

CHAPTER – I

STATE ECONOMY

ECONOMIC GROWTH

The State economy made a rapid recovery during 1998–99 after its marginal performance during 1997-98. According to quick estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Haryana at factor cost at constant (1993-94) prices has been estimated at Rs 29000.74 crore in 1998-99 as against Rs. 27357.24 crore in 1997-98 recording a growth of 6.0 percent during 1998-99 as against a marginal growth of 1.4 percent during the previous year. At current prices, the Gross State Domestic Product at factor cost has been estimated at Rs.43671.42 crore in 1998-99 as against Rs. 37928.40 crore in 1997-98 recording an increase of 15.1 percent.

The growth of 6.0 percent in the Gross State Domestic Product in real terms during 1998-99 is mainly due to recovery in agriculture sector. During 1998-99, there was bumper wheat crop. Although the production of rice, jowar, bajra, maize, barley and gram recorded a decline during the year, but the production of wheat recorded an increase of 13.8 percent resulting in an overall increase in foodgrains production of 7.0 percent. During 1998-99, the production of commercial crops like cotton and sugarcane also declined by 21.1 percent and 8.3 percent respectively over 1997-98, but this decline in production of cotton and sugarcane was compensated by the tremendous increase in production of rabi oil seeds. During 1998-99, the production of rabi oil seeds recorded an increase of 62.2 percent over 1997-98. The tremendous increase in the production of wheat and rabi oil seeds resulted an overall increase of 4.5 percent in agriculture sector during 1998-99. The manufacturing sector has registered an overall growth of 6.3 percent and services sector 7.3 percent during 1998-99.

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. 9833.67 crore in 1997-98 to Rs. 10296.98 crore in 1998-99 showing an increase of 4.7 percent. The Gross State Domestic Product from secondary sector which covers manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply sectors has increased from Rs. 7193.06 crore in 1997-98 to Rs. 7622.80 crore in 1998-99 registering an increase of 6.0 percent. The tertiary sector, which comprises of trade, transport, banking, public administration and other services sectors recorded a growth rate of 7.3 percent. Its contribution to total Gross State Domestic Product increased from Rs. 10330.51 crore in 1997-98 to Rs. 11080.96 crore in 1998-99.

The structural composition of State economy has witnessed significant changes since the formation of Haryana State. Agriculture sector still continues to occupy a significant position in State economy, although, the share of this sector in the Gross State Domestic Product is continuously declining. The predominance of agriculture sector is also responsible for good deal of instability in rate of growth of economy due to fluctuations in agriculture production. Natural calamities and fluctuations in rainfall often cause substantial loss in crop production which eventually results in fluctuation and instability in growth rate of State economy. The composition of the Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices reveals that share of primary sector which includes agri. sector has declined from 42.8 percent during 1993-94 to 35.5 percent during 1998-99.

Manufacturing sector which occupies the second important place in the State economy after agriculture and allied sector has witnessed a considerable improvement in its share. Its contribution has increased from 18.9 percent during 1993-94 to 21.3 percent during 1998-99 reflecting healthy sign of industrialisation in the State. The share of secondary sector which also includes manufacturing sector has also increased from 24.3 percent during 1993-94 to 26.3 percent during 1998-99.

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 increased from 32.9 percent during 1993-94 to 38.2 percent during 1998-99. Trade sector which occupies the third important place in State economy also witnessed an increase in its share in the Gross State Domestic Product at Constant (1993-94) prices. Its share rose from 12.7 percent during 1993-94 to 14.9 percent during 1998-99.

The composition of Gross State Domestic Product reveals that the share of primary sector is continuously declining whereas the share of secondary as well as tertiary sector is continuously increasing. It shows that the State economy is shifting from agriculture to manufacturing and services sectors, which is a sign of healthy economy.

The per capita income (per capita Net State Domestic Product) in real terms at constant (1993-94) prices has been estimated at Rs. 13084 during 1998-99 as against Rs. 12539 during 1997-98. At current prices, the per capita income has been estimated at Rs. 19773 during 1998-99 as against Rs. 17426 during 1997-98.

