

# CHAPTER – I

## STATE ECONOMY

### ECONOMIC GROWTH

The State economy recorded an excellent growth during 1999-2000. According to quick estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Haryana at factor cost at constant (1993-94) prices has been estimated at Rs. 30306.32 crore in 1999-2000 as against Rs. 28339.11 crore in 1998-99 recording a growth of 6.9 percent during 1999-2000, as against a growth of 5.5 percent during the previous year. At current prices, the Gross State Domestic Product at factor cost has been estimated at Rs. 47184.24 crore in 1999-2000 as against Rs. 42941.47 crore in 1998-99, recording an increase of 9.9 percent.

The growth of 6.9 percent in the Gross State Domestic Product in real terms during 1999-2000 is mainly due to good performance of Agriculture, Trade and Manufacturing Sectors. Although the production of , jowar, bajra, barley, gram and oil seeds declined marginally during the year but the production of wheat, rice, maize, sugarcane and cotton recorded a significant increase resulting in overall growth of 5.1 percent in Agriculture Sector. During this year, the Trade Sector has recorded an increase of 13.7 percent whereas the Manufacturing Sector has registered an overall growth of 6.3 percent .

The sectoral analysis reveals that the Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices from Primary Sector which comprises of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Mining Sectors has increased from Rs. 10163.12 crore in 1998-99 to Rs. 10729.76 crore in 1999-2000 showing an increase of 5.6 percent. The Gross State Domestic Product from Secondary Sector which covers Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply Sectors has increased from Rs. 7785.92 crore in 1998-99 to Rs. 8251.04 crore in 1999-2000 registering an increase of 6.0 percent. The Tertiary Sector, which comprises of Trade, Transport, Banking, Public Administration and Other Services Sectors recorded a growth rate of 9.0 percent. Its contribution to total Gross State Domestic Product increased from Rs. 10390.07 crore in 1998-99 to Rs. 11325.52 crore in 1999-2000.

The structural composition of State Economy has witnessed significant changes since the formation of Haryana State. Agriculture Sector still continues to occupy a significant position in State economy, although, the share of this sector in the Gross State Domestic Product is continuously declining. The predominance of Agriculture Sector is also responsible for good deal of instability in rate of growth of economy due to fluctuations in agriculture production. Natural calamities and fluctuations in rainfall often cause substantial loss in crop production which eventually results in fluctuation and instability in growth rate of State economy. The composition of the Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices reveals that share of Primary Sector which includes Agriculture and Allied Sector has declined from 43.3 percent during 1993-94 to 35.4 percent during 1999-2000.

Manufacturing Sector which occupies the second important place in the State economy after Agriculture and Allied Sector has witnessed a considerable improvement in its share. Its contribution has increased from 19.1 percent during 1993-94 to 21.6 percent during 1999-2000 reflecting healthy sign of industrialisation in the State. The share of Secondary Sector which also includes Manufacturing Sector has also increased from 24.7 percent during 1993-94 to 27.2 percent during 1999-2000.

Tertiary Sector which is a combination of different services like Trade, Transport, Banking, Public Administration, Education, Health etc. also witnessed significant increase in its share. Its share in Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices has increased from 32.0 percent during 1993-94 to 37.4 percent during 1999-2000. Trade Sector which occupies the third important place in State economy also witnessed an increase in its share in the Gross State Domestic Product and its share rose from 11.8 percent during 1993-94 to 14.6 percent during 1999-2000 at constant (1993-94) prices.

The composition of Gross State Domestic Product reveals that the share of Primary Sector is continuously declining whereas the share of Secondary as well as Tertiary Sectors is continuously increasing. It shows that the State Economy is shifting from Agriculture to Manufacturing and Services Sectors, which is a sign of healthy economy.

The Per Capita Income (per capita Net State Domestic Product) in real terms at constant (1993-94) prices has been estimated at Rs. 13463 during 1999-2000 as against Rs. 12766 during 1998-99 showing an increase of 5.5 percent during 1999-2000, as against an increase of only 3.8 percent during the previous year. At current prices, the per capita income has been estimated at Rs. 21114 during 1999-2000 as against Rs. 19491 during 1998-99.

## **PRICE SITUATION**

Fiscal and Monetary Policies which have an important bearing on the price situation are exclusively in the control of Government of India. State Government has a very limited scope in checking the rise in prices. At best, the State Government can besides maintaining efficient public distribution system, check black marketing, hoarding and profiteering in commodities. The State Government has, by and large, been quite successful in this direction. As compared to 1999-2000, the price situation in the State witnessed an upward trend during the year 2000-2001. A similar trend is also visible at the National level. The price behaviour of wholesale prices and retail prices in Haryana vis-à-vis National Level is as under :-

### **Wholesale Prices**

The rising trend in the wholesale prices of agricultural commodities witnessed during the last two years was reversed during the year, 2000. The Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Commodities (Base 1980-81=100) in Haryana, has shown a fall of 8.2 percent from 428.2 in November, 1999 to 393.1 in November 2000, as against a rise of 1.9 percent during the corresponding period of the last year. The fall was solely on

account of grains, oilseeds and other crops (potatoes and dry chillies) which recorded a decrease of 14.1, 12.0 and 18.0 percent respectively. Pulses, fibre and gur, however, witnessed an increase of 19.6, 7.1 and 5.2 percent respectively.

### **Retail Prices**

The All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (Base 1982=100) was 438 in November 1999 and 450 in November, 2000, thus showing an increase of 2.7 percent. The Consumer Price Index in Haryana State also exhibited a similar trend. The Haryana State working class consumer price index (Base 1982=100) rose from 392 in November, 1999 to 403 in November, 2000, thus registering an increase of 2.8 percent. On an annual average basis, the rise was 2.9 percent in 2000 as compared to 4.9 percent in the preceding year.

### **PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**

Public Distribution System (PDS) is the chief instrument to meet twin objective of price stability and making available essential commodities at easily affordable price especially for the poor. At the time of creation of Haryana, P.D.S. was of a very small size having only 1518 fair price shops, (988 in rural areas and 530 in urban areas) catering to about 15 lakh ration card holders. However, with the passage of time, it has expanded to almost every nook and corner of the State. It has been reorganised and streamlined from time to time to accommodate human needs. As on 31.01.2001, there is a big network of 7756 fair price shops, ( 5251 in the rural areas and 2505 in the urban areas) catering to about 44.21 lakh ration card holders having 2.14 crore units. Today, no consumer has to travel more than 1.5 kilometer to get P.D.S. items. At present, under the Targetted Public Distribution System, 20 kgs. of atta is being made available to the below poverty line families @ Rs. 5.65 per kilogram per month.

### **POVERTY ALLEVIATION & WELFARE SCHEMES**

The State Government has been constantly making efforts to eradicate poverty in the State by assisting people living below the poverty line through various schemes, in order to break the vicious circle of poverty. Necessary steps are being taken to identify the poorest of the poor families and distribution of pink coloured ration cards under "Antyodaya Anna Yojana", a new programme of the Government of India. The eligible families would be entitled to receive 25 kgs. of foodgrains at highly subsidized rates. The State has also taken up several measures for carrying out socio-economic programmes especially for the welfare of the backward classes, handicapped persons, destitute women and weaker sections by adopting a policy of one job for one family, permits to unemployed youths for operating Maxi-cabs, introduction of " Sulabh Shauchalayas," liberation of Scavengers from their traditional occupation of manual removal of night- soil and universalisation of education .

Among the poverty alleviation programmes, "Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana" ( earlier known as IRDP) is the main development programme, which aims at ameliorating the economic condition of the rural people living below poverty line. During 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 4150.41 lakh as loan was disbursed to 14618 Swarozgaris as against Rs. 2797.42 lakh to 16743

beneficiaries during 1998-99 under this programme. During the current financial year, 13392 Swarozgaris have been assisted upto 31.12.2000 and Rs. 3971.72 lakh was disbursed as loan. Out of 13392 Swarozgaris, 5708 Swarozgaris belong to Scheduled Castes category.

Under "Indira Awaas Yojana " (IAY), 7991 houses have been constructed and construction work of 1538 houses was in progress at the end of December, 2000. An expenditure of Rs.1395.81 lakh has already been incurred under this programme against the allocation of Rs.1561.33 lakh during the current financial year.

Under " Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna" , employment to the tune of 13.41 lakh mandays have been generated upto 31st December 2000.

"Employment Assurance Scheme" is being implemented to provide additional wage employment opportunities and to create durable community, social and economic assets. Against an allocation of Rs. 1797.68 lakh for the year 2000-2001, the implementing agencies have spent a sum of Rs. 2011.49 lakh by the end of December,2000 for generating 11.26 lakh mandays.

As far as the urban areas are concerned "Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)" provides gainful employment to the urban un-employed and under-employed through setting up of self employment ventures providing wage employment through skills development training. Under this programme, subsidy of Rs. 61.42 lakh and loan of Rs. 368.52 lakh has been given to 1228 beneficiaries upto December, 2000.

Old Age Pension Scheme prevalent in the State has been based on economic criteria and the eligibility age is 60 years or more so as to give the benefit to the really poor and needy persons. The monthly pension was raised from Rs.100 to Rs 200 for senior citizens of Haryana domicile, who are 60 years or more from November, 1999. The norms of the existing scheme were relaxed to widen its scope. A fresh survey was conducted to identify new beneficiaries of the old age pension scheme. Under this scheme, 9.71 lakh senior citizens have been covered upto 31-12-2000.

A Widow Pension Scheme is also being implemented to provide security and financial assistance to widows and destitute women. Under this scheme, widows and destitute women aged 18 years and above, who have no other financial support, are provided pension at the rate of Rs.200 instead of Rs. 100 per month from November, 1999. A total of 2.90 lakh such women had been benefitted upto 31-12-2000.

The State has also taken a number of steps for rehabilitation of blind, deaf, handicapped and mentally retarded persons in the State. As many as 62,800 physically handicapped persons are being provided pension at the rate of Rs. 200 instead of Rs.100 per month from November 1999. Scholarship ranging from Rs.100 to Rs.500 per month are being given to handicapped students. Un-employment allowance to the educated handicapped persons ranging from Rs.150 to Rs.250 per month and retainership allowance @ Rs.1500 per month is being given to blind caners.

Under "Kanya Dan" scheme , girls belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families living below poverty line are given Rs. 5100/- on their wedding. During the year 2000-2001(up to Dec.,2000) 1839 beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme as against 1551 beneficiaries covered during the year 1999-2000.

A Directorate of Women & Child Development is functioning for overall Development and Empowerment of Women & Children. The State Government has set up a State Commission for Women to protect the constitutional and legal rights of the women and to improve the status of women. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is being implemented in 111 rural blocks and five cities of the State, through which supplementary nutrition is being provided to 9.94 lakh children between 6 months to 6 years of age and 2.35 lakh pregnant and nursing mothers. During the year 2000-2001, a sum of Rs. 2356.00 lakh will be spent on supplementary nutrition. In addition to this, 2.85 lakh, 2.77 lakh, 2.78 lakh and 2.75 lakh children have been immunized against BCG, DPT, Polio and Measels respectively and 2.57 lakh pregnant women have been immunized against TT upto December, 2000 through net work of ICDS scheme. To eradicate mal-nutrition amongst children (under 3 years) by increasing nutritional coverage, a new initiative under " Pardhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana" has been introduced during 2000-2001.

Year 2001 is being celebrated as Women 's Empowerment Year. The State Government has drawn up a calendar of activities to be conducted every month, through-out the year for creating awareness and focus on issues concerning Women Empowerment. The Haryana Government has also taken the initiative to formulate the perspective plan for women empowerment for which the task force has been decided to be constituted. It has been decided to up-grade the Women Awareness and Management Academy, Rai to the level of Regional Gender Training Institute for imparting training on gender sensitization to grass root workers.

The 2nd phase of UNFPA assisted " Women's Empowerment and Development Project " started from 1.1.1999 for three years is being implemented in Mahendergarh and Rewari districts at a total cost of Rs. 1561.10 lakh. Under this project various types of activities and trainings have been conducted for empowerment of women through social mobilisation and making interventions in the area of health and education. A sum of Rs. 943.48 lakh has been spent on various activities under the project up to December,2000, during IIInd phase . Similarly, Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project is being implemented through Haryana Women Development Corporation in three districts namely, Sonapat, Jind and Bhiwani with assistance of World Bank/ IFAD. The emphasis of the project is to promote Self Help Groups for Women Empowerment . The project proposes to form 600-1200 Self help groups through which the quality of the life of 12000-24000 rural families will improve.

The Haryana Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation has provided the financial assistance to 6749 Scheduled Caste persons during the year 2000-2001 ( upto Dec.2000) The Haryana Backward Classes and Economically Weaker Sections Kalyan Nigam has provided financial assistance to 1374 persons belong to Backward Classes & Minority

Community amounting to Rs. 3.79 crore during the year 2000-2001(Up to Dec.,2000) against a target of 2260 persons belonging to Backward & Minority Community amounting to Rs.7.30 crore as financial assistance.

The State Government has taken necessary initiative and steps to maintain industrial safety and climate of harmonious industrial relations. As a sequel to the efforts made, level of industrial safety has improved and industrial relations have been satisfactory. The incidence of accidents in the State is 0.90 per thousand workers per year as compared to national average of 13. Minimum wages of the unskilled workers of the state are Rs. 1914.86 per month (w.e.f. 1.7.2000) and are updated half yearly to fully neutralize the increase in consumer price index relating to working class. An amount of Rs. 8.52 lakh have been disbursed to the industrial workers and their dependents under various welfare schemes, run by Labour Welfare Board during the financial year 2000-2001.

The " Vridh Vishram Greh Scheme" launched during the year 2000 (25<sup>th</sup> Sept.2000), is another landmark for the welfare of Aged Persons. These would provide a common place to the Senior Citizens to relax and share their moments with others in rural areas . The poor aged persons would be provided free treatment and food at these "Vishram Greh's" and these nodal points would serve as day-care centre for old age persons.

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## **CHAPTER- II**

### **SECTORAL REVIEW**

Sectoral Review of the performance of the economy during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 is as follows: -

#### **AGRICULTURE**

Agriculture occupies the most prominent position in the State's economy, as it is the mainstay of more than 75 percent of the State's population. About 35 percent of the total income of the State come from Agriculture including livestock. Haryana has maintained its lead in agricultural production in the country.

Haryana has already emerged as a significant contributor of food grains to the Central pool . The State has achieved an all time high production of foodgrains which touched the mark of 130.69 lakh tonnes despite drought like conditions prevailed in the State during the year 1999-2000. Still there exists drought like situation in Bhiwani, Mahendergarh, parts of Hisar, Rewari, Jind and Sirsa districts.

There is limited scope for increasing the cultivable area in the State. The percentage of net area sown to total area of the State has been fluctuating between 81 percent to 83 percent since 1984-85. Haryana seems to have reached a saturation point as far as net area sown is concerned. The agriculture production can only be increased through enhanced cropping intensity, change in cropping pattern, improvements in seeds of high yielding varieties and with the availability of better post harvest technology.

The State Government have introduced some welfare measures for the farming community e.g. the system of charging registration fee imposed for transfer of ancestral property between brothers and sisters has been abolished and the State Government has implemented Kisan Credit Card and revolving Cash Credit Scheme for socio-economic uplift of the Kisans. Besides this, Government has reintroduced the scheme of giving half of the sale proceeds of trees growing along canals, roads and railway lines to the farmers.

#### **Area under Crops**

The total area under crops has increased considerably since 1970-71. Cropping Intensity in the State has enhanced from 139.0 in 1970-71 to 174.2 during 1998-99. The agriculture scene in the State is dominated by paddy-wheat rotation, causing degradation in soil fertility and further fall in the under ground water level.

The table below gives the area under major crops in State.

Area under crops (000Hect.)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Total Food Grains	Sugar Cane	Cotton	Oil Seeds	Gross Area Sown
1966-67	743	192	3520	150	183	212	4599
1970-71	1129	269	3868	156	193	143	4957
1980-81	1479	484	3963	113	316	311	5462
1990-91	1850	661	4079	148	491	489	5919
1995-96	1972	830	4021	144	652	611	5974
1996-97	2017	831	4026	162	653	673	6074
1997-98	2057	914	4187	141	632	616	6143
1998-99	2188	1086	4482	128	583	526	6320
1999-00*	2314	1087	4286	133	546	484	6193

\* Provisional

The above table shows the dominance of wheat and rice crops in the gross area sown. The percentage of area under these two crops to the total gross area sown in the State has increased from 28 percent during 1970-71 to 55 percent during 1999-2000. However, during the last five years, the area under these crops has shown moderate change. Though efforts have been made to break dominance of the wheat- paddy rotation, yet no tangible achievement has been made in this regard during 1999-2000.

The area under wheat and rice was 21.88 lakh hectares and 10.86 lakh hectares in 1998-99 and 23.14 lakh hectares and 10.87 lakh hectares during 1999-2000. The area under wheat and rice is continuously increasing since 1966-67 whereas area under commercial crops i.e. sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds fluctuates every year.

### **Agricultural Production**

Production of total foodgrains in Haryana increased from 47.71 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 to 130.69 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000 showing an increase of 174 percent. Wheat and rice played a major role in pushing up the agricultural production. The production of rice which was 4.60 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 increased to 25.94 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000 thereby showing tremendous increase of 464 percent. Similarly, the production of wheat which was 23.42 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 increased to 96.42 lakh tonnes during 1999-2000 showing an increase of 312 percent.

The Table below gives the production under major crops in the State:--

### **Agriculture Production**

**(000 Tonnes)**

Year	Total Food Grains	Wheat	Rice	Oil Seeds	Cotton(000bales)	Sugarcane (Gur)
1966-67	2592	1059	223	92	288	510



1970-71	4771	2342	460	99	373	707
1980-81	6036	3490	1259	188	643	460
1990-91	9559	6436	1834	638	1155	780
1995-96	10172	7291	1847	783	1284	809
1996-97	11448	7826	2463	985	1507	902
1997-98	11332	7528	2556	456	1107	750
1998-99*	12105	8568	2432	653	874	701
1999-00*	13069	9642	2594	642	1309	739

The production of sugarcane (Gur) during the year 1999-2000 rose to 7.39 lakh tonnes from 7.01 lakh tonnes during 1998-99 recording an increase of 5.42 percent.

The production of foodgrains is expected to be around 130.69 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000 as compared to 121.05 lakh tonnes during 1998-99. However, due to drought conditions, the production of pulses declined from 3.23 lakh tonnes in 1998-99 to 0.79 lakh tonnes during 1999-2000.

Index of Agriculture Production (Base Triennium ending 1981-82=100) increased from 202.38 in 1998-99 to 221.94\* in 1999-2000. The index of foodgrains and non-foodgrains production increased from 203.71 and 199.01 in 1998-99 to 217.51\* and 233.20\* in 1999-2000 respectively.

