—74)

STATEMENT—I

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	Actual expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I Agricultural Programme—							
(1)	Agricultural Production	152	85.39	186	187.58	168	148.53
(2)	Minor Irrigation	136	109.54	147	176.61	104	102.26
(3)	Soil Conservation	63	23.27	34	35.03	40	32.55
(4)	Ayacut Development Programme	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5)	Animal Husbandry	32	7.96	24	23.16	25	29.28
(6)	Dairying and Milk Supply	23	..	5	4.99	20	7.49
(7)	Forests	19	25.35	17	16.59	17	16.37
(8)	Fisheries	1	0.35	2	1.85	2	2.84
(9)	Warehousing and Marketing	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		426	251.86	415	445.81	376	339.32
II Co-operation and Community Development—							
(1)	Co-operation	29	12.99	45	44.59	14	13.26
(2)	Community Development	68	68.28	49	49.23	20	19.53
(3)	Panchayats	3	2.03	2	1.98	..	..
Total		100	83.30	96	95.80	34	32.79
III Irrigation and Power—							
(1)	Multipurpose Projects	762	1083.32	640	724.63	740	791.00
(2)	Major and Medium Irrigation	163	89.03	160	158.33	113	112.23
(3)	Anti-Water Logging Drainage and Flood Control	49	66.37	102	102.60	146	146.50
(4)	Power Projects	350	359.53	640	330.00	387	350.00
Total		1324	1598.25	1570	1315.56	1386	1399.73

STATEMENT I—CONTD.

(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	Actual expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IV Industry and Mining—							
	(1) Large and Medium Industries	45	21	58	58	23	110
	(2) Mineral Development	3	2	2	2	4	1
	(3) Village and Small Industries	66	26.12	27	27.36	70	54.33
	Total	114	49.12	87	87.36	97	65.33
V Transport and Communication—							
	(1) Roads	72	110.82	156	155.76	210	195.59
	(2) Road Transport	5	..	52	52.14	60	57.12
	(3) Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(4) Other Transport (Civil Aviation)	5	4.05	3	3.48	2	2.46
	(5) Tourism	1	0.48	2	2.25	3	2.55
	Total	83	115.35	213	213.63	275	257.72
VI Social Services—							
	(1) General Education	103	73.38	137	137.20	255	235.84
	(2) Technical Education	49	26.98	30	29.94	40	40.38
	(3) Health and Family Planning	64	51.21	56	56.38	60	66.36
	(4) Water Supply (Urban and Rural)	20	20.00	42	42.59	31	68.62
	(5) Housing	6	2.81	1	0.64	..	0.50
	(6) Urban Development						
	(7) Welfare of Backward Classes	17	13.23	15	15.33	25	18.62
	(8) Social Welfare	5	1.24	1	1.54	3	1.50
	(9) Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare	19	3.59	9	8.55	17	10.41
	(10) Public Co-operation	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	283	192.44	291	292.17	439	442.23

STATEMENT I—CONCLD.

(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	Actual expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII	Miscellaneous—						
(1)	Statistics	2	0·88	4	3·76	4	2·70
(2)	Information and Publicity	4	1·90	3	4·44	4	4·45
(3)	State Capital Projects	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4)	Hill and Border Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5)	Evaluation Machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6)	Others (Printing)	8	..	..	..	4	0·78
	Total	14	2·78	7	8·20	12	7·93
	Grand Total	2344	2293·10	2,679	2458·53	2619	2545·05

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1969—74)

STATEMENT II

Plan Outlays (Annual Phasing)

HARYANA STATE

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head/Sub-Head	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Capital	Foreign Exchange	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I—Agricultural and Allied Programmes										
<i>(i) Agricultural production</i>										
1	Improved Seed Programme	2·13	..	..	5·30	1·15	..	2·62	..	..
2	Manures and Fertilizers	1·75	1·09	..	1·82	0·95	..	5·30	4·72	..
3	Plant Protection	4·72	1·24	..	5·20	0·80	..	15·50	2·50	..
4	Agricultural Implements	9·48	1·88	..	12·00	3·74	..	28·50	10·00	..
5	Commercial Crops	12·56	2·00	..	13·07	2·00	..	17·05	4·00	..
6	Agricultural Education	} 30·00	22·40	..	100·00	40·53	..	121·81	79·23	..
7	Agricultural Research									
8	Agricultural Statistics	1·20	..	..	1·70	0·20	..	2·19	..	..
9	Extension Training and Farmers Education	7·12	1·24	..	9·86	..	..	11·07	..	..
10	Intensive Cultivation Programme (I.A.D.P.) I.A.A.P.H. V.P., etc.)	34·88	7·64	..	37·68	6·76	..	48·40	2·50	..

11 Land Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11-A Area Development (Ayacut)	1·00	..	..	1·10	..	..	8·80	..	..
12 Preparation of Land Records Cadastral Surveys, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Consolidation of Holdings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Others	25·16	20·02	..	29·47	21·24	..	54·73	47·00	..

Total

130·00	57·51	..	218·10	77·37	..	315·97	149·95	..
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(ii) *Minor Irrigation*

1 New Percolation Wells
2 Lift Irrigation from Streams, reservoirs, etc.	111·00	110·13	..	121·50	118·30	..	204·71	201·61	..
3 Installation of Electric Pumps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Installation of Diesel Pumps
5 Others

Total

111·00	110·13	..	121·50	118·30	..	204·71	201·61	..
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(iii) *Co-operation*

1 Credit	13·89	7·34	..	15·57	7·50	..	27·93	14·06	..
2 Marketing	3·54	3·00	..	6·35	4·94	..	9·65	8·09	..
3 Processing other than Sugar Factories and large processing units	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·00	3·00	..
4 Co-operative Sugar Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	Co-operative Farming	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Co-operative Training & Education	1.76	..	..	2.10	..	..	2.30	..	..
7	Administration	1.53	..	..	2.29	..	..	4.41	..	..
8	Others	4.78	1.50	..	1.69	..	..	2.71	..	..
Total Plan—		25.50	11.84	..	28.00	12.44	..	50.0	25.15	..
RBI Schemes—		50.00	50.00	..	50.00	50.00	..	50.00	50.00	..
II. Irrigation and Power—										
<i>(i) Irrigation and Flood Control.—</i>										
I. Irrigation —										
(a) continuing		268.30	268.30	..	335.00	335.00	..	365.70	365.70	..
(b) New		73.70	73.70	..	340.00	340.00	..	766.30	766.30	..
Total Irrigation		342.00	342.00	..	675.00	675.00	..	1,132.00	1,132.00	..
2	Flood Control Drainage,, Anti-water Logging and Anti sea erosion	120.00	120.00	..	160.00	160.00	..	219.07	219.07	..
3	Investigation and Research	3.00	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	..
Total		465.00	462.00	..	840.00	835.00	..	1,356.07	1,351.07	..
<i>(ii) Power</i>										
1	Generation	590.00	590.00	..	650.00	650.00	..	869.00	869.00	..
2	66/132KV Works Under Beas	180.00	180.00	..	300.00	300.00	..	200.00	200.00	..
3	Transmission and Distribution. in- cluding rural electrification	797.00	797.00	..	523.00	523.00	..	800.00	800.00	..
4	Investigation and Misc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Power		1,567.00	1,567.00	..	1,473.00	1,473.00	..	1,869.00	1,869.00	..

III. Industry and Mining

(i) Large and Medium Industries

1	State Industrial Projects	1.25	1.25	..	4.00	4.00	..	25.00	25.00	..
2	Industrial Area	..	..	..	3.00	3.00	..	10.00	10.00	..
3	Industrial Development Corpn	..	..	..	12.00	12.00	..	60.00	60.00	..
4	Others	2.40	0.93	..	4.50	1.50	..	10.00	3.00	0.10
Total		3.65	2.18	..	23.50	20.50	..	105.00	98.00	0.101

(iii) Village and Small Industries

1	Handloom Industry	1.25	0.40	..	2.10	0.73	..	4.50	2.13	..
2	Power Looms	0.40	0.40	..	0.60	0.60	..	2.00	2.00	..
3	Small Scale Industries	41.63	37.22	..	44.45	37.94	0.25	124.95	98.42	2.50
4	Industrial Estates—									
	(a) Rural									
	(b) Semi Urban and	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}
	(c) Urban									
5	Handi crafts	2.22	..	..	4.65	1.60	..	7.11	0.50	..
6	Sericulture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Coir Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Khadi and Village Industries (State's share only)	0.50	..	..	0.70	..	..	0.90	..	..
Total (ii)		53.85	46.55	..	66.50	54.12	0.25	164.96	127.80	2.50

IV. Roads—

	Spillover	165.15	165.15	..	155.65	155.65	..	110.00	110.00	..
	New	109.85	109.85	..	190.85	196.85	..	246.73	246.73	..
Total		275.00	275.00	..	352.50	352.50	..	356.73	356.73	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Of which—										
(a) Rural Roads		159·75	159·75	..	91·72	91·72	..	29·88	29·88	..
(b) Others		115·25	115·25	..	260·78	260·78	..	326·85	326·75	..
Total IV		275·00	275·00	..	352·00	352·50	..	356·73	356·73	..
General Education.—										
1 Elementary Education		61·17	..	..	99·35	..	..	149·87	1·00	..
2 Secondary Education		36·36	11·92	..	53·66	10·12	..	48·34	3·00	..
3 University Education		56·89	14·18	..	67·23	18·00	..	50·66	8·32	..
4 Teachers Training.—										
(a) Elementry		2·53	1·20	..	8·21	5·00	..	8·39	6·80	..
(b) Secondary		2·00	..	..	2·50	..	..
5 Social Education		0·34	..	..	2·18	..	..	2·84	..	..
6 Other Educational Programmes		3·74	..	..	6·00	..	..	4·50	..	..
7 Cultural Programmes		0·47	..	..	0·64	..	..	0·71	..	..
Total		161·50	27·30	..	239·27	33·12	..	267·81	19·12	..

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1969-74)—CONTD

HARYANA STATE

STATEMENT II—CONTD

Plan Outlay (Annual Phasing)

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head/Sub-Head	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan Outlay, 1969-74		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I. Agricultural and Allied Programmes										
<i>(i) Agricultural production</i>										
1	Improved Seed programme	2.73	..	..	3.22	..	..	16.00	1.15	..
2	Manures and Fertilizers	6.40	5.81	..	7.15	6.56	..	22.42	19.13	..
3	Plant Protection	20.75	3.00	..	19.85	2.01	..	66.02	9.55	..
4	Agricultural Implements	39.00	15.00	..	46.52	15.30	..	135.00	45.92	..
5	Commercial Crops	19.50	5.50	..	21.12	6.50	..	84.20	20.00	..
6	Agricultural Education	} 122.90	78.42	..	125.29	68.68	..	500.00	289.26	..
7	Agricultural Research									
8	Agricultural Statistics	2.49	..	..	2.67	..	..	10.25	0.20	0.20
9	Extension Training and Farmers Education	12.40	..	..	12.65	..	..	53.10	1.24	..
10	Intensive Cultivation Programme (I.A.D.P.) I.A.A.P.H.V.P., etc.)	59.60	2.50	..	77.04	0.94	..	257.60	20.34	..

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11	Land Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11-A	Area Development (Ayacut)	9.10	..	..	20.00	..	..	40.00		..
12	Preparation of Land Records Cades- tral Surveys, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Consolidation of Holdings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Others	69.86	61.70	..	75.69	67.30	..	254.51	217.26	..
Total		364.73	171.93	..	411.20	167.29	..	1,440.00	624.05	..

(ii) *Minor Irrigation*

1	New Percolation Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Lift Irrigation from Streams, Reser- voirs, etc.	211.67	208.46	..	215.12	212.20	..	863.00	847.52	..
3	Installation of Electric Pumps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Installation of Diesel Pumps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		211.67	208.46	..	215.12	212.20	..	863.00	847.52	..

(iii) *Co-operation*

1	Credit	32.00	15.78	..	35.01	15.94	..	124.51	60.62	..
2	Marketing	14.25	12.40	..	15.43	13.41	..	49.22	41.84	..
3	Processing other than Sugar Factories and large processing Units	6.00	6.00	..	6.00	6.00	..	15.00	15.00	..
4	Co-operative Sugar Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

5 Co-operative Farming	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Co-operative Training and Education	2.44	..	..	2.50	..	..	11.00	..	..
7 Administration	2.55	..	..	4.83	..	..	17.61	..	..
8 Others	1.65	..	..	1.73	..	..	22.56	1.50	..
Total Plan—	61.00	34.18	..	65.50	35.35	..	240.00	118.96	..
RBI Schemes	50.00	50.00	..	50.00	50.00	..	250.00	250.00	..
II. Irrigation and Power									
<i>(i) Irrigation and Flood Control</i>									
1. Irrigation									
(a) continuing	368.00	368.00	..	269.00	269.00	..	1,601.00	1,601.00	..
(b) New	688.00	688.00	..	560.00	560.00	..	2,433.00	2,433.00	..
Total Irrigation	1,056.00	1,056.00	..	829.00	829.00	..	4,034.00	4,034.00	..
2 Flood Control, Drainage, Anti-Water Logging and Anti sea erosion									
	204.45	204.45	..	200.60	200.60	..	900.00	900.00	..
3 Investigation and Research									
	5.00	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	23.00	..	..
Total	12,65.45	1,265.45	..	1,034.60	1,029.60	..	4,957.00	4,934.00	..
<i>(ii) Power</i>									
1 Generation	629.00	629.00	..	470.00	470.00	..	3,208.00	3,208.00	..
2 66/132KV Works Under Beas	180.00	180.00	..	140.00	140.00	..	1,000.00	1,000.00	..
3 Transmission and Distribution including rural electrification	600.00	600.00	..	257.00	257.00	..	2,977.00	2,977.00	..
4 Investigation and Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Power	1,419.00	1,409.00	..	867.00	867.00	..	7,185.00	7,185.00	..

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
III. Industry and Mining.										
<i>(i) Large and Medium Industries.</i>										
1	State Industrial Projects	25.00	25.00	..	25.75	25.75	..	81.00	81.00	..
2	Industrial Areas	10.00	10.00	..	10.00	10.00	..	33.00	27.00	..
3	Industrial Development Corporation	60.00	60.00	..	55.00	55.00	..	187.00	187.00	..
4	Others	9.00	3.50	0.10	0.10	4.43	0.10	36.00	13.36	0.30
	Total (i)	104.00	98.50	0.10	100.85	95.18	0.10	337.00	308.36	0.30
<i>(ii) Village and Small Industries.</i>										
1	Handloom Industry	4.60	2.18	..	5.05	2.41	..	17.50	7.87	..
2	Power looms	3.00	3.00	..	4.00	4.00	..	10.00	10.00	..
3	Small Scale Industries	103.45	79.28	1.25	109.52	81.70	1.00	424.00	335.26	5.00
4	Industrial Estates.—									
	(a) Rural									
	(b) Semi Urban and	26.00	25.25	..	27.50	26.50	..	100.85	96.95	..
	(c) Urban									
5	Handi crafts	6.57	0.50	..	6.10	..	..	26.65	3.21	..
6	Sericulture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Coir Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Khadi and Village Industries (State's share only)	0.90	..	..	1.00	..	..	4.00	..	..
	Total (ii)	144.52	110.21	1.25	153.17	114.61	1.00	583.40	453.29	5.00
IV. Roads Spillover										
	New	90.00	90.00	..	87.00	87.00	..	..	607.00	607.00
	Total	316.76	316.76	..	222.00	222.00	..	..	1,093.00	1,093.00
	Total	406.76	406.76	..	309.00	309.00	..	..	1,700.00	1,700.00

Of which—									
(a) Rural Roads	33·40	33·40	..	26·00	26·00	..	..	340·75	340·75
(b) Others	373·36	373·36	..	283·00	283·00	..	..	1,359·25	1,359·25
Total IV	406·70	406·70	..	309·00	309·00	..	..	1,700·00	1,700·00
V. General Education									
1 Elementary Education	187·37	1·50	..	239·49	2·50	..	737·25	5·00	..
2 Secondary Education	55·53	4·00	..	53·06	4·76	..	246·95	33·80	..
3 University Education	30·42	..	..	31·20	..	..	236·40	40·50	..
4 Teachers Training—									
(a) Elementary	7·90	5·00	..	7·97	5·00	..	35·00	23·00	..
(b) Secondary	2·50	2·50	..	3·00	2·50	..	10·00	5·00	..
5 Social Education	3·05	..	..	2·79	..	..	11·20	..	..
6 Other Educational Programmes	4·26	..	..	4·30	..	..	22·30	..	..
7 Cultural Programmes	0·73	..	..	0·85	..	..	3·40	..	..
Total	291·76	13·00	..	342·66	14·76	..	1,303·00	107·30	..

STATEMENT II—CONTD

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
VI. Health										
1	Medical Education	21.59	..	..	21.65	..	..	23.67	..	..
2	Training Programmes	4.78	..	..	6.90	..	..	10.02	..	..
3	Hospitals and Dispensaries	42.69	..	..	46.65	..	..	45.65	..	..
4	Primary Health Centres—Urban, Rural	20.00	..	..	17.00	..	..	23.30	..	..
5	Control of Communicable Diseases	24.94	..	..	26.83	..	..	N.A.	..	..
6	Family Planning	83.50	..	..	106.80	..	..	N.A.	..	..
7	Indigenous Systems of Medicine	2.63	..	..	6.50	..	..	8.13	..	..
8	Other Programmes	8.51	..	..	11.30	..	..	12.81	..	..
Total Health		208.44	..	..	243.63	..	..	125.50	..	..
Family Planning										
(a)	Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres	83.00	..	..	106.80	..	..	Centrally Sponsored Programme		
(b)	Rural Family Welfare Planning Centre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(c) Sub-Centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Personnel Trained in Family Planning	}	Not available							
(e) Sterilisation									
(f) Intra-uterine Contraceptive Device									
VII. Water-supply and Sanitation									
1 Urban—									
(a) Water-supply	13.60	9.80	..	25.00	12.00	..	34.40	..	17.00
(b) Sewerage and Drainage	11.40	8.40	..	20.00	15.00	..	34.00	24.00	24.00
2 Rural—									
(a) Piped	94.00	..	..	85.00	..	..	130.00	..	..
(b) Wells	3.00	..	..	5.00	..	..	7.00	..	..
Total	122.00	18.20	..	135.00	27.00	..	205.40	..	41.00
VIII. Housing									
1 Subsidised Industrial Housing	0.38	..	..	0.55	..	..	6.00	..	..
2 Low-Income-Group Housing	*33.00	..	..	*27.50	..	..	..	..	..
3 Village Housing Projects	..	..	..	*5.00	..	..	..	..	..
4 Plantation Labour Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Slum Clearance (States Share)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	..
6 Others	*17.00	..	..	*17.50	..	..	..	..	..
Total	88.38	..	..	50.55	..	..	8.00	..	..
IX. Town Planning and Urban Development									
1 Town Planning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Urban Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*L.I.C. Funds.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
X- Welfare of Backward Classes										
1 Scheduled Tribes—										
(a) Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Economic Uplift	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Scheduled Castes										
(a) Education	18·00	..	..	..	14·00	..	..	19·00	..	..
(b) Economic Uplift	4·04	..	..	..	5·86	..	..	5·50	..	..
(c) Health, Housing and other Schemes	7·05	..	..	..	9·64	..	..	12·41	..	..
3 Other Backward Classes—										
(a) Education	..	..	..	..	1·50	..	..	3·00	..	..
(b) Economic Uplift	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Health, Housing and other Schemes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	24·09	..	..	..	31·00	..	..	39·91	..	..
XI. Social Welfare										
1 Family and Child Welfare Projects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Women Welfare	0·15	..	..	..	0·53	..	..	..	..	..
3 Child Welfare	0·48	..	..	..	0·62	..	..	..	..	..
4 Eradication of Beggary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

5	Social Defence	1.11	..	..	1.39	..	..	..	..	..
6	Rehabilitation of the Handicapped	0.31	..	..	0.30	..	..	..	..	..
7	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations	0.52	..	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..
8	Training, Research and Administration	0.34	..	..	0.36	..	..	..	..	..
9	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		2.91	..	..	3.70	..	..	..	..	..

XII. Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare

1	Craftsmen Training	6.00	2.50	..	7.86	4.00	..	9.82	3.50	..
2	Apprenticeship Training	0.40	..	..	0.44	..	..	0.42	..	..
3	Part-time Classes for Industrial Workers	0.10	..	..	0.20	..	..	0.15	..	..
4	Rural Training Institutes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Employment Service	0.80	..	..	1.50	..	..	1.60	..	..
6	Labour Welfare Administration	0.60	..	..	1.13	..	..	1.45	..	..
7	Employees State Insurance	2.85	..	..	3.14	..	..	3.75	..	..
Total		10.75	2.50	..	14.27	4.00	..	17.19	3.50	..

XIII. Information and Publicity

1	Community Listening Schemes	0.79	..	..	0.44	..	..	1.17	..	..
2	Others	1.71	..	..	5.06	..	..	9.24	..	..
Total		2.50	..	..	5.50	..	..	10.41	..	..

STATEMENT II—CONTD

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan outlay, 1969—74		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
VI. Health										
1	Medical Education	27·19	..	..	20·50	..	..	124·60	61·00	..
2	Training Programmes	6·20	..	..	5·25	..	..	33·15	18·00	..
3	Hospitals and Dispensaries	47·93	..	..	50·43	..	..	233·35	129·75	..
4	Primary Health Centres—Urban, Rural	24·38	..	..	29·82	..	..	114·50	102·50	..
5	Control of Communicable Diseases	N.A.	..	..	N.A.	..	..	234·58	..	..
6	Family Planning	N.A.	..	..	N.A.	..	..	N.A.	..	..
7	Indigenous systems of Medicine	8·17	..	..	8·57	..	..	34·00	15·00	..
8	Other Programmes	13·48	..	..	14·50	..	..	60·40	..	..
	Total Health	127·35	..	..	139·07	..	..	834·58	326·25	..
Family Planning										
	(a) Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres	Figures not available								
	(b) Rural Family Welfare Planning Centre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(c) Sub-Centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Personnel Trained in Family Plannin	}	Not available							
(e) Sterilisation									
(f) Intra uterine Contraceptive Device									
VII. Water-supply and Sanitation									
1 Urban—									
(a) Water-supply	..	35.00	16.70	..	37.00	17.00	145.00	72.50	..
(b) Sewerage and Drainage	..	24.00	24.00	..	35.00	26.10	135.00	97.50	..
2 Rural—									
(a) Piped	130.00	..	..	..	131.00	..	570.00	..	..
(b) Wells	7.00	..	..	..	8.00	..	30.00	..	..
Total	206.00	40.70	..	..	211.60	43.10	880.00	170.00	..
VIII. Housing									
1 Subsidised Industrial Housing	6.00	..	..	..	6.00	..	18.932	12.60	..
2 Low-Income-Group Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.50	60.50	..
3 Village Housing Projects	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	..
4 Plantation, Labour Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Slum Clearance (States Share)	2.00	..	..	2.00	..	..	6.00	3.00	..
6 Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.50	34.50	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX. Town Planning and Urban Development									
1 Town Planning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Urban Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
IX. Welfare of Backward Classes										
1	Scheduled Tribes—									
	(a) Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Economic Uplift	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Scheduled Castes—									
	(a) Education	22·0	..	..	26·00	..	..	94·00	..	..
	(b) Economic Uplift	5·60	..	..	6·00	..	..	27·00	..	..
	(c) Health, Housing and other Schemes	12·50	..	..	12·40	..	..	54·00	..	..
3	Other Backward Classes—									
	(a) Education	6·50	..	..	14·00	..	..	25·00	..	..
	(b) Economic Uplift	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Health, Housing and other Schemes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	46·60	..	..	58·40	..	..	200·00	..	..

XI. Social Welfare										
1	Family and Child Welfare Projects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Women Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·00	1·50	..
3	Child Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·00	0·50	..
4	Eradication of Beggary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

5	Social Defence	..	..	..	..	..	11.00	3.00	..
6	Rehabilitation of the Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	11.00	4.00	..
7	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	..
8	Training, Research and Administration	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	..	..
9	Others	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	..
Total		..	..	..	..	..	41.00	9.00	..

XII. Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare

1	Craftsmen Training	5.60	1.00	..	6.47	1.00	..	35.75	12.00	..
2	Apprenticeship Training	0.42	..	..	0.42	..	..	2.10	..	..
3	Part-time Classes for Industrial Workers	0.15	..	..	0.15	..	..	0.75	..	..
4	Rural Training Institutes	0.70	..	..	1.00	..	..	7.00	..	..
5	Employment Service	1.70	..	..	1.90	..	..	7.50	..	..
6	Labour Welfare Administration	1.41	..	..	1.41	..	..	6.00	..	..
7	Employees State Insurance	4.37	..	..	4.89	..	..	19.00	..	..
Total		13.65	1.00	..	15.24	1.00	..	71.10	12.00	..

XIII. Information and Publicity

1	Community Listening Schemes	1.38	..	..	1.68	..	..	5.46	..	..
2	Others	11.76	..	..	14.27	..	..	42.04	..	..
Total		13.14	..	..	15.95	..	..	47.50	..	..

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-74)

STATEMENT - II-A

Consolidated statement showing yearwise phasing

No.	Sub-head of development	Fourth Plan (1969-74)			1969-70	1970-71	1971-74 (3 years)
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agricultural Production—						
	(i) Agriculture Department	900.00	334.79	..	99.00	124.95	676.05
	(ii) Agriculture University	500.00	289.26	..	30.00	161.54	308.46
	(iii) Ayacut Development	40.00	..	..	1.00	1.10	37.90
2	Minor Irrigation—						
	(i) Agriculture Department	513.00	497.52	..	70.00	76.50	366.50
	(ii) Irrigation Department	350.00	350.00	..	40.00	117.50	192.50
3	Consolidation of Holdings	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Animal Husbandry	390.00	63.55	0.61	33.00	58.64	298.46
5	Dairying and Milk Supply	200.00	142.10	27.00	56.00	61.00	83.00
6	Forests	150.00	36.00	0.80	17.00	33.75	99.25
7	Soil Conservation—						
	(i) Agriculture Department	150.00	66.96	..	10.00	11.00	129.00
	(ii) Forest Department	157.00	15.50	1.50	10.50	11.55	134.95
	(iii) Irrigation Department	60.00	..	..	4.50	10.00	45.50
8	Fisheries	40.00	4.30	..	3.00	8.45	28.55
9	C.D. & N.E.S.	205.00	19.30	..	12.00	15.90	177.10
10	Cooperation	240.00	118.96	..	75.50	78.00	86.50
11	Panchayats	15.00	13.70	..	..	..	15.00
12	Resettlement of Landless Agricultural Workers	0.50	..	..	..	0.50	..
	I—Agriculture and Com- munity Development	3,910.50	1,951.94	29.91	461.50	770.38	2,678.62
13	Multipurpose Projects	2,750.00	2,750.00	..	530.00	530.00	1,690.00
14	Major and Medium Irrigation	3,050.00	3,050.00	..	265.00	605.00	2,180.00
15	Anti-waterlogging drainage and flood control	900.00	900.00	..	120.00	160.00	620.00
16	Power Projects	5,042.00	5,042.00	..	1,117.00	1,023.00	2,902.00
	II—Irrigation and Power	11,742.00	11,742.00	..	2,032.00	2,318.00	7,392.00

		Fourth Plan (1969-74)					
No.	Sub-head of development	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	1969-70	1970-71	1971-74 (3 years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	Industries	920.00	761.65	5.30	60.00	90.54	769.46
	III—Industrial Mining	920.00	761.65	5.30	60.00	90.54	769.46
18	Roads	1,700.00	1,700.00	..	275.00	653.68	771.32
19	Road Transport	500.00	500.00	..	90.00	126.00	284.00
20	Civil Aviation	25.00	18.00	2.00	2.00	14.20	8.80
21	Tourism	75.00	57.00	..	3.50	21.35	50.15
	IV—Transport and Communication	2,300.00	2,275.00	2.00	370.50	815.23	1,114.27
22	General Education	1,303.00	107.30	..	161.50	322.67	818.83
23	Technical Education	155.00	34.78	..	33.00	40.50	81.50
24	Industrial Training—						
	(i) Craftsmen training	49.50	12.00	..	7.00	10.00	32.50
	(ii) Industrial schools						
25	Labour and Labour Welfare—						
	(i) Labour Welfare	6.00	..	..	1.00	1.88	3.12
	(ii) Employees State Insurance	19.00	..	..	2.85	3.14	13.00
	(iii) Employment exchange	7.50	..	..	1.15	2.26	4.09
26	Health—						
	(i) Medical	600.00	320.05	..	100.00	190.00	310.00
	(ii) Ayurveda						
	(iii) Water Supply						
27	Housing	125.00	115.60	..	50.50	54.55	19.95
28	Town and Country Planning	125.00	..	..	0.50	0.55	123.95
29	Welfare of Scheduled Castes Backward Classes and Vamukt Jatis	200.00	..	..	25.00	31.00	144.00
30	Social Welfare	41.00	..	..	3.00	6.50	31.50
31	Public Co-operation	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V—Social Services	3,531.00	759.73	..	510.50	903.05	2,117.45
32	Printing	25.00	..	..	8.00	13.10	3.90
33	Statistics	24.00	..	..	2.50	2.75	18.75
34	Publicity	47.50	..	..	2.50	5.50	39.50
	VI—Miscellaneous	96.50	..	..	13.00	21.35	62.15
	Grand Total	22,500.00	17,490.32	37.21	3,447.50	*4,918.55	14,133.95

*The original phasing for 1970-71 was 4150.00 lakhs.

