

CHAPTER – I

STATE ECONOMY

ECONOMIC GROWTH

The State economy continued to record an excellent growth during 2000-2001. According to quick estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Haryana at constant (1993-94) prices has been estimated at Rs. 32921.28 crore in 2000-2001 as against Rs. 31045.05 crore in 1999-2000 recording a growth of 6.0 percent during 2000-2001. At current prices, the Gross State Domestic Product has been estimated at Rs. 53786.61 crore in 2000-2001 as against Rs. 48270.27 crore in 1999-2000 recording an increase of 11.4 percent.

The growth of 6.0 percent in the Gross State Domestic Product in real terms during 2000-2001 is mainly due to good performance of Trade and Manufacturing Sectors. During this year, the Trade Sector has recorded significant increase of 18.2 percent and Manufacturing Sector has registered a growth of 5.2 percent. Agriculture Sector recorded a growth of 1.5 percent during this year. It is because wheat, which is the main contributor in the Gross State Domestic Product from Agriculture Sector witnessed bumper crop and maintained almost the same level of production during 2000-2001 as in the previous year 1999-2000. Apart from this, during 2000-2001 the production of rice, jowar, bajra, barley, cotton and sugarcane recorded an increase, though the production of maize, gram and oil seeds declined during this year.

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. 10682.31 crore in 1999-2000 to Rs. 10860.76 crore in 2000-2001 showing an increase of 1.7 percent. The Gross State Domestic Product from Secondary Sector which covers Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply Sectors has increased from Rs. 8783.61 crore in 1999-2000 to Rs. 9238.01 crore in 2000-2001 registering an increase of 5.2 percent. The Tertiary Sector, which comprises of Trade, Transport, Banking, Public Administration and Other Services Sectors recorded an excellent growth of 10.7 percent. Its contribution to total Gross State Domestic Product has increased from Rs. 11579.13 crore in 1999-2000 to Rs. 12822.51 crore in 2000-2001.

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 instability in the growth rate of economy due to fluctuations in agricultural 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. Moreover, rapidly increasing share of Services Sector is also responsible for decline in the share of Agriculture

Sector. The composition of Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices reveals that share of Primary Sector which includes Agriculture and Allied Sectors has declined from 42.5 percent during 1993-94 to 33.0 percent during 2000-2001.

Manufacturing Sector which occupies the second important place in the State economy after Agriculture and Allied Sectors has witnessed a considerable improvement in its share. Its contribution has increased from 18.7 percent during 1993-94 to 21.0 percent during 2000-2001 reflecting healthy sign of industrialisation in the State. The share of Secondary Sector which also includes Manufacturing Sector has increased from 26.2 percent during 1993-94 to 28.1 percent during 2000-2001.

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 31.3 percent during 1993-94 to 38.9 percent during 2000-2001. Trade Sector which occupies the third important place in State economy after Agriculture and Manufacturing Sectors witnessed an increase in its share in the Gross State Domestic Product and its share rose from 11.6 percent during 1993-94 to 16.1 percent during 2000-2001 at constant (1993-94) prices. The continuous increasing trend in the share of this sector indicates good scope and potential for its future perspectives also.

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 Sector 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. 14331 during 2000-2001 as against Rs. 13709 during 1999-2000 showing an increase of 4.5 percent during 2000-2001. At current prices, the Per Capita Income has been estimated at Rs. 23742 during 2000-2001 as against Rs. 21551 during 1999-2000.

Estimates of Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of Haryana for the years 1993-94 to 2000-2001 at current and constant (1993-94) prices are given at Table No. 2 to 5.

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 2000-2001, the price situation in the State witnessed an

upward trend during the year 2001-2002. A similar trend is also visible at the National level. The price behaviour of wholesale prices and retail prices in Haryana vis-a-vis National level is as under :-

Wholesale Prices

During the year, 2001, the wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in the State witnessed a rising trend. The index numbers of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities (Base 1980-81=100) in Haryana, on a point to point basis, rose from 402.5 in December, 2000 to 422.2 in December, 2001, registering an increase of 4.9 percent as compared with a decrease of 6.0 percent during the corresponding period of the last year. The increase was solely on account of the increase in the prices of grains, pulses, oilseeds, Gur and other crops (Potatoes and Dry Chillies) which recorded an increase of 3.8, 19.3, 0.8, 3.7 and 61.1 percent respectively. Fibre crops, however, witnessed a decrease of 7.4 percent.

Retail Prices

The All India working class consumer price index (Base 1982=100) was 446 in December, 2000 which rose to 469 in December, 2001, thus showing an increase of 5.2 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 399 in December, 2000 to 421 in December, 2001, thus registering an increase of 5.5 percent. On an annual average basis, the rise was 4.3 percent in 2001 as compared to 2.9 percent in 2000.

Consumer Price Index Number of Working Class is given at Table No 6.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Public Distribution System (PDS) is the chief instrument to meet twin objectives 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 31.12.2001, there is a big network of 7460 fair price shops, (4990 in the rural areas and 2470 in the urban areas) catering to about 44.23 lakh ration card holders. Today, no consumer has to travel more than 1.5 kilometers to get P.D.S. items. At present, under the "Targeted Public Distribution System" scheme, 25 kilograms of wheat/wheat atta per month is being made available to the below poverty line families @ Rs. 4.65 per Kilogram for wheat and Rs. 5.65 for wheat atta. The Targeted Public Distribution System scheme in Haryana is well organised.

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 scheme of Government of India launched in Haryana during 2001-2002. Under this scheme, 25 kilograms wheat per family per month is being supplied to the Antyodaya Families at the rate of Rs. 2.00 per kilogram. The transportation & dealers margin is borne by the State Government @ 50 paise per kilogram amounting to Rs. 1.81 crore per annum. Under this scheme, the Government of India is allocating 2455 tonnes of wheat per month to the State of Haryana for Antyodaya Families. Pink ration cards have been issued to 106680 Antyodaya Families under this scheme in the State up to December, 2001. 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 .

Haryana State has ranked second in the country by utilising 95.49 percent funds under Centrally Sponsored Rural Development Schemes during last year. 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 2000-2001, an amount of Rs. 5812.11 lakh as loan was disbursed to 25853 swarozgaris as against Rs. 4150.41 lakh to 14618 beneficiaries during 1999-2000 under this programme. During the current financial year, 9939 swarozgaris have been assisted upto 31.12.2001 and Rs. 2206.64 lakh were disbursed as loan. Out of 9939 swarozgaris, 4344 swarozgaris belong to Scheduled Castes category.

Under "Indira Awaas Yojana " (IAY), 3259 houses have been constructed and upgradation of 1601 houses was done up to the end of December, 2001. An expenditure of Rs. 886.19 lakh has already been incurred (upto December, 2001) under this programme against the allocation of Rs. 1528.19 lakh during the current financial year.

Under "Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana", employment to the tune of 9.35 lakh mandays has been generated upto December, 2001.

"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. 2938.74 lakh for the year 2001-2002, the implementing agencies have spent a sum of Rs. 942.64 lakh by the end of December, 2001 for generating 5.85 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. 78.14 lakh and loan of Rs. 354.23 lakh has been given to 1474 beneficiaries upto December, 2001.

"Old Age Pension Scheme" now renamed as "Tau Devi Lal 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. Under this scheme, pension @ Rs.200/- per month is given to the eligible senior citizens of Haryana domicile. The norms of the existing scheme have also been relaxed to widen its scope. 9.25 lakh senior citizens have been covered under the scheme upto December,2001.

"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 @ Rs.200 per month . A total of 3.09 lakh such women had been benefitted upto December,2001. In addition, the State is running 3 women homes, one each at Karnal, Rohtak and Faridabad for young widows and destitute women and their dependent children to rehabilitate and provide the facilities of boarding, lodging, education and vocational training in various trades. A cash dole @ Rs. 200/- per month and the clothing allowance @ Rs. 50/- per month is provided to each inmate of these homes. At present (as on 31st December,2001) there are 350 members of 112 families residing in mahila ashrams at Karnal, Rohtak and Faridabad.

The State has also taken a number of steps for rehabilitation of blind, deaf, handicapped and mentally retarded persons. As many as 66,113 physically handicapped persons are being provided pension @ Rs. 200 /- per month up to December,2001. Scholarships 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 is being given. Retainership allowance @ Rs.1500 per month is also being given to the blind caners.

Under "Kanya Dan Scheme", girls belonging to the scheduled castes families living below poverty line are given Rs. 5100/- on their wedding. During the year 2001-2002 (up to December,2001), 3647 beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme as against 3312 beneficiaries covered during the previous year.

A Directorate of Women and Child Development is functioning in the State for overall development and empowerment of women and children. Integrated Child Development Services scheme is being implemented in 116 blocks including five urban blocks through which supplementary nutrition is being provided to 9.80 lakh children between 6 months to 6 years of age and 2.29 lakh pregnant and nursing mothers (up to December, 2001). During the year 2001-2002, a sum of Rs. 2781.50 lakh will be spent on supplementary nutrition. In addition to this, 2.87 lakh, 2.76 lakh, 2.76 lakh and 2.59 lakh children have been immunized against BCG, DPT, Polio and Measels respectively and 2.65 lakh pregnant women have been immunized against Tetnus Toxite (TT) upto December, 2001 through network of ICDS scheme.Under " Pardhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)", the department is providing supplementary nutrition to malnourished children below three years of age.

Year 2001 was celebrated as "Women's Empowerment Year". During this year, a number of programmes focusing on issues concerning women's

empowerment such as human rights and women, women and dowry, nutrition and health, women and education, entrepreneurship in women, women and police etc. were conducted . For empowerment of women, the Haryana Government decided to prepare a five year perspective plan for women which is being prepared by the Haryana State Commission for Women through the task force constituted by the State Government. Women's Awareness and Management Academy, Rai (Sonipat) imparting training to grass root level women workers, has been upgraded to the Regional Level Gender Training Institute to provide training on gender sensitisation. As per guidelines of Government of India, the State Government has constituted District Level Committees on 1.5.2001 to monitor and take steps for investigation, prosecution and trial relating to violence against women.

The 2nd phase of United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) assisted " Integrated Women's Empowerment and Development Project " started from 1.1.1999 for three years was being implemented in Mahendergarh and Rewari districts at a total approved cost of Rs. 1561.10 lakh and UNFPA has agreed in principle to extend the period of project for further one year. The main aim of the project is to change the present scenario by generating awareness and mobilizing women into groups and making direct interventions in the areas of health and education. A sum of Rs. 1261.48 lakh has been spent on various activities up to December,2001. Similarly, "Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project" known as Swashakti Pariyojana is being implemented through Haryana Women Development Corporation in three districts namely, Sonipat, Jind and Bhiwani with assistance of World Bank/ International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The emphasis of the project is to promote Self Help Groups for Women Empowerment . So far, a sum of Rs. 216.44 lakh has been received under this project and Rs. 200.10 lakh have been spent up to December, 2001. There is a target of forming 1200 women groups against which 1119 groups have been formed up to December,2001.

The State Government has set up "State Commission for Women". The main functions of this Commission are to act as a consultative body to advise the Government on legislative and departmental policies concerning the women, to take necessary steps at the level of the Government and public to protect the constitutional and legal rights of the women in order to improve their status. The Commission will monitor the implementation of laws and welfare measures, investigate complaints, demand prosecution in offences committed against women, inspect police station lock ups, sub-jails and rescue homes etc., conduct public interest litigation and conduct studies and researches etc.

Women and Child Development Department is also implementing many other programmes/schemes launched by State/Central Government like 'Apni Beti Apna Dhan', ' Balika Samridhi Yojana', "Kishori Shakti Yojana", " National Maternity Benefit Scheme" and Mahila Mandal Scheme etc. for the upliftment of the status of the girl child and women.

The " Haryana Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation" has provided the financial assistance to 5878 Scheduled Castes persons during the year 2001-2002 (upto December,2001). The Corporation proposes to provide financial assistance to 12500 Scheduled Castes persons during the year 2002-2003. The "Haryana Backward Classes and Economically Weaker

Sections Kalyan Nigam" has provided financial assistance to 385 persons (up to December,2001) belonging to Minority Community against a target of 500 persons during 2001-2002.

The following schemes for the educational development of Scheduled Castes students are proposed to be implemented:-

- i) Scheme for academic improvement of scheduled castes students at the school stage.
- ii) Providing of free residential facilities to the meritorious Scheduled Castes students residing in rural areas.
- iii) Preparing of Scheduled castes students for competitive examination in order to secure job.
- iv) Preparation of Scheduled Castes students for entrance test admission in Educational/Medical /Engineering/MBA/CA or any other professional residing in rural areas.

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 0.80 per thousand workers per year as compared to national average of 11.32. Minimum wages of the unskilled workers of the State are Rs. 1984.92 per month (w.e.f. 1.7.2001) and are updated half yearly to fully neutralize the increase in consumer price index relating to working class. An amount of Rs. 12.51 lakh have been disbursed to the industrial workers and their dependents under various welfare schemes, run by Labour Welfare Board during the financial year 2001-2002 (up to December, 2001).

The "Vridh Vishram Greh Scheme" was launched during the year 2000 (25th September,2000), for the welfare of aged persons. These vishram grehas are providing a common place to the senior citizens to relax and share their moments with others in rural areas. The funds for setting-up these homes are being provided either by the Panchayats/Local Bodies from their own sources or are got allocated from concerned M.Ps. under the M.P. Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme. The running cost will be met by availing of the funds from Government of India under "The Day Care Centre for the Aged" scheme. At the initial stage, it was proposed to construct 100 homes at least one Home in each Assembly Constituency whereas at present 265 old age homes (upto 15-02-2002) have been constructed and 248 such homes are under construction.

CHAPTER- II

SECTORAL REVIEW

Sectoral Review of the performance of the economy during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 is as follows: -

AGRICULTURE

Haryana State has emerged as one of the leading States in the field of Agriculture. The main stress is being laid on to increase the agriculture production in the State. About 33 percent of the total income of the State comes from Agriculture including livestock.

Haryana State continues to be a significant contributor of foodgrains to the Central pool. The State has achieved an all time high production of foodgrains which touched the mark of 132.50 lakh tonnes during the year 2000-2001.

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. Therefore, agricultural production is being 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 effective use of bio-fertilizers including vermin compost, phosphatic solubilizing agents and recycling of farm bio-mass for restoration of soil health and soil productivity, tackling of phalaris minor and other weeds, zero tillage, raised bed planting and precision land leveling methods, adoption of water management technologies etc. would be disseminated amongst the farmers for higher production projections.

"Kisan Puruskar" in the memory of Ch. Devi Lal for the best farmers in the State has been introduced. The main objective of the scheme is to provide Puruskar to the best farmers of the State.

Haryana State has decided to introduce the concept of social marketing to revamp agriculture extension programme to enable farmers to meet the challenges of changing scenario of World Trade Organisation (WTO). Fertilizers have been exempted from levy of sales tax and hike of 2 percent in the rate of sales tax on diesel oil has been withdrawn. The sales tax on pesticides, insecticides, herbicides, weedicides and plant hormone has also been reduced from 4% to 2% to benefit 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 171.44 during 2000-2001. 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	2317	1083	4290	137	544	463	6029
2000-01*	2349	1049	4291	144	555	415	6049

* 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 56 percent during 2000-2001. 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 so far .

The area under wheat is continuously increasing since 1966-67. This area was 23.17 lakh hectares in 1999-2000 and 23.49 lakh hectares in 2000-2001 showing an increase of 1.4 percent over 1999-2000. However, the area under rice has declined marginally during 2000-2001. The area under rice was 10.83 lakh hectares in 1999-2000 and 10.49 lakh hectares in 2000-2001. The area under commercial crops i.e. sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds fluctuates every year.

Agricultural Production

A remarkable increase in foodgrains is visible in Haryana since 1970-71. Production of total foodgrains increased from 47.71 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 to 132.50 lakh tonnes in 2000-2001 showing an increase of 178 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 26.84 lakh tonnes in 2000-2001 thereby showing tremendous increase of 483 percent. Similarly, the production of wheat which was 23.42 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 increased to 96.52 lakh tonnes during 2000-2001 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	5100
1970-71	4771	2342	460	99	373	7070
1980-81	6036	3490	1259	188	643	4600
1990-91	9559	6436	1834	638	1155	7800
1995-96	10172	7291	1847	783	1284	8090
1996-97	11448	7826	2463	985	1507	9020
1997-98	11332	7528	2556	456	1107	7500
1998-99	12105	8568	2432	653	874	7010
1999-00	13065	9650	2583	605	1304	7640
2000-01*	13250	9652	2684	565	1383	8220

* Provisional

The production of cotton and sugarcane during the year 2000-2001 rose to 13.83 lakh bales and 82.20 lakh tonnes from 13.04 lakh bales and 76.40 lakh tonnes respectively during 1999-2000 recording an increase of 6.06 and 7.59 percent respectively.

Index of Agricultural Production (Base Triennium ending 1981-82=100) increased from 219.68 in 1999-2000 to 221.84* in 2000-2001. The index of foodgrains and non-foodgrains production increased from 214.13 and 233.76 in 1999-2000 to 216.66* and 234.96* in 2000-2001 respectively. Agriculture Production and Index of Agricultural Production in Haryana is given at Table Nos. 9,11 and 12.