As a result of higher production of foodgrains, the State of Haryana is one of the largest contributors of food grains to the Central pool. State Government is also fully committed to provide remunerative prices and timely

\* Provisional

support to the farmers by purchasing wheat and paddy at the Minimum Support Price, on a large scale, through a net work of about 365 purchase centres. During 2000-2001, the Government agencies purchased 44.97 lakh of wheat and 13.60 lakh tonnes of paddy, which is an all time record.

#### **Yield Rates of Principal Crops**

Yield rates per hectare in Kgs. of various crops during 1999-2000 were, wheat 4167, rice 2386, as compared to All India average yield of 2621 and 1985 for wheat and rice respectively. Year-wise yield rates of wheat and rice is as under:--

Yield Rates of Principal Crops			( Kgs. Per hectare)	
	Haryana		India	
Year	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
1990-91	3479	2775	2280	1740
1995-96	3697	2225	2483	1797

1996-97	3880	2967	2679	1882
1997-98	3660	2800	2485	1900
1998-99	3916	2239	2583	1928
1999-2000*	4167	2386	2621	1985

\*Provisional

Though the yield rates of principal crops in the State are no doubt quite high while comparing with that of National level but with the introduction of bio-technology, there is enough scope to increase the yield rates further so as to bring these at par with the best in the world. The power of bio-technology to improve crop-yield is today being recognised the world over. Haryana can take lead in this field by ensuring that research in the laboratories reaches the field through extension services.

### **High Yielding Varieties**

During 1998-99, 97.6 percent of the area of wheat was under high yielding varieties whereas in case of rice, maize and bajra it was 62.1, 50.0 and 75.2 percent respectively. During 1999-2000 the area under High Yielding Varieties of wheat, rice, maize and bajra was 98.4, 57.0, 52.4 and 83.6 percent respectively. There is further scope to bring more area under high yielding varieties particularly in case of rice and maize crops.

### **Consumption of Fertilizers**

Fertilizer, the most important component of new technology played a very important role in enhancing the agricultural production and ushering in green revolution in the State. Since the introduction of high yielding varieties, the consumption of chemical fertilizers has been increasing steadily. Year wise consumption of fertilizer per hectare of gross area sown in Haryana is given in the table below: -

<b>Year</b>	<b>Consumption of Fertilizers (Kgs. Per hectare)</b>
1980-81	42
1990-91	99
1995-96	121
1996-97	125
1997-98	136
1998-99	133
1999-2000*	146

\*Provisional

Total consumption of NPK (Nutrients) which was 231 thousands tonnes in 1980-81 rose to 902 thousands tonnes in 1999-2000 showing an increase of 290.5 per cent.

The area under plant protection measures increased from 87.94 lakh hectares in 1998-99 to 87.98 lakh hectares in 1999-2000. However, the pesticides consumption was at 5035 tonnes in 1998-99 and 5025 in 1999-2000.

## **MARKETING AND STORAGE FACILITIES**

Marketing and storage facilities are the crucial components of post-harvest technology. The Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board continued its efforts to provide improved and easily accessible market facilities for sale of produce of the farmers in a regulated manner. At the time of creation of this Board in 1969, there were only 58 principal yards and 60 sub-yards in the State. At present, the Board has 105 Principal yards, 179 Sub-Yards spread over the State. Average number of villages and area served per market was 64 and 421 Sq. Kms. respectively in 1999-2000. The total storage capacity of foodgrains (State owned) increased from 16.87 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 to 28.85 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000.

The Haryana Agriculture Marketing Board has also introduced an incentive scheme namely "Krishak Uphar Yojna" for the farmers who sell their produce worth Rs 5000/- or more in the mandis on the production of 'J' Form issued to them by "Katcha Arhtiyas" from 2nd October 2000. In each district there will be two first prizes each of Rs.40,000/-, eight second prizes of Rs.25000/- each and twelve third prizes of Rs. 10000/- each in Kharif and Rabi seasons. A sum of Rs. 1.52 crore will be awarded to the farmers under this scheme. This scheme will help in curbing evasion of market fee.

## **HORTICULTURE**

Haryana has remained unexploited in the field of Horticulture due to major thrust on foodgrains so far. The State is ideally suited for exploiting the potential of Horticulture production due to its close proximity to the metropolitan city of Delhi. With a view to give a boost to the growth of horticulture special emphasis has been given to the production and supply of good quality nursery fruit plants from 24 Govt. gardens and nurseries. The area and production under fruits increased considerably from 12640 hect. and 99.8 thousand tonnes during 1990-91 to 28629 hect. and 212 thousand tonnes by the end of 1999-2000 respectively. The anticipated achievements of total area and production of 2000-2001 are 30629 hectares and 230 thousand tonnes respectively. Like-wise area and production under vegetables have also increased from 55360 hectares and 802.2 thousand tonnes in 1990-91 to 135000 hectares and 2094.5 thousand tonnes during 1999-2000 respectively. The commercial flower cultivation has also been taken up at large scale and the area under floriculture has increased from 50 hectares during 1990-91 to 2550 hectares during 1999-2000. The mushroom production increased from 850 tonnes in 1990-91 to 3200 tonnes by the end of 1999-2000 and likely production for 2000-2001 has been estimated at 4100 tonnes.

The State Government is also encouraging farmers to adopt Green House Technology for production of off-season vegetables and flowers. 159 Green Houses have so far been established. It is proposed to construct 12 Green Houses during the year 2000-2001 and another 21 Green Houses during 2001-2002. A Horticulture Training Institute has also been set up at Uchani (Karnal) for updating the skills and knowledge base of the staff and farmers. The new technologies such as drip and micro irrigation system are being encouraged to conserve, preserve and utilise the scarce irrigation water. So far 2300 hectares area has been covered under drip and micro irrigation system by the end of 1999-2000.

## **LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY**

Livestock is one of the important components of primary sector of the economy and there still exists a substantial scope for growth in this sector. The State Government is laying emphasis on increasing the production capacity of the animals through genetic improvement of the animals. To minimise production losses efficient health cover facility are being given through the veterinary institutions. The number of Veterinary Hospitals increased from 554 in 1999-2000 to 579 in 2000-2001 (as on 31.12.2000) and Veterinary Dispensaries decreased from 857 to 853 during the same period. However, there was no change in number of Stockmen Centres/ Key villages centres and Regional artificial insemination centres in the State which remained 751 and 60 respectively during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.

Great stress is also being laid on the improvement of breed of the cattle and buffaloes to increase the milk yield through artificial insemination with exotic and other improved semen. Haryana Livestock Development Board has been set up to improve the Livestock breed. The Central Govt. has sanctioned Rs. 45.00 crore under the National Project for Cattle- Buffalo breeding to improve the quality of Livestock.

To encourage the breeders to maintain their high yielding buffaloes an incentive scheme has been introduced and incentive money ranging from Rs. 1000 to Rs.6000 is given to the breeders. Further to give protection to these animals insurance scheme has been introduced with fifty percent premium from Government and breeders respectively.

The milk production in the State has increased to 46.73 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000 as against 45.27 lakh tonnes in 1998-99. The per capita availability of milk in the State has increased to 626 grams per day in 1998-99 to 631 grams per day in 1999-2000. The milk procurement increased in the State from 795.0 lakh litres in 1998-99 to 918.3 lakh litres in 1999-2000.

The egg production in the State increased from 6827 lakhs in 1998-99 to 7093 lakhs in 1999-2000. The production of wool increased from 1933 thousand kgs. in 1998-99 to 1965 thousand kgs in 1999-2000.

The year-wise production of milk, eggs and wool during the year 1996-97 to 1999-2000 and targets for 2000-2001 are as under: -

Live stock/ Unit	Unit	Achievement					Targets
		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000*	
<b>Poultry Products</b>							2000-2001
<b>Milk</b>	'000 Tonnes	4056	4204	4373	4527	4673	4790
<b>Eggs</b>	Lakh Nos	6319	6436	6615	6825	7093	7268
<b>Wool</b>	'000 Kgs	1867	1837	1896	1930	1965	2000

\*Provisional

## **FISHERIES**

There is great potential of fish culture in the State. After Green and White Revolution, Haryana State is now on the threshold of Blue Revolution. Fish culture is also being accepted by the farmers of the State as secondary occupation. Farmers have also started construction of fish tanks on farm land as measure of integration of agriculture. The Government is providing technical and financial assistance through Fish Farmers Development Agencies to the fish farmers for fish culture, as a result the fish production went up from 32.05 thousand tonnes in 1997-98 to 32.52 thousand tonnes in 1998-99. The State has set a target of 32.50 thousand tonnes of fish production in 1999-2000. Against this, 25.35 thousand tonnes of fish have already been produced upto 31.12.99. The per hectare fish production in the State during 1998-99 was 4.05 tonnes which was the highest in the country.

## **FORESTS**

The total area under forests in the State of Haryana is 1.55 lakh hectares which constitutes 3.5 percent of the total geographical area. Trees are also grown on agricultural land for commercial purpose and about 2 lakh hectares of land has been brought under tree cover in farm forestry which constitutes 4.5 percent of the total area. Thus, the tree cover is about 3.55 lakh hectares and constitutes 8.0 percent of the total area. National Forest Policy has prescribed normative area under forests cover, that is 20 percent of the area of the State. On that basis, the State is deficient by 60 percent of total requirement. Above situation is likely to have adverse impact on the environment in the long run and requires to be corrected. To meet the growing demand of timber and firewood in the State, it is necessary to rehabilitate the degraded forest area and bring new area under forests. To achieve the above objective, afforestation campaign is being carried out under different schemes by forest department. 16839 hectares and 3579 RKM of area was brought under forests during 1997-98 and 13393 hectares and 10739 RKM during 1998-99. During the year 1999-2000, the target was to bring 9065 hectares and 7383 RKM of area under forests. These targets have already been achieved upto 31.1.2000.

## CO-OPERATION

Co-operatives have played an important role in the agricultural development of Haryana and improving the economic condition of the people. It has helped in ensuring smooth flow of credit to the agricultural sector, supply of agricultural inputs and arranging for people the marketing of their produce. Initially, the cooperative movement was confined mainly to the field of agriculture credit. Latter it rapidly spread to other fields like agro processing, agro marketing, rural industries, consumer stores, social services, etc. The progress of short term, medium term and long term loans provided by the cooperative societies is as under :-

<b>(Rs. In crore)</b>							
<b>Type of Loan</b>	<b>Loan Disbursed</b>					<b>2000-20001</b>	<b>Loan Disbursed upto 31.12.2000</b>
	<b>1995-96</b>	<b>1996-97</b>	<b>1997-98</b>	<b>1998-1999</b>	<b>1999-2000</b>	<b>Target</b>	
<b>Short-term</b>	1058.85	1118.15	1243.88	1508.00	1865.75	3200.00	1763.73
<b>Medium-term</b>	60.76	16.52	8.98	39.00	15.81	22.00	53.79
<b>Long-term</b>	178.96	173.35	228.40	243.68	253.01	291.00	187.19

The disbursement of short-term loans was to the tune of Rs. 1508.00 crore in 1998-99. It increased to Rs. 1865.75 crore in 1999-2000. However, disbursement of medium-term loans decreased from Rs. 39.00 crore in 1998-99 to Rs. 15.81 crore in 1999-2000. The disbursement of long-term loans increased from Rs.243.68 crore in 1998-99 to Rs. 253.01 crore in 1999-2000. The targets for 2000-2001 is to disburse Rs.3200.00 crore short-term loans, Rs. 22.00 crore medium-term loans and Rs. 291.00 crore long-term loans. Against these targets, Rs. 1673.73 crore has been disbursed under short-term loans, Rs. 53.79 crore under medium-term loans and Rs. 187.19 crore under long-term loans upto 31.12.2000.

Ten Co-operative Sugar Mills are functioning in the State with a total crushing capacity of 20800 tonnes daily. Two new Mills are being set up at Panniwala Mota in Sirsa district and Aahulana in Sonapat district. In the year 1999-2000 sugar mills crushed 274.54 lakh quintals of sugar cane and produced 24.42 lakh quintals sugar. Sugar mills have been in the forefront for making competitive cane price payment in the State and the payment of price to the cultivators is much higher than the statutory minimum cane price fixed by Government of India during the year 2000-2001. The prices fixed by the State Government are Rs.104 , Rs.106 and Rs.110 per quintal for different varieties of cane in the State and it is understood that these are highest in the entire country.

## IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL

The importance of irrigation sector in the economy of the State cannot be over emphasized. According to an estimate, the State will be needing about 31.00 MAF water annually in the next five years, to meet the water demands of domestic, industrial and forestry sectors. The present availability from the existing sources is 18.80 MAF of which surface water contributes about 10.80 MAF and the remaining is contributed by ground water sources . The State Government has already taken steps for timely de-weeding and desilting of irrigation channels to ensure supply to the tail ends. The process of modernising unlined canals, rehabilitation of the existing lined canals and replacement of old irrigation structures have already been taken up under the Haryana Water Resources Consolidation Project. The original project period of Haryana Water Resources Consolidation Project has already been extended so as to include in its ambit technical assistance for three consultancy services for Hisar, Ghaggar Drain Project,

A new channel called WJC Link Channel is being constructed whereafter an additional 4000 C.S. water is likely to be made available during the monsoon season. Similarly, the new

structure of Pathrela Dam is being constructed at full swing . The new Ottu Weir which will replace the old one, is being constructed 1000 feet downstream from the existing Weir at a cost of Rs. 28.50 crore and it is expected that the new Weir will be constructed by October, 2001.

State Government is also fully utilizing the assistance from NABARD for construction and extension of minors and drainage work. So far, about 474 schemes have been formulated to a total estimated cost of Rs. 350 crores. The main schemes included under NABARD aided works are Rewari Lift Irrigation Scheme, Bhiwani-Dadri Drain, Maham Lakhana Majra Drain, construction of Barsola Feeder, construction of carrier channel for augmenting Ishrana Distributory and Khan pur Minor, construction of Dhunderi Minor and Faral Minor etc.

State Government is also laying emphasis on restoration of the lost capacity of Bhakra Main Line and the Narwana Branch. The restoration works are being undertaken by the Punjab Government at Haryana State's expenses. The work will be completed very soon.

Thus State is being served by the excellent network of irrigation facilities. Canals and tubewells are the main source of irrigation in the State. The status of irrigation facilities available in the State is given below :-

(000 Hect.)						
Year	Gross Area Sown	Gross area irrigated	%age of Gross area irrigated to gross area sown	Net area sown	Net area irrigated	%age of net area irrigated to net area sown
1970-71	4957	2230	45.0	3565	1532	43
1980-81	5462	3309	60.6	3602	2134	59.2
1990-91	5919	4237	71.6	3575	2600	72.7
1995-96	5974	4673	78.2	3586	2760	77
1996-97	6074	4785	78.8	3615	2766	76.5
1997-98	6143	4829	78.6	3635	2792	76.8
1998-99	6320	5041	79.8	3628	2842	78.3

The above table reveals that Gross as well as Net Area irrigated is continuously increasing in the State since 1966-67. Percentage of gross area irrigated to gross area sown and net area irrigated to net area sown which was 37.7 and 37.8 in the year 1966-67 rose to 79.8 and 78.3 in 1998-99 respectively. Irrigation intensity during 1998-99 was 177 in the State. The gross area irrigated in the State will further increase with the completion of S.Y.L.canal.

The number of tubewells and pumping sets in the State increased from 575513 ( 251575 diesel operated and 323938 electric operated) in 1998-1999 to 583705(258984 diesel operated and 324721 electric operated) in 1999-2000. Additional surface irrigation potential of 9.59 thousand hectare and additional ground water potential of 13.95 thousand hectare was created in the State during 1999-2000.

The State Government is committed to make Haryana free from the menace of floods which take a heavy toll of life, besides damaging property worth crores of rupees . For this, a project namely " Hisar-Ghaggar Drain Project " costing Rs. 717crores has been forwarded to Central Water Commission for its approval.

## ENERGY

Energy in one form or the other is the most important input for any development and directly determines the pace of economic growth in any society. Haryana State has limited availability of natural sources of energy. There is no hydro generation potential in the State. Even the coalmines are far located from the State. There is very limited forest area. Wind velocity prevailing in the State is also not sufficient to exploit for power generation. Although, the solar intensity is relatively higher but the land area limitation does not encourage big scale harnessing of this resource as well. Therefore, the State has been depending on the limited thermal generation capacity installed within the State and hydropower from the jointly owned projects. The State's efforts have been supplemented by the Central Generation projects from where the State gets share on the formula evolved by the Government of India for such projects.

The total installed capacity available to the State at present is 2914.5 MW. The capacity as on 31.12.2000 was 2768.5 MW which included 863 MW from State's own stations, 916.5 MW from jointly owned projects and the balance as share in central projects and purchases from different sources. The power availability from these sources during the year 2000 was 15460 million units (MUs). The progressive increase in power availability over the last six years has been as follows:

Year	Installed Capacity (MW)	Total Energy Available in MUs
1995-96	2347.2	12738.0
1996-97	2354.9	13263.0
1997-98	2392.0	13303.1
1998-99	2447.0	14035.6
1999-2000	2768.5	15460.5
2000-2001*	2914.5	12536.3

\* Figures as on 31/12/2000

The number of electricity consumers in the State as on 31.3.2000 was 34.11 lakh. Every year nearly 1.5 lakh new electric connections are released. The progressive growth in the number of consumers over the last six years has been as follows:

Year	Domestic	Non-Domestic	Industrial	Tubewells	Others	Total
1995-96	23,97,663	3,11,466	76,482	3,75,934	9511	31,71,056
1996-97	25,10,670	3,21,288	77,422	3,66,540	9,317	32,85,237
1997-98	26,06,385	3,31,201	78,847	3,65,043	8,769	33,90,245
1998-99	26,15,675	3,26,019	72,939	3,58,764	8,070	33,81,467
1999-00	26,46,637	3,30,641	71,939	3,53,899	8,064	34,11,180
2000-01*	26,85,265	3,33,494	71,880	3,57,559	7,973	34,60,171

\*Figures as on 31/10/2000

The per capita consumption of electricity increased from 450 units in 1998-99 to 473 units in 1999-2000. A new record of power supply was created on 13.8.2000 by supplying 576.56 lakh units against earlier record power supply of 518.40 lakh units achieved on 25.9.1999 for 1999-2000 and 458.05 lakh units achieved on 9.8.1998 for 1998-99.

### Future Power Prospects

Considering the need for maximising power availability in the State, various short term and long term measures have been taken.