STATEMENT—II-B
SCHEMewise AND YEARWISE PHASING

1—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(i) Agriculture Department

SUB-HEAD : I—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (I) AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT II-B—Schemewise and yearwise phasing

Fourth Plan Provision—
 Total .. 900.00
 Capital .. 334.79

(Rs in lakhs)

No. of scheme	Name of scheme	Yearwise phasing of Fourth Plan Outlay					1969-74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total provision	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I—Improved Seeds									
A(P)-1.1	Multiplication and distribution of improved seeds and development of seed farms	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	11.00	..	..
A(P)-1.2	Seed certification and seed processing	0.13	..	..	..	0.37	0.50	..	..
A(P)-1.3	Enforcement of Seed Act, 1966	..	3.20	0.42	0.43	0.45	4.50	1.15	..
Total (Improved Seeds)		2.13	5.30	2.62	2.73	3.22	16.00	1.15	..
2—Manures and Fertilizers									
A(P)-2.1	Distribution of fertilizers and intensification of local manurial resources	0.90	1.12	4.90	6.00	6.76	19.68	18.83	..
A(P)-2.2	Setting up of a soil testing laboratory at Gurgaon	0.85	0.70	0.40	0.40	0.39	2.74	0.30	..
Total (Manures and Fertilizers)		1.75	1.82	5.30	6.40	7.15	22.42	19.13	..
3—Plant Protection									
A(P)-3.1	Intensification of plant protection programme	4.72	5.20	15.00	20.00	19.10	64.02	9.55	..
A(P)-3.2	Training of officers	..	..	0.50	0.75	0.75	2.00	..	..
Total (Plant Protection)		4.72	5.20	15.50	20.75	19.85	66.02	9.55	..

(Rs in lakhs)

No. of Scheme	Name of scheme	Year-wise phasing of Fourth Plan Outlay					1969-74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total provision	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4—Agricultural Implements									
A(P)-4-1	Agricultural Engineering and Boring Section	9.48	9.00	25.00	35.00	42.02	120.50	40.00	..
A(P)-4-2	Tractor and farm machinery—training to farmers	..	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	15.00	5.92	..
Total (Agricultural Implements)		9.48	12.00	28.50	39.00	46.52	135.50	45.92	..
5—Commercial Crops									
A(P)-5-1	Package programme on cotton	2.48	2.60	3.50	4.50	5.37	18.45	..	..
A(P)-5-2	Package programme on oilseed crops	2.23	2.30	2.45	2.60	2.63	12.21	..	..
A(P)-5-3	Development programme on oilseeds in chronically draught affected areas	1.23	1.56	1.60	1.70	1.80	7.89	..	..
A(P)-5-4	Sugarcane development programme	3.60	4.30	5.50	6.70	7.40	27.50	20.00	..
A(P)-5-5	Campaign against Red-Rot disease of sugarcane	3.02	3.21	3.00	3.00	2.92	15.15	..	..
A(P)-5-6	Introduction of sugarbeet in factory areas	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	..	..
Total (Commercial Crops)		12.56	13.97	17.05	19.50	21.12	84.20	20.00	..

5—Horticulture and Vegetables

A(P)-6.1	Integrated scheme for the intensification of fruits and vegetables	6.66	5.68	5.00	5.06	5.00	27.40	18.34	...
A(P)-6.2	Intensive cultivation of grapevine—purchase of debentures from Land Mortgage Bank	2.07	2.44	2.49	1.50	1.50	10.00	10.00	..
A(P)-6.3	Development of 'Ber' in the chronically drought affected areas	..	..	0.50	0.60	0.87	1.97	..	..
A(P)-6.4	Development of horticulture in sub-mountainous areas	..	..	2.00	1.50	1.50	5.00	0.40	...
A(P)-6.5	Survey work for the development of horticulture in Morni hills	..	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	6.50	0.82	...
A(P)-6.6	Intensification of vegetable cultivation in the selected areas	..	1.14	1.40	1.40	1.46	5.40	1.80	...
Total (Horticulture and Vegetables)		8.73	11.26	12.89	11.56	11.83	56.27	31.36	...

7—Extension Training

A(P)-7.1	Agricultural information service	3.36	2.11	2.15	2.19	2.21	12.02	1.24	...
A(P)-7.2	Foreign service/in-service training reserves	0.25	0.83	0.92	0.96	1.00	3.96	..	...
A(P)-7.3	Pre-service training of village level workers—Establishment of Gram Sewaks Training Centre, Nilokheri	..	..	3.50	4.70	5.00	13.20	..	..
A(P)-7.4	Higher training of village level workers at the State Community Development Training Centre, Nilokheri	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00	..	..
A(P)-7.5	Sending qualified village level workers and Agricultural Sub-Inspectors for B.Sc. (Agriculture) course	0.18	0.25	0.28	0.29	0.30	1.30	..	...
Total (Extension Training)		4.39	3.79	7.45	8.74	9.11	33.48	1.24	...

(Rs in lakhs)

No. of scheme	Name of scheme	Yearwise phasing of Fourth Plan Outlay					1969-74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total provision	Capital Foreign exchange	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8—Farmers Training and Demonstrations									
A(P)-8-1	Use of soil conditioner (Gypsum)	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	12.50	...	..
A(P)-8-2	Fertilizer demonstrations on cultivators' fields	0.23	0.23	0.32	0.36	0.38	1.52	...	..
A(P)-8-3	Centre for imparting training in Agro-technical skills	..	...	..	..	0.10	0.10	...	..
A(P)-8-4	Maximum potential demonstrations through multi-cropping involving rotation of high yielding varieties with other crops on cultivators' fields	..	3.34	0.80	0.80	0.56	5.50	...	..
Total (Farmers Training and Demonstrations)		2.73	6.07	3.62	3.66	3.54	19.62	...	..
9—Agricultural Statistics									
A(P)-9-1	Improving the quality, comprehensiveness and timeliness of statistics on various aspects of agricultural and rural economy	1.07	1.55	2.04	2.34	2.50	9.50	0.20	...
A(P)-9-2	Statistics of Inter-State movement of foodgrains	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.75	...	...
Total (Agricultural Statistics)		1.20	1.70	2.19	2.49	2.67	10.25	0.20	...

10—Intensive Cultivation Programmes

A(P)-10-1 Intensive Agricultural District Programme, Karnal	15.69	16.67	18.00	19.00	19.64	89.00	9.00	..
A(P)-10-2 High Yielding Varieties Programme	18.95	20.75	30.00	40.00	56.55	166.25	11.34	..
A(P)-10-3 Applied Nutrition Programme	0.24	0.26	0.40	0.60	0.85	2.35	..	..
Total (Intensive Cultivation Programmes)	34.88	37.68	48.40	59.60	77.04	257.60	20.34	..

11—Agricultural Marketing

A(P)-11-1 Improvement of market intelligence and grading of agricultural produce	0.92	1.14	2.00	2.50	2.44	9.00	0.90	..
A(P)-11-2 Construction of cold storage for potatoes	..	..	..	..	2.50	2.50	2.50	..
Total (Agricultural Marketing)	0.92	1.14	2.00	2.50	4.94	11.50	3.40	..

12—Miscellaneous

A(P)-12-1 Strengthening of Administrative Wing in the Directorate of Agriculture	0.70	1.32	0.90	0.80	0.92	4.64	..	..
A(P)-12-2 Agro-Industries Corporation (Share Capital)	10.76	10.50	35.74	40.00	43.00	140.00	140.00	..
A(P)-12-3 Intensive mechanised agriculture in the State—Purchase of debentures from Land Mortgage Bank	3.75	3.75	..	..	..	7.50	7.50	..
A(P)-12-4 Construction of residential buildings for the staff of sub-offices	0.30	1.50	3.20	5.00	5.00	15.00	15.00	..
A(P)-12-5 Purchase of debentures	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	20.00	20.00	..
Total Miscellaneous	15.51	17.07	39.84	55.80	58.92	187.14	182.50	..
Grand Total	99.00	117.00	185.36	232.73	265.91	900.00	334.79	..

1—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
(ii) Agricultural University

**SUB-HEAD : I—(i) AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
(ii) Agricultural University**

**STATEMENT II-B
Schemewise and Yearwise Phasing**

Fourth Plan Provision
Total .. 500.00
Capital .. 289.26

(Rs in lakhs)

Number of scheme	Name of scheme	Year-wise phasing of Fourth Plan Outlay					1969—74			
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total provision	Capital	Foreign exchange	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A (U)-1	University Administration	1.03	17.31	13.97	14.49	15.07	61.87	..	..
A (U)-2	Construction of buildings	12.40	40.53	79.23	78.42	78.68	289.26	289.26	..	
A (U)-3	College of Agriculture	3.91	3.89	4.04	4.25	4.46	20.55	..	..
A (U)-4	College of Veterinary Medicine	0.88	0.84	1.09	1.14	1.20	5.14	..	..
A (U)-5	College of Animal Science	1.85	5.90	2.26	2.38	2.50	14.90	..	..
A (U)-6	College of Basic Sciences and Humanities	..	0.79	0.90	0.95	0.99	3.63	..	..
A (U)-7	Establishment of sheep and wool Technology Laboratory	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.81	..	..
A (U)-8	Research on dry farming practice in Haryana State	0.40	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	1.28	..	..
A (U)-9	Investigation on non-insect pests of food crops, vegetables and fruit trees	0.24	0.08	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.85	..	..
A (U)-10	Establishment Agricultural Engineering Research Unit in the Department of Agriculture Engineering	0.25	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.84	..	..
A (U)-11	Evolution of milk strain of goats through crossing exotic with local breeds of goats	0.13	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.38	..	..

(Rs in lakhs)

Number of scheme	Name of scheme	Yearwise phasing of Fourth Plan Outlay					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total provision	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A (U)-12	Strengthening of facilities for genetic effect of internal radiation on higher organisms	0·10	0·08	0·05	0·03	0·02	0·28	..	..
A (U)-13	Physiological studies on Nodulation and Nitrogen fixation in important leguminous crops of Haryana	0·25	0·12	0·15	0·17	0·17	0·86	..	..
A (U)-14	Studies on ergot of Bajra, gram, welt and red rot of sugarcane	0·45	0·28	0·27	0·28	0·25	1·53	..	..
A (U)-15	Investigation of diseases in camels	0·28	0·21	0·21	0·20	0·20	1·10	..	..
A (U)-16	Investigation of Haemoglobin uria in bovines	0·28	0·21	0·22	0·22	0·24	1·17	..	..
A (U)-17	Intensification of research on grapes	0·29	0·14	0·14	0·14	0·15	0·86	..	..
A (U)-18	Development of non-grain meal mixture for pigs	0·23	0·04	0·13	0·13	0·15	0·68	..	..
A (U)-19	Development of fermentation products from agricultural raw materials	0·50	0·27	0·36	0·44	0·57	2·14	..	..
A (U)-20	Strengthening research in agricultural marketing	0·25	0·14	0·15	0·16	0·16	0·86	..	..
A (U)-21	Setting up of meteorological observatory	0·15	0·07	0·07	0·07	0·07	0·43	..	..
A (U)-22	Metabolic and growth effects of Nephthenic acid	0·15	0·06	0·06	0·07	0·10	0·44	..	..

A (U)-23	Investigation on insect pests of Paddy in Haryana	0·15	0·06	0·07	0·07	0·08	0·43	..	..
A (U)-24	Studies on the physiology of cross bred zebu animals as influenced by environment	0·18	0·10	0·11	0·12	0·12	0·63	..	..
A (U)-25	Strengthening of soil survey programme	0·19	0·19	0·20	0·20	0·21	0·99	..	..
A (U)-26	Animal nutrition research studies on the nutritive value and the utilization of fodders by livestock	0·45	0·24	0·27	0·27	0·27	1·50	..	..
A (U)-27	Studies on animal-pox group of virus with special reference to production of a suitable vaccine against sheep-pox	0·28	0·20	0·17	0·17	0·18	1·00	..	..
A (U)-28	Incidence, etiology and treatment of stringhalt in bovines	0·28	0·17	0·18	0·18	0·19	1·00	..	..
A (U)-29	Research on improvement of gram crops	0·29	0·15	0·16	0·16	0·17	0·93	..	..
A (U)-30	Initiation of Rice research in Haryana	..	..	0·24	0·26	0·26	0·76	..	..
A (U)-31	Directorate of Research	..	16·45	8·50	8·92	9·37	43·24	..	..
A (U)-32	Provision for strengthening of extension education	2·31	9·69	6·60	6·93	7·28	32·81	..	..
A (U)-33	Provision for strengthening of University Library	1·68	1·24	1·25	1·31	1·37	6·85	..	..
Total		30·00	100·00	121·81	122·90	125·29	500·00	289·26	..

1—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
(iii) Ayacut Development

SUB-HEAD : 1—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (III) Ayacut Development

STATEMENT II-B

Fourth Plan Provision—
Total : 40·00
Capital : ..

Schemewise and yearwise phasing

(Rs. in lakhs)

No. of scheme	Name of scheme	Year-wise phasing of Fourth Plan Outlay					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total provision	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Scheme for Water Resources and Agricultural Study of the Punjab and Haryana Drainage Scheme	1·00	1·00	8·80	9·20	20·00	40·00	..	..

2—MINOR IRRIGATION

(i) Agriculture Department

SUB-HEAD : 2--MINOR IRRIGATION (I) Agricultura Department

STATEMENT II-B

Fourth Plan Provision
 Total .. 513·00
 Capital .. 497·52

Scheme-wise and Year-wise phasing

(Rs. in lakhs)

Number of Scheme	Name of scheme	Year-wise phasing of Fourth Plan Outlay					1969-74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total provision	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MI(A)-1	Grant of loans for the sinking/repair of percolation wells, installation of pumping and tubewells	3·78	14·50	30·00	38·83	34·41	121·52	121·52	..
MI(A)-2	Grant of subsidy on minor irrigation units	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	10·00	..	..
MI(A)-3	Appointment of supervisory staff for the execution of ARC schemes	0·87	1·20	1·10	1·21	1·10	5·48	..	..
MI(A)-4	Purchase of debentures from the Land Mortgage Banks	63·35	58·80	84·61	84·63	84·61	376·00	376·00	..
	Total	70·00	76·50	117·71	126·67	122·12	513·00	497·52	..

2—MINOR IRRIGATION

(ii) Irrigation Department

SUB-HEAD : 2—MINOR IRRIGATION (ii) Irrigation Department

**STATEMENT II-B
Scheme-wise and year-wise phasing 1969—74**

Fourth Plan Provision—
Total .. 350.00
Capital .. 350.00

(Rs in lakhs)

Number of scheme	Name of Scheme	Year-wise phasing of Fourth Plan Outlay					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total provision	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MI(1)-1	Construction of tanks and bunds	2.50	10.00	7.50	7.50	2.50	30.00	30.00	..
MI(1)-2	Diversion of monsoon torrents	1.00	3.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	85.00	85.00	..
MI(1)-3	Lift irrigation schemes	0.20	1.50	17.50	17.50	23.50	60.20	60.20	..
MI(1)-4	Famine relief scheme	10.00	2.00	35.00	33.00	40.00	120.00	120.00	..
MI(1)-5	Exploratory tubewells	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	..
MI(1)-6	Installation of direct Irrigation tubewells	21.30	23.50	..	..	..	44.80	44.80	..
	Total	40.00	45.00	87.00	85.00	93.00	350.00	350.00	..

Work now to be done by Minor Irrigation (Tubewells) Corporation

4—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

STATEMENT II-B

Fourth Plan provision—

Total	..	390.00
Capital	..	63.55

Scheme-wise and year-wise phasing

(Rs in lakhs)

Number of scheme	Name of scheme	Year-wise phasing of Fourth Plan Outlay					1969—74		
		1969-70.	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total provision	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Live stock Development									
AH-1.1	Re-organisation of Government Livestock Farm, Hissar—establishment of Third sector	7.76	10.00	14.00	16.00	11.84	59.60	26.50	..
AH-1.2	Establishment of Haryana Intensive Cattle Development Blocks	5.29	12.37	24.00	36.00	28.34	106.07	8.00	..
*AH-1.3	Establishment of Intensive Cattle Development Projects for serving Delhi Milk Scheme (State liability only)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	2.00	2.00	..
AH-1.4	Registration of cattle and formation of breed societies	0.42	0.45	0.70	1.50	1.34	4.41	..	..
AH-1.5	Expansion of Jersey Cross Breeding Station, Jagadhri	3.76	3.54	3.60	3.00	2.70	16.60	4.00	..
AH-1.6	Establishment of Jersey Cross Breeding Station, Naraingarh	..	..	2.28	2.25	1.75	6.28	1.25	..
AH-1.7	Insurance of cattle	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	2.00	..	..
AH-1.8	Development of gaushalas and expansion of gosadans	..	..	0.80	0.90	0.75	2.45	0.80	..
AH-1.9	Establishment of Natural Breeding Centres	..	..	4.00	4.50	3.50	12.00	4.00	..
Total (Livestock Development)		17.73	26.86	49.88	65.65	51.22	211.34	46.55	..

*Centrally—Sponsored Schemes.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Sheep Development									
AH-2-1	Establishment and expansion of Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	0.73	1.20	1.60	1.47	1.00	6.00	2.50	..
AH-2-2	Intensive sheep breeding in mixed farming	0.25	0.57	0.77	0.80	0.61	3.00	..	..
AH-2-3	Establishment of Wool Grading-cum-Marketing Centre	3.00	6.00	7.69	11.00	11.68	39.37	3.00	..
Total (Sheep Development)		3.98	7.77	10.06	13.27	13.29	48.37	5.50	..
3. Pigger Development									
AH-3-1	Expansion of P g Breeding Farm, Ambala and establishment of pig Development Blocks and training of farmers	0.90	0.85	1.25	0.90	0.67	4.57	1.50	..
Total (Pigger Development)		0.90	0.85	1.25	0.90	0.67	4.57	1.50	..
4. Poultry Development									
AH-4-1	Expansion of Poultry Farm, Ambala and Poultry Extension Centre, Rohtak and training of farmers	1.10	1.50	1.25	0.95	1.04	5.84	3.00	..
AH-4-2	Establishment of Harijan poultry colony	..	..	..	0.40	0.34	0.74	..	..
AH-4-3	Establishment of Poultry Development Blocks	..	..	..	2.20	1.96	4.16	..	..
Total (Poultry Development)		1.10	1.50	1.25	3.55	3.34	10.74	3.00	..
5. Disease Control									
AH-5-1	Opening of new veterinary dispensaries	2.04	3.58	4.96	5.00	5.08	20.66	..	..
AH-5-2	Conversion of veterinary dispensary into regular hospitals	0.87	1.98	3.36	6.50	8.31	21.02	..	..
AH-5-3	Supply of medicines and instruments to veterinary hospitals and dispensaries	1.86	2.00	3.00	3.35	4.00	14.21	..	..
AH-5-4	Eradication of Rinderpest and establishment of check posts	1.88	1.88	2.39	4.45	4.00	14.60	..	..

Number of scheme	Name of scheme	Year-wise phasing of Fourth Plan Outlay					1969-74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total provision	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AH-5.5	Standardisation and production of new bacterial and virus vaccines at the Haryana Veterinary Vaccine Institute, Hissar	0.72	1.38	0.79	0.70	0.66	4.25	..	0.61
AH-5.6	Production of Foot and Mouth disease vaccine	..	..	5.62	4.00	3.72	13.34	5.00	..
AH-5.7	Up-gradation of District and Tehsil Head-quarter veterinary hospitals	..	..	4.00	5.00	4.00	13.00	2.00	..
	Total (Disease Control)	7.37	10.82	24.12	29.00	29.77	101.08	7.00	0.61
	6. Miscellaneous								
AH-6.1	Training of technical personnel in various fields of Animal Husbandry and holding of Stock Assistants training class	0.26	0.33	0.42	0.68	0.79	2.48	..	..
AH-6.2	Re-organisation of Headquarter office of the Director, Animal Husbandry, Haryana	0.46	0.68	0.65	0.80	0.88	3.42	..	..
	Total (Miscellaneous)	0.72	0.96	1.07	1.48	1.67	5.90	..	..
	7. Research Scheme								
AH-7.1	Grant-in-aid to Haryana Agricultural University to finance the schemes of Animal Husbandry Science	1.20	1.24	1.50	2.00	2.06	8.00	..	..
	Total (Research Scheme)	1.20	1.24	1.50	2.00	2.06	8.00	..	..
	Grand Total	33.00	50.00	89.13	115.85	102.02	390.00	63.55	0.61

*Centrally-sponsored scheme.

5—DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

STATEMENT-B

Fourth Plan provision—

Total	..	200.00
Capital	..	142.10

Scheme-wise and year-wise phasing

(Rs in lakhs)

Number of scheme	Name of scheme	Year-wise phasing of Fourth Plan Outlay					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total provision	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DM-1	Establishment of rural creameries (Jind)	44.65	19.40	..	..	..	64.05	64.05	14.00
DM-2	Setting up of Composite Milk Plants	5.00	33.00	27.25	12.80	..	78.05	78.05	13.00
DM-3	Expansion and strengthening of existing Dairy Project (Hissar)	3.50	3.00	10.00	0.50	0.50	17.50	..	..
DM-4	Establishment of Milk Supply Scheme (at Ambala)	0.50	2.00	14.00	7.00	..	23.50	..	..
DM-5	Establishment of Dairy Extension Unit ..	0.50	1.60	0.77	0.80	0.80	4.47	..	..
DM-6	Creation of Dairy Survey Units	0.45	0.50	0.58	..	..	1.53	..	..
DM-7	Training of technical personnels	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.20	1.60	..	..
DM-8	Strengthening of staff of the office of the Milk Commissioner, Haryana	1.10	1.20	2.00	2.50	2.50	9.30	..	..
Total		56.00	61.00	55.00	24.00	4.00	200.00	142.10	27.00

6—FORESTS

SUB-HEAD : 6—FORESTS

STATEMENT II-A

Schemewise and yearwise phasing

Fourth Plan Provision—

Total .. 150·00

Capital .. 26·00

(Rs in lakhs)

No. of scheme	Name of scheme	Year-wise phasing of Fourth Plan outlay					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total provision	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ft. 1.	Raising of economic plantation —								
	(a) Along rail, road and canals strips	6·16	10·57	15·95	18·10	15·22	66·00	3·50	..
	(b) Irrigated plantation (plains)	2·16	2·85	3·70	4·11	3·58	16·40	1·40	0·80
	(c) Acquisition of land	1·46	1·24	2·60	2·94	2·46	10·70	9·00	
Ft. 2	Plantation of quick growing species	3·16	2·24	3·24	3·00	2·36	15·00	1·00	..
Ft. 3	Farm forestry and village fuel plantation	0·80	1·90	2·53	2·87	2·40	10·50	0·50	..
Ft. 4	Rehabilitation of degraded forests	0·25	0·90	3·60	3·98	3·37	12·00	2·00	..
Ft. 5	Communications and buildings	1·16	1·44	1·88	2·12	1·80	8·40	7·60	..
Ft. 6	Nature conservation including wild life	..	0·20	0·25	0·31	0·24	1·00	..	..
Ft. 7	Training of staff in forestry	0·40	0·48	0·24	0·26	0·22	1·60	0·05	..
Ft. 8	Forest research	0·30	0·18	0·11	0·12	0·09	0·80	0·05	..
Ft. 9	Timber Operation	0·65	0·95	0·80	0·90	0·70	4·00	0·50	..
Ft. 10	Survey and Working Plan	0·50	0·95	0·61	0·66	0·58	3·30	0·40	..
Ft. 11	Forest protection	..	0·10	0·10	0·10	..	0·30	..	..
	Total	17·00	25·00	35·51	39·47	33·02	150·00	26·00	0·80

7—SOIL CONSERVATION
(i) Agriculture Department

SUB-HEAD : 7—SOIL CONSERVATION (i) Agriculture Department

STATEMENT II-B

Schemewise and yearwise phasing

Fourth Plan Provision—

Total .. 150·00

Capital .. 66·96

(Rs in lakhs)

		Year-wise phasing of Fourth Plan Outlay					1969-74		
No. of scheme	Name of scheme	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total provision	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SC(A)-1	Soil conservation and water management on agricultural lands	9·68	10·62	41·92	41·92	41·92	146·06	66·96	..
SC(A)-2	Land use soil survey	0·25	0·35	0·80	1·00	0·90	3·30	..	..
SC(A)-3	Training of field staff in soil conservation	0·07	0·03	0·18	0·18	0·18	0·64	..	..
	Total	10·00	11·00	42·90	43·10	43·00	150·00	66·96	..

7—SOIL CONSERVATION

(ii) Forest Department

SUB-HEAD ; 7 –SOIL CONSERVATION (jj) Forest Department

STATEMENT II-B

Scheme-wise and Year-wise phasing

Fourth Plan Provision—

Total .. 157·00
Capital 15·50

(Rs in lakhs)

No. of scheme	Name of scheme	1969—74							
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SC(F)-1	Soil conservation on watershed basis including Cho-training, raising of tree protection belts and treatment of table lands and afforestation of hills	3·02	3·60	9·18	10·43	8·77	35·00	1·63	..
SC(F)-2	Soil and water conservation research	0·20	0·20	0·20	0·16	0·24	1·00	0·07	..
SC(F)-3	Desert control	5·59	6·00	15·41	18·90	14·10	60·00	3·80	1·50
SC(F)-4	Reclamation of saline, alkaline and water-logged soils	0·20	0·15	4·73	5·52	4·40	15·00	0·50	..
SC(F)-5	Training in soil conservation	0·35	0·25	0·45	0·55	0·40	2·00	..	..
SC(F)-6	Soil Conservation organization	0·64	0·75	1·15	1·40	1·06	5·00	..	..
SC(F)-7	Rehabilitation of eroded hills in Gurgaon District	0·10	0·20	7·35	8·35	7·00	23·00	0·50	:
SC(F)-8	Stream bank stabilisation	0·40	0·40	4·91	5·59	4·70	16·00	10·00	..
	Total	10·50	11·55	43·38	50·98	40·59	157·00	15·50	1·50

7—SOIL CONSERVATION

(iii) Irrigation Department

SUB-HEAD : 7—SOIL CONSERVATION (iii) Irrigation Department

STATEMENT II-B

Scheme-wise and yearwise phasing

(Rs in lakhs)

No. of scheme	Name of scheme	Yearwise Phasing of Fourth Plan					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sc(I)-1	Reclamation of Thur area in village Joshi, Gohana in District Rohtak by reclamation cum-demonstration farm	..	0.79	1.40	1.00	1.00	4.19	4.19	..
Sc(I)-2	Reclamation of block of Thur land in villages Seori and Ballaspur in Karnal	..	..	0.90	0.90	..	1.80	1.80	..
Sc(I)-3	Reclamation of Saline, alkaline and waterlogged area in Pamaana, Ramni, Mohri Block	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	..
Sc(I)-4	Constructing pump houses in village Ladhout Dhambur, Kilo, Kanheli, Ismalia Sampli Pal and Karar	0.20	..	1.00	1.80	1.00	4.00	4.00	..
Sc(I)-5	Providing ditch drains and pump houses for reclamation of land along Hansi Branch	1.44	0.25	1.00	1.30	2.00	5.99	5.99	..
Sc(I)-6	Providing ditch drains and pump houses for reclamation of land along Sirsa Branch	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	6.00	6.00	..
Sc(I)-7	Providing ditch drains and pump houses for reclamation of land along W.J.C. Canal	..	0.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	6.25	6.25	..
Sc(I)-8	Providing ditch drains and pump houses for reclamation of land along Bhalant Sub Branch	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	..
Sc(I)-9	Installation of 20 No. shallow tubewells for reclamation in the irrigated area	..	0.59	..	..	..	0.59	0.59	..
Sc(I)-10	Setting up central soil Testing laboratory	..	0.62	..	..	..	0.62	0.62	..
Sc(I)-11	Remodelling and strengthening 6 No. old reclamation minors	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	..
Sc(I)-12	Investigation	0.36	0.19	1.25	1.00	1.00	3.80	3.80	..
Sc(I)-13	Establishment	2.50	1.76	3.85	4.00	8.15	20.26	17.01	..
	Total	4.50	4.95	15.40	16.00	19.15	60.00	60.00	..

8—FISHERIES

SUB-HEAD 8—FISHERIES

STATEMENT IIB

Scheme-wise and Year-wise phasing

Fourth Plan Provision—

Total .. 40·00
Capital

(Rs in lakhs)

Number of scheme	Name of the scheme	Yearwise phasing of Fourth Plan Outlay					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total provision	Capital	Foreign exchange
FH-1	Strengthening of composite Seed Farms and establishment of regional nurseries	0·52	1·27	2·00	2·00	2·25	8·04	4·30	..
FH-2	Fish culture of carps	0·93	1·62	2·17	3·62	7·62	15·96	..	..
FH-3	Development of reservoir fisheries	0·15	0·27	0·28	0·20	0·30	1·20	..	..
FH-4	Culture of exotic and mud fishes	..	0·22	0·25	0·20	0·59	1·26	..	..
FH-5	Renovation of village ponds	1·00	0·97	1·00	0·90	0·93	4·80	..	..
FH-6	Research and investigation	0·15	0·30	0·31	0·30	0·09	1·15	..	..
FH-7	Training of fisheries personnel and appointment of trainee reserves	0·05	0·27	0·28	0·28	0·72	1·60	..	..
FH-8	Implementation of Applied Nutrition Programme	0·20	0·38	0·41	2·50	2·50	5·99	..	..
	Total	3·00	5·30	6·70	10·00	15·00	40·00	4·30	..

9—C. D. & N. E. S.

SUB-HEAD : 9—C.D. & N.E.S.

STATEMENT IIB

Scheme-wise and Year-wise phasing

Fourth Plan Provision—

Total .. 205·00
Capital .. 19·30

(Rs in lakhs)

No. of scheme	Name of scheme	Year-wise phasing of Fourth Plan Outlay					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total Provision	Capital	Foreign exchange
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CD-1	Block staff and equipment	1·24	1·57	1·40	1·20	0·52	5·93	..	..
CD-2	Animal husbandry and agricultural extension	1·58	1·96	10·78	10·75	9·66	34·73	..	..
CD-3	Irrigation and reclamation	3·20	2·45	6·07	5·50	2·91	20·13	19·30	..
CD-4	Health and rural sanitation	1·35	1·47	10·75	10·75	10·38	34·73	..	..
CD-5	Education	1·34	1·47	6·53	6·49	5·86	21·69	..	..
CD-6	Social education	0·48	0·85	10·48	10·44	9·13	21·37	..	..
CD-7	Communication	1·30	1·47	6·53	6·49	5·90	21·69	..	..
CD-8	Rural arts and crafts	1·51	1·96	10·80	10·76	9·70	34·73	..	..
	Total	12·00	13·20	63·34	62·38	54·06	205·00	19·30	..