As a result of higher production of foodgrains, the State of Haryana is one of the largest contributors of foodgrains to the Central pool. State Government is also fully committed to provide remunerative prices and timely support to the farmers by purchasing wheat and paddy at the Minimum Support Price, on a large scale, through a network of about 331 purchase centres presently functioning in the State. During 2001- 2002, the Government agencies purchased 64.07 lakh tonnes of wheat and 15.77 lakh tonnes of paddy, which is an all time record.

Yield Rates of Principal Crops

Yield rates per hectare in Killograms of wheat and rice during 2000-2001 were 4109 and 2559 respectively. The All India average yield for wheat and rice was 2742 and 1927 respectively during 2000-2001.

Yearwise yield rates of wheat and rice are as under:--

Yield Rates of Principal Crops hectare)			(Kgs. Per	
	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	4165	2385	2621	1985
2000-01*	4109	2559	2742	1927

*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 1999-2000, 97.6 percent of the area of wheat was under high yielding varieties whereas in case of rice, maize and bajra it was 57.2, 54.7 and 83.5 percent respectively. During 2000-2001 the area under High Yielding Varieties of wheat, rice, maize and bajra was 96.7, 58.0, 57.0 and 84.9 percent respectively. There is further scope to bring more and 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.

Yearwise consumption of fertilizer per hectare of gross area sown in Haryana is given in the table below: -

Year	Consumption of Fertilizers (Kgs. Per hectare)
1980-81	42
1990-91	99
1995-96	121
1996-97	125
1997-98	136
1998-99	133
1999-2000	150
2000-2001*	154

*Provisional

Total consumption of NPK (Nutrients) which was 231 thousand tonnes in 1980-81 rose to 930 thousand tonnes in 2000-01 showing an increase of 302.6 percent.

The area under plant protection measures decreased from 87.98 lakh hectares in 1999-2000 to 87.93 lakh hectares in 2000-01. However, the pesticides consumption was 5025 tonnes in 1999-2000 and 5020 tonnes in 2000-01.

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 and 179 Sub-Yards spread over the State. Average number of villages and area served per market was 64 and 421 Sq. Kms. respectively in 2000-2001. The total storage capacity of foodgrains (State owned) increased from 16.87 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 to 29.31 lakh tonnes in 2000-2001.

The Haryana State Agriculture Marketing Board introduced an incentive scheme namely "Krishak Uphar Yojana" from 2nd October, 2000 in all the mandis of the State. Under this scheme, prizes in the shape of agricultural implements are being distributed to the farmers who sell their produce worth Rs. 5000 or more in the mandis on production of 'J' Form issued by the arthiyas and in lieu of that they will get gift coupons. The aim of this scheme is to encourage the farmers to bring/sell their produce in the mandis and to improve the quality of their produce. This scheme has also contributed in increase of market fee and market cess. Under this scheme, there are two 1st prizes each of Rs. 40,000/-, eight 2nd prizes of Rs. 25,000/- each and twelve 3rd Prizes of Rs. 10,000/- each in the shape of agricultural implements. These prizes are being distributed in each Kharif and Rabi season in each district. A total sum of Rs. 1.52 crore every year is being awarded under this scheme. Two draws have already been held on 30.4.2001 and 31.10.2001 and agricultural implements amounting to Rs. 76 lakh in each draw have been distributed to the farmers.

HORTICULTURE

Haryana has remained unexploited in the field of Horticulture due to major thrust on foodgrains so far. Now, Haryana State is fast emerging as one of the

leading States in the field of Horticulture. The State is ideally suited for exploiting the potential of horticulture production due to its close proximity to the metropolitan city of Delhi. Now the main stress has been laid on development of fruits, vegetables, mushrooms, floriculture etc. 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 25 Government gardens and nurseries. The area and production under fruits increased considerably from 12640 hectares and 99.8 thousand tonnes during 1990-91 to 30715 hectares and 232.0 thousand tonnes by the end of 2000-2001 respectively. The anticipated achievements of total area and production of fruits for the year 2001-2002 are 32815 hectares and 235.0 thousand tonnes respectively. Likewise area and production under vegetables have also increased from 55360 hectares and 802.2 thousand tonnes in 1990-91 to 133000 hectares and 2100.0 thousand tonnes during 2000-2001 respectively. Target for the year 2001-2002 for area and production under vegetables has been kept as 135000 hectares and 2000.0 thousand tonnes. 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 3200 hectares during 2000-2001. Target for the year 2001-2002 is also 3200 hectares. The mushroom production increased from 850 tonnes in 1990-91 to 4200 tonnes by the end of 2000-2001 and likely production for 2001-2002 has been estimated at 4500 tonnes.

The State Government is also encouraging farmers to adopt Green House Technology for production of off-season vegetables and flowers. 186 Green Houses have so far been established. It is proposed to construct 21 Green Houses during the year 2001-2002. The new technologies such as drip and micro irrigation system are being encouraged to conserve, preserve and utilise the scarce irrigation water. 2699.8 hectares area has been covered under drip and micro irrigation systems by the end of 2000-2001. Target for the year 2001-2002 is 360 hectares.

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 facilities are being given through the veterinary institutions. The number of veterinary hospitals and veterinary dispensaries was 579 and 853 respectively in 2001-2002 (as on 31-12-2001). The number of Stockmen Centres/Key Village Centres and Regional Artificial Insemination Centres in the State was 751 and 60 respectively during 2001-2002 (as on 31.12.2001).

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 Government has

sanctioned Rs. 45.00 crore under the National Project for Cattle- Buffalo breeding to improve the quality of livestock.

Haryana is the milk pail of India and is famous for its breed of "Haryana Cows" and "Murrah Buffaloes" .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 them. Further, to give protection to these animals, insurance scheme has been introduced with 50:50 percent premium from Government and breeders respectively.

The milk production in the State has increased to 48.45 lakh tonnes in 2000-2001 as against 46.79 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000. The per capita availability of milk in the State has increased from 631 grams per day in 1999-2000 to 637 grams per day in 2000-2001. The milk procurement increased in the State from 918.3 lakh litres in 1999-2000 to 1009.35 lakh litres in 2001-2002.

The egg production in the State increased from 7589 lakhs in 1999-2000 to 8007 lakhs in 2000-2001. The production of wool increased from 2202 thousand kgs. in 1999-2000 to 2403 thousand kgs. in 2000-2001.

The yearwise production of milk, eggs and wool during the year 1997-98 to 2000-2001 and targets for 2001-2002 is as under: -

Live stock/ Unit	Unit	Achievement				Targets
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001*	
Poultry Products						2001-02
Milk	'000 Tonnes	4373	4527	4679	4845	5083
Eggs	Lakh Nos	6615	6825	7589	8007	8705
Wool	'000 Kgs	1897	1930	2202	2403	2488

*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 in their own 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. The fish production increased from 30.00 thousand tonnes in 1999-2000 to 33.04 thousand tonnes in 2000-2001 .The State has set a target of 35.50 thousand tonnes of fish production in 2001-2002. Against this, 21.50 thousand tonnes of fish have already been produced upto 31.12.2001. Against the National average of 2226 Kgs per hectare of fish production, Haryana has achieved an average production level of 4044 Kgs. per hectare during 2000-2001 and the State ranks second 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. Integration of growing tree species alongwith agricultural crops under agro forestry, adoption of farm forestry, massive afforestation on degraded panchayat lands and afforestation on mobile sand dunes with active participation of the people has resulted in increase in forest cover of the State by 360 sq.Km. over the past two years as reported by Forest Survey of India in its State of Forest Report 1999. As per National Forest Policy 1988, 20% area of the total geographical area in plains and 60% in hills should be under forest cover/tree cover for maintaining sound ecological balance.

To meet the growing demand of timber and firewood in the State , it is necessary to rehabilitate the degraded forest areas and bring new areas under forests. To achieve the above objective, afforestation is being carried out under different schemes by forest department. From April, 2001 to January, 2002, 10081 hectares area has been brought under forest by planting 215.88 lakh plants against the target of 250.00 lakh plants fixed for the financial year 2001-2002 under the State/Centrally sponsored schemes. 75.00 lakh plants have been distributed free of cost to various Government departments and public for plantation works. To make Haryana State green, Government of Haryana has announced a target of 4.5 crore seedlings to be planted in the State during the year 2002-2003. Government has also announced "Ch. Devi Lal Social Forestry Scheme" to be implemented on strip forests in participation with the farmers of adjoining fields.

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. Later on, it rapidly spread over to other fields like agro processing, agro marketing, rural industries, consumer stores, social services, etc. The progress of disbursement of short term, medium term and long term loans provided by the cooperative societies from 1997-98 to 2001-2002 (upto December, 2001) is as under :-

(Rs. In crore)						
Type of Loan	Loan Disbursed				Target	Loan Disbursed upto 31.12.2001
	1997-98	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001		
Short-term	1243.88	1508.00	1865.75	2957.71	2889.79	1985.01
Medium-term	8.98	39.00	15.81	115.41	284.71	52.77
Long-term	228.40	243.68	253.01	281.50	355.67	249.14

The above table depicts that the disbursement of short-term loans was to the tune of Rs. 1865.75 crore in 1999-2000. It increased to Rs. 2957.71 crore in 2000-2001. The disbursement of medium-term loans increased from Rs. 15.81 crore in 1999-2000 to Rs. 115.41 crore in 2000-2001. The disbursement of long-term loans increased from Rs. 253.01 crore in 1999-2000 to Rs. 281.50 crore in 2000-2001. The targets for 2001-2002 is to disburse Rs. 2889.79 crore short-term loans, Rs. 284.11 crore medium-term loans and Rs. 355.67 crore long-term loans. Against these targets, Rs. 1985.01 crore have been disbursed under short-term loans, Rs. 52.77 crore under medium-term loans and Rs. 249.14 crore under long-term loans upto December, 2001.

Twelve co-operative sugar mills are functioning in the State with a total crushing capacity of 25050 tonnes daily. Two new mills, "Ch. Devi Lal Coop. Sugar Mills", in Sirsa and Sonipat have started their operations this year. In the year 2000-2001, sugar mills crushed 342.68 lakh quintals of sugar cane and produced 32.83 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 2001-2002. 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

Water is one of the major inputs to promote the various sectors of State economy such as Agriculture, Industries, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forestry etc. besides catering for the essential requirement of domestic use. According to an estimate, the State of Haryana would be needing about 34 Million Acre Foot (M.A.F.) of water to meet out the annual requirements of all the water consuming sectors by the year 2005 whereas the present level of its availability is only 18.8 M.A.F. after exploiting all the available resources. Therefore, the need of the hour is to create new resources of water as well as its utilisation through an efficient network of canals. The decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court of dated 15th January 2002 for directing the time bound construction of S.Y.L. Canal has come as a ray of hope for the water deficient State for which the Government was pursuing the case for a long time. This would narrow down the gap between demand and availability of water to some extent.

To make the optimum use of available resources, the State Government has been making all out efforts by efficient distribution of water. The internal clearance of Irrigation Channels is completed prior to the commencement of crop season and all possible steps are being taken to stop the pilfrage of water to ensure the supply of canal water to the tail ends. Under Haryana Water Resources Consolidation Project which stands completed by December, 2001, the Government has taken all possible measures for the conservation of water by modernising unlined canals, rehabilitation of old lined canals and replacement of old regulators and other irrigation structures. The main structures replaced/constructed under the project are Hathnikund Barrage alongwith Link Channel, Pathrala Dam, Ch. Devi Lal Weir at Ottu, Budhera Complex and Sinchai Bhawan which is in advance stage of completion. Canal irrigation of 21.56 lakh hectares and 21.40 lakh hectares

respectively was achieved during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 despite prevailing dry conditions during both the years.

The schemes provided under NABARD projects are meant for better management of water. Since these schemes are in the existing commands and plans have been prepared by adjusting existing chaks of various miners to improve upon the efficiency. Besides, providing improved irrigation, it is essential to make more area irrigable by saving it from the flood fury and therefore, some drainage and flood protection schemes for this purpose have also been provided under the NABARD projects. So far NABARD has sanctioned nine projects with total financial outlay of Rs. 394.43 crore out of which NABARD assistance is of Rs. 381.11 crore. The projects consist of 299 Irrigation and 212 Drainage and Flood Protection Schemes under various trenches of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) loan. Out of these, 170 Irrigation and 189 Drainage and flood protection schemes have already been completed.

The original capacity of Bhakhra Main Line at the Haryana Contact Point was 10794 Cs. which came down to 8900 Cs. with the continuous running of canal. The Punjab authorities were persuaded to restore the carrying capacity to its original one. The work of restoration of capacity is in progress for which an amount of Rs. 16.15 crore has been deposited with Punjab Government so far. At present the capacity has come up to 9700 Cs.

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
1999-00	6029	5124	85.0	3552	2888	81.3
2000-01*	6045	5202	86.1	3526	2945	83.5

*Provisional

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 percent in the year 1966-67 rose to 86.1 and 83.5 percent in 2000-2001 respectively. Irrigation intensity during 2000-2001 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 583705 (258984 diesel operated and 324721 electric operated) in 1999-2000 to 589473 (255302 diesel operated and 334171 electric operated) in 2000-2001. Additional surface irrigation potential of 4.64 thousand hectares and additional ground water potential of 11.15 thousand hectares was created in the State during 2000-2001.

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 . The State is mainly divided into three drainage tracts namely Yamuna Drainage Tract covering districts of Yamuna Nagar, Kurukshetra (part), Karnal, Panipat, Sonapat, Rohtak (Part), Gurgaon and Faridabad (about 37% of the State area), Ghaggar Drainage Tract covering districts of Ambala, Kaithal, Fatehabad, Sirsa and parts of Kurukshetra, Jind and Hisar districts (about 24 % of the State area) and Internal Drainage Tract is spread in the districts of Jind, Bhiwani, Mohindergarh and part of Rohtak and Hisar. As at present no drainage system exists in these districts, hence pumps are used to lift the flood water of this area which is thrown into adjoining drains/canals through a network of small local drains. For this purpose 468 permanent Pumping Stations have been set up at various places. In addition 1450 Electric and Diesel driven mobile pumps are kept ready to drain out flood waters for immediate relief to the Abadis and protecting standing crops. The villages situated in low lying areas have been protected by construction of Ring Bunds and provisions of High Level approaches. However, it is proposed to construct Hisar-Ghaggar Drain so that flood water can be discharged into river Ghaggar by gravity.

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 coal mines are far away 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 3211.1 MW. The capacity as on December, 2001 was 3124.5 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 2001 was 16855.4 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	3124.5	16855.4
2001-02	3211.1	13226.8*

* as on 31-12-2001

The number of electricity consumers in the State as on March, 2001 was 35.47 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	27,63,467	3,42,569	70,710	3,61,454	8,372	35,46,572
2001-02*	27,24,516	3,43,866	67,478	3,60,995	8,494	35,05,349

*Figures as on September 2001

The total number of consumers ending september, 2001 has decreased as a number of connections of defaulting consumers were disconnected under a special campaign .

The per capita consumption of electricity increased from 473 units in 1999-2000 to 492 units in 2001-2002 (up to December,2001). A new record of power supply was created on 2-9-2001 by supplying 613.75 lakh units for 2001-2002 against earlier record power supply of 576.56 lakh units achieved on 13-8-2000 for 2000-2001 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.

Since July, 1999 there has been an increase of 621 MW in the power generation capacity in the State. In addition, there has been an increase of 87 MW power due to rehabilitation of Bhakhra-Beas Power Station and additional share from Central Stations. Thus, the increase has been 29.82%. The Thermal and Hydel Power Stations in Haryana generated power of 3839.87 MW during 2001-2002 ending December, 2001 against 2811.80 MW during corresponding period of last year.

The Plants generated power over 205 lakh units on 29-8-2001 and 27-9-2001 which is the highest ever daily power generation so far. With this additional power, it has become possible to meet the demand of all categories of consumers in the State.

Yearwise details of installed Generation Capacity, Power Available for sale/sold and number of consumers is given at Table No.15.

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 2000-2001, additional 2138 gobar gas plants were installed whereas during the year 2001-2002 additional 1325 gobar gas plants have been installed up to December, 2001.

IMPROVED CHULLAHS

During the year 2000-2001, 62500 improved chulhas were installed as against 55000 during 1999-2000 showing a significant increase of 13.64 percent. For the year 2001-2002, a target to install 62500 improved chulhas has been fixed out of which 28482 chulhas have been constructed up to December, 2001. As per guidelines of Government of India, the durable concrete cement chulhas will be installed in Haryana and enhanced subsidy @ Rs. 80.00 per chulha will be provided by Government of India. In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 10.00 per chulha is being provided as a subsidy on fixed type of chulhas out of State plan budget.

NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

The department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is responsible for formulating policies and programmes necessary for popularising the applications of various non-conventional and renewable sources of energy in the State. It is implementing various schemes concerning utilisation of solar energy, biogas, micro hydel, biomass energy etc.