During the year 1999-2000, 321.5 MW capacity was added mainly because of the commissioning of two units of 143 MW each at Faridabad gas-based Thermal Station and other projects of Central Power Utilities. During the current year the capacity has further been increased by 146 MW with the commissioning of the third unit of Faridabad gas-based Thermal Station. Simultaneously, the power generation from state's own thermal stations was improved by 9% during the year 1999-2000 over the previous year creating a new record of power generation in the State. With this additional power it was possible to meet the demand of all categories of consumers in the State.

### **GOBAR GAS PLANTS**

Gobar gas plants not only provide energy in a clean and unpolluted form in rural areas but also produce enriched manure to supplement the use of chemical fertilizer for increasing crop production. In 1999-2000, additional 2138 gobar gas plants were installed whereas during the year 2000-2001 additional 1209 gobar gas plants have been installed up to 31.12.2000.

### **IMPROVED CHULLAHS**

During the year 1999-2000, 55000 improved chulhas were installed as against 42400 during 1998-99 showing a significant increase of 29.71 percent. For the year 2000-2001, a target to install 62500 improved chulhas has been fixed. As per guidelines of Government of India, in Haryana the durable concrete cement chulhas will be installed and Government of India will provide enhanced subsidy @ Rs. 80.00 per chulha

### **NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY**

With a view to attract private investment for setting up power projects based on non conventional energy sources, the State Government have announced a Lucrative power policy for generation of power through non conventional energy sources like Biomass, Waste to Energy, Micro/Small Hydel and Solar Energy etc. Power generated from non-conventional energy sources shall be purchased by State Government. Such power projects have been fully exempted from the payment of electricity duty. No sales tax will be charged on the machinery of the plant to be used for generation of power. The State Government has also approved Biomass Based Power Projects of capacity 12 MW in Ambala District at a cost of Rs. 37.10 crore by independent power producers.

Solar Photovoltaic System to supplement the electrical energy requirements are being promoted in the State. During the year 2000-2001, 5000 solar lanterns, 4000 SPV Domestic Systems, 200 SPV street lighting systems and 9 solar water pumping systems are being installed.

Solar Thermal Energy Programme aims at supplementing thermal energy requirements, at various temperatures by converting the solar energy, directly into heat energy using solar thermal devices and systems. The scope for solar energy is quite wide in Haryana. During 1995-96, there were only 10 domestic solar water heaters with a capacity of 1500 litres per day and one industrial solar water heater with a capacity of 100 litres per day. During 1999-2000, 36 domestic solar water heaters with a capacity of 7700 litres per day and 2 industrial solar water heaters with a capacity of 800 litres per day were installed.

### **INDUSTRIES**

Being on the outskirts of the National Capital and serving it from three sides, Haryana offers an excellent location to start any industry. Haryana has made impressive strides in all spheres of development. It enjoys the unique distinction of having provided electricity, metalled roads and potable drinking water to all its villages in a record time.

The State has been able to attract sizeable investment from multinational companies, large business houses, foreign investors, Non-Resident Indians and small scale entrepreneurs. Haryana is an investor-friendly State and offer a rich reservoir of skilled, motivated and relatively low cost manpower with a good infrastructure harmonious industrial relations. Today, Haryana has an ideal industrial environment, responsive administration and effective institutional set-up.



Haryana currently produces two third of India's cars, 60% of motor-cycles, 50% of tractors manufactured in the country. About 25% of India's total population of Sanitaryware is from Haryana. 25% bicycles in the country are manufactured here. The State Government has adopted a New Industrial Policy which has come into force w.e.f. 15.11.1999. The objectives of this New Industrial Policy are given as under:

### **Objectives**

- i) To increase the share of industry in the Net/Gross State Domestic product. The present share is around 22 percent. It is expected that the share will go upto 30% in the next five years
- ii) To increase the employment in industries and allied sector by 20 percent by next five years.
- iii) To attain sustainable economic development through investment in all sectors of the economy.
- iv) To achieve large value addition within the State for improving quality of life of residents of State.

### **New Initiatives**

As a result of this Policy new initiatives have been taken as under:

- i. Economic Development Board under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister to give policy directives for overall coordinated development of agriculture, industries and services sectors has been constituted.
- ii. Empowered Committee under the Chief Secretary for monitoring policy implementation has been established.
- iii. Modernisation of the administration to make it efficient, transparent and accountable Information Technology Policy has been formulated and under implementation.
- iv) Establishment of Infrastructure Development Fund for channelising private resources into the development of infrastructure in the State. Infrastructure Development Authority is also envisaged.
- v) Simplification of procedures for allotment of land in Industrial Estates at affordable prices.
- vi. Single window system at the district level headed by Deputy Commissioner has been strengthened.

### **Thrust Areas**

New Industrial Policy also identified the following five thrust areas for the economic growth:

- i) Agro Based and Food Processing Industry.
- ii) Electronics, Information Technology and Telecommunications.

iii) Automobiles, Automotive Components and Light & Medium Engineering.

iv) Handloom, Hosiery, Textiles and Garments manufacturing.

v) Export Oriented Units.

Agro-based and food processing industry occupies important place in the new Industrial Policy. The new Industrial Policy have started showing its commendable results. New Industrial Proposals having investment of about Rs. 20,000 crore generating employment for 1.5 lakh persons are under implementation.

There are 1066 large & medium industrial units in the State having investment of Rs. 20672 crore employing more than two lakh persons. During the year 1999-2000, 24 large & medium industrial units with investment of Rs. 185.30 crore generating employment for 2466 persons were set up in the State. During the current financial year 2000-2001 (upto Dec.,2000) 25 large and medium units have been set- up with an investment of Rs. 237.58 crore employing 2244 persons. In the recent past the State Government conducted survey of the small scale industries and weeded out the non functional units in the State. At present there are 72733 functional units in the small scale sector giving employment to about 5.5 lakh persons. During the year 1999-2000, 1657 small scale industrial units were set-up providing employment to 12461 persons. During the current year ( upto Dec.,2000) 611 small scale industrial units were set up generating employment for 4981 persons.

Ever since the liberalised Industrial Policy was introduced, 2477 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum were filed to set up industry in Haryana.1357 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandums have been implemented and 168 IEMs having investment of Rs. 6066 crore are under implementation. In the year 1999-2000, 132 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum were filed, whereas this year, upto November,2000, 102 IEMs were filed. Similarly, 12 letters of intents were issued by the Government of India in the year 1999-2000, whereas 16 letters of Intent were issued by the Govt. of India this year upto November,2000.

Indian Oil Corporation(I.O.C.) has set up 6 Million Metric Tonnes per annum oil refinery at Panipat with investment of Rs. 3868 crore. The State Government is getting revenue of Rs. 350-400 crore as sales tax besides share in central excise duty. The IOC has decided to expand its capacity from 6 Million Metric Tonnes per annum to 12 Million Metric Tonnes per annum with additional investment of Rs. 3365 crore. Indian Oil Corporation is also setting up Petro Chemical Complex at Panipat with Investment of Rs. 4228 crore. The state Government has acquired 750 acres of land at Bal Jatan in district Panipat. This project on implementation will generate number of Down Stream Industries based on the end product of Petro Complex. Besides, the IOC is also setting up 360 MW Power Generation Station with investment of Rs. 2585 crore based on the feed stock of Oil Refinery. To improve the quality of petrol and to make it eco-friendly so as to meet with Euro-standards, the IOC in the Panipat refinery is setting up additional equipment/machinery with investment of Rs. 467 crore.

HSIDC is the pioneer agency of the state who are developing industrial infrastructural facility. HUDA have also developed industrial estates besides the department of industries Haryana. There are 71 industrial estates having developed 16784 industrial plots and constructed 1036 sheds. With a view to

develop new industrial estates and to accommodate industry shifting from Delhi on account of pollution problems, the State Govt. is acquiring land for industry in Gurgaon, Sonipat and Bahadurgarh. It is also under consideration to enlarge the scope of Industrial Model Township besides setting up Information Technology Park in Gurgaon.

The endeavour of the State Government is to simplify the procedure, to bring transparency and to remove red-tapism. The procedure for allotment/transfer of industrial plots has been simplified. As a result of it, HSIDC allotted 1309 plots catalysing investment of Rs. 4177 crore. HUDA have allotted 231 plots catalysing investment of Rs. 500 crore. Exports from Haryana has touched a new height. In the year 1999-2000, export from Haryana is of Rs. 5000 crore.

Since inception and upto March 31, 2000, the Haryana Financial Corporation has sanctioned loan of Rs. 2025.53 crore to 16257 units and disbursed Rs. 1316.61 crore to 14710 units. Out of this, Rs. 1671.58 crore was sanctioned and Rs. 1012.77 crore was disbursed to the small scale industry. During the year 1999-2000, HFC sanctioned 90.61 crore, disbursed Rs. 65.45 crore and recovered Rs. 190.50 crore from the entrepreneurs. In the year 2000-2001 by the end of Decmber, 2000, Corporation sanctioned loan of Rs. 76.46 crore, disbursed Rs. 37.39 crore and recovered Rs. 127.00 crore.

Haryana State Small Industries & Export Corporation (HSSI&EC) incorporated in 1967, is providing assistance to the small scale industries by supplying industrial raw materials, marketing to the small scale industry through its network of emporia. The sale of HSSI&EC during the year 1999-2000 was of Rs. 134.54 crore where as in the current year ending December, 2000, the sale is of Rs.97.59 crore.

HSIDC as an institutional entrepreneur has participated in the equity capital under Joint /Assisted Sector Scheme in 68 projects of which 63 units have gone into production. These units catalysed an investment of Rs. 747.04 crore in the state of Haryana with an equity contribution of Rs. 35.38 crore. The Corporation has signed a memorandum of understanding with At. India Pvt. Ltd. for setting up cyber city in Gurgaon over an area of 1000 acres with potential for creating jobs for 5 lakh persons. Under the term lending activities HSIDC has so far sanctioned loan of Rs. 866.83 Crore to 828 units. During the year 1999-2000, HSIDC sanctioned loan of Rs. 105.56 crore and disbursed Rs. 58.07 crore. In the current year upto Dec.,2000 HSIDC has sanctioned loan of Rs. 46.46 crore and disbursed Rs.30.15 crore. HSIDC has a prominent role in the development of Industrial Infrastructure in the State. HSIDC have developed 32 Industrial Estate by developing 6102 plots and constructed 606 industrial sheds. Following new industrial estates are being set up in the State by HSIDC :----

- i) Growth Centre, Saha.
- ii) Industrial Estate, Bahadurgarh.
- iii) Information Technology Park, Gurgaon.
- iv) Industrial Estate , Badli..
- v) Industrial Infrastructural Development Centre, Barhi.
- vi) Food Technology Park,Rai
- vii) Extension of Industrial Estate, Kundli.

Special compaigns are launched by the State Government to accomodate industry shifting from Delhi on account of Supreme Court of India's order. About 5000 applications have been received by HUDA and HSIDC for allotment of land.

A team of senior officers are interviewing entrepreneurs by organising camps in Delhi. Process of allotment is continuing. New industrial estates are also being developed simultaneously.

Despite current recessionary trend in the overall economy of the country, the Industrial Corporations have been able to contribute significantly towards industrial growth in the State.

#### **INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION**

Industry plays a pivotal role in the economy of a country particularly in the field of production, distribution and employment. A reliable and adequate data on industrial statistics is must for planning, formulation and evaluation of the industrial progress starting from the grass- root level. Index of industrial production is one of the important indicator for planning the Industrial Structure of the economy and is of immense use for measuring the industrial development of the State. The necessity of index number of industrial production arises on account of the fact

that these help to assess the changes over a period of time in the volume of industrial production and enable comparison of changes in the output of different industries.

The General Index of Industrial Production with 1993-94 as a base year {Revised Series} rose from 142.63 in 1997-98 to 151.21 in 1998-99 indicating an increase of 6.02 percent. The index of manufacturing sector increased from 143.00 in 1997-98 to 151.74 in 1998-99 registering an increase of 6.11 percent. However, the index of electricity sector decreased from 120.71 in 1997-98 to 119.82 in 1998-99 recording a decline of 0.74 percent .

The index of milk powder all kind , desi ghee, biscuits, cotton seeds, domestic refrigerators, electric motors, electric pumps and flourescent tubes increased from 73.38, 151.83, 184.00, 100.00, 82.57 , 180.53, 101.79 and 225.17 in 1997-98 to 97.89, 198.85, 320.00, 142.31, 133.76, 259.57, 203.57 and 354.53 in 1998-99 registering an increase of 33.40, 30.97, 73.91, 42.31, 62.00, 43.78, 99.99 and 57.45 percent respectively over the previous year. However, the index of vanasapti ghee, sugar, books, printing machine, tractors and PVC insulated wires and cables etc. decreased from 164.00 , 113.21, 111.21, 112.95, 158.23 and 124.00 in 1997-98 to 96.00, 102.10, 87.10, 104.53, 148.63 and 84.00 in 1998-99 indicating a negative growth of 41.46, 9.81, 21.68, 7.45, 6.07 and 32.26 percent respectively over the previous year.

The Index of Basic Goods Industries like gases, fertilizers, cement, M.S. pipes and tubes, bars and rods, forging and stamping and electricity etc. increased from 116.30 in 1997-98 to 123.50 in 1998-99 registering an increase of 6.19 percent.

The Capital Goods Industries like tractors, air conditioning plants, transformers, electric motors, P.V .C. insulated wires and cables and motor vehicle parts and accessories etc. increased from 143.14 in 1997-98 to 146.86 in 1998-99 recording an increase of 2.60 percent over the previous year.

The Index of Intermediate Goods Industries like cotton ginning and pressing, tyres and tubes for motor vehicles, P.V.C. pipes, gas cylinders and tin containers etc. increased from 132.60 in 1997-98 to 141.84 in 1998-99 indicating an increase of 6.97 percent.

The Index of Consumer Goods Industries increased from 153.40 in 1997-98 to 163.58 in 1998-99 showing an increase of 6.64 percent. The Index of Consumer Durable Goods Industries like domestic refrigerators, bycycle parts, micro-scopes, auto parts and accessories and motor cycle parts etc. increased from 188.01 in 1997-98 to 199.75 in 1998-99 indicating an increase of 6.24 percent over the previous year. The Index of Consumer Non-durable Goods Industries like milk powder all kinds, desi ghee, biscuits, poultry and cattle feeds, periodicals, syrups and flourescent tubes etc. increased from 123.05, in 1997-98 to 131.87 in 1998-99 registering an increase of 7.17 percent over the previous year.

#### **TRADE AND COMMERCE**

The State Government has given a number of incentives to the traders and business community due to the persistent demand of the people, especially the traders and business community. The State Government already abolished the age old system of octroi. The staff thus rendered surplus has been absorbed in other departments. The tax structure has been rationalised. The State Government has abolished a number of sales tax forms including ST-14, ST-14A, ST-15A, ST-15B, and ST-15C for the benefit of the traders, but have introduced ST-38 form on the pattern of several other States, so as, to check the evasion of tax. The State Government has introduced a scheme of self assessment for those whose annual turnover is upto Rs.100 lakh. The market fee has been reduced from two percent to one percent on 21 items. These items have also been exempted from Haryana Rural Development Cess. Units manufacturing agricultural implements have been exempted from Haryana Local Area Development Tax.

#### **INDUSTRIAL TRAINING**

Training of youths in various industrial skills is the backbone for creation of a sound industrial economy. The Industrial Training & Vocational Education department through a network of 192 Industrial Training Institutes and Vocational Education Institutes is presently providing

certificate courses to nearly 31,000 students all over the State. These institutes are not only supplying skilled craftsmen to the industries but also generate avenues for self-employment.

At present 76 Industrial Training Institutes, with a seating capacity of 14556 and 116 Vocational Education Institutions with a seating capacity of 16220 are working in the State. The Art and Craft, School, Rohtak with a seating capacity of 60 students and Footwear Institute, Rewari with a seating capacity of 70 seats are also functioning in the State. Teachers Training Courses with seating Capacity of 192 are also functioning at Ambala, Rohtak, Bhiwani, Jind and Narnaul. These Institutes are imparting training upto certificate level. Out of total 192 Institutes, 31 Institutes are exclusively for women while there is a facility of co-education in the remaining Institutes. No tuition fee is charged for women trainees in all these Institutes.

New trades such as Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Plastic Processing Operator, Tool and Die Maker (Die and Moulds) etc. have been started in the ITI's. During the year 2000-2001 ITI's at Bhodia Khera, Sadhura and Kalka at Bitna have been started with seating capacity of 240 seats.

## **ROADS**

Roads are the arteries of the communication system. These are being strengthened in a systematic manner. The main emphasis of the State Government has been to complete the sanctioned roads for linking villages/ dhanis, improvement in the road system to bring about better productivity in the road transport sector, providing of new bridges, to use road construction programme as a means of generating employment. The work regarding repair of roads has also been taken up on a war footing. As many as 2054 Kms.long roads have been covered with pre-mix carpeting whereas 217 Kms of roads have got surface dressing. Besides, 6000 Kms of rural roads were made free of pot-holes by the Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board by 30.11.1999. The State Government entered into an agreement with World Bank for upgradation of State Highways but the project could not take off due to hinderance in the flow of World Bank Assistance on account of nuclear explosion in Pokharan. In the mean time HUDCO agreed to provide a sum of Rs. 120.00 crore during 2000-2001 and Rs. 200.00 crore during 2001-2002 to cover 1155 Kms of roads. The state Government share is Rs. 30.00 crore and Rs. 50.00 crore respectively during the same period. With this in view, it is expected that the condition of road network would improve substantially to cope with the increasing traffic load.

The total road length in the state (including National Highways) increased from 23684 kms. (22826 kms. Metalled) in 1998-99 to 23730 Kms.(22895 Kms. Metalled) in 1999-2000. All eligible villages except seven villages have been connected with metalled roads in the State by the end of 1999-2000.

## **ROAD TRANSPORT**

Adequate transport facilities are a pre-requisite to the all round development of the State. The Transport Department, Haryana is committed to provide adequate, well co-ordinated, economical & efficient bus services to the people of the State. Haryana Roadways has earned the reputation of being one of the best State Road Transport Undertaking in the Country in the fields of operational efficiency, staff productivity; lowest operational cost (without incidence of taxes), per effective KM operated, and surplus before taxes etc. It has continuously been striving to provide improved bus services and passengers amenities to the travelling public. At present the Haryana Roadways has 3546 buses (as on 31.12.2000) being run from 20 main depots and 17 sub-depots. These services cover about 10.60 lakh Kms.every day and carry about 10.44 lakh passengers daily. The State Transport Department has also constructed 81 modern bus stands at important places in the State from traffic point of view. Apart from this, two Central Workshops have been set up at Karnal & Hisar and a Drivers Training Institute has been set up at Murthal. Facilities for training and certifying new heavy vehicles drivers have

also been provided at Murthal and at four other centres i.e. Central Workshop Karnal/Hisar and Workshops at Gurgaon and Rohtak.