PRICE SITUATION

Fiscal and monetary policies which have an important bearing on the price situation are exclusively in the control of Government of India. State Government has a very limited scope in checking the rise in prices. At best, the State Government can besides maintaining efficient public distribution system, check black marketing, hoarding and profiteering in commodities. The State Government has, by and large, been quite successful in this direction. As compared to 1998-99, the price situation in the State witnessed downward trend during the year 1999-2000. A similar trend is also visible at the National level. The price behavior of wholesale prices and retail prices in Haryana vis-à-vis National Level is as under :-

Wholesale Prices

During the year 1999, the wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in the State witnessed a marginal rising trend. The Index Number of Wholesale Prices of agricultural commodities (Base 1980-81=100) in Haryana, on a point to point basis rose from 420.2 in November, 1998 to 428.2 in November 1999, registering an increase of 1.9 percent as compared to 14.8 percent increase during the corresponding period of the last year. The Prices of grains and gur recorded an increase of 12.4 and 5.4 percent respectively. Whereas the prices of pulses, oilseeds, fibre and other crops (potatoes and dry chillies) recorded a decrease of 1.1, 25.0, 14.0 and 55.6 percent respectively.

The wholesale price index of primary articles (Base 1981-82=100) at the National level, on a point to point basis, revealed an increase of 1.0 percent in November, 1999 as against an increase of 16.9 percent during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Retail Prices

The All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (Base 1982=100) on a point to point basis, was 438 in November, 1998. In November, 1999 it also remained the same. Although the consumer prices in 1999 at the National level remained the same as compared to last year but the consumer prices in the State witnessed a declining trend.

The Haryana State working Class Consumer Price Index (Base 1982=100) declined from 402 in November, 1998 to 392 in November, 1999 thereby showing a decline of 2.5 percent as compared to rise of 19.3 percent in November, 1998 over November, 1997. On an annual average basis, the rise was 4.9 percent in 1999 as compared to 11.3 percent in the preceding year.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The State Government through a network of 7911 fair price shops catering to 43 lakh ration card holders have tried to regulate and ensure adequate supplies of essential consumer articles at reasonable prices to the people all over the State. The number of fair price shops increased from 7544 (4932 in rural and 2612 in urban) in 1996-97 to 7911 (5247 in rural and 2664 in urban) during 1999-2000 (upto 31-12-1999).

POVERTY ALLEVIATION & WELFARE SCHEMES

The State Government has been constantly making efforts to eradicate poverty in the State by assisting people living below the poverty line through various schemes in order to break the vicious circle of poverty. A fresh survey is being conducted to identify those living below the poverty line so as to issue them yellow cards. The State has also taken up several measures for carrying out socio-economic programmes especially for the welfare of the backward classes, handicapped persons, destitute women and weaker sections by adopting a policy of one job for one family, permits to unemployed youths for operating Maxi-cabs, introduction of " Sulabh Shauchalayas," liberation of Scavengers from their traditional occupation of manual removal of night- soil and universalisation of education by the end of the year 2000 AD

Among the poverty alleviation programmes, Integrated Rural Development Programme is the main development programme which aims at ameliorating the economic condition of the rural people living below poverty line. Upto 1998-99, 6.80 lakh families living below poverty line have been identified in rural areas of the State. During 1998-99 an amount of Rs. 2797.42 lakh was disbursed to 16743 beneficiaries against Rs. 1651.54 lakh to 10853 beneficiaries during 1997-98. In the current financial year 1999-2000, IRDP scheme has been merged into a new scheme known as Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). Under this programme, 4026 beneficiaries were assisted upto 31.12.99 and Rs. 903.94 lakh loan was disbursed. A total number of 4026 families including 1719 Scheduled Castes families under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and 35976 Scheduled Castes families under other beneficiary oriented Scheduled Caste welfare schemes of different departments under the 20-point Programme were assisted upto 31st December 1999. As far as the urban areas are concerned, Nehru Rozgar Yojna (NRY), Urban Services for the Poor (UBSP) and Prime Minister's Urban Poverty Eradication Programme have been merged into a new scheme known as Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojna from 1st December 1997. Under this new programme, subsidy of Rs. 60.04 lakh and loan of Rs. 323.78 lakh has been given to 1680 beneficiaries upto December 1999.

Under Jawahar Rozgar Samridhi Yojna, employment to the tune of 11.83 lakh mandays have been generated upto 31st December 1999 against a target of 30.50 lakh mandays for 1999-2000 fixed by Central Government under 20- point Programme. The target is likely to be achieved by the end of the year.