Solar Thermal Energy Programme which aims at providing solar energy alternative for thermal energy requirements is generating good response in the State. The State has about 300 sunny days and therefore, people have started utilising solar energy for water heating applications in large number. During 2000-2001, 11 nos. of systems with a cumulative capacity of 2800 Lpd. were installed in the State. In order to increase the penetration of solar thermal technologies in industrial sector, particularly for textile units of Panipat, a concept paper was submitted to UNDP-GEF for its support.

Solar Photovoltaic System to supplement the electrical energy requirements are being promoted in the State. During the year 2001-2002, 5000 solar lanterns, 3500 SPV domestic lighting systems, and 200 solar water pumping systems are being installed. For the year 2002-2003 the target is to install 6000 solar lanterns, 4250 SPV domestic lighting systems, 300 SPV street lighting systems and 50 solar water pumping systems.

Under Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP), various types of renewable energy and energy efficient systems like solar cookers, improved kerosene stoves, solar lanterns, pressure cookers, solar water heating systems, compact fluorescent lamps, SPV home lighting systems, SPV domestic lighting systems, SPV water pumping systems, SPV stand alone street lighting systems etc. are being promoted through financial incentives. Demonstration and extension activities are being carried out in the IREP blocks for helping rural people to meet their cooking, heating and lighting energy needs by adopting these systems. During the year 2000-2001 this programme was implemented in 39 blocks of the State. There is proposal to extend this programme in five new blocks during the year 2001-2002. Under this programme, during the year 2001-2002, 29897 families are being covered.

INDUSTRIES:

There is an economic recession all over the world. Nevertheless, Haryana has maintained its industrial growth. This could happen because of the confidence imposed by the industrialists, better law & order, congenial employer and employee relations, better amenities to the public and the pragmatic Industrial policy of the State. An unprecedented achievement in the Industrial growth has been realized through concerted efforts made by Haryana Government to woo industry in the State by maintaining a regular interaction with CII, PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry and FICCI to elicit their views about the inputs required by them from the State machinery and putting those in to action through policies. A delegation comprising of official and non-official members visited many countries during 2000-2001 for promotion of industry and generating awareness among investors about Haryana as an ideal investment destination. The investment from foreign companies continued flowing into the State during 2001-2002 also. In order to attract more foreign investment in the State, the State Government has constituted Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) in September, 2001. This board, apart from playing aggressive role, also gives technical support to appraise foreign investment proposals and is empowered to take decisions regarding allotment of land, sanction of term loans etc.

Haryana bordering the National Capital from three sides, offers an excellent location to set up any industry. It has a rich industrial base, equipped with incomparable infrastructure. Last year, 36 large and medium industrial units with investment of Rs. 225 crore employing 3454 persons were set up in the State. During the same period, 1076 small-scale industrial units with investment of Rs. 146 crore generating employment for 10374 persons were set up. In this year upto December, 2001, 20 large and medium and 554 small scale industries have been set-up with investment of Rs. 434 crore generating employment for 8469 persons. At present, there are 1097 large and medium industrial units in the State. This is the highest number among all the other

States in the northern region. There are 74682 functional small-scale industrial units in the State.

Today, Haryana produces almost every item in the State. Haryana has significant contribution in the manufacturing of automobile. The State produces largest number of passenger cars, motor cycles, tractors, bicycles, sanitaryware, G.I. pipes, gas stoves, scientific instruments etc. in the country. Ambala for scientific instruments, Yamunanagar for metalware and timber industry, Kurukshetra and Trawari for rice, Karnal for agriculture implements, Panipat for Handloom and Textiles, Panchkula for machine tools, Sonipat for bicycles, Faridabad for tractors and refrigerators, Gurgaon for readymade garments, cars, motorcycles, scooters and IT industry, Rewari for brassware and television, Bahadurgarh for sanitaryware, Bhiwani for guar gum and Narnaul for marbles are the known destinations in the State.

In the year 1991, Government of India introduced liberalised industrial policy and abolished the licensing system. From the year 1991 till December 2001, 2629 Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEMs) were filed with the Government of India to set up large and medium industry in Haryana. Out of these, 1397 IEMs have been implemented so far. 384 Industrial Entrepreneur memoranda involving investment of Rs. 5730 crore generating employment for 60990 persons were filed to set up large and medium industrial units in Haryana. Similarly, 35 letter of intents with investment of Rs. 170 crore generating employment for 7014 persons were issued by the Government of India for setting up industry in Haryana.

Indian Oil Corporation is enhancing its capacity of oil refinery at Panipat from 6 million metric tonnes to 12 million metric tonnes. Based on the end products of this refinery, a Petro Chemical Complex is being set up at Panipat. This expansion programme will be carried out with the investment of Rs. 12000 crore . State Government has acquired 750 acres of land at village Baljatan in district Panipat and handed it over to IOC for implementation of the project.

In export, Haryana has tremendous contribution. In 1966, when Haryana came into being, its export was only Rs. 4.5 crore per annum, which has increased to about Rs. 7000 crore in 2001. IT industry in Gurgaon alone is exporting software of about Rs. 3000 crore. After Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, Haryana is the third largest exporter in software. Besides, other main items which are exported from Haryana are readymade garments, auto parts, cars, motorcycles, chemicals, rice, guargum, handloom, carpets, scientific instruments etc. To encourage exports, State Government is going to announce its Export Policy very shortly.

The real credit of industrialisation goes to the New Industrial Policy which was implemented in November, 1999. The main thrust of this policy is to provide the basic infrastructure facilities and to simplify the procedure and rules and regulations governing industry. The efforts of the Government are to develop more and more industrial estates where all basic amenities are provided. Today, "Ch. Devi Lal Industrial Model Township at Manesar " is the main attraction for investment by the domestic as well as foreign investors. State Government is setting up new industrial estates at Bahadurgarh, Badli, Gurgaon and Sonipat. The land acquisition work is in progress.

For economic development of the State, an Economic Development Board has been constituted. State is preparing Economic Vision 2020. To strengthen infrastructure in the State, Infrastructure Development Board is being constituted. To augment the basic amenities in the existing industrial estates, the State Government has sent proposals of Rs. 185 crore to Government of India. Out of this, projects worth Rs. 10.1 crore have been sanctioned by the Government of India. In addition, projects of Rs. 53 crore have been sent to Government of India for strengthening textile centres in the State.

Haryana is an agricultural State. Industrial policy has laid special emphasis on the growth of agro based and food processing industry. Four Food Parks, Rai (Sonapat), Narwana (Jind), Dabwali (Sirsa) and Saha (Ambala) are being set up in the State with the financial assistance from the Government of India. Food sector is a sunrise industrial sector and a lot of opportunities exist in national and international market. A food processing division has been created in the Department of Industries to have proper coordination with the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India and other agencies for the promotion of food processing industries.

Today, all over the world, Bio-technology has its contribution in every field of life. Haryana is one of the leading States in India in the promotion of Bio-technology. A number of reputed companies in the field of bio-technology had already set up their units in the State. The State Government is giving preferential treatment for allotment of land to bio-technology units in all industrial areas. HSIDC has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MU), with M/s. IDMA Group which would make and facilitate investments for setting up ventures in Haryana in the areas of Bio-Technology, Industrial Infrastructure, Food Storage and Bulk Grain Handling and Electronics etc.

Haryana Financial Corporation (HFC) in the year 2001-2002 (up to December, 2001), sanctioned loan of Rs. 98.99 crore and disbursed loan of Rs. 41.74 crore and since its inception it has sanctioned loan of Rs. 2250.89 crore and disbursed loan of Rs.1413 crore . Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board in the year 2000-2001 provided financial assistance of Rs. 1021.39 lakh in favour of 142 rural industries under the Rural Employment Guarantee Programme of Government of India. During the current financial year, up to December, 2001, Board has provided financial assistance of Rs. 2450 lakh in favour of 385 rural industries. The Board will achieve the target of funding Rs. 2980 lakh to 470 industrial units in this financial year.

Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation (HSSIEC) is providing marketing assistance and supply of the scarce raw material to the small-scale industries. Liberalisation and opening up of economy has seriously affected the working of this Corporation. Under these circumstances, State Government is considering restructuring of this Corporation.

Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation (HSIDC) has a prominent role in the development of industrial infrastructure in the State. It has developed 33 Industrial Estates by developing 8088 plots and constructed 606 industrial sheds on total acquired area of 5860 acres. Following new industrial estates are being developed in the State by HSIDC:-

1. Growth Centre, Saha
2. Food Park, Saha
3. Industrial Estate, Bahadurgarh
4. Industrial Estate, Badli
5. Industrial Estate, Rai
6. Food Park, Rai
7. Expansion of Industrial Estate, Kundli

Under the term lending activities, HSIDC has so far sanctioned loan of Rs. 997.25 crore to 896 units. During the year 2000-01, HSIDC has sanctioned loan of Rs. 126.70 crore and disbursed Rs. 66.10 crore. In the year 2001-02 upto December 2001, HSIDC has sanctioned loan of Rs. 56.67 crore and disbursed Rs. 34.73 crore.

For generating more and more self employment opportunities, District Industries Centres are implementing Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) of Government of India. Last year, loan of Rs. 57.98 crore was sanctioned to 8816 educated unemployed youths. This year, target under the scheme is to provide loan to 8800 beneficiaries.

Government of India under National Rural Industrialisation Programme is developing cluster of villages with the schemes implemented by various agencies viz. Industries Department, Rural Department, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, NABARD, SIDBI and the Banks .

Today, it is highly competitive world. Due to various agreements of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), it is essential for the industry to be self reliant. Haryana Financial Corporation is providing soft loan for the technology upgradation of the Small and Medium Industries. Haryana Financial Corporation has also reduced interest rate for tiny and small scale units w.e.f. 3rd December,2001. Under the Small and Medium Enterprises, Renewal Fund Scheme the State Government is providing financial assistance in form of interest subsidy, testing equipment subsidy, ISO-9000 certification subsidy, reimbursement of stamp duty and training expenses in favour of small and medium industries for upgrading their technology, quality and for their modernisation programme. State Government is also setting up Ceramic Development Centre with the financial assistance of the Italian Government at Faridabad with the investment of Rs. 13.86 crore.

Thus the implementation of New Industrial Policy has proved a step forward in transforming the industrial sector. Haryana has now definitely emerged as the ultimate destination for the foreign investors, non-resident Indians and domestic entrepreneurs.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrialisation is regarded as the key to Economic Development of a country particularly in the field of production and employment. In the present days of Planning, availability of reliable and up-to-date industrial statistics is an important pre-requisite for formulation and evaluation of industrial programmes. For this, Index of industrial production is one of the most important macro-economic indicator which reflects the change in the Industrial scenario of the State over time. This Index not only reflects the change in the industrial sector but is also an important tool for measuring progress or decline in the concerned sectors of the economy over time.

The General Index of Industrial Production with 1993-94 as a base year (Revised Series) rose from 151.21 in 1998-99 to 161.57 in 1999-2000 registering an increase of 6.85 percent. The index of manufacturing sector rose from 151.74 in 1998-99 to 161.55 in 1999-2000 exhibiting an increase of 6.47 percent. The index of electricity sector has shown a significant increase from 119.82 in 1998-99 to 162.97 in 1999-2000 recording an increase of 36.01 percent. This growth rate in electricity sector is due to additional production of 1063.85 million units of energy in the new Gas Turbine Unit at Faridabad.

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 123.50 in 1998-99 to 130.73 in 1999-2000 recording an increase of 5.85 percent.

The Index of 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 146.86 in 1998-99 to 150.40 in 1999-2000 showing an increase of 2.41 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 141.84 in 1998-99 to 149.88 in 1999-2000 indicating an increase of 5.67 percent.

The Index of Consumer Goods Industries increased from 163.58 in 1998-99 to 177.39 in 1999-2000 showing an increase of 8.44 percent. The Index of consumer durable goods industries like domestic refrigerators, bicycle parts, micro-scopes, auto parts and accessories and motor cycle parts etc. increased from 199.75 in 1998-99 to 218.89 in 1999-2000 indicating an increase of 9.58 percent over the previous year. The index of consumer non-durable goods industries like milk powder of all kinds, desi ghee, biscuits, poultry and cattle feeds, periodicals, syrups and fluorescent tubes etc. increased from 131.87 in 1998-99 to 141.00 in 1999-2000 exhibiting an increase of 6.92 percent over the previous year.

Yearwise details of Index of Industrial Production in Haryana is given at Table Nos. 13 & 14.

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 tax structure has been rationalised. In place of all statutory forms like ST-14, ST-15 etc., the dealers are merely required to furnish a list of purchases and sales alongwith self printed certificates on the bills for claiming various concessions. The State Government has introduced a new scheme of Deemed Assessment. Under this scheme all the cases of the turnover upto Rs. 5 crore are covered. The registered dealer shall not be required to submit any form (except forms prescribed under the C.S.T. Act) after submission of profit and loss and trading accounts in respect of their business. In case, on verification of the statement filed alongwith returns, no irregularity is detected, such cases shall be considered as deemed assessed. Whereas all previous cases would stand covered under the scheme. Further cases shall only be covered under the scheme in case there is increase in the sales tax receipt by 8% as compared to the previous year's receipt. The necessity of furnishing the declaration alongwith last returns has been abolished under the Haryana General Sales Tax Act, 1973. In addition, the tax has been reduced/exempted on the following items from 15.10.2001:-

- i) Fertilizer 4% to 0%
- ii) Pesticide, Weedicide, Insecticide 4% to 2%
- iii) Diesel 12% to 10%

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Training of youths in various industrial skills is the backbone for creation of a sound industrial economy. The Industrial Training and Vocational Education department through a network of 194 Industrial Training Institutes and Vocational Education Institutes is presently providing certificate courses to nearly 32,000 students all over the State. These institutes are not only supplying skilled craftsmen to the industries but also generate avenues for self-employment.

Out of total 194 institutes, 31 institutes are exclusively for women while there is a facility of co-education in the remaining institutes. No tuition fee is charged from women trainees in all these institutes. 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 are also functioning at Ambala, Rohtak, Bhiwani, Jind and Narnaul with total seating capacity of 192. These Institutes are imparting training upto certificate level.

The Department is consolidating the training programmes so as to improve the quality of training. New trades such as Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Plastic Processing Operator, Tool and Die Maker (Die and Moulds) Photo Type Setter and Desk Top Publishing Operator have been started in the Industrial Training Institutes.

ROADS

Roads are the basic means of communication for the development of any economy. The main emphasis is on the improvement/upgradation of road network, construction of bye passes, bridges/ROBs and completion of road construction works which are already in progress to further strengthen the road network and making it more efficient as per traffic requirements.

During the year 2001-2002, a programme for repair of roads and filling pot holes in addition to widening, strengthening, reconstructing, raising cement concrete pavement in village portions and making drains/culverts was taken in hand on war footing. The progress achieved so far during this year is:-

i) Repair with patch work and pot holes	8140 Kms
ii) Improvement with widening/strengthening/ reconstruction & raising etc.	1260 Kms
iii) Premix carpet work	2830 Kms
iv) Cement concrete pavement/block in village portion	28 Kms
v) Side drain	3 Kms
vi) Construction of new roads	24 Kms

Haryana State has been striving very hard to improve and upgrade the road network and so has arranged sanction of projects amounting to Rs.783.46 crore from HUDCO.

State Government has further processed proposals for raising loan from National Capital Region Planning Board for improvement of roads in National Capital Region for an estimated cost of Rs. 65.00 crore and for construction of bridges under NABARD loan (RIDF-VII) for estimated cost of Rs. 35.00 crore.

Even in case of National Highways, four-lanning of NH-1 from Karnal to Ambala Cantt. and further to State border with the Punjab has been completed and landmark elevated highway at Ambala Cantt. and grade separator near tourist complex King Fisher, Ambala City has been completed and opened to traffic .

The total road length in the State (including National Highways) increased from 22895 kms. (Metalled) in 1999-2000 to 22960 Kms. (Metalled) in 2000-2001. Now, almost all eligible villages have been connected with metalled roads in the State.

ROAD TRANSPORT

A well planned and efficient network of transport is an essential component for a developing economy. 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 and 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 passenger amenities to the travelling public.

At present, the Haryana Roadways has approximately 3500 buses being run from 20 main depots and 17 sub-depots. These services cover about 10.45 lakh Kms every day and carry about 10.74 lakh passengers daily. The State Transport Department has also constructed 82 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 and Hisar and a Drivers Training Institute has been set up at Murthal. Facilities for training and certifying new heavy vehicle drivers have also been provided apart from Murthal at four other centres i.e. at Karnal , Hisar , Gurgaon and Rohtak.

From 1993-94 onward no addition to the fleet of Haryana Roadways is being made and the additional demand in traffic is being met through privatisation. Under the 1993 Privatisation Scheme, 999 Transport Cooperative Societies were given permits for operation of bus services on link routes within the State. Under the Private Bus Service Scheme of 2001, 78 permits on 51 routes have been given for operation of bus services on short distance routes connecting two towns in the State. Apart from this, the Department has also issued 8664 maxi-cab permits upto 31.12.2001 for the convenience of the people. Keeping in view the safety of passengers, these maxi-cab permits are now being given only to maxi-cabs with hard top and closed body.