From 1993-94 onwards no addition to the fleet of Haryana Roadways is being made and the additional demand in traffic is being met through privatisation. A new scheme in the name of "Private Bus Service Schemes in Haryana-year 2001" is being notified and have been invited applications for 348 stage carriage permits on 207 routes. Apart from this the department has also issued about 8400 maxi cabs permits.

The Transport Department Haryana has initiated various steps to improve the bus services being provided to the people and contain the losses of Haryana Roadways. Apart from replacement of old buses, the routes and time table of Haryana Roadways are being rationalised to make them more useful to the people and economically viable. Shuttle services have been introduced on important short distance routes which would stop at all villages falling on the route. Centralised advance booking system has been introduced at all important bus stands in the State. As a result, losses in Haryana Roadways during April-December,2000 have declined by 29% compared to the corresponding period of the last year. The net resources contributed to the State ( in the form of Passenger Tax, Token Tax, Interest on Capital, Depreciation and Profit / Loss) during the same period have increased by 80% inspite of increase in the price of diesel, increase in the D.A . etc. of the staff and 6% decline in the number of buses.

Year wise performance of the State Transport Department is as under :-

Particulars	Unit	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001 (April-Dec 2000)
1. Buses held last Day	No	3840	3854	3772	3631	3546
2. Depot/Workshop	No	20	20	20	20	20
3. Sub depot/W.Shop	No	17	17	17	17	27
4. Bus Stands	No	78	81	81	81	81
5. No. of Routes	No	1800	1739	1697	1697	1685
6. Effective KMs.	Lakh	4192.04	4056.16	3947.11	3946.38	2915.98
7. KMs Operated/day	Lakh	11.49	11.11	10.81	10.94	10.60
8. Veh. Utilisation	KMs/Bus/Day	296	293	284	293	303
9. No.of employees	No	21341	20985	20486	20319	19837
10. Daily passengers carried	Lakh	17.06	13.86	10.63	10.36	10.44
11. KMPL	Gross KMS/Ltr	4.42	4.42	4.44	4.44	4.44
12. Accidents	No	795	704	663	576	406
13. Accidents per one lakh kms.	No	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.14
13. Break Downs	No	8150	8569	7536	7725	6882

The State Transport Department is also making efforts to efficiently perform the role of enforcing the laws relating to road safety and environmental pollution and to provide efficient public transport to the user public. Through its wide-spread net work of pollution checking points, the mobile teams of the department are checking violation of environmental laws by vehicles, helping in improving not only the quality of air but also in reducing fuel consumption per Kilometre. Workshops of Haryana Roadways are being improved so that the users are not put to inconvenience due to frequent breakdowns.

## **TOURISM**

A vast tourist infrastructure has been built up all over the State by setting up as many as 46 Tourist Complexes providing numerous facilities like catering, accommodation (774 rooms), filling stations, lakes/bath complexes, landscaped gardens/fast food services, shopping complexes, etc. This is a tremendous jump forward, indeed, that has gloriously brought the name of this tiny State on the tourist map of India.

Haryana has adopted a three pronged strategy for tourism promotion:

- i. **To promote highway tourism** :- Haryana tourism has built tourist complexes at strategic points along the highways passing through the State.
- ii. **To make full advantage of its proximity to Delhi** :- Haryana tourism has developed tourist complexes around Delhi & other centres of tourist interest.
- iii) **In the third part of its strategy**:- Haryana tourism has provided tourist facilities at the district and sub divisional headquarters to cater the needs of the local people.

The Tourist Complexes in Haryana have been imaginatively planned and carefully executed to meet the requirements of various kinds of tourists. The facilities available in the tourist complexes of Haryana ideally meet the requirements of both the affluent and the budget tourist. The following major projects are proposed to be completed during 2001-2002.

- i. New tourist complex at Bhiwani.
- ii. New rooms (10), restaurant and bar at Rai.
- iii. Expansion of accommodation at Magpie Tourist Complex, Faridabad
- iv. Upgradation of rooms at Dharuhera, Sohna, Surajkund and Sultanpur.
- v. Extension of the Fast Food Centre at Skylark Tourist Complex, Panipat.
- vi. Renovation of Rang Mahal at Yadvindra Garden, Pinjore.
- vii. Modernization of Kitchens at Oasis and Pinjore.
- viii. Installation of new tubewells at Surajkund and Aravalli Golf Course, Faridabad.

## **HEALTH**

To attain the goal of health for all comprehensive health care system is required, for which it is also necessary to reorganise the health delivery system by providing requisite knowledge and skills to health volunteers and health workers.

Under Basic Minimum Services, Health Department has covered all those schemes which are for the betterment of general health and are basic in the nature falling both in rural & urban areas namely, opening of Primary Health Centres (PHC), Community Health Centres (CHC), Sub-centres, their construction & repair work, providing medicines and laboratory facilities, dental services etc. in these health centres and upgradation of existing Hospitals / Dispensaries in urban areas. An Haryana Arogaya Found has been set up to provide free medicare to the poor people suffering from chronic diseases.

The achievements in this regard of the State Government during the last five years are as under:

Year	Hospital	Dispensaries	CHC's	PHC's	Beds
1995-96	79	232	63	398	11328
1996-97	79	232	63	398	11328
1997-98	80	231	64	401	11416
1998-99	80	231	64	401	11440
1999-2000	78*	231	64	402	10878

\*It includes 49 Govt. hospitals and 29 private aided & other hospitals

State is also making great efforts to provide maximum Dental Health Care Services to the people. In addition to this, a scheme for making medicines available to primary health institutions in rural and urban areas have also been included under Basic Minimum Services. To contain incidence of malaria and other vector borne diseases in high risk areas, health department has formulated a scheme namely Vector Control Programme and this will also form a part of Basic Minimum Services. From the year 2000-2001 all the programmes under BMS have been replaced under the new scheme " Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana" which will cover only the rural areas.

To eradicate polio, State Government is effectively implementing the Pulse Polio Immunization Programme. Haryana has already achieved Leprosy Elimination Target of less than one case per 10,000 population. With multiple control measures malaria incidence has also been decreased . Against 7.36 lakh malaria cases during the year 1976 only 2230 cases have been reported during the year 2000.

Haryana was also the first State in the country to introduce Hepatitis-B Vaccine in the State Immunization Programme. Haryana is also the first State in the country to start Dental services at the level of primary health care centre.

The Health department is also making major efforts to check the spread of AIDS in the State. The Haryana AIDS society has been functioning since February,1998. Voluntary testing of H I V is being introduced in the State in a phased manner after providing pre and post counselling.

A Population Commission under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been constituted in Haryana to control population explosion and improve medical facilities in the State. About 50 members from different sections of the society including voluntary organisations, health organisations and media persons have been included in the commission. For the improvement of medical facilities, European Commission had adopted 31 districts in India and out of these 31 districts 3 districts i.e. Ambala, Karnal and Faridabad of Haryana have been adopted.

Keeping in view, the high incidence of accidents on the highways, the State Government is putting up a Trauma control in the General Hospital Karnal with the assistance provided by Government of India. A proposal for opening a Trauma Centre at Sirsa has been sent for consideration of the Central Government. The State Government has also pressed into service 15 mobile vans to provide immediate medical aid to the accident victims particularly on National Highways. A van will be stationed at almost every 30 Kms.on the National Highways.

Under the Cancer Control Programme, efforts are being made to set up Cobalt unit at Bhiwani, Ambala, Sirsa and Kurukshetra with assistance of Government of India. A Regional Cancer Centre has also been approved at the PGIMS, Rohtak by the Government of India with a grant-in-aid of Rs. 75.00 lakh.

Blood Bank facilities had already been provided in 17 of the 19 districts of the State. In the remaining two districts of Jhajjar and Fatehabad,the work is in progress and the facility would be provided very soon. After the construction of Blood Banks at Jhajjar and Fatehabad Haryana will be first State in the Country to have licensed Blood Banks in all the districts.



The per capita expenditure on Health Services was only Rs.1.92 at the time of formation of Haryana State (1966-67) which increased to Rs. 144.07 during 1999-2000 .At present (2000-2001), the per capita expenditure on Health Services in the state is likely to go up to Rs. 166.83 .

#### **FAMILY WELFARE**

The State Government endeavours to popularise various methods of family planning. Consequently, the State Government has been able to control birth rate which is 23.1 per thousand as per the National Health Family Welfare Survey Report -II , while the National figure is 24.8 . The death rate in urban area as per the same survey is 7.7 per thousand population,. while the national figure is 8.1 . The infant mortality rate per thousand live births is 56.8 per thousand, while the national figure is 72.0.

A total number of 96443 operations (828 vasectomy and 95615 tubectomy operations) were performed during 1999-2000 as against 91219 operations performed during the previous year.

The efforts made by the State Government in the context of improvement in standard of living, better quality of availability of medical facilities, improvement in environment etc. have enhanced the expectancy of life at birth in the State as estimated for the period 1996-2001. The expectancy of life in males and females is estimated at 66.2 and 65.9 as compared to 62.8 and 64.2 respectively at all India level.

The State has set up a commission for population control and prepared a Family Welfare Action Plan to stabilize the population, which has already shot up to 1.64 crore according to census of 1991 and 2.0 crore as per mid financial year estimate during 2000-2001. The action plan is based on the National Population Policy 2000, which aims at stabilizing population by 2045.

#### **EDUCATION**

Education has an important role in the socio-economic development of the nation. As per National Policy On Education, priority has been accorded to the universalisation of primary elementary education for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years and eradication of adult illiteracy. Accordingly, the State Government has been making concerted efforts to provide primary education facility through-out the State.

With a view to acquaint the youths with major technological advances, taking place in the field of information technology, a need to reorient the Education Policy was felt over the last few years. A new "Education Policy" announced during the year 2000 lays greater stress on Computer Education, introduction of English language from class I and vocational IT, technical need based courses in higher education. The thrust of New State Education Policy is on universalisation of elementary education support the endeavour of Government of India to declare elementary education a fundamental right of child by 2005 and an increased investment in public and private sector up to ten percent share of GDP by 2010 AD. The State Government shall introduce computer education at school and college level to make best use of the recently introduced " Information Technology Policy" . As the New Education Policy is job oriented, it would open up new vistas of hope and aspirations for youth in the State.

According to 1991 census, the literate population has increased to 55.85 percent which was only 43.85 percent as per 1981 census.

Male literacy rate (69.10) was higher than the female literacy rate (40.47). The literacy rate in urban areas of the State was 73.66 as against 49.85 in the rural areas in 1991 census. According to the results of the 53rd round (Jan-Dec.1997) of N.S.S.O, the literacy rate of Haryana State has gone up to 65.00 percent in 1997 as compared to 55.85 percent in 1991 as a result of various steps /schemes undertaken by the state to encourage the education among its population.

Haryana's main concern is to tackle the problem of illiteracy among its female population. The importance of education among girls and its overall impact on the welfare of children and community as a whole cannot be over ruled. Concessions and incentives for girls especially those belonging to Backward/EWS and Scheduled Castes have gone a long way in promoting female education. Scheduled Castes/ EWS girls in primary ,middle and high classes are being provided with free uniforms. Scheduled Castes/EWS students are provided grants for books and stationery articles and are awarded scholarships and reimbursement of tuition fees.

### **Improvement in Higher Education**

The New Education Policy inter-alia envisages provision of higher education facilities in rural areas qualitative improvement in educational environment, encourage private initiative, introduction of computer education in colleges making higher education job oriented . Special efforts are made to spread the facilities of higher education in rural areas so that the rural – urban disparities may be removed. Two new Govt. colleges at Sampla and Badli have been opened during the year 2000-2001. Special emphasis is being laid by the State Govt. on girls education . As a result the number of girls colleges has gone upto 8 with the opening of a girls college at Sampla.

In order to make higher education job oriented 40 aided private colleges in the state have been permitted to start various new courses in the fields which have a high job potential. These courses include under graduate courses in Business Administration, Computer Application, Information Technology, Computer Science, Software ,Statistics ,Accountancy,Tax procedure and practices, Public Administration and Commerce etc. The objective of these self financing courses is to train graduates in the skills acceptable to the job market for gainful employment.

### **Primary and Secondary Education**

As per National Agenda Panchayati Raj is being strengthened and the process has been started to hand over elementary education to it. Computer education and teaching of english language from class I has been made a part of school education. The qualitative improvement in education has been the major thrust and it has been the endeavour of the Govt. to make the schooling facilities available to every child of the school going age. There has been a vast expansion of schooling facilities and now primary schooling facilities are available within a radius of 1.15 K.M. whereas, facilities of Middle, High and Higher Secondary education levels are available at an average distance of 1.55 K.M , 1.87 K.M, and 3.48 K.M. respectively.

At present (2000-2001) 10560 Primary, 1868 Middle, 4021 High and Higher Secondary Schools are imparting education to 40.55 lakh students, out of

which 18.05 lakh are girls . The percentage of boys and girls in these schools is 55.49 and 44.51 respectively.

Presently there are four Universities and 170 colleges which includes 118 Colleges of General Education and 52 Institutions exclusively for women in the state. The enrolment in colleges in the state has increased from 160915 in 1998-99 to 171516 in 1999-2000. Out of which number of Scheduled Castes students was 10682 in 1998-99 and 11521 in 1999-2000. Likewise out of the total enrolment in colleges during 1999-2000 girls accounted for 43.64 percent as against 43.28 percent in 1998-99. The percentage of Scheduled Castes students to total enrolment in colleges rose from 6.64 percent during 1998-99 to 6.72 percent in 1999-2000.

#### **TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

At present there are 28 Diploma level and 25 Degree level Institutions in the State. Y.M.C.A. Institute of Engineering & Technology, Faridabad has now been upgraded to degree level institution. The new diploma course in Information Technology has been started at Government Polytechnic for Women, Ambala city, Government Polytechnic for Women, Faridabad, Government Polytechnic Adampur and Government Polytechnic for Women, Sirsa from the session 1999-2000 with an intake capacity of 40 in each. In view of Information Technology Policy, 2000 the Technical Education Department has laid special emphasis on introduction of Degree and Diploma level courses in Computer and Information Technology. During the year 1930 new seats have been created exclusively for IT related courses. Thus out of total intake of 17187, 9395 seats have been sanctioned for computer and Information Technology related courses at 25 degree level, 13 diploma level institutions and 28 HARTRON workstations.

Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar which was established in 1995, earlier whose control was with Education Department has now been vested in the Department of Technical Education w.e.f. December, 1999. The State Government has decided that this University will function as a Technical University for the whole of Haryana State. Accordingly, necessary steps are being taken up to strengthen the University so that the educational and academic requirements regarding emerging areas of technology are met with. The Government grant -in- aid has been enhanced from Rs. 300 lakhs to Rs.600 lakhs during the current financial year 2000-2001.

#### **SPORTS**

The sport persons are now being given a concession of 75% fare of travelling in Haryana roadways buses. The State Government has allotted a piece of land measuring three acre to Haryana Olympic Association to set up Olympic Bhawan which would be constructed at a cost of Rs. 7 crore in the next two years. It would have a swimming pool, sports club, cyber cafe, a research and development laboratory. A Sports Training Centre would be set up at Hisar with a capacity to train 200 sports persons. It will be one of the best Centre in the years to come.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH**

Providing clean drinking water both in rural and urban areas has been the priority of the State Government. All the villages in Haryana had been provided with partly piped water supply by the end of 1991-92. The stress was being laid on to increase the per capita availability of water in rural areas. Improved water supply of 40 LPCD or more was given in 683 villages including 20 dhanis during the year 1999-2000 as compared to 731 villages including 28 dhanis during 1998-99. During the year 2000-2001, there is a target to augment water supply in 500 villages at the rate of 55 LPCD besides augmenting the water supply in 38 villages of DDP areas at the rate up to 70 LPCD. Against this target, water supply has been improved in 290 villages to a level of 40/55 LPCD and in another 30 villages at the rate of 70 LPCD by December, 2000.

All the 52 big and small towns of Haryana State have been equipped with piped water supply system. However, in the context of service level of the required water supply which differs from town to town, a service level of 68 percent has been achieved by March, 2000. The water supply schemes of 30 towns are based on underground water i.e. tubewells whereas the water supply schemes of 22 towns are based on the surface water i.e. canal based filtration. During the year 2000-2001, there is a target for improving the water supply facilities in the urban areas of the State from the service level of 68 percent to 70-71 percent.

Under the Yamuna Action Plan Project, 6 towns namely Yamuna Nagar-Jagadhri, Karnal, Panipat, Sonapat, Gurgaon and Faridabad were initially selected for providing sewage treatment plants. Later, six additional towns namely Indri, Radaur, Chhachhrauli, Gharaunda, Gohana and Palwal were also selected under this project. Out of the 11 Sewage Treatment Plants, 10 plants have already been commissioned, whereas the remaining one plant is likely to be completed by March, 2001. About 80 percent work of laying of interception and diversion sewers in these additional six towns, has been completed and 90 percent work of construction of Sewage Treatment Plant at Gohana has also been completed.

## **ENVIRONMENT**

Protecting the environment and preserving it for the future generation is a matter of utmost importance in to-day's world. Maintenance of purity of environment is Government's highest concern. Major issues such as vehicular pollution, hazardous waste management, solid waste management, Inter-State pollution problem, sewage treatment plants and Yamuna action plan are being taken up seriously. With the modest river water resources available in Haryana, clean rivers have a special significance for a healthy and invigorating quality of life with added material prosperity. The State Government is fully committed to the cause of protecting the environment. State Environment Department, Pollution Control Board, Forest Department, Public Health Department and District Administration are making collective efforts in tandem with universities and non-government organisations by organising seminars, workshops, debates and discussions on environmental related issues to create proper awareness among the general public.

The State Government has already implemented the Yamuna Action Plan for controlling pollution of water. Besides this, the Haryana State Pollution Control Board has made tremendous efforts in controlling industrial pollution to ensure cleaning of the rivers in the State. The Haryana State Pollution Control Board has succeeded in persuading 1059 industrial units to instal effluent treatment plants and 988 units to instal Air-pollution Control

measures in their units as on Dec.,2000. A Common Effluent Treatment Plant for treating the industrial trade effluent of the cluster of SSI units in Industrial Estate at Kundli has been commissioned at a cost of Rs. 79.00 lakh. Similar Projects of Common Effluent Treatment Plants in Industrial Estates of Murthal and Jind are under progress. Vehicular pollution control has been vigorously

persued with the State Transport Department. Heavy polluters including distilleries, stone crushers, pulverisers, chemical and pesticide industries ,defaulting persistently, are now being effectively monitored . Pollution from Hot Mix Plants has been curbed. Solid waste is being taken up for efficient disposal by the Local Bodies. Untreated raw sewerage discharge by Public Health Department and Municipal Committees has been brought under control.

