

GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA

**ECONOMIC SURVEY
OF
HARYANA
2005-2006**

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HARYANA AT A GLANCE

Sr.No.	Item Position	Period	Unit	State
1.	DIVISIONS		No.	4
2.	DISTRICTS		No.	20
3.	SUB-DIVISIONS		No.	47
4.	TEHSILS		No.	67
5.	SUB-TEHSILS		No.	46
6.	BLOCKS		No.	119
7.	TOWNS		No.	106
8.	VILLAGES(including un-inhabited)	Census 2001	No.	6955
9.	Geographical Area	Census 2001	Lakh Sq.Kms	0.44
10.	Percentage of Area Under Forest & Tree Cover to Total Area	2005-2006	%	6.6 (P)
11.	Percentage of Net Area Sown to Total Area	2003-2004	%	80.8 (P)
12.	Percentage of Net Irrigated Area to Net Area Sown	2004-2005	%	84.0 (P)
13.	Average Yield of Wheat	2005-2006	Qtl./Hect.	42.00 (P)
14.	Average Yield of Rice	2005-2006	Qtl./Hect.	30.24 (P)
15.	Population (total)	Census 2001	Lakh No.	211.45
	(a) Rural Population	Census 2001	Lakh No.	150.29
	(b) Urban Population	Census 2001	Lakh No.	61.16
	(c) Percentage of Rural Population to Total Population	Census 2001	%	71.1
	(d) Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population	Census 2001	%	28.9
	(e) Percentage of Population in Age Group 0-6 to Total Population	Census 2001	%	15.77
	(f) Decennial Growth Rate	1991-2001	%	28.43
	(g) Literacy rate (Overall)	Census 2001	%	67.91
	Male	Census 2001	%	78.49
	Female	Census 2001	%	55.73
	(h) Birth Rate	2003	Per thousand	26.3
	(i) Death Rate	2003	Per thousand	7.1
	(j) Infant Mortality Rate	2003	Per thousand	59.0
	(k) Life Expectancy-Male	2002-2006	Years	64.64
	-Female	2002-2006	Years	69.30
	(l) Population Density	Census 2001	Person/Sq. Kms.	478
	(m) Sex Ratio Females per 1000 Males	Census 2001	Per thousand	861
	(n) Sex Ratio (0-6) Females per 1000 Males	Census 2001	Per thousand	819
	(o) Sex Ratio Among Literates (Females per 1000 Males)	Census 2001	Per thousand	617
16.	Per Capita Consumption of Electricity	2004-2005	KWH	609 (R)
17.	Consumption of Fertilizer	2005-2006	Kg./Hect.	176 (P)
18.	Per Capita Availability of Milk	2005-2006	Gm/per day	660 (P)
19.	Per Capita Income			
	(a) At Constant (1993-94) Prices	2004-2005	Rs.	16872 (Q)
	(b) At Current Prices	2004-2005	Rs.	32712 (Q)

P= Provisional Q= Quick Estimates R= Revised

CHAPTER-I

STATE ECONOMY

ECONOMIC GROWTH

The State economy recorded an excellent growth during 2004-05. According to quick estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Haryana at constant (1993-94) prices has been estimated at Rs. 43501.62 crores in 2004-05 as against Rs. 40131.13 crores in 2003-04 **recording a growth of 8.4 percent during 2004-05**. At current prices, the Gross State Domestic Product has been estimated at Rs. 83002.54 crores in 2004-05 as against Rs. 73960.74 crores in 2003-04 recording an increase of 12.2 percent.

The growth of 8.4 percent in the Gross State Domestic Product in real terms during 2004-05 is mainly due to good performance of Manufacturing, Trade, Communication, Transport and Banking & Insurance Sectors. During this year, the Manufacturing Sector has recorded a growth of 9.4 percent, Trade Sector 14.0 percent, Communication Sector 21.8 percent, Transport Sector 14.0 percent and Banking and Insurance Sector 9.4 percent. During 2004-05, the production of Rice, Cotton and Other Kharif and Rabi Pulses recorded increase of 8.4 percent, 47.5 percent and 24.8 percent respectively over the previous year resulting in overall growth of 3.6 percent in Agriculture Sector inspite of marginal fall in the production of Wheat by 0.6 percent. Besides, the other crops which also recorded decline in production are maize 2.4 percent, Gram 9.0 percent, Bajra 25.5 percent, Barley 8.2 percent, Sugarcane(gur) 13.1 percent and Oil Seeds 11.0 percent.

The sectoral analysis reveals that the Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices from **Primary Sector** which comprises of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Mining Sectors has increased from Rs. 11830.64 crores in 2003-04 to Rs. 12264.42 crores in 2004-05 showing an increase of 3.7 percent. The Gross State Domestic Product from **Secondary Sector** which covers Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply Sectors has increased from Rs. 11042.77 crores in 2003-04 to Rs. 11942.43 crores in 2004-05 registering an increase of 8.1 percent. The **Tertiary Sector**, which comprises of Trade, Transport, Banking, Ownership of Dwellings, Public Administration and Other Services Sectors recorded a growth of 11.8 percent. Its contribution to total Gross State Domestic Product has increased from Rs. 17257.72 crores in 2003-04 to Rs. 19294.77 crores in 2004-05.

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, inspite of the fact that 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 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 the share of **Primary Sector** which includes Agriculture and Allied Sectors has declined from 42.5 percent during 1993-94 to 28.2 percent during 2004-05.

Manufacturing Sector which occupies the second important place in the State economy after Agriculture and Allied Sectors has witnessed an improvement in its share. Its contribution has increased from 18.7 percent during 1993-94 to 21.1 percent during 2004-05 reflecting healthy sign of industrialisation in the State. The State has adopted liberal industrial policy and is committed to create healthy environment for industrialisation to attract foreign as well as domestic investment and participation to speed up growth of industry and generate additional employment. The share of **Secondary Sector** which also includes Manufacturing Sector has increased from 26.2 percent during 1993-94 to 27.4 percent during 2004-05.

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 44.4 percent during 2004-05. 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 18.8 percent during 2004-05 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 and the State economy is moving in the right direction.

The Per Capita Income (per capita Net State Domestic Product) in real terms at constant (1993-94) prices has been estimated at Rs. 16872 during 2004-05 as against Rs. 15752 during 2003-04 showing an increase of 7.1 percent during 2004-05. **At current prices, the Per Capita Income has been estimated at Rs. 32712 during 2004-05 as against Rs. 29504 during 2003-04 showing an increase of 10.9 percent during 2004-05.**

Estimates of Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of Haryana for the Years 1993-94 to 2004-05 at current and constant (1993-94) prices are given at Table 2 to 5.

The Financial Management of State Government has been termed as one of the best in the country. 12th Finance Commission of India has also commended the performance of Haryana State in the areas of revenue growth, expenditure checking and reduction of deficit indicators. The State Government has been focussing on the development of infrastructure in urban as well as rural areas out of its own resources. The State has also made optimum utilization of central resources received through various channels. The Revenue Deficit of the State has reduced from the peak of Rs. 1540 crores in 1998-99 to Rs. 258.00 crores in 2004-05. In terms of percentage of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), the Revenue Deficit reduced from 3.5 percent in 1998-99 to 0.31 percent in 2004-05. The Fiscal Deficit has reduced from 5.1 percent of GSDP in 1998-99 to 1.4 percent in 2004-05. The Tax-GSDP Ratio has improved from 7.83 percent in 2000-01 to 8.96 percent in 2004-05. The notable feature of State Financial Management is that Haryana is the first State in the Country which has not availed Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft Facility even for a single day since 2002.

PRICE SITUATION

Fiscal and monetary policies which have an important bearing on the price situation are exclusively in the control of Government of India. Therefore, the State Government has a very limited role in controlling the rise in prices. However, it maintains the efficient public distribution system, checks black marketing, profiteering and hoarding in essential commodities. The State Government has, by and large, been quite successful in this direction. The price situation witnessed an upward trend during the year 2005-06 both at State as well as National Level. The price behaviour

of both wholesale prices and retail prices in Haryana vis-à-vis National level during the year is as under:-

Wholesale Prices

During the year 2005, the wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in the State witnessed an increasing trend. The index number of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities (Base 1980-81=100) in Haryana rose from 479.3 in December, 2004 to 528.9 in December, 2005 registering an increase of 10.3 percent whereas it remained stable during the corresponding period of the last year. This rise may be attributed to the increase in the prices of grains, pulses, fibres, gur and other crops (Potatoes and Dry Chillies) which recorded an increase of 9.3, 15.7, 9.2, 16.1 and 56.3 percent respectively. However, the prices of oil seeds witnessed a decrease of 6.6 percent during this period.

Retail Prices

The All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (Base 1982=100) was 521 in December, 2004 which rose to 550 in December, 2005, registering an increase of 5.6 percent. The Haryana State Working Class Consumer Price Index (Base 1982=100) also rose from 461 in December, 2004 to 488 in December, 2005, thus registering an increase of 5.9 percent. On an annual average basis, the rise in Consumer Price Index in Haryana was 4.4 percent in 2005 as compared to 3.9 percent in 2004.

Consumer Price Index Number of Working Class is given at Table 6.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Public Distribution System (PDS) is the chief instrument to meet twin objectives of price stability and ensuring availability of essential commodities at easily affordable price especially for the poor. At the time of creation of Haryana, PDS 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 lakhs ration card holders. It has been reorganised and streamlined from time to time to accommodate human needs. As on 30th November, 2005, there is a big network of 8672 fair price shops (6076 in the rural areas and 2596 in the urban areas), catering to about 48 lakhs ration card holders. At present, under the "Targetted Public Distribution System" scheme, 25 kilograms of wheat @ Rs. 4.84 per Kg and 10 kilograms of rice @ Rs.6.40 per Kg is being made available every month to the families living below poverty line. The Targetted Public Distribution System in Haryana is well organised.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND WELFARE SCHEMES

The State Government has been constantly making efforts to eradicate poverty in the State by assisting people living below poverty line through various schemes. Necessary steps are being taken to identify the poorest of the poor families and distribution of pink ration cards under "Antyodaya Anna Yojana" Scheme of Government of India launched in Haryana during 2001-02. Under this scheme, 35 kilograms of wheat per family per month is being supplied to the Antyodaya Families @ Rs. 2.10 per kilogram. The transportation and dealer's margin is borne by the State Government @ 50 paise per kilogram amounting to Rs. 4.99 crores per annum. Under this scheme, the Government of India is allocating 8317 metric tonnes of wheat per month to the State of Haryana for Antyodaya Families. Pink ration cards have been issued to 2.37 lakhs Antyodaya Families in the State upto 30th November, 2005.

Haryana Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, an important initiative for rural employment and development has been launched initially in all Gram Panchayats of Mahendragarh and Sirsa districts from 2nd February, 2006. The scheme has been formulated under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005. The primary objective of the scheme is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas of the State by providing round the year employment with minimum guarantee of one hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to every household volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Development works like water conservation, water harvesting, drought proofing, afforestation, tree plantation, canal's irrigation, irrigation facilities to land owned by Schedules Castes and other rural poor, renovation of traditional water bodies, land development, flood control and protection works, rural connectivity etc. would be taken up by the Gram Panchayats and other Implementing Agencies. Under this new scheme, an amount of Rs. 550.00 lakhs has been approved as 10 percent State share for the year 2006-07 and 90 percent funds would be approved by the Government of India.

Among the poverty alleviation programmes, "Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)" is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organisation of the poor into Self-Help Groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure, marketing etc. The target group consists of families living below the poverty line. The objective of the scheme is to bring every assisted family above the poverty line. Under this scheme, total funds to the tune of Rs.1443.64 lakhs were available against which an amount of Rs. 879.42 lakhs has been utilised for assisting 7035 Swarozgaris during the year 2005-06 (upto 31st December, 2005). Out of the

total assisted Swarozgaris, 3351 Swarozgaris belong to Scheduled Castes and 4756 are women. Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been approved as 25 percent State share for the year 2006-07.

The objective of Indira Awaas Yojna (IAY) is primarily to help construction of dwelling units by members of Scheduled Castes and also Non-Scheduled Castes rural poor living below the poverty line. Under Indira Awaas Yojana (New Construction), 5100 houses were constructed and construction of 1491 houses was in progress at the end of December, 2005 during the year 2005-06. During this period, an expenditure of Rs. 1470.57 lakhs has been incurred and an amount of Rs. 550.00 lakhs as 25 percent State share has been approved for the year 2006-07.

“Sampoorn Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)” aims to provide additional wage employment opportunities to rural poor who are in need of work. The secondary objective of the scheme is the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructural development in rural areas. The wages to the workers are being paid in the shape of cash and kind. At present, 10 Kg. of wheat @ Rs. 5.50 per kg. and cash wage of Rs. 35.00 per worker per day is being provided to the workers engaged under SGRY. Under this scheme, total funds to the tune of Rs. 8257.80 lakhs were available upto 31st December, 2005 and against these available funds, an amount of Rs. 4263.71 lakhs has been utilised for generating 40.29 lakh mandays in rural areas of the State. The Government of India has also allocated 60264 metric tonnes of food grains (Wheat) to the State Government free of cost under this scheme for distribution to the workers. Against this, 39994 metric tonnes of wheat have been distributed to the workers as part of wages during the year 2005-06 (upto December, 2005). Under SGRY scheme, an amount of Rs. 2000.00 lakhs has been approved as 25 percent State share for the year 2006-07.

The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India had launched a scheme namely, “National Food For Work Programme (NFFWP)” from the year 2004-05 in Mahendragarh District. This is a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Foodgrains are also provided by the Government of India, free of cost. The main objective of this programme is to provide additional resources apart from the resources available under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) so that generation of supplementary wage employment and providing of food security through creation of need based economic, social and community assets in the district is further intensified. This programme is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work. This is self-targeting in nature. Under this scheme, funds amounting to Rs.596.24 lakhs were available upto

31st December, 2005. Against the available funds, an amount of Rs. 197.76 lakhs has been utilized for generating 2.87 lakh mandays in the rural areas of the State. The Government of India has also allocated 4984 metric tonnes of foodgrains (Wheat) to the State Government under this scheme for distribution to the workers. Against this, 2471 metric tonnes of foodgrains have been distributed to workers as part of wages.

The Planning Commission, Government of India had launched a new 100 percent Centrally Assisted Scheme namely, "Backward District Initiative-Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY)" from the year 2004-05 in Sirsa District. The main aim of this scheme is to solve the problems of poverty, low growth, poor governance in the backward district. The selection of district has been made by the Planning Commission, Government of India. The project is required to be implemented in a period of 3 years. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 480.16 lakhs has been spent and 13 works have been completed and 344 works are in progress upto the month of December, 2005. An amount of Rs. 2300.00 lakhs has been approved for the year 2006-07.

Desert Development Programme (DDP) is based on Watershed Development Approach and is being implemented in 45 blocks of district Bhiwani, Hisar, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Jhajjar, Rewari & Mahendragarh from the year 1995-96. The strategies of this programme are to control severity of drought and desert conditions to bring ecological balance by having integrated development of soil and moisture conservation including land shaping and development, dry land farming, water resource development and afforestation and pasture development based on watershed approach. During the year 2005-06 (upto December, 2005), an amount of Rs. 1032.32 lakhs has been spent on various activities of Watershed Projects. Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been approved as 25 percent State share for the year 2006-07.

Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) is aimed at integrated wastelands development based on village/micro watershed plans. These plans are prepared after taking into consideration the land capability, soil condition and local needs of the people. The following major activities are taken up under this programme:-

1. Soil and Moisture Conservation measures
2. Planting and Sowing of multi-purpose trees
3. Encouraging natural regeneration
4. Promotion of agro-forestry and horticulture.
5. Measures needed to disseminate technology.
6. Encouraging people's participation.

An expenditure of Rs. 249.37 lakhs has been incurred during 2005-06 (upto December, 2005). An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 2006-07 as State share in the ratio of 11:1 between the Centre and State Government under this scheme.

Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme was launched by Government of India w.e.f. 23rd December, 1993. Under this scheme, Government of India provides to each Member of Parliament, an amount of Rs.2.00 crores per annum for the development works. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 1776.89 lakhs has been spent and 1130 development works have been completed and 869 works are in progress during the year 2005-06 (upto 31st December, 2005).

"Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana" (SJSRY) provides gainful employment to the urban un-employed and under-employed poor beneficiaries through setting up of self-employment ventures providing wage employment through skill development training. In the current financial year 2005-06, 1945 persons and 56 groups relating to Development of Women & Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA) were provided loans and subsidy, 3078 persons were provided training, 61 Thrift and Credit Societies were assisted and 0.55 lakh mandays were generated upto 31-12-2005 by utilizing Rs. 591.78 lakhs. A fresh house to house survey for the identification of persons living below poverty line in urban areas has been conducted in the State as the Government of India revised the economic criteria for BPL persons from Rs. 337.42 per family member per month to Rs. 443.21 per family member per month. The computerization of data is likely to be finalized by the end of this financial year.

The National Slum Development Programme was started in the year 1996-97 by Government of India to provide adequate and satisfactory water supply, sanitation, primary education facilities, health care, adult literacy and non-formal education facilities etc. in slum areas. In current financial year 2005-06 upto 31st December, 2005, 572 Street Lights, 11 Community Latrines, 72.51 Kilometres Roads/Streets, 1.30 Kilometres Sewerage, 16.85 Kilometres Drainage/Storm Water, 1 Health Care Centre and 5 Community Halls were constructed in Slum Areas by utilizing an amount of Rs. 638.76 lakhs.

"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.300/- 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. 958918 eligible senior citizens have been covered under the scheme upto 31st December,2005.

"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.300/- per month. A total of 365194 such women had been benefitted upto December,2005. In addition, the State is running 3 women homes at Karnal, Rohtak and Faridabad for young widows and destitute women and their dependent children to rehabilitate and provide them the facilities of boarding, lodging, education and vocational training in various trades. A cash dole @ Rs. 275/- per month and clothing allowance @ Rs.75/- per month is provided to each inmate of these homes. As on 31st December,2005, 340 members of 123 families were 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, 89306 "Physically Handicapped Persons" are being provided pension @ Rs. 300/- per month upto 31st December, 2005. Scholarships ranging between Rs.100/- to Rs.750/- per month are being given to handicapped students. Un-employment allowance to the educated handicapped persons is being given between Rs. 200/- to Rs. 300/- per month and between Rs. 400/- to Rs. 600/- to blind persons. Retainership allowance has also been increased from Rs.1500/- per month to Rs. 2000/- per month to the blind caners.

In the area of social security, a scheme known as "Jan Suraksha Bima Yojana" has provided social security to the citizens of the State. Under this scheme, dependants of the bread earner of a family in the age group of 18-80 years except employees of Government and its Public Sector Undertakings, Cooperative Institutions, Universities and Government Aided Institutions and Income Tax Payees will be provided compensation of Rs. 1.00 lakh in case of unnatural death or permanent total disability due to accidents like rail or road or air accidents, tractor or farming equipment, riot, earthquake, strike, terrorist activity, storm, cyclone, snake bite, drowning, poisoning, electrocution, falling from height, collapse of house or building, fire, explosion, implosion, murder, attack of animals, stampede and suffocation, lightening, frost bite, sun burn (loo), burn injuries, death or permanent total disability due to any other unnatural event, within 72 hours of the submission of claim form. Similarly, Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 is also given on the basis of disability percentage. 2172 cases have been covered upto 31st December, 2005 under this scheme.

To remove the sense of economic insecurity in the minds of parents who have only daughters, "Ladli Social Security Pension Scheme" is being implemented w.e.f. 1st January, 2006 under which pension @ Rs. 300/- per month will be paid to the families from the 55th birthday of the mother or the father, whoever is older of the two till their 60th birthday i.e. for five years. Thereafter, they will be eligible for old age pension. During the current financial year 5464 beneficiaries would be covered under the scheme.

The State Government had revised the eligibility criteria and rates of unemployment allowance w.e.f. 1st November, 2004. Accordingly, Unemployment Allowance is being distributed under the overall supervision and control of Deputy Commissioners through the officers/officials of Revenue Department/Municipal Bodies at the rate of Rs. 100/- P.M. for Matric/Hr. Sec./Sr. Sec./Inter pass and Rs. 200/- P.M. for Diploma holders, Graduates/ Post Graduates on the pattern of Old Age Pension Scheme. The number of eligible applicants was 137962 on 30th September, 2005.

On review of the merits of the existing scheme, it is felt that the basic objective of providing financial support to the extremely needy educated unemployed is not being met. Therefore, it was proposed to replace the present scheme by a new one called "Unemployment Allowance for the Educated Unemployed Scheme, 2005." The new scheme has come into force from 1st November, 2005 and the previous scheme stands terminated on 31st October, 2005. The rates of Unemployment Allowance now are Rs. 300/- p.m. in case of those with qualification 10+2 or equivalent qualification (with minimum 2 years certificate/diploma course after Matric) and Rs. 500/- p.m. to Graduates or Diploma Holders (with minimum three years course after 10+2) and above from any Board/University recognised by Haryana Government. The applicants with qualification below 10+2 who are in receipt of the Unemployment Allowance under the existing scheme as for the month of October, 2005, shall continue to receive the Unemployment Allowance @ Rs. 100/- p.m. till their attaining the upper age limit i.e. 35 years without any claim whatsoever under the new scheme on quarterly basis through banks. Affidavits from such applicants have been collected upto 31st December, 2005. Total number of forms/affidavits received in the Employment Exchanges in the State upto 31st December, 2005 is 51,663 (including 29,109 from pass Matriculates of old scheme, 12,415 from 10+2 pass and 10,139 from Graduate applicants).

The "Samman Pension" is being paid to the freedom fighters and their widows. It has been increased from Rs. 1400/- to Rs. 3500/- per month including fixed medical allowance w.e.f. 1st April, 2005. From this year, the benefits available to

dependents of martyrs of armed forces have been extended to the martyrs of paramilitary forces also.

The Haryana Government stands fully committed to promote the Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Backward Classes by implementing various schemes for their socio-economic & educational upliftment. Major emphasis is given to promote education amongst Schedules Castes & Backward Classes students. For this purpose various incentives such as scholarship, refund of Board/University Examination fees, grant for stationery articles and merit scholarship to Schedules Castes girls are provided. A new scheme known as "Dr. Ambedkar Medhavi Chhatar Yojana" has been started from the current financial year 2005-06, under which 2000 Scheduled Castes and 1000 Backward Classes (block 'A') students who secure 60% or above marks in matriculation examination will be given scholarship @ Rs. 1000/- p.m. in 10+1 and 10+2 classes. During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 32.94 crores for Scheduled Castes students and Rs. 8.79 crores for Backward Classes students is being spent for educational development.

A new scheme known as "Indira Gandhi Priyadarshani Viwah Shagun Yojana" has been started w.e.f. 14th May,2005, under which the Scheduled Castes persons living below poverty line will be given Rs. 15000/- on the occasion of the marriage of their daughter and the persons of other sections of society will be given Rs. 5100/- for this purpose.

It has been decided to enhance the amount of grant for the construction of house to Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes from Rs. 10000/- to Rs. 50000/- and to provide Rs. 10000/- for repair of houses to the persons of these communities. It has also been decided to provide 100 percent subsidy to meet out the administrative expenditure of the Haryana Backward Classes and Economically Weaker Section Kalyan Nigam whereas at present 4 percent amount of total paid-up share capital is being provided. Administrative subsidy will also be provided to the Haryana Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation.

Haryana State has declared to celebrate the year 2006 as "Year of the Girl Child". During this year, different departments would launch new programmes for girls and women. Women and Child Development Department, Haryana is implementing various schemes such as Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, Kishori Shakti Yojna, Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls, Balika Samridhi Yojna & Swayamsidha Scheme etc. for the overall development and empowerment of children and women. The Department's first priorities are to arrest the declining sex

ratio and address the problem of female foeticide, reduce malnutrition among children and enhance socio-economic status of women.

In order to combat the problem of female foeticide and arrest the declining sex ratio in the State, an incentive based scheme "Ladli" has been launched by the State Government. Under this scheme Rs. 5000/- per year per family are given on the birth of second daughter for five years. All parents who are residents of Haryana or having Haryana domicile, whose second girl child is born on or after 20th August, 2005 are eligible for this cash incentive irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, income and number of sons. The amount would be invested in Kisan Vikas Patras in the name of the second daughter through mother/father/guardian and the matured amount of approximately Rs. 86927/- at current rates of interest would be paid after the second daughter attains the age of 18 years. The benefit is not provided, if either of the daughter gets married before the age of 18 years. During the year 2005-06, a sum of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget to cover 6000 beneficiaries under this scheme. A sum of Rs. 1200.00 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for the year 2006-07 to cover 24000 beneficiaries.

From the year 2005-06, a new scheme has been started to give gender sensitization training to Panches and Sarpanches, Medical Officers/Health functionaries and Police Personnel at the first instance. During 2005-06, it has been proposed to impart training to 650 batches covering 30 participants in each batch. A sum of Rs. 65.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the year 2005-06 and a sum of Rs. 68.43 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for the year 2006-07 under this scheme.

In order to encourage rural girls for pursuing higher education, the scheme of "Awards to Rural Adolescent Girls" has been started from the year 2005-06. Under this scheme, 3 girls from each block are to be given awards of Rs. 2000/-, Rs. 1500/- and Rs. 1000/- for 1st, 2nd and 3rd positions respectively. The girls must pass their matriculation examination conducted by Haryana State Education Board from schools in rural areas. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the year 2005-06 while a sum of Rs. 5.35 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for the year 2006-07.

To reduce malnutrition among children, the scheme of "Improving Infant & Young Child Feeding" has been started from the year 2005-06. Under this scheme, training to Master Trainers in 4 batches and training to 13546 Anganwadi Workers in 452 batches is to be imparted during 2005-06. A sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been

provided during 2005-06 whereas a sum of Rs. 61.20 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for the year 2006-07 under this scheme.

To encourage women for proper rearing of their children, especially the girl child with a view to improve their nutritional and health status, the scheme of "Best Mother Award" has been started from the year 2005-06. Under this scheme for each circle of ICDS scheme and block, 3 mothers having at least one girl child will be selected for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes, who will be given prizes of Rs. 1000/-, Rs. 750/- and Rs. 500/- respectively at block level and Rs. 500/-, Rs. 300/- and Rs. 200/- respectively at the circle level. In a year 2367 women will be given awards. For this a sum of Rs. 18.97 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the year 2005-06 under ICDS scheme.

The Haryana Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation through various income generating schemes has provided financial assistance of Rs. 2042.13 lakhs including Rs. 685.48 lakhs as subsidy during the year 2005-06 (upto 31st Dec. 2005) to 8430 beneficiaries. During the year 2006-07, the Corporation has proposed to assist 16500 families for various income generating schemes by providing financial assistance of Rs. 8159.12 lakhs including Rs. 2121.00 lakhs as subsidy. Besides, Rs. 13.20 lakhs have been proposed to be spent on training programmes.