Monthly Old Age pension scheme prevalent in the State has been based on economic criteria and the eligibility age is 60 years or more so as to give the benefit to the really poor and needy persons. The monthly pension has been raised from Rs.100 to Rs 200 for senior citizens of Haryana domicile, who are 60 years or more from November, 1999. The norms of the existing scheme have also been relaxed to widen its scope. A fresh survey is being conducted to identify new beneficiaries of the old age pension scheme. Under this scheme, 10.05 lakh senior citizens have been covered upto 31-12-1999. A Directorate of Women and Child Development was created in the State in order to improve the status, dignity and overall personality of the Women. The scheme ` Apni Beti Apna Dhan` launched in the State to raise the status of the girl child continued during the year and 34262 eligible mothers and 20087 girls have been benefited upto 31-12-99 during 1999-2000. A new scheme has also been introduced to give Rs. 5100 as "Kanya Dan" to the girls belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes of families living below poverty line on their wedding. As many as 350 beneficiaries have so far been benefited under this scheme. To create awakening among the rural women, Mahila Mandals have been formed at village level.

The State is running three women homes, one each at Karnal, Rohtak and Faridabad for young widows and destitute women and their dependent children to rehabilitate and provide the facilities of boarding, lodging, education and vocational training in various trades. A cash dole at the rate of Rs.200 and clothing allowance at the rate of Rs.50 per month is provided to each inmate of these homes. A widow pension scheme is also being implemented to provide security and financial assistance to widows and destitute women. Under this scheme, widows and destitute women aged 18 years and above, who have no other financial support, are provided pension at the rate of Rs.200 instead of Rs. 100 per month from November, 1999. A total of 2.62 lakh such women had been benefited upto 31-12-1999. The State has also taken a number of steps for rehabilitation of blind, deaf, handicapped and mentally retarded persons in the State. As many as 49.05 thousand physically handicapped persons had been provided pension at the rate of Rs. 200 instead of Rs.100 per month from November 1999.

CHAPTER- II
SECTORAL REVIEW

Sectoral Review of the performance of the economy during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 is as follows: -

AGRICULTURE

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

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

Area under Crops

The total area under crops has increased considerably since 1970-71. Cropping intensity in the State has enhanced from 93.21 in 1970-71 to 115.7 during 1997-98. The agriculture scene in the State is dominated by paddy-wheat rotation, causing degradation in soil fertility and further fall in the under ground water level.

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

Year	Area under crops			('000 Hect.)			
	Wheat	Rice	Total foodgrains	Sugarcane	Cotton	Oilseeds	Gross area sown
1966-67	743	192	3520	150	183	212	4599
1970-71	1129	269	3868	156	193	143	4957
1980-81	1479	484	3963	113	316	311	5462
1990-91	1850	661	4079	148	491	489	5919
1995-96	1972	830	4021	144	652	611	5974
1996-97	2017	831	4026	162	653	673	6074
1997-98	2057	914	4187	141	632	616	6143
1998-99*	2188	1083	4490	125	582	517	6243

* Provisional

The above table shows the dominance of wheat and rice crops in the gross area sown. The percentage of area under these two crops to the total gross area sown in the State has increased from 28 percent during 1970-71 to 52 percent during 1998-99. However, during the last five years, the area under these crops has shown moderate change. Though efforts have been made to break dominance of the wheat- paddy rotation, yet no tangible achievement has been made in this regard during 1998-99.

The area under wheat and rice was 20.57 lakh hectares and 9.14 lakh hectares in 1997-98 and 21.88 lakh hectares and 10.83 lakh hectares during 1998-99. The area under wheat and rice is continuously increasing since 1966-67 whereas area under commercial crops i.e. sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds fluctuates every year.

Agricultural Production

Production of total foodgrains in Haryana increased from 47.71 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 to 121.23 lakh tonnes in 1998-99 showing an increase of 154 percent. Wheat and rice played a major role in pushing up the agricultural production. The production of rice which was 4.60 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 increased to 24.25 lakh tonnes in 1998-99 thereby showing tremendous increase of 427 percent. Similarly, the production of wheat which was 23.42 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 increased to 85.68 lakh tonnes during 1998-99 showing an increase of 266 percent.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (000 tonnes)

Year	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (000 tonnes)					
	Total Foodgrains	Wheat	Rice	Oilseeds	Cotton (000 Bales)	Sugarcane (Gur)
1966-67	2592	1059	223	92	288	510
1970-71	4771	2342	460	99	373	707
1980-81	6036	3490	1259	188	643	460
1990-91	9559	6436	1834	638	1155	780
1995-96	10172	7291	1847	783	1284	809
1996-97	11448	7826	2463	985	1507	902
1997-98	11332	7528	2556	456	1107	750
1998-99*	12123	8568	2425	642	873	688
1999-2000*	11615	8500	2700	719	1150	800