#### **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

An exclusive "Information Technology Policy-2000" has been announced w.e.f. 1st May,2000 to transform Haryana State into an I.T. driven economy and to spread I.T. culture in the State. It envisage setting up of a world class Cyber City, Hi-tech Habitat, ITT complexes, software technology parks, and an IT literacy plan for Government employees to achieve 100% computer literacy. An Information Technology initiative Fund has also been created with an initial corpus of Rs.10 crore for e-governance and to promote the information technology in the State. Besides, a corpus fund of Rs. 5 crore has also been created to set up an "Institute of Information Technology" at Gurgaon. An ultra –modren cyber city is being set up very near to Indira Gandhi Inter National Airport, Gurgaon which would provide employment opportunities to five lakh persons making an impact of Rs. 15000 crore on the economy of the State.

The IT development in the State shall be governed on the philosophy of maximum facilitation and minimum interference by creation of investor friendly enviornment. The IT industry has been declared a public utility service under section 40 of the Industrial Disputes Act. Each Department, Board and

Corporation in the State has been asked to earmark five percent of its budget for IT applications to make Haryana a model State. The State Governemnt has already set up a seperate Secretariat for Information Technology ( SIT) which shall monitor the implementation of IT incentives and take necessary steps to remove hurdles in successful implementation of the IT policy.

A number of incentives in the form of preferential allotment of land, uninterrupted power supply, single desk clearance, rebate on registration and transfer of property charges, exemption from stamp duty on tapering scale for sale/ lease of built up space to the IT industries and total exemption from payment of sales tax, have been given to IT software industry in the State. The applicable rate of the sales tax on computer and computer peripherals shall be reduced to 0.25% percent. The State has ushered in an IT revolution era to transfer the economy of the State giving impetus to all areas of development. It would improve the quality of life of the people besides, up-grading the standard of administration and human resource development.

#### **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

The State Government launched "Sarkar Aapke Dwar" programme to redress the grievances of the people at their doorstep and accelerate the pace of development. The programme has enabled the Government to oversee the impact of implementation of various welfare schemes and development projects at grass root level and seek active involvement of people in development works. Besides, the process of e-governance has been initiated to make the administration more responsive and transparent in all spheres.

#### **PANCHAYATI RAJ**

The Panchayati Raj Institutions have been given more powers to enable the people to make their significant contribution in the development process in rural areas. The decentralisation process has now been further strengthened with land- mark decision that power of administrative approval of development works upto Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been given to Gram Panchayats, upto Rs. 3.00 lakhs to Panchayat Samities and upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs to Zila

Parishads. Stress has been laid on decentralisation of power so as to ensure people's participation in development programmes. Besides this, Gram Vikas Samities have been constituted to accelerate the pace of development works in rural areas. The development works which were earlier to be executed by different agencies, would now be handed over to the Gram Vikas Samities to bring qualitative improvement and transparency in works.

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## CHAPTER – III

### STATE FINANCES

The State Government mobilises financial resources through direct and indirect taxes, non-tax revenue, share of central taxes and grant-in-aid from Central Government to meet the expenditure on administration and developmental activities. According to the State Budget for the year 2000-2001, the total revenue receipts are estimated at Rs.6755.93 crore in 2000-2001 (B.E) as against Rs.5979.30 crore in 1999-2000 (R.E) and Rs.5478.69 crore in 1998-99 (Accounts). The revenue receipts are estimated to increase by 12.99 percent in 2000-2001(B.E) over 1999-2000 (R.E). This increase was 9.14 percent in 1999-2000 (R.E) over 1998-99 (Accounts).

Tax revenue (State Taxes and share of Central Taxes) is estimated at Rs.4712 .18 crore in 2000-2001 (B.E). It was Rs.4186.89 crore in 1999-2000 (R.E) and Rs. 3599.66 crore in 1998-99 (Accounts). Tax revenue is expected to be 69.75 percent of total revenue receipts in 2000-2001 (B.E). This percentage was 70.02 percent in 1999-2000 (R.E) and 65.70 percent in 1998-99 (Accounts).

State's own taxes are estimated at Rs.4162.95 crore in 2000-2001 (B.E) as against Rs.3637.66 crore in 1999-2000 (R.E) and Rs.3119.62 crore in 1998-99 (Accounts) .The percentage increase in State's own taxes is estimated at 14.44 in 2000-2001 (B.E) over 1999 -2000 (R.E). This increase was 16.61 percent in 1999-2000 (R.E) over 1998-99 (Accounts).

State's non-tax revenue (Comprising mainly receipts from interest, road transport , other administrative services and state lotteries) is estimated at Rs.1349.14 crore in 2000-2001 (B.E) as against Rs.1182.16 crore in 1999-2000 (R.E) and Rs.1518.02 crore in 1998-99 (Accounts). State's non- tax revenue is 19.97 percent of total revenue receipts in 2000-2001 (B.E.) as compared to 19.77 percent in 1999-2000 (R.E) and 27.71 percent in 1998-99 (Accounts).

The share of central taxes (comprising of share of Income tax and state's share of union excise duties) is estimated at Rs.549.23 crore in 2000-2001(B.E) as against Rs 549.23 crore in 1999-2000 (R.E) and Rs.480.04 crore in 1998-99 (Accounts). The share of central taxes show neither increase nor decrease in 2000-2001 (B.E) over 1999-2000 (R.E) but it increased by 14.41 percent in 1999-2000(R.E) over 1998-99 (Accounts)

The details of State Taxes, State Non-Taxes, Share of Central Taxes and Grant-in-aid from Central Government in the State's total revenue receipts during 1998-99 to 2000-2001 are given in the following table :-

Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue, Share of Central Taxes and Grant-in-Aid from Central Government.

			Rs. In Crores
ITEM	1998-99 (Accts)	1999-2000 (R.E)	2000-2001 (B.E)
State Tax Revenue	3119.62	3918.08	4162.95
State Non-Tax Revenue	1518.02	1881.64	1349.14
Share of Central Taxes	480.04	488	549.23
Grant-in-aid from Central Govt.	361.01	613.8	694.61
Total Revenue Receipts	5478.69	6901.52	6755.93

R.E.-Revised Estimates, B.E.-Budget Estimates

### Tax Revenue

The break-up of State's own taxes reveals that sales tax amounting Rs.2204.00 crore constitutes a major portion i.e. 46.77 per cent of total tax revenue in 2000-2001 (B.E). The corresponding percentages for the year 1999-2000 (R.E) and 1998-99 (Accounts) were 45.38 and 44.43 respectively. The revenue receipt from state excise is estimated at Rs.1033.50 crore in 2000-2001 (B.E) as against Rs. 894.70 crore in 1999-2000 (R.E) .The revenue receipts from state excise was Rs. 774.63 crore in 1998-99 (Accounts) .

The following table depicts the contribution of different types of taxes from various sources:-

### Tax Revenue Receipts from various sources

			Rs. In Crores
ITEM	1998-99 (Accounts)	1999-2000 (R.E.)	2000-2001 (B.E.)
Share of Central Taxes	480.04	549.23	549.23
%	13.34	13.12	11.66
Land Revenue	3.88	6.32	6.45
%	0.11	0.15	0.14
State Excise Duty	774.63	894.70	1033.50
%	21.52	21.37	21.93
Taxes on Vehicles	71.37	85.00	90.00
%	1.98	2.03	1.91
Sales Tax	1599.38	1900.00	2204.00
%	44.43	45.38	46.77
Stamps and Registration	294.54	360.00	405.00
%	8.18	8.60	8.59
Other Taxes and Duties	375.82	391.64	424.00
%	10.44	9.35	9.00
Total Tax Revenue	3599.66	4186.89	4712.18
%	100	100	100

**Note:** Figures in brackets are percentage to total.



## Overall Budgetary Position

The over all budgetary position of the State is estimated to show a deficit of Rs 97.79 crore in 2000-2001 (B.E) as against Rs.46.53 crore in 1999-2000 (R.E) .The revenue account is estimated to show a deficit of Rs.1341.27 crore in 2000-2001 (B.E) as against as Rs.1291.13 crore in 1999-2000 (R.E) .The net deposit of small savings, provident fund etc. are estimated at Rs.707.11 crore in 2000-2001 (B.E) as compared to Rs. 608.57 crore in 1999-2000 (R.E).

## Developmental and Non-Developmental Revenue Expenditure, Consumption Expenditure, Capital Formation and Savings of the State Government Developmental and Non-Developmental Revenue Expenditure

The aggregate revenue expenditure is estimated at Rs.8097.20 crore in 2000-2001 (B.E) as compared to Rs.7270.43 crore in 1999-2000 (R.E) showing an increase of 11.37 percent in 2000-2001 over 1999-2000. This increase was 3.58 percent in 1999-2000 (R.E) over 1998-99 (Accounts).

## Developmental and Non-Developmental Revenue Expenditure of the State Government.

Rs. in crore

ITEM	1997-98 (Accounts)	1998-999 (R.E.)	1999-2000 (B.E.)
A- Developmental Revenue Expenditure	4239.95	4309.79	4779.26
%	(60.41)	(59.28)	(59.02)
i) Social Services	2084.76	2297.43	2496.20
%	(29.70)	(31.60)	(30.83)
ii) Economic services	2155.19	2012.36	2283.06
%	(30.71)	(27.68)	(28.19)
B- Non-Developmental Revenue Expenditure	2778.94	2960.64	3317.94
%	(39.59)	(40.72)	(40.98)
Organs of State	67.67	85.64	70.30
%	(0.96)	(1.18)	(0.87)
Fiscal Services	75.09	84.61	77.56
%	(1.07)	(1.16)	(0.96)
iii) Interest Payment and Servicing of debt	996.99	1316.24	1541.87
%	(14.20)	(18.10)	(19.04)
iv) Administrative Services	532.92	531.42	575.76
%	(7.59)	(7.31)	(7.11)
v) Pension and Miscellaneous General Services	1105.78	912.40	1029.13
%	(15.76)	(12.55)	(12.71)
vi) Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	0.49	30.33	23.32
%	(0.01)	(0.42)	(0.29)
Total Revenue Expenditure	7018.89	7270.43	8097.20
%	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Note:- Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

The developmental revenue expenditure (Comprising of (i) Social Services like education, medical and public health, water supply and sanitation, social security and welfare, labour and employment, etc. and (ii) Economic Services like agriculture and allied activities , irrigation, power, industries, transport, rural development, etc.) is estimated at Rs.4779.26 crore in 2000-2001 (B.E) as against Rs.4309.79 crore in 1999-2000 (R.E) and Rs.4239.95 crore in 1998-99 (Accounts). The developmental revenue expenditure is estimated to increase by 10.89 per cent in 2000-2001 (B.E) over 1999-2000 (R.E). This increase was 1.65 per cent in 1999-2000 (R.E) over 1998-99 (Accounts) .The non-developmental revenue expenditure (comprising of administrative services, organs of state, fiscal services, interest payments, pensions and miscellaneous general services, etc.) is estimated to increase by 12.07 per cent in 2000-2001 (B.E) over 1999-2000 (R.E) . This increase was 6.54 percent in 1999.2000 (R.E) over 1998-99 (Accounts)

### Consumption Expenditure

According to Economic and Functional Classification of the State Government Budget, the total expenditure (excluding the operating expenses of departmental commercial undertakings) is estimated at Rs. 8639.85 crore in 2000-2001 (B.E) as compared to Rs.7560.89 crore in 1999-2000 (R.E) showing an increase of 14.27 percent in 2000-2001(B.E.) over 1999-2000 (R.E.).The expenditure was Rs. 6881.18 crore in 1998-99 (Accounts) and it increased in 1999-2000 (R.E) over 1998-99 (Accounts) by 9.88 percent. The Government consumption expenditure which comprises of wages and salaries, pensions and net purchase of commodities and services is 38.50 percent of the total expenditure in 2000-2001 (B.E).It was 42.32 percent in 1999-2000 (R.E) and 45.09 percent in 1998-99 (Accounts). Wages and salaries and pensions which include expenditure on basic pay, dearness allowance, medical allowance, wages, pensions etc. is 35.88 percent of total expenditure in 2000-2001 (B.E). It was 37.73 percent in 1999-2000 (R.E) and 41.53 percent in 1998-99 (Accounts).. The details are given in the following table:-

### Total expenditure (excluding operating expenses of departmental commercial undertakings)

			Rs. In Crores
ITEM	1998-99 (Accounts)	1999- 2000 (R.E.)	2000-2001 (B.E.)
1.Final Outlay	3838.10	3802.47	4412.46
	(55.77)	(50.29)	(51.07)
Government Consumption	3102.85	3199.50	3326.34
Expenditure	(45.09)	(42.32)	(38.50)
Wages and Salaries & Pensions	2857.69	2852.38	3100.23
	(41.53)	(37.73)	(35.88)
Net Purchase of commodities & Services	245.16	347.12	226.11
	(3.56)	(4.59)	(2.62)
Gross Capital Formation	737.00	602.06	1083.58
	(10.71)	(7.96)	(12.54)
Gross fixed Capital formation	605.30	648.48	1140.87
	(8.80)	(8.57)	(13.20)
Change in stock	131.70	(-)46.42	(-)57.29

	(1.91)	(-)(0.61)	(-)(0.66)
Net purchase of Physical Assets	(-)1.75	0.91	2.54
	(-)(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.03)
2.Transfer Payments to the rest of	3036.42	3130.56	3510.24
	(44.13)	(41.41)	(40.63)
Economy Current Transfers*	2926.48	2971.93	3344.13
	(42.53)	(39.31)	(38.71)
Capital Transfers	109.94	158.63	166.11
	(1.60)	(2.10)	(1.92)
3.Financial Investment and Loans and	6.66	627.86	717.15
Advances (Net) to the rest of Economy	(0.10)	(8.30)	(8.30)
Total Expenditure	6881.18	7560.89	8639.85
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

\* Current Transfers include subsidies and interest.

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage of total.

### Capital Formation and Savings

According to the Economic and Functional Classification of the State Budget, gross capital formation is estimated at Rs.1083.58 crore in 2000-2001 (B.E) as compared to Rs.602.06 crore in 1999-2000 (R.E). It was Rs.737.00 crore in 1998-99 (Accounts). In addition to gross capital formation by the State Government, Rs.906.74 crore is estimated as contribution of State Government for financial assistance to other sectors towards capital formation in 2000-2001 (B.E) . It amounted to Rs. 810.65 crore in 1999-2000 (R.E) and Rs. 647.18 crore in 1998-99 (Accounts). This analysis further shows that gross capital formation financed by budgetary resources of the State Government is estimated at Rs. 1990.32 crore in 2000-2001 (B.E) as compared to Rs. 1412.71 crore in 1999-2000 (R.E) and Rs.1384.18 crore in 1998-99 (Accounts) .The following table gives the details :

### Capital Formation and Gross Savings of the State Government

			Rs. In Crores
ITEM	1998-99 (Accounts)	1999-2000 (R.E.)	2000-2001 (B.E.)
Gross Capital Formation out of budgetary resources of State Govt.	1384.18	1412.71	1990.32
i) Gross Capital Formation by the State Govt.	737.00	602.06	1083.58
ii) Financial Assistance for Capital Formation to other sectors.	647.18	810.65	906.74
Gross Savings of the State Govt	(-)1399.95	(-)1093.51	(-)911.33

According to Economic and Functional Classification of the State Government Budget, the gross dissavings of the Government are estimated at Rs.911.33 crore in 2000-2001(B.E) .The gross dissavings of the Government were Rs.1093.51 crore in 1999-2000 (R.E) and Rs.1399.95 crore in 1998-99 (Accounts).

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## CHAPTER-IV

### BANKING AND CREDIT

Institutional finance is essential for any development programme. In Haryana, the role of the Government has been to persuade the banking institutions to give greater importance to the agricultural & allied sector, particularly to poverty alleviation programmes. The institutional finance available through Commercial, Cooperative Banks and other term lending institutions reduces pressure on the budgetary resources of the State Government.

The total number of Commercial Banks working in the State as on 31st March, 2000 was 1487. Likewise, the number of Cooperative Banks and Rural Land Development Banks at the end of march,2000 was 326 and 87 respectively.

The total deposits of Commercial Banks working in the State increased by Rs.2526 crore i.e. from Rs. 14287 crore as on March, 1999 to Rs.16813 crore as on March,2000 thereby showing a growth of 17.7 percent, against the last year's growth rate of 16.0 percent. Likewise, the total advances of these banks in the Haryana State increased by Rs. 947 crore i.e. from Rs. 6136 crore as on March, 1999 to Rs.7083 crore as on March, 2000, showing a growth of 15.4 percent against the growth of 14.2 percent during the corresponding period of last year. However, the Credit-Deposit Ratio which is a significant indicator of credit flow for accelerating economic development of the State, was low in Haryana as compared to all India level. As on March,2000, it was 42.13 % of Haryana whereas it was 57.1 % at the National level.

Scheduled Commercial Banks are also advancing direct loans to agriculture sector. Amount of these advances (outstanding) as on 31st March,2000 was Rs. 1677 crore, whereas it was Rs.1410 crore as on 31st March, 1999.

Under the Priority Sector, Haryana State Co-operative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank has advanced Rs. 246.99 crore against the target of Rs.338.15 crore for the year 1999-2000. The Sector-wise performance of Haryana State Co-operative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank during the year 1999-2000 is as under:-

#### **Advances by Haryana State Co-operative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank During 1998-99**

Sector	Target (Rs.in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage (%)
Agriculture	307.68	231.48	75.2
Small Scale Industries	24.41	13.81	56.6
Tertiary	6.06	1.70	28.0
Total	338.15	246.99	73.0

Overall achievement for State Annual Credit Plan 1999-2000 stood at Rs. 4606.96 crore against the annual target of Rs.4530.07 crore which is 101.7 percent of the annual target as compared to the achievement of 99.4 percent registered during the corresponding period of the last year. Sector-wise details are as under:-

## Annual Credit Plan of Haryana for 1998-1999

Sector	Target (Rs.in crore)	Achievement (Rs.in crore)	Percentage
Agriculture	3024.68	3141.29	103.9
Small Scale Industries	1026.66	953.31	92.9
Tertiary	478.73	512.36	107.0
Total	4530.07	4606.97	101.07

The performance under agriculture sector has also been quite satisfactory. Against the target of Rs. 3024.68 crore, the achievement during the financial year 1999-2000 was Rs. 3141.29 crore i.e. 103.9% which is higher as compared to last year's achievement of 99.7 percent.

In the Small Scale Industries sector, banks disbursed Rs. 953.31 crore though the target was of Rs.1026.66 crore, which was 92.9 percent as compared to achievement of 97.5 percent registered during the corresponding period of last year. As observed, this slightly low performance was off-set by increased lending under this sector i.e. Rs.953.31 crore during 1999-2000 as compared to Rs. 867.57 crore during the pervious year.