Haryana Backward Classes and Economically Weaker Sections Kalyan Nigam is working for the economic upliftment of Backward Classes, Minority Communities and Handicapped persons. Against a target of Rs. 8.00 crores for providing financial assistance to 3200 persons of Backward Classes during 2005-06, loan of Rs. 145.36 lakhs to 551 persons of Backward Classes has been given upto 31st, December, 2005. A target of Rs. 5.00 crores is fixed for providing financial assistance to 1000 persons of Minority Communities during the year 2005-06 and the Nigam has managed to disburse loan worth Rs. 227.78 lakhs to 500 persons of Minority Communities till 31st December, 2005. Against the target of providing financial assistance of Rs. 5.00 crores to 800 handicapped persons during 2005-06, Rs. 69.75 lakhs have been given to 125 handicapped persons till 31st December, 2005. The physical and financial targets for the year 2006-07 for providing self-employment to the

people of the target group are as under:-

Category	Target	
	Physical (Number)	Financial (Rs. in Lakhs)
Backward Classes	5950	2050.00
Minority Communities	1850	1050.00
Handicapped Persons	800	500.00
Total	8600	3600.00

The State Government has taken necessary initiatives 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 0.349 per thousand workers per year as compared to the national average of 8.67. Minimum wages of the unskilled workers in the State are Rs. 2359.54 per month and Rs. 90.75 per day (with effect from 1st July,2005) and are updated half yearly to fully neutralize the increase in Consumer Price Index relating to working class. An amount of Rs. 48.90 lakhs has been disbursed to the industrial workers and their dependents under various welfare schemes run by the Labour Welfare Board during the year 2005-06 till December,2005.

The Government has launched State Labour Policy on 12th January,2006, highlighting objectives, approaches and strategies of the department. Time schedule has been fixed for disposal of work to ensure timely justice to the workers and employers. Haryana is the first State in the country to formulate such a policy.

The Labour Department has simplified certain procedures for obtaining requisite approvals under Labour laws; most important among these is the simplification of registration, licensing and approval of factory building plan under the Factories Act, 1948. The applications in this regard will be received by five Sr. Assistant Directors in the field rather than at Head Office. On the request of the Department, the Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation has included a representative of the Labour Department in their Building Approval Committee, which will streamline the procedure. Keeping in view the increasing pendency of cases in Labour Courts, two new Labour Courts are being set up at Gurgaon and Faridabad besides the existing seven Labour Courts in the State. A new post of Additional Labour Commissioner has been created at Gurgaon for effective implementation of Labour Laws and quick disposal of complaints/ grievances of workers and management in respect of the area which falls under the National Capital Region.

CHAPTER- II

SECTORAL REVIEW

Sectoral review of the performance of the economy during 2004-05 and 2005-06 is as follows:-

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the mainstay of Haryana's economy. About 28.2 percent of the total income of the State comes from agriculture and allied activities. A number of steps are being taken by the Government to improve the status of farming community. The rate of interest on co-operative loans has been reduced by 4 percent. An action plan has been introduced to diversify the agricultural crops. The State Government has not only procured each grain of wheat, paddy and mustard but also procured bajra at a minimum support price of Rs. 525 per quintal. Haryana ranks first in the Country in the export of basmati rice. The farmers have been given Rs. 135 per quintal for sugarcane and this is the highest ever price in the Country.

Though a fair degree of drought proofing has been done in the State, yet some of the crops grown in rainfed areas still remain vulnerable to vagaries of monsoon. In order to provide better risk management in agriculture, State Government has implemented National Agriculture Insurance Scheme from Kharif 2004 onwards. High-risk crops like bajra, cotton, maize and arhar were covered in Kharif season and gram and mustard during Rabi season. Wheat crop was also identified for coverage during Rabi season on pilot basis in three district namely Ambala, Karnal and Rohtak under Temperature Insurance Scheme during the year 2005-06.

Resource Conserving Technologies are being promoted in the State in order to conserve the natural resources and to curtail the ever increasing cost of cultivation. Zero till technology has been successfully introduced in the State and it has become very popular among the farmers of the State in sowing of wheat. It is possible to bring down the cost of cultivation of wheat by Rs. 2000 to Rs. 2500 per hectare with this technology in addition to other benefits like timely sowing, saving in water, residue management in-situ and increase in fertilizer use efficiency. Subsidy is provided @ Rs. 4250 and Rs. 4000 per machine and around 1500 Zero till machines were supplied to the farmers on subsidy during the financial year 2005-06 (upto December, 2005). Farmers have even purchased Zero till machines on their own without subsidy. Assistance is also being provided on other improved implements like multi crop bed planters, rotavators, potato planters etc. to promote agriculture mechanization in the State for precision farming.

Haryana Agriculture University has suggested that zero tillage transplantation of rice was as good in terms of yield as conventional transplanting. For diversification of crops, soyabean has been suggested to be successful alternative in Kharif season.

For supplementing the agriculture extension activities of the Department, Kisan Clubs have been constituted in all districts of the State. The members of the Club meet frequently to discuss the problems related to agriculture and allied sectors and to formulate strategies for improvement in productivity, management of natural resources etc. in consultation with experts of the concerned departments. Deputy Commissioner of the concerned district is patron of the club.

State Government has instituted "Kisan Puraskar" for the farmers making outstanding contribution in agricultural production and allied activities. The Puraskars are awarded at the state and district level with prizes of Rs. 1.00 lakh and Rs. 25,000 respectively. New sugarcane mills have been set up at Panniwala Motta and Gohana. Cultivation of medicinal and herbal plants is being promoted as a part of the drive to diversify crops.

Toll Free Agriculture Helpline was started in HAU, Hisar by the State Government during 2001-02, wherein the farmers can seek solutions to their problems by dialing a toll free Telephone No. 1600-123001 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays between 10.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon. Another toll free helpline has also been started at Regional Research Station, Uchani (Karnal) and RRS, Bawal of HAU which can be used by the farmers on Tuesdays and Thursdays and the expenditure on telephone is borne by the Government. This service is proposed to be extended to all days of week.

Area Under Crops

The total area under crops has increased considerably since 1970-71. The Gross Area Sown which was 45.99 lakh hectares during 1966-67 has increased to 49.57 lakh hectares in 1970-71 and further increased to 64.80 lakh hectares during 2004-05. During the year 2005-06 the Gross Area sown is likely to remain the same i.e. 64.80 lakh hectares .

Cropping Intensity in the State has enhanced from 139.0 in 1970-71 to 174.19 during 2004-05. 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 the State:-

Area Under Principal Crops							(000 Hects.)
Year	Wheat	Rice	Total Food-grains	Sugar - cane	Cotton	Oilseeds	Gross Area Sown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	6075
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	2355	1054	4344	143	555	414	6115
2001-02	2300	1028	4255	161	630	545	6318
2002-03	2267	906	3978	189	518	621	6035
2003-04	2315	1015	4298	160	526	633	6388
2004-05	2322	1028	4230	130	621	735	6480
2005-06*	2250	1072	4296	114	580	760	6480

* 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 is likely to increase from 28.20 percent during 1970-71 to 51.27 percent during 2005-06. 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 significant achievement has been made in this regard so far.

The area under wheat is continuously increasing since 1966-67. This area was 23.22 lakh hectares in 2004-05 and 22.50 lakh hectares in 2005-06 showing a slight decrease of 3.1 percent over 2004-05. The area under rice has increased during 2005-06. The area under rice was 10.28 lakh hectares in 2004-05 and 10.72 lakh hectares in 2005-06. The area under commercial crops i.e. sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds fluctuates every year but as compared to previous year, there will be a decrease of 12.31 percent under sugarcane and 6.60 percent under cotton during the

year 2005-06 over 2004-05. However, the area under oilseeds has registered an increase of 3.4 percent during 2005-06 over 2004-05.

Agricultural Production

A remarkable increase in foodgrains production is visible in Haryana since 1970-71. Production of total foodgrains is likely to increase from 47.71 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 to 138.11 lakh tonnes in 2005-06 showing an increase of 189.48 percent. Wheat and Rice played a major role in pushing up the agricultural production. The production of Rice which was 4.60 lakhs tonnes in 1970-71 will increase to 32.89 lakh tonnes in 2005-06 thereby showing tremendous increase of 615.00 percent. Similarly, the production of Wheat which was 23.42 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 will increase to 94.50 lakh tonnes during 2005-06 showing an increase of 303.50 percent.

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

Agricultural Production						
(000 tonnes)						
Year	Total Food-grains	Wheat	Rice	Oilseeds	Cotton (000 Bales)	Sugarcane
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	11447	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	13295	9669	2695	563	1383	8170
2001-02	13298	9437	2726	805	722	9270
2002-03	12329	9188	2468	706	1038	10650
2003-04	13193	9114	2790	977	1407	9280
2004-05	13105	9058	3023	870	2075	8060
2005-06*	13811	9450	3289	1203	1587	6840

* Provisional

The production of oilseeds and sugarcane during the year 2005-06 is estimated as 12.03 lakh tonnes and 68.40 lakh tonnes against 8.70 lakh tonnes and 80.60 lakh tonnes respectively during the year 2004-05. The production of cotton in the State is

estimated to decrease from 20.75 lakh bales in 2004-05 to 15.87 lakh bales in 2005-06 showing a decrease of 23.52 percent.

A production target of 138.25 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been kept for 2006-07. Production targets for sugarcane (gur), cotton and oilseeds have been fixed at 9.00 lakh tonnes, 21.00 lakh bales and 11.50 lakh tonnes respectively.

Index of Agricultural Production (Base Triennium ending 1981-82=100) increased from 239.47 in 2003-04 to 243.42 in 2004-05. The Index of Foodgrains Production decreased from 215.79 in 2003-04 to 213.72 in 2004-05 whereas the Index of Non-Foodgrains production went up from 299.54 in 2003-04 to 318.73 in 2004-05.

Agriculture Production and Index of Agricultural Production in Haryana is given at Tables 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, paddy and bajra at the Minimum Support Price, on a large scale, through a network of about 351 purchase centres presently functioning in the State. During 2005-06, the Government agencies purchased 45.29 lakh tonnes of wheat and 23.53 lakh tonnes of paddy and 0.05 lakh tonnes of Bajra.

Average Yield of Principal Crops

Average Yield per hectare in kilograms of wheat and rice during 2005-06 in Haryana is estimated as 4200 and 3024 respectively. The average yield per hectare in respect of wheat and rice of all India during 2003-04 was 2713 kilograms and 2077 kilograms respectively, whereas in Haryana it was 3937 and 2749 respectively.

Yearwise average yield of wheat and rice is given as under:-

Average Yield of Principal Crops

Year	Haryana		India	
	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	3479	2775	2281	1740
1995-96	3697	2225	2483	1797
1996-97	3880	2964	2679	1882
1997-98	3660	2797	2485	1900
1998-99	3916	2239	2590	1921
1999-00	4165	2385	2778	1986
2000-01	4106	2557	2708	1901
2001-02	4103	2652	2762	2079
2002-03	4053	2724	2619	1804
2003-04	3937	2749	2713	2077
2004-05	3901	2941	N.A.	N.A.
2005-06*	4200	3024	N.A.	N.A.

* 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 today is 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 the year 2004-05, the area under High Yielding varieties of wheat, rice, maize and bajra was 99.7, 75.9, 43.8 and 83.5 percent respectively, whereas during the year 2005-06 the estimated area under High Yielding varieties of wheat, rice, maize and bajra is 99.5, 73.2, 57.1 and 91.6 percent respectively.

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 fertilizers per hectare of gross area sown in Haryana is given in the table below: -

Consumption of Fertilizers

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
1999-00	150
2000-01	152
2001-02	156
2002-03	163
2003-04	158
2004-05	174
2005-06*	176

*Provisional

Total consumption of NPK (Nutrients) which was 231 thousand tonnes in 1980-81 is expected to rise to 1138 thousand tonnes in 2005-06 showing an increase of 392.64 percent.

A scheme was formulated for the promotion of Organic Farming System. A financial assistance of Rs. 500 per hectare is provided to the farmers for production and use of Vermi Compost.

The area under plant protection measures was 86.05 lakh hectares in 2004-05 and 85.65 lakh hectares in 2005-06. The pesticides consumption decreased from 4730 tonnes in 2003-04 to 4700 tonnes in 2004-05.

MARKETING AND STORAGE

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 106 Principal Yards and 178 Sub-Yards and 179 purchase centres spread over the State.

Thus, the farmers have access to regular mandis all over the State and due to this network of mandis, the farmers have to cover only the distance of 6-8 kilometers to sell their produce. The Board has constructed godowns having a storage capacity of 4.26 lakh tonnes upto date.

The Haryana State Agricultural 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 are given gift coupons. 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 crores every year is being awarded under this scheme. This year two draws have already been held on 30th April, 2005 and 31st October, 2005 and agricultural implements amounting to Rs. 76 lakh in each draw have been distributed to the farmers. Due to this scheme, the farmers have been encouraged to bring their maximum produce in the mandis.

The income from Market fee has increased from Rs. 149.55 crores (in 2003-04) to Rs. 154.25 crores in 2004-05 showing an increase of 3.1 percent. During the current financial year i.e. 2005-06 the market fee has been Rs. 166.83 crores upto 14th February, 2006 against Rs. 149.34 crores of the corresponding period of the last year showing an increase of 11.7 percent. The target was to collect Rs. 160.00 crores of Market fee.

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture development has assumed greater importance in the recent years due to better land use, increased employment opportunities, economic returns per unit area besides providing nutritional security. Haryana is fast emerging as one of the leading states in horticulture sector and has made significant achievements in this sector during the recent past. At present, it has 4.6 percent of the cropped area under horticulture crops.

Area and production of fruits was 12,640 hectares and 99,800 tonnes during 1990-91 which has increased to 24,071 hectares and 2,32,220 tonnes respectively during the year 2004-05. Target fixed for the year 2005-06 of total area and production is 27,071 hectares and 2,10,000 tonnes. Up to the end of year 2005-06, it is expected that area of 27,071 hectares and production of 2,10,000 tonnes would be achieved. A

target of additional area and production for the year 2006-07 has been fixed as 4000 hectares and 2,40,000 tonnes respectively.

The area and production of vegetables during the year 1990-91 was 55360 hectares and 8,02,240 tonnes, which has increased to 2,07,750 hectares and 29,80,400 tonnes respectively during the year 2004-05. Target fixed for the year 2005-06 of total area and production is 2,30,000 hectares and 32,50,000 tonnes. It is expected to achieve this target by the end of current financial year. A target of area and production for the year 2006-07 has been fixed as 2,50,000 hectares and 34,50,000 tonnes respectively.

The mushroom production was 850 tonnes during 1990-91, which has increased to 6163 tonnes during the year 2004-05. Target for the year 2005-06 is 6000 tonnes which is likely to be achieved by the end of the year 2005-06. A target of 6500 tonnes has been fixed for the year 2006-07.

The area under flowers was 50 hectares during 1990-91 which has increased to 4810 hectares during the year 2004-05. A target fixed for the year 2005-06 is 5000 hectares and is likely to increase to 5100 hectares. A target of 5200 hectares has been fixed for the year 2006-07.

Drip irrigation system is being popularized for quality improvement and early ripening of horticultural produce. By the end of the year 2004-05, 4268 hectares area was covered under drip irrigation system. A target of 4868 hectares has been fixed to be achieved by the end of the year 2005-06. A target of an additional area of 1200 hectares has been fixed for the year 2006-07.

For raising disease free nursery and off-season production of vegetables, green house technology plays a vital role. Upto the end of the year 2004-05, 212 green houses have been established. A target of 232 green houses has been fixed to be established by the end of the year 2005-06 and it is likely to be achieved. A target of establishment of 21 Nos. of additional green houses has been fixed for the year 2006-07.

During the year 2004-05, the total area under medicinal plants was 2316 hectares. A target fixed for the year 2005-06 is 5900 hectares and it is expected to be achieved by the end of the year 2005-06. Keeping in view the importance of the medicinal and aromatic plants, a target of 9500 hectares has been fixed for the year 2006-07.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

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 minimize production losses, efficient health cover facilities are being provided through the veterinary institutions. As on 31st December, 2005, 673 veterinary hospitals, 999 veterinary dispensaries, 745 Stockmen Centres/Key Village Centres, 60 Regional Artificial Insemination Centres and 128 other Veterinary Institutions were functioning in the State. 16 new Hospital-Cum-Breeding Centres and 146 new veterinary Dispensaries were opened and 36 Civil Veterinary Dispensaries/Stock Men Centres have been upgraded to Hospital-Cum-Breeding Centres during 2005-06 (upto 31st December, 2005). Besides, 60 new Veterinary Institutions will be opened/upgraded during the year 2006-07. It has also been proposed to upgrade the District Hospitals into Super-Specialty Hospitals (Polyclinics) in a phased manner. During the year 2005-06, two such polyclinics at Sonipat and Bhiwani and one Veterinary Medical Care Centre for pets at Panchkula are being established. Animal Husbandry department is also providing service for breeding and health care round the clock at block and above level Veterinary Institutions.

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 crores under the National Project for Cattle-Buffalo Breeding to improve the quality of livestock during the 10th Five Year Plan.

State Government, besides providing breeding facilities to animals at farmer's doorsteps has also implemented a unique programme of control of "Foot & Mouth Disease". A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been spent during the year 2005-06 (upto 30th November, 2005) against the provision of Rs. 180.00 lakhs. This programme will continue throughout the 10th Five Year Plan. Haryana emerges as the first State in controlling the "Foot and Mouth Disease" of cattle. New schemes namely "Integrated Murrah Development Programme", under State Plan and "Veterinary Infrastructure Construction/ Renovation" under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund and "Animal Health Care" have also been introduced during the 10th Five Year Plan.

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 and for identification of quality germplasm, an incentive scheme has been introduced and incentive money ranging from Rs. 1000 to Rs.6000 is given to them. So far 7042 buffalo owners have been provided incentive to the tune of Rs. 476.00 lakhs during the year 2005-06. Further, to give protection to these animals, insurance scheme has also been started with 50:50 premium from Government and breeders respectively. The Haryana Veterinary Vaccines Institute (HVVI) is producing vaccines of very High Quality which are used not only in the State but also supplied to other States as well. Government of India has selected six institutes to produce Petis-Des-Petitis-Ruminants (PPR) Vaccines and Haryana Veterinary Vaccine Institute, Hisar is one of them and the production of PPR vaccine is scheduled to commence in this year.

The milk production in the State is estimated to increase to 52.86 lakhs metric tonnes in 2005-06 as against 52.22 lakhs metric tonnes in 2004-05. The per capita availability of milk in the State was 660 grams per day in 2004-05 and is likely to remain the same during 2005-06.

The egg production in the State is likely to increase from 14816 lakhs in 2004-05 to 15044 lakhs in 2005-06. The production of wool is estimated to increase from 1304 thousand kgs. in 2004-05 to 1324 thousand kgs. in 2005-06.

The yearwise production of milk, eggs and wool during the year 2001-02 to 2005-06 and targets for the year 2006-07 are as under: -

Production of Milk, Eggs and Wool in Haryana State

Item	Unit	Achievements					Targets
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 *	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Milk	000 Tonnes	4977	5125	5221	5222 @	5286	5474
Eggs	Lakh Nos.	11668	12508	12802	14816	15044	17647
Wool	000 Kgs.	2461	2498	2518	1304#	1324	1344

* Provisional

@ No substantial increase in production due to decrease in population of cows and goats.

Fall in production of wool due to decrease in population of sheep in Haryana State.

Consequent upon the merger of Dairy Development Department with the Animal Husbandry Department, training programme in dairying is being conducted at each sub divisional headquarter in the State. During the year 2005-06 (upto January, 2006), 9344 educated unemployed youths have been imparted dairy

training to make them aware of the latest scientific methods of milk production, technique of dairy management, clean and wholesome production of milk and adoption of artificial insemination facilities to improve their genetic stock. A target to establish 2500 dairy units had been fixed during the year 2005-06, out of which 1656 dairy units have already been set up till January, 2006.

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 subsidiary occupation alongwith agriculture. Farmers have also started construction of fish tanks in their own waste land. The Government is providing technical and financial assistance through Fish Farmers Development Agencies to the fish farmers which have been set up in all the districts of the State except Panchkula and Mewat. The fish production increased from 39130 tonnes in 2003-04 to 42050 tonnes in 2004-05. 36001 tonnes of fish has already been produced and 2798 lakh fish seed stocked upto 31st December, 2005. However, it is targeted to produce 48000 tonnes of fish by stocking of 2250 lakh fish seed during 2005-06. It is envisaged to produce 55000 tonnes fish by stocking 2450 lakh fish seed during the year 2006-07. In order to promote pisciculture in the State, one new fish seed farm is being set up at village Ottu in Sirsa district. To prevent the diseases of the fishes, Health Care Centres at districts, Aquatic Poly Clinics at Farms and Diagnostic Laboratories at State Level are also being set up. Hatchery of high valued Magur Fish is being constructed at Government Fish Seed Farm, Badkhal (Faridabad) and that of Ornamental Fish at Government Fish Seed Farm, Saidpura (Karnal).

FORESTS

Trees are the guardians of ecological security as they play a pivotal role in maintaining ecological balance. The total area under forests in the State of Haryana is 1.56 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 on mobile sand dunes with active participation of the people has resulted an increase in forest cover. Thus, the Total Forest and Tree cover in the State is now 6.6 percent as reported in Forest Survey of India Report-2003. Efforts are being made to increase the forest and tree cover in the State from 6.6 percent to 10 percent by 2010. As per

National Forest Policy 1988, 33 percent of the total geographical area 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 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. During the year 2005-06, target of planting 450 lakh plants was fixed under the State/Centrally sponsored schemes. By December, 2005, 370 lakh plants have been planted in the State. Of these, 170 lakh plants have been planted by the Forest Department and the remaining 200 lakh plants have been distributed free of cost to various Government departments and public for plantation. To make Haryana State green, Government of Haryana has again announced a target of 4.50 crores seedlings to be planted in the State during the year 2006-07.

The Government has decided to establish a herbal park in each district of the State to promote the cultivation of medicinal plants, for which Rs. 3.6 crores have been allotted in current financial year 2005-06. State Government has also decided to establish Herbal Gyan Kendra in each district. Market Intelligence and Information System regarding sale of medicinal plants will also be strengthened for the benefit of farmers.

An Externally Aided Afforestation Project worth Rs.286 crores is being implemented with the financial assistance of Japan Bank for International Cooperation since the year 2004. Under this project, 48800 hectares of land will be brought under afforestation by the year 2011. Against the target to cover 7000 hectares and 7200 Row Kms. area under plantation during 2005-06, an area of 4771.60 hectares and 7211 Row Kms. has been covered under plantation upto 31st December, 2005. It is envisaged that during the year 2006-07, an area of 7600 hectares and 7000 Row Kms. will be covered under plantation in this project.

Special emphasis is being given for the conservation of wildlife in the State. Keeping in view the drastic reduction in population of vultures in the country, a vulture conservation and breeding programme was started in the State in collaboration with Bombay Natural History Society and International Organisations. This programme is first of its kind in the Indian sub-continent.

CO-OPERATION

Cooperative Movement is an instrument of economic and social reform. The most outstanding achievement is reflected in the agricultural credit and marketing sectors. The contribution made by other sectors like housing, dairying, sugar

cooperative etc. for the upliftment of financial position of people of State is also remarkable. The cooperatives in the State have amply demonstrated their strength in several fields of rural economy. There are 22545 registered Cooperative Societies with a membership of 47.05 lakhs (approx). The Apex Bank namely HARCO Bank, 19 Central Cooperative Banks with 359 branches and 2441 Mini Banks at Patwar Circle (as on 31st January, 2006) meet nearly 60 percent of the total agricultural credit required by the farmers. Crop loans worth Rs. 3848.94 crores (tentatively) have been disbursed upto 31st January, 2006 against the target of Rs. 4832.00 crores in the year 2005-06. The rate of interest on these crop loans has been reduced from 11 percent to 10 percent w.e.f. 1st May, 2005. The Apex bank has earned a record net profit of Rs. 35.01 crores during the year 2004-05. A proposal for restructuring of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies is under consideration to make these units viable.

The Haryana State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (HSCARDB) has disbursed long term loans to the tune of Rs. 250.10 crores during the year 2005-06 (upto 31st January, 2006). NABARD has approved a total long term lending programme of Rs. 500.00 crores for the current year i.e. 2005-06. HSCARDB has further reduced rate of interest from 9 percent to 8 percent w.e.f. 1st May, 2005, to be charged from the ultimate borrowers upto the loan amount of Rs. 50000. Bank has earned a record profit of Rs. 11.40 crores approx. during the year 2004-05.

Marketing Cooperatives have two tier structure in Haryana, Hafed at Apex Level and Primary Cooperative Marketing-cum-Processing Societies at 'Mandi' level. Hafed has established a name for itself in the field of marketing at the National level among Cooperative Marketing Institutions. Hafed purchases produce of the farmers and helps them by timely supplies of fertilizers, seeds, pesticides etc. at reasonable rates. There are 61 Cooperative Marketing Societies at the primary level which are working for the benefits of farmers. These societies are providing fertilizers, seeds at reasonable rates.

Hafed has launched a special warehousing scheme to enable farmers to sell their produce where the market rates are more remunerative but they do not have to wait for the funds till stocks are actually sold. Under this scheme, farmers/others would be financed to the extent of 80 percent of the cost of their produce at a concessional interest rate of 8 percent p.a. on the basis of warehouse receipt. The storage charges payable by the farmers would be @ Rs. 2.5 per qtl. per month.

All the oil mills, rice mills, cattle and animal feed plants and pesticides plants of Hafed have been awarded ISO 9001-2000. Besides, Oil mills have also been awarded "Food Safety Standard" for the best safety norms adopted by these mills. This year Hafed has entered in a big way to help the farmers and have purchased mustard

approx 3.07 lakhs MT during Rabi-2005. The mustard has been purchased in 12 districts of Haryana namely Sirsa, Fatehabad, Hisar, Jind, Rohtak, Sonapat, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Jhajjar, Rewari, Mahendragarh and Bhiwani. No purchases of mustard were made during the last 2 years i.e. in Rabi 2003 and Rabi 2004. Hafed is giving 1 percent service charges to its Member Marketing Societies which will substantially increase the profitability of the Marketing Societies.