* Provisional

The production of sugarcane (Gur) rose from 7.07 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 to 7.50 lakh tonnes in 1997-98 showing an increase of 6.1 percent. However, its production declined from 9.02 lakh tonnes in 1996-97 to 7.50 lakh tonnes in 1997-98 and further declined to 6.88 lakh tonnes in 1998-99. The production of oilseeds has also shown an increasing trend as it was 6.42 lakh tonnes in 1998-99 as compared to 4.56 lakh tonnes in 1997-98. The increase in the production of oilseeds is due to increase in the yield of sunflower and rape & mustard seed and also increase in the area under other oilseeds. The other food-crops in the State are maize, bajra, jowar, barley, gram and pulses.

The production of foodgrains is expected to be around 116.15 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000 as compared to 121.23 lakh tonnes during 1998-99. The production of pulses decreased from 3.76 lakh tonnes in 1997-98 to 3.53 lakh tonnes in 1998-99.

Index of agriculture production (Base Triennium ending 1981-82 =100) increased from 188.23 in 1997-98 to 202.02* in 1998-99. The index of foodgrains and non-foodgrains production increased from 189.42 and 185.21 in 1997-98 to 203.91* and 197.23* in 1998-99 respectively.

Yield Rates of Principal Crops

Yield rates per hectare in Kgs. of various crops during 1998-99 were wheat 3916, rice 2239, sugarcane 5504, cotton american 282 and cotton desi 220.

Yield Rates of Principal Crops	(Kgs. Per hectare)			
	Haryana		India	
Year	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
1990-91	3479	2775	2280	1740
1995-96	3697	2225	2483	1797
1996-97	3880	2967	2679	1882
1997-98	3660	2800	2485	1900
1998-99	3916	2239	2583	1928

Though the yield rates of principal crops in the State are no doubt quite high while comparing with that of National level but with the introduction of bio-technology, there is enough scope to increase the yield rates further so as to bring these at par with the best in the world. The power of bio-technology to improve crop-yield is today being recognised the world over.
*Provisional

Haryana can take lead in this field by ensuring that research in the laboratories reaches the field through extension services.

High Yielding Varieties

During 1997-98, 96.7 percentage of the area of wheat was under high yielding varieties whereas in case of rice, maize and bajra it was 64.8, 45.8 and 65.1 percent respectively. There is further scope to bring more area under high yielding varieties particularly in case of rice and maize crops.

Consumption of Fertilizers

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

Year	Consumption of Fertilizers (Kgs. Per hectare)
1980-81	42
1990-91	99
1995-96	121
1996-97	125
1997-98	136
1998-99	134

Total consumption of NPK (Nutrients) which was 231 thousands tonnes in 1980-81 rose to 838 thousands tonnes in 1998-99 showing an increase of 262.8 per cent.

The area under plant protection measures increased from 87.91 lakh hectares in 1997-98 to 87.94 lakh hectares in 1998-99. However, the pesticides consumption marginally decreased from 5040 tonnes in 1997-98 to 5035 tonnes in 1998-99.

MARKETING AND STORAGE FACILITIES

Marketing and storage facilities are the crucial components of post-harvest technology. As on 31st March, 1999 there were 105 regulated markets and 178 subyards in Haryana which handle the market arrivals. Average number of villages and area served per market was 64 and 421 Sq. Kms. respectively in 1998-99. The total storage capacity of foodgrains (State owned) increased from 16.87 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 to 27.34 lakh tonnes in 1998-99.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Livestock is one of the important components of primary sector of the economy and there still exists a substantial scope for growth in this sector. The State Government is doing great efforts for the improvement of health cover of animals and increasing the yield / production of animal products. The number of veterinary hospitals increased from 547 in 1997-98 to 553 in 1998-99 and veterinary dispensaries decreased from 859 to 857 during the same period. However, there was no change in number of stockmen centres/ key village centres in the State during 1998-99.

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. The milk production in the State has increased to 45.27 lakh tonnes in 1998-99 as against 43.73 lakh tonnes in 1997-98. The per capita availability of milk in the State increased from 621 grams per day in 1997-98 to 625 grams per day in 1998-99. The milk procurement increased in the State from 720.6 lakh litres in 1997-98 to 795.0 lakh litres in 1998-99.