10- CO-OPERATION

SUB-HEAD : 10—CO-OPERATION

STATEMENT II B

Schemewise and Year wise Phasing

Fourth Plan Provision—

Total .. 240.00
Capital .. 118.96

(Rs in lakhs)

No. of scheme	Name of scheme	Year-wise phasing of Fourth Plan outlay					1969—74			
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total Provision	Capital	Foreign exchange	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(A) STATE PLAN SCHEMES										
1.—Credit										
CN-1.1	Revitalisation of primary co-operative credit societies	0.64	1.00	2.31	3.26	5.19	12.40	..	..
CN-1.2	Assistance to Central Co-operative Banks for appointment of additional supervisory staff	0.50	0.80	0.87	1.09	1.27	4.53	..	..
CN-1.3	Creation of special Bad Debt Reserves	0.60	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	3.80	..	..
CN-1.4	Assistance to Central Co-operative Banks for appointment of staff at Headquarters and in branches	0.20	0.32	0.50	0.56	0.80	2.38	..	..
CN-1.5	Assistance to Primary Land Mortgage Banks	0.20	0.40	0.55	0.55	0.70	2.40	..	..
CN-1.6	Assistance to Apex Bank for operating staff cadre of Central Banks	..	0.25	0.40	0.60	0.75	2.00	..	..
2.—Marketing										
CN-2.1	Assistance to Co-operative Marketing Societies	1.00	2.50	5.75	10.25	10.25	29.75	26.84	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CN-2.2	Price fluctuation fund	0.29	0.60	0.50	0.60	0.50	2.49	..	..
CN-2.3	Construction of rural godowns	11.75	12.00	22.50	25.25	25.50	97.00	60.62	..
CN-2.4	Additional share capital to Haryana Co-operative Marketing Federation for increasing its borrowing power	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	15.00	15.00	..
CN-2.5	Common cadre of personnel for Marketing Co-operatives	0.25	0.25	0.40	0.50	0.58	1.98	..	..
	3. Processing								
CN-3.1	Distribution of consumers articles in rural areas through co-operatives	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.49	..	..
CN-3.2	Particles board from ricehusk and groundnut shells (other than processing units)	..	..	3.00	6.00	6.00	15.00	15.00	..
	4. Training and Education								
CN-4.1	Assistance to member education scheme and leadership training for non-officials	1.06	1.40	1.60	1.74	1.80	7.60	..	..
CN-4.2	Publicity and propaganda through Haryana Co-operative Union	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00	..	..
CN-4.3	Strengthening of Co-operative Training Institute, Rohtak	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50	..	..
CN-4.4	Holding of essays and debating competitions	..	..	..	..	..	0.20	..	..
	5. Administration								
CN-5.1	Strengthening of co-operative audit staff	0.86	0.65	1.50	1.57	1.69	6.27	..	..
CN-5.2	Strengthening of staff at Headquarters and in the field	0.57	1.48	2.74	2.80	2.95	10.54	..	..
	6. Miscellaneous								
CN-6.	Assistance to Haryana Co-operative Union for printing press	1.56	0.04	0.02	..	..	1.62	1.50	..

CN-6.2	Provision of jeeps for officers	2.70	1.12	2.16	1.12	1.20	8.30	..	..
CN-6.3	Replenishment of libraries	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15	..	..
CN-6.4	Strengthening of statistical cell at Headquarters	0.10	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.80	..	..
	7. Warehousing								
CN-7.1	Marketing and Warehousing	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	..	..
Total (Plan Schemes)		25.50	28.00	50.00	61.00	75.50	240.00	118.96	..
(B) RESERVE BANK OF INDIA'S SCHEMES									
1	Strengthening of share capital of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	50.00	..
2	Strengthening of share capital of Central Co-operative Banks	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	150.00	150.00	..
3	Strengthening of Apex Banks	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	50.00	..
Total (R.B.I. Schemes)		50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	250.00	250.00	..
Grand Total		75.50	78.00	100.00	111.00	125.50	240.00*	118.96*	..

*Excludes outlay for RBI schemes.

11—PANCHAYATS

SUB-HEAD : 11—PANCHAYATS

STATEMENT IIB

Scheme-wise and Yearwise phasing

Fourth Plan Provision—

Total ... 15.00

Capital ... 13.70

(Rs in lakhs)

No. of scheme	Name of scheme	Year-wise phasing Fourth Plan outlay					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total provision	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PN-1	Financial assistance to Panchayats for expenditure on revenue earning schemes	...	..	6.00	6.00	3.00	15.00	13.70	...

12—RESETTLEMENT OF LANDLESS WORKERS

SUB-HEAD : 12—RESETTLEMENT OF LANDLESS AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

STATEMENT IIB

Scheme-wise and year-wise phasing

Fourth Plan Provision—
 Total .. 0.50
 Capital .. 0.38

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of scheme	Year-wise phasing of Fourth Plan					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Resettlement of landless agricultural Workers	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.50	0.38	..

13—MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS

SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT : MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS

STATEMENT IIB

Schemewise and Yearwise Phasing

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Yearwise phasing of fourth Plan					1969-74		
		1969-70 (Revised)	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS									
	Bhakra Right Bank	150·00	160·00	115·00	..	..	425·00	425·00	N.A.
	Beas Project								
	Irrigation Portion								
	Beas Unit I	30·00	30·00	30·00	21·00	..	111·00	111·00	N.A.
	Beas Unit II	50·00	40·00	50·00	156·00	200·00	496·00	496·00	N.A.
	Total (Irrigation)	80·00	70·00	80·00	177·00	200·00	607·00	607·00	N.A.
	Power Portion								
	Beas Unit I	300·00	300·00	335·00	353·00	430·00	1,718·00	1,718·00	N.A.
	Beas Unit II								
	Total (Multipurpose)	530·00	530·00	530·00	530·00	630·00	2,750·00	2,750·00	N.A.

14—MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT : 14 MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

STATEMENT II B

Schemewise and yearwise phasing 1969—74

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Year-wise phasing of Fourth Plan					Total	1969—74	
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74		Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.—Continuing Schemes									
1	Western Jumna Canal Remodelling Project	60·00	110·00	100·00	110·00	110·00	500·00	500·00	..
2	Gurgaon Canal Project	65·00	120·00	100·00	99·00	..	384·00	384·00	..
3	Installation of 128 Nos. Tubewells in W.J.C. Tract	15·00	..	..	..	..	@15·00	@15·00	@Now work to be done by Minor Irrigation Corporation
4	W.J.C. Feeder Project	45·00	15·00	..	..	..	60·00	60·00	..
5	Rewari Lift Irrigation Scheme	3·30	5·00	6·70	10·00	10·00	35·00	35·00	..
B.—New Schemes									
6	Link works to transport Ravi Beas Waters to W.J.C. Basin	3·00	10·00	255·00	300·00	400·00	968·00	968·00	..
7	Jui Canal Project Circle	65·00	140·00	105·00	..	..	310·00	310·00	..
8	Raising capacity of Bibipur Lake	5·70	40·00	74·30	30·00	..	150·00	150·00	..
9	Sohna Lift Scheme Stage I	..	35·00	75·00	..	..	110·00	110·00	..
10	Utilisation of Sahibi Waters	..	..	..	30·00	20·00	50·00	50·00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	Impounding of Waters of Lindoha Nallah in Kotla Lake	..	..	7.00	10.00	10.00	27.00	27.00	--
12	Loharu Lift Irrigation Scheme	..	120.00	200.00	250.00	130.00	700.00	700.00	--
13	Lift Irrigation Scheme for Drought and Famine Area	--	..	50.00	68.00	..	118.00	118.00	--
C—Investigation									
14	Investigation Scheme including Research Programme	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	23.00	23.00	..
Total A+B+C		265.00	600.00	988.00	912.00	685.00	*3,450.00	*3,450.00	--

*Includes grant of Rs 400.00 lakhs for drought area.

15—ANTIWATER LOGGING DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL

SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT : ANTIWATERLOGGING DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL

STATEMENT IIB

Scheme wise and yearwise phasing

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Total estimated cost	Expenditure upto March, 1969	Fourth Plan Provision	Annual Plans				
					1969-70 (Actual)	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. YAMUNA TRACT									
A Flood Protection Works									
(a) Continuing Schemes									
	(i) Constructing Flood Protection bund along river Yamuna for villages Sanauli, Tamsabad etc.	6.34	4.46	1.88	0.85	1.03	..	..	..
2	Protecting face of Kunjpura bund	12.27	2.12	10.10	6.30	0.90	1.90	1.00	..
3	Constructing bund on right side of Dhanura Escape	6.88	2.72	4.10	2.55	1.05	0.50	..	..
4	Safidon protection bund	2.89	0.27	2.60	0.30	0.50	0.80	1.00	..
5	Protection for village Nanhera	2.71	0.10	2.60	2.00	..	0.60	..	..
6	Extension of Dabkauli Revetment opposite village Dabkauli	13.07	6.27	6.80	..	..	2.80	2.00	2.00
	Total continuing	44.16	15.94	28.08	12.00	3.48	6.60	4.00	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(b) New Schemes									
1	Raising Babail Dhansauli bund	1·38	..	1·38	0·10	..	1·28	..	..
2	Reconditioning Bega bund from Bega to Chandauli	1·55	..	1·55	1·30	..	0·25	..	..
3	Protection of Jhundpur and Jajal bund	0·43	..	0·43	..	0·37	0·06	..	..
4	Protection of villages on Rakshi nadi	1·63	..	1·61	..	0·80	0·81	..	..
4	(a) Protecting villages Hathwala and Bilaspur	3·24	..	3·00	0·90	0·85	1·25	..	..
5	Constructing bunds to protect village Chainasa	6·83	..	6·80	..	3·50	2·30	1·00	..
6	Protection of villages along river Yamuna in Gurgaon district	13·00	..	7·00	..	..	1·00	2·00	4·00
7	Strengthening ring bunds in Khaddar area of Ballabgarh and Palwal Tehsils, in district Gurgaon	6·10	..	6·00	..	..	2·00	2·00	2·00
8	Raoli, Kameda and Nai Nagla bunds (Landoha Nallah schemes)	300·00	..	50·00	5·45	10·55	14·00	10·00	10·00
9	Future flood protection bunds along river Yamuna to be taken up in 4th Plan	L.S. 10·00	..	10·00	..	..	3·00	4·00	3·00
10	Constructing flood protection bund along Sahibi	150·00	..	10·00	..	..	3·00	3·00	4·00
Total new schemes		494·16	..	97·77	7·75	16·07	28·95	22·00	23·00

SURFACE DRAINS

(a) Continuing

1	Constructing link drain for outfall of drain No. 8 to Najafgarh Jheel	52·88	18·40	9·00	0·65	..	2·35	3·00	3·00
2	Remodelling Nai Nallah R.D. 5187-129000	8·66	2·70	6·00	1·45	..	1·55	2·00	1·00
3	Constructing Nissang drains and its tributaries	67·48	13·43	10·00	1·30	0·20	2·50	3·00	3·00

4	Excavating Nuh drain	12·17	8·28	4·00	1·90	0·45	1·65	..	..
5	Remodelling Ujina drain from 200 to 400 Cusecs	15·46	3·71	12·00	5·70	2·65	2·65	1·00	..
6	Constructing Safidon drain	6·12	1·07	5·05	0·85	0·50	1·70	1·00	1·00
7	Remodelling Isapur Kheri drain	10·00	3·56	6·00	2·00	..	2·00	1·00	1·00
8	Constructing Sink Bhadarpur drain	8·75	3·88	4·85	0·20	0·55	2·10	1·00	1·00
9	Remodelling Dobetta drain	4·40	2·07	2·30	0·10	1·00	1·20	..	..
10	Remodelling drain No. 6	39·16	18·95	9·00	3·00	..	2·00	2·00	2·00
11	Remodelling Mangeshpur drain	8·19	1·40	5·00	0·10	1·05	1·85	1·00	1·00
12	Remodelling main drain No. 2	81·21	44·69	16·00	7·30	2·10	2·60	2·00	2·00
13	Remodelling Indri drain	59·42	42·51	8·00	0·55	1·05	2·40	2·00	2·00
14	Canalizing Chautang Nallah	88·87	35·75	15·00	2·70	1·05	4·25	4·00	3·00
15	Regrading Gaunchi Main Drain	54·00	11·30	20·00	6·30	3·15	4·55	3·00	3·00
16	Constructing diversion drain No. 8	252·83	240·88	15·00	5·05	3·40	2·55	2·00	2·00
17	Remodelling tributaries No. 1 to 4 of Nai Nallah	39·14	3·13	8·00	0·75	1·05	2·20	2·00	2·00
18	Constructing Chappra drain	12·60	5·19	7·00	1·4	..	2·60	2·00	1·00
19	Excavating Dhigot and Pingora drains	6·68	3·42	3·25	1·70	1·05	0·50	..	..
20	Remodelling Jundla drain	5·90	0·71	5·00	0·30	0·65	2·05	1·00	1·00
21	Excavating Mitrol drain	3·50	0·17	3·25	2·10	0·90	0·25	..	..
22	Remodelling drain No. 8 R.D. 29-275	15·68	1·34	8·00	1·60	1·05	3·35	1·00	1·00
23	Panipat drainage system	9·34	5·59	4·00	0·10	..	1·90	1·00	1·00
24	Providing drainage crossings for the waters of Sahibi Nadi	6·59	..	6·50	2·15	..	2·35	1·00	1·00
25	Inter state debits and liabilities	100·00	..	50·00	..	1·00	10·00	19·00	20·00
Total (continuing schemes)		968·30	472·23	242·20	49·25	25·85	63·10	55·00	52·00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YAMUNA TRACT									
New Schemes									
1	Remodelling Phulak drainage system	14·57	..	5·00	1·20	1·05	1·75	1·00	..
2	Excavating Siha drain	3·60	..	3·60	2·70	0·90	..	..	..
3	Drainage arrangement in district Gurgaon for villages Banchari, Hodel and Saundh	3·90	..	3·90	0·13	3·77	..	..	..
4	Transferring and Remodelling U.P. drain in Southern Gurgaon	68·24	..	50·0	} ..	50·00	6·00	5·00	4·00
5	Remodelling Tributaries of Gaunchi Main Drain	40·00	..	15·00					
6	Constructing Syphon at R.D. 5200 of Dhigot Drain	2·00	..	2·00	..	2·00	..	..	..
7	Drainage of Low lying area of Rohtak—								
	(a) Jassia drain	25·58	..	10·00	} ..	9·50	5·30	5·00	5·00
	(b) Rithal drain	2·35	..	2·30					
	(c) Pakashma drain	23·73	..	10·00					
	(d) Extension of Chappra drain	2·00	..	2·00					
	(e) Mattan drain	0·51	..	0·50					
8	Drainage of village Sampla and Ghari Sampla in Rohtak District	2·20	..	2·20	..	..	1·20	1·00	..
9	Drainage of village Kesar in Jhajjar Tehsil	0·45	..	0·45	..	..	0·45	..	..
10	Re-aligning Kulasi drain	2·77	..	2·75	..	0·80	1·00	0·95	..
11	Constructing Bohar drain	0·60	..	0·60	0·35	..	0·25	..	..

12	Constructing Sarhali Link drain and Syphon on Israna distributory	1.93	..	1.90	..	..	0.90	1.00	..
13	Constructing Gawaliar drain	0.48	..	0.45	..	..	0.45	..	..
14	Constructing Buslana drain out falling into Nai Nalla	1.33	..	1.33	..	0.53	0.80	..	..
15	Constructing Khirbi drain	3.52	..	3.52	..	0.52	1.00	1.00	1.00
16	Excavating link drains at Government cost L.S.	20.00	..	10.00	..	4.75	2.25	1.00	2.00
17	Constructing Bhamewa drain	20.60	..	5.60	..	..	1.00	2.00	2.60
18	Remodelling Nai Nallah from its start near Indri drain	8.63	..	3.00	..	0.80	1.20	1.00	..
19	Widening Bazida drain	2.75	..	2.75	..	1.00	0.75	1.00	..
20	Additional bridges on various drains	11.00	..	5.00	..	0.53	2.47	1.00	1.00
21	Purchase of diesel electric pumping sets for flood control in Haryana	9.00	..	9.00	..	9.00	..	..	..
22	Constructing Lawanspur drain	4.85	..	2.00	..	..	..	1.00	1.00
23	Constructing Larsauli drain	8.90	..	3.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00
24	Constructing Lalheri drain	4.13	..	2.00	..	..	..	1.00	1.00
25	Constructing Patti Kalyana drain	4.08	..	2.00	..	..	..	1.00	1.00
26	Constructing Joshi drain	10.40	..	3.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00
27	Constructing Nahri drain	18.00	..	3.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00
28	Constructing Naraina drain	5.70	..	2.00	..	..	..	1.00	1.00
29	Constructing Nanhera drain	7.92	..	2.00	..	..	..	10.00	1.00
30	Constructing Shamri drain	6.60	..	2.00	..	..	..	1.00	1.00
31	Constructing Saga drain	5.90	..	2.00	..	..	..	1.00	1.00
32	Constructing Khawanspur drain	4.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	1.00	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33	Constructing Puran Nalla	18·00	..	3·00	..	..	1·00	1·00	1·00
34	Constructing Hanauri drain	23·00	..	3·00	..	..	1·00	1·00	1·00
35	Constructing Begampur drain	3·50	..	1·00	..	..	..	0·50	0·50
36	Constructing Gori drain	14·00	..	2·00	..	..	..	1·00	1·00
37	Constructing Panjaura drain	7·00	..	2·00	..	..	..	1·00	1·00
38	Constructing Khanpur drain	5·70	..	2·00	..	..	1·00	0·50	0·50
39	Drainage arround Kurukshetra	20·00	..	6·00	..	..	2·00	2·00	2·00
Total New Schemes		443·41	..	196·85	4·38	83·15	36·77	38·95	33·60
Total Yamuna Tract									
A. Flood protection embankments—									
(a)	Continuing	44·16	15·94	28·08	12·00	3·48	6·60	4·00	2·00
(b)	New	494·16	..	97·77	7·75	16·07	28·95	22·00	23·00
Total Embankment		538·32	15·94	125·85	19·75	19·55	35·55	26·00	25·00
(B) Surface Drains—									
(a)	Continuing	968·30	472·23	242·20	49·25	22·85	63·10	55·00	52·00
(b)	New	443·41	..	196·85	4·38	83·15	36·77	38·95	33·60
Total Surface Drains		1,411·71	472·23	439·05	53·63	106·00	99·87	93·95	85·60
Grand Total Yamuna Tract		1,950·03	488·17	564·90	73·38	125·55	135·42	119·95	110·60

II. GHAGGAR TRACT

A—Flood Protection Works

1	Constructing Flood Protection Embankment along River Markanda L.S.	20·00	...	20·00	8·70	1·60	3·70	3·00	3·00
2	Constructing Flood Protection Embankment along River Tangri L.S.	15·00	...	15·00	0·45	1·05	3·50	5·00	5·00
3	Constructing Flood Protection Embankment along River Ghaggar L.S.	15·00	...	15·00	..	..	5·00	5·00	5·00
4	Constructing inlet at R.D. 106 and Strengthening L.M.B of River Ghaggar R.D. 92-60	6·84	..	6·00	3·20	..	1·80	1·00	..
5	Protection of villages in Naraingarh Tehsil	16·00	..	16·00	1·65	2·50	2·85	4·00	5·00
Total		73·08	..	72·00	14·00	5·15	16·85	18·00	18·00

(b) Surface Drains

Continuing—

1	Remodelling Kaithal Drain	71·97	22·41	30·00	14·10	6·35	3·55	3·00	3·00
2	Remodelling Saraswati Drain	77·02	60·13	17·00	6·70	4·20	3·10	2·00	1·00
3	Canalising River Ghaggar below Ottu	84·53	62·65	20·00	4·05	5·30	4·65	3·00	3·00
4	Constructing Sharanwali Parallel channel	25·02	13·66	10·00	1·05	..	2·95	3·00	3·00
5	Raising and Strengthening banks and acquisition of land for Ottu Lake and disposal of surplus Ghaggar Water	29·92	10·62	9·00	..	..	3·00	3·00	3·00
6	Remodelling Ottu weir, raising and strengthening U/S Embankment	29·03	19·93	9·00	0·10	..	2·90	3·00	3·00
Total continuing schemes		317·49	129·40	95·00	26·00	15·85	20·15	17·00	16·00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
New Schemes									
1	Canalizing Saraswati Nadi between G. T. Road and Narwana Branch	29.60	..	9.00	..	..	..	4.00	5.00
2	Constructing parallel Drain along G.T. Road between Shahabad and Pipli	5.34	..	5.50	..	..	1.00	2.50	2.00
3	Constructing Pundri Drain	40.00	..	15.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00
4	Constructing Amin Drain	60.48	..	20.00	2.00	6.30	4.70	4.00	3.00
5	Constructing Habri Drain	12.00	..	4.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	2.00
6	Constructing Dhos Drain	12.00	..	4.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	2.00
7	Constructing Sandhaura Drain	13.50	..	5.00	..	1.05	1.95	1.00	1.00
8	Canalization Rangoi Nalla	9.93	..	5.00	..	..	1.00	2.00	2.00
9	Increasing Flood abolition capacity of other lake	150.00	..	30.00	..	..	9.00	9.00	12.00
10	Constructing Flood Storage Works on River Ghaggar in upper reaches	500.00	..	30.00	..	..	8.00	10.00	12.00
11	Remodelling Baretta Drain (Out fall portion)	8.25	..	4.00	..	0.30	1.70	1.00	1.00
12	Remodelling Sirhind Choe (Haryana Portion)	8.25	..	3.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total New Schemes		963.30	..	134.50	2.00	7.65	35.35	41.50	48.00
Grand Total Ghaggar Tract									
(a) Flood Protection Embankments		73.08	..	72.00	14.00	5.15	16.85	18.00	18.00
(b) Surface Drain—									
(i) Continuing		317.49	189.40	95.00	26.00	15.25	20.15	17.00	16.00
(ii) New		963.30	..	134.50	2.00	7.65	35.35	41.50	48.00
Total Surface Drain		1,280.79	..	229.50	28.00	23.50	55.50	58.50	64.00
Grand Total Ghaggar Tract		1,353.87	189.40	301.50	42.00	28.65	72.35	76.50	82.00

III. Investigation L.S.	6.00	..	6.00	0.10	..	1.90	2.00	2.00
IV. Antiwaterlogging Schemes								
1 Gohana Antiwater logging Schemes	14.03	2.07	12.00	0.40	3.70	3.90	2.00	2.00
2 Antiwater logging Scheme along Fatehabad Branch	3.35	..	3.35	..	1.05	1.30	1.00	..
3 Seepage drain along Habri Sub Branch and Drain for V. Deeg	2.27	..	2.25	..	1.05	1.20	..	..
4 Anti water logging Scheme to be taken up during the next 3 years L.S.	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	3.00	3.00	4.00
Total Antiwater logging Scheme	29.65	2.07	27.60	0.40	5.80	9.40	6.00	6.00

STATEMENT II-A
Schemewise and year wise phasing
GRAND ABSTRACT

Serial No.	Name of Item	Total estimated cost	Expenditure upto March 1969	4th Plan Provision	Annual Plans				
					1969-70 (Inclusive of Establishment Charges)	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
I. Yamuna Tract									
	(a) Flood Protection Embankments	538.32	15.94	125.85	19.75	19.55	35.55	26.00	25.00
	(b) Surface drains	1,411.71	472.23	439.05	54.63	106.00	99.87	93.95	85.60
	Total Yamuna Tract	1,950.03	488.17	564.90	73.38	125.55	135.42	119.95	110.60
II. Ghaggar Tract									
	(a) Flood protection Embankments	73.08	...	72.00	14.00	5.15	16.85	18.00	18.00
	(b) Surface drains	1,280.79	189.40	229.50	28.00	23.50	55.50	58.50	64.00
	Total Ghaggar Tract	1,353.87	189.40	301.50	42.00	28.65	72.35	76.50	82.00
	Grand Total Yamuna and Ghaggar Tracts	3,303.90	677.57	866.40	115.38	154.20	207.77	196.45	192.60
III.	Investigations	6.00	...	6.00	0.10	...	1.90	2.00	2.00
IV.	Anti-water logging schemes	29.65	2.07	27.60	0.40	5.80	9.40	6.00	6.00
	Grand Total	3,339.55	679.64	900.00	*115.88	160.00	219.07	204.45	200.60

324

*The outlay is fixed at 120.00

16—POWER PROJECTS

SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT POWER PROJECTS

STATEMENT II-B

Schemewise and yearwise phasing

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of scheme	Yearwise phasing of Fourth Plan					1969-74		
		1969-70 (Revised)	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Power Projects									
1	IP Thermal Extension Station Delhi	45.00	13.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Other (55 MW and 15 MW) set at Faridabad etc.	25.00	250.00	350.00	250.00	145.00	1,065.00	1,065.00	N.A.
3	66/132 K.V. works under Beas Project	120.00	500.00	180.00	125.00	75.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	N.A.
4	Distribution, Sub-transmission including rural electrification	1,256.00	830.00	400.00	300.00	191.00	2,977.00	2,977.00	N.A.
Total (Power)		1,446.00	1,593.00	930.00	675.00	411.00	5,042.00	5,042.00	N.A.

17-INDUSTRIES

FOURTH FIVE -YEAR PLAN 1969—74

SUB-HEAD 17—INDUSTRIES

Detailed statement II-B, Schemewise and yearwise phasing of outlay

Fourth Plan provision

Total .. 920.00

Capital .. 761.65

(Rs in lakhs)

Number of scheme	Name of scheme	Yearwise phasing of Fourth Plan outlay					1969-70		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total Capital	Foreign exchange	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Large and Medium industries									
IN-1.1	Underwriting/participation in the share capital of private industrial undertaking	...	12.00	60.00	60.00	55.00	187.00	187.00	..
IN-1.2	Development of land for Industrial Projects Provision of Incentives and Publicity etc.	...	3.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	33.00	27.00	..
IN-1.3	Enforcement of Weights and Measurement Act	1.00	1.50	4.00	4.00	4.50	15.00	..	..
IN-1.4	Establishment of Public Sector Projects/ Preparation of feasibility studies	1.25	4.00	25.00	25.00	25.75	81.00	81.00	..
Total		2.25	20.50	99.00	99.00	95.25	316.00	295.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II. Mines and Minerals									
IN-2.1	Development of Mines and Minerals	1.40	3.00	6.00	5.00	5.60	21.00	13.36	0.30
Total		1.40	3.00	6.00	5.00	5.60	21.00	13.36	0.30
III. Village and small industries									
1. *Handloom Industries									
IN-3.1	Setting up of Dye House	0.25	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.40	1.75	0.87	--
IN-3.2	Improved Appliances (Cotton/Wool)	0.25	0.35	0.80	0.80	0.80	3.00	1.00	--
IN-3.3	Debate on Sale of Handloom Cloth	0.40	0.60	0.80	0.80	0.80	3.50	--	--
IN-3.4	Managerial subsidy	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.75	--	--
IN-3.5	Share Capital Loan	0.25	0.35	1.40	1.40	1.60	5.00	5.00	--
IN-3.6	Credit facilities to Handloom Co-operatives	--	0.10	0.60	0.60	0.70	2.00	--	--
IN-3.7	Establishment of a co-operative spinning Mill	Scheme included in the annual plan 1969-70 but dropped subsequently							
IN-3.8	State participation in share capital of Apex Society	--	0.15	0.25	0.30	0.30	1.00	1.00	--
IN-3.9	Participation in Exhibitions and shows	--	0.05	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.50	--	--
Total		*1.25	2.10	4.50	4.60	4.95	17.50	7.87	--
*Additional Rs 2.50 lakhs was provided for Co-op. Spinning Mill.									
2. Powerlooms									
IN-4.1	Financial Assistance for the installation of powerlooms industry	0.40	0.60	2.00	3.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	--
Total		0.40	0.60	2.00	3.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	--

3- Small Scale Industries

IN-5.1	Credit Facilities for the development of small scale industries—								
	(i) General	33.00	27.00	35.00	35.00	35.50	210.50	210.50	..
	(ii) Leather Industry			15.00	15.00	15.00			
IN-5.2	Government Tanning Institute, Rewari	0.55	0.70	0.50	0.60	0.65	3.00	..	..
IN-5.3	Hide Flaying and Carcass Utilisation Centre	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.75	4.00	2.39	..
IN-5.4	Government participation in share capital of Haryana State Industrial Co-operative Federation Union and Project	0.25	0.35	0.60	0.60	0.70	2.50	2.50	..
IN-5.5	Provision of working capital loan to strengthen the funds of Haryana State Industrial Co-operative Federation	0.25	0.35	0.60	0.60	0.70	2.50	2.50	..
IN-5.6	Strengthening of Haryana State Industrial Co-operative Federation	0.05	0.25	0.10	0.10	..	0.50	..	..
IN-5.7	Development of Small Scale Industries through Co-operatives	0.40	1.60	1.80	2.00	2.20	8.00	..	..
IN-5.8	Subsidy on propaganda and publicity activities of Industrial Co-operatives	..	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.55	..	..
IN-5.9	Extension of Existing Quality Marking Centre and setting up of New Industrial Development Centres	1.13	4.00	11.00	4.00	3.87	24.00	18.87	.00
IN-5.10	Extension of Existing Heat Treatment Centres and setting up of New Industrial Development Centres	3.00	5.00	22.00	7.00	8.00	45.00	40.52	..
IN-5.11	Reorganisation of Existing Rural Industrial Development Centres	0.30	0.40	1.65	1.50	1.75	5.00	..	..
IN-5.12	Share Capital of loan to members of Small Scale Industrial Co-operative Societies to strengthen their share	0.30	0.45	1.70	2.00	2.55	7.06	7.00	..
IN-5.13	Promotion of Exports	0.45	..	0.90	1.20	1.20	3.75	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IN-5.14	Guarantee of Minimum return on the whole or part of capital investment in industries by Joint Stock Companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IN-5.15	Subsidising the rate of interest and meeting losses on loans advanced through bank	..	0.70	..	..	..	0.70	..	..
IN-5.16	Additional staff for the Department								
	(a) Headquarters staff	0.45	1.00	6.00	7.35	8.20	23.00	..	..
	(b) Field staff								
	(c) Stores Organisation								
IN-5.17	Study Tours and Training of Officers	..	0.10	0.60	0.60	0.70	2.00	..	..
IN-5.18	Credit facilities to Industrial Co-operative Societies through Central Co-operative Banks	1.00	1.40	9.00	5.00	9.60	30.00	30.00	..
IN-5.19	Supply of Machinery to Small Scale Industries on hire purchase basis	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	15.00	15.00	..
IN-5.20	Incentives for Development of Small Scale Industries in Backward Areas	..	..	3.00	3.00	4.00	10.00	..	..
IN-5.21	Incentives to Technical Personnel/entrepreneurs engineers	..	..	5.00	3.00	4.00	12.00	..	..
IN-5.22	Setting up of Rural Industrial Projects	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	15.00	6.00	..
	Total	41.63	44.45	124.95	103.45	109.52	424.00	335.26	5.00
	4. Industrial Estates/Development colonies								
N-6.1	Establishment of Industrial colonies	7.85	13.00	25.00	25.00	26.50	97.35	93.45	..