The Sugar Mills in Haryana in Cooperative Sector are performing well and ensuring timely payment to the sugarcane growers. Upto 6th February,2006 all sugar mills have made cane price payment amounting to Rs. 140.10 crores to the farmers. The Cooperative sugar mills in Haryana have crushed 140.02 lakh quintals of sugar cane with an average recovery of 9.28 percent and produced 12.98 lakh quintals upto 6th February,2006. It is heartening to note that two Cooperative Sugar Mills, Shahbad and Sonipat in the State bagged five National Awards for technical efficiency and cane development during the year 2004-05. The Cooperative Sugar Mills are expected to crush 185 lakh quintals sugarcane during the season 2005-06. These Mills have made weekly payments to the farmers in the current season. A training centre has been established on 17th May, 2005 in Haryana State Cooperative Sugar Mills Federation, Panchkula to provide progressive technical knowledge to cane growing farmers, Officers & officials.

The Haryana Cooperative Housing Federation is playing an important role in providing financial assistance to House Building Societies in the State. The Housing Federation has sanctioned loan of Rs.146.77 crores till 31st December, 2005 for the construction of 21417 houses since its inception. An amount of Rs. 91.35 lakhs has been advanced as loans during the year 2005-06 upto 31 st December, 2005.

The objects of the Dairy Cooperatives is to promote the economic interest of milk producers of Haryana State by purchasing milk and marketing the same and by undertaking allied activities as are conducive for promotion of milk production. A large network of Cooperative Milk Societies (4030 in numbers) have been established which provide market to milk producers at their doorsteps at a remunerative price. The societies are affiliated to six Milk Unions in the State which run milk plants. Milk Unions are further affiliated to Haryana Dairy Development Federation Ltd., which is the Apex Society at the State level. During the year 2004-05, an average price of Rs. 11.76 per litre has been paid to producers. For the benefit of milk pourers Haryana Dairy has increased the purchase price of milk from Rs. 165/- per kg. fat to Rs. 170/- per kg. fat on 11th March,2005. Again the price of milk was increased upto Rs. 180/- per kg. fat on 11th April,2005. Milk Coop. Societies supplying additional milk to the

extent of 10 percent or more of the quantity of milk supplied last year are being given Rs. 190/- per kg. fat instead of Rs. 180/- per kg. fat w.e.f. 1st May, 2005.

20 Vita Milk booths have been established at prominent places such as Mini Secretariat, Police Hqrs, Bus Stands, Railway Stations etc. to enhance marketing of milk and milk products. A Milk Chilling Centre has been recently established in Kaithal with a capacity of 20000 litres per day. Besides, a Milk Collection Centre with a capacity of 50000 litres per day has been established at Jind. Milk plants of Rohtak, Ballabgarh and Ambala have acquired ISO 9001-2000 and Jind Milk Plant has received ISO 9001-2000 and ISO 15000 certificates. For the benefit of milk pourers, Haryana Dairy Development Federation Ltd. has adopted a scheme to insure members upto Rs. 60,000/- against any accident for which a member has to pay a premium of Rs. 10/- only and the remaining premium would be paid by the Milk Unions/Federation. More than 47800 members of Milk Cooperative Societies have been benefited under this scheme.

HARCOFED did printing work of Rs.91.47 lakhs during the year 2005-06 (upto 31st January,2006) and the sale was to the tune of Rs.104.51 lakhs to the different Cooperative Institutions. This organisation has imparted cooperative education to 1797 employees, 23555 members and 21516 students during the year 2005-06 (upto 31st January,2006).

The Haryana State Cooperative Labour and Construction Federation Ltd. has executed the construction works of Rs. 59.25 crores during the year 2004-05 whereas works pertaining to Rs. 66.84 crores upto 31st December, 2005 were executed last year during the corresponding period against a target of Rs. 100 crores. Total works to the tune of Rs. 105.00 crores are likely to be executed in the current year.

Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP) scheme is being implemented in 6 districts namely Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Panipat, Sonapat and Rewari with a total cost of Rs. 4381.70 lakhs for 5 years. An amount of Rs. 975.97 lakhs has been provided to different cooperative institutions for their strengthening and expansion during the year 2004-05 and there is a provision of Rs. 1076.73 lakhs for the year 2005-06. NCDC, New Delhi has conveyed its approval for the implementation of ICDP Scheme in the districts of Yamuna Nagar and Faridabad.

The Haryana State Cooperative Labour and Construction Federation Ltd. has executed the construction works of Rs. 59.25 crores during the year 2004-05. Total works to the tune of Rs. 105.00 crores are likely to be executed in the current year i.e. 2005-06.

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

The Government accords high priority to the provision of adequate irrigation facilities for the prosperity of farming community, as agriculture is the mainstay of our economy. The Department has taken concrete steps to ensure equitable distribution of water to the farmers of the State and accordingly water supplies to the State including Southern Haryana have already been enhanced.

In the year 2005 during Kharif season, the average availability of water supplies in the State was 17,437 Cs. per day as compared to 14,000 Cs. in the year 2004. There was thus an increased availability of 25 percent canal water supply from mid May to early October in the year 2005. The availability of canal water during the current Rabi crop has been even better when compared to the availability in the year 2004. On an average 59 percent more water has been supplied in the months of November, December, 2005 and January 2006 as compared to corresponding period of last year.

The Government is giving top priority to the conservation and better management of surface water, rainwater harvesting, recharging of groundwater and equitable distribution of available water. All the canals are cleared of weed and silt wherever required before the start of every sowing season to ward off the shortage at tails. Replacement of old Irrigation Structures, lining of canals and repair of old lined watercourses are being carried out to check the seepage and leakage of water. Construction of new minors and extension of existing minors are under progress for providing the irrigation outlets to the farmers nearest to their fields.

To ensure equitable distribution of canal water, Government has taken up the construction of BML-Hansi Branch-Butana Branch Multipurpose Link Channel of 2,000 Cs. capacity costing Rs. 259 crores on an urgent basis. The design and land acquisition for the channel are at a very advanced stage and the construction of this multipurpose channel is expected to be taken up very shortly. The channel will also help in improvement of sub-soil water level in the area through which it will pass. To utilize the surplus water of river Yamuna during the monsoon season, the department has also expedited the work on Dadupur-Shahabad-Nalvi Canal project. This project will recharge ground water in its command area of 92,532 hectares of district Yamuna Nagar, Ambala and Kurukshetra besides providing irrigation facilities to an area of 46,250 hectares and relief to tube-well operations during the kharif season. Construction on the ground water recharge project for Masani Barrage in Rewari district costing Rs. 6.7 crores has already commenced. Similarly more such projects/

schemes have also been prepared/approved for district Rewari and Narnaul to recharge ground water/ to provide irrigation facilities. Provision of Rs. 89.00 crores has been made in the revised estimate for 2005-06.

The Government has undertaken numerous schemes for increasing capacity of canals, lining of canals, rehabilitation of old lined water courses and improvement in the functioning of the Lift Canals. NABARD aid is being utilized for executing the schemes of Extension/Construction of minors and drains and rehabilitation of pumps on various Lift Canal Systems. So far, 19 schemes have been completed and 27 schemes are in progress under NABARD aid during the current financial year. Another project containing about 60 number irrigation and drainage schemes at an estimated cost of about Rs. 220 crores is being prepared by the department for taking NABARD aid under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund scheme. A provision of Rs. 96.00 crores has been made in the revised estimates for 2005-06.

The Command Area Development Authority is vigorously pursuing the programme for water conservation through lining of field channels and is also taking up a bio-drainage project in order to reclaim some water logged areas of the State. It will be ensured that adequate funding is available for expediting new irrigation and drainage projects in the current financial year and in the coming years.

The State Government is determined to realize our full share of Ravi-Beas waters through the S.Y.L. Canal at the earliest. The Government has demanded early completion of S.Y.L. Canal on various forums and will stoutly protect the legitimate right of the State before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. In our endeavor to harness the rivulets flowing through Haryana during the monsoon season and prevent loss to property by floods, the department has prepared three project reports for low height cascade dams on river Ghaggar and its tributaries at Kaushlya, Dangrana and Dewanwala. The projects have already been submitted to Central Water Commission for appraisal and clearance. The department is also pursuing the construction of upstream storages on river Yamuna vigorously with the Government of India.

The Government is preparing a comprehensive master plan for flood control in the chronically flood affected areas of Rohtak, Jhajjar, Bhiwani and Hisar districts. To monitor the status of flood control works and accord approval to the new schemes of flood control, an annual meeting is held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Haryana. During the current financial year upto 31st December, 2005, 48 flood control schemes have been completed and 45 such schemes are in progress. The Government has approved 134 new and 45 ongoing flood control schemes at an

estimated cost of Rs. 140.00 crores in the Flood Control Board meeting held on 31st January, 2006.

The number of tubewells and pumping sets in the State increased from 607098 (243033 diesel operated and 364065 electric operated) in 2003-04 to 611598 (234255 diesel operated and 377343 electric operated) in 2004-05.

BIO-GAS PLANTS

Bio-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. 1340 Bio-Gas plants were installed during 2004-05 and 757 Bio-Gas plants have been installed during 2005-06 upto December, 2005.

ENERGY

Energy in one form or the other is the most important input for any development and directly determines the pace of economic growth. Therefore, the State Government has assigned highest priority to power sector. Haryana State has limited availability of natural sources of energy. There is no hydro generation potential in the State and even the coal mines are located far away from the State. Wind velocity prevailing in the State is also not sufficient 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 4033.30 MW. It includes 1587.40 MW from State's own stations, 937.50 MW from jointly owned projects and the balance as share in Central Projects and independent private power projects. The power availability from these sources during the year 2004-05 was 21713.6 million units (MUs) and during the year 2005-06 (upto 31st December, 2005) was 17563.6 MUs.

The progressive increase in power availability has been as follows:-

Power Availability in Haryana State		
Year	Total Installed Capacity in MW	Total Energy Available in MUs
1	2	3
1998-99	2447.0	14035.6
1999-00	2768.5	15606.4
2000-01	3124.5	16855.4
2001-02	3198.6	17588.1
2002-03	3303.1	19208.7
2003-04	3408.9	20763.7
2004-05	4033.3	21713.6
2005-06 (31st Dec.,05)	4033.3	17563.6

The number of electricity consumers in the State as on 30th September, 2005 was 39.34 lakhs. Every year about 1.5 lakhs new electric connections are released. The progressive growth in the number of consumers over the last eight years has been as follows:-

Number of Electricity Consumers						
year	Domestic	Non-domestic	Industrial	Tubewells	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1998-99	26,15,675	3,26,019	72,939	3,58,764	8,070	33,81,467
1999-00	25,60,758	3,32,861	64,216	3,48,576	10,581	34,16,992
2000-01	27,63,467	3,42,569	70,710	3,61,454	8,372	35,46,572
2001-02	27,59,547	3,47,437	66,247	3,61,932	9,217	35,44,380
2002-03	28,22,384	3,54,144	64,310	3,69,716	9,314	36,19,868
2003-04	29,15,354	3,64,186	65,482	3,84,613	9,921	37,39,556
2004-05	30,22,856	3,75,161	68,021	3,97,534	10,953	38,74,525
2005-06 (30th Sept.,05)	30,68,241	3,81,755	69,106	4,03,085	11,353	39,33,540

The per capita consumption of electricity increased from 550 units in 2003-04 to 609 units in 2004-05. A new record of power supply was created on 19th August, 2005 by supplying 820.0 lakhs units against earlier record power supply of 787.1 lakhs units achieved on 28th, July,2004.

Future Power Projects

Considering the need for maximising power availability in the State, various short term and long term measures such as addition in capacity generation, improvement in operational efficiency, rehabilitation and extension of distribution network etc. have been taken. The State's own generating stations achieved a record daily generation of 290.16 lakh units on 3rd June, 2005. With the increase in availability of power, it was possible to meet the demand of all categories of consumers in the State.

A massive programme has been undertaken to add the generation capacity in the State, through State as well as through private sector participation.

Yearwise detail of installed Generation Capacity, Power Availability, Power Sold and Number of Consumers is given at Table No.15.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

The Department of Renewable Energy 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.

The Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) is being implemented in 38 cluster of villages of the 19 districts. Under this programme, various types of renewable energy and energy efficient systems like solar cookers, solar lanterns, compact fluorescent lamps, SPV home lighting systems, energy efficient motors etc. are being promoted through financial incentives, demonstration and extension activities in the selected cluster of villages of IREP for helping rural people to meet their cooking, heating and lighting energy needs by adopting these systems. During the year 2005-06, the work for preparation of District Level Energy Plans of 38 cluster of villages have been initiated. Under the Information Technology Plan, all the district offices have been provided with the computer system. During this year, 1900 solar lanterns, 1236 SPV Home Lighting Systems Model-I, 309 SPV Street Lighting Systems, 645 Energy Efficient Electrical Motors, 300 Dish Type Solar Cookers and 3800 Solar invertors etc. are proposed to be provided to the rural beneficiaries of the selected 38 cluster of villages by providing the financial incentives. For the implementation of this programme during the year 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 190.00 lakhs as State share and Rs. 195.00 lakhs as Central share has been made. For the implementation of the IREP Programme in the selected clusters of villages during the

year 2006-07 in the Annual Plan, a Budget provision of Rs. 195.00 lakhs under State Plan and Rs. 195.00 lakhs under Centre Plan has been proposed.

Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Government of India is providing assistance to the State Nodal Agencies for setting up of renewable Energy Parks in the educational institutes to demonstrate the working of various types of renewable energy based systems to the public, particularly the students to educate them about the clean and environment friendly technologies which they can use in their daily life. 13 Energy Parks have been set up in the State so far. Besides this, a State level energy park is being set up at Sector 29, Gurgaon with a total cost of Rs. 148.65 lakhs out of which the MNES, Government of India will provide Rs. 72.60 lakhs and the balance will be borne by the State Government. HUDA has allotted the land measuring 1.6 acres for the project on lease hold basis. HUDA has also been entrusted the work of building construction and infrastructure development. During the year 2005-06, it is proposed to set up three District Level Energy Parks at Rohtak, Jind and Gurgaon in the State with approximate cost of Rs. 16.00 lakhs.

For meeting heating and cooking energy requirements through solar energy, HAREDA is implementing Solar Water Heating and Solar Cookers (both Box & Dish Type) schemes with the financial assistance of State/Central Government. For meeting the hot water requirements in the domestic, industrial and institutional sector, the solar water heating technology is being promoted by creating awareness. During the year 2005-06, 1700 dish type solar cookers are to be distributed on which an expenditure of Rs. 85.00 lakhs is to be incurred. Against a target of installation of solar water heating systems of 30,000 LPD capacity during 2005-06, systems of approx. 15000 LPD capacity have been installed in the State.

In addition to this, it is proposed to install solar water heating system of 100 LPD capacity in 150 Delivery Huts of the State at a cost of approx. Rs. 30.00 lakhs and the process is in progress. A workshop on Energy Efficient and Solar Passive Architecture was organized at Chandigarh on 21.10.2005 which was attended by about 140 participants from line Departments, private practitioners and engineers.

During the year 2005-06, 3100 Solar Lanterns, 440 SPV Home Lighting Systems (Model-III) and 300 SPV Street Lighting Systems are to be provided to the rural/urban beneficiaries of the districts with a total cost of Rs. 235.00 lakhs for which, an amount of Rs. 84.90 lakhs has been provided.

During the year 2005-06, 100 Street Lighting Charge Controller, 10 Solar Powered Illuminated Hoardings, 5 Solar Traffic Signals, 400 Solar Road Studs, 50 Solar Blinkers and 3 SPV Power Plants are to be provided to the Municipal

Councils/Corporations of the State with a total cost of Rs. 164.10 lakhs. For the implementation of this scheme, a State subsidy of Rs. 22.50 lakhs has been released and CFA of Rs. 67.25 lakhs is being released by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Government of India.

To promote the energy efficient monoblock/submersible motors to save the electrical energy in agriculture sector 1530 farmers in the State are to be provided the financial incentive of Rs.24.00 lakhs during the year 2005-06. During the year 2005-06, 1 KW SPV Power Plant in HAREDA office building is being installed with a total cost of Rs. 3.70 lakhs. The MNES, Government of India is providing the subsidy of Rs. 1.00 lakh and balance Rs.2.70 lakhs is being provided by the State Government.

During the year 2005-06, there is a budget provision to provide State subsidy @ Rs. 62,500 per unit to 8 bio-oil extraction units & State subsidy @ 50% or Rs. 1.00 lakh whichever is less to 8 bio-oil gensets with a total budget provision of Rs. 13.00 lakhs. There is a budget provision of Rs. 1.10 lakhs to provide State subsidy for installation of 2 institutional biogas plants. 2 Goshalas have been selected in district Bhiwani for installation of institutional biogas plants. There is a budget provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh to provide State subsidy of Rs. 50,000/- per pump for installation of 2 SPV water pumping systems.

Under Village Electrification Programme, 45 un-electrified hamlets of Block-Morni, District-Panchkula are being electrified with SPV technology for which a budget provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made to meet the cost over and above the Govt. of India subsidy. Total project cost of this electrification project is Rs. 280.00 lakhs and out of which Government of India will provide CFA of Rs. 146.00 lakhs and rest of cost is being provided by SDA/State Government. Under this project, 7 hamlets are being electrified by installing 5 KW SPV Power Plant in each hamlet. The remaining 38 hamlets are being electrified by installing 221 SPV Home Lighting Systems and 110 SPV Street Lighting Systems.

State Government has also formulated a policy for promoting generation of electricity through Renewable Energy Sources on 23rd November, 2005. Under this policy, various incentives like wheeling, banking, power purchase agreement for 20 years or more depending upon the plant life, exemption of local area development tax and no conversion charges for setting up of plants in the agricultural zones etc. have been provided to encourage the Independent Power Producers (IPP) to set up power projects based on Renewable Energy in the State.

INDUSTRIES

Haryana is scaling new heights on the path of industrial development. Excellent law and order situation, cordial labour relations and better infrastructure facilities available in the State has made Haryana the first choice of the investors. The endeavor of the Government is to make Haryana number one State of the Country. Haryana today produces more than 50 percent of passenger cars, 50 percent of motor cycles and 25 percent of tractors, manufactured in the Country. About twenty five percent of India's total production of sanitary ware is from Haryana. One, out of every four bicycles in the Country is manufactured in Haryana. The number of large and medium units in the State has increased from 162 in 1966 to 1260 by the end of December 2005. The State has about 1000 projects with foreign technical/financial collaboration. During the year 2005-06 (upto 31st December, 2005) twenty new large and medium scale industries and 662 new small scale industries were set up with investment of Rs. 230 crores. There is overwhelming response from the entrepreneurs for the setting up of industrial units in the State of Haryana. The State has received investment proposals worth more than Rs. 10,000 crores for setting up of industries in the field of automobiles & automotive components, information technology, readymade garments, electrical goods, handlooms, agro-based and food -processing industry, light engineering etc.

Since July 1991 and upto December 2005, 3404 Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEMs) and 247 Letters of Intent have been filed with Government of India for setting up projects in Haryana catalyzing an investment of Rs. 42217 crores and Rs. 4787 crores respectively. Out of these, 1899 Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEMs) and 159 Letters of Intent (LOIs) have been implemented with investment of Rs. 15905 crores and Rs. 3767 crores and generated employment for 319800 and 46270 persons. Haryana ranks sixth in the country based on the Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEMs) filed by entrepreneurs and is number one in the country in implementation of the Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda/ Letters of Intent. At present 69 IEMs are under implementation which will create investment of Rs. 2245 crores. During the year 2005-06, 140 IEMs catalyzing investment of Rs. 1119 crores have been filed by the end of December, 2005.

After the liberalization of economy, 283 units were registered with Government of India as 100 percent Export Oriented Units (EOU). Out of these,

128 EOUs have gone into production creating investment of Rs. 1739 crores and providing employment to 14947 persons. During the year 2005-06 (as on 31st December, 2005) 24, 100 percent Export Oriented Units are under implementation which will catalyse investment of Rs. 366 crores and will provide employment to 2717 persons. Also, where the licensing is compulsory, Government of India granted 99 Industrial Licences since July 1991. Out of these, 74 Industrial Licences were implemented generating investment of Rs. 692 crores and employment to 19678 persons. So far as Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is concerned, Government of India granted 921 FDI approvals having FDI of Rs. 6498 crores. Out of these, 584 FDI approvals have been implemented with investment of Rs. 4592 crores upto December 2005. At present 32 FDI approvals of Rs. 290 crores are under implementation.

Export from the State had touched Rs. 20,000 crores in the year 2004-05. Major export items are Software, Handloom products, Scientific Instruments, Garments, Automobiles & Automotive components, Electrical appliances, Rice, Guargum, Pickles etc.

Haryana has announced its new Industrial Policy on 6th June, 2005. The objective of this policy is to generate employment, create investment and to facilitate dispersal of economic activities particularly in the backward areas of the State. Multi-pronged strategy has been adopted to achieve the mission of creating employment for one million persons in the next ten years by adopting simplification of rules & regulations, effective institutional mechanism, development of strong infrastructure and incentives & concessions to the industry particularly in the backward areas.

So far as strengthening of institutional mechanism is concerned, two Investment Promotion Centres, one at Delhi and the other at Chandigarh have been set-up to act as a Single Point Contact Agency to provide information, guidance and hand-holding services. To facilitate time bound clearances/approvals from the State Government agencies, the Government has enacted Haryana Industrial Promotion Act 2005 and also introduced self certification scheme called Outsourcing of Authorities. Haryana is the first state in the country who has introduced Labour Policy to create friendly environment and to bring cordial relations between the employers and employees.

For development of industrial Infrastructure, the State Government has designated Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation as a nodal agency. The Corporation is acquiring about 20000 acre of land for development of Industrial Estates/Parks, New Economic Hubs, Special Economic Zones, Mega Petrochemical Hubs, Industrial Model Townships, Theme Parks, Food Parks, Gems & Jewellery Park, Apparel Park/Textile Park, Foot Wear and Leather Garments Park. As a part of the State initiatives, Kundli-Manesar-Palwal Expressway is under implementation. Economic hubs would be developed around this Expressway. This will generate large economic activities and employment. This Expressway has been planned over a length of 135 Kms. and will pass through major towns from Kundli (Sonipat) on NH-1 to Palwal (Faridabad) on NH-2 via Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh and Manesar. This expressway will be of four lane divided road project, on BOT basis with an estimated cost of Rs. 1200 crores for construction and Rs. 630 crores as cost of land. The project has been awarded to M/S Madhucon-Apollo-DSC Consortium with a concession period of 24 years who have formed a SPV in the name of M/S KMP Expressway. The Land Acquisition process for acquiring about 3450 acres land with 100 mtr. ROW for the project, is already underway.

State Government has also enacted Haryana Special Economic Zone Act facilitating to set up a large number of industries having export commitments. As many as 10 SEZs have been given approval in principle by the Government of India. These SEZs are:

1. By Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation at Garhi Harsaru in District Gurgaon with an investment of Rs. 2060.40 crores providing employment to 12000 persons.
2. By M/S MGF Development Limited at Gurgaon with an investment of about Rs. 600 crores and employment for 41,000 persons.
3. By M/S Haryana Technology Park in an area of 8.25 acres at Faridabad with an investment of Rs. 1200 to 1500 crores and employment for 30,000 persons.
4. By M/S Orient Crafts Infrastructure Ltd. Gurgaon with an investment of Rs. 2000.00 crores and employment for 20,000 persons.
5. By M/S DLF Cyber City for IT SEZ Cyber City Gurgaon with an investment of Rs. 593 crores and employment for 28,000 persons.
6. By M/S DLF Commercial Developers Ltd. at Gurgaon with an investment of Rs. 345 crores and employment for 18,000 persons.

7. By M/S IST Ltd. at Gurgaon with an investment of Rs. 535 crores and employment for 18,000 persons.
8. By M/S Pioneer Profin Ltd. at Gurgaon with an investment of Rs. 2310 crores and employment for 75,000 persons.
9. By M/S Unitech Realty Project at Dharuhera in Gurgaon district with an investment of Rs. 499 crores and employment for 26,000 persons.
10. By M/S SRM Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. at Mewat with an investment of Rs. 500 crores.

Recently, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed between MD, HSIDC and CMD of M/s Reliance Industries Ltd. for setting up of multiproduct SEZ in an area of 10000 hectares of land in Gurgaon.

State Government from its own resources for the development of industry particularly in the backward areas is providing several incentives and concessions to the industry including Interest Free Loan in lieu of Value Added Tax, exemption of electricity duty, customized package of incentives, exemption from Local Area Development Tax (LADT), subsidy on freight for exporting units as per provisions of the Industrial policy.

Haryana being an agrarian economy, Food Processing sector has been considered the thrust area of the State. Haryana Government is keen to encourage the investment in agro processing sector. The State Government has taken several initiatives and have provided a number of incentives in the new Industrial Policy for promotion of food processing industry. The thrust is to create best infrastructure for the growth of this sector.

The Government of India, Ministry of Food Processing Industry, is in the process of setting up of National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) in the State at a project cost of about Rs. 350 crores. The project will be the first of its kind in India. Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation has offered to allot 100 acres of land for this project at Kundli. Food Parks at Rai (Sonipat) and Saha (Ambala) have been established and other two Food Parks one at Narwana (Jind) and the other at Dabwali (Sirsa) are under implementation.

An Irradiation Centre has been set up in private sector at Bahalgarh, District Sonipat with investment of Rs. 18.00 crores. The facilities provided will increase the shelf life of food products. Container Corporation of India is setting up a Cold Chain Project at Rai in District Sonipat. A Modern Fruit and Vegetable market alongwith processing industries to make value addition and prevent wastage of farm produce is also being set up in Sonipat.

For the promotion of automobile industry, Government of India, Ministry of Heavy Industries is setting up National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NTRIP) at a cost of Rs. 400 crores at IMT, Manesar. State Government is providing 40 acres of land for this project. Under the Cluster Development Scheme of the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, a Textile Cluster at Panipat is being developed with an investment of Rs. 54.53 crores. Light Engineering Goods Cluster at Faridabad is coming up with an investment of Rs. 80 crores. Auto Parts Cluster at Gurgaon with an investment of Rs. 67 crores is under consideration with the Government of India.

Under Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana, Government of India has given the target of 10600 beneficiaries for providing employment during this year. By the end of December, 2005, 8212 cases amounting Rs. 5060 lakhs have been sanctioned loans.

The recent tour conducted to Japan and Korea by the Chief Minister alongwith Business Delegation from Haryana has created feel good factor among the foreign investors. As a result of it, Foreign Investment proposals of Rs. 2200 crores are under consideration.

Due to non-provision of funds for the last about seven years, the State Government was unable to provide Capital Investment Subsidy, Generating Set Subsidy, Cash Subsidy under Rural Industry Scheme as well as rebate on Handloom products to the sanctioned cases. Realizing the difficulty experienced by the industry and in order to honour the commitments made by the Government as per their Industrial Policy, the State Government has disbursed Generating Set Subsidy of Rs. 670 lakhs, Capital Investment Subsidy of Rs. 1400 lakhs, Cash Subsidy under RIS of Rs. 194.00 lakhs and Rebate claims of handloom of about Rs. 3.00 crores. Funds are being provided in a phased manner to clear old backlog of subsidy claims.

Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation is a pioneer institute of the State Government in the public sector, having its role as an institutional entrepreneur as well as a development-cum-financial institution for accelerating the pace of industrial growth in the State primarily in the medium and large-scale sectors. It also provides infrastructure facilities for the entrepreneurs by developing new industrial estates at strategic locations

The Corporation has so far sanctioned term loans of Rs. 1363.24 crores till date and disbursed Rs. 827.80 crores. During the year 2005-06, HSIDC has sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 70.21 crores against the target of Rs. 110.00 crores. The disbursement during the period is Rs. 37.00 crores against the target of Rs. 60.00

crores. The performance of the Corporation under this activity during the year 2005-06 vis-a-vis targets/budget for the year 2006-07 is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	Targets for 2005-06	Actual Achievements 1.4.2005 to 31.12.2005	Targets for 2006-07
Sanction	110.00	70.21	115.00
Disbursement	60.00	37.00	66.70
Recovery (Principal)	53.07	47.34	52.15
Recovery (Interest)	19.50	14.47	20.59

Haryana Financial Corporation established in the year 1967 has sanctioned Rs. 2473.17 crores to 17833 units and disbursed Rs. 1567.73 crores to 16334 units upto 31st March,2005. Out of total sanctioned amount of Rs. 2028.34 crores to small scale sector, sanctions to units in the backward area is Rs. 810.33 crores. Out of total disbursements, Rs.1203.30 crores was disbursed to small scale sector. Disbursements to backward area is Rs. 497.75 crores.

With effect from 1st April, 2004, the Corporation has reduced interest rate to 10.50 percent per annum with further rebate of 1 percent to good borrowers who are paying instalments on due dates.

The Corporation has launched two settlement schemes during the year 2005-06 for Chronic Non Performance Assets (NPA's) namely (i) Policy for Compromise Settlement of Chronic Non Performing Assets (NPA's) of HFC-2005 and (ii) Policy for Compromise Settlement of Loss Accounts of HFC-2005. The Schemes have received good response and Corporation was able to get sizeable number of chronic default accounts settled.

Operational performance of the Haryana Financial Corporation during last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Sanctions	Disbursements	Recovery
2003-04	34.88	30.93	170.66
2004-05	51.70	26.95	141.98
2005-06 (upto Dec.,05)	50.90	21.91	79.78

Under the Rural Employment Generation Programme of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board financed 269 projects catalyzing investment of Rs. 1787.21 lakhs and has

disbursed Rs. 378.41 lakhs to 215 units as margin money convertible to subsidy during the year 2005-06 (upto 31st December, 2005). Board sponsored 371 cases involving total project cost of Rs. 2520.58 lakhs to the different banks under REGP Scheme upto 30th November,2005.

In the first two quarters of the year 2005-06, industrial units promoted by the Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board (HKVIB) have produced goods worth Rs. 5526.21 lakhs creating employment for 26852 persons as full time and 32553 persons as part time thus earning wages of Rs. 1503.11 lakhs.

Supplementing its income, the HKVIB has undertaken the work of consignment agencies as well as bitumen distribution rights from IOC and the Insurance work. This has generated an income of Rs. 71.73 lakhs last year and earned an income of Rs. 53 lakhs upto 30th November, 2005 during the year 2005-06. During the year 2005-06 upto 30th November,2005 the Board recovered Rs. 156.77 lakhs from loanees.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrialisation plays a vital and crucial role in the economic development of an economy. It accelerates economic growth of a State and thereby increases the contribution of Industry sector in the State Domestic Product by way of increase in the production and employment. Index of Industrial Production is one of the prime indicator of the economic development for measurement of trend in the Industrial Production over a period of time with reference to a chosen base year. Index of Industrial Production presently being prepared in the State on annual basis with 1993-94 as Base Year covers two sectors namely Manufacturing and Electricity. The Mining and Quarrying Sector has been excluded due to its insignificant contribution in the State Domestic Product.

The General Index of Industrial Production with 1993-94 as base year rose from 192.77 in 2002-03 to 210.81 in 2003-04 registering an increase of 9.36 percent. The index of Manufacturing Sector rose from 191.21 in 2002-03 to 209.08 in 2003-04, exhibiting an increase of 9.35 percent. The Index of Electricity Sector has shown an increase from 284.49 in 2002-03 to 312.54 in 2003-04, recording an increase of 9.86 percent.

The Index of Basic Goods Industries like fertilizers, cement, stainless steel, bars and rods, steel wires and electricity etc. increased from 155.08 in 2002-03 to 157.77 in 2003-04 recording an increase of 1.73 percent.

The Index of Capital Goods Industries like tractors, air conditioning plants, transformers, electric motors, printing machines and motor vehicle parts and accessories etc. declined, due to fall in the production of tractors, from 164.78 in 2002-03 to 140.92 in 2003-04 showing a decrease of 14.48 percent .

The Index of Intermediate Goods Industries like cotton ginning and pressing, yarn, tyres and tubes for motor vehicles, plastic sheets and gas cylinders etc. increased from 156.12 in 2002-03 to 165.92 in 2003-04 recording an increase of 6.28 percent.

The Index of Consumer Goods Industries increased from 221.62 in 2002-03 to 258.09 in 2003-04 showing an increase of 16.46 percent. The Index of Consumer Durable Goods Industries like motor cars, motor cycles, domestic refrigerators, computers, micro-scopes and bicycles etc. increased from 271.91 in 2002-03 to 330.65 in 2003-04 indicating an increase of 21.60 percent over the previous year. The Index of Consumer Non-Durable Goods Industries like milk and milk powder, desi ghee, rice, sugar, edible oil, readymade garments and papers etc. increased from 177.52 in 2002-03 to 194.47 in 2003-04 exhibiting an increase of 9.55 percent over the previous year.

Year wise details of Index of Industrial Production of Haryana are given at Table Nos. 13 and 14.

Mines and Geology

Mines and Geology Wings of the Industries Department became a separate Department in August, 1989. This Department is entrusted with the exploration and exploitation of the minerals in the State.

In September, 2001 the State Government formulated a new mining policy for grant of mining leases of minor mineral by public auction instead of granting mining leases by inviting applications. As per this policy the annual dead rent is now decided in the public auction. The lessee are liable to pay royalty on the mineral dispatched from the mine or minimum dead rent which ever is more. The period of mining lease so granted is seven years. The annual dead rent is further liable to be increased by 50 percent after expiry of every three years lease period. This policy of grant of mining leases by public auction give equal opportunity to all interested persons to participate in the auction in order to obtain the mining leases.

Mining leases for the major minerals having industrial use are granted by inviting applications as per provisions of Central Act and rules framed thereunder. The applicants are interviewed by a Committee headed by Director Mines and Geology, in order to adjudicate their suitability for grant of mining lease. The financial

resources, knowledge of mining and staff employed by applicants are the main factors for deciding the matter for grant of lease.

In view of principle laid down by Central Government in a case decided by Central Tribunal in 1993, State Government took a policy decision 'one area one lessee' and mining lease holders of major minerals are being granted mining lease of minor minerals in the same area. The other mode for grant of mineral concession for the minor mineral quarries is the contracts by open auction. In case of mining contract the quantity of mineral extracted is not linked with the contract money. Prior to March, 2005 minor mineral quarries in various districts were granted 'as one unit', however, now on expiry of old contracts, Department is auctioning the minor mineral mines by forming small zones.

Hon'ble Apex Court in two cases pending before it vide its interim order have stopped all mining activities within 5 kms of Delhi-Haryana Boundry as well as in whole of the district Gurgaon resulting in loss of revenue to the State Government. However, inspite of this during last year (2004-05) department collected revenue of Rs. 92.73 crores from minerals.

The income from revenue during last 5 years is given as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Income from Revenue
2000-2001	106.29
2001-2002	139.87
2002-2003	118.88
2003-2004	76.98
2004-2005	92.73
2005-2006 (upto January, 2006)	123.27

TRADE AND COMMERCE

VAT like sales tax is an indirect tax. A dealer is to collect it from the purchaser and pay to the State. It has additional merit of being non-cascading and transparent. At every stage, the purchaser knows how much tax has been collected from him and whatever amount is collected as tax is ultimately paid to the State.

In VAT Act, there are two main rates of Tax-4 percent on declared goods and the goods specified in Schedule C appended to the Act, and 12.5 percent on the remaining unspecified goods. Apart from these two rates, there are exempted goods (Listed in Schedule B) and two special rates of tax viz. 1 percent on bullion and

jewellery and 20 percent on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), petrol and liquor (Listed in Schedule A). There are no provisions to prosecute a dealer in the VAT Act. There is no discretion in the matter of imposition of penalties. All assessment cases, except those taken up in scrutiny, shall be deemed to be assessed. All proceedings under the Act are time bound and dispute resolving mechanism is very simple. The hearing of appeal has been delinked from depositing amount of disputed tax and penalty.

Exemption/Concessions allowed to the VAT dealers by the State Government :-

1. The rate of tax on bulk drugs, drugs, medicines, vaccines, medicated ointments produced under drug license, light liquid paraffin of IP grade, syringes, dressings, glucose-D, oral rehydration salt, medical equipments/ devices and implants has been reduced from 10/12.5 percent to 4 percent.
2. Lumpsum tax on bhatti has been withdrawn with effect from 1st May,2005 and halwai having annual turnover exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs shall pay tax under the usual provisions of the Haryana Value Added Tax Act, 2003 and those below will not be liable to pay tax. Mitthaii and Namkeen prepared with traditional tools of Halwai trade has been exempted from levy of tax. Tax on Mithaii, Namkeen and Khooya prepared by mechanical operations like in factories has also been reduced from 10/12.5 percent to 4 percent.
3. The tax on fuel wood reduced from 4 percent to 0 percent.
4. Supplements, concentrates and additives of animal feed, deoiled cake (including de-oiled rice bran) and truthfully labeled seeds have been exempted from tax.
5. The rate of tax on kerosene sold through Public Distribution System, bitumen, paper, coir and coir products(other than coir mattresses), sports goods, tractor parts (including tyres, tubes and flaps), land line telephones, sewing machines, rough flooring stone slabs, nuts, bolts, screws and fastners, rubber rolls and polishers, spectacles, parts and components thereof, contact lense and lense cleaner, henna and processed or preserved fruits and vegetables including jam, jelly, pickle, squash, juice, drink, paste and powder made of fruits/vegetables whether sold in a sealed container or otherwise and wet dates has been reduced from 10/12/12.5 percent to 4 percent.
6. Rate of tax on Transmission towers, transformers, wireless equipments, ACSR conductors, rail coaches has been reduced from 10 /12 percent to 4 percent.
7. Chemical Fertilizers and Gypsum remained free of tax.
8. The purchases made by serving military personnel and ex-servicemen from CSD kept tax free.
9. Rate of tax on diesel has been kept @ 12 percent.

10. A manufacturer now purchasing the industrial inputs like electrodes, castings, bearings, beltings, crucibles, dryer felts, dyes, printing ink and 169 other goods relating to raw materials/packing materials to pay tax @ 4 percent without furnishing a declaration as provided earlier. It will go a long way in simplifying the tax system.

11. The benefit of refund of tax paid on paddy, rice manufactured out of which is indirectly exported out of India has been provided. This will meet the long pending demand of the rice industry and will provide level field to indirect exporters of rice. Consequently the refund of tax paid on paddy shall now be admissible in the case of both direct and indirect exports of rice out of India.

12. Rate of tax on pre-owned cars has been fixed @ 4 percent from the existing lump-sum rate of Rs. 3000/- per car of 1000 CC capacity and Rs. 5000/- per car of a capacity of more than 1000 CC.

13. Brick Kiln Owners (BKO's), Works Contractors, Ply Board Manufactures and the dealers having turnover upto Rs. 40 lakhs have been given the option to pay lump-sum in lieu of tax. It has minimized the paper work for the lumpsum taxpayers. A retailer opting for lumpsum is not required to issue a sale invoice except when one single transaction exceeds Rs. 10,000/-. Retailers are expected to take advantage of this scheme.

14. Maximum limit to issue VAT D-3 has been increased from Rs. 10000/- to Rs. 25000/-.

15. Maximum limit to issue Cash Memo has been increased from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 300/-.

Notwithstanding the wide ranging tax concessions given above, the Department has shown improvement in tax administration and has collected sales tax (VAT+CST) of Rs. 4185.24 crores from April, 2005 to December, 2005 compared to Rs. 3546.41 crores during the same period of the last year (April, 2004 to December, 2004) registering an increase of Rs. 638.83 crores.

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 192 Institutes (ITI's, ITI's Women, Vocational Education Institutes (VEIs), Art School and Foot Wear Institute) is presently providing certificate courses to nearly 31358 students all over the State. These institutes are not only supplying skilled draftsmen to the industries but also generate avenues for self-employment.

78 ITI's and ITI's (W) with a seating capacity of 15140 and 112 VEIs with seating capacity of 16060 are working under this department. Art School, Rohtak with a seating capacity of 60 students and a Government Footwear Institute, Rewari with a seating capacity of 50 students, is also functioning in the State. Teacher Training Courses with seating capacity of 224 seats are being run at Ambala City, Rohtak, Bhiwani, Jind, Narnaul and Sirsa. The Institutes of the Department are imparting training at certificate level. Out of the total 192 Institutes, 31 Institutes are meant exclusively for women while there is a facility of co-education in the remaining Institutes. Further, no tuition fees is charged from women trainees in all these institutes.

The Department is reorienting the Training Programme so as to improve the quality of training. Five Industrial Training Institutes have been upgraded by Government of India into Centre of Excellence.

The Department is keen on involving private sector in the upgradation and improvement of ITI's. It has been felt that the skills imparted by the ITI's must keep pace with the technological demands of the industry and expanding universe of knowledge to produce a world class work force. The following industries have been agreed to adopt ITI's.

1. M/s Maruti Udyog Limited - ITI Gurgaon, Rohtak
2. M/s Liberty Shoes Limited – ITI Karnal
3. M/s Sona Koyo Steering Systems Limited – ITI Nagina
4. M/s Jay Bharat Maruti Limited – ITI Faridabad

ROADS

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

During the year 2005-06, a programme for improvement of roads by way of widening, strengthening, reconstruction, raising, construction of cement concrete pavements/blocks, premix carpet, construction of side drains and construction of Culverts/retaining walls etc. was taken in hand on war footing. The progress achieved

upto 31st January,2006 is as under:-

Improvement of Roads during 2005-06

Sr.No.	Description of work	(Length in Kms.)
		2005-06
1.	New Construction	51
2.	Premix Carpet Works (State Roads)	1123
3.	Widening and Strengthening (State Roads)	1371
4.	Widening/Strengthening of National Highways	188
5.	Cement concrete blocks/ pavement.	133
6.	Side drain/Retaining wall	169
7.	Reconstruction and Raising	104

During the year 2005-06, the State Government has decided to take up the following five roads on Built Operate Transfer (BOT) basis:

1. Yamuna Nagar Ladwa Karnal Road
2. Buria Khadri Deodhar Road
3. Gurgaon Faridabad Road
4. Ballabgarh Pali Dhoj Road
5. Chandimandir Jallah Road

The Department has proposed two roads as interstate corridors during the year 2005-06, viz (i) Kotputli Mahendragarh Dadri Bhiwani Jind Kaithal Road and (ii) Saharanpur Yamuna Nagar Radaur Pipli Pehowa Road upto Punjab Border.

The Department has prepared master plan for construction of Railway Over Bridges (ROBs) to curtail delay and to increase the safety of passengers. Nine Railway Over Bridges are in progress. The detail of ROBs identified in master plan is as under:-

*	ROBs in pipeline on State Highways	8
*	Identified on State Highways	51
*	ROBs in pipeline on National Highways	4
*	Identified on National Highways	<u>14</u>
	Total :	<u>77</u>

Nine Railways Over Bridges (ROBs) costing to Rs.86.00 crores were sanctioned on 1st April,2005. Upto 31st December,2005, a sum of Rs. 21.21 crores have been spent for construction of 8 ROB's from the State resources and 1 ROB is under construction on BOT basis. It has been targeted that 5 ROB's will be got completed during the year 2005-06 and additional amount of Rs.20.00 crores will be

spent on their construction. 8 Nos. more ROB's (3 Nos. at Rohtak, 3 at Gurgaon, 1 at Barara and 1 at Karnal) costing to Rs.108.56 crores have been recently sanctioned by the Railways and likely to be started during the next financial year.

Research Lab at Hisar is being converted into State Institute of Training and Research. Specifications of Building works are being rationalized. Consultants have been engaged for introducing new trend in design, construction and management of works.

The department has identified following projects for upgradation of roads in the National Capital Region area of the State:-

1. Project amounting to Rs. 371 crores for up-gradation of bye-pass routes around Delhi has been submitted to Planning Commission.
2. Improvement/Development of roads and bridges leading to Kundli-Manesar Palwal Expressway.

State Government has decided to hold 67th Indian Road Congress (IRC) Session in Haryana. This will give an opportunity for the Engineers and Planners of the State to put forward the problems of the State which consequently would increase flow of resources from the Government of India.

Total length of metalled roads including National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads (MDRs) and Other District Roads (ODRs) in Haryana is 22992 Kms. as on 31st January,2006. 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. The Transport Department, Haryana is committed to provide adequate, well co-ordinated, economical, safe, comfortable and efficient transport services to the people of the State. Transport Department continued to stride forward during the year. The Transport Department has two wings i.e. the Regulatory Wing and Commerical Wing (Haryana Roadways).

Haryana Roadways has earned the reputation of being one of the best State Road Transport Undertakings in the Country, in the fields of operational efficiency, staff productivity, low operational cost (without incidence of taxes) per effective KM operated, improvement in KMPL and profit before taxes etc. It has continuously been striving to provide improved bus services and passenger amenities to the travelling public.

During the year 2005-06, Haryana Roadways has about 3289 buses (as on 31-12-2005) being run from 20 main depots and 17 sub-depots. These buses have covered about 11.36 lakh Kms every day and carried about 10.94 lakh passengers daily during the year 2005-06 (upto 31st December, 2005).

The State Transport Department has also constructed 84 modern bus stands at important places in the State from traffic point of view. Apart from this, two Central Workshops are functioning at Karnal and Hisar and Driver Training Schools for new heavy vehicle drivers are functioning at five places in the State i.e. at DTI, Murthal, Haryana Roadways Central Workshops, Karnal and Hisar as well as at Haryana Roadways Workshops, Gurgaon & Rohtak. Driving Training Institute, Murthal is imparting refresher training to Haryana Roadways drivers as well as training to new heavy vehicle drivers.

During the year 2004-05, Haryana Roadways reported a tentative "Profit Before Tax" of Rs.95.07 crores inspite of steep hike in prices of diesel, salaries of staff apart from increase in the prices of other inputs like prices of chassis, tyre-tubes, spare-parts etc. The tentative profit before tax during the year 2005-06 (upto 31st December, 2005) is Rs. 57.03 crores. The Transport Department is one of the largest revenue earning departments of the State and the details of the resources contributed by Haryana Roadways to the State Exchequer are as under:-

Resources Contributed by Haryana Roadways to State Exchequer

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particular	2001-02 (Reconciled) Unaudited	2002-03 (Reconciled) Unaudited	2003-04 Tentative	2004-05 Tentative	2005-06 (upto 31 st Dec. 05) Tentative
1.	Loss	-5473.92	-5639.50	-6936.43	-9055.51	-7951.05
2.	Haryana Passengers Tax	12395.40	12894.46	13317.38	13659.71	10419.21
3.	M.V. Tax	858.10	873.57	817.93	808.49	574.14
4.	Interest on Capital	1650.50	1661.00	1700.00	1999.11	1486.30
5.	Depreciation Reserve Fund	2005.26	2496.81	3024.01	3038.25	2355.21
6.	Total	11435.34	12286.34	11922.89	10450.05	6883.81
7.	Profit before Tax	9656.70	11666.82	11158.43	9506.50	5702.94

The maximum fleet strength of Haryana Roadways has been fixed at 3500 buses. The increasing demand in traffic is proposed to be met by increasing the participation of private sector.

The Transport Department, Haryana has initiated various steps to improve the services being rendered to the people and to contain the losses of Haryana Roadways. For further improvement in the quality of services under an on-going programme, Haryana Roadways replaced 493 buses with newly designed buses during the year 2004-05 and 765 buses are proposed to be replaced during 2005-06 out of which 401 buses have been replaced upto 31st December, 2005. During the year 2006-07, 313 buses are proposed to be replaced. These buses would also include the CNG buses for operation in NCR. Apart from this, 10 Air-Conditioned and 5 Deluxe buses are also proposed to be purchased. For this programme an amount of Rs. 5885.00 lakhs has been earmarked. The replacement age of the buses of Haryana Roadways has also been reduced from 8 years to 7 years with a view to provide better services to the people. The new buses being introduced by Haryana Roadways are of most modern, safe and comfortable bus bodies conforming to highest specifications. AC/Volvo buses have been introduced between Chandigarh-Delhi and a high capacity CNG low floor vestibule mega bus has been introduced on experimental basis for operation between Gurgaon bus stand and Shivaji Stadium, Delhi. The newly designed buses which have earned appreciation from one and all are being fabricated at a very reasonable cost by the Haryana Roadways Engineering Corporation in its workshop at Gurgaon. The bus chassis are being purchased by Haryana Roadways Engineering Corporation for Haryana Roadways by arranging loans from the banks.

The Government is according very high priority to proper upkeep of all 84 Bus Stands, upgrading the amenities to the passengers on the Bus Stands and construction of New Bus Stands and Workshops at important places. Rohtak Bus stand is being extended from 12 bays to 18 bays. The new bus stand at Kaithal is under construction. In Karnal also the new bus stand is proposed to be constructed on the GT Road in Sector 12. In Ambala City and Palwal, old bus stands have been declared unsafe and new bus stands are proposed to be constructed at these places. At many other places like Dhand, Hathin, Pataudi, Babain and Behal, new bus stands are under construction. The construction work of bus stands at Kharkhoda, Narnaund and Kalayat would be started very shortly. Apart from above, the land acquisition proceedings for construction of bus stands has been completed at Bhuna, Sadhaura, Chhacharauli and Keorak (Kaithal). A new modern workshop at Rohtak has been constructed and made operational. It is also proposed to construct a new modern

workshop at Ballabgarh (Faridabad), Narwana, Kalka, Bahadurgarh, Sirsa and Jhajjar. The department is also exploring the possibility for constructing some modern bus stands/bus queue shelters on BOT basis. The concept design of the new bus stand is also proposed to be changed keeping in view the modern trends so as to upgrade the passenger amenities, easy operation of buses and also to improve the commercial receipts. An amount of Rs. 3.00 crores has been earmarked during the year 2005-06 and an amount of Rs. 10.00 crores has been earmarked on the non plan side for repair and renovation of bus stands. An amount of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been earmarked in Annual Plan 2006-07 under this scheme and Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the modernisation of workshops during Annual Plan 2006-07.

The Haryana Roadways has accorded a high priority to the safety of operations. As a result of concerted efforts, the rate of accidents per one lakh Kms came down from 0.14 in 1999-2000 to 0.08 during 2004-05. It has been maintained at 0.08 during April-December, 2005 which makes Haryana Roadways one of the safest Passenger Transport Service in the Country.

With a view to bring about further efficiency and transparency in the working of the Department, it is proposed to introduce Information Technology at all levels in the field offices and the Head Office in a comprehensive manner. The computerisation project has been given to HARTRON for implementing an Integrated Online Depot Management System at the earliest which may cost the department more than Rs. 6.00 crores. Some of the modules in this regard have already been developed and are being tested at the pilot site at Chandigarh depot. After successful testing of the software, it will be replicated to other depots. During 2005-06, the depot computerization project is being extended to 6 more depots i.e. Ambala, Yamuna Nagar, Panipat, Hisar, Delhi and Gurgaon. For the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this programme.

The routes and time tables of the buses are being rationalised to make them more useful to the people as well as to improve the financial performance of the roadways. Shuttle services have been introduced on important short distance routes which stops at all villages falling on the route. Centralised advance booking system has been introduced at all important bus stands in the State.

The Haryana Roadways is extending free/concessional travel facilities to various categories of persons like students, unemployed youths going for interviews, handicapped persons, press correspondents, M.L.A's, M.P's, freedom fighters, police/jail staff etc. Recently the Government has extended this facility to the 100 percent Deaf & Dumb persons and National Youth Awardees. In order to give impetus to

women empowerment, 50 percent further concession has been given in monthly student bus passes to the girl students. Now they will pay 5 single fares instead of 10 for monthly passes. This has put a huge financial burden on Haryana Roadways. No subsidy is being provided to the Haryana Roadways in lieu of extending free/concessional-travel facilities to various categories of passengers.

Yearwise performance of Haryana Roadways is as under:-

Performance of the State Transport Department								
S.No.	Particulars	Unit	2000-2001 Audited	2001-2002 Unaudited	2002-2003 Unaudited	2003-2004 Tentative	2004-2005 Tentative	2005-06 (Ap-Dec.05) Tentative
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Buses held last Day	No.	3318	3520	3403	3409	3274	3289
2.	Depot/Workshops	No.	20	20	20	20	20	20
3.	Sub-depot/W.Shops	No.	17	17	17	17	17	17
4.	Bus Stands	No.	82	82	82	82	84	84
5.	No. of Routes	No.	1685	1634	1627	1672	1562	1610
6.	Effective KMs.	Lakh Kms.	3840.09	3833.29	3948.68	3984.09	4116.51	3125.07
7.	KMs Operated/day	Lakh Kms.	10.52	10.50	10.82	10.89	11.28	11.36
8.	Veh. Utilisation	(Km/Bus//Day)	303	308	311	327	347	355
9.	No.of employees	No.	19927	19522	19136	18755	18675	18217
10.	Daily Passengers Carried	Lakh No.	10.46	10.73	10.99	10.84	11.19	(30.11.05) 10.94
11.	KMPL	(Gross/KMS/ Ltr.)	4.43	4.46	4.54	4.68	4.88	4.93
12.	Accidents	No.	515	425	430	389	318	251
13.	Accident / one lakh kms.	No.	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.08
14.	Break Downs	No.	8434	5503	5044	4897	4130	2252
15.	Incidence of Break Downs per 10000Kms	No.	0.22	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.07
16.	Resources Contributed to State							
a.	Net Profit /Loss	Rs. Lakh	- 7732.93	-5473.92	-5639.50	- 6936.43	-9055.51	-7951.05
b.	Interest on Capital	Rs. Lakh	1443.89	1650.50	1661.00	1700.00	1999.11	1486.30
c.	Token Tax	Rs. Lakh	956.05	858.10	873.57	817.93	808.49	574.14
d.	Hr. Passenger Tax	Rs. Lakh	12112.81	12395.40	12894.46	13317.38	13659.71	10419.21
e.	Depreciation	Rs. Lakh	1895.27	2005.26	2496.81	3024.01	3038.25	2355.21
f.	Total Resources	Rs. Lakh	8675.09	11435.34	12286.34	11922.89	10450.05	6883.81
17.	Profit Before Tax	Rs. Lakh	6084.20	9656.70	11666.82	11158.43	9506.50	5702.94

TOURISM

Haryana has acquired a prominent place on the tourist map of the country for its outstanding contribution in promotion of tourism. The Government has set up a

network of 44 tourist complexes all over the State which are extremely popular with the tourists.