The egg production in the State increased from 6615 lakhs in 1997-98 to 6825 lakhs in 1998-99. The production of wool increased from 1896 thousand kgs. in 1997-98 to 1930 thousand kgs in 1998-99.

The year-wise production of milk, eggs and wool during the year 1995-96 to 1998-99 and targets for 1999-2000 are as under: -

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

FISHERIES

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

FORESTS

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

CO-OPERATION

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

Type of Loan	Loan Disbursed				Target	(Rs. In crore)
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1999-2000		1999-2000
						Loan Disbursed upto 31.12.99
Short-term	1058.85	1118.15	1243.88	1508.00	1790.00	1232.10
Medium-term	60.76	16.52	8.98	39.00	29.00	10.96
Long-term	178.96	173.35	228.40	243.68	280.00	184.75

The disbursement of short-term loans was to the tune of Rs. 1243.88 crore in 1997-98. It increased to Rs. 1508.00 crore in 1998-99. The disbursement of medium-term loans increased from Rs. 8.98 crore in 1997-98 to Rs. 39.00 crore in 1998-99. The disbursement of long-term loans increased from Rs.228.40 crore in 1997-98 to Rs. 243.68 crore in 1998-99. The targets for 1999-2000 is to disburse Rs.1790.00 crore short-term loans, Rs. 29.00 crore medium-term loans and Rs. 280.00 crore long-term loans. Against these targets, Rs. 1232.10 crore has been disbursed under short-term loans, Rs. 10.96 crore under medium-term loans and Rs. 184.75 crore under long-term loans upto 31.12.1999.

IRRIGATION

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

Year	Gross Area Sown	Gross area irrigated	(000 Hect.)			
			%age of Gross area irrigated to gross area sown	Net area sown	Net area irrigated	%age of net area irrigated to net area sown
1970-71	4957	2230	45	3565	1532	43
1980-81	5462	3309	60.6	3602	2134	59.2
1990-91	5919	4237	71.6	3575	2600	72.7
1995-96	5974	4673	78.2	3586	2760	77
1996-97	6074	4785	78.8	3615	2766	76.5
1997-98	6143	4829	78.6	3635	2792	76.8

The above table reveals that gross as well as net area irrigated is continuously increasing in the State since 1966-67. Percentage of gross area irrigated to gross area sown and net area irrigated to net area sown which was 37.7 and 37.8 in the year 1966-67 rose to 78.6 and 76.8 in 1997-98 respectively. Irrigation intensity during 1997-98 was 173 in the State. The gross area irrigated in the State will further increase with the completion of S.Y.L.canal.

The number of tubewells and pumping sets in the State increased from 566493 in 1997-98 to 575513 (251575 diesel operated and 323938 electric operated) in 1998-99. During 1998-99, 3.49 thousand hectares of additional surface irrigation potential and 1719.04 thousand hectares of additional ground water potential was created in the State.

ENERGY

Energy is the most important input which determines the pace of economic growth. Renewable sources of energy viz solar, bio gas, wind, fuel wood and hydro power are being exploited in the State. For thermal power, coal has to be transported from distant places as there is no coal mine in Haryana. Similarly, the scope for exploiting wind energy is very limited because of low velocity of winds. The scope for solar energy is wide in the State and some progress has been made to exploit this source. Bio gas can meet the requirements of rural people to a very limited extent. The use of fuel wood is also declining due to its meager availability. The main sources of power in the State all along has been hydro electric power and thermal power.

The installed generation capacity of electricity during 1998-99 was 1780 M.W. The generation of electricity increased from 7123 million KWH in 1997-98 to 7844 million KWH in 1998-99. The electricity generation per MW of installed capacity was 4.00 million KWH in 1997-98 which increased to 4.41 million KWH in 1998-99.

The achievements made in this sector are as under :-

Year	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (KWH)	Power (Million KWH)	Auxiliary (Million KWH)	Power Sale (Million KWH)	Generation per Capacity (Million KWH)
1995-96	1762	7017	6112	391	12738	3.98
1996-97	1762	7469	6250	456	13263	4.24
1997-98	1780	7123	6644	464	13303	4
1998-99	1780	7844	6621	430	14036	4.41

Total number of electric connections provided upto the year 1996-97 were 3285237. These rose to 3390245 during 1997-98 and then decreased to 3381467 at the end of 1998-99. The distribution of electric connections of various types is as under :-

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Public Lighting	Agricultural	Bulk	Total
1995-96	2397663	311466	76482	4872	380181	392	3171056
1996-97	2510670	321288	77422	4287	371169	401	3285237
1997-98	2606385	331201	78847	3351	369967	494	3390245
1998-99	2615675	326019	72939	2184	364127	523	3381467

Additional 120944 connections of all types were provided during 1999-2000 (upto 31.12.99), raising the total number of electric connections in the State to 3502411. The per capita consumption of electricity increased to 450 KWH in 1998-99 as against 438 KWH in 1997-98.