The Transport Department, Haryana has initiated various steps to improve the services being rendered to the people and contain the losses of Haryana Roadways. For further improvement in the quality of services , under an on-going programme, Haryana Roadways replaced 1200 buses during the last two years and 300 more new buses are likely to be replaced in next four months. The new buses being introduced by Haryana Roadways are of most modern, safe and comfortable bus bodies conforming to highest specification . The new design of bus bodies, which has earned appreciation from all, has been prepared in-house and these are being fabricated at a very reasonable cost by the Haryana Roadways Engineering Corporation. The bus chassis are being purchased by arranging loans from the banks through Haryana Roadways Engineering Corporation.

The central as well as depot workshops of Haryana Roadways are being modernised by providing latest tools, plants & machinery. Automatic Bus Washing Machines are being installed in all depots/sub-depots; hot tyre retreading plants are being gradually replaced by the cold tyre retreading plants. Similarly new welding and other technology is being introduced for better maintenance of the buses. Pollution check machinery is also being provided to the depots and District Transport Offices (DTOs.) With a view to bring about efficiency and transparency in the working of the Department, it is proposed to introduce Information Technology at all levels in the District Transport Offices, Depots of Haryana Roadways and the Head Office in a comprehensive manner. The computerisation process has already been started in the Head Office and the Depots of Haryana Roadways.

The Department has also provided all basic amenities for the passengers at all the modern bus stands. More such bus stands are being constructed for the convenience of the travelling public. It is proposed to construct most modern and new workshops at Rohtak, Ballabgarh and Jhajjar. The new bus stand at Rohtak is likely to be completed soon. Work of the construction of new bus stands at Kalka and Thanesar is also likely to be taken in hand soon. For providing facilities to rural masses large number of bus queue shelters in the rural areas are at various stages of construction.

The routes and time tables of the buses have been rationalised to make them more useful to the people. Shuttle services have been introduced on important short distance routes, which 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, during period April -December, 2001 the tentative contribution of Haryana Roadways to the State Exchequer was more than Rs. 87 crore as compared to Rs. 67 crore of the same period of previous year and Rs. 37 crore of the same period of year before that. The profit before tax during 2000-01 of Haryana Roadways is Rs. 65.80 crore which is the highest in the Country.

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

Particulars	Unit	1997-1998 (Audited)	1998-1999 (Audited)	1999-2000 (UnAudited)	2000-2001 (UnAudited)	2001-2002 (April-Dec 2001)
1. Buses held last Day	No	3854	3772	3631	3318	3493
2. Depot/Workshop	No	20	20	20	20	20
3. Sub depot/W. Shop	No	17	17	17	17	17
4. Bus Stands	No	81	81	81	82	82
5. No. of Routes	No	1739	1697	1697	1685	1634
6. Effective KMs.	Lakh	4056.16	3947.11	3946.38	3840.09	2874.49
7. KMs Operated/day	Lakh	11.11	10.81	10.94	10.52	10.45
8. Veh. Utilisation	KMs/Bus/Day	293	284	293	303	309
9. No. of employees	No	20985	20486	20319	19679	19176
10. Daily passengers carried	Lakh	13.86	10.63	10.36	10.46	10.74
11. KMPL	Gross KMS/Ltr	4.42	4.44	4.44	4.43	4.45
12. Accidents	No	704	663	576	515	317
13. Accidents per one lakh kms.	No	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.11
14. Break Downs	No	8569	7536	7725	8434	4318
15. Resource Contributed to State						

(a) Net Profit	Rs. Lakh	-4423.42	-8963.71	-10040.00	-7221.10	-3993.09
(b) Interest on Capital	Rs. Lakh	1396.29	1659.02	1614.43	1464.46	1212.39
(c) Token Tax	Rs. Lakh	1023.70	1053.89	920.18	895.51	609.38
(d) Hry. Passenger Tax	Rs. Lakh	11089.88	11363.58	11175.16	12112.81	9312.14
(e) Depreciation	Rs. Lakh	2355.01	2413.02	2291.90	1965.23	1631.32
(f) Total Resources	Rs. Lakh	11441.46	7225.80	5961.67	9216.91	8772.14
16. Profit Before Tax	Rs. Lakh	7981.00	3711.88	2613.92	6580.40	6727.29

With a view to strengthen the regulatory wing of the Department, the offices of District Transport Officers have been set up in all the districts in place of ten offices of the Regional Transport Authorities. Licenses have also been issued to 338 Private Pollution Check Centres in the State (181 Petrol & 157 Diesel) and 66 licenses have also been given to private Driver Training Schools in the State. A joint campaign has been launched against unauthorised vehicles in the State by the DTOs in coordination with the Police.

With a view to ensure safety of passengers, to reduce accidents and for managing the traffic on modern lines on the important National Highways, an institution of Haryana Highways Patrol and Road Safety has been created in the Transport Department under SSP (HHP and RS), Karnal. 19 Traffic Aid Centres (TACs) at nearly every 30 Kms on NH 1,2,8 and 10 have been set up. Each Traffic Aid Centre has been equipped with a patrol gypsy, motor cycle, a recovery crane and ambulance with para-medical staff. They have also been provided mobile phones, speed radars and Alco meters for effective checking against vehicles violating road safety norms. The TACs also keep in constant touch with the nearest Trauma care centres so that accident victims could be immediately shifted to these hospitals to save the precious lives. As per the data with SSP (HHP & RS), with the setting of TACs, the accidents on these National Highways during April- December, 2001 have come down by 15 percent compared to the corresponding period of last year.

TOURISM

A vast tourist infrastructure has been created all over the State by setting up as many as 44 Tourist Complexes providing numerous facilities like catering, accommodation (777 rooms), filling stations, lakes/bath complexes, landscaped gardens/fast food joints, 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 and 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 tourists. The following projects are to be completed during 2002-2003:-

- i) New tourist complex at Bhiwani.
- ii) Construction of Urban Haat at Oasis Tourist Complex, Karnal.
- iii) Construction of new rooms at Magpie Tourist Complex, Faridabad
- iv) Renovation/Upgradation of tourist facilities at Sohna, Surajkund and Sultanpur Tourist Complexes.
- v) Installation of tubewell at Surajkund
- vi) Renovation of public toilets at Oasis, Karnal
- vii) Construction of Principal's residence and staff quarters at Catering Institute, Panipat
- viii) Construction of Bakery Unit at FCI, Faridabad
- ix) Upgradation of rooms at Tilyar, Rohtak
- x) Construction of 20 rooms at Panchkula
- xi) Illumination of heritage building at Pinjore
- xii) Modernization of restaurant, expansion of fast food, coffee shop, Construction of transformer and generator rooms at Oasis Tourist Complex, Karnal
- xiii) Construction of Conference hall No. 2 and false ceiling of the rooms at Badkhal Lake
- xiv) Modernisation of banquet hall and lobby at Magpie, Faridabad
- xv) Modernisation of lobby, conference hall and public toilets at Hotel Rajhans, Surajkund
- xvi) Construction of boundary wall of Entertainment Park, Pinjore

HEALTH

Health department has made tremendous progress in the field of health and medical services. Concerted efforts are being made to expand the health

services. Special stress is being made to construct the health institutions. At present, the Health Services are being provided through a network of 49 Government

Hospitals, 64 Community Health Centres, 402 Primary Health Centres, 2299 Sub Centres, 12 District Tuberculosis Centres, 29 Dispensaries (23 Urban and 6 Rural), 14 Mobile Dispensaries and 2 Dental Dispensaries. At present, the buildings of 3 Hospitals, 4 Community Health Centres, 10 Primary Health Centres, Blood Bank in Civil Hospital, Fatehabad, Trauma Centre at Civil Hospital, Karnal, Burn Unit in Civil Hospital, Hisar and building of generator set in Civil Hospital, Ambala are under construction. On the recommendation of 11th Finance Commission, Rs. 9.00 crore has been sanctioned for the purchase of machinery, equipment and construction of buildings to provide better health facilities to the people of the State.

Under PMGY earlier known as Basic Minimum Services Programme, the Government of India has allocated the funds for purchase of medicines in PHC, CHC and Sub Centres, repair and maintenance of rural infrastructure, committed liability under BMS of previous year for construction work.

In the year 1966 Dental Services were available only at district level. Now out of 402 Primary Health Centres, 100 Primary Health Centres have been equipped with Dental Units. The State Government plans to provide dental services in all the Primary Health Centres in a phased manner.

"Pulse Polio Programme" is being launched in the State to eradicate Polio from the State. The State has already eradicated Guinea Worm Infection under the Guinea Worm Eradication Programme. The Haryana State has already achieved the target of 1/10000 leprosy cases set by the Government of India and World Health Organisation (WHO). At present, the incidence of leprosy is 0.4/10000, for this, the State has been awarded a cash reward of Rs. 10.00 lakh and a citation certificate.

Under the "Malaria Eradication Programme", the Health Department has done appreciable work for the control of Malaria and the incidence of Malaria has gone down to a great extent. In the year 1976 there were 7.36 lakh cases while in the year 2001 there were only 1153 cases showing a decline of about 99.8 percent. There has been no death due to Malaria since 1997.

Under the "National Blindness Control Programme", Blindness Control Societies have been set up at State and districts level to ensure optimal utilisation of Government of India funds. Against target of 1.10 lakh cataract operations, 57822 cataract operations were performed in the year 2001-2002 (upto December, 2001).

To provide quality medical facilities to the people of Mewat Area, a 50 bedded hospital has been constructed at Mandi Khera (Gurgaon). The Sultan of Oman has provided financial aid of Rs. 10.00 crore for this. The hospital is being equipped with modern machinery and equipment.

The State Government realises the importance of control of Hepatitis B infection which causes various liver diseases and even liver cancer. In the year 2001-2002, Hepatitis B vaccine worth of Rs. 20.00 lakh is being

purchased. On the National High Way No.1 a Trauma Centre at General Hospital, Karnal is under construction which will be completed shortly. It is proposed to open 3 more Trauma Centres at other National Highways passing through the State i.e. Palwal, Rewari and Sirsa. Under the Cancer Control Programme, one Cobalt Unit at Bhiwani is being set up. The State has implemented the "Pre-Diagnostic Technique Act , 1994 since 1996". This Act has been launched to prohibit female foeticide. 586 Ultrasound Clinics have so far been registered in the State out of 590. Action is being taken against faulty clinics.

The State has adopted to enforce the Bio-Medical Waste Management and Handling Rules, 1998 to stop indiscriminate disposal of hospital waste. District Bio-Medical Waste Societies have been notified in all the districts and notification regarding the use of 11 Government hospitals for utilising incinerators by private hospitals at a prescribed fee has been issued.

"National Tuberculosis Programme" has been launched in every district of the State. Presently there are approximately 3 lakh T.B. patients in the State. To further combat the problem of T.B., revised T.B. Control Programme (DOTS) has been introduced. This programme is being introduced in 3 districts namely Faridabad, Gurgaon and Sonapat in the year 2000. Under this programme medicines are provided free of cost to all the T.B. patients in these 3 districts. This programme will be extended in a phased manner in whole of the State by the year 2004-2005.

The "Reproductive and Child Health Programme" has been launched in the State from the year 1997-98 for five years. The main aim of this programme is to provide quality Reproductive and Child Health Services as per the felt need of the people. Under this project special facilities are being provided in far-flung remote rural areas.

"Family Health Awareness Campaign" is being organised in the State to create awareness among masses about Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD). As per instructions of Government of India, 8 Targeted Intervention Projects are being run in the State under the National AIDS Control Programme. The target population for this project is truck drivers, migrant workers, commercial sex-workers, bus drivers, conductors and Jail-inmates in which they are being made aware about AIDS, HIV and condoms. The Health Department is preparing to run the School AIDS Education Programme to generate awareness among students of 9th to 12th classes in the schools. This Programme will cover 7 districts. The total number of schools to be covered in these districts are 1354. Haryana AIDS Control Society has set up 3 voluntary counselling and testing centres at PGIMS, Rohtak, Civil Hospital, Karnal and General Hospital Panchkula. At these centres, information and awareness on STD, HIV, AIDS and condoms is being given. Opening of such centres at Hisar, Faridabad and Gurgaon is under consideration. At present 11 STD clinics are functioning in the State for treatment of Sexually Transmitted Diseases..

The State of Haryana has licensed Blood Banks in all districts except the new created districts of Fatehabad and Jhajjar. Presently 28 licensed Blood Banks are in the State, out of which 16 are of Government, 9 in private sector, 2 in Military Hospitals and 1 of Red Cross . Professional Blood donation has been

prohibited w.e.f. 1st January, 1998 and Voluntary Blood Donation is being promoted.

FAMILY WELFARE

For making Family Welfare programme a peoples programme, community needs assessment approach has been adopted in the State. 49 doctors of 17 districts have been trained under the No Scalpal Vasectomy Technique. Doctors of remaining 2 districts will be trained shortly.

To achieve population stabilisation, a State Population Commission has been formed. As per guidelines of National Population Policy, the State Family Welfare Action Plan has been formulated so that the programme can be implemented effectively.

The efforts of the Health Department have now started yielding desired results. The life expectancy, which was very less at the time of the freedom of the country has now gone up to 64.64 years in case of Male and 69.30 years of Female. The birth rate which was 42.1/1000 in 1971 is now 26.8/1000 as per 1999 (S.R.S.) and 23.1/1000 as per National Health and Family Survey. There is a fall in infant mortality rate also. According to the National Family Welfare Survey, infant mortality rate is 56.8 while National figure is 67.6 and death rate is 7.7/1000 while National figure is 9.7/1000. The Department will continue to make concerted efforts to improve the health status of the people of the State.

EDUCATION

Education is a key to development, hence, education for all is one of the primary objectives of Haryana State. For quality education, the State Government is ensuring provision of adequate academic support/training to all the teachers, integration of educational system with the economic needs of the people and of the State, provision of one teacher for every group of 40 children for primary and upper primary schools, opening of a primary school/alternate schooling facility within one K.M. of every habitation, transfer of control over schools and teachers to local bodies. Now 93rd constitutional amendment has made education a fundamental right for children in the age group of 6-14 years. Hence the State Government is determined to achieve universalization of elementary education in a mission mode as has been provided under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to be implemented in financial partnership with Central Government which provides that all children (6 years and above) complete five years of primary schooling by 2007 and 8 years of elementary schooling by 2010 and to ensure that all children (6 years and above) are in school by 2003.

Though the literacy rate (68.59) is higher in Haryana than the National average (65.38), yet it ranks 20th in the country. Although the enrolment and retention of girls has improved since the inception of the State, yet it remains low as compared to many other States of the country. The literacy rate in respect of female is only 56.31 percent as compared with 79.25 percent in respect of males according to 2001 population census. Primary schooling facilities are now available within a radius of 1.13 km.

The Education Department has been so far emphasising a quantitative expansion of education facilities in the State. Now it is need of the time to establish an institution of learning where the focus on overall quality and excellence is taken care. The Haryana Government has introduced to enable the students to learn English language right from class first and computer education in Government Senior Secondary/High schools from class sixth. Efforts are being made to remove disparities in educational facilities available in rural and urban areas as per the needs of the present and requirements of the future.

Improvement in Higher Education

Many reforms and new initiatives have been undertaken to implement the education policy in order to ensure excellence in higher education to make it forward looking, progressive and job oriented and minimising wastage to ensure optimum utilisation of resources. Universities have introduced a number of vocational, need based, job oriented courses. Special emphasis is being laid by the State Government on girls education. Private colleges have been sanctioned at Ismailabad in District Kurukshetra, at Uchana in District Jind and at Lohar Majra in District Kurukshetra for girls only. As a result, the number of girls colleges in Haryana has gone upto 55. In order to promote the study of science subjects by girl students the State Government has sanctioned 380 one time scholarships to be given to girl students taking up Medical/Non-medical group at Degree level.

Now there are atleast 180 teaching days in an academic session in the colleges as against 90 to 100 days achieved earlier. Courses have been consolidated wherever necessary and obsolete courses have been weeded out while laying emphasis on new emerging areas. Efforts have been made to divert students from courses with low employability to courses having higher job potential. The workload appraisal has been done on the principle of actual admissions made in the colleges. As a result , around 300 lecturers have been transferred from urban areas to rural colleges to ensure that students in rural colleges receive their legitimate share of proper education. The work load assessment is going to be an annual feature.

Pension Scheme has been introduced for the staff of Aided Private Colleges and its implementation has started. Permission has been given to a large number of Aided Private Colleges in the State for starting more than 200 new courses during the last 2 years which are largely in the newly emerging areas such as Bachelor of Information Technology, Computer Application, M.Sc Software, Master in Technology, Bio technology, Microbiology, Tourism and Travel Management etc. Work load of Aided Private Colleges has been assessed as per University norms and 50 lecturers found surplus have been adjusted in the colleges where there was requirement.