IN-6.2	Leasing of plots in Industrial Development Colonies and Establishment of Assisted Industrial Development Colonies/Industrial Estates	..	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	3.50	3.50	..
	Total	7.85	14.00	25.50	26.00	27.50	100.85	96.95	..
5. Handicrafts									
IN-7.1	Setting up of Cottage Industries Emporium at New Delhi	0.92	2.00	1.70	1.70	1.68	8.00	2.21	..
IN-7.2	Central Procurement Cell	1.00	1.50	1.00	0.80	0.80	5.10	..	..
IN-7.3	Traning Centres	0.20	1.00	1.60	1.60	1.60	6.00	..	..
IN-7.4	Supply of improved appliances	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.85	..	..
IN-7.5	Industrial Development in Morni Hills -setting up of Carpet Druggets Making Training-cum-Production Centre and development of Katha making and other Industries	..	..	0.70	0.75	0.80	2.25	..	..
IN-7.6	Publicity or propaganda of Emporia	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.30	..	..
IN-7.7	Reorganisation of Emporia, Chandigarh and Ambala	..	..	0.40	..	..	0.40	..	..
IN-7.8	Expansion of the Institute of Designs for Handicrafts Chandigarh—Opening of prototype products for pottery and other Section	..	..	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.90	..	..
IN-7.9	Extension of Government Designs Centre, Panipat	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	1.00	10.00	..
IN-7.10	Extension of Government Designs Centre, Panipat	..	..	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.35	..	..
IN-7.11	Setting up of Wood Craving Training-cum-Demonstration Centre at Jagadhri	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.50	..	..
	Total	2.22	4.65	7.11	6.57	26.65	3.21	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6- Khadi and Village Industries									
IN-8.1	Khadi and Village Industries	0.50	0.70	0.90	0.90	1.00	4.00	..	..
Total		0.50	0.70	0.90	0.90	1.00	4.00	..	..
Total of Village and Small Industries		53.85	66.50	164.96	144.52	153.17	583.00	453.29	5.00
Grand Total (excluding outlay of Rs 2.50 lakhs for the scheme for establishment of spinning mill included in the annual plan 1969-70 , but dropped subsequently		57.50	90.00	269.96	248.52	254.02	920.00	761.65	5.30

18—ROADS

SUB- HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT: 18—ROADS
STATEMENT II
Schemewise and Yearwise Phasing

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of scheme	Yearwise phasing of Fourth Plan					1969—74			
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
R.D.-1.1	Main Roads including bridges	58.95	138.62	204.00	232.61	176.00	810.18	810.18	..	
R.D.-1.2	Flood Relief Roads	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R.D.-1.3	C. R. F.	7.05	4.10	12.35	17.41	8.35	49.26	49.26	..	
R.D.-1.4	Bye Passes	1.25	3.00	1.23	0.96	0.70	7.14	7.14	..	
R.D.-1.5	Village and Approach Roads	126.11	70.96*	17.58	20.16	15.00	249.81	249.81	..	
R.D.-1.6	Famine Relief Roads †	33.64	20.76	12.30	13.24	11.00	90.94	90.94	..	
R.D.-1.7	Inter-State Roads including bridges	13.75	27.45	20.50	22.91	18.00	102.61	102.61	..	
R.D.-2.1	Improvement of existing roads	1.45	26.56	24.20	27.29	21.00	100.50	100.50	..	
R.D.-2.2	Widening of State Roads	2.65	22.52	40.75	46.39	35.00	147.31	147.31	..	
R.D.-2.3	Improvement of roads within municipal limits	0.35	2.10	1.50	1.86	1.25	7.06	7.06	..	
R.D.-2.4	Widening of Inter State Roads	2.30	..	..	..	0.91	3.21	3.21	..
	Advance Planning	..	..	0.66	0.68	0.66	2.00	2.00	..
	Research Works	..	..	1.50	2.50	1.00	5.00	5.00	..
	T & P and Machinery	13.50	20.93	5.00	5.57	5.00	50.00	50.00	..	
	Establishments	14.00	15.50	15.16	15.18	15.16	75.00	75.00	..	
	Total	275.00	352.50	356.73	406.76	309.03	1700.02†	1700.02	..	

*This was subsequently enhanced to 362.14.

†The outlay is being received upwards.

19—ROAD TRANSPORT

SUB-HEAD : 19—ROAD TRANSPORT

DETAILED STATEMENT II-B

Schemewise and Yearwise Phasing of Outlay

Fourth Plan provision—

Total .. 500·00
Capital .. 500·00

(Rs in lakhs)

No. of scheme	Name of scheme	Yearwise Phasing of Fourth Plan outlay					1969—74			
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Road Transport	90·00	126·00	145·00	70·00	69·00	500·00	500·00	..	

20—CIVIL AVIATION

SUB-HEAD : 20—CIVIL AVIATION

DETAILED STATEMENT II-B

Scheme wise and Yearwise Phasing of Outlay

Fourth Plan provision—

Total .. 25·00
Capital .. 18·00

(Rs in lakhs)

No. of scheme	Name of scheme	Yearwise phasing of Fourth Plan					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Making Haryana Air-minded									
CA-1·1	Establishment of Aviation Clubs	0·33	0·50	1·50	1·60	1·60	5·53	1·03	..
CA-1·2	Construction of Civil Airstrips	..	2·70	5·00	2·50	1·00	11·20	11·20	..
CA-1·3	Advance Flying Training for C.P.L.	0·30	0·30	0·30	0·30	0·30	1·50	..	..
CA-1·4	Centres for Mobile Flying/Gliding	0·20	0·20	0·20	0·20	0·20	1·00	..	..
CA-1·5	Procurement of Training Aircraft and equipment	1·17	0·50	1·00	2·20	0·90	5·77	5·77	2
CA-1·6	Procurement of Gliders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		2·00	4·20	8·00	6·80	4·00	25	18	2

21.—TOURISM

SUB-HEAD : 21—TOURISM
DETAILED STATEMENT II-B
Schemewise and Yearwise Phasing

Fourth Plan provision—
 Total 75·00
 Capital 57·00

(Rs. in lakhs)

No. of scheme	Name of scheme	Yearwise Phasing of Fourth Plan					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TM-1	Holiday and recreation resort at Badkhal Lake	1·30	2·00	3·00	4·00	1·70	12·00	10·00	--
TM-2	Development of Tourist facilities at Suraj Kund	0·60	1·00	2·00	0·90	0·50	4·50	4·00	--
TM-3	Tourist facilities at Pinjore Gardens	1·00	1·00	4·00	2·00	2·00	11·65	9·00	--
TM-4	Tourist facilities at Kurukshetra	--	2·00	5·00	5·00	3·00	3·00	12·00	--
TM-5	Improvement of Tourist spots in Haryana	--	2·15	5·00	5·00	2·85	22·00	15·00	--
TM-6	Tourist facilities at Tajewala Hathinkund	--	--	2·00	3·00	2·00	6·20	7·00	--
TM-7	Tourist Organisation	0·40	0·85	1·25	1·50	2·00	5·10	6·00	--
TM-8	Tourist Publicity and Travel Promotion	0·20	1·00	1·50	1·50	1·30	3·00	--	--
Total		3·50	10·00	23·25	22·90	15·35	67·45	57·00	--

22.—GENERAL EDUCATION

SUB-HEAD : 22—GENERAL EDUCATION

STATEMENT II-B

Schemewise and Yearwise phasing

Fourth Plan provision—
Total
Capital

1303·00
107·30

(Rs in lakhs)

No. of scheme	Name of scheme	Yearwise Phasing of Fourth Plan						1969—74	
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Elementary Education									
GE-1·1	Development of Primary Education	0·07	0·34	0·38	0·44	0·52	1·75	..	..
GE-1·2	Development of Primary Education	15·30	49·31	76·56	105·71	150·82	397·70	..	..
GE-1·3	Development of Middle School Education	17·25	38·54	54·57	58·07	60·07	228·50	..	..
GE-1·4	Improvement of Physical facilities in Primary and Middle Schools	17·12	4·00	8·00	8·00	9·88	47·00	..	..
GE-1·5	Work Experience in Schools	0·50	0·50	1·00	1·50	1·50	5·00	..	..
GE-1·6	Merit Scholarships at Middle Stage	0·48	0·96	1·44	1·06	1·06	5·00	..	..
GE-1·7	Science Education at Elementary Stage	..	..	3·00	3·00	4·00	10·00	5·00	..
GE-1·8	School Complex	0·45	0·70	0·97	1·24	1·64	5·00	..	..
GE-1·9	Special Programme for Girls Education (This scheme has been linked with GE-2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GE-1·10	Mid-Day Meals for School Children	10·00	Transferred to Non-Plan budget			10·00	..	..	..

SUB-HEAD : 22—GENERAL EDUCATION

STATEMENT II-B

Scheme-wise and year-wise phasing

Fourth Plan provision—

Total :: 1303·00
Capital :: 107·30

(Rs in lakhs)

No. of Scheme	Name of Scheme	Yearwise phasing of Fourth Plan					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
GE-1·11	Pilot Projects for eradication of Wastage and Stagnation	..	..	..	2·00	2·00	4·00	:	..
GE-1·12	Introduction of Teaching of Telugu as a third language at Middle level	..	..	..	2·35	3·00	5·35	..	..
GE-1·13	Provision of First Aid Dressing Boxes, Hand Pumps and Dug well latrines in Primary Schools	..	2·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	5·00	..	..
Total Elementary Education		61·17	96·35	146·92	184·37	235·49	724·30	5·00	..
Secondary Education									
GE-2·1	Composite hostel for teachers and students at Nahra	1·43	0·18	..	..	..	1·61	1·50	..
GE-2·2	Improvement of Science Education	3·85	1·01	..	..	..	4·86	4·30	..
GE-2·3	Development of Secondary Education	14·49	38·55	35·00	38·50	40·41	166·95	..	..
GE-2·4	Improvement of Physical facilities in Schools.	2·00	2·24	2·00	2·00	1·76	10·00	..	..
GE-2·5	Improvement of Science Education	6·25	3·60	4·00	5·20	5·65	24·70	18·00	..

GE-2-6	Grant-in-aid to Non-Government Schools	1.57	2.00	2.00	2.20	2.23	10.60	..	..
GE-2-7	Scholarships	0.72	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.46	6.50	..	..
GE-2-8	Special Programme for promotion of Girls Education	0.81	3.70	3.43	3.45	3.61	15.00	10.00	..
GE-2-9	N. C. C.	0.24	0.94	1.14	1.24	1.44	5.00	..	..
GE-2-10	Setting up of Board of School Education, Haryana	5.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	..
GE-2-11	Introduction of two years higher Secondary Course	..	..	..	1.50	1.50	3.00	..	..
Total Secondary Education		36.36	53.66	49.01	55.53	58.06	252.62	33.80	..

University Education

GE-3-1	Hostels	1.78	4.60	..	..	..	6.38	..	..
GE-3-2	Completion of Buildings of College of Education Kurukshetra and Government College, Jind	11.50	8.90	..	..	..	20.40	20.40	..
GE-3-3	Development of Higher Education	5.19	11.89	11.92	12.00	11.00	52.00	21.00	..
GE-3-4	Development of Punjab University including Post Graduate Centre	3.75	1.50	1.25	1.00	..	7.50	..	..
GE-3-5	Development of Kurukshetra University	20.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	160.00	..	..
GE-3-6	Development of Non-Government Colleges	13.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	36.00	..	..
GE-3-7	N. C. C./N.S.C.	1.00	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.40	14.00	..	..
GE-3-8	Scholarships	0.67	1.34	1.79	1.80	1.80	7.40	..	..
Total University Education		56.89	67.23	54.16	34.20	31.20	243.68	40.50	..

SUB-HEAD : 22—GENERAL EDUCATION

STATEMENT II-B

Fourth Plan provision— .. 1303·00
 Total Capital .. 107·30

Scheme-wise and Year-wise phasing

(Rs in lakhs)

No. of Scheme	Name of Scheme	Year-wise Phasing of Fourth Plan					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Teachers Training								
GE-4·1	Teacher's Education	..	5·00	5·00	5·00	5·00	20·00	20·00	..
GE-4·1	State Institution of Education—								
	(a) Elementary	2·12	1·39	1·49	1·50	1·50	8·00	3·00	..
	(b) Science	0·41	1·82	1·90	1·40	1·47	7·00	..	..
GE-4·3	Starting one Institute for training of Physical Training Instructors	..	2·00	2·50	2·50	3·00	10·00	5·00	..
	Total	2·53	10·21	10·89	10·40	10·97	45·00	28·00	..
	Social Education								
GE-5·1	Adult Literacy	..	1·43	1·70	1·70	1·77	6·60	..	..
GE-5·2	District Libraries	0·34	0·75	1·14	1·35	1·02	4·60	..	..
	Total Social Education	0·34	2·18	2·84	3·05	2·79	11·20	..	..
	Other Educational Programme								
GE-6·1	Improvement of Educational Administration	0·09	1·40	1·40	1·36	1·25	5·50	..	..
GE-6·2	Promotion of Languages	1·25	1·60	1·60	1·40	1·45	7·30	..	..
GE-6·3	Promotion of Sports	2·40	3·00	1·50	1·50	1·60	10·00	..	..
	Total Other Education Programme	3·74	6·00	4·50	4·26	4·30	22·80	..	..

Cultural Programme									
GE-7.1	Academics	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	2.00	..	..
GE-7.2	Gazetteers	0.10	0.17	0.23	0.25	0.25	1.00	..	..
GE-7.3	Planning Forums	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.40	..	..
Total Cultural Programme		0.47	0.64	0.71	0.73	0.85	3.40	..	..
Grand Total		161.50	239.27	267.81	291.76	342.66	1303.00	107.30	..

23—TECHNICAL EDUCATION

SUB-HEAD —23—TECHNICAL EDUCATION

DETAILED STATEMENT II-B—Scheme-wise and Year-wise Phasing

Fourth Plan provisions

Total .. 155·00

Capital .. 32·17

(Rs in Lakhs)

No. of scheme	Name of scheme	Year-wise Phasing of Fourth Plan							
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1969—74		
							Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Grant-in-aid to Regional Engineering College Kurukshetra	5·14	6·00	4·62	4·62	4·62	25·00	11·70	..
2	Grant -in-aid to Kothari Engineering College, Faridabad	Scheme dropped							
3	Development of Government Poly technic Ambala	0·9	0·50	0·23	0·23	0·23	1·28	..	..
4	Development of Haryana Poly technic Nilokheri	0·22	0·50	0·87	0·87	0·87	3·33	..	..
5	Development and expansion of Government poly technic Sirsa	1·27	1·53	0·26	0·26	0·28	3·60	..	..
6	Development of Government Poly technic Jhajjar	1·10	1·24	0·74	0·74	0·76	4·58	..	..
7	Grant-in-aid to Chhotu Ram Poly technic and Vaish Technical Institute , Rohtak	1·91	2·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	12·91	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	Establishment of Sandwich Course at Faridabad	15.67	20.20	14.71	14.71	14.71	80.00	4.62	..
9	Development of Junior Technical School, Nilokheri	0.43	..	..	..	..	0.43	Scheme transferred to Non-Plan	..
10	Staff Quarters for Government Poly technics	0.22	2.00	2.92	2.92	2.94	11.00	11.00	..
11	Teachers Training Scheme	0.46	0.50	0.34	0.34	0.36	2.00	..	..
12	Amenities to students	0.03	0.13	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.35	0.35	..
13	Loans	1.10	..	..	..	..	1.10	..	Scheme transferred to Non-Plan side
14	Establishment of Girls Poly technic, Ambala	1.53	3.00	0.82	0.82	0.83	7.00	3.00	..
15	Strengthening of Directorate	..	..	..	..	1.30	1.30	..	..
16	Diversification of courses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Diploma Course in commercial practices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Auto Engineering at Government Poly-technic, Ambala	0.36	0.79	0.42	0.42	0.43	2.42	1.50	..
		29.53	38.39	28.99	28.99	29.10	155.00	32.17	..

24—INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—24—INDUSTRIAL TRAINING
STATEMENT II—B—Scheme-wise and Year-wise phasing

(Rs in lakhs)

No. of Scheme	Name of Scheme	Year-wise phasing of Fourth Plan					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(I) Craftsmen Training—								
1	Spill over—								
	Construction of buildings	2.50	4.00	3.50	1.00	1.00	12.00	12.00	..
	Purchase of machinery	0.70	0.77	2.00	1.00	1.53	6.00	..	..
2	Training of Craft instructors	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	..	..
3	Training of Principals/Inspecting Officers	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	..	..
4	Audio visual aid and publicity	0.05	0.06	0.40	0.07	0.07	0.65	..	..
5	Diversification of trades	2.00	2.20	3.00	2.40	2.40	12.00	..	..
6	Additional staff for Headquarters office of D.I.T., Haryana	0.33	0.37	0.40	0.45	0.45	2.00	..	..
7	Library books and Maintenance of Machinery	0.40	0.44	0.50	0.66	1.00	3.00	..	..
8	Pre-employment of Training of Apprentices	0.40	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.42	2.10	..	..
9	Evening classes for industrial workers	0.10	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.75	..	..
	II—Industrial Schools—								
10	Opening of Industrial Schools for Girls	0.40	1.15	2.00	2.00	2.35	7.90	..	..
11	Opening of School of Arts	0.10	0.35	0.50	0.80	2.25	3.00	..	..
12	Opening of Wood working Work centre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		7.00	10.00	12.89	8.97	10.64	49.50	12.00	..

25—LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT : 25—LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

STATEMENT II-B—Scheme-wise and year wise-phasing

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of scheme	Year-wise phasing of Fourth Plan					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total Capital	Foreign exchange	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Re-organisation and Strengthening of Factory Inspectorate ..	0.23	0.45	0.50	0.07	0.07	1.32	..	..
2	Appointment of Certifying Suggeon ..	0.33	0.70	1.00	0.07	0.07	2.17	..	..
3	Creation of Arbitrat ion Machinery in the Labour Department ..	0.21	0.34	0.46	0.07	0.07	1.15	..	..
4	Improvement of Labour Statistics ..	0.15	0.18	0.22	0.07	0.07	0.69	..	..
5	Haryana Labour Journal ..	0.08	0.21	0.24	0.07	0.07	0.67	..	..
		1.00	1.88	2.42	0.35	0.35	6.00	..	..

SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT: XII —CRAFTS —TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE—7—EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE

STATEMENT II-B—Scheme-wise and Year-wise phasing

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of scheme	Year-wise phasing of Fourth Plan					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Automatic coverage including new coverage and additional medical provision ..	2·00	4·12	6·00	8·00	9·88	30·00	..	..
2	Hospitalization of the workers covered under the E.S.I. Scheme ..	6·00	8·00	10·00	12·00	14·00	50·00	..	..
3	Provision of Land and Building for E.S.I. dispensary for implemented area ..	7·80	6·00	7·00	8·00	8·20	37·00	..	..
4	Purchase of equipment for E.S.I. Hospital Faridabad/Yamunanagar/Panipat ..	6·00	6·00	6·00	6·00	6·00	30·00	..	..
5	Training programme for technical staff under E.S.I. Scheme ..	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	5·00	..	..
	Total ..	22·80	25·12	30·00	35·00	39·08	152·00	..	..
		2·85	3·14	3·75	4·37	4·89	19·00	..	..

SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT :25—LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE (III)—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

STATEMENT II—B—Scheme-wise and year-wise phasing

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of scheme	Year-wise phasing of Fourth Plan					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Manpower and Employment—Expansion of employment exchanges	0·80	1·50	1·60	1·70	1·90	7·50	..	..

26—HEALTH

SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—26 HEALTH (I) MEDICAL

STATEMENT II-B—Scheme-wise and year-wise Phasing

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of scheme	Year-wise Phasing of Fourth Plan					1969—74			
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
I—Medical Education.—										
H(MD)1.1	Improvement and expansion of Medical College, Rohtak ..	9.18	10.20	8.80	9.02	8.80	46.00	20.00	..	
H(MD)1.2	Construction of Internees House Surgeon Hostel at Medical College, Rohtak and payment of remunerations ..	1.93	3.0	4.07	6.00	5.39	20.39	6.50	..	
H(MD)1.3	Rehabilitation Centre of Paraplegic Medical College, Rohtak ..	0.66	0.95	0.80	6.80	0.70	3.91	1.50	..	
H(MD)1.4	Improvement and Expansion of Medical College Hospital, Rohtak ..	9.82	7.50	10.00	13.68	12.30	53.30	32.00	..	
H(MD)1.5	Opening of Second Medical College in the State ..	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..
	Total Medical Education ..	21.59	21.65	23.67	30.50	27.19	124.60	..	..
II—Training										
H(MD)2.1	Improvement and expansion of training facilities for nurses ..	2.86	3.90	8.84	5.33	6.30	27.23	15.00	..	
H(MD)2.2	Improvement and expansion of training facilities of Pharmacists ..	1.27	2.00	0.95	1.40	1.38	7.00	2.00	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
H(MD)2.3	Starting of a training class for Multipurpose Basic Health Workers	0.65	1.00	0.23	0.22	0.22	2.32	1.00	..
	Total Training	4.78	6.90	10.02	7.90	6.95	36.55	18.00	..
	III—Medical care including Hospital and Dispensaries								
H(MD)3.1	Improvement and Expansion of Districts and Tehsil Headquarters hospitals	39.59	40.70	40.05	41.03	42.03	203.40	129.75	..
H(MD)3.2	Provincialization of local bodies hospitals and dispensaries portion of the Primary Health Centres which are at present run by Zila Parishads and opening of new dispensaries	1.90	4.00	3.25	3.85	4.68	17.68	..	..
H(MD)3.3	Establishment of paediatric Units at Hissar, Gurgaon, Narnaul and Ambala	0.45	1.00	1.10	1.45	1.79	5.79	..	..
H(MD)3.4	Improvement of Rural Sanitation	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.90	4.00	..	..
H(MD)3.5	Strengthening of District Nursing services	0.05	0.25	0.45	0.70	1.03	2.48	..	..
	Total Medical Care	42.69	46.65	45.65	47.93	50.43	233.35	129.75	..
	IV—Primary Health Centres								
H(MD)4.1	Improvement of Primary Health Centres	20.00	17.00	23.30	24.38	29.82	114.50	102.50	..
	Total Primary Health Centres	20.00	17.00	23.30	24.38	29.82	114.50	102.50	..
	V—Other Miscellaneous								
H(MD)5.1	Prevention of Food Adultration—Strengthening of Laboratories	1.80	1.00	..	..	..	2.00	..	..
H(MD)5.2	Drug control—Strengthening of Laboratory facilities for Drug Control	1.68	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.82	12.00	..	..

SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT : 26—HEALTH (II) WATER SUPPLY

STATEMENT II—B—Schemewise and yearwise phasing

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of scheme	Yearwise Phasing of Fourth Plan					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital Foreign exchange	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
H(W-S)	1—Urban								
	(i) Water supply	13·60	25·00	34·60	35·00	37·00	145·00	72·50	..
	(ii) Sewerage	11·40	20·00	34·00	34·00	35·00	135·00	97·50	..
	Total	25·00	45·00	68·40	69·00	72·60	280·00	170·00	..
H(W-S)	2—Rural								
	(i) Piped Water supply	94·07	85·00	130·00	130·00	131·00	570·00	..	..
	(ii) Well Construction Programme	3·00	5·00	7·00	7·00	8·00	30·00	..	..
	(iii) Investigation of Ground Water	3·00	5·00	4·00	4·00	4·00	20·00	..	..
	Total	100·00	95·00	141·00	141·00	143·00	620·00	..	..
	Grand Total	125·00	140·00	209·40	210·00	215·60	900·00	170·00	..

26—WATER SUPPLY

H(MD)5.3	Expansion of School Health Services	..	1-00	1-20	1-30	1-50	5-00	..	..
H(MD)5.4	Improvement and Expansion of Health Education Bureau	0-81	0-80	0-79	0-80	0-80	4-00	..	..
H(MD)5.5	Improvement and strengthening of Health Directorate	0-86	2-00	2-30	2-40	9-44	10-00	..	..
H(MD)5.6	Transport and Health Equipment management organisation in the State	3-00	3-00	3-25	3-50	3-25	16-00	..	..
H(MD)5.7	Strengthening of Health Intelligence Bureau Vital Health Statistics	0-22	0-50	0-80	0-70	0-78	3-00	..	..
H(MD)5.8	Continuation of State Regional Public Health Laboratory at Karnal	0-19	0-25	0-27	0-28	0-41	1-40	..	..
H(MD)5.9	Blood Transfusion services in vulnerable towns	0-55	0-25	0-70	1-00	1-10	3-60	..	..
	Total Other Miscellaneous	8-31	11-30	11-81	12-48	13-10	57-00	..	..
	Grand Total (Health) Medical	97-37	103-50	114-45	119-88	130-80	566-00	311-25	..
B-26—Health (II) Ayurveda									
I—Hospitals and Dispensaries									
H(MY)1.1	Opening of and upgrading of Ayurvedic Unani dispensaries and grant-in-aid to private Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries	2-05	4-00	6-10	5-25	6-60	24-00	10-00	..
	Total Hospitals and Dispensaries	2-05	4-00	6-10	5-25	6-60	24-00	10-00	..
II—Ayurvedic Pharmacy—									
H(AY)2.1	Improvement and Expansion of Ayurvedic Pharmacy	0-30	1-75	1-38	2-27	1-30	7-00	5-00	..
	Total Ayurvedic Pharmacy	0-30	1-75	1-38	2-27	1-30	7-00	5-00	..
III—Other Miscellaneous									
H(AY)3.1	Strengthening of Ayurvedic wing at State and District levels	0-28	0-75	0-65	0-65	0-67	3-00	..	..
	Total Health and Ayurvedic	2-63	6-50	8-13	8-17	8-57	34-00	15-00	..
	Total Health and Ayurvedic	100-00	110-00	122-58	128-05	139-37	600-00	320-65	..

27-HOUSING

385

SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT : 27—HOUSING
STATEMENT II—B—Schemewise and Yearwise phasing

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of scheme	Yearwise phasing of Fourth Plan					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Subsidised Industrial Housing	0·382	0·55	6·00	6·00	6·00	18·932	12·60	..
2	Slum Clearance	..	..	2·00	2·00	2·00	6·00	3·00	..
3	Low Income Group Housing	*33·00	27·00	}	..	..	100·00	100·00	..
4	Land Acquisition and Development	*4·00	*6·00						
5	Village Housing	..	*5·00						
6	Middle Income Group Housing	*13·00	*11·40						
	Total	50·382	50·55	8·00	8·00	8·00	124·932	115·60	..

*L.I.C. funds.

*Rs 50.00 lakhs are expected as loan out of L.I.C. funds every year for disbursement under the schemes Nos. 3—6. Thus during the Fourth Plan Rs 250 lakhs are likely to be received.

28—TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT : 28—URBAN DEVELOPMENT

STATEMENT II—B—Schemewise and Yearwise Phasing

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of scheme	Yearwise phasing of Fourth Plan					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<i>Ad hoc Revenue Earning Scheme</i>	0.50	0.55	0.55	..	..	125	125	..

**29—WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, BACKWARD
CLASSES AND VIMUKAT JATIS**

SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT : 29— WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

STATEMENT II—B— Schemewise and Yearwise phasing

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of scheme	Yearwise phasing of Fourth Plan					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A—Welfare of Scheduled Castes								
	I.—Education								
S.C. 1—1	Award of scholarships and reimbursement of fees to students	13.00	14.00	20.90	23.05	23.05	94.00	..	..
	II. Economic Uplift								
S.C. 2—1	Loan for purchase of Agriculture Land	3.00	4.50	5.40	3.55	3.55	20.00	..	..
S.C. 2—2	Subsidy for Agricultural implements/inputs	0.24	0.36	0.43	0.48	0.49	2.00	..	..
S.C. 2—3	Subsidy for houses/wells under land purchase schemes	0.80	1.00	1.20	1.00	1.00	5.00	..	..
S.C. 2—4	Industrial Training in Mills/Factories	3.34	3.00	3.00	4.33	4.33	18.00	..	..

(Rs in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
S.C. 2—5(i)	Industrial training in centres	0.75	2.00	1.50	} 2.37	2.38	10.00	..	..
S.C. 2—5 (ii)	Training for artisans	..	..	1.00					
S.C. 2—6 (.)	Subsidy for purchase of pigs and poultry birds	..	1.00	1.20	} 0.40	0.40	4.00	..	..
S.C. 2—6 (ii)	Loan for purchase of buffaloes	..	..	1.00					
III—Health Housing and Other Schemes									
S.C. 3—1	Drinking water wells scheme	1.60	1.70	2.11	2.29	2.30	10.00	..	..
S.C. 3—2	Subsidy for the houses for Scheduled Castes other than those engaged on unclean occupation	1.20	1.49	1.80	1.75	1.76	8.00	..	..
S.C. 3—3	Legal assistance	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.20	1.00	..	..
S.C. 3—4	Creation of Research and Evaluation Units	0.06	0.20	0.21	0.26	0.27	1.00	..	..
S.C. 3—5	Community Centres	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	2.00	..	..
B—Backward Classes									
Education									
S.C. 2	I—Award of scholarships and reimbursement of fees	..	1.50	..	11.75	11.75	25.00	..	..
Total		24.09	31.00	40.00	52.43	52.48	200.00	..	..