The Government has given thrust to tourism promotion activities in the State. Kurukshetra is being promoted as an important destination tourism with assistance of travel trade and Morni/Tikker Taal area as adventure tourism.

During the current financial year i.e. 2005-06, following projects have been completed:-

- 1) The Designer-cum- Artisan Village at Surajkund has been commissioned.
- 2) A new wing of 18 rooms at Ethnic India Tourist Complex, Rai has been commissioned.
- 3) A total number of 29 rooms at various tourist complexes have been upgraded/modernized.
- 4) Upgradation of petrol pumps at Panipat and Dharuhera.

Following major projects are in progress:

- 1) Construction of multi-purposive hall (for 1,000 persons) at Tilyar Lake Tourist Complex at Rohtak.
- 2) Construction of a Convention Centre at Surajkund.
- 3) Construction of 16 rooms at Bahadurgarh.
- 4) Renovation of Shish Mahal at Pinjore.
- 5) Construction of cafeteria at Tikker Taal.

The State Government has approved revised Plan outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs for promotion of tourism during the financial year 2005-06 and Rs. 800.00 lakhs have been approved in the Annual Plan of next year i.e. 2006-07.

The following new projects and on going projects are to be taken up/completed during the year 2006-07:

- i) It is proposed to develop the tourist complexes at Karna Lake, Karnal and Tilyar Lake at Rohtak as an ideal tourist destination for which detailed concept plan is to be proposed by the professional consultancy agencies. Central financial assistance of Rs. 159.00 lakhs and Rs.421.00 lakhs respectively has been sanctioned for these projects.
- ii) The historical buildings and other infrastructure of the Yadvindra Gardens, Pinjore is proposed to be restored for which Central Financial assistance of Rs. 403.69 lakhs has been sanctioned.
- iii) The work of landscaping/beautification and development of Dream Valley at Badkhal is proposed to be done for which Central Financial Assistance of Rs.146.69 lakhs has been sanctioned.

- iv) A new Institute of Hotel Management and Training is being set up at Kurukshetra by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India for making appropriate manpower available for the tourism/hotel projects.

HEALTH

The Health Department, Haryana is committed to provide quality Health Services to the people of Haryana and to raise the health status of the people. The per capita expenditure on Health for the year 2005-06 is estimated to be Rs. 199.40 The Health Services are being provided to the people of Haryana State through a well connected network of 50 Government Hospitals, 81 Community Health Centres, 408 Primary Health Centres, 2433 Sub Centres, 12 District Tuberculosis Centres, 41 Dispensaries and 2 Mobile Dental Dispensaries. In addition, there is a Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Centre at Rohtak with a capacity of 1276 beds and specialities services. It also provides Medical Training at the Graduate and Post Graduate level. There is another Medical College at Agroha, Hisar.

The Health Department has made tremendous progress in the augmentation of health and medical services. Presently, the buildings of 6 Hospitals, 7 Community Health Centres, 41 Primary Health Centres and 3 Sub-Centres are under construction. 120 Primary Health Centres and 937 Sub-Centres are still functioning in Panchayat or rented accommodation, the buildings for these institutes will be constructed in a phased manner. The money of the user charges/purchase fee of the hospitals is being utilized in repair and maintenance of buildings and equipments.

The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) is being implemented in the entire State to control the problem of T.B. The main objective of this programme is to have 85 percent cure rate in new cases. Under this programme, more than 5000 Directly Observed Treatment (DOT) Centres, 206 Microscope Centres and 45 TB Units are functioning in the entire State. The Health Worker/Voluntary DOT provider gives the medicines to the patient under his/her direct supervision. Directly Observed Treatment (DOT) Centres are functioning near to the patient's house. Voluntary DOT providers are paid Rs. 250/- per case. The total amount received in the Revised Tuberculosis Control Programme so far has been Rs. 3.3 crores out of which Rs. 2.1 crores were spent in the year 2004-05 and Rs. 89.36 lakhs have been spent upto September, 2005 during the year 2005-06.

The Pulse Polio Programme is being implemented efficiently and effectively in the State of Haryana. There have been 64 Polio cases in the country till date and 1

case has been reported in the State in December, 2005 at district Jhajjar. During the year 2005, 6 Sub-National rounds have been conducted on 9th January, 20th February, 26th June, 7th August, 25th September and 27th November in Gurgaon, Faridabad and Mewat districts. Two National Polio rounds have already been conducted in the State on 10th April and 15th May, 2005. One sub-national round was conducted on 15th January, 2006 in Gurgaon, Faridabad, Rewari, Jhajjar, Rohtak, Sonapat, Panipat, Mewat and Bhiwani Districts in which 2152612 children were given the dose of Polio Vaccine achieving a target of 102 percent. The next Sub-National round has been held on 26th February, 2006 in the same districts.

A special Mass De-worming Campaign of Primary School children was launched in the State on 5th September, 2005 as it was seen that a lot of children are suffering from anaemia and worm-infestation is one of the main causes of anaemia. Albendazole tablets were given to the Primary School Children by the school teachers on the same day in all the schools on the lines of Pulse Polio Campaign. They were given a repeat dose after one month. Over 19 lakhs children were benefited under this scheme. During the year 2005-06 (upto December,2005) 983890 children were examined.

The Reproductive and Child Health Care Programme Phase-II, under the banner of National Rural Health Mission, has been sanctioned for Haryana State at a cost of Rs. 749 crores by Government of India. This has been launched in April, 2005 with the objective of reducing infant and maternal mortality by appointing Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)/Link Volunteers, FRU Operationalization, Janani Suraksha Yojna, referral transport, strengthening programme management at district level, strengthening public-private partnership to provide for institutional deliveries, family planning and immunization services. "Janani Suraksha Yojana" is a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme, which is being launched with a vision to reduce the maternal mortality and infant mortality and to increase institutional deliveries for BPL families. This Yojana integrates the cash assistance with ante-natal care, institutional care during delivery and post-partum period by coordinated care of the field level health workers. Another scheme on the same lines called the "Janani Suvidha Yojana" has been launched recently to enable women living in urban slums to avail free ante-natal delivery and post-natal services from selected nursing homes.

The Government plans to establish 300 delivery huts in various districts in order to provide safe delivery services to the community in a homely environment, which in turn would reduce the maternal and infant mortality. A total sum of Rs. 3.00 crores has been provided for this purpose i.e. Rs. 1.00 lakh per hut for minor civil works and

purchase of equipment etc. 168 delivery huts have been established and over 40,000 deliveries have been conducted in the State (upto December,2005).

Another Scheme known as "VIKALP" is being implemented as a Pilot Project in Gurgaon, Rohtak, Ambala and Hisar districts. For the year 2005-06, a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs has been proposed. Private Specialists will be empaneled by the Government wherever specialist services are not available, to provide health care to the underprivileged in lieu of which they would be paid some remuneration by the Government for providing services and follow up. More than 30 private practitioners have already signed an MOU with the Government to provide comprehensive health care to the people below the poverty line.

Another Scheme "Arogya Kosh" has been started in the year 2005-06 to provide health care to patients below poverty line and requiring specialized treatment and financial help. This scheme is 50:50 sharing scheme between State Government and Government of India. In the year 2005-06 the State Government has released its share of Rs. 100.00 lakhs and the proposal for release of Government of India funds has been sent.

The State has implemented Bio-Medical Waste Management and Handling Rules in 1998 with the objective that the Bio-Medical Waste from Hospital is disposed off in a correct manner. Keeping in view the high cost of equipment and manpower to be deployed, special financial assistance of Rs. 85.00 lakhs per annum for General Hospital, Rohtak/Panchkula has been solicited from Government of India for out-sourcing these services to authorized agencies in the initial year. In the State Plan Rs. 80 lakhs have been sanctioned for implementation of bio-medical waste management and handling rules 1998 for the entire State. At present the disposal of biomedical waste is being conducted by authorized private agencies who have been out-sourced by the Health Department.

An oncology wing has been established at General Hospital, Panchkula with the grant of Rs. 1.00 crore from Government of India in the year 2003-04. This will help in early detection, treatment and cure of cancer and will save many patients from mortality, disability and death caused by cancer.

The first Trauma Centre of the State was set up at General Hospital, Karnal for which the Government of India gave a grant of Rs. 150 lakhs. In the year 2003-04, Rs. 150 lakhs were received from Government of India to open another Trauma Centre at Sirsa. In the year 2005-06, the Government of India gave a grant of Rs. 300 lakhs to establish Trauma Centres at Government Hospital, Rewari and Yamuna Nagar. It is proposed to establish Trauma Centres at Government Hospital Ambala, Kurukshetra

and Palwal (Faridabad) for which proposal of Rs. 450 lakhs has been sent to Government of India. C.T. Scan has been provided in General Hospital, Panchkula and General Hospital, Sirsa by financial assistance from Government of India @ Rs. 1.50 crores each. The State of Haryana has 50 licensed Blood Banks in the State, out of which 16 are of Government Sector. There are four Zonal Blood Testing Centres at Rohtak, Hisar, Karnal and Faridabad

The declining female/male ratio in the State is a matter of great concern. As per the Census of 2001 the sex ratio of the State is 861 females/1000 males. The PNDT Act, 1994 and the amendment Act, 2002 are being effectively implemented in the State to stop the social practice of female foeticide. The State has so far registered 865 Genetic Clinics and 66 Genetic Counseling Centres. 44 Ultrasound clinics are registered in Government Hospitals/institutions. Registration of 114 Ultrasound clinics has been suspended or cancelled. 63 Ultrasound Machines have been seized and sealed by the respective District Appropriate Authorities. One FIR and 23 prosecution cases have been launched, out of which the first 3 cases were from Faridabad. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities highlighting the need for educating women, women empowerment etc. are being carried out all over the State.

A State level function to mark World AIDS Day-1st December, 2005 was celebrated at Rohtak to highlight the theme of "STOP AIDS KEEP THE PROMISE". World AIDS Day was also celebrated in all the other districts of the State. The Haryana AIDS Control Society is implementing the Second Phase of the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP-II), which will be over in March, 2006. The Action Plan for the NACP-III has already been prepared as per guidelines of Government of India and the approval is awaited.

To spread the message on HIV/AIDS across the State, specifically to rural population, extensive folk media activities have been carried out. On 18th October, 2005 a mass mobilization campaign called "Goonj" was carried out throughout the State to create awareness about HIV/AIDS. One Telecounseling centre (toll free no. 1097) is functioning in Haryana at Yamuna Nagar. 17 Helpline Numbers have been established in various districts of the State where information on HIV/AIDS is available round the clock. Haryana AIDS Control Society has set up 19 Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centres. 17 Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission and Counseling Centres (PPCTC) and 20 STD Clinics are functioning in the State for treatment of Sexually Transmitted Diseases. School AIDS Education Programme has been started this year to make school children aware about HIV/AIDS. The training of State Level Core Trainers has been imparted by NACO. About 3000 teachers at district

level have also been imparted training. All High and Sr. Secondary Government and private schools are to be covered under this programme.

Registration of Births & Deaths in the State is being done by the Health Department. Now, the Director General Health Services, Haryana is the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths Registration in Haryana State. State Government is getting the work of registration done through Primary Health Centres in rural area of the State. This system has been started from 1st January, 2005. During the year 2005, 467057 births (79%) and 112273 deaths (70%) have been registered. It is the endeavor of the Health Department to ensure cent percent registration of vital events.

The State Government has declared the year 2006 as "Girl Child Year". Health Department has decided to issue Health Card to every girl child upto the age of 18 years. Health Check-up will be provided which includes immunization coverage, treatment of anaemia, de-worming and testing of eyes, dental check-up, etc. and health counseling sessions which will be recorded in the health cards. Mass Publicity and Information Education and Communication (IEC) Activities will be resorted to enhance awareness against female foeticide as a measure to check declining sex ratio.

Family Welfare Programme

The Family Welfare Programme is being implemented as Community Needs Assessment Approach where the demand of the community and quality of services is the driving force in making this programme a people's programme. In order to increase male participation in Family Welfare Programme, the "No Scalpel Vasectomy Technique" (NSVT) has been introduced and till date 101 doctors have been trained in all the districts of the State. During the year 2005-06 (upto 31st December, 2005) a total of 6400 Vasectomy operations were conducted out of which 6122 were of NSVT. In addition there were 62395 sterilizations, 110018 IUDs, 248523 Contraceptive users & 60489 Oral Pills users in the State.

Ayurveda

Indian Systems of Medicine have been the integral part of our civilization and culture of the Country down from the centuries. These systems have wide acceptance among the public in Haryana particularly in the rural areas. Ayurvedic Department, Haryana is committed to provide medical relief and education through Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy to the masses.

At the time of formation of Haryana State, there were only 139 Ayurvedic/Unani Dispensaries and two 10 bedded Ayurvedic/Unani Hospitals. At present, the medical

relief is being provided by the Ayurveda Department, Haryana through a network of 460 Ayurvedic, 19 Unani and 20 Homoeopathic dispensaries, 6 Ayurvedic Prathmic Swasthya Kendras, one 25 bedded Ayurvedic Hospital, one 100 bedded Ayurvedic Hospital, attached with Shri Krishana Govt. Ayurvedic College, Kurukshetra and two 10 bedded Ayurvedic/Unani Hospitals in the State. Besides, the Government Institute of Indian Systems of Medicine and Research, Panchkula is providing medical relief through Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

Medical and Para-medical staff of institutions of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy (ISM&H), functioning under the State Government is fully involved in all the Health Programmes of State and Government of India. 4151 family welfare cases were motivated by the staff of these institutions and 2566012 patients have been treated during the year 2005-06 upto December, 2005. 183602 students were also examined by the doctors and 12693 delivery cases were done by the Trained Dais of these institutions during the year 2005-06 (upto 31st, December, 2005).

In the field of Education, six Ayurvedic Colleges are providing Ayurvedic Education of BAMS and one Homoeopathic College is providing Homoeopathic Education of BHMS. Four Ayurvedic Colleges are also providing the education of Diploma in Ayurvedic Pharmacy in the State.

As per the policy of the Government of India to integrate Ayurvedic, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Sidha & Homeopathy (AYUSH) with Allopathic System, there is proposal to provide AYUSH services in 40 Community Health Centers under National Rural Health Mission during the year 2005-06. The new building of Directorate of Ayurveda Haryana has been constructed at Panchkula and there is a proposal to open 12 new Ayurvedic Dispensaries during the year 2005-06. Ayurvedic Health Melas with Medical Camps are also being organized by the Department. A sum of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been provided for the Ayurvedic Department Haryana for the year 2005-06 for various schemes of AYUSH.

There is a proposal to establish Specialty Clinics of AYUSH in Civil Hospitals Gurgaon, Hisar and Ambala and Specialised Therapy Centre in Civil Hospital Jind during the year 2005-06 with the Central Assistance for which 52.00 lakhs have been released by the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of AYUSH to the State Government. The Drug Testing Laboratory of AYUSH will be established at Kurukshetra with the Central Assistance for which Rs. 250.00 lakhs have already been released by the Government of India during the year 2005-06. More essential medicines will be provided to the institutions of AYUSH with the Central Assistance for which 123.75 lakhs have already been released by the

Central Government during the year 2005-06. Rs. 5.80 lakhs have been released by the Government of India for the Re-orientation Programme for AYUSH Doctors and Teachers during the year 2005-06. Rs. 12.00 lakhs have also been released by the Government of India as grant-in-aid to Gaur Brahman Ayurvedic College Brahmanwas (Rohtak).

Rs. 300.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2006-07 for Ayurvedic Department to continue ongoing plan schemes.

**PT. B.D. SHARMA POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES,
ROHTAK**

Pt. Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak is a tertiary care and teaching Institute of State, which excels in the field of Academic and Research activities. It not only provides qualitative services to the needy patients of State of Haryana but also to the people of neighbouring States. Apart from all the specialities there are 14 super-specialities sanctioned by the Government which are also being developed. All the departments are providing best quality patient care in their respective field.

At present this Institute has a capacity of 1276 beds and the occupancy rate is 91 percent. During the year 2005, 11,38,980 patients were treated in the various OPDs and 68,808 patients were given treatment as indoor. Apart from this 1,30,271 patients were given treatment in the Accidental and Emergency department. Besides, 1,08,980 operations were performed by the various Surgical Departments. It is also worth mentioning here that 382 numbers of patients were performed Open Heart Surgery, 508 Angiography and 486 patients were given Lithotripsy treatment.

A Computer Radiography System (CRS) has been purchased at a cost of Rs. 75.00 lakhs, to provide facilities to the patients under going X-Rays. The machine will provide digital quality of X-Rays and there is no need to repeat the X-Ray. The X-Ray's report can be provided to the patients through CDs and Floppies. It is worth mentioning here that in future when the investigated departments and wards are computerized, the X-Ray of patients can be had on Computer without going to Radiology Department .

A telemedicine unit has been established at this institute at a cost of Rs. 17.11 lakhs received from Government of India. Trial run of Video Conferencing and transfer of data has been done with C-DAC, Mohali. Video Conferencing has also been done successfully and satisfactorily between PGIMS Rohtak, PGIMR Chandigarh and AIIMS New Delhi. After the establishment of this unit a patient/doctor can had

opinion of any specialist about his treatment by using the Video Conferencing which will provide better patient care.

EDUCATION

Education is a key to development and this factor has become the most important part of every Government agenda. The advent of Information Technology and Internet has made Governments throughout the world to rethink the whole thrust of the Educational System. Future planning has to be done at every level keeping these important changes in mind.

Improvement in Higher Education

The State of Haryana has made tremendous expansion in the field of Higher Education since its inception. Beside substantial increase in the number of colleges, teachers etc., the number of girl students studying in various colleges of the State has also increased. This fact is highlighted by the following comparative figures:-

	1966			2005-06		
Total No. of colleges	45			213 (Govt. 62 and Non-Govt.151)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Enrolment	23276	6833	30109	111897	106273	218170
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total No. of Teachers	1190	243	1433	3099	2750	5849

There is a proposal for opening new Government College, Saha (Ambala) and Government College for Women at Jind for which a provision of Rs. 1.00 crore each has been made during the year 2005-06. Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak has introduced M.Ed. Course through Distance Education. Apart from this, various other professional courses have been sanctioned under self-financing scheme from the current Academic Session 2005-06.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development and UGC proposed a complete assessment and accreditation of all colleges in the country by the year 2003. Quality assurance is one of the major policy objectives in "Education Policy-2000 for the State of Haryana". Keeping this in view, the Government of Haryana has made assessment and accreditation of all the colleges in the State mandatory through National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore. This process of accreditation of colleges in Haryana will help to identify institutions that can subsequently develop into centres of excellence such as Colleges of Commerce, Institute of Home Science, Institutes of Applied Sciences and Institute of Information

and Technology etc. in accordance with "Education Policy-2000 for the State of Haryana". As per latest report, three Universities and 147 Colleges in the State have already been assessed and graded by NAAC, Bangalore.

For providing dedicated space for creating intellectuals and professionals which would define the face of mankind in future, it has been decided to set up an Education City in the State during 2006-07. The Educational City would have all the facilities of tapping the benefits of Education Satellite (EDUSAT) for which infrastructure would be created and support would be developed for maintenance and administration of Studio Set Up to be transferred to Utkarsh EDUSAT Society. EDUSAT Project is meant for imparting education to the students through the Satellite launched by ISRO. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 2006-07.

Computer Education has been introduced as an optional subject in all the Government Colleges of State from the session 2001-02. Two agencies viz. TATA INFOTECH and HARTRON have been engaged for this purpose. Status reports are being received from the colleges every month and a total 1540 students in the year 2004-05 and 1755 students in the year 2005-06 have been enrolled under this project in the State.

Women cell have been established in all Government Colleges of the State to organize various activities to bring about an awareness among students on gender related issues. In order to empower the female students and bring out talent among girls, a new scheme has been started during 2005-06 and an amount of Rs. 65.00 lakhs has been sanctioned.

The Department of Higher Education is implementing various scholarship schemes such as 'National Merit Scholarship Scheme', 'State Merit Scholarship Scheme', 'State Silver Jubilee Merit Scholarship Scheme' and 'One Time Scholarship Scheme' (for girl students persuing Medical/Non-Medical at Degree level). Apart from these, there is a scheme to grant scholarships to the poor and needy students from Scheduled Castes/Backward Class category and also for Teacher's wards. An amount of Rs. 5.82 crores has been allocated for these scholarship schemes during the year 2005-06.

Secondary Education

It has been the endeavor of the Government to make educational facilities available within the easy reach of the children. 32 primary schools, 69 middle schools and 101 high schools were upgraded to middle, high and senior secondary respectively during the year 2004-05. Now accessibility to schooling is available within

the radius of 1.10 km., 1.38 km., 1.66 km. and 2.79 km. at the primary, middle, high and senior secondary level respectively.

In the first instance, EDUSAT Programme is being launched in the 151 Government Senior Secondary Schools of the State. Difficult topics specifically English, Mathematics and Science subjects for class XIIth will be telecasted through the EDUSAT Network in the said Schools. For this purpose a hub/studio is being set up in DIET Building in Sector-2 Panchkula.

A number of incentives to girls and all children belonging to weaker sections have been provided to encourage their enrollment and retention in schools. Free text books worth Rs. 55.50 lakhs have also been provided to SC/Weaker section students studying in Classes VI-XII in Government schools upto December,2005 during the year 2005-06.

In addition to 38 centres for Integrated Education for the Disabled Children already functioning, 81 new centres have been sanctioned under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Specially Focus Groups" covering all the 119 Community Development Blocks. Under this scheme, the Children with special needs are provided necessary facilities such as books and stationery, transport allowance, uniform allowance, equipment allowance etc. Facilities like medical assessment camps, aids and appliances to the needy are also being provided under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

An additional programme under SSA to give more impetus to the girl education in the Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) of the State, the scheme of National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) is to be implemented in 38 blocks of the 10 districts, where the female literacy rate is lower than that of the National average. For the current year, an amount of Rs. 1.09 crores is being spent on this count for a number of interventions for enrollment and retention of girls.

An integrated Model School to provide quality education has been started at Panchkula from the session 2003-04 as a pilot project. One such school is proposed to be set up in each district during the 11th five year plan.

Total literacy campaign is being reactivated in the State. Post literacy programme is being implemented in seven districts.

Primary Education

The State Government is determined to achieve Universalization of Elementary Education, which has been taken as a mission mode under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan to ensure that all children complete five years of Primary Schooling by 2007 and eight years of Elementary Schooling by 2010. To achieve this goal, 341 Branch Primary

Schools have been upgraded to full fledged Government Primary Schools during the year 2005-06. The total literacy rate in Haryana State has increased from 55.85 percent in 1991 to 67.91 percent in 2001 as compared to National average of 52.11 percent in 1991 and 64.80 percent in 2001(as per census 2001).

National Programme of nutritional support to Primary Education commonly known as Mid-day-meal was launched in the State on August 15,1995 as a Centrally Sponsored scheme. The main objective of the scheme was to increase enrolment, retention and attendance of children in primary schools as well as to improve their nutritional level. The programme covered children of primary stage (Class I-V) in Government, Local Bodies and Government aided schools. Earlier, Government of India provided assistance in the form of dry foodgrains @ 3.00 kg.(1.5 kg. Wheat and 1.5 kg. Rice) per child per month. At present, the cooked food is being given in all the Government/Government aided and Local Bodies primary schools in the entire State. This food is given in the shape of five recipies (DALIA,MITHA CHAWAL, VEGETABLE PULAO, KHICHERI and BAKLI) which is approved by the Government. Recently, the Government has decided to give cooked food to the children of Alternate and Innovative Education (AIE) Centres also. In the year 2005-06, 16.45 lakh children in 9343 Primary Schools and 1106 AIE Centres have been provided meals. During the year 2006-07, about 17.00 lakhs children are to be covered under this scheme in all the Primary Schools and 3360 AIE Centres in the entire State.

Free stationery was being given to Scheduled Caste Students and Weaker Section girls @ Rs. 10/- per annum. Now from the year 2005-06, this amount has been enhanced to Rs. 40/- for students in Class 1st, Rs. 50/- for those in Class 2nd, Rs. 60/- for those in Class 3rd, Rs. 70/- for those in Class 4th and Rs. 80/- for those in Class 5th. Similarly Prior to 2005-06, free uniform was being given to Scheduled Caste and Weaker Section Girls. The amount of Rs. 100/- being given earlier has been enhanced to Rs. 150/- for girls studying in 1st and 2nd, and Rs. 75/- which was being given earlier to Girls in Classes 3rd, 4th and 5th has been enhanced to Rs. 200/-.

In the year 2005-06, the attendance prize @ Rs. 10/- p.m. being given earlier to Scheduled Castes and Weaker Section Girls has been enhanced to Rs. 20/- p.m. This prize would be given to those girls belonging to SC and Weaker Section who have achieved atleast 70% attendance in a particular month.

The Government has decided that two students, one boy and one girl, who stands first amongst boys and girls respectively per class per school will be honoured on the basis of annual assessment/examination results. The two students of Class 1st

will be given an award of Rs. 300/- each, of Class 2nd Rs. 400/- each, of Class 3rd Rs.500/- each, of Class 4th Rs.600/- each and of Class 5th Rs. 750/- each.

In order to develop the sportsmanship in the children and to keep them fit and healthy, the play-way material in 4355 Government Primary Schools out of 8710 schools is being made available @ Rs. 1000/- per school during the year 2005-06. The material being provided include one Football, one Basketball, one Ludo, one Snakes & Ladder, one Caram Board, Ring and Skipping Rope. The remaining schools will be covered in the next financial year.

Government has decided that no child should be deprived of the first admission in school due to non-production of birth certificate. Now, the Government has dropped the condition of furnishing birth certificate at the time of first admission in Government schools.

The Government has enhanced the educational qualification of JBT teachers for qualitative improvement of teaching English in primary schools. Now, the qualification of JBT is Graduation with English as an elective/optional subject. Government has decided that a minimum of 33% posts will be reserved for women at the time of filling up of vacancies of teachers. At the time of appointment of teachers, 50 percent posts will be reserved for the candidates who pass Matriculation from schools situated in rural areas. Government has decided not to post male teachers in Girl schools. In case of non-availability of female teachers, male teachers above the age of 50 years would be posted. It has been decided that electric connection will be provided in Government Primary Schools at the domestic rates. 1839 schools of 15 districts have applied for electric connections so far.