A scheme has been evolved to give recognition and encourage merit in the field of higher education. Under this scheme, meritorious students of Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra (KUK) and Maharishi Dayanand Univeresity (MDU), Rohtak are honoured separately in State level functions. 231 students of KUK and 402 students of MDU were honoured recently who achieved excellence in examinations held during April, 2000.

A scheme called "Earn While You Learn" has been devised and implemented in all the colleges of the State. Under this scheme, promising students who are not able to pursue higher studies for lack of financial resources have been employed by the colleges for jobs in laboratories, libraries and office jobs.

Primary and Secondary Education

Government primary schools in the State have been transferred to PRI's i.e. Panchayats, Zila Parishads and Municipalities in the State. The qualitative improvement in education has been the major thrust and it has been the endeavour of the Government 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 1.13 K.M. whereas, facilities of middle, high and higher secondary education levels are available at an average distance of 1.52 K.M., 1.84 K.M. and 3.37 K.M. respectively. 11013 Primary (excluding 27 Pre-Primary Schools) , 1887 Middle, 4138 High and Higher Secondary Schools are imparting education to 37.76 lakh students, out of which 16.95 lakh are girls in 2000-2001. The percentage of boys and girls in these schools is 55.11 and 44.89 respectively.

Presently, there are four Universities and 174 colleges functioning in the State which include 119 colleges of general education and 55 colleges are exclusively for women. The enrolment in colleges in the State has increased from 173543 in 1999-2000 to 198585 in 2000-2001. Out of which, scheduled castes students were 11836 in 1999-2000 and 14594 in 2000-2001. Likewise, out of the total enrolment in colleges during 2000-2001, girls accounted for 43.22 percent as against 43.76 percent in 1999-2000. The percentage of scheduled castes students to total enrolment in colleges rose from 6.82 percent during 1999-2000 to 7.35 percent in 2000-2001.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Technical Education Department provides technical manpower in the field of Engineering and Technology, Computer, Management and Pharmacy. At present, there are 30 Engineering colleges, 33 other professional colleges, 29 Polytechnics and 45 Hartron workstations offering degree in Engineering, MBA, MCA, Pharmacy, Diploma and Certificate level courses with a combined intake of 21768. Special emphasis has been laid on Information Technology (I.T.) education by providing 13791 seats exclusively for Information Technology (I.T.) related courses. Computer Engineering has been made a compulsory subject for all diploma level courses and the teaching learning process is being done through computers.

Admission in Computer Engineering and Information Technology (I.T.) with an intake of 40 seats each has been made at the campus of Government Polytechnic, Loharu from the session 2001-2002. Admission in Computer Engineering and Information Technology (I.T.) with an intake of 60 each has been made for Ch. Devi Lal Government Polytechnic, Panniwala Mota (Sirsa) with guest classes at Government Polytechnic, Sirsa from the session 2001-2002. Three Institutions namely, (i) Government Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hisar, (ii) Government Polytechnic, Sirsa and (iii) BPS Mahila Polytechnic Kanya Gurukul, Khanpur Kalan (Sonapat) have been selected by Ministry of Human Resources Development , Government of India for

upgrading them for providing training programme alongwith formal and non-formal courses to the physically disabled under the Direct Central Assistance Scheme. During the session 2001-2002, in these identified institutions, 5 seats in each discipline of the regular diploma courses have been kept for physically handicapped persons to make them self-sustained and to integrate them with other main stream students.

MCA courses with an intake of 60 shall be started at Regional Engineering College (REC) Kurukshetra and YMCA Institute of Engineering, Faridabad from the session 2002-2003. M.Tech in Computer Engineering with an intake of 30 at YMCA Faridabad and M.E. in Mechanical Engineering, Master's Degree in Technology Management with an intake of 40 each will be started at C.R. State College of Engineering Murthal from session 2002-2003. Besides this, the intake capacity of Information Technology (I.T.) at YMCA Faridabad will be increased from 30 to 60. The intake capacity in various courses being run at REC Kurukshetra has been increased from 327 to 480 from session 2002-2003 keeping in view the manpower requirement. There is proposal to start Degree Course at Government Polytechnic, Nilokheri. Industry Institute Interaction Cells have been activated to achieve target of atleast 75% placement of pass out students, which has been fixed for the first time in the history of the department.

SPORTS

Sports and games are an essential ingredient of human resources development. The State is paying special attention to the development of sports and creating the necessary infrastructure in various parts of the State. Synthetic Surface for the game of Hockey is being set up at Ambala and Gurgaon with 50% assistance from Government of India. Sports Authority of India (SAI) has established a coaching centre at HAU, Hisar with modern facilities where hundred males and hundred females sports persons are being provided with free lodging and boarding facilities. The Northern Regional Centre of Sports Authority of India is being established on the name of Ch. Devi Lal at village Joshi Chauhan District Sonapat on 83 acres 2 Kanals & 14 marlas land. With a view to promote excellence in sports at National and International levels, the State Government has framed a " Sports Policy" with the aim of upgrading the infrastructure, improving access to sports facilities and recognition of talent in sports and reward young sports persons who achieve excellence in sports. Under this policy a novel scheme has been approved by State Government for awarding an amount of Rs. 1.00 crore, Rs. 50.00 lakh and Rs. 25.00 lakh to those outstanding players, who bring laurels to the country by wining gold, silver and bronze medals respectively in Olympic Games. Under this scheme, a cash award of Rs. 25 lakh was given to Mrs. Karnam Mallheshwari who won a bronze medal in the last Olympic Games in Sydney. Several sports nurseries of various games have been set up in the State to groom promising players in their teenage so that they could compete at National and International level meets. A decision has been taken to recruit promising players in various Boards and Departments. 3 percent reservation has been provided to outstanding sports persons in sports policy.

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 partial piped water supply by the end of 1991-92. A recent survey indicates that 3245 villages have become deficient villages where the water supply is less than 40 litres per capita per day (LPCD) . Hence, the stress is being laid to increase the per capita availability of water in rural areas. Improved water supply of 40 LPCD or more was given in 587 villages (including dhanis) during the year 2000-2001. During the year 2001-2002, there is a target to augment water supply in 490 villages at the rate of 40/55 LPCD besides augmenting the water supply in 60 villages of Desert Development Programme areas at the rate of 70 LPCD. Against this target, water supply has been improved in 289 villages to a level of 40/55 LPCD and in another 51 villages at the rate of 70 LPCD by December,2001.

All the 66 big and small towns (excluding Faridabad and Panchkula being maintained by Municipal Corporation, Faridabad and HUDA 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 71 percent has been achieved by March,2001. The water supply schemes of 31 towns are based on underground water i.e. tubewells, whereas the water supply schemes of 25 towns are based on the surface water i.e. canal filtration and water supply of 10 towns is based on both the systems i.e.under ground water and surface water . During the year 2001-2002, there is a target for improving the water supply facilities in the urban areas of the State from the service level of 71 percent to 72-73 percent.

Under the Yamuna Action Plan Project, 6 towns, namely Yamuna Nagar-Jagadhri, Karnal, Panipat, Sonipat, Gurgaon and Faridabad were initially selected for providing sewage treatment plants and allied works at a cost of Rs. 206.51 crore. Later, six additional towns namely, Indri, Radaur, Chhachhrauli, Gharaunda, Gohana and Palwal were also selected under this project at a cost of Rs.19.77 crore. All sewage treatment plants and allied works in 6 original towns and two sewage treatment plants at Gohana have already been commissioned. 100 percent work of laying of interception and diversion sewers in 5 additional towns and 50% works of interception and diversion sewers in Palwal town has been completed. Further, during 2001-2002 additional work of Rs. 25.54 crore has been approved by Government of India in 6 original towns, work of which is in progress. These additional works will also be completed by 31st, March, 2002.

ENVIRONMENT

Protecting the environment and preserving it for the future generation is a matter of utmost importance in today's world. Maintenance of purity of environment is Government's highest concern. A campaign against the use of polythene bags has been launched as their unmindful disposal was creating environmental problems leading to health hazards. 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 1100 industrial units to instal effluent treatment plants and 1050 units to instal air-pollution control measures in their units up to December,2001. 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 . 401 pollution Control checking centres have been established in the State. Heavy polluters including distilleries, stone crushers, pulverisers, chemical and pesticide industries ,defaulting persistently, are now being effectively monitored. Up to December, 2001, 2455 consents under Air Act and 1698 under Water Act have been granted. 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 has been brought under control by Public Health Department and Municipal Committees.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

With the introduction of Information Technology Policy, Haryana State is now emerging as a counter magnet to Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad in the development of Information Technology. While lauding the significant role played by Haryana in achieving green revolution, now the State, through concerted efforts is going to make a name for itself in the field of Information Technology too. Efforts are also being made to make the State a top-ranking State in the field of software technology. At present, Haryana ranked third in the export of software in the country. A new project known as "Nai Disha" based on the system of district network is being launched to provide 20 types of web-enabled services to the people of Haryana besides generating employment opportunities. The project "Nai Disha" started in Panchkula on pilot basis is proposed to be implemented in all the districts of the State during the current financial year and next year. The main thrust of the Information Technology Policy (IT Policy) is to make information easily accessible to the public, to improve the quality of delivery of services to public, to improve the efficiency of the Government, to promote IT industry in the State, to create IT related jobs in the State, to promote IT education and literacy in the State and to promote IT infrastructure in the State. The State would soon become first in the country by computerizing all its treasuries and connecting them with the State treasury by March,2002.

Information Technology Policy also lays emphasis on establishment of the communication backbone network for improving the telephony and internet connectivity in the State. For this purpose, the Government has framed Right of Way (ROW) Policy and has signed agreements with two companies for laying optic fiber network in the State. The companies would also provide free

band -width to the State Government for its usage. This facility would help the Government to establish a State wide area network for the use of Government and providing services to citizens.

For efficient and transparent administration, the State Government also gives top priority to the use of Information Technology in the working of the Government Departments. The IT Department has set up a Centre for E-governance with various facilities. This Centre is proving useful in development of software and for imparting training to officials of the Government departments, boards and corporations. The Centre has also provided computer training to all the Hon'ble Members of Haryana Legislative Assembly.

An Integrated Cyber City is being set up at Gurgaon and it will provide employment opportunities to five lakh persons. To further improve the high speed communication, an Earth Station is being set up at Gurgaon. The State Government is also exploring the possibility of setting up similar facilities at Panchkula . The State Government has decided to provide land for setting up a facility centre of software technology park of India at Panchkula. Cyber Cafes are being set up in villages under Gramodya Yojana.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

An ambitious programme to redress the grievances of the people at their doorstep "Sarkar Apke Dwar" was launched by the State Government .The main aim of the programme is to revive the dialogue between the people and the Government which had earlier been negligible/ neglected. This programme has succeeded in accelerating the pace of development and implementation of welfare schemes launched by State Government consistent with the aspirations of the people. The State Government is also taking effective steps to root out the corruption in every sphere from all levels of administration ensuring that benefits of welfare schemes are enjoyed by the right persons.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

More administrative and financial powers given to the Panchayati Raj Institutions and local bodies have definitely strengthened the social security, equality and social justice for the people of Haryana. For qualitative work and people's participation, Gram Vikas Samities have been constituted. The concept of Gram Vikas Samities has been implemented to actively involve the people in development process. The development works earlier being executed by different agencies are now being implemented by the Gram Vikas Samities, thus, accelerating the pace of development with better quality. Out of total 6034 Panchayats, Gram Vikas Samities have been set up in 6014 Gram Panchayats up to January, 2002. The Panchayats have been empowered to manage all Government primary schools so as to improve the standard of education at primary level. The Government has also decided to give 20 percent of the income of its share accruing from cattle fairs to the Panchayati Raj Institutions, besides 3 percent of the stamp duty and registration fees to improve their financial health. Minimum grant of Rs. 2400 and maximum to the extent Rs. 8400 will be given to Gram Panchayats according to its population for cleanliness and environmental improvements. Similarly grant of Rs. 25 Lakh will be given to Panchayat Samities and Zila

Parishads for the maintenance of buildings. It has been further decided to award cash prizes to those Panchayat Raj Institutions which will make outstanding contribution in the developmental process.

CHAPTER – III

STATE FINANCES

The State Government mobilises financial resources through State's own tax and non-tax revenue, share in central taxes and grant-in-aid from Central Government to meet the expenditure on administration and developmental activities. The total revenue receipts are estimated at Rs.7959.26 crore in 2001-2002 (Budget Estimates) as against Rs.6573.89 crore in 2000-2001 (Actuals) and Rs.5766.76 crore in 1999-2000 (Actuals). The revenue receipts are estimated to increase by 21.07 percent in 2001-2002 (B.E) over 2000-2001(Actuals). This increase was 14.00 percent in 2000-2001(Actuals) over 1999-2000 (Actuals).

Tax revenue (State's own Taxes and Share in Central Taxes) is estimated at Rs.5678.14 crore in 2001-2002 (B.E). It was Rs.4656.36 crore in 2000-2001 (Actuals) and Rs. 4042.88 crore in 1999-2000 (Actuals). Tax revenue is estimated to be 71.34 percent of total revenue receipts in 2001-2002 (B.E). This percentage was 70.83 in 2000-2001(Actuals) and 70.11 in 1999-2000 (Actuals).

State's own tax revenue is estimated at Rs.5105.93 crore in 2001-2002 (B.E) as against Rs.4310.55 crore in 2000-2001(Actuals) and Rs.3517.61 crore in 1999-2000 (Actuals). The percentage increase in State's own tax revenue is estimated at 18.45 in 2001-2002 (B.E) over 2000-2001 (Actuals). This increase was 22.54 percent in 2000-2001 (Actuals) over 1999-2000 (Actuals).

State's own non-tax revenue (comprising mainly receipts from interest, road transport and miscellaneous general services) is estimated at Rs.1626.95 crore in 2001-2002 (B.E) as against Rs.1439.39 crore in 2000-2001(Actuals) and Rs.1259.06 crore in 1999-2000 (Actuals). State's own non- tax revenue is 20.44 percent of total revenue receipts in 2001-2002 (B.E.) as compared to 21.90 percent in 2000-2001(Actuals) and 21.83 percent in 1999-2000 (Actuals).

The share in central taxes is estimated at Rs.572.21 crore in 2001-2002 (B.E) as against Rs 345.81 crore in 2000-2001 (Actuals) and Rs.525.27 crore in 1999-2000 (Actuals). The increase in share of central taxes is estimated to be 65.47 percent in 2001-2002 (B.E.) over 2000-2001(Actuals) but it decreased by 34.17 percent in 2000-2001(Actuals) over 1999-2000 (Actuals) due to less share proceeds received from the Central Government.

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	1999-2000 (Actuals)	2000-2001 (RE)	2000-2001 (Actuals)	2001-2002(B.E)
1. Tax Revenue	4042.88	4999.85	4656.36	5678.14
	(70.11)	(71.06)	(70.83)	(71.34)
i) State's own Tax Revenue	3517.61	4427.64	4310.55	5105.93
	(61.00)	(62.93)	(65.57)	(64.15)
ii) Share in Central Taxes	525.27	572.21	345.81	572.21
	(9.11)	(8.13)	(5.26)	(7.19)
2. Non Tax Revenue	1723.88	2036.06	1917.53	2281.12
	(29.89)	(28.94)	(29.17)	(28.66)
i) State's own Non-Tax Revenue	1259.06	1445.06	1439.39	1626.95
	(21.83)	(20.54)	(21.90)	(20.44)
ii) Grant-in-Aid from Central Govt.	464.82	591.00	478.14	654.17
	(8.06)	(8.40)	(7.27)	(8.22)
Total Revenue Receipts	5766.76	7035.91	6573.89	7959.26
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Figures in Brackets are percentage to Total Revenue Receipts

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

Tax Revenue

The break-up of tax revenue reveals that sales tax is estimated at Rs.2995.00 crore which is 52.75 percent of total tax revenue in 2001-2002 (B.E). The corresponding percentages for the year 2000-2001 (Actuals) and 1999-2000 (Actuals) were 55.27 and 48.66 respectively. The revenue receipt from state excise is estimated at Rs.924.00 crore in 2001-2002 (B.E) as against Rs. 840.56 crore in 2000-2001 (Actuals). The revenue receipts from state excise was Rs. 765.36 crore in 1999-2000 (Actuals) .

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

Tax Revenue Receipts from various sources

				Rs. In Crores
ITEM	1999-00 (Accounts)	2000-01 (R.E.)	2000-01 (Actual)	2001-2002 (B.E)
Share of Central Taxes	525.27	572.21	345.81	572.21
%	(12.99)	(11.45)	(7.43)	(10.08)
Land Revenue	4.29	6.64	11.73	31.93
%	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.25)	(0.56)
State Excise Duty	765.36	840.00	840.56	924.00
%	(18.93)	(16.80)	(18.05)	(16.27)
Taxes on Vehicles	84.77	90.00	85.69	100.00

%	(2.10)	(1.80)	(1.84)	(1.76)
Sales Tax	1967.38	2600.00	2573.39	2995.00
%	(48.66)	(52.00)	(55.27)	(52.75)
Stamps and Registration	309.92	375.00	419.24	412.50
%	(7.67)	(7.50)	(9.00)	(7.26)
Other Taxes and Duties	385.89	516.00	379.94	642.50
%	(9.54)	(10.32)	(8.16)	(11.32)
Total Tax Revenue	4042.88	4999.85	4656.36	5678.14
%	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

RE-Revised Estimates B.E - Budget Estimates

Overall Budgetary Position

The total revenue expenditure is estimated at Rs.8997.46 crore in 2001-2002 (B.E) as compared to Rs.7181.37 crore in 2000-2001 (Actuals) showing an increase of 25.29 percent in 2001-2002 (B.E) over 2000-2001 (Actuals). This increase was 3.30 percent in 2000-2001 (Actuals) over 1999-2000 (Actuals).