The achievement under Annual Credit Plan 1999-2000 in the Tertiary Sector is also satisfactory as the same stood at 107.0 percent of the annual target against the achievement of 102.3 percent during the corresponding period of last year.

The Haryana Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd. is providing credit facilities throughout the State through the existing 2300 Mini Banks (as on 31.3.2000). These Mini Banks are financially assisted by 17 Central Banks functioning at the district level. The Haryana Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd. provides adequate credit facilities by securing the financial assistance from NABARD and also by involving its own resources . As on 31.3.2000 assistance to the tune of Rs. 2214.38 crore was provided by the Haryana Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd. at the State level.

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## CHAPTER –V

### PLAN STRATEGY AND REVIEW

The Ninth Five Year Plan was formulated at a time when the Govt. of India as well as the States were facing a severe resource crunch and Haryana was no exception to this. In spite of the resource constraint, State's Ninth Five Year Plan was formulated in such a way that the pace of development does not slow down. Rather, efforts have been made to accelerate the pace of the development through greater emphasis on the creation / extension of the basic infrastructure of irrigation, power, roads and transport within the overall frame work of objectives of the Ninth Plan adopted by the Planning Commission, Government of India. These objectives are given as under :-

- i. Priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating productive employment and eradication of poverty.
- ii) Accelerating the growth rate of the economy with stable prices.
- iii) Ensuring food and nutritional security for all particularly the vulnerable sections of the society.
- iv) Providing basic minimum services of safe drinking water, primary health care, universal primary education, shelter and connectivity to all in a time bound manner
- v) Containing the growth rate of population.
- vi) Ensuring environmental sustainability of the development process through social mobilisation and participation of people at all levels.
- vii) Employment of women and socially disadvantaged groups such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes and minorities as agents of socio-economic change and development.
- viii) Promoting and developing people's participatory institutions like Panchayati Raj Institutions, Cooperative and self-help groups.
- ix) Strengthening efforts to build self-reliance.

The State Govt. has, by and large, adopted all the above objectives for the Ninth Five Year Plan and formulated the sectoral plans accordingly. The Planning Commission, Govt. of India has approved an overall outlay of Rs. 11600.00 crore for the Ninth Five Year Plan, which is more than double the size of Eighth Five Year Plan of Rs. 5700.00 crore.

The sectoral outlay for the Ninth Five Year Plan has been fixed in such a way that a large portion of the limited resources is earmarked for the development of infrastructure so that the pace of development of the economy does not slow down. The highest priority has been given to the Power Sector and accordingly Rs.3300.00 crore (28.4%) are earmarked for various projects of generation, transmission & distribution of electricity. The second priority has been given to the Irrigation Sector setting apart Rs. 2084.74 crore (18%) for various

irrigation and flood control projects. Roads and Road Transport has been accorded the third priority by keeping an amount of Rs. 1376.88 crore (11.9%) for this sector. Thus, a total amount of Rs. 6761.62 crore (58.3%) has been provided for the above mentioned basic infrastructure.

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 11600.00 crore for the Ninth Plan, an amount of Rs. 4082.70 crore has been provided for the Externally Aided Projects. The Govt. of India had launched Basic Minimum Services Programme w.e.f. 1996-97 for improving / upgrading the basic services of Primary Education, Primary Health Care, Supplementary Nutrition, Safe Drinking Water, Connectivity of Villages/ Habitations and Financial Assistance to shelterless poor. Accordingly, the State Govt. has provided Rs. 763.18 crore for improvement / extension of these services. The Govt. of India provides a central assistance of about Rs. 20.00 crore for this programme every year.

### **Annual Plan 1997- 98**

The outlay for State's Annual Plan,1997-98 was fixed at Rs. 1581.00 crore, which was later on revised to Rs. 1400.00 crore . However, the actual expenditure was Rs. 1303.61 crore. Power Sector had been at the top of the development agenda of the state and hence an amount of Rs. 287.40 crore (22.0%) were spent on the promotion of generation, transmission and distribution activities. Irrigation was the next priority for which an amount of Rs. 277.60 crore (21.3%) was spent and an amount of Rs. 72.65 crore (5.6%) was utilized on the extension of roads and transport services. Thus a sum of Rs. 637.84 crore (48.9%) was utilized on the development of infrastructure. Social Services Sector accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 415.03 crore which was 31.8% of the total expenditure. This included an expenditure of Rs. 84.56 crore for Old Age Pension Scheme.

Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 1303.61 crore, a sum of Rs. 261.68 crore had been spent on Externally Aided Projects. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 109.30 crore was spent for improvement of Basic Minimum Services.

### **Annual Plan 1998- 99**

The outlay for State's Annual Plan 1998-99 was fixed at Rs. 2260.00 crore, which was later on revised to Rs. 1800.00 crore. The actual expenditure was Rs. 1522.91 crore. The development of infrastructure of Power, Irrigation, Roads and Road Transport was accorded the highest priority. An amount of Rs. 430.00 crore which was 28.2 % of the total expenditure was spent on Power Sector. The second priority was given to Irrigation Sector and an amount of Rs. 307.08 crore (20.2%) was utilized for this sector. A sum of Rs. 62.19 crore (4.1%) was spent on Roads & Road Transport activities. Thus, these sectors accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 799.27 crore, which was 52.5% of the total expenditure.

An amount of Rs. 481.96 crore (31.6%) was utilized for Social Services Sector comprising of Education, Technical Education, Health Services, Public Health, Housing, Urban Development, Welfare of SC & BC and Social Justice and Empowerment etc. A sum of Rs. 110.61 crore was spent on pension to the Old Age Person, Destitute Women / Widows and Handicapped Persons.

Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 1522.91 crore, an amount of Rs. 374.99 crore was spent on Externally Aided Projects of Irrigation, Power, Roads, Forests, Technical Education, Mewat Development Board and Agriculture and Allied Departments. A sum of Rs. 102.51 crore was spent on improvement of Basic Minimum Services of Primary Education, Primary Health Care, Safe Drinking Water, Link Roads and Nutrition.

### **Annual Plan 1999- 2000**

An outlay of Rs. 2300.00 crore had been approved for Annual Plan 1999-2000, which was later on revised to Rs. 1785.00 crore. However, the actual expenditure was Rs. 1674.42 crore. The highest priority was accorded to the development of infrastructure of Power, Irrigation and Roads and Road Transport. An amount of Rs. 435.42 crore (26.0%), was spent on Power

Generation, Transmission and Distribution. This included an amount of Rs. 85.42 crore spent under Externally Aided Haryana Power Restructuring Project. A sum of Rs. 329.79 crore (19.7%) including an amount of Rs. 237.04 crore for World Bank Aided Water Resources Consolidation Project was utilised for Irrigation Sector. An amount of Rs. 61.89 crore (3.7%) was spent on Roads and Bridges and extension of Transport Services in the State. Thus, an expenditure of Rs. 827.10 crore (49.4%) was spent on the development of infrastructure. To give special thrust to the progress of two backward regions of Mewat and Shivalik Areas of the State, an additional amount of Rs.7.53 crore was spent in these areas over and above the normal departmental development activities. Besides, the priority was accorded to the extension of Social Services in the State on which an amount of Rs. 536.95 crore (32.0%) was spent .Out of this, an amount of Rs.161.24 crore was utilised on Old Age Pension, Pension to Destitute Women and Widows and Handicapped Persons Schemes. A sum of Rs.23.18 crore was spent on Women and Child Development. For the extension/upgradation of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation, an amount of Rs.47.00 crore was utilised. Besides, a sum of Rs.207.84 crore was spent on extension of General Education, Technical Education and Vocational Education in the State.

#### **ANNUAL PLAN 2000-01**

An outlay of Rs. 1920.00 crore has been approved for Annual Plan 2000-2001, reflecting an increase of 7.6% over the revised outlay of Rs. 1785.00 crore for Annual Plan 1999-2000 . While making sectoral distribution of plan outlay, highest priority has been accorded to the development of infrastructure of Power, Irrigation and Roads and Road Transport. Irrigation Sector has been allocated an outlay of Rs.357.01 crore (18.6%) .This includes Rs.282.00 crore for World Bank Aided Water Resource Consolidation Project. The Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution has been allocated an amount of Rs. 484.00 crore which is 25.2% of the Plan outlay. This includes an outlay of Rs.109.00 crore for Externally Aided Haryana Power Restructuring Project. Roads and bridges and extension of Transport Services in the State have been earmarked an outlay of Rs. 215.00 crore which is 11.2% of the total outlay. Thus, an outlay of Rs.1056.01 crore which is 55% of the plan outlay of Rs. 1920.00 crore stands allocated for the development of infrastructure. To give special thrust to the progress of two backward regions of Mewat and Shivalik areas of the State, additional funds amounting to Rs.22.00 crore, over and above the normal departmental development activities have been provided. Besides, the priority has been accorded to the extension of social services in the State by allocating Rs. 599.33 crore (31.2%) . Out of this, an amount of Rs. 247.55 crore has been provided for social security measures of Old Age Pension, pension to Destitute Women and Widows and Handicapped Persons . An amount of Rs.15.94 crore has been kept for Women and Child Development. The extension / upgradation of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation has been provided an outlay of Rs.58.00 crore. Besides, a sum of Rs. 164.50 crore has been provided for extension of General Education, Technical Education and Vocational Education in the State.

#### **ANNUAL PLAN 2001-02**

Year 2001-2002 is the last year of the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan, 2001-2002 is Rs. 2150.00 crore which



includes an amount of Rs. 395.32 crore for the Externally Aided Projects. The approval outlay for the year 2001-2002 is 12% higher than the outlay of Rs. 1920.00 crore approved for the current year's plan 2000-2001.

The State's usual plan strategy of growth with social justice will be continued during the Annual Plan 2001-2002. Accordingly, priority has been accorded to the development of infrastructure followed by the social services like education, health, water supply and social security measures for the old, the infirm, widows and destitute. Under infrastructure development, first priority has been given to the generation, transmission and distribution of power for which an outlay of Rs. 485.75 crore which is 22.6% of the total plan outlay has been earmarked. This includes an amount of Rs. 110.00 crore kept for the externally aided, "Haryana Power Restructuring Project". The second priority of the state is the irrigation sector which has been provided an amount of Rs. 367.10 crore (17.1%) which includes an outlay of Rs.210.00 crore of World Bank aided, "Water Resources Consolidation Project". Roads and Road Transport development has been allocated an outlay of Rs. 322.55 crore (15%). Thus, a total outlay of Rs. 1174.45 crore (54.6%) has been provided for the aforesaid three core components of infrastructure. Among social services, the highest priority has been accorded to the provision of pensions for the old age, handicapped, widows and destitutes, as these are the most vulnerable sections of the society and the State owns a moral responsibility towards them. An outlay of Rs. 302.32 crore has been kept for their welfare. Women and Children are the other vulnerable sections which also need the State care. An amount of Rs. 22.20 crore has been set apart for the women and child development programme. The programme-wise brief summary of the major plan programmes is given as under:-

#### **Agriculture & Allied Sector including Rural Development:**

Development of Agriculture and Allied Activities has always been a priority item on the development agenda of the State. An allocation of Rs. 112.72 crore which is 5.2% of the total plan outlay has been made for various activities under Agriculture and Allied Services Sector. The main strategy for increasing agricultural production involves strengthening of the various supportive programmes like availability of certified seeds in sufficient quantity, balanced use of fertilizers, plant protection measures, land reclamation and other land development programmes for increasing the production of crops like wheat, rice, oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane.

An allocation of Rs. 31.02 crore has been made for soil and water conservation programmes of the (Agriculture Department Rs. 29.92 crore and Forest Department Rs. 1.10 crore). An outlay of Rs. 25.17 crore has been provided under World Bank aided " Integrated Watershed Development Project (Kandi Project)". Besides, Rs. 3.00 crore has been provided for a Dutch Government assisted Agricultural Drainage for Saline Soils Project.

A major activity of Haryana Agriculture University is teaching, research and extension education in the disciplines of agriculture including Veterinary sciences, animal sciences and home sciences. Thrust of the plan is to evolve new technology towards finding solution to various emerging agricultural problems in the State. A plan provision of Rs. 10.70 crore has been made for HAU to carry out its activities.

The State of Haryana with its huge livestock resources has contributed significantly to India's animal production. In order to provide effective and efficient veterinary health services at the nearest point to livestock owners, net work of veterinary institutions is being strengthened in the State. A sum of Rs. 16.95 crore has been allocated for the expansion/extension activities of the Animal Husbandry Department. A provision of Rs. 0.88 crore has been made for the implementation of various Dairy Development schemes. This will take care of the extension activities of Dairy Development which will help in increasing milk production. For the development of fisheries, an allocation of Rs. 3.60 crore has been made.

A provision of Rs. 30.40 crore has been made for extension of forest cover in the State to maintain ecological balance, improve environment and availability of wood for timber and fuel. This includes an outlay of Rs. 14.00 crore kept for externally aided Community Forestry Project. An amount of Rs. 8.50 crore has been set apart for the strengthening of the Co-operative structure in the State.

Special beneficiary oriented schemes and Area Development Programmes are being implemented by the department of Rural Development. The Government of India from the year 1999-2000 has restructured/modified major Rural Development Schemes. Besides this, the funding pattern of all the schemes has also been changed by the Government of India. Now all schemes are being implemented on 75:25 sharing basis between the Central and State Governments respectively. For rural development sector, an amount of Rs. 84.23 crore has been allocated for 2001-2002. Out of this outlay, a provision of Rs. 3.00 crore has been made for the Centrally sponsored "Swaranjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana". A matching contribution of Rs. 9.00 crore will become available from Government of India. The Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana is also being implemented as a CSS on 75:25 sharing basis. An outlay of Rs. 6.75 crore (State share) has been earmarked for this scheme for 2001-2002. Central share amounting to Rs. 20.25 crore will become available from Government of India. Employment Assurance Scheme for providing assured casual manual labour employment for 100 days during the lean agricultural season is being implemented in the State. A sum of Rs. 6.00 crore (State share) has been provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan 2001-2002. An outlay of Rs. 4.25 crore has been allocated for Indira Awaas Yojana under which houses are built for weaker sections of the society. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 crore has been kept for the construction of Rural Roads. This amount is expected to come from Government of India under PMGY. A provision of Rs. 1.20 crore has been made for IREP to encourage the people to use fuel/energy saving devices and to promote the use of non-conventional sources of energy such as solar energy agricultural and animal waste.

As part of the process of land reforms, a centrally sponsored scheme for the proper upkeep of land records including computerisation of such records with an outlay of Rs. 33.00 lakh ( State share ) is in operation.

An allocation of Rs. 31.60 crore has been kept for Community Development Programmes and Panchayati Raj Institutions. This includes an amount of Rs. 29.42 crore expected to be received from Government of India for the Panchayati Raj Institutions under the Eleventh Finance Commission Award.

For the development of Backward Mewat Area inhabited predominantly by the Muslim community, Mewat Development Board was set up. An allocation of Rs. 17.50 crore has been set apart for Mewat Board for speedy development of this area. It included Rs. 16.00 crore for externally aided project (IFAD). Likewise, for the development of the hilly & semi-hilly areas of districts of Ambala, Panchkula & Yamunanagar, Shivalik Development Board has been set up. An allocation of Rs. 4.00 crore has been made for the development of these areas. These amounts are in addition to the normal development activities of various departments in these two regions.

### **Irrigation**

Irrigation is a vital input to increase agricultural production. The State has limited water resources Viz. Canal as well as underground water. Therefore, the thrust is on the optimum use of this resource through minimising its wastage. Hence, the lining of irrigation channels and water courses has been taken up in a big way under World Bank Aided Project.

An allocation of Rs. 287.10 crore has been kept for Major & Medium Irrigation Projects which includes Rs. 210.00 crore (Rs.170.00 crore for Irrigation Channels and Rs. 40.00 crore for water courses) for World Bank Aided "Water Resources Consolidation Project" Command Area Development Programme is being implemented on 50:50 sharing basis between State and Central Government. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 crore ( State share ) has been kept for the year 2001-2002. A provision of Rs. 20.00 crore has been made for the Flood Control measures.

### **Power**

Power is a critical input for the overall development of the economy. It is also essential for improving the quality of life of the people. In order to improve the availability of electricity to the people, a three pronged strategy has been followed by the State. A total outlay of Rs. 485.00 crore has been kept for this sector under the Annual Plan, 2001-2002 which includes an amount of Rs.110.00 crore under World Bank Aided Haryana Power Restructuring Project. Rupees 62.25 crore have been earmarked for generation programme. An amount of Rs. 206.44 crore has been kept for transmission activities. A sum of Rs. 216.31 crore has been earmarked for strengthening the distribution network.

### **Industries & Minerals**

An allocation of Rs. 13.46 crore has been made for the development of Village and Small Industries, Large and Medium Industries, Mines and Minerals and Electronics in the State during 2001-2002.

### **Transport**

An allocation of Rs. 322.35 crore has been made in the Annual Plan 2001-2002 for the Development of Road network and Transport facilities in the State. Out of this, an outlay of Rs. 277.35 crore has been kept for the construction of roads and bridges. An allocation of Rs. 45.00 crore has been set apart for replacement of old buses, construction of bus stands/shelters, moderisation of workshops etc.

### **Tourism**

An allocation of Rs. 2.20 crore made for Tourism will be utilised for the expansion of tourist facilities in existing tourist resorts, especially in the tourist complexes along main highways at district/sub-divisional headquarters.

### **Social & Community Services**

An outlay of Rs. 700.76 crore, which is 32.6% of the total plan outlay, has been kept for Social and Community Services sector for the year 2001-2002. A provision of Rs. 173.00 crore has been made for various programmes of General Education, Technical Education and Sports activities. A provision of Rs. 20.00 crore has been made for Medical Education. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 crore has been kept for extension of the Health Care Programmes. For Water Supply and Sewerage Programmes, a provision of Rs. 65.00 crore has been made. Rupees 16.00 crore have been kept for Housing including Police Housing. An allocation of Rs. 33.70 crore has been made for the programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Women and Child Development and Nutrition. The State Government is implementing two innovative schemes namely, "Apni Beti Apna Dhan" and "Kanyadaan" for the benefit of the girl child born in a poor scheduled castes family. An amount of Rs. 302.32 crore has been provided for social security measures which include Old-Age Pension, Pension for Destitutes, Widows and Handicapped Persons. A provision of Rs. 22.00 crore has been made for Urban Development.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 crore has been provided under "Decentralised Planning " which will be utilized for development works of local nature on the recommendations of District Local Area Development Boards.