30—SOCIAL WELFARE

SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT : 30—SOCIAL WELFARE

STATEMENT II—B—Schemewise and Yearwise phasing

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of scheme	Yearwise Phasing of Fourth Plan					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Family and Child Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Home for Destitute Women and Widows	0·15	0·53	2·83	..	..	3·25	1·50	..
3	Holiday Home	0·10	0·12	0·12	..	..	0·90	..	..
4	Foster Care Service Scheme	0·18	0·30	0·30	..	..	1·00	..	..
5	Children Village	0·20	0·20	0·20	..	..	1·50	0·50	..
6	After Care Home for Girls	..	..	1·50	..	..	4·00	1·50	..
7	Probation Services for Adult offenders	0·64	0·70	0·70	..	..	3·00	..	..
8	Welfare Services in Jails	0·17	0·19	0·19	..	..	1·00	..	..
9	Certified School	0·30	0·50	2·00	..	..	3·00	1·50	..
10	Sheltered Workshop	..	..	1·00	..	..	2·25	1·00	..
11	School for Blind Girls	..	..	..	..	..	3·00	1·50	..
12	Braille Library	0·11	0·10	0·10	..	..	0·50	..	..
13	School for Deaf and Dumb	..	..	..	..	..	3·00	1·50	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	Scholarship to physically handicapped	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..	1.25	..	..
15	Employment exchange for physically handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	..
16	Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations	0.52	0.50	0.50	..	..	3.00	..	..
17	Research-cum-Information Centre	0.13	0.14	0.14	..	..	1.00	..	..
18	Strengthening of Directorate Staff	0.21	0.22	0.22	..	..	1.00	..	..
19	Child rearing allowance	..	..	..	..	..	1.60	..	..
20	Financial assistance to destitute women	..	..	..	..	..	1.75	..	..
21	Administration and training	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	..
22	Public co-operation	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	..	..
23	Prohibition	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	..	..
24	Eradication of beggary	..	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total		2.91	3.70	14.00			41.00	9.00	..

32-PRINTING

401

SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT : 32—PRINTING
STATEMENT II-B—Schemewise and Yearwise phasing

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of the scheme	Yearwise phasing of Fourth Plan					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PT.1	Establishment of Printing Press	2.27	9.695	..	..	..	17.00	10.00	5.00
PT.2	Opening of Text Books Sales Depots and Typewriter Workshops at Karnal and Hissar	2.38	3.000	..	..	..	7.00	5.00	..
PT.3	Opening of Text Books Sales Depot at Rewari	0.40	0.405	..	..	..	1.00	..	..
	Total	5.05	13.100	13.10	..	..	25.00	15.00	5.00

33—STATISTICS

SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT : 33—STATISTICS
STATEMENT II—B—Schemewise and Yearwise phasing

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of the scheme	Yearwise phasing of Fourth Plan					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Evaluation survey	0.27	0.35	0.35	..	..	4.00	..	..
2	State Income Statistics	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	..
3	Strengthening of Public Finance	0.09	0.11	0.12	..	..	1.00	..	..
4	Strengthening of man-power unit	0.06	0.09	0.06	..	..	1.00	..	..
5	Strengthening of District Statistical Agencies	0.48	0.68	0.69	..	..	3.50	..	..
6	Farm management, Farm Accounts and Family Budget Studies of cultivators	0.30	0.48	0.48	..	..	3.00	..	..
7	Survey of distributive trade	0.35	0.47	0.48	..	..	2.25	..	..
8	Mechanical Tabulation Unit	0.06	0.07	0.07	..	..	0.60	..	..
9	Training programme	0.10	0.15	0.11	..	..	0.80	..	..
10	Strengthening of Administration Section	0.10	0.08	0.04	..	..	0.75	..	..
11	Ad hoc Surveys	0.63	0.27	0.60	..	..	5.10	..	..
12	Housing Statistics	0.06	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	..
	Total	2.50	2.75	3.00	..	..	24.00	..	..

34—PUBLICITY

SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT : 34.—PUBLICITY

STATEMENT II-B

Scheme-wise and Year-wise Phasing

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of scheme	Year-wise Phasing of Fourth Plan					1969—74		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Community Listening	0.79	0.44	1.17	1.38	1.68	5.46	..	..
2	Field Publicity	0.33	0.70	2.13	2.89	3.64	9.69	..	..
3	Information Centres	0.21	1.03	2.59	3.95	5.38	13.16	..	..
4	Publicity Literature	0.07	0.37	0.38	0.46	0.49	1.77	..	..
5	Exhibitions	0.16	0.33	0.36	0.43	0.52	1.80	..	..
6	Films	0.56	1.50	2.32	2.39	2.50	9.27	..	..
7	Display Advertisements	0.20	0.32	0.40	0.44	0.47	1.83	..	..
8	Administrative Staff	0.06	0.26	0.33	0.37	0.42	1.44	..	..
9	Song and Drama Parties	0.07	0.10	0.19	0.23	0.24	0.83	..	..
10	Promotion of Cultural Activities	0.05	0.45	0.54	0.60	0.61	2.25	..	..
	Total	2.50	5.50	10.41	13.14	15.95	47.50	..	..

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1969—74)
STATEMENT III
(Important projects costing Rs 5 crores and above)

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Total estimated cost	Total expenditure by the end of		Fourth Plan Outlay		1969-70	
			Thrd Plan	1968-69	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bhakra Right Bank	6,414·00	1,263·60	1,548·52	253·60	..	150·00	..
2	Beas Project Unit I	14,687·00	1,459·13	1,951·51	847·30	..	310·00	..
3	Beas Project Unit II	16,767·00	..	..	649·10	..	70·00	N.A.
*4	I. P. Thermal Extension Delhi (Haryana Share)	827·00	617·45	768·10	45·00	..	45·00	N.A.
5	Others (55 MW & 15 MW) Set at Faridabad	1,200·00	253·51 (15 MW)	260·68 (15 MW)	1,020·00	..	25·00	N.A.
**6	66/132 KV Works under Beas Project	1,299·00	..	3,192·57	1,000·00	N.A.	120·00	..
**7	Distribution Sub-Transmission including rural Electrification	4,465·00	2,169·99						2,977·00	..	1,256·00	..
8	Western Jumna Canal Remodelling Project	757·28 950·00 (Revised Cost)	342·00	455·15	500·00	..	60·00	..
9	Gurgaon Canal Project	@527·00 836·00 (Revised Cost)	311·00	434·01	384·00	..	65·00	..
10	Link works to Transport Ravi Beas Waters to Western Jumna Canal Basin	2,702·15	..	..	968·00	..	3·00	..

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1969—74)
STATEMENT III
(Important Projects costing Rs 5 crores and above)

Serial No.	Head of Development	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
		Total	Foreign Exchange)	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Bhakra Right Bank	150·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Beas Project Unit I	310·00	..	314·00	N.A.	375·00	N.A.	325·30	N.A.
3	Beas Project Unit II	70·00	..	169·00	..	169·00	N.A.	171·00	..
4	I. P. Thermal Extension Delhi (Haryana Share)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Others (55 MW) & 15 MW Set at Faridabad	220·00	..	350·00	N.A.	250·00	N.A.	146·00	N.A.
*6	66/132 KV Works under Beas Project	500·00	..	180·00	..	125·00	..	75·00	N.A.
**7	Distribution Sub-Transmission including rural Electrification	830·00	..	400·00	..	300·00	N.A.	191·00	N.A.
8	Western Jumna Canal Remodelling Project	110·00	..	110·00	..	110·00	..	110·00	..
9	Gurgaon Canal Project	120·00	..	100·00	..	99·00	..	..	..
10	Link works to Transport Ravi Beas Waters to Western Jumna Canal Basin	10·00	..	259·00	..	300·00	..	400·00	..

@Excludes Rajasthan Share Cost
Total cost being : Estimated Cost/Anticipated Revised Cost.
Rs 789.50 Rs 1,186·00

*Check list as required in statement IV has not been prepared on this project as this project has been proposed by DESU.

**These are works and do not constitute a single project. Hence no check list as required in Statement IV has been prepared.

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	Bhakra Right Bank Power Project. Bhakra Right Bank Power Project is an extension of the Bhakra Nangal Project and envisages the installation of 5 units of 120 MW each and the connected transmission systems. The works under this Project are in the final stage of its completion.
2. Gestation period in years	15 years
3. Cost estimates and outlays (Rs round lakhs)	
(a) Total estimated cost	
(i) Total ;	6414.00 (ii) Foreign exchange : N.A.
(b) Outlay and expenditure	

Expenditure up to 1968-69		Outlay Proposed 1969-74		1969-70		1970-71		Three years total 1971-74		Balance after 1973-74 if any	
Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1548.52	N.A.	*254.00	N.A.	150.00	N.A.	150.00	N.A.	..	..	..	..

4. Programme of output/benefits

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

Training of technical and managerial personnel

N.A.

6. Employment (Man Years)

1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Fourth Plan (Year by year)
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II. Additional requirements

Skilled—

- (a) Technical
- (b) Non-technical

Unskilled

II. Staff required on continuing basis 1968-69 End of 4th Plan.

Skilled—

- (a) Technical
- (b) Non-Technical

Unskilled—

*The figures of outlay show Haryana Share only.

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 envisages diversion of Beas waters into Sutlej river through a combination of tunnel 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 Plant will be situated on the Right Bank of river Sutlej and with 6 units of 165 MW., each having a firm power of 246 M.W. On the first stage 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 7500 cusecs will be 583 MW. at Dehar
2. Gestation period in years	15 years.
3. Cost estimates and outlay	(Rs round lakhs)
(a) Total estimated cost	(i) Total 14687.00 lacs. (ii) Foreign exchange : N.A.
(b) Outlay and expenditure	

Expenditure up to 1968-69		Outlay proposed 1969-74		1969-70 Approved	
Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6
1951.51	N.A.	1847.30	N.A.	310.00	N.A.
1970-71		Three years total 1971-74		Balance after 1973-74, if any	
Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange
7	8	9	10	11	12
310.00	N.A.	1227.00	N.A.	..	..

*It includes the expenditure for Beas Unit II also.

4. Programme of output/benefits.

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

5. Training of technical and managerial personnel.

N.A.

6. Employment (Man Years)

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 : 1968-69 End of 4th Plan

Skilled—

(a) Technical

(b) Non-Technical

Unskilled—

*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

I. Name of the Project with brief description and location	Beas Project Unit-II There are three units of 60 MW each to be installed at Pong Power Plan. 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	1,67,67.00
(ii) Foreign exchange	N.A.
B. Outlay and expenditure—	

Expenditure up to 1968-69 Outlay proposed 1969-74 1969-70 approved

Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6
	*	*	N.A.	70.00	N.A.

1970-71

Three years total 1971-74

Balance after 1973-74, if any

Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange
7	8	9	10	11	12
70.00	N.A.	509.10	..	..	..

*As per note in statement in respect of the Project Beas Unit I.

4. Programme of output/benefits—

Item	Unit	Progress up to 1968-69	Target for Fourth Plan	Target for 1969-70	Phasing 1970-71	End of 1973-74
N.A.						

5. Training of technical and managerial personnel

6. Employment (Man-years)

1966-67

1967-68

1968-69

4th Plan (Year by year)

I. Additional requirements

Skilled—

(a) Technical

(b) Non-technical

Unskilled—

II. Staff required on continuing basis 1968-69 End of 4th Plan.

Skilled—

(a) Technical

(b) Non-technical

Unskilled

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

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1969—74)

Statement IV

CHECK LIST IN RESPECT OF PRINCIPAL PROJECTS COSTING RS. 5 CRORES AND ABOVE

I. Name of the Project with brief description and location	55 MW. and 15 MW 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 principle 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 1200.00 lacs	(ii) Foreign Exchange : N.A.
(b) Outlay and expenditure	

Expenditure up to 1968-69		Outlay proposed 1969—74		1969-70	
Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange
..	..	1,020.00	N.A.	25.00	N.A.

1970-71		Three years total 1971—74		Balance after 1973-74, if any	
Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange
250.00	N.A.	745.00	..	..	..

4. Programme of output/benefit—

Item	Unit	Progress upto 1968-69	Target for 4th Plan	Target for 1969-70	Phasing 1970-71	End of 1973-74
N.A.						

5. Training of technical and managerial personnel

6. Employment (Man Year)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	4th Plan (Year by year)
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I. Additional requirements

Skilled—

(a) Technical

(b) Non Technical

Unskilled—

II. Staff required on continuing basis : 1968-69 End of 4th Plan

Skilled—

(a) Technical

(b) Non-technical

Unskilled—

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1969-74)

Statement IV

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

(Rs in lakhs)

1. Name of Project with brief Description and location Western Jumna Canal Remodelling Project
The Scheme provides for remodelling of W.J.C. System which off takes from Tajewala Head Works to extend irrigation facilities to an additional area of 6 lakhs, C.C.A. in the Districts of Karnal, Rohtak, Jind, Hissar and Delhi State, besides improvement of water allowance of old area on W.J.C. System and Augmenting drinking water supplies for Delhi.
2. Gestation period in years 1951-52 to end of Fourth Five-Year Plan.
3. Cost estimate and outlays—
(a) Total estimated cost Total 757,28/950.00 Anticipated revised.
(b) Outlay and expenditure—

Expenditure up to 1968-69		Outlay proposed 1969-74		1969-70	
Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange
415.15	..	500.00	..	60.00	..
1970-71		Three years Total (1971-74)		Balance after 1973-74, if any	
Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange
110.00	..	330.00	..	..	..

4. Programme of Output/benefit—

Item	Units	Progress up to 1968-69	Target for Fourth Plan	
			Potential	Utilisation
Irrigation	000 hectares	167.95	204.37	204.37

Phasing

1969-70	1970-71	End of 1973-74

Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation
168.96	108.96	174.02	174.02	37.20	4.37
5. Training of technical and managerial personnel					
Nil					
6. Employment (Man year) —					
(I) Additional Requirements					
Skilled—					
(a) Technical	.. 1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Fourth Plan (year by year)	
(b) Non-Technical	..	..	Existing staff on the Project will continue.		
Unskilled—					
(II) Staff required on continuing basis.					
Skilled—					
(a) Technical			1968-69	End of Fourth Plan	
(b) Non-Technical			Details are being worked out		
Unskilled—					

FOURTH-FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969—74)

Statement IV

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

(Rs in lakhs)

1. Name of Project with brief description and location	Gurgaon Canal Project The Project envisages a canal of 2100 Cs. capacity taking off from Okhla/Agra canal to extend Irrigation to the South of Delhi as well as the area of Rajasthan State and also provide construction of by-pass channel carrying a discharge of 600 Cs. for cooling Delhi Thermal Plant. This discharge will, however, be utilised in the scarcity area of Gurgaon District by flow as well as by lift in Gurgaon District. This is a joint Project with the Rajasthan State. Gurgaon Canal will deliver 500 Cs. of flood water to Rajasthan at the border of Haryana and Rajasthan.
2. Gestation period in years	1959-60 to end of the IVth Five-Year Plan
3. Cost estimate and Outlays —	
(a) Total Estimated cost	Total 527.02/836.00 Anticipated revised (including Rajasthan share)
(b) Outlay and Expenditure—	

Expenditure up to 1968-69		Outlay proposed 1969—74		1969-70	
Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange
434.01	..	384.00	..	65.00	..

1970-71		Three years Total (1971—74)		Balance after 1973-74, if any	
Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange
120.00	..	199.00	..	..	..

4. Programme of output/benefits—

Item	Unit	Progress up to 1968-69		Target for Fourth Plan	
		Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation
Irrigation	000 Hectares	9.79	9.79	64.75	64.75

Phasing

1969-70		1970-71		End of 1973-74	
Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation
24.28	24.28	34.40	34.40	64.75	64.75

5. Training of technical and managerial personnel Nil
6. Employment (Man years)—

I. Additional requirements—

Skilled—

(a) Technical	.. 1967-68	1968-69	Fourth Plan year by year
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(b) Non-Technical	Existing staff on the project will continue.		
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Unskilled—

II. Staff required on continuing basis—

Skilled—

(a) Technical	1966—69	End of Fourth Plan
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(b) Non-technical	Details are being worked out.	
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Unskilled—

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1969-74)

Statement IV

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

(Rs in lakhs)

1. Name of Project with brief description and location Link work to transport Ravi Beas Waters to W.J.C. Basin
 A Project for the construction of link channel of 121.67 miles length and 6,725 cs. capacity estimated to cost Rs 27 crores is being processed. These are carrier channels for transporting Ravi Beas Waters from Sutlej Basin to W.J.C. Basin. Link is proposed to take off about 20 miles upstream Rupar and will run along with Bhakra Main Line, Barwala Branch, and Narwana Branch Karnal Link up to its outfall into Western Jumna Canal near Karnal

2. Gestation Period in years From 1969-70 to the end of 4th Five-Year Plan.

3. Cost estimate and outlays—

(a) Total Estimated cost .. Total 2,702.00 Foreign Exchange—

(b) Outlay and Expenditure—

Expenditure up to 1968-69—		Outlay proposed 1969—74		1970-71	
Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange
..	..	968.00	..	3.00	..
1970-71		Three Years Total 1971—74		Balance after 1973-74, if any	
Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange	Total	Foreign Exchange
10.00	..	955.00	..	1,734.00	..

4. Programme of output/benefit

Item	Unit	Progress upto 1968-69	Target for Fourth Plan	Phasing		
				1969-70	1970-71	End of 1973-74

These are carrier channels for carrying Ravi Beas Waters. Hence no direct benefits.

5. Training of Technical and managerial personnel Nil

1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Fourth Plan (Year by year)
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6. Employment (Man years)—

I. Additional Requirements—

Skilled—

(a) Technical

Investigation work is being carried out by one Division. Details of labour requirement for execution of the project will be worked out after the investigation work is completed.

(b) Non-technical

Unskilled—

II. Staff required on continuing basis—

Skilled—

(a) Technical

Details will be worked out after the investigation work is completed.

(b) Non-technical

Unskilled—

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1969—74

STATEMENT V

PHYSICAL PROGRAMMES

Item	Unit	Actual/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								
Area under forests								
(i) Area under working Plans	Hectares	7,992	18,615	23,251	32,626	NF	NF	NF
(ii) (a) Area under quick growing species/ economic plantations	Do	6,089	7,369	8,118	8,818	9,465	10,200	10,819
(b) Plantation along Rail, Road and Canal strips	R.K.M.	10,538	11,202	12,347	14,117	16,430	19,090	21,352
(iii) Area under fuel plantation	Hect.	390	390	485	755	973	1,223	1,430
(iv) Others	Hect.	..	..	30	160	498	880	1,200
Total Area under forests	(i) Hect.	6,479	7,759	8,633	9,733	10,936	12,303	13,449
	(ii) R.K.M.	10,538	11,202	12,347	14,117	16,430	19,090	21,352
Area under orchards								
Net cropped area	Hectares	8,062	8,651	9,149	9,600	10,000	10,400	10,800
Gross cropped area	Hectares	8,062	8,651	9,149	9,600	10,000	10,400	10,800
Irrigated area								
(i) By Canal	000 ⁰ Hectares	889	709 (1,012)	1,034	1,054	1,111	1,168	1,224

Item	Unit	Actual/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
(ii) By Government Tubewells	000' Hectares	119	276 (272)	87	93	99	105	111
(iii) By private tubewells/pump sets	Do	..	..	221	260	314	365	365
(iv) By masonry wells	Do	122	127 (128)	135	146	154	167	174
(v) Bhandaras, Tanks, Bunds	Do	2	2 (4)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22
Total	..	1,132	1,312(1,416)	1,477	1,553	1,678	1,805	1,896

[Figures under brackets are assumed base]

Area under food crops

Kharif—

1. Paddy	Total area	000' Hects.	217	229	241	230	240	250	270
	Irrigated area	Do	162	177	207	175	180	185	185
	Production	000' Tonnes	287	272	371	275	300	325	350
2. Jowar	Total area	000' Hects.	293	208	234	250	250	250	250
	Irrigated area	Do	54	56	66	50	50	50	50
	Production	000' Tonnes	58	25	55	45	45	45	45
3. Maize	Total area	000' Hects.	115	88	109	100	100	100	100
	Irrigated area	Do	21	29	37	31	34	37	40
	Production	000' Tonnes	125	67	138	110	110	110	110
4. Bajra	Total area	000' Hects.	885	874	928	890	910	930	950
	Irrigated area	Do	41	47	74	150	175	200	225
	Production	000' Tonnes	459	232	516	474	552	568	590

5. Pulses	Total area	000' Hects.	70	32	48	45	45	45	45
	Irrigated area	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Production	000' Tonnes	24	12	24	15	15	15	15
Total Kharif food-grains	Total area	000' Hects.	1,580	1,431	1,560	1,515	1,545	1,575	1,615
	Irrigated area	Do	278	309	384	406	439	472	500
	Production	000' Tonnes	953	608	1,104	919	1,002	1,063	1,110
Rabi—									
1. Wheat	Total area	000' Hects.	841	898	1,012	1,015	1,050	1,080	1,130
	Irrigated area	Do	512	666	800	730	750	800	825
	Production	000' Tonnes	1,438	1,529	2,109	1,986	2,224	2,361	2,450
2. Gram	Total area	000' Hects.	1,160	577	1,059	1,030	1,020	1,010	1,000
	Irrigated area	Do	285	219	260	240	246	244	240
	Production	000' Tonnes	1,267	421	1,143	625	625	625	625
3. Barley	Total area	000' Hects.	302	165	141	200	200	200	200
	Irrigated area	Do	105	100	78	100	100	100	100
	Production	000' Tonnes	287	190	180	200	200	200	200
4. Rabi Pulses	Total area	000' Hects.	66	46	44	55	55	55	55
	Irrigated area	Do	17	18	14	3	3	3	3
	Production	000' Tonnes	25	16	17	15	15	15	15
Total Rabi food-grains	Total area	000' Hects.	2,369	1,686	2,256	2,300	2,325	2,345	2,385
	Irrigated area	Do	919	1,003	1,152	1,081	1,099	1,147	1,168
	Production	000' Tonnes	3,017	2,162	3,449	2,826	3,064	3,201	3,290
Total Rabi and Kharif foodgrains	Total area	000' Hects.	3,949	3,117	3,816	3,815	3,870	3,920	4,000
	Irrigated area	Do	1,197	1,312	1,536	1,487	1,538	1,619	1,668
	Production	000' Tonnes	3,970	2,764	4,553	3,745	4,086	4,264	4,400
Area under Commercial Crops—									
(i) Sugarcane	Total area	000' Hects.	121	160	164	162	162	162	162
	Irrigated area	Do	102	140	143	130	130	130	130
	Production	000' Tonnes	471	669	768	740	760	780	800
(ii) Oilseeds—									
1. Rabi Oilseeds	Total area	000' Hects.	246	66	121	192	192	192	192
	Irrigated area	Do	N.A.	N.A.	37	42	43	44	45
	Production	000' Tonnes	103	33	78	79	84	89	90
2. Groundnut	Total area	000' Hects.	14	15	12	22	27	32	36
	Irrigated area	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Production	000' Tonnes	17	9	10	23	29	34	39

Item	Unit	Actual/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	
7. Other Oilseeds	Total area	.. 000' Hects.	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
	Irrigated area	.. Do							
	Production	.. 000' Tonnes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Oilseeds	Total area	000' Hects.	263	84	135	216	221	226	230
	Irrigated area	Do	N.A.	N.A.	37	42	43	44	45
	Production	000' Tonnes	121	43	89	103	114	124	130
(ii) Cotton—									
1. Desi	Total area	000' Hect.	103	87	106	96	96	96	96
	Irrigated area	Do	95	81	102	91	91	91	91
	Production	000' Bales	156	122	171	125	125	125	125
2. American Cotton	Total area	000' Hects.	138	125	89	132	136	140	144
	Irrigated area	Do	138	125	89	132	136	140	144
	Production	000' Bales	218	215	169	246	264	282	300
Total Cotton	Total area	000' Hects.	241	212	195	228	232	236	240
	Irrigated area	Do	233	206	191	223	227	231	235
	Production	000' Bales	374	337	340	371	339	407	425
Area under High Yielding Varieties—									
1. Wheat	Coverage	000' Hects.	100	256	440	450	640	750	820
	Production	000' Tonnes	125	320	550	561	799	936	1,025
2. Paddy	Coverage	000' Hects.	4	10	20	30	50	70	90
	Production	000' Tonnes	5	13	25	37	62	87	112
3. Maize	Coverage	000' Hects.	3	8	12	10	10	10	10
	Production	000' Tonnes	3	9	14	12	12	12	12
4. Bajra	Coverage	000' Hects.	34	51	130	214	324	440	496
	Production	000' Tonnes	21	32	81	102	180	196	218
Total High Yielding Varieties	Coverage	000' Hects.	141	325	602	704	1,040	1,270	1,416
	Production	000' Tonnes	154	374	670	712	1,053	1,231	1,367

Area under Improved Varieties—									
1. Wheat	Area Production	000' Hects. 000' Tonnes	841 1,438	898 1,529	1,012 2,109	1,015 1,986	1,050 2,224	1,080 2,361	1,130 2,450
2. Paddy	Area Production	000' Hects. 000' Tonnes	152 201	160 190	193 297	207 249	216 273	225 297	270 350
3. Maize	Area Production	000' Hects. 000' Tonnes	3 3	8 9	12 14	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
4. Bajra	Area Production	000' Hects. 000' Tonnes	265 148	350 93	379 206	445 264	546 331	651 463	760 554
5. American Cotton	Area Production	000' Hects. 000' Bales	138 218	125 215	89 169	132 246	136 264	140 282	144 300
6. Groundnut	Area Production	000' Hects. 000' Tonnes	14 17	15 9	12 10	22 23	27 29	32 34	36 90
7. Rabi oilseeds	Area Production	000' Hects. 000' Tonnes	172 72	46 23	85 34	154 63	1173 76	173 80	192 90
8. Sugarcane	Area Production	000' Hects. 000' Hects.	121 471	160 669	164 768	162 740	162 760	162 780	162 800
High yielding varieties seed distributed—									
(a) High yielding varieties—									
1. Paddy		Quintals	958	825	228	500	500	500	500
2. Maize		Do	247	643	458	1,200	..	..	..
3. Bajra		Do	510	514	1,092	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
4. Wheat		Do	12,573	13,782	8,327	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
(b) Improved varieties—									
1. Paddy		Quintals	1,089	1,235	547	500	500	500	500
2. Wheat		Do	13,484	2,043	178	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
3. Gram		Do	3,715	148	1,754	500	500	500	500
4. Cotton		Do	7,511	8,598	6,245	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
5. Groundnut		Do	576	954	953	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
6. Sugarcane		Do	1,22,000	1,42,000	2,53,220	3,60,000	3,60,000	3,60,000	3,60,000

Item	Unit	Actual/Estimated level of achievements						
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Fertilizer Consumption—								
(i) Nitrogenous (A/S)	000' Tonnes	151	202	235	325	475	540	600
(ii) Phosphatics (S/P)	Do	11	35	32	55	150	185	218
(iii) Potassic (M/P)	Do	1	2	3	6	18	21	25
Total		163	239	270	386	643	746	843
Compost distributed—								
(a) Rural	000' Tonnes	4,643	5,705	4,200	4,200	4,300	4,400	4,500
(b) Urban	Do	76	96	95	85	90	92	95
Area under green manuring	Hectares	N.A.	7,257	82,243	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.
Area covered by plant protection—								
(i) Crop pests	Lakh Hectares	0.94	1.53	2.47	4.00	4.60	5.20	5.80
(ii) Vegetable pests	Lakh Hectares	0.11	0.19	0.52	0.80	1.00	1.20	1.40
(iii) Field rats	Lakh Hectares	19.08	19.34	12.68	14.20	14.80	16.00	16.80
Total		20.13	21.06	15.67	19.00	20.40	22.40	24.00
(iv) Fruit Trees	No. in lakhs	3.90	3.84	3.86	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50
Soil Conservation on Agricultural Lands—								
(a) Under State Plan Scheme—								
(i) Contour-bunding	000' Hects.	4.70	5.60	9.60	14.20	18.80	23.40	29.60
(ii) Water-management	Do	1.40	3.80	4.60	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.60

(iii) Land Reclamation	Do	..	..	..	0.40	0.90	1.40	2.00
(b) Under A.R.C. Programme—								
(i) Contour-bunding	000' Hects.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Water-management	Do	0.40	2.80	10.40	18.36	24.10	25.96	26.94
Total		6.50	12.20	24.60	38.36	50.20	58.16	67.12
Soil Conservation in Catchment Area of River Valley Projects								
Area consolidated		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Regulated Markets—								
(i) Main yard	Number	59	59	60	60	60	60	60
(ii) Sub-yard	Number	91	91	90	93	95	98	100
Total		150	150	150	153	155	158	160
Storage Capacity available								
(a) For fertilizer	000' tonnes	}	142	223	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(b) For foodgrains	000' tonnes							
(c) For others	000' tonnes							
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY								
Veterinary Hospitals	Number	130	135	142	152	172	192	205
Veterinary Dispensaries	Number	98	98	101	101	86	71	63
Artificial Insemination Centres	Do	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Stockmen Centres	Do	40	80	154	236	346	416	474
Area under Fodder Crops	Hectare	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Key Village Blocks	Number	82	82	82	82	82	82	82

Item	Unit	Actual/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
Cattle Breeding Farms	Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheep Breeding Farms	Do	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	Do	23	23	24	25	26	27	27
Wool Grading and Marketing Centres	Do	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
Production of Animal Products								
(a) Milk/Milk Products	Tonnes	Not available	1,280	1,299	1,300	1,315	1,332	1,350
(b) Meat	Do	"	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.
(c) Wool	000' Kg.	..	600	625	650	660	675	700
Number of Government Poultry Farms	Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Poultry Co-operatives	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Poultry Farmers Trained	Do	..	1,200	1,700	2,200	2,700	3,200	3,700
(a) Short terms course	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Long term course	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intensive Egg. and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centres	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FISHERIES								
Mechanisation of boats	Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cold Storage for storing fish	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Co-operative Marketing Quantity	Quantity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lending and Berthing facilities provided in harbours	Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Loans advanced to Fishermen's Co-operatives	(Rs. in lakhs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fingerlings distributed	Number	2·5	6·1	8·6	12·61	30·0	50·0	80·0
Number of Fish Seed Farms	Do	..	3	3	3	3	3	3
Regional Nurseries	Do	..	..	..	1	2	2	2

2. CO-OPERATION

(i) Primary Co-operatives (Agri. Credit)—

Societies	Number	6,648	6,586	5,700	5,400	5,100	4,800	4,500
Membership	Lakhs	5·52	5·82	6·22	6·60	7·00	7·50	8·00
Share capital of members	Rs. in lakhs	2·57	299·00	340·00	380·00	420·00	4·60	510·00
Deposit of Members	Ditto	83·08	86·00	152·00	220·00	300·00	400·00	500·00