The details of developmental and non-developmental revenue expenditure are given in the following table:-

Rs. in crore

ITEM	1999-2000 (Accounts)	2000-01 (R.E.)	2000-01 (Actual)	2001-02 (B.E)
A- Developmental Revenue Expenditure	4048.67	4900.45	4049.11	5352.07
%	(58.24)	(60.73)	(56.38)	(59.48)
i) Social Services	2257.19	2636.02	2506.30	2794.97
%	(32.47)	32.67)	(34.90)	(31.06)
ii) Economic services	1791.48	2264.43	1542.81	2557.10
%	(25.77)	(28.06)	(21.48)	(28.42)
B- Non-Developmental Revenue Expenditure	2903.38	3168.64	3132.26	3645.39
%	(41.76)	(39.27)	(43.62)	(40.52)
Organs of State	84.87	73.43	69.96	73.00
%	(1.22)	(0.91)	(0.97)	(0.81)
Fiscal Services	86.35	87.09	85.18	83.93
%	(1.24)	(1.08)	(1.19)	(0.93)
iii) Interest Payment and Servicing of debt	1357.42	1530.70	1491.91	1790.26
%	(19.52)	(18.97)	(20.77)	(19.90)
iv) Administrative Services	516.53	573.31	587.86	627.50
%	(7.43)	(7.11)	(8.19)	(6.98)
v) Pension and Miscellaneous General Services	857.75	862.64	882.42	1052.18

%	(12.34)	(10.69)	(12.29)	(11.69)
vi) Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	0.46	41.47	14.93	18.52
%	(0.01)	(0.51)	(0.21)	(0.21)
Total Revenue Expenditure	6952.05	8069.09	7181.37	8997.46
%	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Note:- Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

RE - Revised Estimates BE- Budget Estimates

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.5352.07 crore in 2001-2002 (B.E) as against Rs.4049.11 crore in

2000-2001 (Actuals) and Rs.4048.67 crore in 1999-2000 (Actuals). The developmental revenue expenditure is estimated to increase by 32.18 percent in 2001-2002 (B.E) over 2000-2001 (Actuals). This increase was 0.01 percent in 2000-2001 (Actuals) over 1999-2000 (Actuals). 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 16.38 percent in 2001-2002 (B.E) over 2000-2001 (Actuals) . This increase was 7.88 percent in 2000-2001 (Actuals) over 1999-2000 (Actuals).

Financial Position of the State Government

The financial position of the State is estimated to show a deficit of Rs 54.93 crore in 2001-2002 (B.E) as against Rs.128.93 crore in 2000-2001 (Actuals). The revenue account is estimated to show a deficit of Rs.1038.20 crore in 2001-2002 (B.E) as against Rs.607.48 crore in 2000-2001 (Actuals). The net deposit of small savings, provident fund etc. are estimated at Rs.565.37 crore in 2001-2002 (B.E) as compared to Rs. 498.66 crore in 2000-2001 (Actuals).The details of financial position of the State are given in Table No. 7

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. 9362.85 crore in 2001-2002 (B.E) as compared to Rs.8498.39 crore in 2000-2001 (R.E) showing an increase of 10.17 percent in 2001-2002 (B.E.) over 2000-2001 (R.E.).This expenditure was Rs. 7023.72 crore in 1999-2000 (Actuals) and it increased by 21.00 percent in 2000-2001 (R.E) over 1999-2000 (Actuals). The Government consumption expenditure which comprises of wages and salaries, pensions and net purchase of commodities and services is 38.43 percent of the total expenditure in 2001-2002 (B.E). It was 37.84 percent in 2000-2001 (R.E) and 44.67 percent in 1999-2000 (Actuals). Wages and salaries and pensions which include expenditure on basic pay, dearness

allowance, medical allowance, wages, pensions etc. is 35.24 percent of total expenditure in 2001-2002 (B.E). It was 34.64 percent in 2000-2001 (R.E) and 40.48 percent in 1999-2000 (Actuals).

Total expenditure (excluding operating expenses of departmental commercial undertakings)

			Rs. In Crores
ITEM	1999-00 (Actuals)	2000-01 (R.E.)	2001-2002 (B.E.)
1.Final Outlay	3703.21	4161.86	4591.53
	(52.72)	(48.97)	(49.04)
(a)Government Consumption	3137.77	3215.38	3598.63
Expenditure	(44.67)	(37.84)	(38.43)
i)Wages and Salaries & Pensions	2843.08	2943.77	3299.48
	(40.48)	(34.64)	(35.24)
ii) Net Purchase of commodities & Services	294.69	271.61	299.15
	(4.19)	(3.20)	(3.19)
(b) Gross Capital Formation	557.54	933.56	1010.96
	(7.94)	(10.98)	(10.80)
i) Gross fixed Capital formation	619.61	609.75	943.88
	(8.82)	(7.17)	(10.08)
ii) Change in stock	(-)62.07	323.81	67.08
	(-)(0.88)	(3.81)	(0.72)
(c) Net purchase of Physical Assets	7.90	12.92	(-)18.06
	(0.11)	(0.15)	(-)(0.19)
2.Transfer Payments to the rest of Economy	2922.99	3864.38	4215.38
	(41.62)	(45.47)	(45.02)
a)Current Transfers*	2790.44	3688.53	4054.97
	(39.73)	(43.40)	(43.31)
b) Capital Transfers	132.55	175.85	160.41
	(1.89)	(2.07)	(1.71)
3.Financial Investment and Loans and Advances (Net) to the rest of Economy	397.52	472.15	555.94
	(5.66)	(5.56)	(5.94)
Total Expenditure	7023.72	8498.39	9362.85
	(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 Economic and Functional Classification of the State Government Budget, direct demand for gross capital formation is estimated at Rs.1010.96 crore in 2001-2002 (B.E) as compared to Rs.933.56 crore in 2000-2001 (R.E). It was Rs.557.54 crore in 1999-2000 (Actuals). In addition to direct demand for gross capital formation by the State Government, Rs.741.72 crore is estimated as contribution/financial assistance of State Government to other sectors towards capital formation in 2001-2002 (B.E) . It amounted to Rs. 673.41 crore in 2000-2001 (R.E) and Rs. 739.46 crore in 1999-2000 (Actuals). This analysis further shows that aggregate gross capital formation financed by budgetary resources of the State Government is estimated at Rs. 1752.68 crore in 2001-2002 (B.E) as compared to Rs. 1606.97 crore in 2000-2001 (R.E) and Rs.1297.00 crore in 1999-2000 (Actuals).

The following table gives the details :

Capital Formation and Gross Savings of the State Government

			Rs. In Crores
ITEM	1999-00 (Accounts)	2000-01 (R.E.)	2001-2002 (B.E.)
1. Aggregate Gross Capital Formation out of budgetary resources of State Govt.	1297.00	1606.67	1752.68
i) Gross Capital Formation by the State Govt.	557.54	933.56	1010.96
ii) Contribution/Financial Assistance for Capital Formation to other sectors.	739.46	673.41	741.72
2. Saving of Current Account of the State Govt. Administration.	(-)1052.31	(-)831.50	(-)791.58

According to Economic and Functional Classification of the State Government Budget, the dissaving of current account of the Government Administration are estimated at Rs.791.58 crore in 2001-2002 (B.E). The dissaving of current account of the Government Administration were Rs.831.50 crore in 2000-2001 (R.E) and Rs.1052.31 crore in 1999-2000 (Actuals).

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 and 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.

Deposits of Commercial Banks

The total number of Commercial Banks working in the State as on 31st March, 2001 was 1502. Likewise, the number of Cooperative Banks and Rural Land Development Banks at the end of March, 2001 was 343 and 86 respectively.

The total deposits of Commercial Banks working in the State increased by Rs.2476 crore i.e. from Rs. 16813 crore as on 31st March, 2000 to Rs.19289 crore as on 31st March, 2001 thereby showing a growth of 14.7 percent. However, this growth of 14.7 percent during this year is less as compared to last year's growth of 17.7 percent. The total advances of these banks in the Haryana State increased by Rs. 1246 crore i.e. from Rs. 7083 crore as on 31st March, 2000 to Rs.8329 crore as on 31st March, 2001, showing a growth of 17.6 percent against the growth of 15.4 percent during the corresponding period of last year. Credit-Deposit Ratio is a significant indicator of credit flow for accelerating economic development of the State. This ratio in Haryana was low as compared to all India level. On 31st March, 2001, it was 43.0 % for Haryana whereas it was 51.2 % at the National level.

Loan Advanced

Scheduled Commercial Banks are also advancing direct loans to agriculture sector. Amount of these advances (outstanding) as on 31st March, 2001 was Rs. 1917 crore whereas it was Rs.1677 crore as on 31st March, 2000.

Under the priority sector, Haryana State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank has advanced Rs. 280.34 crore against the target of Rs.348.64 crore for the year 2000-2001 which is 80% of the annual target.

The sectorwise performance of Haryana State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank during the year 2000-2001 is as under:-

**Advances by Haryana State Co-operative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank
During 2000-2001**

Sector	Target (Rs.in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage (%)
Agriculture	315.54 (90.51)	262.48 (93.61)	83.2
Small Scale Industries	25.12 (7.20)	16.31 (5.82)	65.0
Tertiary	7.98 (2.29)	1.61 (0.57)	20.2
Total	348.64 (100.00)	280.34 (100.00)	80.4

Credit Plan

Overall achievement for State Annual Credit Plan 2000-2001 stood at Rs. 5431.41 crore against the annual target of Rs.5259.06 crore which is 103.3 percent of the annual target as compared to the achievement of 101.7 percent registered during the corresponding period of the last year. Sector-wise details are as under:-

Annual Credit Plan of Haryana for 2000-01

Sector	Target (Rs.in crore)	Achievement (Rs.in crore)	Percentage
Agriculture	3577.82 (68.03)	3754.00 (69.12)	104.9
Small Scale Industries	1075.99 (20.46)	1070.54 (19.71)	99.5
Tertiary	605.25 (11.51)	606.87 (11.17)	100.3
Total	5259.06 (100.00)	5431.41 (100.00)	103.3

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total .

The performance under agriculture sector has also been quite satisfactory. Against the target of Rs. 3577.82 crore, the achievement during the financial year 2000-2001 was Rs. 3754.00 crore i.e. 104.9% which is higher as compared to last year's achievement of 103.9 percent.

In the Small Scale Industries sector, banks disbursed Rs. 1070.54 crore though the target was of Rs.1075.99 crore, which was 99.5 percent as compared to achievement of 92.9 percent registered during the corresponding period of last year.

The achievement under Annual Credit Plan 2000-2001 in the Tertiary Sector has declined to 100.3 percent as compared to 107.0 percent during the corresponding period of last year. This slightly low performance was off-set by increased lending under this sector i.e. Rs.606.87 crore during 2000-2001 as compared to Rs. 512.36 crore during the previous year.

The Haryana Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd. is providing credit facilities throughout the State through the existing 2406 Mini Banks (as on 31.3.2001). 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 31.3.2001 assistance to the tune of Rs. 2146.81 crore was provided by the Haryana Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd. at the State level.

CHAPTER –V

PLAN STRATEGY AND REVIEW

Ninth Five Year Plan(1997-2002)

The Ninth Five Year Plan was formulated at a time when the Government 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 was not slowed down. Rather, efforts had 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.

The State Government had, by and large, adopted all the objectives for the Ninth Five Year Plan and formulated the sectoral plans accordingly. The Planning Commission, Government of India had 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. Against this approved outlay the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 8019.25 crore. Actual expenditure during the 8th Five Year Plan was Rs. 4899.19 crore. The major shortfall in expenditure has occurred in the Externally Aided Projects.

The sectoral outlay for the Ninth Five Year Plan had been fixed in such a way that a large portion of the limited resources was earmarked for the development of infrastructure so that the pace of development of the economy did not slow down. The highest priority was given to the Power Sector and accordingly Rs.3300.00 crore (28.4 percent) were earmarked for various projects of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. The anticipated expenditure under this sector is Rs. 1545.13 crore. The second priority was given to the Irrigation and Flood Control Sector. An amount of Rs. 2084.74 crore (18 percent) was kept for this sector against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 1542.49 crore . Roads and Road Transport was accorded the third priority by keeping an outlay of Rs. 1376.88 crore (11.9 percent) for this sector. Against this outlay the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 544.59 crore. Thus a total amount of Rs. 6761.62 crore (58.3 percent) was provided for the above mentioned basic infrastructure against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 3632.21 crore. Social Services Sector was provided an amount of Rs. 3295.84 crore (28.4 percent) against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 2851.35 crore.

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 11600.00 crore for the Ninth Plan, an amount of Rs. 4082.70 crore was provided for the Externally Aided Projects. The Government of India 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 Government has provided Rs. 763.18 crore for improvement / extension of these services. From the year 2000-2001, the

Government of India provides a central assistance of about Rs. 20.00 crore for this programme every year. Now this scheme is called "Pardhan Mantri Gramodya Yojana (PMGY)".

Tenth Five Year Plan(2002-2007)

State's usual plan strategy of growth with social justice and welfare will be continued during the Tenth Five Year Plan. Keeping in view the objectives of the Tenth Five Year Plan approved by the National Development Council, anticipated expenditure during the Ninth Five Year Plan and likely availability of resources during the next five years, the size of the Tenth Five Year Plan has been proposed at Rs. 11250.00 crore which is 40.3 percent higher than the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 8019.25 crore during the 9th Five Year Plan. This includes an amount of Rs. 1683.40 crore for Externally Aided Projects. While allocating plan outlays for the departments, highest priority has been accorded to the social services sector by allocating an outlay of Rs. 4786.90 crore which is 42.6 percent of the total proposed outlay. Among the social services, the basic three services of general education, health care and drinking water supply have been given due importance. An outlay of Rs. 679.30 crore has been kept for the expansion of primary, secondary and higher education. A provision of Rs. 512.00 crore has been made for the augmentation/upgradation of drinking water facilities. An amount of Rs. 1020.80 crore has been earmarked for the promotion of medical education and health services. Social Security for the old, handicapped and widows has been the major concern of the State Government. An outlay of Rs. 1540.00 crore has been kept for pensions of these vulnerable sections of the society. The second highest priority has been given to the development/improvement of infrastructure of irrigation, power and roads and road transport by earmarking an outlay of Rs. 4466.00 crore for the Tenth Five Year Plan which is 39.7 percent of the total outlay.

Annual Plan 2002-2003

An outlay of Rs. 1900.00 crore has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-2003. While allocating plan outlays for the departments, State's usual plan strategy of growth with social justice and welfare will be continued during the year 2002-2003. Accordingly, development of infrastructure and social services sector have been accorded the highest priorities. An amount of Rs. 800.50 crore has been earmarked for the development of infrastructure of irrigation, power, roads and road transport which is 42.13 percent of the total proposed outlay. Social Services sector has been provided an amount of Rs. 710.90 crore which is 37.4 percent of the total proposed outlay of Rs. 1900.00 crore. Among the social services, the basic three services of general education, health care and drinking water facility have been accorded their due weightage. An outlay of Rs. 96.55 crore has been provided for expansion of primary, secondary and higher education. An amount of Rs. 69.30 crore has been kept for health care. A provision of Rs. 77.00 crore has been made for augmentation/upgradation of drinking water facilities. An amount of Rs. 305.63 crore has been kept for pensions for the old, handicapped and widows. An amount of Rs. 27.94 crore, over and above the normal departmental development activities has been provided for giving special thrust to the development of two backward regions of Mewat and Shivalik. An amount of Rs. 12.70 crore has been kept for women and child development.

In addition, an amount of Rs. 5000.00 lakh has been earmarked for rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). This amount will come from Government of India as Additional Central Assistance.

The Programmewise 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. 102.96 crore which is 5.42 percent of the total plan outlay has been made for various activities under this 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. 34.80 crore has been made for soil and water conservation programmes (Agriculture Department Rs. 34.00 crore and Forest Department Rs. 0.80 crore), which includes Rs. 33.00 crore for World Bank aided " Integrated Watershed Development Project (Kandi Project)" and Dutch Government assisted Agricultural Drainage for Saline Soils Project. A plan provision of Rs.7.50 crore has been made for Haryana Agriculture University (HAU) to carry out its activities. Major activities of Haryana Agriculture University are 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.