### **PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMODYA YOJNA**

From the year 2000-2001 Government of India has launched a new scheme called "PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMODYA YOJANA" in place of Basic Minimum Services" programme. The new scheme is meant for rural areas only whereas the BMS programme covered both rural and urban areas. This scheme has two components. The First component includes Primary Education, Primary Health care, Safe drinking water, Rural Shelter (Housing) and Nutrition. For this component Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the tune of Rs. 16.78 crore is likely to be received from Government of India for the year 2001-2002. The second component covers rural connectivity only. Under this component, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 20.00 crore is expected from Government of India for the year 2001-2002.

### **CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**

State share under Centrally Sponsored Schemes has been kept at Rs. 61.79 crore for the year 2001-2002.

Sectoral outlay and expenditure during the Ninth Five year Plan and Annual Plans 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 is given below:-

S.No	Major Head of Development	Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1997-98	Annual Plan 1998-99	Annual Plan 1999-2000	Annual Plan 2000-01 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 2000-01 Revised Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-02
I.	Agricultural & Allied Activities	700.78 (6.04)	104.81 (8.04)	79.83 (5.24)	90.14 (5.38)	97.74 (5.09)	103.65 (5.71)	112.72 (5.24)
II.	Rural Development	389.53 (3.36)	37.52 (2.88)	31.07 (2.04)	91.86 (5.48)	83.72 (4.36)	95.23 (5.25)	84.23 (3.92)
III.	Special Area Programme	106.91 (0.92)	6.15 (0.47)	13.64 (0.89)	7.53 (0.45)	22.00 (1.15)	22.00 (1.21)	21.50 (1.00)
IV.	Irrigation &	2084.74	277.60	307.08	329.79	357.01	307.01	367.10

	Flood Control	(17.97)	(21.29)	(20.16)	(19.70)	(18.59)	(16.91)	(17.07)
V.	Energy	3305.00	287.75	430.50	436.01	484.60	374.60	485.75
		(28.49)	(22.07)	(28.27)	(26.04)	(25.24)	(20.64)	(22.59)
VI.	Industries &	181.05	78.75	79.89	88.95	19.10	20.10	13.46
	Minerals	(1.56)	(6.04)	(5.25)	(5.31)	(0.99)	(1.10)	(0.63)
VII.	Transport	1383.38	72.84	62.28	61.99	215.20	160.20	322.55
		(11.92)	(5.59)	(4.09)	(3.70)	(11.21)	(8.83)	(15.00)
VIII.	Science &	15.00	1.33	1.46	1.31	2.00	2.00	2.10
	Technology &	(0.13)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.10)
	Environment							
IX.	General	27.78	4.16	3.62	17.72	2.30	2.30	2.50
	Economic	(0.24)	(0.33)	(0.24)	(1.06)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.12)
	Services							
X.	Decentralised	57.00	5.50	14.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Planning	(0.49)	(0.42)	(0.92)	(0.60)	(0.52)	(0.55)	(0.47)
XI.	Social	3295.84	415.02	481.96	536.95	599.33	690.91	700.76
	Services	(28.42)	(31.84)	(31.65)	(32.07)	(31.22)	(38.07)	(32.59)
XII.	General	52.99	12.18	17.58	2.17	27.00	27.00	27.33
	Services	(0.46)	(0.93)	(1.15)	(0.13)	(1.41)	(1.49)	(1.27)
	Grand Total	11600.00	1303.61	1522.91	1674.42	1920.00	1815.00	2150.00
	(I to XII)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

(Figures in brackets are the percentage to total)

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## CHAPTER-VI

### EMPLOYMENT

Employment, poverty and distribution of income is an inter-related phenomenon. Any success achieved in one field will reflect improvement in the other. In the past, several problem-specific alleviation programmes / schemes were launched. Considerable employment opportunities resulting in higher income levels were generated under these programmes, but they did not yield the desired results. It has been empirically found that the real solution to reduce the incidence of unemployment and poverty lies in the adoption of employment-oriented development strategy. The State Government have accorded a high priority to the implementation of development programmes/ schemes with high employment content especially relating to the development of infrastructural facilities in the State's Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) and Annual Plans for generation of employment opportunities and eradication of poverty.

#### Employment

The main focus of the State Government is to generate the employment opportunities in the form of self employment . During the year 1997-98, there were 658297 persons employed in the organised sector. Their number increased to 660956 in 1998-99 showing net increase of 0.40 percent. However, this number decreased to 651056 in 1999-2000 showing net decrease of 1.50 percent. In the public sector, the number of employed persons during 1997-98 was 424918. This number increased to 426299 during 1998-99. However, this number decreased to 419544 during 1999-2000 showing net decrease of 1.58 percent . Similar trend is also visible in the private sector. The number of employed persons in the private sector during 1997-98 was 233379. This number increased to 234657 in 1998-99 and decreased to 231512 in 1999-2000 showing net decrease of 1.34 percent. The net employed persons in the public sector decreased by 1.58 percent as compared to 1.34 percent in the private sector in 1999-2000 over 1998-99. No reliable data is available for the persons employed in the un-organised sector.

The detailed classification by the type of establishment and number of persons employed by them as on 31st March, 1996 to 31st March , 2000 are given below :-

Type of Establishment	Number of persons employed as on 31st March				
	1996	1997	1998	1999(R)	2000(P)
i)Public Sector					
a)Central Government	32686	32537	32452	32030	32175
b)State Government	253791	255699	256002	257014	253157
c)Quasi Government (Central / State)	120575	120379	117814	118329	117607
d)Local Bodies	18410	18558	18650	18926	16605
Total (i)	425462	427173	424918	42699	419544
	(64.2)	(63.52)	(64.55)	(64.50)	(64.44)

ii)Private Sector	245294	233379	234026	234657	231512
	(35.8)	(36.48)	(35.45)	(35.50)	35.56
Total (i+ii)	662709	672467	658297	660956	651056
.	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total

## Unemployment

There were 811359 unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges in Haryana as on 31st December, 1999 and their number decreased to 785408 as on 31st December, 2000. The number of educated job seekers decreased from 553414 in 1999 to 553096 in 2000. The number of uneducated job seekers declined from 257945 in 1999 to 232312 in 2000.

Out of total registered job seekers, educated personnel constitute 70.42 percent and uneducated personnel constitute 29.58 percent as on 31st December,2000. The corresponding percentages were 68.21 for educated personnel and 31.79 for uneducated personnel as on 31st December,1999.

The distribution of job-seekers classified according to educational qualifications as on 31st December, 1996 to 31st December,2000 are given below :-

Educational Qualifications		Employment Exchanges as on 31st December				
		1996	1997	1998	1999 (Provisional)	2000(31/12/200)*
I. Uneducated						
	Below Matric / illiterates & others	250179	259151	269840	257945	232312
		33.05	32.9	33.16	31.79	29.58
II. Educated						
a)	Matric	360602	372360	380786	377266	372278
b)	Higher Secondary under graduates	58860	63744	68186	73877	79115
c)	Graduates	76966	81850	83872	89548	88743
d)	Post Graduates /M. Phils / Ph.D's	10346	10691	11031	12723	12960
Total Educated persons		506774	528645	543875	553414	553096
(a to d)		66.95	67.1	66.84	68.21	70.42
GRAND TOTAL (I + II)		756953	787796	813715	811359	785408
		100	100	100	100	100

Note: - Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

\*Provisional

Directorate General of Employment and Training (Government of India) had conducted a sample survey during 1988 for ascertaining the activity status of unemployed persons

registered with employment exchanges in the country. The results of this survey revealed that 49.68 percent of the persons registered with employment exchanges in Haryana were found actually unemployed. On this analogy it can be assumed that 390191 persons out of 785408 unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges in the State were actually unemployed as on 31st December,2000 and the remaining might have registered themselves for seeking better jobs.

### Unemployment among Technically Qualified Persons

The total number of technically qualified unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges in the State declined from 100902 as on 31st December,1999 to 99062 as on 31st December, 2000.Out of total 99062 educated unemployed persons, technical unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges were 48925 i.e. 49.39 percent and non technical unemployed persons were 50137 i.e. 50.61 percent. The corresponding figures of technical unemployed persons during 1999 was 48762 (48.33 percent) and 52140 (51.67 percent) were non technical unemployed persons. The category wise details of unemployment among technically qualified persons from 31-12-1996 to 31.12.2000 are as under :-

Sr.No.	Category	Number of job seekers as on 31st December				
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
31/12/2000*						
I.	Engineering Personnel					
1	Graduate Engineers	1921	1907	1612	1664	1352
2	Diploma Engineers	4963	5233	5163	6040	6668
3	I.T.I. Trained persons	29253	31640	32870	34012	33695
	TOTAL-I	36137	38780	39645	41716	41715
II.	Medical and Health Personnel					
1	Allopathic Doctors (M.B.B.S.,M.D./M.S.)	615	570	302	348	324
2	Ayurvedic and Unani Doctors	753	759	485	537	618
3	Dentists	140	173	168	183	137
4	Graduates in Homoeopathy	72	68	59	50	34
5	Para-Medical Personnel*	4515	4188	6178	5181	5558
	TOTAL- II	6095	5758	7192	6299	6671
III.	Agricultural and Veterinary Personnel					
1.	Agricultural Graduates/ Post Graduates	605	669	551	504	502
2.	Veterinary Graduates / Post graduates	288	273	251	243	37
	TOTAL –III	893	942	802	747	539
IV.	Teaching Personnel					
1	J.B.T. Teachers	3487	3296	3343	5640	4489
2	J.B.T. (Home Science)	53	33	57	56	44



3	B. Ed/ M. Ed. Teachers (Science, Math, S. S. and others )	32833	34255	35044	39963	37228
4	P.T.I. / D.P. Ed./ M. P. Ed. Teachers**	3411	5064	5430	6481	8376
	TOTAL IV	39784	42648	43874	52140	50137
	GRAND TOTAL I to IV	82909	88128	91513	100902	99062

\* Data related to trained Dai also included in above figure.

\*\* Includes Language and Drawing Teachers.

### Measures to Contain Unemployment

Several employment generation programmes / schemes are being implemented for generation of employment opportunities in the State. These programmes / schemes relate to :-

i) Poverty Alleviation Employment Programmes such as SawarnJayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY), Integrated Rural Development Programme(IRDP) (including Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment and Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas)'Special Livestock Breeding Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojna for providing wage / self employment to rural unemployed persons through implementation of identified rural works, Nehru Rozgar Yojna for providing wage / self-employment to urban poor through setting up of micro-enterprises, urban wage employment through creation of public assets and Employment Assurance Scheme for providing employment to casual / manual labour during the lean agricultural season for 100 days per year for men and women in the age- group of 18-60 years.

ii) Loans to educated unemployed persons (including technically qualified), urban poor and weaker sections of society like Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes for self-employment.

iii) Training-cum-production-cum-employment schemes relating to development of handlooms, handicrafts / carpet weaving and leather footwears, printing and binding, cutting / tailoring, knitting, electronics, stenography, beauty culture, computer and petty industrial/ rural trades.

The schemes like I.R.D.P.and EAS have been restructured and TRYSEM and DWCRA schemes have been abolished by Government of India w.e.f. 1999-2000 .Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY) has been modified and named as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna (JGSY) and no targets have been fixed for these schemes by Government of India for 2000-2001. Nehru Rozgar Yojna (NRY) scheme has also been modified and named as Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojna ( SJSRY)

Estimates of employment generation and achievements during Ninth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1999-2000 are as under:-

**Estimates of employment generation during Ninth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1999-2000**

Sr.No.	Programme / scheme	Unit of Employment	Employment Targets .	
			Ninth Five Year plan (1997-2002)	Annual plan (1999-2000)
A. Poverty Employment			Alleviation Programmes	
1.	Sawarn-Jayanti Gram Swarozgar yojna	Beneficiaries (SGSY)	150000	* (IRDP)
2.	i) Jawahar Rozgar Yojna	Lakh Mandays	80.00	*
	ii) Employment Assurance Scheme	Lakh Mandays	275.00	*
3.	Special Live stock Breeding	persons	10000	2000
4. Nehru Rozgar Yojna for urban poor :-				
	i) Establishment of urban Micro Enterprises	Persons	27500	1097
	ii) Urban wages Employment through creation of public Assets	Lakh Mandays	7.50	0.84
B. Self-Employment Schemes		Educated/ persons	305590	58620 Skilled/Semi-skilled
C. Training-cum-Production cum- Employment schemes		Persons	22050	1180

Sr.No.	Programme / scheme	Unit of Employment	Achievements			
			Year 2000-2001	Ninth Five Plan 1997-2002	1997-98	1998- 99
<b>A Poverty alleviation</b>						
<b>Employment Programmes</b>						
1.	Swarn Jayanti Gram 13392	Benefi- ciaries	150000	10853	16743	14618 *
		(SGSY) (IRDP)				
2.	(i) Jawahar Gram Samridhi 13.41	Lakh	80.00	16.01	23.84	17.12 16.50

Yojna (JGSY) Mandays

(ii) Employment Assurance	Lakh	275.00	55.00	18.02	22.65
* 11.26					

Scheme Manday

3. Special Live stock Breed- 750 445	Persons	10000	2000	2000	922
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ing Programme

4. Swarn Jayanti Shahari

Rozgar Yojna \*\*

Urban Wage Employ- 0.30	Lakh	7.50	0.84	0.84	0.39	0.45
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ment Programme Mandays

<b>B. Self Employment Schemes</b> Educated/ 13904		305590	21622	20293	21363	27442
--	--	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------

/ skilled semi-

skilled persons

<b>C. Training-cum-Production-</b> 883	Persons	22050	3780	1919	3536	2470
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**cum-Employment Scheme\*\*\***

\* Targets have not been fixed by Government of India .

\*\* Name of the scheme have been changed from Nehru Rozgar Yojna to Sawarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgr Yojna (SJSRY).

\*\*\* Training-cum-Production-cum-Employment scheme having less ;than 3 months duration have not been included.

**Direct Employment content for Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) and Annual Plan (1999-2000).**

An outlay of Rs. 11600 crore has been approved for State's Ninth Five year Plan (1997-2002). An amount of Rs. 4640 crore is likely to be spent on construction works/activities in the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) creating employment potential for adhoc/casual wage employment for 7.08 lakh person years, for 273 working days in a year. Besides, continuing/regular employment for 5000 persons will be created in the Government departments for carrying out plan programmes.

An outlay of Rs. 1920 crore was approved for the Annual Plan 2000-2001 which has now been revised to Rs. 1815 crore. It is envisaged that an estimated amount of Rs.726 crore will be spent on construction works/

activities generating adhoc / casual wage employment for 1.11 lakh person years and continuing / regular employment for 1000 persons.

### **Manpower Planning and Policy for the New Millennium in the Context of Economic Reforms**

New Industrial Policy of the State aims at promoting Industrial growth in the context of overall economic development of the State by creating an investor friendly environment which will create more employment opportunities and will facilitate the industry to move strongly to the front ranks of global competition. The policy further seeks to promote integration of the private initiatives in the developmental process of the State. As per Industrial Policy of State Government, the Industrial Policy has the objective to increase the employment in industrial and allied sectors by 20% in the next five years. Also rural industrialisation would be given significant importance to diversify economic activities in rural areas to reduce pressure on land and to meet challenge of unemployment and under employment.

State Government is committed for the development of infrastructure to increase the economic development of the State. Government shall encourage private sector investment in the transport sector which shall result in the absorption of un-skilled manpower. Besides, there will be special emphasis on providing, entrepreneurship among members of Scheduled Castes /Scheduled Tribes , other Backward Classes and those living below poverty line. That will further boost the absorption of manpower.

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**CHAPTER –VII**

**THE 20-POINT PROGRAMME**

Haryana which has made a significant progress under various development programmes, is determined to attain greater heights under 20-point programme. A number of programmes enlisted in the 20-point programme which comprehend the needs and aspirations of the people in clear terms have made a big headway. The details of achievements are given below :-

Point	Item	Unit	Achievements			Target 2000-01	Achievements Upto Dec.2000
			1997-98 1999-2000	1998-99			
1A-	Swarn Jayanti Gram (SJGSY) (Credit Mobilised)*	Lakh.	1651.54	2797.42	4150.41	4200.00	3971.72
1B-	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana** (JGSY)(Mandays) No	Lakh	16.01	23.84	17.12	16.50	13.41
5-A	Surplus Land Distributed	Acre.	410	116	14	-	-
7A-	Drinking Water problem solved (Villages Covered)	No.	650	731	683	550	320
8A-	Community Health Centres	No.	1	-	-	10	-
8B-	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	No.	-	1	-	4	-
8D-	Immunisation of Children	Lakh No.	5.35	5.20	5.50	5.14	3.85
9C-	ICDS Blocks (Operational)	Cum.No.	116	116	116	116	116
9D-	Anganwadies (Operational)		13505	13536	13542	13546	13543
11A-	SC Families Assisted	No.	72243	70429	68612	77472	51171
14A-	House Sites Allotted	No.	12010	7283	2284	7000	612
14B-	Construction Assistance	No.	2240	2000	1400	1400	-
14C- I	ndira Awaas Yojana (New Construction)	No.	4505	10043	7662	6244	5513
14E-	LIG Houses	No.	547	1019	1554	3900	3914

14F-	Indira Awaas Yojana)	No.	-	-	1795	3123	2478
	(For Upgradation						
15-	Slum Improvement)	No.	87046	109751	98467	82500	42344
	(Population Covered						
16A-	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Lakh No.	33.57	35.82	36.74	100.00	23.92
16B-	Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hect.	17931	17905	12236	20000	8550
19B-	Pump-Sets Energised	No.	943	820	783	5000	8846
19C-	Improved Chulhas	No.	53280	42400	55000	62500	-
19D-	Bio-gas Plants	No.	1906	2343	2138	2500	1209

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## Important Statistical tables

Area and Population					
Item	Unit	1961	1971	1981	1991
<b>A. Haryana</b>					
Geographical					
Area	Sq. Km.	44056.00	44222.00	44212.00	44212.00
Inhabited Villages	Number	6670.00	6731.00	6745.00	6759
Towns	Number	61.00	65.00	81.00	94.00
Population	000	7590.00	10037.00	12923.00	16464.00
Total					
Males	000	4063.00	5377.00	6910.00	8828.00
Females	000	3527.00	4660.00	6013.00	7636.00
Denisty	Person per Sq. Km.	172	227	292	372
Scheduled Caste Population	Percentage to total Population	18.00	18.90	19.10	19.8
Rural Population	Percentage to total Population	82.80	82.30	78.10	75.4
Urban Population	Percentage to total Population	17.20	17.70	21.90	24.6
Sex Ratio	Female per 000 Males	868.00	867.00	870.00	865.00
Workers (main)	Percentage to total Population	37.90	26.40	28.40	28.70
Males	000	1187.00	2005.00	3331.00	4950.00
Females	000	325.00	694.00	1339.00	2499.00
Total	000	1512.00	2699.00	4670.00	7449.00
Literacy Rate	Percent	19.90	26.90	43.85*	55.85*
<b>B. India @</b>					
Population	In crores	44.00	55.00	68.00	85.00
Density	Per Sq. Km.	142.00	177.00	216.00	257.00
Literacy Rate	Percent	24.00	29.50	43.56*	52.21*
@ Literacy rate of India is exclusive of Jammu & Kashmir for 1991.					
*Percentage of Literates to estimated population aged 7 and above.					
P : Provisional					