(ii) Agricultural Credit—

(a) Short and Medium term advances during year	Rs. lakhs	768	1,218	1,400	1,600	1,700	1,800	2,000
(b) Amount outstanding at the end of year	Ditto	1,115	1,471	1,600	1,910	2,000	2,100	2,300
(c) Long term advances during years	(Rs. lakhs)	222	757	925	1,175	1,275	1,375	1,500
Amount outstanding at the end of the year	Ditto	371	982	1,688	2,100	2,200	2,400	2,500

(iii) Primary Marketing Societies

Business handled during the year	(Rs. lakhs)	56	58	58	58	58	58	58
		557	625	700	800	1,200	1,600	2,000

(iv) Processing Societies—

(a) Rice Mills	Number	9	9	10	10	10	10	10
Business Handled	Rs. lakhs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Sugar Factories Production	Number Rs. lakhs	2 368·00	2 325·00	2 350·00	2 375·00	2 350·00	2 350·00	2 350·00
(c) Cotton Ginning and Processing	Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Business Handled	Rs. lakhs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Item	Unit	Actual/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
(d) Others	Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Business Handled	Rs. lakhs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

3. MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

Estimated area under irrigation—

(a) Potential	000' Hects.	170.90	208.42	208.42	232.70	285.31	329.42	390.65
	Acres	423.00	515.50	515.50	575.00	705.00	815.00	965.29
(b) Utilization	000' Hects.	170.58	183.09	204.39	232.70	285.31	329.82	362.70
	Acres	421.50	452.40	505.06	575.00	705.00	815.00	896.19

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4. POWER

(i) Installed capacity (thermal and diesel)	(000' KW)	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	84.4	84.4
(ii) Electricity generated (Thermal and Diesel)	Do	25,138	11,687	83,315	..	..	..	..
(iii) Electricity sold	Do	5,38,986	6,61,617	7,97,886	..	..	..	..
(iv) Rural Electrifications—								
(a) Villages electrified	Numbers	..	1,463	3,366	6,669	..	..	..
(b) Pump-sets energised by elec.	} Do	7,399	17,781	22,856	1,500	..	..	..
(c) Tube-wells energised by electricity								

5. TRANSPORT

(i) Surfaced roads	000 ¹ K.ms	0.389	0.471	0.316	0.525	0.325	0.325	0.275
(ii) Unsurfaced roads	Do	(—)0.038	(—)0.077	0.334	..	..	..	..
(iii) Villages not connected by roads	000 ¹ Number	5,404	5,285	4,985	4,715	4,540	4,365	4,200

6. EDUCATION

Enrolment

I—Class I—V

Total	No. (in lakhs)	8.35	8.56	9.42	10.28	11.14	12.00	12.86
As percentage of the population in this age-group	%	63.8	64.2	67.9	71.3	74.3	77.2	80.00
Girls : As percentage of population in this age-group	%	36.1	38.6	43.0	47.8	50.7	54.3	57.6

II—Class VI—VIII

Total	No. in lakhs	2.85	3.08	3.26	3.44	3.62	3.80	4.00
As percentage of population in this age-group	%	41.9	43.6	44.9	46.2	47.6	48.8	50.00
Girls : As percentage of population in this age-group	%	19.8	19.6	21.2	22.4	23.8	25.1	26.5

III—Class IX—XI

Total	No. in lakhs	1.04	1.11	1.21	1.31	1.41	1.51	1.61
As percentage of population in this age-group	%	16.8	17.2	18.3	19.3	20.2	21.2	22.8
Girls : As percentage of population in this age-group	%	7.2	7.6	8.4	9.1	9.8	10.4	11.00
(iv) University/Collegiate (Arts, Science and Commerce)	No. in lakhs	0.38	0.44	0.50	0.56	0.62	0.68	0.74
Science only	Do	N.A.	0.15	0.17	0.19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Item	Unit	Actual/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
Teachers—								
(i) In Elementary Schools	Numbers	18,662	19,675	21,363	22,263	23,733	25,203	26,683
Percentage trained	Percentage	98·6	98·7	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
(ii) In Secondary Schools	Number	12,633	13,225	13,751	14,491	14,491	14,491	14,625
Percentage trained	Percentage	94·3	94·6	100·00	100·00	..	..	100·00
Technical Education								
(i) Engineering College—								
(a) Number of Institutions	Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Sanctioned annual admission capacity	Do	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
(c) Out-turn	Do	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(ii) Polytechnics—								
(a) Number of Institutions	Numbers	6	7	8	8	8	8	8
(b) Sanctioned annual admission capacity		1,140	980	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050
(c) Out-turn	..	766	774	774	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050
7. HEALTH								
(i) Hospitals/Dispensaries—								
(a) Urban	Number	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
(b) Rural	Do	73	73	73	77	77	77	77
(ii) Beds—								
(a) Urban Hospitals	Do	3,913	3,913	4,071	4,071	4,455	4,455	4,455

(b) Rural Hospitals and Dispensaries	Do	446	446	446	454	454	462	462
(iii) Primary Health Centre—								
(a) Urban	Number	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
(b) Rural	Do	72	73	73	73	73	73	73
(iv) Training of Nurses—								
(a) Institutes	Do	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
(b) Annual intake	Do	75	75	75	115	115	115	115
(c) Annual out-turn	Do	30	45	45	45	80	80	80
(v) Control of diseases—								
(a) T.B. Clinics	Number	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
(b) Leprosy Control	Do	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
(c) V.D. Clinics	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
(d) Filaria Units	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
vi) Maternity and Child Welfare centres	Do	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
(vii) Medical Education—								
(a) Medical Colleges	Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Annual admissions	Do	125	125	125	150	150	150	150
(c) Annual out-turn	Do	80	80	80	80	80	80	80

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8. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

(a) Urban								
Corporation Towns	Million	}	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Augmentation of protected watersupply	Gallons							
(Towns population covered	Millions							

Iteme	Unit	Actual/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
Other towns—								
(i) Towns covered	Number	38	40	42	45	48	53	58
(ii) Population covered	Millions	1·05	1·08	1·10	1·12	1·15	1·18	1·20
Sewerage—								
(i) Towns covered	Number	15	16	18	21	27	33	39
(ii) Population covered	Millions	0·60	0·65	0·67	0·73	0·86	0·93	1·00
(b) Rural Piped Water Supply—								
(i) Villages covered	Numbers	204	257	341	426	559	692	854
(ii) Population covered	Millions	·25	·30	·38	·43	·55	·70	·85
Simple Wells—								
(i) Villages covered	Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Population covered	Millions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. HOUSING								
(i) Industrial Housing	No. of tenements	36	..	250	250	250	250	250
(ii) Slum clearance	Ditto	..	..	50	50	50	50	50
(iii) Low income group housing	Number	..	..	600	500	550	500	500
(iv) Village Housing—								
(a) Number of villages	Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Number of houses completed	..	..	..	150	150	150	150	150

(v) Land Acquisition—

(a) Area developed

Hects.

.. .. 1.5 3.6 2.00

10. TRAINING OF CRAFTSMEN

Institutions—

(a) Existing

Number

49 49 46 48 49 50 51

(b) New

Do

.. .. 2 1 1 1 1

Intake existing

Do

6,200 6,200 5,960 6,088 6,136 6,184 6,232

Out-turn Existing

Do

3,500 3,500 4,000

Intake (new)

Do

.. .. 128 48 48 48 48

Out-turn (new)

Do

.. 128 48 48 48

11. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

(i) T. D. Blocks

Number

(ii) Training of staffs by categories

Do

(iii) Postmatric scholarshpis

Do

(a) General Courses

Do

(b) Technical and professional courses

Do

Not available

STATEMENT I (ABSTRACT)
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES
FOURTH PLAN 1969—74
Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Sub-head of Development	Fourth Plan Outlay 1969—74	1969-70 Actual expenditure	1970-71			1971-72		1972—74
				Outlay	Allocation estimated by G.O.I.	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Capital	Outlay
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agricultural Production	110.60	12.45	18.86	12.56	13.36	86.03	33.03	N.A.
2	Animal Husbandry	99.44	20.61	21.76	20.24	21.76	41.93	5.00	N.A.
3	Forests	N.A.	..	0.25	0.25	..	0.60	..	N.A.
4	Community Development	N.A.	2.94	5.34	3.77	5.15	6.41	..	N.A.
5	Co-operation	100.00	25.00	25.00	24.64	25.00	20.00	16.25	N.A.
6	Village and Small Industries	3.00	0.19	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.60	..	N.A.
7	General Education	31.00	0.69	2.95	5.00	2.95	8.13	..	N.A.
8	Technical Education	14.61	2.50	5.10	..	5.10	1.59	..	N.A.
9	Health and Family Planning	N.A.	86.01	111.08	103.35	134.12	154.80	28.30	N.A.
10	Water Supply	20.00	3.12	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.56	..	N.A.
11	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes	65.75	6.75	3.71	5.36	8.86	9.34	..	N.A.
Total			160.26	198.40	179.52	220.65	339.99	82.58	N.A.

STATEMENT I
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES
FOURTH PLAN 1969—74
Outlay and Expenditure

No. of scheme	Name of the scheme	Fourth Plan Outlay 1969—74	1969-70 Actual Expenditure	1970-71		1971-72		1972—74
				Proposed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Capital	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Agricultural Production</u>								
A(P)C.1	Training and education of farmers	69.37	2.43	6.95	4.35	11.75	4.85	N.A.
A(P)C.2	Development of long staple cotton in potential areas of the State	28.42	6.99	8.75	5.70	20.00	..	N.A.
A(P)C.3	Extension of Groundnut cultivation in potential areas of the State	7.00	2.00	2.00	2.15	2.45	..	N.A.
A(P)C.4	Pilot survey for block level estimates of agricultural Production on Principal Food Crops	0.51	0.20	..	..	..	..	N.A.
A(P)C.5	Special supervisory check on the field work of crop estimation survey on Cotton	0.50	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	..	N.A.
A(P)C.6	Conducting assessment Surveys for the determination of the spread and the yield rates of High Yielding Varieties in Cultivators Fields	3.00	0.45	0.68	0.68	0.68	..	N.A.
A(P)C.7	Caster demonstration scheme	1.80	0.26	0.36	0.36	..	..	N.A.
A(P)C.8	Pilot Project for Multiple Cropping	..	..	..	..	1.53	..	N.A.
A(P)C.9	Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development Project	..	..	..	..	49.50	28.18	N.A.
Total		110.60	12.45	18.86	13.36	86.03	33.03	N.A.

Serial No.	Name of scheme	Fourth Plan Outlay 1969—74	1969-70 Actual expendi- ture	1970-71		1971-72		1972—74
				Proposed Outlay	Anticipat- ed expendi- diture	Proposed Outlay	Capital	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<u>Animal Husbandry</u>							
AH-C. 1	Progeny Testing of bulls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AH-C. 2	Rinderpest Eradication (Inter-state and International borders)	3.58	..	0.76	0.76	0.93	..	..
AH-C. 3	Training centre for sheep husbandry and wool technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AH-C. 4	Sheep Breeding Farms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AH-C. 5	Establishment of Intensive Cattle Development Blocks at Karnal and Gurgaon for serving Delhi Milk Supply Scheme	95.86	20.61	21.00	21.00	41.00	5.00	..

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74	1969-70 actual expenditure	1970-71		1971-72		1972-74	Remarks
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital	Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>FOREST</u>									
Ft. C.I.	Forest resources survey	N.A.	..	0.25	..	0.60	..	N.A.	

Serial No.	Name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969—74	1969-70 Actual expenditure	1970-71		1971-72		1972—74
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital	Outlay
Community Development								
CD-C. 1	Applied Nutrition Programme	N. F.	2.72	3.74	3.74	4.76	..	N.A.
CD-C. 2	Pilot research project in growth centres	4.46	..	1.00	1.00	0.84	..	N.A.
CD-C. 3	Composite Programme for women and Pre-School Children and Training of Associate Women workers—							
	(a) Composite programme for women workers:							
	(i) Demonstration feeding	N. F.	..	0.35	0.16	0.42	..	N.A.
	(ii) Incentive awards to Mahila Mandals	N. F.	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	..	N.A.
	(b) Training Associate women workers in Community Development	N. F.	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.25	..	N.A.
	Total	N.A.	3.94	5.34	5.15	6.41	..	N.A.

Serial No.	Name of the scheme	Fourth Plan Outlay 1969—74	1969-70 Actual expendi- ture	1970-71		1971-72		1972—74
				Outlay	Antici- pated Expend.- ture	Proposed Outlay	Capital	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Co-operation</u>								
CN-C. 1	Agricultural Credit Stabilsation Fund	25·00	5·00	5·00	5·00	5·00	1·25	N.A.,
CN-C. 2	Margin money requirement of co-operatives for distribution of chemical fertilizers	75·00	20·00	20·00	20·00	15·00	15·00	N.A.
Total		100·00	25·00	25·00	25·00	20·00	16·25	..

Serial No.	Name of the scheme	Fourth Plan Outlay 1969-74	1969-70 Actual Expenditure	1970-71		1971-72		1972-74
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Capital	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Village and Small Industries</u>								
IN-C.1	Rural industries project	..	..	..	..	..	(Govt. of India has not agreed to the proposals)	N.A.
IN-C.2	Collection of statistics relating to small industries	3.00	0.19	0.35	0.35	0.60	..	N.A.
Total		3.00	0.19	0.35	0.35	0.60	..	..

Serial No.	Name of the scheme	Fourth Plan Outlay 1969—74	1969-70 Actual Expendi- ture	1970-71		1971-72		1972—74
				Outlay	Antici- pated expendi- ture	Proposed Outlay	Capital	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	GEC(1) Book production programme at University level	25.00	..	2.00	2.00	7.10	..	N.A.
	GEC(2) Gazetteers	5.00	0.69	0.77	0.77	0.83	..	N.A.
	GEC(3) Planning Forums	1.00	..	0.18	0.18	0.20	..	N.A.
	Total	31.00	0.69	2.95	2.95	8.13	..	..

Serial No.	Name of the scheme	Fourth Plan Outlay 1969-74	1969-70 Actual Expenditure	1970-71		1971-72		1972-74
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Capital	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Technical Education</u>								
Construction of Hostels (Loan)								
TE-C.1	Y. M. C. A. Institute, Faridabad	14.42	2.50	5.00	5.00	1.59	..	..
TE-C.2	Government Polytechnic, Jhajjar	0.19	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..
Total		14.61	2.50	5.10	5.10	1.59	..	..

Note 1.—The estimated cost of Hostels is likely to increase by Rs. 1.59 lacs. Hence a provision of Rs. 1.59 budget of 1971-72 has been made and is subject to approval of revised cost by Government of India.

Note 2.—An additional amount of Rs 5.33 lacs has been obtained by reappropriation from Finance Department and is likely to be spent during the year 1970-71 for the construction of Hostels for the Y. M. C. A. Institute of Engineering, Faridabad.

Serial No.	Name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969—74	1969-70 Actual expenditure	1970-71		1971-72		1972—74
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Health and Family Planning</u>								
H(MD)-C. 1	Family Planning	N. F.	70.36	87.60	107.01	126.40	27.30	N.A.
H(MD)-C. 2	Indigenous system of medicine (Programme for Higher Education Training and research)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H(MD)-C. 3	Post graduate Medical Education	20.00	1.09	2.15	2.05	3.16	1.00	..
H(MD)-C. 4	Training of Physiotherapists occupational therapists and speech therapists	0.30	0.06	0.30	0.06	Nil	..	..
H(MD)-C. 5	Strengthening of basic health Services staff attached to Primary Health Centres	N. F.	4.77	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
H(MD)-C. 6	Control of communicable diseases—							
	Malaria	N. F.	8.96	6.46	9.53	9.55	..	..
	Filaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	T.B.	N. F.	0.78	4.97	4.97	5.19	..	..
	Trachoma	12.64	..	0.35	1.25	1.25	..	..
	Smallpox	40.00	..	4.25	3.25	4.25	..	..
	V.D.	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of scheme	Fourth Plan	1969-70	1970-71		1971-72		1972-74
		Outlay 1969-74	Actual expendi- ture	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Capital	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Water-Supply</u>								
WS-C.1	Special Water Supply Rural Investi- gation Division (Establishment)	20.00	3.12	4.00	4.00	4.56	..	N.F.
	Total	20.00	3.12	4.00	4.00	4.56	..	..

Serial No.	Name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969—74	1969-70 Actual Expenditure	1970-71		1971-72		1972—74
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(a) Scheduled Castes								
SC-C.1	Post-Matric scholarships	50.00	4.00	1.40	6.00	6.10	..	N.A.
SC-C.2	Girls Hostels	1.50	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..
SC-C.3	(a) Improvement of working conditions of sweepers scavengers, tanners and flayers	2.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
	(b) Subsidy for houses for sweepers and scavengers.	6.50	0.50	0.76	0.76	0.90	..	..
SC-C.4	Pre-Examination Training Centre	2.50	1.01	0.50	0.75	0.93	..	..
	Total	63.00	6.01	3.41	8.26	8.68	..	..
(b) Denotified Tribes								
SC-C.6	Subsidy for construction of houses	1.50	0.50	0.30	0.30	0.36	..	..
SC-C.7	Industrial Training in Mills/Factories	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
SC-C.8	Industrial Training in Centres	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1.70	0.50	0.30	0.30	0.36	..	..
SC-C.9	Award of scholarships Denotified/Nomadic/Semi-Nomadic tribes and lower Income Group students	1.05	0.24	..	0.30	0.30	..	..
	Grand Total	65.75	6.75	3.71	8.86	9.34	..	..

STATEMENT II
CENTRALLY-SPONSORED SCHEMES
FOURTH PLAN 1969—74
PHYSICAL PROGRAMMES

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Level of achievement			Fourth Plan (1969—74) Target	Remarks	
			1969-70 Achievement	1970-71 Anticipated	1971-72 Targets			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A(P)-C.1	Training and education of farmers	Training through—						
		(i) One year course	Number	..	125	150	750	
		(ii) Three months course	..	..	375	450	2,250	
		(iii) 10 days course	..	1,021	1,500	1,800	9,000	
		(iv) 2 days demonstration— cum-training camps	..	85,472	75,000	90,000	4,77,000	
	(v) Discussion Groups	..	7,406	11,000	12,000	60,000		
A(P)-C.2	Development of long staple cotton in potential areas of the State	American Cotton—						
		(i) Coverage	'000' Hect.	50	63	65	70	
		(ii) Production	'000' tonnes	100	120	131	153	
A(P)-C.3	Extension of groundnut cultivation in irrigated areas of the State	Groundnut—						
		(i) Coverage	'000' tonnes	1.68	4	8	15	
		(ii) Production	'000' tonnes	3.00	4.8	9.6	18	
		Rape and Mustard—						
		(i) Coverage	'000' Hect.	40.00	40	40	40	
		(ii) Production	'000' tonnes	17.60	18.2	18.8	20.0	

			Scheme discontinued			
A(P)-C.4	Pilot survey for Block level estimates of agricultural production on principal food crops					
A(P)-C.5	Special supervisory check on the field work of crop estimation survey on cotton			—Staff Scheme—		
A(P)-C.6	Scheme for conducting assessment surveys for the determination of the spread and the yield rates of High Yielding Varieties in cultivators' fields			—Staff Scheme —		
A(P)-C.7	Castor demonstration scheme	Coverage	Hectares	65	192	950
A(P)C.8	Pilot Project for Multiple Cropping	1. Intensity of Cropping				
		(i) Jind block	Percentage	..	134	150
		(ii) Ganaur block	..	..	127	140
		(e) Tubewells to be installed—				
		(i) Jind block	Number	..	74	60
		(ii) Ganaur block	Number	..	200	200
A(P) C.9	Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development Project	Coverage—				
		(i) Hissar	Hectares	..	800	800
		(ii) Mohindergarh	..	..	800	2,400
Total				..	800	1,600
						5,600

Name of the Scheme	Unit	1969-70 achieve- ment	Level of Achievement		Fourth Pl an 1969—74 Target	Remarks
			1970-71 Antici- pated	1971-72 Target		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Animal Husbandry</u>						
AH-C.1 Progeny Testing of bulls	.. Number	..	..	..	..
AH-C.2 Rinderpest Eradication	.. Vigilance Unit No.	..	1	..	1	
(Inter-state and Intetnational borders)	.. Checkposts	..	1	..	1	
AH-C.3 Training Centre for Sheep Husbandry	.. Number	..	..	..	..
AH-C.4 Wool Technology	.. Number	..	..	..	..
AH-C.5 Sheep Breeding Farms	.. Number	..	..	..	..
AH-C.6 Intensive Cattle Development Projects, Karnal and Gurgaon to serve Delhi Milk Scheme						
	(i) Semen Collection Station No.	2	2	2	2	
	(ii) Regional A.I. Centres Nos.	4	4	4	4	
	(iii) Stockmen Centres Nos	120	160	200	200	

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Level of Achievement			Fourth Plan 1969-74 Targets	Remarks
			1969-70 Achieve- ment	1970-71 Antici- pated	1971-72 Targets		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ft. C.I. Forest Resources Survey	Survey	Sq. Miles	*	*	240	N.F.	*The Scheme during 1969-70 could not be under taken for want of late receipt of sanction from Government of India where as for the year 1970-71 the Scheme cannot be implemented for want of very short ceiling of Rs 25,000 only

Name of the Scheme	Unit	Level of Achievement			Fourth Plan Target	Remarks
		1969-70 (Achievement)	1970-71 (Anticipated)	1971-72 (Target)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Community Development</u>						
CD-C.1	Applied Nutrition Programme	During 1969-70 13 A.N.P. blocks were functioning. A statement showing the achievement in respect of these 13 blocks is attached	3 more A.N.P. blocks were added during the year raising the total number to 16	Total number of blocks 19 (3 blocks likely to be added during the year)	N.F.	The achievements recorded during the year 1969-70 have been shown in Col. 3. In the subsequent years the increase in achievements will be proportionate to the increase in the number of blocks covered under the Programme
CD-C.2	Pilot Research Project in Growth Centres	Thanesar Block in Karnal District has been selected for implementing this scheme.				
<u>CD-C.3 Composite Training Programme</u>						
(i)	Demonstration Feeding	..	7 blocks started	N.F.	N.F.	
(ii)	Awards to Mahila Mandals	..	..	..	..
(iii)	Training of Associate Women Workers	186 trained	220	220	N.F.	

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1969-70 UNDER A.N.P.

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Achievement during 1969-70
1	2	3	4
1	Villages taken up under the Programme	No.	131
2	Mahila Samitis Associated with the programme—		
	(i) Number of Samitis	No.	60
	(ii) Membership	No.	1,197
3	Youth Clubs associated with the programme—		
	(i) Number of clubs	No.	48
	(ii) Membership	No.	853
4	Number of farms set up		
	(a) Poultry—		
	(i) Block Units	No.	1
	(ii) Village Units	No.	45
	(b) Fishery—		
	(i) Block Units	No.	3
	(ii) Village Units	No.	10
	(c) Horticulture—		
	(i) Block Units	No.	2
	(ii) Village Units	No.	31
	(d) Other (Specify)—		
	(i) Block Units	No.	..
	(ii) Village Units	No.	..
	(e) Production from the—		
	(i) Poultry Farms	No.	3,37,280
	(ii) Fishery Farms	Kgs.	230
	(iii) Horticulture Farms	Kgs.	..
	(iv) Others	Kgs.	1,900
5	Fisheries Programmes—		
	(a) Inland pisciculture—		
	(i) Water area stocked	Hectares	42½
	(ii) Fingerlings supplied	No.	42,372

1	2	3	4
(b) Coastal Fisheries Programme—			
	(i) Mechanised boats introduced	No.	..
	(ii) Fish landing	Kgs.	..
	(iii) Fish transacted through cold storage	Kgs.	..
6	Gardens started—		
	(a) Number of gardens—		
	(i) In Schools	No.	94
	(ii) Kitchen gardens	No.	5,528
	(ii) Community gardens	No.	6
	(b) Area covered by gardens —		
	(i) In Schools	Hectares	35.08
	(ii) Kitchen gardens	Do	154.70
	(iii) Community gardens	Do	13.5
	(c) Production of— in the School kitchen and Community gardens—		
	(i) Fruit	..	100
	(ii) Vegetables	..	32,966
7	Feeding programme—		
	(a) School children/pre-school children fed	Child-days	6,612
	(b) expectant and nursing mothers fed	Women days	6,358
	(c) Quantities supplied—		
	(i) Fish	Kgs.	100.00
	(ii) Vegetables	Kgs.	1,966.30
	(iii) Milk	Liters	2,135.00
	(iv) Eggs	No.	912.00
8	Non-official trained in applied nutrition programme—		
	(a) Panchayat Samitis Members	No.	52
	(b) Panches	No.	284
	(c) Members of youth clubs	No.	746
	(d) Members of Mahila Samitis	No.	644
	(e) Others	No.	947
	Total (a) to (e)	No.	2,753
9	Number of persons trained in—		
	(a) Poultry	No.	270
	(b) Horticulture	No.	831
	(c) Pisciculture	No.	154
10	Official from the Block trained in Applied Nutrition Programme—		
	(a) Public Health Instructors	No.	1
	(b) Nutrition Instructresses	No.	3
	(c) Block Level Technical Officers	No.	10
	(d) Lady Health Visitors	No.	3
	(e) School Teachers	No.	41

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Level of Achievement		1971-72 Target	Fourth Plan 1969-74 Target	Remarks
			1969-70 Achievement	1970-71 Anticipated			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Co-operation							
CN-C.1	Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund	No. (Society)	1	1	1	1	
CN-C.2	Margin Money requirements of Co-operatives for distribution of Chemical Fertilizers	No. (Society)	1	1	1	1	

Name of the Scheme	Unit	Level of Achievement			Fourth Plan 1969— 74 Target	Remarks
		1969-70 Achievement	1970-71 Anticipated	1971-72 Target		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Village and Small Industries</u>						
IN-C.1	Small Industries Projects	..	..	..	..	(Government of India have not ag- reed to the propo- sal)
IN-C.2	Election of Statistics relating to Small-scale In- dustries	Listing of un-regis- tered industrial units located in 62 towns of Haryana	Scrutiny and coding of listed units. Prepara- tion of Directory of Industrial units	Detailed sample survey for the collection of data on capital struc- ture, employment, loan facilities raw material, out put etc.	Tabulation of data collected and finali- sation of technical reports .	

Name of the Scheme	Unit	Level of Achievement			Fourth Plan 1969-74 Target	Remarks	
		1969-70 Achieve- ment	1970-71 Anticipated	1971-72 Target			
<u>General Education</u>							
GE-C.1	Book Production Programme at University level	Books to be brought out (Number)	..	15	60	230	The targets for the IV Plan are under review
GE-C.2	Revision of District Gazetteers	Gazetteers	1	1	2	7	The targets for the IV Plan are under revision

Name of the Scheme	Unit	Level of Achievement				Remarks
		1969-70 Achievement	1970-71 Anticipated	1971-72 Targets	Fourth Plan Target 1969-74	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Health and Family Planning						
H(MD)-C.1 Family Planning	Sterilization	18,556	34,900	Not received from the Government of India	Not received from the Government of India	
	I.U.C.D. insertion	27,176	33,600			
	C. Contraceptives	22,259	91,900	Nil	Nil	
H(MD)-C.2 Indigenous system of medicine programme for higher education training and research	..	..	..	..	..
H(MD)-C.3 Postgraduate medical education	1	1	1	1	1	
H(MD)-C.4 Pilo project for mental health	3	..	3 clinics	3 clinics	3 clinics	
Training of physiotheraphists, occupational therapists and speech therapists	This scheme could not be implemented as the Government of India did not provide any funds for the same. This however, been taken up by Government					
H(MD)-C.5 Strengthening of baisc health services staff attached to primary health centres	P.H.Cs. to be streng- thened	82	82	87	Subject to the ap- proval of IA team	
H(MD)-C.6 Control of communicable diseases						
(a) Malaria	Malaria unit in attached phase	1-173	1-173	1-753	Subject to the approval of I.A. Team	
	Consolidation phase	1-102	1-102	0-522		

(b) Filaria	..	..	..	..	..
(c) T.B.	1	..	..	1	2
(d) Trachoma	30	..	..	..	..
(e) Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..
(f) V.D.	3 V.D. clinics to be set up in Medical College Rohtak	..	..	3	3
(g) Leprosy	1 Leprosy clinic to be set up in Medical College, Rohtak	..	..	1	1
(h) Cholera	..	..	..	..	..

Name of the Scheme	Unit	Level of Achievement			Fourth Plan 1969-74 Target	Remarks
		1969-70 Achievement	1970-71 Anticipated	1971-72 Target		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Water supply</u>						
WS-C.1 Special Water supply Rural Investigation Division (Establishment)	Survey (Number of villages)	220	300	300	1,500	
Total		220	300	300	1,500	

Name of the Scheme	Unit	Level of Achievement				Fourth Plan 1969—74 Target	Remarks
		1969-70 Achievement	1970-71	1971-72 Target			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<u>Scheduled Casts</u>							
SC-C.1	Post Matric scholarhsips	Number	3,097	3,500	3,500	17,460	
SC-C.2	Girls Hostels	Number	..	..	..	..
SC-C.3	Improvement of working conditions of sweepers, scavengers, tenners and flayers	Number	Figures not available				
SC-C.4	Pre-Examination Training Centre	Number	60	60	60	300	
SC-C.6	Subsidy for construction of houses	Number	56	33	40	167	

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

2.1 DETAILS REGARDING POPULATION

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

2.3 NON-WORKERS

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

2.4 CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING POPULATION INTO INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

Category	<i>Lakh Persons (Census 1961)</i>		
	Males	Females	Total
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, livestock, 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	1·04	0·97
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	0·13	0·11
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	1728	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	3236
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	1857	1254	917	2171	1482	1110	2592
	47293	41096	88389	54971	48047	103018	63295	55584	118879	71250	62768	134018

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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 ..	13934	1540508	1045645	494863	47·33	111
Rohtak ..	6035	1420391	1122046	298345	26·59	235
Gurgaon ..	6129	1240706	967664	273042	28·22	202
Karnal ..	7932	1490430	1079379	411051	38·08	188
Ambala ..	3837	885785	662050	223735	33·79	231
Jind ..	2711	464873	339629	125244	36·87	171
Mahendragarh ..	3478	547850	443074	104776	23·65	158
Total ..	44056	7590543	5659487	1931056	34·12	172

*According to Survey General of India.