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, a net work of veterinary institutions is being strengthened in the State. A sum of Rs. 8.00 crore has been allocated for the expansion/extension activities of the Animal Husbandry Department. A provision of Rs. 0.70 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. 6.40 crore has been made. A provision of Rs. 27.40 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. 18.40 crore kept for externally aided Community Forestry Project. An amount of Rs.8.00 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. Now all schemes are being implemented on 75:25 sharing basis between the Central and State Government respectively. For rural development sector, an amount of Rs. 67.81 crore has

been allocated for 2002-2003. This includes a provision of Rs. 1.20 crore for Intergrated Rural Energy Programme (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 and energy produced from 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. 1.00 crore (State share) is in operation. An allocation of Rs. 31.80 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. 23.54 crore has been set apart for Mewat Development Board for speedy development of this area. It includes Rs. 20.54 crore under Externally Aided Project namely " Mewat Area Development Project (MADP)" assisted by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Likewise, for the development of the hilly and semi-hilly areas of districts of Ambala, Panchkula and Yamunanagar, Shivalik Development Board has been set up. An allocation of Rs. 4.40 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. 160.00 crore has been kept for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects. A sum of Rs. 90.00 crore has been kept for Haryana state Minor Irrigation and Tubewells Corporation (HSMITC) which includes Rs. 60.00 crore for World Bank Aided "Water Sector Reforms Project." Command Area Development Programme is being implemented on 50:50 sharing basis between State and Central Government. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 crore (State share) has been kept for the year 2002-2003. A provision of Rs. 30.00 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. 165.50 crore has been kept for this sector under the Annual Plan, 2002-2003 which includes an amount of Rs.12.50 crore under World Bank Aided "Haryana Power Restructuring Project."

Industries & Minerals

An allocation of Rs. 14.20 crore has been made for the development of Village and Small Industries, Large and Medium Industries, Electronics and Information Technology in the State during 2002-2003.

Road and Road Transport

An allocation of Rs. 335.00 crore has been made in the Annual Plan 2002-2003 for the development of road network and transport facilities in the State. Out of this, an outlay of Rs. 285.00 crore has been kept for the construction of roads and bridges. An allocation of Rs. 50.00 crore has been set apart for replacement of old buses, construction of bus stands/ shelters, modernisation of workshops etc.

Tourism

An allocation of Rs. 2.50 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. 710.90 crore, which is 37.41 percent of the total plan outlay, has been kept for Social and Community Services sector for the year 2002-2003. A provision of Rs. 138.95 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. 47.50 crore has been kept for extension of the Health Services. For water supply and sewerage programmes, a provision of Rs. 77.00 crore has been made. A sum of Rs. 42.00 crore has been kept for Housing including Police Housing and modernisation. An allocation of Rs. 34.20 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 child born in a poor scheduled castes family. An amount of Rs. 308.00 crore has been provided for social security measures which include old-age pension, pension for destitutes, widows and handicapped persons. A provision of Rs. 25.00 crore has been made for Urban Development.

An outlay of Rs. 137.00 crore has been provided under "Decentralised Planning" which will be utilised 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. An amount of Rs. 18.79 crore has been kept under this scheme for expansion/improvement of primary education, primary health care, rural drinking water, gram in awaas, supplementary nutrition and rural electrification in the State. In

addition, an amount of Rs. 50.00 crore has been earmarked for Rural Roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). These amounts will come from Government of India as Additional Central Assistance.

Sectoral outlay and anticipated expenditure during the Ninth Five Year Plan, approved and revised outlay for Annual Plan 2001-2002 and proposed outlay for Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) and Annual Plan 2002-2003 is given below:-

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	Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) Anticipated Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-02 (Approved Outlay)	Annual Plan 2001-02 (Revised Outlay)	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) Proposed Outlay	Annual Plan 2002-03 Proposed Outlay
I.	Agricultural & Allied Activities	700.78 (6.04)	104.81 (8.04)	112.72 (5.24)	110.66 (6.15)	534.52 (4.75)	102.96 (5.42)
II.	Rural Development	389.53 (3.36)	37.52 (2.88)	84.23 (3.92)	140.29 (7.79)	356.85 (3.17)	67.81 (3.57)
III.	Special Area Programme	106.91 (0.92)	6.15 (0.47)	21.50 (1.00)	27.50 (1.53)	171.94 (1.53)	27.94 (1.47)
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	2084.74 (17.97)	277.60 (21.29)	367.10 (17.07)	315.51 (17.53)	1798.00 (15.98)	300.00 (15.79)
V.	Energy	3305.00 (28.49)	287.75 (22.07)	485.75 (22.59)	36.85 (2.05)	1174.00 (10.44)	166.50 (8.76)
VI.	Industries & Minerals	181.05 (1.56)	78.75 (6.04)	13.46 (0.63)	102.05 (5.67)	88.08 (0.78)	14.68 (0.77)
VII.	Transport	1383.38 (11.92)	72.84 (5.59)	322.55 (15.00)	240.10 (13.34)	1501.20 (13.35)	335.20 (17.64)
VIII.	Science & Technology & Environment	15.00 (0.13)	1.33 (0.10)	2.10 (0.10)	1.66 (0.09)	9.90 (0.09)	1.65 (0.09)
IX.	General Economic Services	27.78 (0.24)	4.16 (0.33)	2.50 (0.12)	4.91 (0.27)	18.20 (0.16)	3.00 (0.16)
X.	Decentralised Planning	57.00 (0.49)	5.50 (0.42)	10.00 (0.47)	10.00 (0.55)	576.25 (5.12)	137.00 (7.21)
XI.	Social Services	3295.84 (28.42)	415.02 (31.84)	700.76 (32.59)	762.67 (42.37)	4786.90 (42.55)	710.90 (37.42)
XII.	General Services	52.99 (0.46)	12.18 (0.93)	27.33 (1.27)	47.80 (2.66)	234.16 (2.08)	32.36 (1.70)
	Grand Total (I to XII)	11600.00 (100.00)	1303.61 (100.00)	2150.00 (100.00)	1800.00 (100.00)	11250.00 (100.00)	1900.00 (100.00)

(Figures in brackets are the percentage to total)

CHAPTER-VI

EMPLOYMENT

Eradication of poverty and reduction in unemployment continue to be basic objectives of the planning process. Several problems-specific alleviation programmes /schemes have been launched in the rural and urban areas in the past to achieve these twin objectives. Considerable employment opportunities resulting in higher income level 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. For generation of employment opportunities and eradication of poverty, the State Government have accorded high priority to the implementation of development programmes/schemes with high employment content in the State's Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) and Annual Plans.

Employment

The main focus of the State Government is to generate the employment opportunities in the form of self employment. There were 6,60,956 persons employed in the organised sector during the year 1998-99. Their number decreased to 6,51,176 in 1999-2000 showing a net decrease of 1.48 percent. This number further decreased to 6,48,310 during the year 2000-2001. Similar trend is also visible in private sector from 1997-98 to 1999-2000. The number of employed persons in private sector decreased from 2,34,657 in 1998-99 to 2,30,531 in 1999-2000 showing a net decrease of 1.76 percent. But the number of employed persons in private sector increased from 2,30,531 in 1999-2000 to 2,36,130 in 2000-2001 showing a net increase of 2.43 percent. 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, 1997 to 31st March, 2001 is given below :-

Type of Establishment	Number of persons employed as on 31st March				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(P)
i)Public Sector					
a)Central Government	32537	32452	32030	32070	31050
b)State Government	255699	256002	257014	252939	250501
c)Quasi Government (Central / State)	120379	117814	118329	117503	113402
d)Local Bodies	18558	18650	18926	18133	17227
Total (i)	427173	424918	42699	420645	412180
	(63.52)	(64.55)	(64.50)	(64.60)	(63.58)
ii)Private Sector	233379	234026	234657	230531	236130
	(36.48)	(35.45)	(35.50)	(35.40)	(36.42)
Total (i+ii)	672467	658297	660956	651176	648310
.	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

P : Provisional

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total

Unemployment

There were 7,85,408 unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges in Haryana as on 31st December, 2000 and their number decreased to 6,63,775 as on 31st December, 2001 showing a decrease of 15.49 percent. The number of educated job seekers decreased from 5,53,096 as on 31st December, 2000 to 4,96,488 as on 31st December, 2001. The number of uneducated job seekers declined from 2,32,312 as on 31st December, 2000 to 1,67,287 as on 31st December, 2001. The number of unemployed persons registered with the employment exchanges declined as on 31st December, 2001 significantly as compared to that as on 31st December, 2000. This is due to compulsory notifications of vacancies through News Papers.

Out of total registered job seekers, educated personnel constitute 74.80 percent and uneducated personnel constitute 25.20 percent as on 31st December, 2001. The corresponding percentages were 70.42 for educated personnel and 29.58 for uneducated personnel as on 31st December, 2000.

The distribution of job-seekers classified according to educational qualifications for the year 1997 to 2001 (as on 31st December) is as under:-

Educational Qualifications		Number of Unemployed persons registered with Employment Exchanges as on 31st December				
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001*
I. Uneducated						
	Below Matric / illiterates & others	259151	269840	257945	232312	167287
		(32.9)	(33.16)	(31.79)	(29.58)	(25.20)
II. Educated						
a)	Matric	372360	380786	377266	372278	326852
b)	Higher Secondary under graduates	63744	68186	73877	79115	76078
c)	Graduates	81850	83872	89548	88743	81913
d)	Post Graduates /M. Phils / Ph.D's	10691	11031	12723	12960	11645
Total Educated persons		528645	543875	553414	553096	496488
(a to d)		(67.1)	(66.84)	(68.21)	(70.42)	(74.80)
GRAND TOTAL (I + II)		787796	813715	811359	785408	663775
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

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 3,29,763 persons out of 6,63,775 unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges in the State were actually unemployed as on 31st December,2001 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 99,062 as on 31st December,2000 to 90,567 as on 31st December, 2001. Out of total 90,567 educated unemployed persons, technical unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges were 47,012 i.e. 51.91 percent and non-technical unemployed persons were 43,555 i.e. 48.09 percent. The corresponding figure of technical unemployed persons during 2000 was 48,925 (49.39 percent) and non-technical unemployed persons was 50,137 (50.61 percent). The number of technically qualified unemployed persons declined significantly as on 31st December,2001 as compared to that as on 31st December, 2000. This is due to compulsory notifications of vacancies through News Papers. The categorywise details of unemployment among technically qualified persons for the years 1997 to 2001 are shown as under:-

Sr.No.	Category	Number of job seekers as on 31st December				
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001***
I.	Engineering Personnel					
1	Graduate Engineers	1907	1612	1664	1352	1517
2	Diploma Engineers	5233	5163	6040	6668	6567
3	I.T.I. Trained persons	31640	32870	34012	33695	32664
	TOTAL-I	38780	39645	41716	41715	40748
II.	Medical and Health Personnel					
1	Allopathic Doctors (M.B.B.S.,M.D./M.S.)	570	302	348	324	348
2	Ayurvedic and Unani Doctors	759	485	537	618	621
3	Dentists	173	168	183	137	138
4	Graduates in Homoeopathy	68	59	50	34	26

5	Para-Medical Personnel*	4188	6178	5181	5558	4620
	TOTAL- II	5758	7192	6299	6671	5753
III.	Agricultural and Veterinary Personnel					
1.	Agricultural Graduates/	669	551	504	502	479
	Post Graduates					
2.	Veterinary Graduates / Post graduates	273	251	243	37	32
	TOTAL –III	942	802	747	539	511
IV.	Teaching Personnel					
1	J.B.T. Teachers	3296	3343	5640	4489	4343
2	J.B.T. (Home Science)	33	57	56	44	30
3	B. Ed/ M. Ed. Teachers (Science, Math, S. S. and others)	34255	35044	39963	37228	33750
4	P.T.I. / D.P. Ed./ M. P. Ed. Teachers**	5064	5430	6481	8376	5432
	TOTAL IV	42648	43874	52140	50137	43555
	GRAND TOTAL I to IV	88128	91513	100902	99062	90567

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

** Includes Language and Drawing Teachers.

*** Provisional

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 :-

(1) Poverty Alleviation Employment Programmes such as

a) Sawarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY):-

This new scheme has been launched by Government of India from April, 1999. The main objective of this scheme is to bring every assisted family above the poverty line within three years. The target groups under this scheme consist of small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, agricultural and non-agricultural labourers etc. living below the poverty line. There is a provision of subsidy @ 50% of the present cost of the project for Self Help Group (SHG) beneficiaries subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.25 lakh for each SHG. There is no limit for irrigation projects.

b) Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY):- This Programme has also been launched during the year 1999-2000 for providing wage/employment to rural unemployed persons through creation of village community infrastructure.

c) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS):- This Scheme was started by Government of India during the year 1993-94 at the block level. The primary objective of the scheme is to create additional wage employment opportunities through manual work for rural poor. The secondary objective is the creation of durable community, social and economic assets for sustained employment and development.

In addition to the above poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes/schemes, several other programmes/schemes are also being implemented through various departments/boards/corporations of the State Government to eradicate poverty and unemployment.

(2) Loan to educated unemployed persons (including Technically qualified), urban poor and weaker sections of the society i.e. scheduled castes and backward classes for generating self-employment.

(3) Training-cum-production-cum-employment Programmes:- This scheme relates to development of leather footwears, printing and binding, cutting/tailoring, knitting, electronics, stenography, beauty culture, computer, petty industrial/rural trades etc.

The State Urban Development Society, Haryana is presently implementing the scheme of Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). The Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana consists of two special components i.e. (i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) and (ii) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP). Under USEP, assistance to urban poor beneficiaries for setting up of gainful self employment ventures is provided. Training is also given to these beneficiaries for upgradation and acquisition of vocational and entrepreneurial skills. The Urban Wage Employment Programme provides wage employment to beneficiaries living below poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

Estimates of employment generation and achievements during Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) and Annual Plan 2001-2002 are as under:-

Estimates of employment generation during Ninth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2001-2002 are as under:-

Sr. No.	Programme/Scheme	Unit of Employment	Targets Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002	Achievement 1998-99	Achievement 1999-2000	Achievement 2000-01	2001-02 Targets	2001-02 Achievements
A	Poverty Alleviation Employment Programme							
1	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna(SGSY)	Beneficiaries Lakh Mandays	150000	16743	14618	25853	*	9939
2	i) Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna(JGSY)	Beneficiaries Lakh Mandays	80.00	80.00	17.12	24.83	*	9.35
	ii) Employment Assurance Scheme	Beneficiaries Lakh Mandays	275.00	18.02	22.65	20.20	*	5.85
3	Special Live Stock Breeding Programme	Persons	10000	2000	922	445	730	574
4	Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojna(SJSRY)	Lakh Mandays	7.50	0.37+	0.53+	0.32+	0.31	0.11
B	Self Employment Schemes	Educated/Skilled/Semi-skilled Persons	305590	20293	21363	13904	25616	20511
C	Training-cum-Production - cum-Employment Scheme	Persons	22050	1919	3536	883	*	4895

Direct Employment Content for Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) and Annual Plan (2001-2002)

An outlay of Rs. 11600.00 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. 2164.17 crore was approved for the Annual Plan 2001-2002 which has now been revised to Rs. 1800 crore. It is envisaged that an estimated amount of Rs. 720 crore will be spent on construction works/activities generating adhoc/casual wage employment for 1.10 lakh person years and continuing/regular employment for 1000 persons.

The new Industrial policy of the State aims at promoting industrial growth and economic development in the State. There are 74682 small scale and 1097 large and medium units in the State which are providing employment to 4.36 lakh and 2.04 lakh persons respectively. The share of industrial sector is 11 percent in the total employment of the State.

Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) launched in 1994 aimed at assisting educated unemployed youths in setting up of self employment ventures in the industrial and allied sectors. The PMRY has been strengthened to ensure generation of more employment, creation of productive assets, upgradation of technical entrepreneurs skills and raising the income level of the poor.

An employment mission has been launched to study the various aspects of employment scenario in the State and to provide employment in the Private/Public/Government sector. The main objectives of the mission are to examine the existing employment and unemployment situation in the State and to suggest strategies for achieving the target of providing employment opportunities to 25 lakh people over the next 10 years. The State Government has constituted sectorwise groups of concerned departments to achieve these objectives.

Though the State has made remarkable progress in the field of agriculture, there is not much potential left for generation of additional employment in the agriculture sector. The burden for creating additional employment has, therefore, fallen on the industrial and tertiary sector. Therefore, the development and setting up of industries for providing employment to the local people is the only answer to tackle the problem of poverty and unemployment.