Under the scheme of providing dual desks, 1367133 students of Government Primary Schools were provided desks upto financial year 2004-05 and the remaining 209650 students are being provided 104825 dual desks during the year 2005-06. There is a provision of Rs. 550.00 lakhs for this propose.

The Government has taken special care to beautify Nursery Classes. One Government Primary school has been selected from each Education Block having large number of students in Nursery Class for beautification of the Nursery Class by painting its walls and floors and providing slides, see-saw and swings.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical manpower is an essential input for industrialization, modernization, promotion of trade and business. Technical manpower is also required for research and development. Technically qualified persons can also set their own business and get self-employed. The main objective of the Department of Technical Education is to

promote technical education in the State of Haryana for producing technically qualified technicians, engineers, managers for industry, trade and Government.

At the time of inception of Haryana as a separate State in 1966, there were only 6 polytechnics (Government-4 and Privately Managed Government Aided-2) and only one Engineering College at Kurukshetra (Joint venture of State Government and Government of India). Now, the number of institutions has increased to 177 with an intake of 29941, as detailed below:-

Sr.No.	Name/Type of the Institute	No. of Institutes	Intake Capacity
1.	Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar	1	617
2.	Engineering Colleges Lateral Entry Engineering Test (LEET)	40	13105 1203
3.	MBA	33	2027
4.	MCA	32	1825
5.	B. Pharma Lateral Entry Engineering Test (LEET)	17	955 84
6.	Hotel Management	1	60
7.	M.Tech. Courses	10	360
8.	Polytechnics	43	9705
	Total	177	29941

The Government has a proposal for opening up of new Polytechnics at Village Lisana (District Rewari), Village Sanghi (District Rohtak) & Jind. An Advanced Diploma in Mechatronics & Industrial Automation is to be started during the session 2006-07 at Government Polytechnique Nilokheri.

A Committee has been constituted for making recommendations for improving functioning of polytechnics and ITIs. This Committee interacted with policy makers, academicians, technocrats, industrialists, executives and other stakeholders. The Committee also visited the institutions of the State and also the branded institutions across the Country like NITTF Bangalore, Micobosh Bangalore and CSIO Chandigarh. The Committee based its observations on interaction with experts and the environment and the administrative structure prevailing in few of the best institutions. Efforts have been initiated to improve the over all quality of teaching by filling up of all vacant faculty positions, staff development, modernization and removing obsolescence.

For the Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-07, an amount of Rs. 21400.00 lakhs has been approved which included Rs. 10,000/- lakhs for World Bank Assisted Project. However, later on the cost of project has been approved to the tune of

Rs. 3368.60 lakhs by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. Major components of the programme are promotion of academic excellency, networking of Institutions and providing services to the community. Two Engineering Colleges and two University Departments and one Polytechnic namely, YMCA Institute of Engineering Faridabad, CRSCE Murthal, Guru Jambheshwar University Hisar and Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra and Government Polytechnic Nilokheri have been included in this project. Under this project a sum of Rs. 2275.00 lakhs has been released to the participating institutions as grant-in-aid during the year 2003-04 to 2005-06 and an amount of Rs. 680.00 lakhs has been approved for the year 2006-07. The Annual Plan for 2006-07 has been approved for Rs. 60.00 crores.

Results of all the semesters of Diploma level examination were declared within unprecedented record time of 50 days before the start of next semester by introducing table marking system. Consequently, diploma passed students got admission in engineering degree courses under lateral entry scheme in the same year.

The teacher-evaluation by students has been introduced. Discontinuation of State Level Entrance Exam for admission to B.E./MBA will be discontinued to avoid financial burden and mental stress on students. AIEEEE/MAT shall be adopted for admission of BE./MBA respectively. To improve quality of intake in diploma, 10th class merit will also be given weightage.

SPORTS

The Department of Sports & Youth Affairs has adopted focused approach towards games, infrastructure and players ensuring mass participation in sports, up-gradation of human resources and improving and optimizing the administration of sports in the Government, non-Government and private sectors. A few games like Wrestling, Judo, Boxing, Hockey, Volleyball and Athletics are being given special attention, as there is ample talent available in the State in these games.

The Department has increased the number of nurseries from 20 to 31 and number of players from 333 to 586 in the current year as compared to last year. Similarly, the number of players under the Sports Wings Scheme has increased from 659 during previous year to 966 during the current financial year. The Department will be able to cover more than 40,000 youth under various Youth Development and Empowerment Activities and Awareness Campaigns during this year. The work of laying of Astroturf on Hockey ground at Shahabad has been completed at a cost of Rs. 3.5 crores. The Department has decided to establish a Sports Academy at Rohtak at a cost of Rs. 10 crores with the help of Government

of India during the year 2006-07. The Department has proposed for increasing the diet money for the players of Nursery & Sports Hostel for Youth, Gurgaon and Sports Wings from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per day per player respectively during the financial year 2006-07. The Department has also sanctioned the construction of a Multipurpose Hall in Motilal Nehru Sports School, Rai at a cost of Rs. 2.4 crores. These steps are being taken to achieve excellence in sports. Recently, a half Marathon & Rural Cultural Sports Festival has been organised by the Department at Rohtak for the first time. A competition for Physically Challenged persons under Haryana State Paralympics Sports Competition will also be conducted shortly.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Drinking water supply facilities were provided in all the 6759 villages as on 31-3-1992. Based on a survey carried out in December, 2004, it was established that as many as 1971 villages had become deficient and per capita water allowance had gone down below the approved norms of 40 litres per capita per day. The State Government is giving priority for the coverage of deficient villages and all these 1971 deficient villages are proposed to be covered by 31st March, 2008.

During the year 2005-06, a sum of Rs. 47.73 crores has been provided under Additional Central Assistance and State Sector for augmentation of drinking water supply and another sum of Rs. 57.00 crores has been earmarked for augmentation of drinking water under NABARD assisted schemes.

Further, a sum of Rs. 35.12 crores and Rs.0.78 crores has been sanctioned by Government of India under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Desert Development Programme respectively during 2005-06. Against the available funds under various programmes of State and Centre during 2005-06, drinking water facilities have been augmented in 480 villages (upto 28th February, 2006) against the target of 680 villages, whereas during 2006-07, it is proposed to cover 1100 villages. During the year 2006-07, there is a provision of Rs. 47.88 crores including additional Central Assistance for augmentation of rural drinking water supply facilities under the State Plan and another sum of Rs. 81.50 crores has been earmarked for NABARD scheme. For accelerating the pace of augmentation works in Mewat area as well as 7 districts falling under N.C.R., a sum of Rs. 45.67 crores has been earmarked during 2005-06 and this allocation has been substantially increased to Rs. 74.87 crores during 2006-07.

A special campaign was launched during the current financial year 2005-06 for ensuring the supply of adequate drinking water in Harijan Bastis. A sum of Rs. 6 crores has especially been earmarked under the State Plan for this purpose and adequate drinking water arrangements have been made in 414 Harijan Bastis upto 28th February, 2006. An equivalent amount of Rs. 6 crores has been earmarked for this campaign for the next financial year i.e. 2006-07.

All the 66 big and small towns (excluding Faridabad and Panchkula being maintained by M.C. Faridabad and HUDA) have been provided piped water supply system. During the year 2005-06, there was a provision of Rs.20.00 crores for improving drinking water facilities in the urban areas of the State. The work of extending water supply distribution system in recently approved colonies has been taken up in hand.

During the next financial year 2006-07, there is a provision of Rs. 20.40 crores for improving drinking water facilities in the urban areas of the State.

As regards the sewerage system, 53 towns of the State have been covered with skeleton sewerage facilities. During the current financial year 2005-06, the outlay for extension of sewerage facilities has been substantially increased to Rs. 32 crores, keeping in view the public demand. Against this provision, it is proposed to take up the work of Sewage Treatment Plants in 6 towns of the State, besides accelerating the pace of work of laying sewerage system on continuing schemes of 35 towns. In addition, the work of providing sewerage system in two new towns is also being taken in hand during 2005-06. During the next financial year, sum of Rs. 40 crores has been earmarked for sewerage system in towns.

Under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme, which is being financed by the Government of India on 50:50 sharing basis, schemes for 38 towns, costing Rs. 76.69 crores have been approved and drinking water supply has been upgraded to the level of 70 lpcd in 22 towns, namely, Sohna, Pataudi, Narnaund, Kanina, Bawani Khera, Taoru, Ratia, Assandh, Naraingarh, Indri, Nuh, Ferozepur Jhirka, Beri, Uchana, Kalanaur, Sadhaura, Meham, Hassanpur, Kharkhoda, Kalanwali, Punhana and Pinjore. The work on water supply schemes for another 16 towns is in progress. During the year 2005-06, a sum of Rs. 1.66 crores has been released by Government of India as Central Share whereas State Share of Rs. 6.00 crores has been provided in the State Plan. During the next financial year, a sum of Rs. 4.30 crores is expected from Government of India whereas a provision of Rs. 2.85 crores has been made in the State Plan.

The NCR Planning Board, New Delhi has approved a project amounting to Rs. 71.54 crores for improvement and extension of water supply and sewerage in five towns namely Sonipat, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Rewari and Gurgaon. This project is to be funded by NCR Planning Board through loan to the extent of 75 percent of the Project estimated cost and 25 percent cost of the project is to be shared by State Government. The project is to be completed in a period of four years. The loan of Rs. 9.80 crores, Rs. 19.60 crores and Rs. 9.80 crores was released by N.C.R. Planning Board during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively.

Another Project of Rs. 15.94 crore for improvement and extension of water supply and sewerage in Hisar, being a counter magnet town (under NCR), has been approved by NCR Planning Board. This project too is being funded by NCR Planning Board through 75 percent loan of the project cost and 25 percent cost for the project is to be shared by State Government. A sum of Rs. 2.20 crores & Rs.4.40 crores was received from NCR Planning Board during 2003-04 and 2004-05. During the current financial year 2005-06, a sum of Rs. 18.60 crores (including loan) has been earmarked for implementation of works under this programme, whereas a sum of Rs. 40 crores has been earmarked during the next financial year.

Under the Yamuna Action Plan Project, six towns, namely Yamunanagar-Jagadhri, Karnal, Panipat, Sonipat, Gurgaon and Faridabad were initially selected for providing sewage treatment plants and allied works at an approved cost of Rs. 225.04 crores. Later, six additional towns, namely, Indri, Radaur, Chhachhrauli, Gharaunda, Gohana and Palwal were also included under this project at a cost of Rs.15.88 crores. All sewage treatment plants and allied works in six original towns and three sewage treatment plants (two at Gohana and one at Gharaunda) have already been commissioned, whereas sewage treatment plants at Chhachhrauli, Radaur, Palwal and Indri have been partially commissioned and are likely to be completed by 31st March, 2006.

Government of India has administratively approved a project costing Rs. 62.50 crores for Haryana under Yamuna Action Plan Phase-II, which includes additional interception and diversion works in 6 original towns covered under Yamuna Action Plan Phase-I, preparation of Detailed Project Reports for works in 8 towns i.e. Yamuna Nagar-Jagadhri, Karnal, Panipat, Sonipat, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Rohtak and Bahadurgarh to be covered in Yamuna Action Plan Phase-III, public participation as well as Institutional Capacity Building of Urban Local Bodies. Process of appointment of consultants for these works is in progress. During the year 2005-06, a sum of Rs. 0.25 crores has been earmarked in the State Plan as token provision for

implementation of works under Yamuna Action Plan Phase-II and during the next financial year, an outlay of Rs. 2.50 crores has been earmarked for this purpose.

ENVIRONMENT

While the Government is committed to ensure speedy economic development, all necessary steps are being taken for protection and preserving the environment. Various laws for regulating pollution caused by Bio-Medical Waste, Hazardous Waste and use of plastic are being effectively implemented in the State. Simultaneously, conscious efforts are being made for creating awareness amongst the general public regarding the importance of preserving environment.

2850 Eco-Clubs have been set up in the State under the scheme "National Green Crops". Through the members of these Eco-Clubs, awareness regarding environmental issues is being spread in the State. The painting/poster making competitions are being conducted at district level and the deserving entries are suitably awarded. Three day Awareness Camp was organised in Morni Hills at Mallah for creating awareness amongst the members of Eco-Clubs. Two one-day camps were organised in the month of February, 2005 at Bhindawas and Sultanpur.

The polluting dyeing units at Panipat are being shifted to the new industrial Sector-29 Part-II, Panipat. Another major project for controlling pollution has been successfully initiated during the recent past. HUDA has developed an exclusive Sector 58 in Faridabad with a Common Effluent Treatment Plant, where 200 electroplating units have started their production. The Rivers Yamuna and Ghaggar are being regularly monitored to maintain quality of water.

The Special Environment courts, one at Faridabad and the other at Kurukshetra are working for speedily settling off all the cases relating to Water Pollution Act, Air Pollution Act, Environment Protection Act, Indian Forest Act, Wild Life Act and Panipat Land Preservation Act. During the year 2005-06 (upto 31st December, 2005), 992 cases were settled/disposed off under various Acts.

The Ministry of Environment and Forest has delegated its powers to the State Government to appraise the projects to be set up in specified area of Aravalli Range and to accord environmental clearance for the same. The State Government has set up a State level Expert Committee and a Monitoring Committee for giving environmental clearance to the projects to be undertaken in Aravalli Region and 81 projects have been cleared till January, 2006.

The Environment Department coordinates the efforts of Pollution Control Board, Haryana under Environmental Acts. State Transport Department has taken necessary

steps to maintain a control on vehicular pollution by setting up of 571 pollution check centres.

Various plywood industries have been working in Haryana State with concentration at Yamunanagar. A study report on Impact Assessment of these industries on Environment has been got prepared through Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar.

Heavy polluting units including distilleries, stone crushers, pulverisers, chemical and pesticide industries, defaulting persistently are now being effectively monitored. During the year 2005-06 upto 31st August,2005, 1030 consents under Air Pollution Act, 849 under Water Pollution Act and 947 authorization under Bio-Medical Waste have been granted. Pollution from Hot Mix Plants has been curbed.

ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The State Government is giving emphasis on promotion of Electronics and Information Technology (IT) Industry and its application in Government offices to bring about efficiency, transparency and the delivery of public services. Information Technology policy has been announced to transform Haryana State into an IT driven Economy and to spread IT culture in the State which provides several incentives for IT and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES)/Business Process Out Sourcing (BPO) Industry.

The State Government is facilitating investments by creating investor friendly environment, providing speedy clearances and developing reliable infrastructure. Government has recently announced a policy for Technology Parks which gives considerable flexibility for setting up Technology Parks and IT Corridors. The objective of this policy is also to promote convergence of Information Technology with frontier technologies like Nano Technology, Bio-Technology, Mobile Computing and Robotics etc.

Gurgaon has been developed as a preferred investment destination for both IT and ITES/BPO companies. Now, Gurgaon has become the home of the corporate world in India. The State Government is planning to set up Hi-Tech Habitat Centre in Electronic City, Gurgaon for IT/ITES/BPO companies, which would provide world-class facilities. The software export from Haryana has increased from Rs. 400 crores in the year 1998-99 to Rs. 7300 crores in 2004-05. Gurgaon region is now ranked 3rd among the Country's major Software export locations.

Besides Gurgaon, Government also intends to develop other areas in NCR region, such as Kundli-Manesar-Palwal Express Highway and Faridabad as satellites of Gurgaon-Manesar Mega IT Hub.

As an alternate destination, the State Government has initiated development of IT Park at Panchkula as Special Economic Zone to capture emerging opportunities and to facilitate industry featuring:

- * Strategic location as part of tri-city
- * Sprawling Campus over 250 acres
- * Adjoining Golf Course and Sports Complex

The State Government has set up Research and Development (R&D) and Facilities Centres in Ambala. The facility being provided by these centres are in the areas of design and development, test/calibration and certification, production aids/facilities, consultancy, support services etc.

Government is an aspiring leader in e-Governance readiness index of the Country. Haryana not only aspires to attain leadership position but also is going ahead with e-Governance initiatives by establishing AADHAR which is the State Wide Area Network. This network shall be utilized for inter-department connectivity, multi-user and multi-service facilities, video-conferencing, file transfer facility, e-mail, on-line application processing query and response systems. This proposal was sent to Government of India for their approval. The said proposal with a total investment of Rs. 102.62 crores has been approved by the Government of India with its contribution of Rs. 62.62 crores over five years. The first instalment of the contribution of the Government of India amounting to Rs. 12.53 crores has already been received. The work on the project has been started.

Under National e-Governance Plan, Department has already received an amount of Rs. 56.55 lakhs from Government of India for incurring the expenditure towards out sourced agency/personnel/operational expenses/ training/hardware and related infrastructure related to effective functioning of State e-Governance Mission Team (SEMT). During the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 1025.00 lakhs has been provided by the Planning Department, Government of India. This amount will be utilized by the State for Capacity Building and State Wide Area Network. As per the Department of Information Technology, Government of India recommendations, the MOU has been signed with M/s Wipro Consultant to prepare the e-Governance Roadmap, Capacity Building Roadmap and detailed project report.

The State has already established Police Wide Area Network connecting all the Range Headquarters, District Headquarters, Police Stations and State Crime Record

Bureau (SCRB), Madhuban for better management of Law and Order. E-Disha, a Single Point Multi Services Delivery System across Haryana is also on the anvil. The State Government is planning a robust interface between State Government procurement agencies and supplier through e-procurement. Many crucial departments like Transport, Excise, Education and Finance are in the process of rolling out their e-Governance initiatives in a big way after successful pilot runs.

Under the Computer Training Programme, more than 15000 Government Employees have been trained. The Department is in process to establish IT Training Labs in each district.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The State Government has taken bold initiatives in providing a dynamic orientation to the development process. It is functioning with a resolve to create a new social order and ensure minimum basic amenities to the poorest among the poors and with an aim to usher a new era of rapid growth by associating all sections of the society. Welfare of its citizens, empowerment of Panchayats, welfare of socially and economically vulnerable groups, empowerment of women, human resource development, health-care, education and capacity building, promotion of IT industry and commerce, rapid development of infrastructure, fiscal reforms, transparency and accountability, peace and freedom from fear, Vision 2010 and beyond are some of the prominent thrust areas.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

12th Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs. 388.00 crores for Panchayati Raj Institutions payable during the period 2005-06 to 2009-10. The grant would be used to enhance the Service Delivery Mechanism for Sanitation/ Drainage/ Disposal. The amount is disbursed to the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads in the State in the ratio of 75:15:10 respectively. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 38.80 crores has been released upto 31st December, 2005 for the Rural Sanitation and Water Supply Schemes to all the Deputy Commissioners. For the year 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 77.60 crores has been proposed to be spent under the scheme.

Haryana Rural Development Fund Administration Board was constituted under Haryana Rural Development Act, 1986. Under Section 5 (1) of this Act, a fee on ad-valorem basis, at the rate of two percent of the sale proceeds of the agricultural produce bought or sold or brought for processing in the notified market area was levied. The amount so collected is spent in the rural areas for various development

works like development of roads, establishment of dispensaries, making arrangements for water supply, sanitation and other public facilities, welfare of agricultural labour, conversion of notified market areas in rural areas into model market areas, construction of godowns and other places of storage for agricultural produce and construction of rest houses with modern amenities to make the stay of visitors (both sellers and purchasers) comfortable. Board has proposed to release Rs. 195 crores for various Rural Development works during the year 2005-06 whereas an amount of Rs. 71.90 crores has already been released upto 31st December, 2005.

The Restructured Centrally sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (RCRSP) was launched in the year 2000-01. All the districts of the State have been covered under Total Sanitation Campaign. Under this campaign, individual Household latrines for BPL families, Women Sanitary Complexes, School Toilets, Anganwadi Toilets and Rural Sanitary Marts/Production Centres are constructed. The Total Capital Outlay of all the districts covered under the campaign is Rs. 9609.46 lakhs. Out of this, the Centre share, State share and Beneficiary contribution are Rs. 4684.29 lakhs, Rs. 2476.36 lakhs and Rs. 2448.81 lakhs respectively. An amount of Rs. 1552.37 lakhs and Rs. 780.49 lakhs have been released by the Central Government and State Government respectively so far. An amount of Rs. 1036.00 lakhs has been proposed as State Share for the next financial year 2006-07. The total expenditure incurred upto 31st December, 2005 is Rs. 512.91 lakhs i.e. Rs. 313.55 lakhs Centre share, Rs. 102.65 lakhs State share and Rs. 96.71 lakhs Beneficiary share. 16043 Individual Toilets, 435 School Toilets, 82 Sanitary Complexes for women and 354 Anganwadi Toilets have been constructed besides establishing 35 Rural Sanitary Marts/Production Centres during the current financial year 2005-06 (upto 31st December, 2005).

Under Revenue Earning Scheme, interest free loan is given to Panchayats/ Panchayat Samitis for installation of tube wells, wells, construction of shops and staff quarters etc. The loan is recovered in thirty yearly installments. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been approved for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07). An amount of Rs. 145.17 lakhs has been spent for 58 works from 2002-03 to 2004-05. Rs. 90.00 lakhs have been approved for the year 2005-06 out of which Rs. 35.23 lakhs have been spent till 31st December, 2005. For the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Under the Matching Grant Scheme an equivalent amount is sanctioned by the Government as Matching Grant to Panchayats and other organisations which raise their resources through public contribution for various development works. In cases of Girls Schools, Girls Colleges and Girls Hostels, the amount of grant provided by the

Government will be twice the amount raised through voluntary contribution in order to promote women education. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 1360.00 lakhs (Government share) has been approved for the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07). Rs. 885.61 lakhs have been spent for 114 works during 2002-03 to 2004-05. Under this scheme, Rs. 265.00 lakhs have been approved for the year 2005-06 and Rs. 77.44 lakhs have been spent for 12 works till 31st December, 2005. For the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 260.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Government of Haryana gives incentives of Rs. 5.00 lakhs to the best village in each district and Rs.10.00 lakhs to the best village in the entire State for their performance in implementing the schemes of Panchayat, Education and Health Departments. During the year 2004-05, an amount of Rs. 105.00 lakhs has been allocated to all districts for disbursement to the best Gram Panchayat and further an amount of Rs. 105.00 lakhs approved for the year 2005-06 has already been given to 19 Panchayats under this scheme from March, 2005 to December, 2005. For the year 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 110.00 lakhs has been proposed to be allocated.

CHAPTER-III STATE FINANCES

REVENUE RECEIPTS

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 of Haryana Government are estimated at Rs. 12037.27 crores in 2005-06 (Budget Estimates) as against Rs. 11149.06 crores in 2004-05 (Actuals) and Rs.9843.48 crores in 2003-04 (Actuals). The revenue receipts are estimated to increase by 7.97 percent in 2005-06 (B.E) over 2004-05 (Actuals). This increase was 13.26 percent in 2004-05 (Actuals) over 2003-04 (Actuals).

Tax revenue (State's own taxes and share in central taxes) is estimated at Rs.9238.44 crores in 2005-06 (B.E). It was Rs.8059.53 crores in 2004-05 (Actuals) and Rs. 6948.80 crores in 2003-04 (Actuals). Tax revenue is estimated to 76.75 percent of total revenue receipts in 2005-06 (B.E). This percentage was 72.29 in 2004-05 (Actuals) and 70.59 in 2003-04 (Actuals). Tax revenue is estimated to increase by 14.63 percent in 2005-06 (B.E.) over 2004-05 (Actuals). This increase was 15.98 percent in 2004-05 (Actuals) over 2003-04 (Actuals).

State's own tax revenue is estimated at Rs.8216.89 crores in 2005-06 (B.E) as against Rs. 7440.27 crores in 2004-05 (Actuals) and Rs. 6348.05 crores in 2003-04 (Actuals). The State's own tax revenue is estimated to increase by 10.44 percent in 2005-06 (B.E) over 2004-05 (Actuals). This increase was 17.21 percent in 2004-05 (Actuals) over 2003-04 (Actuals).

State's own non-tax revenue (comprising mainly receipts from interest, road transport, miscellaneous general services, non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries, urban development and major and medium irrigation) is estimated at Rs.1916.92 crores in 2005-06 (B.E) as against Rs.2544.37 crores in 2004-05 (Actuals) and Rs.2223.05 crores in 2003-04 (Actuals). State's own non- tax revenue is 15.92 percent of total revenue receipts in 2005-06 (B.E.) as compared to 22.82 percent in 2004-05 (Actuals) and 22.59 percent in 2003-04 (Actuals).

The share in central taxes is estimated at Rs.1021.55 crores in 2005-06 (B.E) as against Rs 619.26 crores in 2004-05 (Actuals) and Rs.600.75 crores in 2003-04 (Actuals). The increase in share in central taxes is estimated to 64.96 percent in 2005-06 (B.E.) over 2004-05 (Actuals) and 3.08 percent in 2004-05 (Actuals) over 2003-04 (Actuals) .

The grant-in-aid from Central Government is estimated at Rs. 881.91 crores in 2005-06 (B.E.) as against Rs. 545.16 crores in 2004-05 (Actuals) and Rs. 671.63 crores in 2003-04 (Actuals). The increase in grant-in-aid from Central Government is estimated to 61.77 percent in 2005-06 (B.E.) over 2004-05 (Actuals) but it decreased by 18.83 percent in 2004-05 (Actuals) over 2003-04 (Actuals).

The details of Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue in the State's total revenue receipts during 2003-04 to 2005-06 are given in the following table:-

Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue of Haryana Government.

Item	(Rs. in crore)		
	2003-04 (Actuals)	2004-05 (Actuals)	2005-06 (B.E)
1	2	3	4
1. Tax Revenue	6948.80	8059.53	9238.44
	(70.59)	(72.29)	(76.75)
i) State's own Tax Revenue	6348.05	7440.27	8216.89
	(64.49)	(66.74)	(68.26)
ii) Share in Central Taxes*	600.75	619.26	1021.55
	(6.10)	(5.55)	(8.49)
2. Non-Tax Revenue	2894.68	3089.53	2798.83
	(29.41)	(27.71)	(23.25)
i) State's own Non-Tax Revenue	2223.05	2544.37	1916.92
	(22.59)	(22.82)	(15.92)
ii) Grant-in-aid from Central Govt.	671.63	545.16	881.91
	(6.82)	(4.89)	(7.33)
Total Revenue Receipts	9843.48	11149.06	12037.27
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

*Share in central taxes also include receipt from share of net proceeds assigned to State, if any, by the Centre given in Head "Other taxes and duties on commodities and services."