AREA AND
Villages classified by various population

District	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population	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	
Popula- tion	No.	Popula- tion	No.	Popula- tion	No.	Popula- tion	No.	Popula- tion	No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
2,26,276	296	4,07,874	159	4,70,534	16	1,01,343	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 and 1968-69

(in '000 hectares)

	1966-67	1968-69
1. Total area according to village papers	4,399	4,399
2. Forests	91	92
3. Land not available for cultivation	489	482
4. Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land	137	122
5. Fallow land	259	430
6. Net area sown	3,423	3,273
7. Area sown more than once	1,176	780
8. Total cropped area	4,599	4,053
9. *Total cultivable area	3,819	3,825
10. Net area sown as percentage of total cultivable area	89.63	85.57
11. Net area irrigated	1,293	1,312
12. Net area irrigated as percentage of net area sown	37.8	40.1
13. Gross area irrigated	1,736	1,864
14. Gross area irrigated as percentage of gross cropped area	37.75	46.00

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

6.0. LAND UTILISATION IN HARYANA DISTRICT-WISE 1968-69

(In '000 hectares)

District	Total area according to village papers	Forests	Land not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated 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	123	2	267	995	198	1,193
Rohtak	604	8	54	32	40	470	112	582
Gurgaon	612	16	96	10	30	460	72	532
Karnal	801	11	97	43	31	619	186	805
Ambala	373	43	59	15	15	241	70	311
Jind	269	3	22	2	25	217	93	310
Mahendergarh	345	3	31	18	22	271	49	320
Total	4,399	92	482	122	430	3,273	780	4,053

7. LIVESTOCK 1966 CENSUS

(in '000)

Cattle	..	2,227
Buffaloes	..	1,935
Sheep	..	517
Goats	..	517
Pigs	..	100
Others	..	232
Total livestock	..	5,528
Working cattle—		
Males	..	905
Females	..	2
Buffaloes—		
Males	..	26
Females	..	2

8. State Income of Haryana at Current Prices

Serial No.	Item	1965-66	1968-69
1	Net State Product (Rs in crores)	.. 390.27	586.88
2	Per Capita Net Product (Rs)	.. 447	613

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	17,331

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

9.2. Industrial Production in Haryana (selected items)

Item	Unit	Production		
		1965-66	1966-67	1968-69
1. Paper	.. (000 Metric Tons)	37.56	42.13	39.98
2. Sugar	.. Ditto	73.90	59.59	46.74
3. Cement	.. Ditto	564.57	519.08	490.07
4. Sports Goods	.. (000 Rs)	45	58	190
5. Hosiery	.. (Lakh Rs)	2.72	3.86	6.11
6. Scientific instruments	.. (000 Rs)	13,614	13,571	26,307
7. Agriculture implements and Machine tools	.. (lakh Rs)	471	481	599
8. Cycles	.. (No. in lakhs)	3.71	3.77	3.69
9. Sewing Machines	.. Number	30,137	30,587	22,377
10. Cycle Parts	.. (000 Rs)	11,660	14,149	10,100
11. Tractors	.. (Number)	1,064	2,227	5,845

9.3. REGISTERED FACTORIES

Year	Number of Factories	Estimated Number of workers employed in registered working factories
1965	1,218	68,015
1966	1,270	71,016
1967	1,315	75,491
1968	1,339	76,574
1969	1,354	81,505

10. ELECTRICITY

10.1 Number of Towns/Villages Electrified in Haryana

District	Number of Electrified Villages/Towns				
	1960-61	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	
	1	2	3	4	5
Hissar	..	82	190	190	231
Rohtak	..	131	266	266	299
Gurgaon	..	141	239	239	254
Karnal	..	158	300	300	355
Ambala	..	83	216	216	266
Jind	..	16	28	28	44
Mahendragarh	..	18	73	73	76
Total	..	629	1,312	1,312	1,525

Source : State Electricity Board, Haryana.
 Note.—All villages in the State have been electrified by 29th November, 1970.

10.2 Installed Plant Capacity and Electricity Generated

Year	Installed Plant Capacity (M.W.)	Generated (Million Kwh.)	Number of Consumers
1	2	3	4
1967-68	.. 456.2	1,402.5	3,49,575
1968-69	.. 497.7	1,674.0	4,05,930

10.3. Consumption of Power and Number of Consumers in Haryana

Serial No.	Purpose	Consumption (Lakh KWH)			Number of Consumers		
		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Domestic	.. 293.56 (6.8)	358.78 (6.7)	414.36 (6.3)	2,23,903 (71.79)	2,48,227 (71.00)	2,80,376 (69.07)
2	Commercial	.. 191.83 (4.4)	242.87 (4.5)	254.37 (3.8)	57,875 (18.55)	62,826 (17.97)	67,326 (16.58)
3	Industrial	.. 2,692.73 (62.0)	3,443.01 (63.9)	4,032.26 (61.0)	9,749 (3.12)	10,711 (3.04)	12,608 (3.11)
4	Public Lighting	.. 24.59 (0.5)	32.27 (0.6)	33.23 (0.5)	184 (0.06)	201 (0.06)	222 (0.05)
5	Agricultural	.. 985.07 (22.7)	1,105.42 (20.5)	1,692.54 (25.6)	20,190 (6.47)	27,589 (7.92)	45,370 (11.18)
6	Bulk	.. 155.54 (3.6)	207.51 (3.8)	189.41 (2.8)	13 (0.01)	21 (0.01)	28 (0.01)
	Total	.. 4,343.32 (100.00)	5,389.86 (100.00)	6,616.17 (100.00)	3,11,914 (100.00)	3,49,575 (100.00)	4,05,930 (100.00)

Note.—Figures in brackets are percentages to total.

Source : State Electricity Board, Haryana.

10.4. E.T. and 11 K.V. lines in Haryana

	1961-62	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
L.T. Lines (circuit Km.)	.. 3,578.57	9,796.00	11,159.00	17,255.00
K.V. Lines (circuit Km.)	.. 5,202.71	7,089.00	7,451.00	11,022.00
Number of Transformers	.. 2,158	5,390	5,808	8,215

11. Road Length maintained by P.W.D. and Local Bodies in Haryana

(Kilometres)

	1965-66	1966-67	1968-69
1. P.W.D.—			
(i) National High ways—			
Metalled	.. 764	759	680
Unmetalled	.. ..	8	5
(ii) Provincial Highways—			
Metalled	.. 4,205	4,562	5,332
Unmetalled	.. 657	808	1,287
2. Local Bodies—			
Metalled	.. 317	373	301
Unmetalled	.. 2,714	1,677	2,155
3. Total (P.W.D. and Local Bodies)—			
Metalled	.. 5,286	5,694	6,313
Unmetalled	.. 3,371	2,493	3,447
Total	.. 8,657	8,187	9,760

12. Hospitals and Dispensaries in Haryana

Classification/Type	Number at the end of December		
	1965	1966	1968
1. Hospitals and Dispensaries—			
(a) State Public	.. 181	186	174
(b) State Special	.. 28	29	35
(c) Local Bodies	.. 39	38	37
(d) Private Aided	.. 11	11	7
(e) Private Unaided and subsidised	.. 21	21	22
Total	.. 280	285	275
2. Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals and Dispensaries	.. ..	143	181
3. Family Planning Clinics—			
(a) Total	.. ..	89	91
(b) Rural	.. ..	81	81
(c) Urban	.. ..	8	10
4* Beds per lakh of population	— —	51	54

13. Institutions for General Education in Haryana

Particulars	1966-67	1968-69
1. Arts and science colleges	.. 40	49
2. High/Higher Secondary Schools	.. 597	783
3. Middle Schools	... 735	775
4. Primary Schools	.. 4,447	4,351
5. Teachers Training Colleges and Schools	.. 15	20

SECTION II
SELECTED INDICATORS
of
Development
District-wise

ITEM No. I

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

(Population in 000)

District	1961-62		1967-68		1968-69	
	Popula- tion	Density	Popula- tion	Density	Popula- tion	Density
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hissar ..	1,568	112	1,883	135	1,942	139
Rohtak ..	1,446	239	1,736	288	1,790	297
Gurgaon ..	1,263	206	1,516	247	1,564	255
Karnal ..	1,517	191	1,822	230	1,878	237
Ambala ..	902	235	1,083	282	1,116	291
Jind ..	473	174	568	210	586	216
Mahendragarh ..	558	160	670	193	691	199
Total Haryana State ..	7,727	175	9,278	211	9,567	217

(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.

(3) District-wise figures have been estimated on the basis of the ratio in 1961 Census.

(4) 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	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Hissar ..	79·20	77·52	76·73	76·35	75·73
Rohtak ..	71·03	69·33	68·82	68·47	67·92
Gurgaon ..	70·10	68·43	67·92	67·57	67·03
Karnal ..	67·18	65·58	65·09	64·78	64·26
Ambala ..	43·27	42·24	41·93	41·71	41·38
Jind ..	78·03	76·17	75·60	75·10	74·51
Mahendragarh ..	80·69	78·76	78·16	77·82	77·20
Total Haryana State ..	70·56	68·87	68·26	68·01	67·47

TEM No. III

CULTIVABLE AREA PER AGRICULTURAL WORKER (HECTARES)

District	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Hissar	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
Rohtak	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Gurgaon	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Karnal	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Ambala	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Jind	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Mahendragarh	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Total Haryana State	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7

ITEM No. IV

NET AREA SOWN PER AGRICULTURAL WORKER (HECTARES)

District	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Hissar	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8
Rohtak	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Gurgaon	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2
Karnal	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Ambala	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Jind	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Mehendragarh	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Total Haryana State	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5

ITEM No. V

PERCENTAGE OF GROSS IRRIGATED AREA TO GROSS SOWN AREA

District	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Hissar	30.1	42.5	42.9	43.6	54.4
Rohtak	31.1	38.7	37.5	31.0	46.4
Gurgaon	11.8	19.4	21.6	14.0	31.0
Karnal	34.8	51.4	55.4	53.3	62.4
Ambala	10.0	16.0	13.6	10.4	17.4
Jind	51.1	52.3	57.1	54.6	60.0
Mahendragarh	3.9	8.6	8.4	7.4	11.9
Total Haryana State	26.3	36.4	37.7	34.6	46.0

ITEM No. VI

PERCENTAGE OF AREA SOWN MORE THAN ONCE TO NET SOWN AREA

District	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Hissar	6.1	25.8	28.8	14.2	34.6	40.7	19.9
Rohtak	31.4	55.5	38.0	34.5	46.4	52.7	23.8
Gurgaon	10.9	26.2	27.2	21.9	28.9	50.8	15.7
Karnal	26.6	39.0	39.5	25.0	30.7	40.6	30.0
Ambala	19.8	32.7	30.8	23.8	33.2	42.0	29.0
Jind	19.9	42.7	35.1	22.0	36.2	54.7	42.9
Mahendargarh	20.7	57.2	59.7	22.2	29.4	63.2	18.1
Total Haryana State	16.2	36.4	34.8	22.0	34.4	46.6	23.8

ITEM No. VII

PER CAPITA GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT
(RURAL POPULATION)

(In Rupees)

District	1961-62	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69
Hissar	423	590	766	694
Rohtak	290	455	550	547
Gurgaon	226	371	464	444
Karnal	392	579	787	805
Ambala	321	422	544	506
Jind	389	533	738	734
Mahendargarh	230	264	318	239
Total Haryana State	332	481	620	595

Notes.—(1) Results for the year 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1967-68 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 1965-66 are averages of 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 and so on.

(2) Results for 1968-69 are for 1968-69 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	1967-68	Percentage to total	1968-69	Percentage to total
Hissar	.. 1,607	16.48	1,774	16.56	2,091	16.58
Rohtak	.. 2,209	22.66	2,351	21.95	2,645	20.98
Gurgaon	.. 2,303	23.62	2,522	23.55	2,906	23.05
Karnal	.. 1,673	17.16	1,873	17.49	2,260	17.93
Ambala	.. 1,337	13.72	1,461	13.64	1,852	14.68
Jind	.. 328	3.36	403	3.76	480	3.80
Mahendragarh	.. 292	3.00	327	3.05	374	2.98
Total Haryana State	.. 9,749	100.00	10,711	100.00	12,608	100.00

Notes.—(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	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Hissar	.. 436	548	412	558	582
Rohtak	.. 292	453	375	479	493
Gurgaon	.. 769	1,746	1,694	2,193	1,962
Karnal	.. 242	312	282	242	258
Ambala	.. ..	1,914	1,876	1,657	1,772
Jind	.. ..	55	40	36	37
Mahendragarh	.. 136	137	140	124	130
Total Haryana State	.. ..	779	718	814	800

.. Not available.

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

ITEM NO. X

MILEAGE OF SURFACED ROADS

(Kilometres)

District	1961-62		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		
	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	95	73	103	75	109	78
Rohtak	..	71	30	133	48	150	53	179	60
Gurgaon	..	76	37	153	64	160	65	173	68
Karnal	..	53	28	98	44	103	45	105	44
Ambala	138	50	135	47	146	50
Jind	91	45	84	38	81	38
Mahendragarh	..	40	26	120	64	147	73	160	81
Total Haryana State	114	56	123	58	133	61

Not available.

(P. W. D. Roads only).

ITEM NO. XI

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES ON ROAD

District	1965	1966	1967-68	1968-69	
Hissar	..	1,325	1,553	1,499	1,795
Rohtak	..	738	952	644	624
Gurgaon	..	724	410	692	690
Karnal	..	1,106	1,186	422	571
Ambala	..	615	732	1,189	1,316
Jind	..	9	50	89	167
Mahendragarh	..	161	200	167	189
Total Haryana State	..	4,678	5,083	4,702	5,352

ITEM No. XII

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS, 1961

District	Men	Women	Total
Hissar	25.99	7.42	17.3
Rohtak	32.37	8.93	21.3
Gurgaon	31.16	8.38	20.4
Karnal	25.71	9.64	18.3
Ambala	37.60	19.19	29.3
Jind	19.03	4.07	12.1
Mahendragarh	30.53	4.52	18.0
Total Haryana State	29.23	9.21	19.9

ITEM No. XIII

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN—*contd*

District	1967-68					
	Age Group (6—11)			Age Group (11—14)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Hissar	77.2	30.9	55.1	47.3	13.0	30.8
Rohtak	97.4	46.5	73.5	76.4	24.5	51.9
Gurgaon	96.1	37.6	68.6	71.8	19.8	47.8
Karnal	74.1	34.9	55.5	53.9	18.3	37.5
Ambala	87.9	54.6	72.2	63.6	39.4	52.8
Jind	77.7	12.0	50.3	50.3	15.5	30.4
Mahendragarh	99.8	31.7	68.2	64.2	17.1	38.0
Total	86.5	37.7	63.5	61.4	19.7	41.8

Not available.

Note.—Data excludes Jind district.

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN

District	1968-69					
	Age Group (6—11)			Age Group (11—14)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Hissar ..	76.8	29.7	54.3	47.8	12.9	31.1
Rohatak ..	95.0	44.7	71.3	80.7	24.7	54.2
Gurgaon ..	95.6	40.4	69.6	79.2	20.8	52.3
Karnal ..	71.4	34.5	53.9	55.4	18.9	38.5
Ambala ..	87.3	54.0	71.5	66.1	41.6	54.7
Jind ..	79.5	21.9	52.4	58.8	9.7	35.6
Mahendragarh ..	94.3	18.1	63.3	77.7	5.8	42.7
Total ..	84.9	37.4	62.4	65.5	20.0	44.1

ITEM No. XIV (a) and (b)

NUMBER OF SEATS PER MILLION POPULATION FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING

District	1961-62		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	Crafts-man	Diploma	Crafts-man	Diploma	Crafts-man	Diploma	Crafts-man	Diploma	Crafts-man	Diploma
Hissar ..	110	40	842	106	973	100	1,024	93	1,059	62
Rohtak ..	787	130	926	260	924	319	970	311	950	277
Gurgaon ..	332	—	920	—	835	—	910	—	904	—
Karnal ..	251	160	768	176	887	176	898	301	663	269
Ambala ..	722	267	1,120	300	1,178	300	1,328	334	1,397	296
Jind ..	288	—	568	—	460	—	598	—	690	—
Mahendragarh ..	233	—	1,007	—	1,133	—	1,207	—	1,193	—
Total Haryana State ..	307	107	894	140	958	148	993	176	962	152

ITEM No. XV

HOSPITAL BEDS PER LAKH OF POPULATION

District	1961	1965	1966	1967	1968
Hissar ..	69	72	70	73	71
Rohatak ..	37	69	67	74	72
Gurgaon ..	50	46	45	45	43
Karnal ..	29	30	32	34	33
Ambala ..	58	68	66	73	81
Jind ..	..	10	10	20	20
Mahendragarh ..	31	34	32	31	30
Total Haryana State ..	48	52	51	55	54

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

.. Not available.

RANKING OF THE DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO SELECTED INDICATORS
ACCORDING TO THE YEAR 1968-69 (OR LATEST YEAR)

District	Density of population	Percentage of workers engaged in Agriculture to total workers	Cultivable area per Agricultural worker	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	6	1	1	3	5	3
Rohatak ..	1	4	7	6	4	4	4
Gurgaon ..	3	3	6	5	5	7	6
Karnal ..	4	2	3	2	1	2	1
Ambala ..	2	1	2	1	6	3	5
Jind ..	5	5	5	4	2	1	2
Mahendragarh ..	6	7	4	3	7	6	7

RANKING OF THE DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO THE 15 SELECTED INDICATORS RELATING TO THE YEAR, 1968-69

District	Industrial Establishments using electricity	No. of workers per lakh of population employed in regd. factories	Kilometrage 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	2	1	5	5	6	5	7	5	3	4	3
Rohtak ..	2	4	1	4	4	2	3	2	2	1	2	4	2	2
Gurgaon ..	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	1	3	2	3	5	—	4
Karnal ..	3	5	6	6	5	6	2	7	4	6	4	7	3	5
Ambala ..	5	2	4	5	2	1	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	1
Jind ..	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	6	5	6	6	—	7
Mahendragarh ..	7	6	3	1	6	4	6	3	7	3	7	2	—	6

SECTION III

Selected Indicators :

HARYANA AND OTHER STATES

1. AREA AND POPULATION OF INDIA BY STATES ACCORDING TO 1961 CENSUS

Serial No.	State	Area in sq. K.M. 1-1-66	Percentage to the total in India	Total population in 1961	Percentage to the total in India	Density per square K.M. @	Percentage increase in population 1951—61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Haryana ..	44,056	1.3%	75,90,543	1.7%	172	34.17%
2	Andhra Pradesh ..	2,75,244	8.4%	3,59,83,447	8.2%	131	15.7%
3	Assam ..	**2,03,399	6.2%	1,22,09,330	2.8%	60	..
4	Bihar ..	1,74,008	5.3%	4,64,55,610	10.6%	267	19.8%
5	Gujarat ..	1,87,091	5.7%	2,06,33,350	4.7%	110	26.9%
6	Jammu and Kashmir ..	*2,22,870	6.8%	35,60,976 (b)	0.8%	..	9.4%
7	Kerala ..	38,869	1.2%	1,69,03,715	3.8%	435	24.8%
8	Madhya Pradesh ..	4,43,459	13.5%	3,23,72,408	7.4%	73	24.2%
9	Madras ..	1,29,966	4.0%	3,36,86,953	7.6%	259	11.8%
10	Maharashtra ..	3,07,269	9.4%	3,95,53,718	9.0%	129	23.6%
11	Mysore ..	1,91,757	5.9%	2,35,86,772	5.4%	123	21.6%
12	Orissa ..	1,55,860	4.8%	1,75,48,846	4.0%	113	19.8%
13	Punjab (Reorganised) ..	50,376	1.6%	1,11,35,069	2.5%	221	21.9%
14	Rajasthan ..	3,42,267	10.5%	2,01,55,602	4.6%	59	26.2%
15	Uttar Pradesh ..	2,94,366	9.0%	7,37,44,401	16.8%	251	16.7%
16	West Bengal ..	87,676	2.7%	3,49,26,279	8.0%	398	32.8%
17	Himachal Pradesh	55,700	1.7%	28,12,000	0.7%	50	..
18	Centrally Administered Territories ..	63,857	2.0%	62,13,563	1.4%	97	..
	All India ..	32,68,090	100.0%	43,90,72,582	100.0%	134	21.5%

*Relates to 1959.

**Including N.E.F.A.

(b) The figures excludes population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

@The density figures are based on area as on 1-1-66.

F. WORKING POPULATION OF

Serial No.	States	Total workers	Percentage to the total population in the State	Percentage of	
				Cultivators	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	.. 51,37,411	43.3%	27.9%	1.5%
3	Bihar	.. 1,92,34,565	41.4%	22.3%	9.5%
4	Gujrat	.. 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%	32.4%	8.8%
8	Madras	.. 1,53,51,621	45.6%	18.2%	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	Orissa	.. 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%
15	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-industry	Manufacturing other than household industry	Construction	Trade and Commerce	Transport storage and communication	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%
4.3%	2.4%	0.8%	0.8%	1.6%	0.6%	3.4%	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%	2.7%	1.0%	0.5%	1.4%	0.5%	3.5%	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%

3. Total Area and Classification of Area

State	Total Geographical area according to		Forests	Not available for cultivation		Other uncultivated		
	Professional surveys	Village Papers (Reporting area)		Land put to non-agricultural uses	Barren and unculturable land	Total	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh ..	27,524	27,475	6,117	2,067	2,092	4,159	1,160	308
Assam (including Meghalaya) ..	12,197	12,154	3,565	768	4,465	5,233	234	228
Bihar ..	17,401	17,330	2,956	1,494	1,020	2,514	184	186
Gujrat ..	18,709	18,533	1,627	537	4,341	4,878	1,011	22
Haryana ..	4,406	4,399	93	250	228	478	49	3
J. & K. (c) ..	22,287(k)	4,526	2,779	276	271	547	125	121
Kerala ..	3,887	3,859	1,056	241	92	333	28	162
Madhya Pradesh ..	44,346	44,268	14,643	2,076	2,227	4,303	3,369	88
Maharashtra ..	30,727	30,768	5,416	696	1,745	2,441	1,397	182
Mysore ..	19,176	18,943	2,752	880	867	1,747	1,670	369
Orissa (b) ..	15,586	15,540	3,591	1,143	1,399	2,542	797	522
Punjab ..	5,037	5,025	79	314	320	634	8	5
Rajasthan ..	34,227	34,029	1,163	1,163	4,828	5,991	1,817	12
Tamil Nadu ..	12,996	13,011	1,924	1,369	870	2,239	337	274
Uttar Pradesh ..	29,437	29,618	3,966	2,017	2,486	4,503	75	809
West Bengal (b) ..	8,768	8,852	1,108	(e)	1,288	1,288	(b)	608
Nagaland (j) ..	1,649	1,348	263	—	1,038	1,038	—	—
Himachal Pradesh ..	5,566	5,564	2,674**	174	355	529	1,561	40
Other Centrally administered area ..	12,883	10,264	6,551	123	2,567	2,690	59	129
Total ..	326,809	305,506	62,323	15,588	32,499	48,087	13,881	4,068

Note :—

(b) Relates to the year 1964-65.

(c) Relates to the year 1965-66.

(e) Included under the head Barren and unculturable and.

(f) Included under the head 'Land under Miscellaneous tree Crops'.

(g) Included under the head 'Fallow land other than current fallows'.

(j) Relates to Naga Hills districts of Assam State for the year 1956-57.

(k) Excludes data in respect of areas under illegal occupation of China and Pakistan.

Includes non-castrally surveyed area of mountains etc. in the districts of Kangra Kulu, and Lahau and Spiti for which figures are not available in village papers.

CULTURE

in India : 1967-68 (Provisional)

(000 Hectares)

Land excluding fallow land		Fallow land			Net area sown	Cultivable area (col. 11+14+1.)	Percentage of net area sown to cultivable area	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
Culturable waste	Total	Fallow lands other than current fallows	Current fallows	Total					
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,373	2,841	861	2,130	2,991	11,367	17,199	66.09	1,427	12,794
184	646	182	135	317	2,393	3,356	71.30	514	2,907
566	936	949	1,691	2,640	8,284	11,860	69.84	2,611	10,895
508	1,541	300	385	685	9,802	12,028	81.49	618	10,420
86	138	—	176	176	3,514	3,828	91.79	1,636	5,150
146	392	15	118	133	675	1,200	56.25	133	808
98	288	30	23	53	2,129	2,470	86.19	629	2,758
2,297	5,754	1,031	740	1,771	17,797	25,322	70.28	1,856	19,653
757	2,336	1,173	1,135	2,308	18,267	22,911	79.73	930	10,197
658	2,697	677	1,083	1,760	9,987	14,444	69.14	430	19,417
1,248	2,567	127	724	851	5,989	9,407	63.66	1,457	7,446
154	167	—	153	153	3,992	4,312	92.57	1,449	5,441
6,236	8,065	2,007	1,706	3,713	15,097	26,875	56.17	1,560	16,657
630	1,241	596	928	1,524	6,083	8,848	68.75	1,226	7,309
1,411	2,295	531	856	1,387	17,467	21,149	82.59	5,242	22,709
(f)	608	279	(g)	279	5,569	6,456	86.26	1,084	6,653
150	1,751	3	60	63	47	47	100.00	2	49
110	298	14	15	29	547	2,361	23.16	352	899
16,612	34,561	8,775	12,058	20,833	139,702	195,096	71.61	23,324	163,026

IRRIGATION

4. Net Area under Irrigation in India 1967-68 (Provisional)

(Thousand Hectares)

State	Government Canals	Private Canals	Tanks	Wells (T)	Other source	Total	Percentage to net area sown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh ..	1,284	22	1,220	457	106	3,089	27.18
Assam (b) ..	72	292	—	—	248	612	25.57
Bihar ..	712	16	180	408	695	2,011	24.28
Gujarat ..	198	1	34	866	9	1,108	11.30
Haryana ..	889	—	3	227	13	1,132	32.21
J. & K. (d) ..	61	209	(a)	(a)1	7	278	41.18
Kerala ..	183	10	71	6	141	411	18.30
Madhya Pradesh ..	558	1	129	411	44	1,143	6.42
Maharashtra ..	287	39	221	870	59	1,476	8.08
Mysore ..	420	4	339	187	132	1,082	10.83
Nagaland (e) ..	—	—	—	—	12	12	25.53
Orissa (f) ..	197	28	495	38	219	977	16.31
Punjab ..	1,288	5	—	1,033	7	2,333	58.44
Rajasthan ..	606	—	252	998	9	1,865	12.35
Tamil Nadu ..	892	1	990	698	48	2,629	43.21
Uttar Pradesh ..	2,067	2	323	3,022	243	5,657	32.38
West Bengal (g) ..	546	395	334	16	187	1,478	26.54
Himachal Pradesh ..	(a)	—	(a)	1	89	9)	16.45
Other Centrally administered area ..	19	—	8	25	88	140	20.11
Total 1967-68 ..	10,279	1,025	4,599	9,264	2,356	27,523	19.70

Notes.—

(a) Less than 500 hectares.

(b) Relates to the year 1953-54.

(d) Relates to the year 1965-66.

(e) Relates to the year 1956-57.

(f) Relates to the year 1955-56.

(g) Relates to the year 1964-65.

5. Average yield of principal crops in India, 1968-69

(In kilograms per hectare)

States	Rice	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Cotton (in terms of cleaned cotton)	Sugar- cane (in terms of Gur)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Haryana ..	1,186	757	1,703	1,151	729	286	4,183
2. Andhra Pradesh ..	1,422	1,095	(c)	—	241	57	8,180
3. Assam ..	1,023	534	(c)	—	(c)	(c)	3,788
4. Bihar ..	958	1,064	1,149	623	668	(c)	3,904
5. Gujarat ..	470	541	1,235	(c)	484	160	4,773
6. J. & K. ..	2,037	1,331	1,050	513	(c)	(c)	(c)
7. Kerala ..	1,513	—	—	—	—	(c)	(c)
8. Madhya Pradesh ..	684	567	657	745	481	89	2,558
9. Tamil Nadu ..	1,532	(c)	(c)	—	(c)	163	8,636
10. Maharashtra ..	998	1,381	490	(c)	330	90	7,501
11. Mysore ..	1,678	2,143	517	(c)	469	60	9,214
12. Orissa ..	1,053	828	1,234	—	628	(c)	5,760
13. Punjab ..	1,361	1,559	2,167	854	681	346	3,301
14. Rajasthan ..	440	783	1,014	1,156	604	118	1,383
15. Uttar Pradesh ..	646	891	1,162	815	688	152	4,202
16. West Bengal ..	1,292	862	2,000	779	806	—	4,412
17. H. P. ..	1,026	1,983	829	1,463	(c)	(c)	(c)
18. All India ..	1,076	997	1,169	879	607	122	5,065

Notes.—(i) The figures for all the States are based on final estimates except Haryana where actual figures are given.

(ii) (c) Crop being unimportant in the State, average yield has not been calculated.

6. PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS STATEWISE, 1968-69

(000 tonnes)

State	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Other cereals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Haryana ..	272 (0·68)	25 (0·26)	232 (6·21)	67 (1·18)	1,529 (8·19)	190 (7·86)	—
2. Andhra Pradesh ..	4,340 (10·11)	1,320 (13·47)	233 (6·24)	265 (4·65)	3 (0·02)	—	436 (12·63)
3. Assam ..	2,251 (5·66)	—	—	14 (0·25)	5 (0·03)	—	3 (0·09)
4. Bihar ..	5,197 (13·07)	3 (0·03)	7 (0·19)	1,019 (17·89)	1,259 (6·75)	183 (7·57)	195 (5·65)
5. Gujarat ..	230 (0·58)	317 (3·23)	800 (21·43)	149 (2·62)	621 (3·33)	2 (0·08)	104 (3·01)
6. Jammu and Kashmir ..	487 (1·22)	(b)	7 (0·19)	326 (5·72)	210 (1·13)	10 (0·41)	25 (0·72)
7. Kerala ..	1,400 (3·52)	1 (0·01)	—	—	—	—	10 (0·29)
8. Madhya Pradesh ..	3,005 (7·56)	1,812 (18·48)	148 (3·96)	351 (6·16)	2,008 (10·76)	127 (5·25)	363 (10·52)
9. Tamil Nadu ..	3,940 (9·91)	468 (4·77)	253 (6·78)	9 (0·16)	(b)	—	653 (18·92)
10. Maharashtra ..	1,369 (3·44)	3,549 (36·20)	598 (16·01)	51 (0·90)	428 (2·29)	3 (0·12)	286 (8·29)
11. Mysore ..	2,001 (5·03)	1,637 (16·70)	160 (4·29)	120 (2·11)	160 (0·86)	3 (0·12)	582 (16·86)
12. Orissa ..	4,699 (11·82)	12 (0·13)	2 (0·05)	54 (0·95)	17 (0·09)	—	246 (7·13)

13. Punjab	460 (1·16)	3 (0·03)	201 (5·38)	750 (13·17)	4,520 (24·22)	70 (2·89)	(b)
14. Rajasthan	57 (0·14)	199 (2·03)	500 (13·39)	623 (10·94)	1,178 (6·31)	579 (23·94)	14 (0·41)
15. Uttar Pradesh	2,922 (7·35)	453 (4·62)	578 (15·48)	1,338 (23·49)	6,087 (32·62)	1,149 (47·50)	485 (14·05)
16. West Bengal	6,250 (15·72)	1 (0·01)	(b)	39 (0·68)	300 (1·61)	50 (2·07)	14 (0·41)
17. Himachal Pradesh	98 (0·25)	—	—	500 (8·78)	259 (1·39)	51 (2·11)	30 (0·87)
18. Other Centrally Administered Areas	790 (1·98)	3 (0·03)	15 (0·40)	20 (0·35)	75 (0·40)	2 (0·08)	5 (0·15)
All-India	39,768 (100·00)	9,803 (100·00)	3,734 (100·00)	5,695 (100·00)	18,659 (100·00)	2,419 (100·00)	3,451 (100·00)

Note.—Figures are based on Final estimates in respect of all the States except Haryana where actual figures have been given.