Gross State Domestic Product of Haryana				
Year	Gross State Domestic Product (Rs. Crore)		Percentage Increase Over the previous year	
	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices (1993-94)	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices (1993-94)
1	2	3	4	5
1993-95	21665	21665	-	-
1994-95	25721	23199	18.7	7.1
1995-96	29216	23763	13.6	2.4
1996-97	35022	26570	19.9	11.8
1997-98(P)	37789	26867	7.9	1.1

1998-99(P)	42941	28339	13.6	5.5
1999-2000(Q)	47184	30306	9.9	6.9
P : Provisional Estimates				
Q : Quick Estimates				

Index of Industrial Production in Haryana		
Year	Index (Base; 1970-71=100)	Index (Base; 1993-94=100)
1	2	3
1981-82	250.51	
1982-83	263.43	
1983-84	280.84	
1984-85	298.98	
1985-86	334.55	
1986-87	364.04	
1987-88	396.44	
1988-89	445.18	
1989-90	461.67	
1990-91	501.28	
1991-92	531.5	
1992-93	518.17	
1993-94		100
1994-95		109.46
1995-96		120.37
1996-97		132.18
1997-98		142.63
1998-99		151.21
Source; Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana		
Note: Series with base 1970-71 was replaced by a new series with base 1993-94		
P : Provisional		

Summary of the Financial Position of State					
(Rs. Crore)					
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
	(Acctt.)	(Acctt.)	(Acctt.)	(R.E)	(B.E)
1	3	4	5	6	
<b>I- Opening Balance</b>					
A) According to Books of					
i) A.G.	4.69	(-)74.15	(-)110.19	(-)159.68	(-)206.21
ii) R.B.I.	4.59	(-)73.68	(-)404.55	(-)150.24	(-)196.77
B) Investment in Treasury Bills	74.71	-	-	-	
<b>II- Revenue Account</b>					
A) Receipts	6048.33	5897.77	5478.69	5979.30	6755.93



B) Expenditure	6767	6617.17	7018.89	7270.43	8097.20
C) Surplus/Deficit	(-)718.67	(-)719.40	(-)1540.20	(-) 1291.13	(-)1341.27
<b>III- Capital Expenditure</b>	446.65	492.21	1025.76	912.85	1196.14
<b>IV- Public Debt</b>					
i) Debt incurred	943.22	1528.17	2614.67	2664.61	3429.77
ii) Repayment	442.5	730.35	1495.86	1135.85	1932.47
iii) Net	500.72	797.82	1118.81	1528.76	1497.30
<b>V- Loans &amp; Advances</b>					
A) Advances	394.61	438.29	227.79	307.56	378.66
B) Recoveries	460.51	522.35	553.31	47.81	50.50
C) Net	(+)65.90	(+)84.06	325.52	(-)259.75	(-)328.16
<b>VI- Inter State Settlement</b>	-	-	-	-	
<b>VII- Appropriation to</b>	-	-	-	-	
<b>VIII- Contingency fund (Net)</b>	-	-	-	-	
Contingency fund	-	-	-	-	
<b>IX- Small Savings, Provident Fund etc (Net)</b>	246.11	308.65	744.45	608.57	707.11
<b>X- Deposits &amp; Advances, Reserve Fund &amp; Suspense &amp; Misc.(Net)</b>	266.89	(-)30.03	315.67	279.87	563.37
<b>XI- Remittances(Net)</b>	6.86	(+)15.07	12.02	-	-
<b>XII- Year's Closing Balance</b>					
A) According to Books of					
i) A.G.	(-)74.15	(-)110.19	(-)159.68	(-)206.21	(-)304.00
ii) R.B.I.	(-)73.68	(-)104.55	(-)150.24	(-)196.77	(-)294.56
B) Investment in Treasury Bills	-	-	-	-	

<b>Revenue Receipts of Haryana Government</b>					
<b>(Rs. in Crore)</b>					
<b>Head of Account</b>	<b>1996-97</b>	<b>1997-98</b>	<b>1998-99</b>	<b>1999-00</b>	<b>2000-2001</b>
	<b>(Acctt.)</b>	<b>(Acctt.)</b>	<b>(Acct)</b>	<b>(R.E)</b>	<b>(B.E)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1. State Sources</b>	5275.79	4999.73	4637.64	4819.82	5512.09
	(87.23)	(84.77)	(84.65)	(80.61)	(81.59)
A) State Tax	2143.12	2368.63	3119.62	3637.66	4162.95
Revenue	(35.43)	(40.16)	(56.94)	(60.84)	(61.62)
I) Land Revenue	2.43	3.93	3.88	6.32	6.45
	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.10)
ii) State Excise Duties	64.14	49.62	774.63	894.70	1033.50
	(1.06)	(0.84)	(14.14)	(14.96)	(15.30)

iii)Sales Tax	1380.07	1552.69	1599.38	1900.00	2204.00
	(22.82)	(26.33)	(29.19)	(31.78)	(32.62)
iv)Taxes on Vehicles	61.59	67.11	71.37	85.00	90.00
	(1.02)	(1.14)	(1.30)	(1.42)	(1.33)
v)Stamps and Registration	273.1	301.67	294.54	360.00	405.00
	(4.51)	(5.11)	(5.38)	(6.02)	(5.99)
vi)Other Taxes and Duties	361.69	393.61	375.82	391.64	424.00
	(5.98)	(6.67)	(6.86)	(6.55)	(6.28)
B)State Non-Tax revenue	3132.67	2631.1	1518.02	1182.16	1349.14
	(51.80)	(44.61)	(27.71)	(19.77)	(19.97)
<b>2. Central Sources</b>	<b>772.54</b>	<b>898.04</b>	<b>841.05</b>	<b>1159.48</b>	<b>1243.84</b>
	(12.77)	(15.23)	(15.35)	(19.39)	(18.41)
A)Share of Central Taxes	431.89	539.31	480.04	549.23	549.23
	(7.14)	(9.15)	(8.76)	(9.18)	(8.13)
B) Grant in aid from Central Govt.	340.65	358.73	361.01	610.25	694.61
	(5.63)	(6.08)	(6.59)	(10.21)	(10.28)
<b>Total Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>6048.33</b>	<b>5897.77</b>	<b>5478.69</b>	<b>5979.30</b>	<b>6755.93</b>
	<b>(100.00)</b>	<b>(100.00)</b>	<b>(100.00)</b>	<b>(100.00)</b>	<b>(100.00)</b>
R.E- Revised Estimates					
B.E- Budget Estimates					

<b>Index Numbers Of Agriculture in Hayana</b>			
<b>(Base: Triennium ending 1981-82=100)</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Yield</b>	<b>Production</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
1980-81	100.51	104.33	106.37
1981-82	107.74	99.45	106.37
1982-83	96.65	115.88	113.98
1983-84	105.06	108.14	114.68
1984-85	100.49	120.25	119.53
1985-86	103.36	132.75	141.5
1986-87	105.17	127.18	136.71
1987-88	86.46	120.2	112.61
1988-89	109.43	139.03	169.12
1989-90	105.7	143.06	162.56
1990-91	110.07	152.7	181.12
1991-92	103.49	152.31	179.12
1992-93	110.52	152.15	185.49
1993-94	109.22	149.5	190.86
1994-95	111.73	159.14	205.14
1995-96	114.45	146.17	195.01
1996-97	115.85	161.23	220.21
1997-98	117.09	138.95	188.23

1998-99(P)	121.62	145.23	188.23
P:Provisional			
Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.			

<b>POWER</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Installed Generation Capacity (MW)</b>	<b>Power Available for sale (lakh KWH)</b>	<b>Power sold (lakh KWH)</b>	<b>Number of consumers</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1967-68	29	6010	5010	311914
1970-71	29	12460	9030	543695
1980-81	1074	41840	33910	1219173
1981-82	1177	46750	38670	1346223
1982-83	1202	47680	39460	1438398
1983-84	1299	46970	39550	1526667
1984-85	1311	46070	37250	1624936
1985-86	1422	51560	42560	1727346
1986-87	1548	56880	46390	1864644
1987-88	1564	67490	51570	2024953
1988-89	1782	75260	56900	2170139
1989-90	1757	79280	59830	2346886
1990-91	1757	90250	66410	2513942
1991-92	1757	105530	77410	2690095
1992-93	1757	115580	86250	2843656
1993-94	1757	111680	83160	2973486
1994-95	1762	114720	82030	3067838
1995-96	1762	127380	87450	3171056
1996-97	1762	132632	90578	3285237
1997-98	1780	133030	88644	3390245
1998-99	1780	140355	92899	3381467
1999-2000	1780	154605	95977	3411180
P: Provisional				

<b>Consumer Price Index Number for the Working Class</b>		
<b>Year/Month</b>	<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>HARYANA</b>
	<b>(1982=100)</b>	<b>(1982=100)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1989-90	173	162
1990-91	193	182
1991-92	219	207
1992-93	240	226
1993-94	258	245
1994-95	284	265
1995-96	313	283
1996-97	342	311
1997-98	366	336
1998-99	414	376
1999-2000	428	385
November, 1999	438	392
December, 1999	431	385
January, 2000	431	385
February, 2000	430	384
March, 2000	434	388
April, 2000	438	392
May, 2000	440	394
June, 2000	442	396
July, 2000	445	399
August, 2000	443	397
September, 2000	444	398
October, 2000	449	402
November, 2000	450	403

<b>Annual Growth Rates of GSDP by Board Sectors</b>				
<b>at Constant (1993-94) Prices</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Tertiary</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1994-95	6.9	9.7	5.3	7.1
1995-96	(-)4.8	8.9	7.1	2.4
1996-97	11.1	7.3	16.4	11.8
1997-98(P)	(-)8.1	6.1	8.1	1.1
1998-99(P)	4.1	7.1	5.7	5.5
1999-2000(Q)	5.6	6.0	9.0	6.9
P : Provisional Estimates				
Q : Quick Estimates				

<b>Composition of Gross State Domestic Product by Board Sectors</b>						
<b>(Percent)</b>						
	<b>At Current Prices</b>			<b>At Constant (1993-94) Prices</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Tertiary</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Tertiary</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1993-94	43.3	24.7	32.0	43.3	24.7	32.0
1994-95	42.1	26.4	31.5	43.3	25.2	31.5
1995-96	37.6	30.1	32.3	40.2	26.9	32.9
1996-97	38.6	28.5	32.9	40.0	25.8	34.2
1997-98(P)	35.8	29.6	34.6	36.3	27.1	36.6
1998-99(P)	35.6	28.4	36.0	35.8	27.5	36.7
1999-2000(Q)	34.5	28.3	37.2	35.4	27.2	37.4
P : Provisional Estimates						
Q : Quick Estimates						

### Annual Index of Industrial Production (Revised Series)

Base year 1993-94=100

Sr. No.	Description	Group Weight		Index				
				1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Manufacture of food products	20-21	162.15	103.25	102.92	108.39	115.26	123.33
2	Manufacture of beverages, Tobacco and related products	22	10.3	114.92	125.77	117.09	101.88	101.29
3	Manufacture of cotton textiles	23	34.5	92.31	105.74	111.35	117.07	123.66
4	Manufacture of wool, silk and man-made fibre textiles	24	38.24	104.72	114.03	122.27	129.5	137.72
5	Manufacture of textiles products (including wearing apparel)	26	45.87	114.23	120.5	132.64	146.55	161.69
6	Manufacture of paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries	28	29.51	100.74	108.93	112.93	124.93	137.96
7	Manufacture of leather and product of leather, fur and substitutes of leather	29	8.09	92.59	100	111.11	125.93	137.04
8	Manufacture of basic chemicals and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)	30	60.65	122.6	132.35	136.11	140.75	148.96
9	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products, processing of nuclear fuels	31	54.21	113.88	123.38	126.69	133.15	138.45
10	Manufacture of Non-metallic mineral products	32	32.93	107.31	115.03	117.38	119.74	122.78
11	Basic metal and alloys industries	33	89.31	93.94	97.39	101.59	110.26	118.37
12	Manufacture of metal products and parts except machinery and equipment	34	34.07	81.72	92.67	98.66	109.2	118.76
13	Manufacture of machinery and equipment other than transport equipment, scientific equipment photographic/cinematographic equipment	35-36	146.83	113.83	118.02	130.54	139.53	148.05
14	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	37	225.39	121.76	151.3	180.53	200.8	210.86

15	Other manufacturing industries	38	11.3	105.2	113.3	119.51	128.83	140.04
	Division 2&3 Manufacturing		983.35	109.46	120.62	132.43	143	151.74
	Division 4 Electricity	40	16.65	109.32	105.33	117.24	120.71	119.82
			1000	109.46	120.37	132.18	142.63	151.21
* Provisional								

Per Capita Income of Haryana				
Year	Per Capita Income(Rs.)		Percentage Increase Over the previous year	
	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices (1993-94)	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices (1993-94)
1	2	3	4	5
1993-94	10824	10824	-	-
1994-95	12622	11362	16.6	5.0
1995-96	13975	11326	10.7	(-)0.3
1996-97	16454	12439	17.7	9.8
1997-98(P)	17467	12297	6.2	(-)1.1
1998-99(P)	19491	12766	11.6	3.8
1999-2000(Q)	21114	13463	8.3	5.5
P: Provisional Estimates				
Q: Quick Estimates				

Index of Agriculture Production in Haryana								
(Base: Triennium ending 1981-82=100)								
Year	Cereals	Pulses	Total food grains	Oil seeds	Fibres	Miscellaneous	Total Non Food grains	All Commodities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1980-81	103.89	125.54	107.02	136.34	100.87	95.44	104.72	106.37
1981-82	107.19	87.48	104.34	109.77	107.72	116	111.52	106.37
1982-83	119.96	78.85	114.02	85.98	131.96	107.59	113.89	113.98
1983-84	123.6	88.01	118.45	119.55	89.15	114.89	105.11	114.68
1984-85	122.64	88.17	117.66	222.62	107.59	100.1	124.28	119.53
1985-86	141.17	169.33	145.24	209.67	131.12	100.8	132.02	141.5
1986-87	135.66	133.64	132.48	166.54	157.31	129.74	147.42	136.71
1987-88	118.65	19.92	104.37	243.7	119.61	101.62	133.49	112.61
1988-89	168.36	162.56	167.52	354.09	145.79	125.44	173.18	169.12
1989-90	157.04	99.96	148.79	317.92	202.96	142.31	197.49	162.56
1990-91	171.18	127.76	164.9	466.45	197.35	145.92	222.27	181.12
1991-92	167.43	56.05	151.33	486.24	230.11	171.01	249.6	179.12
1992-93	189.35	70.85	172.22	380.74	240.48	131.28	219.15	185.49
1993-94	185.77	108.46	174.59	585.28	193.2	124.52	232.11	190.86
1994-95	198.07	118.36	186.54	588.51	235.54	129.85	252.3	205.14

1995-96	185.39	102.95	173.47	534.97	232.55	148.53	249.63	195.01
1996-97	210.32	76.09	190.91	655.45	273.96	165.56	294.5	220.21
1997-98	206.96	85.68	189.42	270.9	201.8	133.41	185.21	188.23
1998-99	223.99	83.73	203.71	451.11	159.96	133.35	199.01	202.38
1999-2000(P)	251.37	17.15	217.51	435.26	240.54	142.42	233.20	221.94
P: Provisional								
Source :Economic & Statistical Organisation ,Haryana.								

<b>Agriculture production in Haryana</b>							
<b>(In Crore)</b>							
Year	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Food grains	Total Cotton (lint)	Total Oil Seeds	Sugarcane terms of Gur	in
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1996-67	2029	563	2592	288	92	510	
1970-71	3939	832	4771	373	99	707	
1980-81	5533	503	6036	643	188	460	
1981-82	5692	347	6039	685	151	576	
1982-83	6334	315	6649	840	118	560	
1983-84	6526	363	6889	567	164	587	
1984-85	6481	367	6848	608	305	484	
1985-86	7460	687	8147	745	288	501	
1986-87	7161	467	7628	903	228	684	
1987-88	6199	112	6311	690	334	524	
1988-89	8836	674	9510	846	484	658	
1989-90	8279	430	8790	1191	435	736	
1990-91	9017	542	9559	1155	638	780	
1991-92	8805	273	9078	1341	758	905	
1992-93	9955	326	10281	1411	559	672	
1993-94	9774	469	10243	1124	823	646	
1994-95	10456	516	10972	1371	861	696	
1995-96	9721	451	10172	1284	783	809	
1996-97	11102	346	11448	1507	985	902	
1997-98	10956	376	11332	1107	456	750	
1998-99(P)	11782	323	12105	874	653	701	
1999-2000(P)	12990	79	13069	1309	642	739	
Source: Director, Land Records, Haryana.							
*In 000 bales of 170 Kgs. Each (During 1966-67 in 000 bales of 180 Kgs.each)							
P:							
Provisional							

<b>Net Area Under Irrigation In Haryana</b>							
Year	Net Area Irrigated by source (000Hactares)						Percentage to net area sown
	Govt. canals	Tank	Wells	T/Wells	Other	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1966-67	991	4	289		9	1293	37.8

1970-71	952	1	574		5	1532	43
1980-81	1161	(a)	26	941	6	2134	59.2
1981-82	1183	(a)	21	1034	10	2248	61.4
1982-83	1262	(a)	12	1078	4	2356	65.5
1983-84	1185	1	10	990	4	2190	60.8
1984-85	1203	1	9	972	4	21189	60.5
1985-86	1191	1	10	1042	4	2248	62.2
1986-87	1203	1	14	1126	4	2348	64.8
1987-88	1220	1	(a)	1353	3	2579	79.8
1988-89	1239	(a)	(a)	1286	7	2532	71
1989-90	1359	2	1	1293	2	2657	73.9
1990-91	1337	1	(a)	1248	14	2600	72.7
1991-92	1381	(a)	(a)	1256	29	2666	76
1992-93	1359	1	1	1238	29	2628	75.3
1993-94	1353	1	16	1267	26	2663	75.8
1994-95	1382	(a)	(a)	1304	33	2419	76.4
1995-96	1375	1	(a)	1352	32	2760	77
1996-97	1372	1	(a)	1353	40	2766	76.5
1997-98	1397	(a)	(a)	1363	32	2792	76.8
1998-99	1433	1	(a)	1395	13	2842	78.3
(a) Means less than 500 hectares			Source: Director, Land Records , Haryana.				
(P) Provisional							
+ :Not Available							