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total revenue receipts

B.E.-Budget Estimates

The break-up of tax revenue reveals that sales tax is the major source of tax revenue and it is estimated at Rs.5490.00 crores which is 59.42 percent of total tax revenue in 2005-06 (B.E). Its corresponding percentages for the years 2004-05 (Actuals) and 2003-04 (Actuals) were 59.07 and 55.23, respectively. The revenue

receipt from state excise is estimated at Rs.967.00 crores in 2005-06 (B.E) as against Rs. 1013.16 crores in 2004-05 (Actuals). The revenue receipts from State excise was Rs. 923.28 crores in 2003-04 (Actuals).

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

Tax Revenue Receipts from various sources of Haryana Government			
(Rs. in crore)			
Item	2003-04 (Actuals)	2004-05 (Actuals)	2005-06 (B.E)
1	2	3	4
1. Share in Central Taxes	600.75 (8.65)	619.26 (7.68)	1021.55 (11.06)
2. Land Revenue	20.01 (0.29)	11.70 (0.14)	62.50 (0.68)
3. State Excise	923.28 (13.29)	1013.16 (12.57)	967.00 (10.47)
4. Taxes on Vehicles	132.39 (1.90)	140.41 (1.74)	155.00 (1.68)
5. Sales Tax	3838.00 (55.23)	4760.91 (59.07)	5490.00 (59.42)
6. Stamps and Registration	695.63 (10.01)	726.58 (9.02)	820.00 (8.87)
7. Taxes on Goods & Passengers	660.36 (9.50)	705.16 (8.75)	650.00 (7.04)
8. Taxes and Duties on Electricity	59.06 (0.85)	61.75 (0.77)	53.89 (0.58)
9. Other Taxes and Duties on commodities and services	19.32 (0.28)	20.60 (0.26)	18.50 (0.20)
Total Tax Revenue	6948.80 (100.00)	8059.53 (100.00)	9238.44 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total tax revenue
B.E.: Budget Estimates

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

The total revenue expenditure of Haryana Government is estimated at Rs.12985.44 crores in 2005-06 (B.E) as compared to Rs. 11407.10 crores in 2004-05 (Actuals) showing an increase of 13.84 percent in 2005-06 (B.E) over 2004-05 (Actuals). This increase was 12.75 percent in 2004-05 (Actuals) over 2003-04 (Actuals).

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

Revenue Expenditure of Haryana Government.

(Rs. in crore)			
Item	2003-04 (Actuals)	2004-05 (Actuals)	2005-06 (B.E)
1	2	3	4
A- Developmental	5701.76	6417.29	7949.99
	(56.36)	(56.26)	(61.22)
i) Social Services	2995.71	3218.21	4152.28
	(29.61)	(28.21)	(31.98)
ii) Economic Services	2706.05	3199.08	3797.71
	(26.75)	(28.05)	(29.24)
B- Non-Developmental	4415.43	4989.81	5035.45
	(43.64)	(43.74)	(38.78)
i) Organs of State	85.79	102.89	107.47
	(0.85)	(0.90)	(0.83)
ii) Fiscal Services	96.87	103.64	116.84
	(0.96)	(0.91)	(0.90)
iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of Debt	2142.45	2286.37	2353.68
	(21.18)	(20.04)	(18.12)
iv) Administrative Services	716.71	800.73	1020.14
	(7.08)	(7.02)	(7.86)
v) Pensions & Miscellaneous General Services	1325.90	1604.47	1311.27
	(13.10)	(14.07)	(10.10)
vi) Compensation & Assignment to Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institutions	47.71	91.71	126.05
	(0.47)	(0.80)	(0.97)
Total Revenue Expenditure	10117.19	11407.10	12985.44
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Note:- Figures in brackets are percentage to total revenue expenditure.

B.E. - 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 and flood control, power, industries, transport, rural development, etc.) is estimated at Rs.7949.99 crores in 2005-06 (B.E) as against Rs.6417.29 crores in 2004-05 (Actuals) and Rs.5701.76 crores in 2003-04 (Actuals). The developmental revenue expenditure is estimated to increase by 23.88 percent in 2005-06 (B.E) over 2004-05 (Actuals). This increase was 12.55 percent in 2004-05 (Actuals) over 2003-04 (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 0.91 percent in 2005-06 (B.E) over 2004-05 (Actuals). This increase was 13.01 percent in 2004-05 (Actuals) over 2003-04 (Actuals).

FINANCIAL POSITION OF HARYANA GOVERNMENT

The financial position of the Haryana Government is estimated to show a deficit of Rs 51.67 crores in 2005-06 (B.E) (year's net transactions) as against a surplus of Rs.175.16 crores in 2004-05 (Actuals). The revenue account is estimated to show a deficit of Rs. 948.17 crores in 2005-06 (B.E) as against Rs.258.04 crores in 2004-05 (Actuals). The net deposits of small savings, provident fund etc. are estimated at Rs.332.70 crores in 2005-06 (B.E) as compared to Rs. 284.22 crores in 2004-05 (Actuals).

The details of financial position of the Haryana Government are given in Table-7.

BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE OF HARYANA GOVERNMENT AS PER ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

The expenditure in the Government Budget is generally classified department-wise in order to secure legislative control, administrative accountability and auditing of any act of spending. The Government transactions are significant only in terms of meaningful economic categories such as consumption expenditure, capital formation etc. out of budgetary resources and so they have to be sorted out, reclassified and regrouped. Budget can broadly be divided into Administrative Departments and Departmental Commercial Undertakings. Administrative departments are Government agencies for the implementation of social and economic policy of the Government whereas departmental commercial undertakings are un-incorporated enterprises owned, controlled and run directly by the Government.

According to Economic Classification of the Haryana Government Budget, the total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 14041.06 crores in 2005-06 (B.E.) as compared to Rs. 12088.67 crores in 2004-05 (R.E.) showing an increase of 16.15 percent in 2005-06 (B.E.) over 2004-05 (R.E.). This expenditure was Rs. 12483.95 crores in 2003-04 (Actuals) which shows a decrease of 3.17 percent in 2004-05 (R.E.) over 2003-04 (Actuals). Expenditure in 2003-04 (Actuals) was more due to more loan and advances for power projects. Administrative Departments of the Government are estimated to constitute 87.62 percent expenditure in 2005-06 (B.E.) as against 87.66 percent in 2004-05 (R.E.) and 89.54 percent in 2003-04 (Actuals). Departmental Commercial Undertakings of the Government are estimated to constitute 12.38 percent expenditure in 2005-06 (B.E.) as compared to 12.34 percent in 2004-05 (R.E.) and 10.46 percent in 2003-04 (Actuals).

Consumption expenditure of the Government is estimated at Rs. 4913.69 crores in 2005-06 (B.E.) as against to Rs. 4202.04 crores in 2004-05 (R.E.) and 3680.50 crores in 2003-04 (Actuals). The corresponding contribution of consumption expenditure to total expenditure during the above years were 34.99, 34.76 and 29.48 percent respectively. The State Government direct gross fixed capital formation i.e. investment on buildings and other construction and machinery and equipment by Administrative Departments and Departmental Commercial Undertakings both is estimated at Rs. 1285.47 crores (9.16 percent) in 2005-06 (B.E.) as against Rs. 873.61 crores (7.23 percent) in 2004-05 (R.E.) and Rs. 1007.11 crores (8.07 percent) in 2003-04 (Actuals). In addition to the gross fixed capital formation directly undertaken, the State Government also provides financial assistance to the other sectors of the economy for capital formation through capital transfer (grants in aid) loans and advances and by purchasing financial assets.

The details of Budgetary Expenditure of Haryana Government as per economic classification is given in the following table:-

BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE OF HARYANA GOVERNMENT AS PER ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

Item	(Rs.in crore)		
	2003-04 (Actuals)	2004-05 (R. E.)	2005-06 (B. E.)
1	2	3	4
I ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS	11178.13	10596.90	12303.10
1. Consumption Expenditure	(89.54)	(87.66)	(87.62)
i) Compensation of Employees	3680.50	4202.04	4913.69
ii) Net Purchase of Commodities & Services	(29.48)	(34.76)	(34.99)
2. Benefits of Employees	3162.10	3586.70	4015.48
3. Current Transfers*	(25.33)	(29.67)	(28.60)
4. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	518.40	615.34	898.21
5. Capital Transfers	(4.15)	(5.09)	(6.39)
6. Purchase of Financial Assets	328.86	394.50	516.99
7. Loan & Advances	(2.64)	(3.26)	(3.68)
8. Change in Stock	4318.04	4902.23	5066.77
9. Net purchase of Physical Assets	(34.59)	(40.55)	(36.09)
	747.76	625.16	905.47
	(5.99)	(5.17)	(6.45)
	257.08	314.35	487.54
	(2.06)	(2.60)	(3.47)
	157.21	265.26	384.30
	(1.26)	(2.20)	(2.74)
	2429.32	268.48	174.91
	(19.46)	(2.22)	(1.24)
	(-757.28)	(-374.07)	(-108.46)
	(-)(6.07)	(-)(3.09)	(-)(0.77)
	16.64	(-1.05)	(-38.11)
	(0.13)	(-)(0.01)	(-)(0.27)

	1	2	3	4
II Departmental Commercial Undertakings	1305.82 (10.46)	1491.77 (12.34)	1737.96 (12.38)	
1. Purchase of Goods and Services	388.19 (3.11)	453.21 (3.75)	527.15 (3.76)	
2. Compensation of Employees	403.60 (3.23)	528.41 (4.37)	555.23 (3.95)	
3. Benefits of Employes	20.46 (0.17)	15.14 (0.12)	14.01 (0.10)	
4. Consumption of Fxed Capital	30.34 (0.24)	30.11 (0.25)	31.12 (0.22)	
5. Interest	194.99 (1.56)	208.69 (1.73)	223.38 (1.59)	
6.Gross Fixed Capital Formation	259.35 (2.08)	248.45 (2.06)	380.00 (2.71)	
7. Change in Stock	1.73 (0.01)	0.26 (0.00)	0.27 (0.00)	
8. Net Purchase of Physical Assets	7.16 (0.06)	7.50 (0.06)	6.80 (0.05)	
Total Expenditure I+II	12483.95 (100.00)	12088.67 (100.00)	14041.06 (100.00)	

- Current transfers include subsidies and interest.
- R.E.- Revised Estimates B.E.- Budget Estimates
- Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total expenditure.

CHAPTER-IV

BANKING AND CREDIT

Institutional Finance is essential for any development programme. In Haryana, the role of the Government has been to persuade the banking institutions to give greater importance to the Agricultural & Allied Sector, particularly to poverty alleviation programmes. The Institutional Finance available through Commercial Banks, 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 in the State on 30th September, 2005 was 1654. At the time of establishment of Haryana State Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank on 1st November, 1966, there were only seven Primary Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Banks (PSCARDBs). This number has risen to 86 upto the year 2005-06 (as on 31st December, 2005). These PSCARDBs have now been amalgamated into 18 District Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (DCARDBs). The existing PCARDBs at Tehsil and Sub-Tehsil level will act as branches of these DCARDBs.

The total deposits of Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks working in the State increased by Rs.10094 crores i.e. from Rs. 28688 crores as on 30th September, 2004 to Rs.38782 crores as on 30th September,2005 thereby showing a growth of 35.19 percent. Similarly, the total advances of these banks in Haryana State increased by Rs. 4721 crores i.e. from Rs. 15980 crores as on 30th September, 2004 to Rs.20701 crores as on 30th September, 2005, showing a growth of 29.54 percent. Credit-Deposit Ratio is an indicator of credit flow for accelerating economic development of the State. This ratio in Haryana has decreased to 53 percent as on 30th September,2005 as compared to 56 percent during the corresponding period of last year.

Credit Plan

Overall achievement under State Annual Credit Plan 2005-06 stood at Rs.7328.35 crores as on 30th September,2005 against the annual target of Rs.6638.32 crores which was 110.4 percent of the annual target. The overall performance of the banks during the year 2005-06 slightly decreased to 110.4 percent as compared to the achievement of 111 percent registered during the corresponding period of last year.

The Sectorwise details are as under:-

Annual Credit Plan of Haryana for 2005-06

(upto 30th September, 2005)

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	4989.40 (75.16)	5070.20 (69.18)	101.6
Small Scale Industries	693.76 (10.45)	876.29 (11.96)	126.3
Tertiary	955.16 (14.39)	1381.86 (18.86)	144.7
Total	6638.32 (100.00)	7328.35 (100.00)	110.4

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

In Agriculture Sector against the target of Rs. 4989.40 crores, the achievement during the financial year 2005-06 (upto 30th September, 2005) was Rs. 5070.20 crores i.e. 101.6 percent. Achievement in Agriculture Sector was 106 percent during the corresponding period of last year.

The performance under Small Scale Industries has also been quite satisfactory during this year as banks disbursed Rs. 876.29 crores against the target of Rs.693.76 crores, which was 126.3 percent as compared to achievement of 118.0 percent registered during the corresponding period of last year.

The achievement under Annual Credit Plan 2005-06 (upto 30th September, 2005) in the Tertiary Sector is 144.7 percent as compared to 124.0 percent during the corresponding period of last year as bank disbursed Rs.1381.86 crores as on 30th September,2005 against the target of Rs.955.16 crores..

Bankwise Performance

Under Annual Credit Plan, Haryana for the year 2005-06, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks advanced Rs. 4808.87 crores upto 30th September, 2005 against the annual target of Rs.3447.70 crores which is 139.5 percent of the annual target.

Sectorwise performance is as under:-

Advances by Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks during 2005-06

(upto 30th September, 2005)

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	2115.04 (61.35)	2752.06 (57.23)	130.1
Small Scale Industries	591.55 (17.16)	800.06 (16.64)	135.2
Tertiary	741.11 (21.49)	1256.75 (26.13)	169.6
Total	3447.70 (100.00)	4808.87 (100.00)	139.5

Note:- Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

Cooperative Banks have advanced Rs. 2381.73 crores (upto 30th September, 2005) against the annual target of Rs.2787.86 crores which is 85.4 percent of the annual target for the year 2005-06. Sectorwise detail is given in following table :-

Advances by Cooperative Banks during 2005- 06

(upto 30th September, 2005)

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	2533.19 (90.86)	2215.07 (93.00)	87.4
Small Scale Industries	81.67 (2.93)	58.93 (2.48)	72.2
Tertiary	173.00 (6.21)	107.73 (4.52)	62.3
Total	2787.86 (100.00)	2381.73 (100.00)	85.4

Note:- Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

Haryana State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (HSCARDB) has advanced Rs. 127.79 crores (upto 30th September,2005) against the annual target of Rs. 399.68 crores which is 32.0 percent of the annual target. Sectorwise performance of Haryana State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (HSCARDB) during the year 2005-06 is given below:-

**Advances by Haryana State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural
Development Bank during 2005-06**

(upto 30th September,2005)

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	341.17 (85.36)	103.08 (80.66)	30.2
Small Scale Industries	17.46 (4.37)	7.33 (5.74)	42.0
Tertiary	41.05 (10.27)	17.38 (13.60)	42.3
Total	399.68 (100.00)	127.79 (100.00)	32.0

Note:- Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

Haryana Financial Corporation has advanced Rs. 9.97 crores against the annual target of Rs. 3.08 crores during the year 2005-06 (upto 30th September, 2005) which is 323.7 percent of the annual target. Sectorwise detail is as under:-

Advances by Haryana Financial Corporation during 2005-06

(upto 30th September, 2005)

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	-	-	-
Small Scale Industries	3.08	9.97	323.7
Tertiary	-	-	-
Total	3.08	9.97	323.7

The Haryana State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd. is providing credit facilities throughout the State through the existing 2441 Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (as on 31st December,2005). These Primary Agriculture Credit Societies are financially assisted by 19 Central Cooperative Banks functioning at the district level. The Haryana State 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 31st December, 2005 assistance to the tune of Rs. 3121.84 crores was provided by the Haryana State Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd. at the State level.

CHAPTER –V

PLAN STRATEGY AND REVIEW

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, actual 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 approved at Rs.12000.00 crores at current prices which is 50.3 percent higher than the actual expenditure of Rs.7986.12 crores during the 9th Five Year Plan. While allocating plan outlays for the departments, highest priority has been accorded to the Social Services Sector by allocating an outlay of Rs. 5029.95 crores which is 41.9 percent of the total approved 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. 723.95 crores has been kept for the expansion of primary, secondary and higher education. A provision of Rs. 562.00 crores has been made for the augmentation/ upgradation of drinking water facilities. An amount of Rs. 1120.80 crores 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.1528.65 crores has been kept for pensions to these vulnerable sections of the society. The second highest priority has been given to the development/improvement of infrastructure of irrigation, power, roads and road transport by earmarking an outlay of Rs. 4926.00 crores for the Tenth Five Year Plan which is 41.1 percent of the total outlay.

ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03

The Approved Outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-03 was Rs. 2034.00 crores. Later on, this outlay was revised to Rs. 1816.44 crores. Against this, State has incurred actual expenditure of Rs. 1776.19 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 686.88 crores (38.7%) was incurred on improvement/extension of infrastructure of irrigation, power, roads and road transport. The expenditure of Rs. 698.49 crores (39.3%) was incurred on Social Services Sector. Among the Social Services, an expenditure of Rs. 69.00 crores was incurred on expansion of primary, secondary and higher education. An expenditure of Rs. 58.68 crores was incurred on Health Care. An amount of Rs. 149.88 crores was spent on augmentation of drinking water supply facilities. The expenditure

on pensions was Rs. 281.23 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 26.55 crores, over and above the normal departmental development activities was incurred for giving special thrust to the development of two backward regions of Mewat and Shivalik. An amount of Rs.7.56 crores was spent on women and child development activities.

ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04

The Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 2003-04 was Rs. 2091.00 crores. After Reassessment of State's Resources, this outlay was revised to Rs. 1850.00 crores. Against this, State has incurred Actual Expenditure of Rs.1865.79 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 700.64 crores (37.6%) was incurred on improvement/extension of infrastructure of Irrigation, Power, Roads & Road Transport. The expenditure of Rs. 802.97 crores (43.0%) was incurred on Social Services Sector. Among the Social Services, an expenditure of Rs. 104.95 crores was incurred on expansion of primary, secondary & higher education. An expenditure of Rs. 57.58 crores was incurred on Health Care. An amount of Rs. 183.98 crores was spent on augmentation of drinking water supply facilities. The expenditure on pensions was Rs. 294.79 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 19.91 crores, over & above the normal developmental activities was incurred for giving special thrust to the development of two backward regions of Mewat & Shivalik. An amount of Rs. 8.89 crores was spent on Women & Child Development activities.

ANNUAL PLAN 2004-05

The State Government had Proposed an Outlay of Rs. 2175.00 crores to the Planning Commission, Govt. of India for the Annual Plan 2004-05. However, Planning Commission, Government of India had approved the State's Annual Plan for Rs. 2342.43 crores. After Reassessment of State Resources, the Approved Annual Plan of Rs. 2342.43 crores was revised to Rs. 2236.72 crores. Against this, State has incurred Actual Expenditure of Rs. 2108.25 crores. An expenditure of Rs.811.09 crores (38.5%) was incurred on improvement/extension of infrastructure of Irrigation, Power, Roads & Road Transport. The expenditure of Rs. 927.12 crores (44.0%) was incurred on Social Services Sector. Among the Social Services, an expenditure of Rs. 166.78 crores was incurred on expansion of primary, secondary & higher education. An expenditure of Rs. 58.44 crores was incurred on health care. An amount of Rs. 169.15 crores was spent on augmentation of drinking water supply facilities. The expenditure on pensions was Rs. 349.05 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 15.69 crores, over & above the normal developmental activities was incurred for giving special thrust to the development of two backward regions of Mewat & Shivalik. An amount of Rs. 11.96 crores was spent on Women & Child Development activities.

ANNUAL PLAN 2005-06

The Planning Commission, Government of India had approved the State's Annual Plan 2005-06 for Rs. 3007.20 crores. After reassessment of State Resources, this outlay is revised to Rs. 3059.40 crores.

While distributing the Revised Sectoral Outlays, priority has been accorded to the Social Services Sectors like education, health, water supply and social security measures for the old, widows and destitutes. An amount of Rs. 1397.50 crores (45.7%) has been kept for Social Services Sector. The second priority has been given to development of infrastructure. An amount of Rs. 1091.20 crores (35.7%) has been allocated for infrastructure development. Among the Social Services, the highest priority has been accorded to the provision of pensions for the old, handicapped, widows and destitutes, as these are the most vulnerable sections of the Society and the State owes a moral responsibility towards them. An outlay of Rs. 546.96 crores (17.9%) has been kept for Social Welfare. For augmentation of drinking water facilities in the State, an amount of Rs. 245 crores (8.0%) has been kept. Education and Technical Education have been provided an amount of Rs. 278.92 crores (9.1%). An outlay of Rs. 102.5 crores (3.4%) has been kept for the Health Services. Provision of Rs. 42.58 crores is made for Urban Development. An amount of Rs. 25.32 crores has been set apart for the Women and Child Development Programme. Under infrastructure development, priority has been accorded to generation, transmission and distribution of Power for which an amount of Rs. 349 crores (11.41%) has been provided for Energy sector. Second Priority has been accorded to Irrigation Sector with an outlay of Rs. 454 crores (14.8%). For Roads & Transport sector, an outlay of Rs. 288.20 crores (9.4%) has been kept in Revised Annual Plan 2005-06.

During the Annual Plan 2005-06, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 3147.06 crores. The highest expenditure is in Social Services Sector like education, health, water supply and social security measures for the old, widows and destitutes, on which the likely expenditure is Rs. 1454.31 cores. The second highest expenditure is expected on the development of infrastructure. An amount of Rs. 1097.84 crores is likely to be spent on this sector.

APPROVED ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07

Planning Commission, Government of India has approved an outlay of Rs. 3300.00 crores for the Annual Plan 2006-07. This outlay is 7.86% higher than the Revised Outlay of Rs. 3059.40 crores for the Annual Plan 2005-06. Sectoral distribution of the approved outlay has been done in such a way that the State's usual plan strategy of growth with social justice will be continued during 2006-07.

Accordingly, the highest priority has been accorded to the social services followed by the improvement and expansion of infrastructure of irrigation, power, roads and transport. Sectoral details are given below:

DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

An outlay of Rs. 1250.20 crores which is 37.9% of the total approved plan outlay of Rs. 3300.00 crores has been allocated for the improvement/extension of the basic infrastructure of irrigation, power, roads and road transport. Irrigation Sector has been provided an amount of Rs. 498.00 crores (15.1%). Energy Sector i.e. Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Power, have been allotted an outlay of Rs. 449.00 crores which is 13.6% of the total approved plan outlay, Roads and Transport Sector has been allocated an outlay of Rs. 303.20 crores (9.2%).

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social Services have been allocated an outlay of Rs.1568.92 crores (47.5%). Among social services, the highest priority has been accorded to the provision of pension for the old, the handicapped, the widows and the destitutes as these are the most vulnerable sections of the society and the State owes a moral responsibility towards them. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 490.00 crores (14.8%) has been kept for Social Justice & Empowerment. Women and Children are the other vulnerable sections which also need the State care. An amount of Rs. 35.00 crores has been set apart for the Women and Child Development Programme. Education including Technical Education has been provided an outlay of Rs. 350.00 crores (10.6%). Health Services including Medical Education have also been given a high priority in the Annual Plan by earmarking an outlay of Rs. 114.50 crores for these services. The State has already made available safe drinking water to all the villages in the State. Hence, the stress now is on increasing the availability of water to the people in adequate quantity. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs 330.00 crores has been approved for augmenting the drinking water supply and improving sanitation. A sum of Rs. 42.50 crores has been approved for Housing including Police Housing and modernization . An allocation of Rs. 40.00 crores has been made for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. The State Govt. is implementing an innovative scheme namely, "LADLI" for the benefit of the girl child. A provision of Rs. 90.89 crores has been approved for Urban Development.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Agriculture and allied activities sector has also been given its due priority. An amount of Rs. 162.31 crores has been allocated for 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, Centrally Sponsored Schemes are also in operation with sizeable allocation.

The major activity of Haryana Agriculture University is teaching, research and extension education in the disciplines of agriculture including veterinary sciences, animal sciences and home sciences. The agricultural production problems are posing new challenges for which the University has to provide the research support. Though there had been a trend of linear increase in the gross production but the productivity has remained static for the last few years. Thrust of the plan is to evolve new technology, initiate research programmes directed towards finding solution to various emerging agricultural problems in the State. A plan provision of Rs. 8.00 crores for the year 2006-07 has been approved for Haryana Agriculture University (HAU) to carry out its activities.

The State of Haryana with its huge livestock resources has contributed significantly to India's animal production. In order to provide effective and efficient veterinary health services at the nearest point to the livestock owners, network of veterinary institutions is being strengthened in the State. A sum of Rs. 22.00 crores has been approved for the year 2006-07 for expansion/extension activities of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying department. Veterinary Vaccines Institute at Hisar is being strengthened to meet the requirement of essential vaccine for the prevention and control of various diseases among animals. For the development of Fisheries, an allocation of Rs. 6.00 crores has been approved. A provision of Rs. 95.00 crores 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. An amount of Rs. 10.00 crores has been set apart for the strengthening of Co-operative structure in the State.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

An outlay of Rs. 172.81 crores has been approved for the Rural Development Sector which includes poverty alleviation programme, aid to Panchayati Raj Institutions under Twelfth Finance Commission Award, Community Development and

Computerization of Land Records. Special Beneficiary Oriented Schemes and Desert Development programme are being implemented by the department of Rural Development. An amount of Rs. 1.95 crores has been approved for Integrated 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. An allocation of Rs. 101.81 crores has been approved for Community Development Programme and Panchayati Raj Institutions.

SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT

For the development of Backward Mewat Area inhabited predominantly by the Muslim community, Mewat Development Board was set up. An allocation of Rs. 10.00 crores has been set apart for Mewat Development Board for speedy development of this area. Like-wise, 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. 8.00 crores has been approved 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. Total outlay for this sector has been approved at Rs. 498.00 crores for 2006-07. Component-wise details are given below:-

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	418.00
2. C.A.D.A.	30.00
3. Flood Control	50.00
Total	498.00

An allocation of Rs. 418.00 crores has been kept for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects. Command Area Development Programme is being implemented on 50:50 sharing basis between State and Central Government. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 crores (State Share) has been kept for the year 2006-07. A provision of Rs. 50.00 crores been approved for the flood control measures.

ENERGY

Power is a crucial 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. 449.00 crores has been approved for this sector for Annual Plan 2006-07. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 4.00 crores has been provided for Renewable Sources of Energy.