(ii) (b) means less than 500 tonnes.

(iii) The production of Sugar is in terms of Gur.

(iv) The production of Cotton is in thousand bales of 180 Kgs. of cleaned cotton.

6. PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS STATEWISE, 1968-69—concl'd

State	Total Cereals	Gram	Other Pulse	Total Foodgrains	Sugarcane	Total Oilseeds	Cotton
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Haryana ..	2,315 (2·77)	421 (10·19)	28 (0·46)	2,764 (2·95)	669 (5·22)	43 (0·61)	337 (6·55)
2. Andhra Pradesh ..	6,597 (7·90)	18 (0·44)	232 (3·80)	6,847 (7·30)	1,274 (9·93)	993 (14·13)	96 (1·87)
3. Assam ..	2,273 (2·72)	1 (0·02)	31 (0·51)	2,305 (2·46)	121 (0·94)	54 (0·77)	6 (0·12)
4. Bihar ..	7,863 (9·41)	159 (3·85)	848 (13·88)	8,870 (9·46)	592 (4·61)	89 (1·27)	3 (0·05)
5. Gujrat ..	2,223 (2·66)	18 (0·44)	105 (1·72)	2,346 (2·50)	166 (1·29)	862 (12·27)	1,425 (27·72)
6. Jammu and Kashmir ..	1,065 (1·28)	1 (0·02)	34 (0·56)	1,100 (1·17)	3 (0·02)	29 (0·41)	2 (0·04)
7. Kerala ..	1,411 (1·69)	—	17 (0·28)	1,428 (1·52)	50 (0·39)	28 (0·40)	6 (0·12)
8. Madhya Pradesh ..	7,814 (9·36)	756 (18·30)	890 (14·56)	9,460 (10·09)	142 (1·11)	500 (7·11)	340 (6·61)
9. Tamil Nadu ..	5,323 (6·37)	2 (0·05)	90 (1·47)	5,415 (5·78)	1,484 (11·57)	874 (12·44)	256 (4·98)
10. Maharashtra ..	6,284 (7·52)	129 (3·12)	745 (12·19)	7,158 (7·63)	1,428 (11·13)	794 (11·30)	1,357 (26·38)
11. Mysore ..	4,663 (5·58)	99 (2·40)	287 (4·70)	5,049 (5·39)	909 (7·09)	627 (8·92)	356 (6·92)
12. Orissa ..	5,030 (6·02)	15 (0·36)	384 (6·28)	5,429 (5·79)	211 (1·65)	189 (2·69)	1 (0·02)
13. Punjab ..	6,004 (7·19)	216 (5·23)	32 (0·52)	6,252 (6·67)	515 (4·02)	265 (3·77)	741 (14·40)

14. Rajasthan	..	3,150 (3·77)	600 (14·53)	257 (4·20)	4,007 (4·27)	52 (0·41)	152 (2·16)	172 (3·33)
15. Uttar Pradesh	..	13,012 (15·58)	1,544 (37·38)	1,739 (28·46)	16,295 (17·38)	5,054 (39·40)	14,69 (20·90)	42 (0·82)
16. West Bengal	..	6,654 (7·97)	134 (3·24)	375 (6·14)	7,163 (7·64)	118 (0·92)	49 (0·70)	—
17. Himachal Pradesh	..	938 (1·12)	8 (0·19)	14 (0·22)	960 (1·02)	4 (0·03)	6 (0·08)	1 (0·02)
18. Other Centrally Administered Areas	..	910 (1·09)	10 (0·24)	3 (0·05)	923 (0·98)	34 (0·27)	5 (0·07)	3 (0·05)
All-India	..	83,529 (100·00)	4,131 (100·00)	6,111 (100·00)	93,771 (100·00)	12,826 (100·00)	7,028 (100·00)	5,144 (100·00)

7. AREA UNDER FOODGRAINS AND SELECTED COMMERCIAL CROPS, 1950-51—1968-69

('000 Hectares)

States	Foodgrains		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1968-69 over 1950-51	Selected Commercial Crops		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1968-69 over 1950-51
	1968-69	1950-51		1968-69	1950-51	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	8,932	7,344	(+)21·62	2,202	2,753	(—)20·01
2. Assam	2,329	1,717	+35·64	235	299	(—)21·40
3. Bihar	9,809	13,434	(—)26·98	497	658	(—)24·47
4. Gujarat	4,844	15,665	+15·56	3,645	4,376	(—)16·70
5. Maharashtra							13,259	4,641	2,298	+101·96
6. Jammu and Kashmir	808	484	+66·94	47	..	—
7. Kerala	981	801	+22·47	39	118	(—)66·95
8. Madhya Pradesh	16,951	12,675	+33·74	2,578	2,112	+22·06
9. Tamil Nadu	4,810	4,026	+19·47	1,467	1,340	+9·48
10. Mysore	7,374	6,233	+18·31	2,290	2,008	+14·04
11. Orissa	5,487	4,131	+32·82	404	300	+34·67
12. Punjab	3,563	2,838	+25·55	877	447	+96·20
13. Haryana	3,118	2,751	+13·34	460	224	+105·36

14. Rajasthan	..	11,117	5,692	+95.31	1,293	669	+93.27
15. Uttar Pradesh	..	19,397	17,124	+13.27	5,143	3,327	+54.58
16. West Bengal	..	5,867	5,084	+15.40	262	498	(—)47.39
Total	..	1,18,646	99,999	+18.65	26,080	21,427	+21.72

The figures of area for 1968-69 are based on final estimates except Haryana State in whose case actual figures have been reported.

STATE INCOME

8. Per Capita Income in various States and of the Indian Union at Current Prices

(Rupees)

State	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	296	393	449	514	..
Assam	311	418	499	558	556
Bihar	197	319	291	354	..
Gujarat	339	468(p)	568 (p)	529	..
Haryana**	337	447	589	678	613
Kerala	276	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	288	352(p)	397(p)	505(p)	473(p)
Maharashtra	409	521(p)	606(p)	676(p)	696
Mysore	285	393	428	464	500
Punjab	374	559	720	818	881
Rajasthan	318	381	441	497	419 (p)
Tamil Nadu	335	437(p)	512	551	543 (p)
Uttar Pradesh	246	364	..	..	..
West Bengal	319	404(p)	476(p)	536(p)	..
Himachal Pradesh	298	..	..	..	..
Orissa	249	..	..	..	..
Indian Union	306	421	471(p)	551(p)	542(p)

Source :— (i) State Statistical Bureau.

(ii) Central Statistical Organisation.

(p) Provisional

**Provisional Estimates

ELECTRICITY

9. Installed Plant Capacity, Electricity Generated and utilised in India for the year 1968-69
(State-wise)

Name of the State	Installed Plant Capacity (MW)	Generated (Million Kwh.)	Sales to ultimate con- sumers in the State (exclud- ing inter-State sales (Million Kwh.)	Number of consumers
1	2	3	4	5
A. Utilities				
Andhra Pradesh	634.0	2,331	1,638	828,186
Assam	158.3	250	190	48,582
Bihar	239.5	635	2,366	457,377
Gujarat	661.6	3,281	2,668	980,664
Haryana	497.7	1,674	654	411,797
Jammu and Kashmir	40.3	134	131	144,160
Kerala	546.6	1,623	1,324	483,690
Madhya Pradesh	704.4	1,949	1,573	443,070
Maharashtra	1,639.0	7,664	6,446	1,724,981
Mysore	799.9	2,539	1,994	871,146
Nagaland	2.0	1	3	5,175
Orissa	501.5	1,411	1,411	117,897
Punjab	681.8	2,446	2,280	907,985
Rajasthan	482.4	1,305	663	337,255
Tamilnadu	1,470.5	5,671	4,414	1,813,953
Uttar Pradesh	1,371.7	5,318	4,104	871,749
West Bengal	1,208.0	3,967	4,521	823,712
D. V. C. Union Territories—	1,061.5	4,492	*	21
(a) Delhi	251.8	621	834	498,040
(b) Rest	20.9	37	248	152,815
Total India (Utilities)	12,974	47,348	37,462	11,922,255
B. Non-Utilities	1,314	4,350	3,950	..
Grand Total	14,288	51,698	41,412	1,19,22,255

Source :—Central Water and Power Commission.

* D. V. C.'s sales to ultimate consumers are included against Bihar and West Bengal.

Note.—Totals may not tally with the sum of individual figures due to rounding off.

ELECTRICITY

10. Kwh. Generated and Energy consumed per square Kilometre and per thousand of Population during 1968-69 in India (State-wise)

Name of the State	Kwh. Generated		Kwh. Consumption		
	Per 1,000 population	Per Square Kilometre	Per 1,000 population	Per Square Kilometre	
1	2	3	4	5	
Andhra Pradesh	..	55,792	8,468	39,214	5,950
Assam	..	16,835	2,050	12,794	1,558
Bihar	..	11,456	3,648	42,684	13,595
Gujarat	..	1,29,377	17,535	1,05,187	14,259
Haryana	..	1,73,831	37,993	67,934	14,843
Jammu and Kashmir	..	33,924	601	33,174	588
Kerala	..	77,991	41,776	63,600	34,079
Madhya Pradesh	..	49,885	4,395	40,252	3,547
Maharashtra	..	1,59,733	24,927	1,34,351	20,966
Mysore	..	90,163	13,210	70,803	10,374
Nagaland	..	2,381	61	6,471	164
Orissa	..	67,837	9,055	67,845	9,055
Punjab	..	1,78,801	48,551	1,66,666	45,256
Rajasthan	..	52,117	3,813	26,501	1,937
Tamilnadu	..	1,47,836	43,503	1,15,062	33,860
Uttar Pradesh	..	60,847	18,066	46,953	13,942
West Bengal	..	92,514	45,275	1,05,434	51,598
India	..	98,147	15,812	71,106	11,456

ELECTRICITY

11. Annual *per capita* consumption of electricity in India during 1968-69 (State-wise)
(KWH)

Name of the State	Utilities							
	Domes- tic	Com- mercial	Indus- trial includ- ing water, Public water works and sewage pump- ing Rail- ways and Tram- ways and Miscel- laneous	Public lighting	Agricul- ture (pump- ing)	Total	Non- utilities	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	.. 3.01	2.61	25.29	0.63	7.67	39.21	3.85	43.06
Assam	.. 1.97	2.46	7.05	0.26	1.06	12.80	2.08	14.88
Bihar	.. 1.42	1.61	38.33	0.09	1.23	42.68	18.20	60.88
Gujarat	.. 6.92	3.56	79.98	1.35	13.38	105.19	10.44	115.63
Haryana	.. 4.39	3.50	42.11	0.35	17.58	67.93	7.16	75.09
Jammu and Kashmir	.. 14.51	2.52	14.99	0.24	0.92	33.18	..	33.18
Kerala	.. 3.87	2.99	53.89	0.77	2.08	63.60	2.94	66.54
Madhya Pradesh	.. 3.14	1.46	34.26	0.47	0.92	40.25	8.43	48.68
Maharashtra	.. 12.55	8.57	107.10	1.22	4.91	134.35	3.90	138.25
Mysore	.. 6.65	2.52	54.93	2.27	4.43	70.80	1.81	72.61
Nagaland	.. 3.27	1.63	1.05	0.52	..	6.47	..	6.47
Orissa	.. 1.74	1.82	63.78	0.29	0.22	67.85	28.41	96.26
Punjab	.. 8.77	7.32	134.92	0.62	15.04	166.67	0.05	166.72
Rajasthan	.. 2.29	2.03	19.21	0.43	2.54	26.50	6.75	33.25
Tamil Nadu	.. 7.22	7.99	68.78	1.66	29.41	115.06	1.49	116.55
Uttar Pradesh	.. 3.36	1.22	36.51	0.26	5.60	46.95	1.26	48.21
West Bengal	.. 14.17	4.88	85.20	0.83	0.35	105.43	10.09	115.52
All India	.. 6.07	3.76	54.27	0.76	6.25	71.11	7.07	78.18

Source :—Central Water and Power Commission.

ROADS
12. Road length maintained by Public Works Department in various States of India as on 31st March, 1968—By States

(Kilometres)

Name of the State	Surfaced						Total
	Black top	Cement concrete	Water bound macadam	Total surfaced	Unsurfaced Motorable		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Andhra Pradesh ..	14,038	732	5,829	20,599	845	21,444	
Assam ..	4,788	2	213	5,003	13,870	18,873	
Bihar ..	11,765	—	..	11,765	2,984	14,749	
Gujarat ..	4,823	969	564	6,356	447	6,803	
Haryana ..	5,395	5	251	5,651	992	6,643	
Jammu and Kashmir ..	2,053	—	1,505	3,558	2,847£	6,405	
Kerala ..	4,928	108	5,789	10,825	4,401	15,226	
Madhya Pradesh% ..	14,048	34	12,588	26,670	8,314	34,984	
Maharashtra ..	8,881	1,009	3,774	13,664	334£	13,998	
Mysore ..	16,210	404	17,861	34,475	9,972	44,447	
Naga Land ..	273	—	—	273	2,937	3,210	
Orissa† ..	4,931	1	3,622	8,554	3,947	12,501	
Punjab* ..	6,300	1	250	6,551	800	7,351	
Rajasthan ..	12,222	42	5,843	18,107	13,023	31,130	
Tamil Nadu ..	18,563	504	5,571	24,638	410£	25,048	
Uttar Pradesh** ..	13,361	1,242	9,709	24,312	4,706£	29,018	
West Bengal@† ..	11,200	200	1,700	13,100	2,000	15,100	
Andaman Nicobar† ..	328	—	23	351	20	371	
Delhi† ..	151	2	—	153	—	153	
Goa, Daman and Diu ..	643	3	690	1,336	—	1,336	
Himachal Pradesh ..	1,732	—	—	1,732	2,843	4,575	
Manipur ..	744	—	237	981	1,560	2,541	
NEFA ..	59	—	—	59	2,589	2,648	
Pondicherry†* ..	201	3	90	294	216	510	
Sikkim B ..	62	—	—	62	—	62	
Tripura ..	604	—	223	827	1,564	2,391	
Total	Kilometres ..	1,58,303	5,261	76,332	2,39,896	81,621	3,21,517
	Miles ..	(98,365)	(3,269)	(47,430)	(1,49,064)	(50,717)	(1,99,781)

Source:—Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Transport Wing), New Delhi.

@Estimated £Includes unmotorable length. *Provisional †As on 31st March, 1966.

B Data in respect of National Highway only.

%Excludes length of Roads constructed under scarcity programme, figures in respect of which are included in earlier year data.

**As on 31-3-67.

ROADS

13. Road length per 100 square kilometres of area and per lakh of Population in different States of India in 1968

(Length in Kilometres)

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	..	10	28	60	176
Andhra Pradesh	..	12	32	80	212
Assam	..	4	34	35	284
Bihar	..	8	33	25	103
Gujarat	..	8	20	60	152
Haryana	..	12	20	58	94
Madhya Pradesh	..	6	15	69	168
Orissa	..	6	34	44	257
Punjab (Erstwhile)	..	14	63	55	255
Uttar Pradesh	..	9	42	31	144
West Bengal	..	18	60	38	125
Mysore	..	19	33	131	228
Rajasthan	..	5	14	73	193
Tamil Nadu	..	32	48	109	165
Maharashtra	..	10	18	65	118
Kerala	..	50	144	6	275
Jammu and Kashmir	..	2	9	90	487
Nagaland	..	1	26	65	1,061
Union Territories	..	3	18	51	287

Recognised Educational Institutions in India during

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	6	1	2	9
2. Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education ..	1	1	1	1	1	—	1
3. Arts and Science Colleges	156	94	161	128	17	116	139
4. Colleges for Commerce ..	1	4	2	22	1	—	11
5. Colleges for Physical Education ..	2	—	1	8	—	—	3
6. Teacher Training Colleges ..	11	4	103	16	20	19	48
7. Schools for General Education—							
(a) Higher Secondary Schools (including multi-purpose Higher Secondary Schools) ..	234	69	421	—	54	—	680
(b) High Schools (Including multi-purpose High Schools)	2,669	1,119	1,841	1,904	489	1,377	807
(c) Post Basic Schools ..	—	—	—	62	—	3	—
(d) Middle/Senior Basic Schools ..	2,870	2,943	7,308	10,010	1,311	2,540	5,501
(e) Primary/Junior Basic Schools ..	36,702	19,632	44,677	11,134	4,708	7,039	36,258
(f) Pre-Primary Schools ..	66	91	44	747	—	131	296
8. Schools for Physical Education ..	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
9. Teachers Training Schools ..	92	37	—	66	—	105	—
10 Pre-Primary Teachers Training Schools ..	1	1	—	11	—	3	2
11. Schools for Handicapped	10	2	10	26	3	7	5

EDUCATION

1968-69 by type and States

Haryana	Tamil- nadu	Mahara- shtra	Mysore	Orissa	Punjab	Rajas- than	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Union Territories	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	3	7	4	4	2	3	11	7	3	75
—	1	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	1	15
49	126	210	136	73	81	80	208	181	93	2,068
—	—	19	13	—	1	2	—	17	2	95
—	3	24	5	1	1	1	3	1	—	55
19	23	76	92	35	18	57	21	86	31	679
131	—	118	270	11	296	347	1,638	1,810	646	6,725
607	2,506	4,295	1,563	1,286	785	659	1,349	1,711	669	25,636
—	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	72
756	6,027	15,413	10,494	3,903	870	1,943	7,385	2,483	2,186	83,943
4,362	25,432	28,651	21,562	26,208	7,194	18,907	61,172	34,680	10,791	3,99,109
2	69	508	704	—	5	20	206	190	633	3,712
—	—	—	16	—	—	—	1	—	—	21
—	137	143	12	51	13	—	242	24	12	934
—	4	11	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	40
1	21	44	6	2	4	3	22	13	20	199

Source : Ministry of Education, Government of India.

16. Development and Non-Development Expenditure of Individual States, 1968-69

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Serial No.	State	Education	Medical & Public Health	Agriculture
1	Andhra Pradesh	4629 (7.7)	1892 (8.2)	716 (5.4)
2	Assam	2144 (3.6)	685 (2.9)	445 (3.3)
3	Bihar	3133 (5.3)	1175 (5.1)	1065 (8.0)
4	Gujarat	3010 (5.0)	1398 (6.0)	578 (4.3)
5	Haryana	1412 (2.4)	397 (1.7)	271 (2.0)
6	Jammu & Kashmir	781 (1.3)	371 (1.6)	143 (1.1)
7	Kerala	4721 (7.9)	1375 (5.9)	617 (4.6)
8	Madhya Pradesh	4049 (6.8)	1549 (6.7)	673 (5.0)
9	Maharashtra	7319 (12.3)	3015 (13.0)	2247 (16.9)
10	Mysore	3856 (6.5)	1173 (5.1)	768 (5.8)
11	Nagaland	221 (0.4)	138 (0.6)	62 (0.6)
12	Orissa	1879 (3.2)	839 (3.6)	485 (3.6)
13	Punjab	2526 (4.2)	727 (3.1)	552 (4.2)
14	Rajasthan	3211 (5.4)	1549 (6.9)	510 (3.8)
15	Tamil Nadu	5751 (9.6)	2056 (8.9)	1385 (10.4)
16	Uttar Pradesh	6079 (10.2)	2413 (10.4)	1361 (10.2)
17	West Bengal	4919 (8.2)	2403 (10.4)	1423 (10.7)
	Total	59640 (100.00)	23155 (100.00)	13301 (100.00)

(Accruals)

to total in all States)

(Rs in lakhs)

Animal Husbandry	Co-operation	Rural & Community Development	Civil works	Industries	Irrigation (Non-Commercial)
272 (7.7)	294 (9.3)	514 (7.5)	1079 (6.4)	128 (4.9)	130 (3.8)
131 (3.7)	92 (2.9)	329 (4.8)	1876 (10.9)	122 (4.6)	338 (9.8)
313 (8.8)	169 (5.4)	724 (10.5)	809 (4.9)	171 (6.5)	70 (2.0)
146 (4.1)	170 (5.4)	409 (5.9)	1249 (7.3)	184 (7.0)	337 (9.8)
108 (3.0)	63 (2.0)	112 (1.6)	222 (1.3)	76 (2.9)	32 (1.0)
84 (2.4)	35 (1.1)	93 (1.4)	683 (4.0)	25 (1.0)	76 (2.2)
150 (4.2)	108 (3.4)	416 (6.1)	753 (4.5)	126 (4.8)	194 (5.6)
301 (8.5)	317 (10.1)	292 (4.3)	1080 (6.3)	107 (4.1)	208 (6.0)
317 (8.9)	594 (18.9)	575 (8.4)	1359 (7.9)	186 (7.1)	506 (14.6)
163 (4.6)	228 (7.2)	501 (7.3)	1376 (8.0)	180 (6.9)	361 (10.5)
34 (0.9)	10 (0.3)	29 (0.4)	487 (2.8)	12 (0.5)	—
178 (5.0)	116 (3.7)	483 (7.0)	906 (4.7)	90 (3.4)	86 (2.5)
95 (2.7)	113 (3.6)	168 (2.4)	518 (3.1)	193 (7.6)	122 (3.5)
240 (6.8)	144 (4.6)	295 (4.3)	1068 (6.3)	51 (1.9)	118 (3.4)
358 (10.1)	405 (12.9)	609 (8.9)	1128 (6.7)	317 (12.1)	379 (11.0)
439 (12.4)	171 (5.4)	848 (12.3)	1333 (7.8)	248 (9.4)	58 (1.7)
219 (6.2)	120 (3.8)	471 (6.9)	1189 (6.9)	403 (15.3)	437 (12.6)
3548 (100.00)	3149 (100.00)	6868 (100.00)	17115 (100.00)	2625 (100.00)	3452 (100.00)

16. Development and Non-Development

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

(Rs in

Serial No.	State	Forests	Multipurpose River Schemes	Irrigation (Commercial)
1	Andhra Pradesh	281 (5.7)	849 (21.8)	782 (8.8)
2	Assam	237 (4.8)	—	—
3	Bihar	186 (3.8)	462 (11.8)	315 (3.5)
4	Gujarat	153 (3.1)	261 (6.7)	573 (6.4)
5	Haryana	67 (1.4)	356 (9.1)	370 (4.1)
6	Jammu & Kashmir	188 (3.8)	—	39 (0.4)
7	Kerala	230 (4.7)	—	150 (1.7)
8	Madhya Pradesh	693 (14.0)	—	—
9	Maharashtra	622 (12.6)	—	1012 (11.4)
10	Mysore	616 (12.5)	—	868 (9.9)
11	Nagaland	36 (0.6)	—	—
12	Orissa	192 (3.9)	608 (15.6)	460 (5.2)
13	Punjab	116 (2.3)	386 (9.9)	580 (6.5)
14	Rajasthan	124 (2.5)	375 (2.6)	406 (4.6)
15	Tamil Nadu	219 (4.4)	—	687 (7.7)
16	Uttar Pradesh	695 (14.1)	275 (7.0)	2563 (28.7)
17	West Bengal	285 (5.8)	330 (8.5)	97 (1.1)
Total		4940 (100.00)	3902 (100.00)	8900 (100.00)

Expenditure of Individual States, 1968-69 (Accts)

to total in all States)

lakhs)

Electricity C(ommunications)	Transport & C(ommunications)	Industries (Commercial)	Milk	Others	Non-Deve- lopment Expenditure	Total revenue Expenditure
517 (15.7)	—	10 (0.6)	310 (5.9)	831 (8.1)	9680 (8.0)	22914 (7.7)
—	254 (4.8)	—	24 (0.4)	233 (2.2)	4008 (3.2)	10918 (3.7)
5 (0.2)	—	—	—	612 (5.9)	7205 (5.9)	16414 (5.5)
—	—	—	126 (2.4)	790 (7.6)	6966 (5.7)	16350 (5.4)
—	411 (7.7)	—	—	113 (1.1)	2760 (2.3)	6770 (2.3)
332 (10.1)	382 (7.1)	—	10 (0.2)	53 (0.5)	1858 (1.5)	5153 (1.7)
—	16 (0.3)	1 (0.1)	63 (1.2)	466 (4.5)	4214 (3.5)	13600 (4.6)
—	—	—	—	1108 (10.8)	6636 (5.5)	17013 (5.7)
20 (0.6)	—	25 (1.4)	3276 (61.8)	1027 (9.4)	17499 (14.5)	39599 (13.3)
2006 (61.1)	—	957 (53.5)	281 (5.3)	470 (4.5)	7268 (6.0)	21072 (7.1)
42 (1.3)	32 (0.6)	3 (0.2)	—	45 (0.4)	745 (0.6)	1896 (0.6)
362 (11.0)	255 (4.8)	—	12 (0.2)	359 (3.5)	5814 (4.8)	13124 (4.4)
—	491 (9.2)	—	—	205 (2.0)	4394 (3.6)	11192 (3.8)
—	—	11 (0.6)	25 (0.5)	333 (3.2)	7350 (6.0)	15810 (5.3)
—	1617 (30.3)	45 (2.5)	319 (6.1)	1001 (9.7)	9357 (7.7)	25633 (8.6)
—	1820 (34.1)	653 (36.4)	81 (1.5)	1963 (18.9)	14449 (11.9)	35449 (11.8)
—	60 (1.1)	85 (4.7)	771 (14.5)	788 (7.7)	11293 (9.3)	25293 (8.5)
3284 (100.00)	5338 (100.00)	1790 (100.00)	5298 (100.00)	10397 (100.00)	121496 (100.00)	298200 (100.00)

17. Taxes and Non-Tax Revenue

State	Other Taxes and duties		Administrative receipts		Net contribution of commercial undertakings	
1	2		3		4	
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	10	(0·69)	1284	(7·51)	(—)1506	(—60·77)
2. Assam ..	—		234	(1·37)	85	(3·43)
3. Bihar ..	—		1065	(6·23)	(—)1260	(—10·49)
4. Gujarat ..	88	(6·11)	1212	(7·09)	(—)674	(—27·20)
5. Haryana ..	—		401	(2·35)	(—)102	(—4·12)
6. Jammu & Kashmir ..	5	(0·35)	444	(2·60)	71	(2·86)
7. Kerala ..	2	(0·14)	967	(5·66)	465	(18·76)
8. Madhya Pradesh ..	—		791	(4·63)	1827	(73·73)
9. Maharashtra ..	626	(43·47)	2336	(13·67)	1885	(76·07)
10. Mysore ..	88	(6·11)	1159	(6·78)	(—)1614	(—65·13)
11. Nagaland ..	—		18	(0·11)	(—)80	(—3·23)
12. Orissa ..	—		346	(2·02)	(—)871	(—35·15)
13. Punjab ..	6	(0·42)	677	(3·96)	(—)573	(—23·12)
14. Rajasthan ..	—		688	(4·02)	(—)653	(—26·35)
15. Tamil Nadu ..	191	(13·26)	1960	(11·47)	(—)389	(—15·70)
16. Uttar Pradesh ..	1	(0·07)	1513	(8·85)	441	(17·80)
17. West Bengal ..	423	(29·38)	1997	(11·68)	(—)530	(21·39)
Total ..	1440	(100·00)	17092	(100·00)	—2478	(—100·00)

of Individual States, 1968-69 Accounts)

(Rs in lacs)

Other Tax Revenue		Grants-in-aid and other contributions		Total Non-tax		Total Revenue	
5		6		7		8	
14066	(8·38)	4697	(9·51)	2474	(7·32)	21025	(7·87)
3701	(2·21)	3817	(7·73)	381	(1·13)	8218	(3·08)
11803	(7·03)	2150	(4·36)	1268	(3·75)	16026	(6·00)
10394	(6·20)	2016	(4·08)	2003	(5·92)	15039	(5·63)
4359	(2·60)	659	(1·33)	1340	(3·96)	6657	(2·49)
1360	(0·81)	2302	(4·66)	435	(1·29)	4617	(1·73)
7610	(4·54)	3847	(7·79)	949	(2·81)	13840	(5·18)
10319	(6·15)	2341	(4·74)	1944	(5·75)	17222	(6·45)
23931	(14·26)	3157	(6·40)	2614	(7·74)	34549	(12·94)
10130	(6·04)	3952	(8·01)	3791	(11·22)	17506	(6·56)
544	(0·32)	1372	(2·78)	12	(0·04)	1866	(0·70)
4551	(2·71)	3922	(7·95)	1771	(5·24)	9719	(3·64)
7521	(4·48)	923	(1·87)	1794	(5·31)	10348	(3·88)
7068	(4·21)	3130	(6·34)	1837	(5·43)	12070	(4·52)
14679	(8·75)	4142	(8·39)	4327	(12·80)	24910	(9·33)
20551	(12·25)	4792	(9·71)	4649	(13·75)	31947	(11·97)
15193	(9·06)	2146	(4·35)	2212	(6·54)	21441	(8·03)
167780	(100·00)	49365	(100·00)	33801	(100·00)	267000	(100·00)