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 1998-99	Achievements 1999-2000	Achievements 2000-2001	Target	Achievements Upto Dec.2001
1A-	Swarn Jayanti Gram (SjgSY) (Credit Mobilised)*	Lakh.	2797.42	4150.41	5812.11	-	2206.64
1B-	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana** (JGSY)(Mandays) No	Lakh	23.84	17.12	24.38	-	9.35
5-A	Surplus Land Distributed	Acre.	116	14	104	75	-
7A-	Drinking Water problem Solved (Villages Covered)	No.	731	683	587	550	340
8A-	Community Health Centres	No.	-	-	2	9	1
8B-	Primary Health Centres(PHC)	No.	1	-	4	4	2
8D-	Immunisation of Children	Lakh No.	5.20	5.50	5.51	5.06	3.96
9C-	ICDS Blocks (Operational)	Cum.No.	116	116	116	116	116
9D-	Anganwadies (Operational)		13536	13542	13544	13546	13545
11A-	SC Families Assisted	No.	70429	68612	89202	86000	46890
14A-	House Sites Allotted	No.	7283	2284	3557	3934	511
14B-	Construction Assistance	No.	2000	1400	1400	700	-
14C-	Indira Awaas Yojana(New Construction)	No.	10043	7662	9126	6113	3259
14E-	LIG Houses	No.	1019	1554	3914	3900	649
14F-	Indira Awaas Yojana(For Upgradation)	No.	-	1795	4206	3056	1601
15-	Slum Improvement(Population Covered)	No.	109751	98467	92163	41500	48573
16A-	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Lakh No.	35.82	36.74	93.19	100.00	94.89

16B-	Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hect.	17905	12236	9325	20000	9883
19B-	Pump-Sets Energised	No.	820	783	9450	10000	5760
19C-	Improved Chulhas	No.	42400	55000	62500	60000	28482
19D-	Bio-gas Plants	No.	2343	2138	2253	2000	1325

Important Statistical tables

Area and Population						
Item	Unit	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001(P)
A. Haryana						
Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	44056.00	44222.00	44212.00	44212.00	44212
Inhabited Villages	Number	6670.00	6731.00	6745.00	6759	6955**
Towns	Number	61.00	65.00	81.00	94.00	106
Population	000	7590.00	10037.00	12923.00	16464.00	21083
Total						
Males	000	4063.00	5377.00	6910.00	8828.00	11328
Females	000	3527.00	4660.00	6013.00	7636.00	9755
Denisty	Person per Sq. Km.	172	227	292	372	477
Scheduled Caste Population	Percentage to total Population	18.00	18.90	19.10	19.8	N.A
Rural Population	Percentage to total Population	82.80	82.30	78.10	75.4	71.0
Urban Population	Percentage to total Population	17.20	17.70	21.90	24.6	29.0
Sex Ratio	Female per 000 Males	868.00	867.00	870.00	865.00	861
Workers (main)	Percentage to total Population	37.90	26.40	28.40	28.70	29.6
Males	000	1187.00	2005.00	3331.00	4950.00	7558
Females	000	325.00	694.00	1339.00	2499.00	4667
Total	000	1512.00	2699.00	4670.00	7449.00	12225
Literacy Rate	Percent	19.90	26.90	43.85*	55.85*	68.58*
B. India @						
Population	In crores	44.00	55.00	68.00	85.00	103
Density	Per Sq. Km.	142.00	177.00	216.00	257.00	324
Literacy Rate	Percent	24.00	29.50	43.56*	52.21*	65.38*
@ Literacy rate of India is exclusive of Jammu & Kashmir for 1991.						
*Percentage of Literates to estimated population aged 7 and above.						
P : Provisional						
** Includes Uninhabited Villages						

Gross State Domestic Product of Haryana				
	Gross State Domestic Product (Rs. Crore)		Percentage Increase Over the previous year	
Year	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices (1993-94)	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices (1993-94)
1	2	3	4	5
1993-94(R)	22131	22131	-	-
1994-95(R)	26245	23692	18.6	7.1
1995-96(R)	29789	24276	13.5	2.5
1996-97(R)	35642	27095	19.6	11.6
1997-98(R)	38649	27483	8.4	1.4
1998-99(P)	43535	29010	12.6	5.6
1999-00(P)	48270	31045	10.9	7.0
2000-01(Q)	53787	32921	11.4	6.0
P : Provisional Estimates				
Q : Quick Estimates				

Index of Industrial Production in Haryana		
Year	Index	Index
	(Base; 1970-71=100)	(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
1999-00		161.57
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)					
	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2000-01	2001-02
	(Acctt.)	(Acctt.)	(RE)	(Actual)	(B.E)
1	3	4	5	6	
I- Opening Balance					
A) According to Books of					
i) A.G.	(-110.19	(-159.68	(-168.36	(-168.36	(-236.71
ii) R.B.I.	(-104.55	(-150.24	(-165.51)	(-165.51	(-) 233.86
B) Investment in Treasury Bills	-	-			
II- Revenue Account					
a) Receipts	5478.69	5766.76	7035.91	6573.89	7959.26
b) Expenditure	7018.89	6952.05	8069.09	7181.37	8997.46
c) Surplus/Deficit	(-) 1540.20	(-)1185.29	(-)1033.18	(-)607.48	(-) 1038.20
III- Capital Expenditure	1025.76	894.09	1175.19	1445.16	1313.80
IV- Public Debt					
a) Debt Incurred	2614.67	3815.19	3345.14	4209.53	4159.53
b) Repayment	1495.86	2319.96	1930.04	3084.78	2795.90
c) Net	1118.81	1495.23	1415.10	1124.75	1363.63
V- Loans & Advances					
a) Advances	227.79	286.31	252.21	282.07	225.85
b) Recoveries	553.31	233.19	54.68	69.51	52.84
c) Net	325.52	(-)53.12	(-)197.53	(-)212.56	(-)173.01
VI- Inter State Settlements	-	-	-	-	-
VII- Appropriation to Contingency Fund	-	-	-	-	-
VIII- Contingency Fund (Net)	-	-	-	-	-
IX- Small Savings, Provident Fund etc (Net)	744.45	565.53	509.94	498.66	565.37
X- Deposits & Advances, Reserve Funds and Suspense & Misc. (Net)	315.67	68.38	412.51	485.44	541.08
XI- Remittances(Net)	12.02	(-)5.32	-	27.42	-
XII- Net(On Year Account)	(-)49.50	(-)8.68	(-)68.35	(-)128.93	(-)54.93
XIII- Year's Closing Balance					
According to Books of					
a) A.G.	(-)159.68	(-)168.36	(-)236.71	(-)297.29	(-)291.64
b) R.B.I	(-)150.24	(-)165.51	(-)233.86	(-)295.36	(-)288.79

Revenue Receipts of Haryana Government					
(Rs. in Crore)					
Head of Account	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2000-01	2001-2002
	(Acctt.)	(Acctt.)	(RE)	(Actual)	(B.E)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. State Sources	4637.64	4776.67	5872.70	5749.94	6732.88
	(84.65)	(82.83)	(83.47)	(87.47)	(84.59)
A)State Tax	3119.62	3517.61	4427.64	4310.55	5105.93
Revenue	(56.94)	(61.00)	(62.93)	(65.57)	(64.15)
i)Land Revenue	3.88	4.29	6.64	11.73	31.93
	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.18)	(0.40)
ii)State Excise Duties	774.63	765.36	840.00	840.56	924.00
	(14.14)	(13.27)	(11.94)	(12.79)	(11.61)
iii)Sales Tax	1599.38	1967.38	2600.00	2573.39	2995.00
	(29.19)	(34.12)	(36.96)	(39.14)	(37.63)
iv)Taxes on Vehicles	71.37	84.77	90.00	85.69	100.00
	(1.30)	(1.47)	(1.28)	(1.30)	(1.26)
v)Stamps and Registration	294.54	309.92	375.00	419.24	412.50
	(5.38)	(5.37)	(5.33)	(6.38)	(5.18)
vi)Other Taxes and Duties	375.82	385.89	516.00	379.94	642.50
	(6.86)	(6.69)	(7.33)	(5.78)	(8.07)
B)State Non-Tax revenue	1518.02	1259.06	1445.06	1439.39	1626.95
	(27.71)	(21.83)	(20.54)	(21.90)	(20.44)
2. Central Sources	841.05	990.09	1163.21	823.95	1226.38
	(15.35)	(17.17)	(16.53)	(12.53)	(15.41)
A)Share of Central Taxes	480.04	525.27	572.21	345.81	572.21
	(8.76)	(9.11)	(8.13)	(5.26)	(7.19)
B) Grant in aid from Central Govt.	361.01	464.82	591.00	478.14	654.17
	(6.59)	(8.06)	(8.40)	(7.27)	(8.22)
Total Revenue Reciepts	5478.69	5766.76	7035.91	6573.89	7959.26
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
R.E- Revised Estimates					
B.E- Budget Estimates					
Note : Figures in Brackets are percentage to total revenue receipts					

Index Numbers Of Agriculture in Hayana			
(Base: Triennium ending 1981-82=100)			
Year	Area	Yield	Production
1	2	3	4
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
1999-00	115.99	159.72	219.68
2000-01(P)	115.43	161.62	221.84

P:Provisional

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

POWER				
Year	Installed Generation Capacity (MW)	Power Available for sale (lakh KWH)	Power sold (lakh KWH)	Number of consumers
1	2	3	4	5
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	156064	130870	3411180
2000-01(P)	1780	168554	157124	3546572
P: Provisional				

Consumer Price Index Number for the Working Class		
Year/Month	ALL INDIA	HARYANA
	(1982=100)	(1982=100)
1	2	3
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
2000-2001	444	398
December,2000	446	399
January,2001	445	400
February,2001	443	399
March,2001	445	401
April,2001	448	404
May,2001	451	407
June,2001	457	412

July,2001	463	418
August,2001	466	420
September,2001	465	420
October,2001	468	422
November,2001	472	425
December,2001	469	421

Annual Growth Rates of GSDP by Board Sectors				
at Constant (1993-94) Prices				
Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1994-95(R)	7.0	9.1	5.4	7.1
1995-96(R)	(-)4.7	8.3	7.2	2.5
1996-97(R)	10.9	6.8	16.7	11.6
1997-98(R)	(-)7.8	6.4	8.2	1.4
1998-99(P)	4.0	7.1	5.9	5.6
1999-00(P)	5.0	5.1	10.5	7.0
2000-01(Q)	1.7	5.2	10.7	6.0
P : Provisional Estimates				
Q : Quick Estimates				

Composition of Gross State Domestic Product by Board Sectors						
(Percent)						
	At Current Prices			At Constant (1993-94) Prices		
Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1993-94(R)	42.5	26.2	31.3	42.5	26.2	31.3
1994-95(R)	41.3	27.8	30.9	42.4	26.7	30.9
1995-96(R)	36.9	31.4	31.7	39.4	28.3	32.3
1996-97(R)	37.9	29.8	32.3	39.2	27.1	33.7
1997-98(R)	35.1	30.9	34.0	35.6	28.4	36.0
1998-99(P)	35.1	29.9	35.0	35.1	28.8	36.1
1999-2000(P)	33.6	29.9	36.5	34.4	28.3	37.3
2000-01(Q)	31.7	29.6	38.7	33.0	28.1	38.9
R : Revised Estimates						
P : Provisional Estimates						
Q : Quick Estimates						

Annual Index of Industrial Production (Revised Series)							
Base year 1993-94=100							
Sr. No.	Description	Group	Weight	Index			
				1996-97	1997-98	1998- 1999	1999- 2000*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Manufacture of food products	20-21	162.15	108.39	115.26	123.33	130.32
2	Manufacture of beverages, Tobacco and related products	22	10.3	117.09	101.88	101.29	101.93
3	Manufacture of cotton textiles	23	34.5	111.35	117.07	123.66	128.80
4	Manufacture of wool,silk and man-made fibre textiles	24	38.24	122.27	129.5	137.72	149.86
5	Manufacture of textiles products (including wearing apparel)	26	45.87	132.64	146.55	161.69	177.57
6	Manufacture of paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries	28	29.51	112.93	124.93	137.96	145.80
7	Manufacture of leather and product of leather, fur and substitutes of leather	29	8.09	111.11	125.93	137.04	144.44
8	Manufacture of basic chemicals and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)	30	60.65	136.11	140.75	148.96	156.80
9	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products, processing of nuclear fuels	31	54.21	126.69	133.15	138.45	147.18
10	Manufacture of Non-metallic mineral products	32	32.93	117.38	119.74	122.78	127.30
11	Basic metal and alloys industries	33	89.31	101.59	110.26	118.37	122.89
12	Manufacture of metal products and parts except machinery and equipment	34	34.07	98.66	109.2	118.76	126.21
13	Manufacture of machinery and equipment other than transport equipment, scientific equipment photographic/cinematographic equipment	35-36	146.83	130.54	139.53	148.05	152.72
14	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	37	225.39	180.53	200.8	210.86	229.59
15	Other manufacturing industries	38	11.3	119.51	128.83	140.04	156.05
	Division 2&3 Manufacturing		983.35	132.43	143	151.74	161.55
	Division 4 Electricity	40	16.65	117.24	120.71	119.82	162.97
			1000	132.18	142.63	151.21	161.57

* Provisional

Per Capita Income of Haryana				
Year	Per Capita Income(Rs.)		Percentage Increase Over the previous year	
	At Current	At Constant	At Current	At Constant
	Prices	Prices (1993-94)	Prices	Prices (1993-94)
1	2	3	4	5
1993-94(R)	11090	11090	-	-
1994-95(R)	12900	11617	16.3	4.8
1995-96(R)	14244	11570	10.4	(-)0.4
1996-97(R)	16707	12664	17.3	9.5
1997-98(R)	17749	12544	6.2	(-)0.9
1998-99(P)	19716	13003	11.1	3.7
1999-00(P)	21551	13709	9.3	5.4
2000-01(Q)	23742	14331	10.2	4.5
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 Food grains	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	247.37	17.48	214.13	436.89	239.86	143.76	233.76		219.68
2000-01(P)	250.67	15.45	216.66	407.33	249.03	149.81	234.96		221.84
P: Provisional									
Source :Economic & Statistical Organisation ,Haryana.									

Agriculture production in Haryana						
(In Crore)						
Year	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Food grains	Total Cotton (lint)	Total Oil Seeds	Sugarcane in terms of Gur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1966-67	2029	563	2592	288	92	5100
1970-71	3939	832	4771	373	99	7070
1980-81	5533	503	6036	643	188	4600
1981-82	5692	347	6039	685	151	5760
1982-83	6334	315	6649	840	118	5600
1983-84	6526	363	6889	567	164	5870
1984-85	6481	367	6848	608	305	4840
1985-86	7460	687	8147	745	288	5010
1986-87	7161	467	7628	903	228	6840
1987-88	6199	112	6311	690	334	5240
1988-89	8836	674	9510	846	484	6580
1989-90	8279	430	8790	1191	435	7360
1990-91	9017	542	9559	1155	638	7800
1991-92	8805	273	9078	1341	758	9050
1992-93	9955	326	10281	1411	559	6720
1993-94	9774	469	10243	1124	823	6460
1994-95	10456	516	10972	1371	861	6960
1995-96	9721	451	10172	1284	783	8090
1996-97	11102	346	11448	1507	985	9020
1997-98	10956	376	11332	1107	456	7500
1998-99(P)	11782	323	12105	874	653	7010
1999-2000(R)	12987	78	13065	1304	605	7640
2000-01(P)	13178	72	13250	1383	565	8220

Source: Director, Land Records, Haryana.

*In 000 bales of 170 Kgs. Each (During 1966-67 in 000 bales of 180 Kgs.each)

P:						
Provisional						

Net Area Under Irrigation In Haryana							
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
1990-00(P)	1441	1	(a)	1432	14	2888	81.3
2000-01(P)	1499	1	(a)	1431	14	2945	83.5
(a) Means less than 500 hectares			Source: Director, Land Records , Haryana.				
(P) Provisional							
+ :Not Available							

Outlay/ Expenditure Under Plans - Haryana		
		(Rs. in Crore)
Plan Period	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
Annual Plans 1966-69	77.11	94.14
Fourth Plan 1969-74	225.00	358.26
Fifth Plan 1974-79	601.35	677.34
Annual Plan 1979-80	219.76	202.96
Sixth Plan 1980-85	1800.00	1595.47
Seventh Plan 1985-90	2900.00	2510.64
Annual Plan 1990-91	700.00	615.02
Annual Plan 1991-92	765.00	699.39
Eighth Plan 1992-97	5700.00	4899.19
Annual Plan 1992-93	830.00	748.11
Annual Plan 1993-94	924.12	806.89
Annual Plan 1994-95	1035.84	979.71
Annual Plan 1995-96	1257.00	1120.06
Annual Plan 1996-97	1434.65	1244.42
Ninth Plan 1997-2002	11600.00	8019.25
Annual Plan 1997-98		
i) Approved Outlay	1581.00	
ii) Revised Outlay	1400.00	1303.61
Annual Plan 1998-99		
i) Approved Outlay	2260.00	

ii) Revised Outlay	1800.00	1522.91
Annual Plan 1999-2000		
i) Approved Outlay	2300.00	
ii) Revised Outlay	1800.00	1674.42
Annual Plan 2000-2001		
i) Approved Outlay	1930.00	
ii) Revised Outlay	1815.00	1718.31
Annual Plan 2001-02		
i) Approved Outlay	2164.17	
ii) Revised Outlay	1800.00	1800.00
Tenth Plan 2002-2007		
Proposed Outlay	11250.00	
Annual Plan 2002-2003		
Proposed Outlay	1900.00	