INDUSTRIES

Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation will continue to participate/assist in the establishment of joint and private sector industrial units. In order to attract foreign investment in the State, the State Government has constituted a 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 loan etc. The State has been able to attract giant multinational companies to invest in the State, especially at Gurgaon in a big way. It is expected that this trend will continue in the Annual Plan 2006-07. Recently, State has announced its new industrial policy 2005. An outlay of Rs. 41.50 crores has been approved for various activities of the Industries department during 2006-07.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The State Government has already framed an ambitious Information Technology (IT) Policy and Action Plan in order to make the State a front-runner in the age of Information Revolution. HARTRON has been entrusted the task of promoting use of Information Technology in all State Government departments. The State Government has also decided to invite private participation to create a communication back-bone in the State. Haryana State Wide Area Network (HARNET) is being set up by pooling all the existing facilities of DOT, NIC and the State Government. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 crores has been earmarked for the above mentioned I.T activities in the State for the Annual Plan 2006-07.

ROADS & TRANSPORT

An allocation of Rs. 303.20 crores has been approved in the Annual Plan 2006-07 for the development of Road network and Transport facilities in the State. Out of this, an outlay of Rs. 225.00 crores has been approved for the construction of Roads and Bridges. An allocation of Rs. 78.00 crores has been approved for

replacement of old buses, construction of bus stands/shelters, modernisation of workshops etc. An outlay of Rs. 0.20 crores is approved for Civil Aviation.

TOURISM

An allocation of Rs. 8.00 crores has been approved for Tourism for the expansion of tourist facilities in existing tourist resorts especially in the tourist complexes along main highways at district/sub-divisional headquarters.

GENERAL SERVICES

An allocation of Rs. 35.00 crores has been approved under the sub-head "General Administration" which will be utilized for construction of essential Administrative buildings including Mini-Secretariats and its allied buildings for Jails, Judicial, Excise & Taxation (non-residential buildings), PWD (B&R) buildings, Rest Houses, Holiday Homes, Treasury and Accounts Buildings & Hospitality buildings.

An outlay of Rs. 20.00 crores has been approved for "Decentralised Planning" in the State, which will be utilized for development works of Local Nature.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

An outlay of Rs. 84.46 crores has been approved for various Externally Aided Projects. Projectwise allocations are given below:-

		(Rs. in crores)
1.	Community Forestry Project	17.00
2.	INRDPRP (Forests)	60.66
3.	Technician Education Project-IV	6.80
Total		84.46

Sectoral Approved outlay for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007), Actual Expenditure for 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, Revised Outlay and Anticipated Expenditure for 2005-06 and Approved Outlay for the Annual Plan 2006-07 is given below:-

(Rs. in crores)								
Sr. No.	Major Head of Development	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 2002-03 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2003-04 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2004-05 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2005-06 Revised Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2006-07 Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	547.82 (4.57)	84.29 (4.75)	92.79 (4.97)	100.45 (4.77)	161.96 (5.30)	157.08 (4.99)	162.31 (4.92)
II.	Rural Development	356.85 (2.97)	89.33 (5.03)	95.13 (5.10)	89.99 (4.27)	173.32 (5.66)	172.76 (5.49)	172.81 (5.24)
III.	Special Area Programme	171.94 (1.43)	26.55 (1.49)	19.91 (1.07)	15.69 (0.74)	16.00 (0.52)	16.00 (0.51)	18.00 (0.55)
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	1798.00 (14.98)	218.66 (12.31)	209.97 (11.25)	275.77 (13.08)	454.00 (14.84)	411.00 (13.06)	498.00 (15.09)
V.	Energy	1634.00 (13.62)	203.60 (11.46)	224.49 (12.03)	265.58 (12.60)	349.00 (11.41)	348.64 (11.07)	449.00 (13.61)
VI.	Industries & Minerals	100.73 (0.84)	147.40 (8.30)	98.69 (5.29)	104.23 (4.94)	132.96 (4.35)	174.09 (5.53)	53.50 (1.62)
VII.	Transport	1501.20 (12.51)	265.44 (14.94)	269.26 (14.43)	271.10 (12.86)	288.20 (9.42)	338.20 (10.75)	303.20 (9.19)
VIII.	Science & Technology & Environment	9.90 (0.08)	2.10 (0.12)	3.84 (0.21)	2.13 (0.10)	5.00 (0.16)	5.00 (0.16)	3.90 (0.12)
IX.	General Economic Services	19.20 (0.16)	2.86 (0.16)	3.55 (0.19)	5.69 (0.27)	12.15 (0.40)	12.21 (0.39)	12.80 (0.39)
X.	Decentralised Planning	576.25 (4.80)	12.43 (0.70)	15.00 (0.80)	15.00 (0.71)	20.00 (0.65)	20.00 (0.64)	20.00 (0.60)
XI.	Social Services	5029.95 (41.92)	698.49 (39.33)	802.97 (43.04)	927.12 (43.98)	1397.50 (45.67)	1454.31 (46.21)	1568.92 (47.54)
XII.	General Services	254.16 (2.12)	25.04 (1.41)	30.19 (1.62)	35.50 (1.68)	49.31 (1.61)	37.77 (1.20)	37.56 (1.13)
Grand Total (I to XII)		12000.00 (100.00)	1776.19 (100.00)	1865.79 (100.00)	2108.25 (100.00)	3059.40 (100.00)	3147.06 (100.00)	3300.00 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets are the percentages.

CHAPTER-VI
THE 20-POINT PROGRAMME

A number of programmes enlisted in the 20-Point Programme which comprehend the needs and aspirations of the people have made a big headway.

The detail of achievements are as given below:-

Point/Item	Unit	Achievements			2005-2006(Upto Dec.2005).		
		2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	Targets	Achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1B	Sampoorn Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	Lakh Mandays	119.18	68.47	69.98	-	40.29
5A	Surplus Land Distributed	Acre	18	102	7	65	-
7A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (Villages Covered)	No.	753	557	473	791	401
8A	Community Health Centres	No.	1	-	8	9	-
8B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	No.	2	2	1	3	-
8D	Immunisation of Children	Lakh No.	5.40	5.34	5.45	5.71	3.94
9C	ICDS Blocks (Operational)	Cum.No.	116	116	116	116	116
9D	Anganwadies (Operational)	Cum. No.	13546	13546	13546	13546	13546
11A	SC Families Assisted	No.	93555	80721	80500	82000	42346
14A	House Sites Alloted	No.	2626	1162	250	2000	93
14B	Construction Assistance	No.	698	698	705	1600	661
14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (New Construction)	No.	9840	9286	8845	8960	5100
14E	L.I.G. Houses	No.	1255	454	175	332	-
15	Slum Improvement (Population Covered)	No.	62771	43783	48855	37500	21084
16A	Tree Plantation on Private Land	Lakh No.	280.04	317.26	346.19	375.00	223.24
16B	Area Covered Under Public & Forest Land	Hect.	20563	18309	14554	26000	14238
19B	Pumpset Energised	No.	8115	15101	13337	10000	5707
19D	Bio-Gas Plants	No.	1254	1433	1340	1000	757

TABLE - 1

Area and Population

Item	Unit	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana						
Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	44056	44222	44212	44212	44212
Inhabited Villages	Number	6670	6731	6745	6759	6764
Towns	Number	61	65	81	94	106
Population						
Total	In thousands	7590	10037	12923	16464	21145
Males	"	4063	5377	6910	8828	11364
Females	"	3527	4660	6013	7636	9781
Density	Persons per Sq. Km.	172	227	292	372	478
Scheduled Caste Population	Percentage to total population	18.0	18.9	19.1	19.8	19.4
Rural Population	Percentage to total population	82.8	82.3	78.1	75.4	71.1
Urban Population	Percentage to total population	17.2	17.7	21.9	24.6	28.9
Sex Ratio	Females per 000 Males	868	867	870	865	861
Workers (main)	Percentage to total population	37.9	26.4	28.4	28.7	29.5
Literate Population						
Males	In thousands	1187	2005	3331	4950	7480
Females	"	325	694	1339	2499	4614
Total	"	1512	2699	4670	7449	12094
Literacy Rate	Percent	19.9	26.9	43.85*	55.85*	67.91*
India						
Population	In crores		44	55	68	85

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Density	Persons	142	177	216257	324	
	per. Sq. Km.					
Literacy Rate	Percent	24.0	29.5	43.6*	52.2*@	64.8*

@ Literacy rate of India is exclusive of Jammu & Kashmir for 1991.

* Percentage of Literates to estimated population aged 7 and above.

TABLE - 2
Gross State Domestic Product of Haryana

Year	Gross State Domestic Product (Rs. Crore)		Percentage Increase over the previous year	
	At Current Prices	At Constant (1993-94) Prices	At Current Prices	At Constant (1993-94) Prices)
1	2	3	4	5
1993-94	22131	22131	-	-
1994-95	26245	23692	18.6	7.1
1995-96	29789	24276	13.5	2.5
1996-97	35642	27095	19.6	11.6
1997-98	38649	27483	8.4	1.4
1998-99	43646	29011	12.9	5.6
1999-00	48910	31230	12.1	7.7
2000-01	55005	33367	12.5	6.8
2001-02	60561	35180	10.1	5.4
2002-03 (P)	66175	36939	9.3	5.0
2003-04(P)	73961	40131	11.8	8.6
2004-05(Q)	83003	43502	12.2	8.4

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

P : Provisional Estimates
Q : Quick Estimates

TABLE -3
Per Capita Income of Haryana

Year	Per Capita Income (Rs.)		Percentage Increase over the previous year	
	At Current Prices	At Constant (1993-94) Price	At Current Prices	At Constant (1993-94) Prices
1	2	3	4	5
1993-94	11079	11079	-	-
1994-95	12879	11598	16.2	4.7
1995-96	14213	11545	10.4	(-)0.5
1996-97	16611	12591	16.9	9.1
1997-98	17530	12389	5.5	(-)1.6
1998-99	19340	12728	10.3	2.7
1999-00	21105	13308	9.1	4.6
2000-01	23214	13848	10.0	4.1
2001-02	24883	14228	7.2	2.7
2002-03 (P)	26818	14712	7.8	3.4
2003-04 (P)	29504	15752	10.0	7.1
2004-05 (Q)	32712	16872	10.9	7.1

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

P: Provisional Estimates
Q: Quick Estimates

TABLE- 4

Composition of Gross State Domestic Product by Broad Sectors

(Percent)

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (1993-94) Prices		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1993-94	42.5	26.2	31.3	42.5	26.2	31.3
1994-95	41.3	27.8	30.9	42.4	26.7	30.9
1995-96	36.9	31.4	31.7	39.4	28.3	32.3
1996-97	37.9	29.8	32.3	39.2	27.1	33.7
1997-98	35.1	30.9	34.0	35.6	28.4	36.0
1998-99	34.8	29.9	35.3	34.9	28.8	36.3
1999-00	32.9	29.6	37.5	33.9	28.2	37.9
2000-01	31.1	29.2	39.7	32.6	27.9	39.5
2001-02	28.6	30.2	41.2	31.1	28.0	40.9
2002-03 (P)	26.8	30.9	42.3	29.3	27.8	42.9
2003-04 (P)	26.7	30.7	42.6	29.5	27.5	43.0
2004-05 (Q)	25.0	31.1	43.9	28.2	27.4	44.4

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation,

Haryana

P : Provisional Estimates.

Q : Quick Estimates

TABLE - 5**Annual Growth Rates of Gross State Domestic Product by Broad Sectors
at Constant (1993-94) Prices**

(Percent)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1994-95	7.0	9.1	5.4	7.1
1995-96	(-)4.7	8.3	7.2	2.5
1996-97	10.9	6.8	16.7	11.6
1997-98	(-)7.8	6.4	8.2	1.4
1998-99	3.4	7.0	6.5	5.6
1999-00	4.5	5.6	12.2	7.7
2000-01	2.7	5.7	11.4	6.8
2001-02	0.6	5.7	9.3	5.4
2002-03(P)	(-)0.8	4.1	10.0	5.0
2003-04(P)	9.1	7.7	8.9	8.6
2004-05(Q)	3.7	8.1	11.8	8.4

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana

P : Provisional Estimates.

Q : Quick Estimates

TABLE-6

Consumer Price Index Number for the Working Class

YEAR/MONTH	ALL INDIA (1982=100)	HARYANA (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
1999-00	428	385
2000-01	444	398
2001-02	463	417
2002-03	482	431
2003-04	500	442
2004-05	520	460
December, 2004	521	461
January, 2005	526	464
February, 2005	525	464
March, 2005	525	464
April, 2005	529	468
May, 2005	527	466
June, 2005	529	468
July, 2005	538	478
August, 2005	540	480
September, 2005	542	483
October, 2005	548	487
November, 2005	553	490
December, 2005	550	488

TABLE- 7
Financial Position of Haryana Government

(Rs.in crore)				
Item	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	(Actuals)	(Actuals)	(Actuals)	(B.E)
1	2	3	4	5
I- Opening Balance				
According to Books of				
a) A.G (-)47.08	(-) 224.40	(-)213.86	(-)240.25	
b) RBI	(-)454.16	(-) 226.98	(-) 215.97	(-)242.36
II- Revenue Account				
a) Receipts 8657.02	9843.48	11149.06	12037.27	
b) Expenditure	9342.13	10117.19	11407.10	12985.44
c) Surplus/ Deficit	(-)685.11	(-)273.71	(-)258.04	(-)948.17
III- Capital Expenditure	435.80	385.65	896.93	1394.14
IV- Public Debt				
a) Debt Incurred	4460.32	6523.74	4474.49	3898.36
b) Repayment	2743.67	4028.50	3014.27	1582.93
c) Net 1716.65	2495.24	1460.22	2315.43	
V- Loans & Advances				
a) Advances	456.43	2429.32	208.06	174.91
b) Recoveries	106.30	155.58	157.10	194.49
c) Net	(-)350.13	(-)2273.74	(-)50.96	19.58
VI- Inter State Settlements	-	-	-	-
VII- Appropriation to Contingency Fund	-	-	-	-
VIII-Contingency Fund(Net)	-	-	-	-
IX- Small Saving, Provident Fund etc (Net)	354.86	292.04	284.22	332.70
X- Deposits & Advances, Reserve Funds and Suspense & Misc .(Net)	(-)754.18	156.97	(-)348.78	(-)377.07
XI- Remittances(Net)	(-)23.61	(-)0.61	(-)14.57	-
XII- Net(onYear's Account)	(-)177.32	10.54	175.16	(-)51.67
XIII-Year's Closing Balance				
According to Books of				
a) A.G.	(-)224.40	(-) 213.86	(-)38.70	(-)291.92
b) RBI.	(-)226.98	(-) 215.97	(-)48.15	(-)294.03

B.E. - Budget Estimates

TABLE-8

Revenue Receipts of Haryana Government

(Rs.in crore)

Item	2002-03 (Actuals)	2003-04 (Actuals)	2004-05 (Actuals)	2005-06 (B.E)
1	2	3	4	5
1. State Sources	7357.53	8571.10	9984.64	10133.81
(84.99)	(87.08)	(89.56)	(84.18)	
A) State's Own Tax	5549.68	6348.05	7440.27	8216.89
Revenue (64.11)	(64.49)	(66.74)	(68.26)	
i) Land Revenue	9.87	20.01	11.70	62.50
(0.12)	(0.20)	(0.11)	(0.52)	
ii) State Excise	878.72	923.28	1013.16	967.00
(10.15)	(9.38)	(9.09)	(8.03)	
iii) Sales Tax	3337.43	3838.00	4760.91	5490.00
(38.55)	(38.99)	(42.70)	(45.61)	
iv) Taxes on	114.39	132.39	140.41	155.00
Vehicles (1.32)	(1.34)	(1.26)	(1.29)	
v) Stamps and	541.39	695.63	726.58	820.00
Registration	(6.25)	(7.07)	(6.52)	(6.81)
vi) Taxes on Goods	652.75	660.36	705.16	650.00
and Passengers	(7.54)	(6.71)	(6.32)	(5.40)
vii) Taxes and Duties	0.87	59.06	61.75	53.89
on Electricity	(0.01)	(0.60)	(0.55)	(0.45)
viii) Other Taxes and	14.26	19.32	20.60	18.50
Duties on Commodities	(0.17)	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.15)
and Services				
B) State's Own Non-	1807.85	2223.05	2544.37	1916.92
Tax Revenue	(20.88)	(22.59)	(22.82)	(15.92)
2. Central Sources	1299.49	1272.38	1164.42	1903.46
(15.01)	(12.92)	(10.44)	(15.82)	
A) Share in	756.59	600.75	619.26	1021.55
Central Taxes	(8.74)	(6.10)	(5.55)	(8.49)
B) Grant-in-aid from	542.90	671.63	545.16	881.91
Central Govt.	(6.27)	(6.82)	(4.89)	(7.33)
Total Revenue	8657.02	9843.48	11149.06	12037.27
Receipts	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total revenue receipts.

B.E. - Budget Estimates

TABLE-9

Agriculture Production in Haryana

Year	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Food- grains	Total Cotton* (Lint)	Total Oil Seeds	(000 Tonnes)
						Sugarcane
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	150	5760
1982-83	6334	315	6649	840	117	5500
1983-84	6526	364	6890	567	165	5870
1984-85	6481	367	6848	608	306	4840
1985-86	7460	687	8147	745	288	5010
1986-87	7160	479	7639	903	226	6740
1987-88	6194	112	6306	690	331	5240
1988-89	8836	673	9509	846	484	6580
1989-90	8279	430	8709	1191	436	7360
1990-91	9017	542	9559	1155	638	7800
1991-92	8805	273	9078	1341	762	9050
1992-93	9955	326	10281	1411	558	6720
1993-94	9774	469	10243	1124	836	6460
1994-95	10456	516	10972	1371	862	6960
1995-96	9721	451	10172	1284	783	8090
1996-97	11102	345	11447	1507	985	9020
1997-98	10956	376	11332	1107	456	7500
1998-99	11782	323	12105	874	653	7010
1999-00	12987	78	13065	1304	605	7640
2000-01	13195	100	13295	1383	563	8170
2001-02	13150	148	13298	722	805	9270
2002-03	12246	83	12329	1038	706	10650
2003-04	13050	143	13193	1407	977	9280
2004-05	12963	142	13105	2075	870	8060
2005-06 (P)	13569	242	13811	1587	1203	6840

Source : Director, Land Records and Director, Agriculture, Haryana.

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

P : Provisional

TABLE – 10

Net Area Under Irrigation In Haryana

Year	Net Area Irrigated by source (000 Hectares)					Total	Percentage to net area sown
	Govt. canals	Tanks	Wells	T/ wells	Other		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1966-67	991	4	289	+	9	1293	37.8
1970-71	952	1	574	+	5	1532	43.0
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	2189	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)	1355	3	2579	79.8
1988-89	1239	(a)	(a)	1286	7	2532	71.0
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	76.0
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	2719	76.4
1995-96	1375	1	(a)	1352	32	2760	77.0
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
1999-00	1441	1	(a)	1432	14	2888	81.3
2000-01	1476	1	(a)	1467	14	2958	83.9
2001-02	1421	1	(a)	1502	14	2938	82.4
2002-03	1433	-	-	1522	11	2966	85.8
2003-04	1396	-	-	1561	12	2969	84.0
2004-05 (P)	1402	-	-	1503	13	2918	84.0

(a) Means less than 500 hectares

Source: Director, Land Records, Haryana.

+ : Not Available

P: Provisional

TABLE-11

Index Numbers of Agriculture in Haryana
(Base : Triennium ending 1981-82=100)

Year	Area	Yield	Production
1	2	3	4
1980-81	100.51	104.46	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	141.50
1986-87	105.17	127.18	136.71
1987-88	86.46	120.20	112.61
1988-89	109.43	139.03	169.12
1989-90	105.70	143.06	162.56
1990-91	110.07	152.70	181.12
1991-92	103.49	152.31	179.12
1992-93	110.52	145.63	185.49
1993-94	109.22	149.50	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	121.62	145.23	202.38
1999-00	115.99	159.72	219.68
2000-01	116.32	161.53	222.73
2001-02	119.16	153.80	220.71
2002-03	112.46	191.16	214.98
2003-04	119.21	200.88	239.47
2004-05 (P)	120.90	201.34	243.42

P : Provisional

Source : Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

Note:- Indices are based on 20 selected crops.

TABLE-12

**Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in Haryana
(Base : Triennium ending 1981-82=100)**

Year	Cereals	Pulses	Total food- grains	Oil seeds	Fibres	Miscella- neous	Total Non- Foodgrains	All Com- modities
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	116.00	111.52	106.37
1982-83	119.96	78.85	114.02	85.98	131.96	107.59	113.89	113.98
1983-84	123.60	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	100.10	124.28	119.53
1985-86	141.17	169.33	145.24	209.67	131.12	100.80	132.02	141.50
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	243.70	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	164.90	466.45	197.35	145.92	222.27	181.12
1991-92	167.43	56.05	151.33	486.24	230.11	171.01	249.60	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	193.20	124.52	232.11	190.86
1994-95	198.07	118.36	186.54	588.51	235.54	129.85	252.30	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	294.50	220.21
1997-98	206.96	85.68	189.42	270.90	201.80	133.41	185.21	188.23
1998-99	223.99	83.73	203.71	451.11	159.96	133.35	199.01	202.38
1999-00	247.37	17.48	214.13	436.89	239.86	143.76	233.76	219.68
2000-01	250.94	22.61	217.93	410.09	249.03	148.58	234.92	222.73
2001-02	249.82	34.80	218.73	585.83	130.18	171.19	225.73	220.71
2002-03	233.08	12.99	201.25	512.82	194.66	195.47	249.79	214.98
2003-04	247.41	28.75	215.79	706.51	255.99	174.29	299.54	239.47
2004-05(P)	245.20	27.50	213.72	605.69	366.43	153.00	318.73	243.42

P: Provisional

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

TABLE-13**Index of Industrial Production in Haryana**

Year	Index (Base ; 1970-71=100)	Index (Base ; 1993-94=100)
1	2	3
1981-82	250.51	
1982-83	263.43	
1983-84	280.84	
1984-85	298.98	
1985-86	334.55	
1986-87	364.04	
1987-88	396.44	
1988-89	445.18	
1989-90	461.67	
1990-91	501.28	
1991-92	531.50	
1992-93	518.17	
1993-94		100.00
1994-95		109.46
1995-96		120.37
1996-97		132.18
1997-98		142.63
1998-99		151.21
1999-00		161.57
2000-01		171.24
2001-02		180.67
2002-03		192.77
2003-04 (P)		210.81

P : Provisional

Source ; Economic & Statistical Organisation,Haryana

Note: Series with base 1970-71 was replaced by a new series with base 1993-94.

TABLE-14

Annual Index of Industrial Production
Base year 1993-94=100

Group	Description	Weight	Index						
			1997-1998	1998-1999	1999 - 2000	2000-	2001-	2002-	2003-
			2004(P)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20-21	Manufacture of food products	162.15	115.26	123.33	130.32	138.69	146.10	155.13	165.40
22	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco and related products	10.30	101.88	101.29	101.93	105.30	112.93	127.35	143.84
23	Manufacture of cotton textiles	34.50	117.07	123.66	128.80	133.96	120.76	125.74	137.11
24.	Manufacture of wool,silk and man-made fibre textiles	38.24	129.50	137.72	149.86	158.65	164.62	170.01	176.22
26	Manufacture of textile product (including wearing apparel)	45.87	146.55	161.69	177.57	196.82	218.52	257.51	303.57
28	Manufacture of paper and paper products and printing,publishing and allied industries	29.51	124.93	137.96	145.80	153.10	160.48	166.62	171.08
29.	Manufacture of leather and products of leather,fur and substitutes of leather	8.09	125.93	137.04	144.44	155.56	170.37	181.48	192.59
30	Manufacture of basic chemicals and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)	60.65	140.75	148.96	156.80	164.72	167.59	171.22	173.53
31	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products, processing of nuclear fuels	54.21	133.12	138.45	147.18	156.19	161.06	167.67	174.32
32	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	32.93	119.74	122.78	127.30	133.15	138.43	143.29	149.30
33	Basic metal and alloys industries	89.31	110.26	118.37	122.89	127.95	132.00	138.10	144.22
34	Manufacture of metal products and parts except machinery and equipment	34.07	109.20	118.76	126.21	133.68	140.94	145.61	152.55
35-36.	Manufacture of machinery and equipment other than transport equipment,scientific equipment, photographic/cinematographic equipment.	146.83	139.53	148.05	152.72	159.31	156.99	158.12	134.69
37	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	225.39	200.80	210.86	229.59	242.88	264.26	289.10	353.36
38	Other manufacturing industries	11.30	128.83	140.04	156.05	175.37	191.43	235.89	257.63
	Division 2 & 3 Manufacturing	983.35	143.00	151.74	161.55	170.85	179.26	191.21	209.08
40	Division 4 Electricity	16.65	120.71	119.82	162.97	194.22	263.80	284.49	312.54
	General Index	1000.00	142.63	151.21	161.57	171.24	180.67	192.77	210.81

P : Provisional

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation,

Haryana.

TABLE-15

Power

Year of consumers	Installed Generation Capacity* (MW)	Power available for sale (Lakh KWH)	Power sold (Lakh KWH)	Number
1	2	3	4	5
1967-68	29	6010	5010	311914 (1966-67)
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	2170239
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	132630	90580	3285237
1997-98	1780	133031	88644	3390245
1998-99	1780	140356	92899	3381467
1999-00	1780	156064	130870	3416992
2000-01	1780	168554	154231	3546572
2001-02	2005	175881	163077	3544380
2002-03	2010	192087	180726	3619868
2003-04	2010	207637	198159	3739556
2004-05	2525	217136	205898	3874525
2005-06	2525	175636	170815	3933540
(upto 31 st Dec.,05)				(upto 30 th Sept.,05)

Source : Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam

Ltd.

* Excluding the share from Central Sector Projects i.e. NHPC, NTPC, MARUTI, MAGNUM, NAPP, RAPP, etc. and IPPs.

TABLE – 16
Outlay / Expenditure Under Plans in Haryana

Plan Period		Approved Outlay	Expenditure
1		2	3
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
Ninth Plan	1997-2002	11600.00	7986.12
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	1785.00	1674.42
Annual Plan 2000-01			
(i)	Approved outlay	1930.20	
(ii)	Revised outlay	1815.00	1718.31
Annual Plan 2001-02			
(i)	Approved outlay	2164.17	
(ii)	Revised outlay	1800.00	1766.87
Tenth Plan 2002-2007			
	Approved outlay	12000.00	
Annual Plan 2002-03			
(i)	Approved outlay	2034.00	
(ii)	Revised Outlay	1816.44	1776.19
Annual Plan 2003-04			
(i)	Approved Outlay	2091.00	
(ii)	Revised Outlay	1850.00	1865.79
Annual Plan 2004-05			
(i)	Approved Outlay	2342.43	
(ii)	Revised outlay	2236.72	2108.25
Annual Plan 2005-06			
(i)	Approved Outlay	3007.20	
(ii)	Revised Outlay	3059.40	3147.06
			(Anti.Exp)
Annual Plan 2006-07			
	Approved Outlay	3300.00	