A record power supply of 518.40 lakh units has been recorded on 25.9.1999 compared to the highest figure of 458.05 lakh units supplied during 1998-99 on a single day on 9.8.1998.

Future Power Prospects

Short-term and long-term steps have been taken to ensure adequate power supply in the State. With the commissioning of the projects in hand, the power situation in the State would be more comfortable and it would be possible to meet the full requirement of all categories of consumers in the coming years. The following short-term measures have been taken to increase the generation capacity in the near future:

Short Term Measures

Project	Capacity	Energy in lakh Units Per Day	Commissioning Schedule
PANIPAT THERMAL UNIT 6	210 MW	45	December, 2000
Renovation of 110 MW Units 1-4 Panipat	440 MW	55	December, 1999- March 2001
Faridabad Gas based project Unit-3 will be available	146 MW	30	The third unit would available be by June, 2000.

Long- Term Measures

Project	Capacity	Energy in lakh Units/ day	Commissioning Schedule
Additional power from Central Project like Rihand Stage-II, Anta Stage-II, Auriya-II, Rajasthan Atomic Plant-II, Nathpa Jhakri, Dulhasti and Mega Projects like CEPA (Orissa), Maithon, etc.	500 MW	100	2002-03
Residual fuel based plants of M/s IOC at Panipat	301 MW	60	2002-03
Yamuna Nagar Thermal Project	500 MW	100	2003-04

Scope for New Power Projects in Haryana

In order to add to the power generation capacity in the State, the State Government had entered into Power Purchase Agreements with 43 Independent Power Producers for installation of 25 MW liquid fuel based power plants at different Load Centres. One of the these plants had already been commissioned at Gurgaon. In addition, the State is already pursuing for the selection of private parties, who could undertake the implementation of Yamunanagar Thermal Power Project (2x250 MW). The qualification round has since been completed and detailed proposals are being invited. This will be the first project where the offers are being invited on tariff basis.

Independent Power Producers, who are willing to invest in power generation in the State of Haryana are assured of requisite assistance to do so and the power off take would be assured by the State.

Implementation of Power Sector Reforms in Haryana

Haryana is one of the leading States in the country to undertake in-depth reforms in the Power Sector. Major milestones achieved in this regard are as follows :-

Haryana Electricity Reform Act was notified on 14.6.1998.

Erstwhile HSEB was unbundled on 14.8.1998 to create two Government owned power entities i.e. Haryana Power Generation Corporation Limited to look after the Power Generation Projects within the State and Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited to look after bulk transmission and distribution of power.

Haryana Electricity Regulatory Commission was established on 16.8.1998. The Regulatory Commission issued regular bulk supply and transmission licence and retail supply and distribution licence to HVPN.

In March, 1999 two Distribution Companies namely Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam and Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam were carved out from HVPN.

A comprehensive investment programme was prepared for rehabilitation and augmentation of the transmission and distribution system with an estimated cost of Rs. 7000 crore to be spent over next 8-10 years. The World Bank assured a financial assistance of US\$ 600 Million. In addition, US\$ 400 Million were to be mobilized through other International Financial Institutions. The balance US\$ 200 Million is to be mobilized from Indian Financial Institutions.

A loan of US\$ 60 Million was negotiated with the World Bank in November 1997 and the fund started coming from March, 1998 onwards. Over US\$ 32 Million have already been spent and rest will be utilized before December, 2000.

A comprehensive financial restructuring plan was prepared to wipe out the accumulated commercial losses of erstwhile HSEB and to clean the balance sheets of the new companies. Necessary follow up action is being taken to implement this financial restructuring plan

Financial Health of the Power Entities in Haryana

At the time of first transfer of assets, liabilities and personnel of erstwhile HSEB to the new entities i.e. HVPN and HPGC on 14.8.1998, the accumulated losses of Rs. 1607.98 crore were set off against the outstanding Government loans / equity. The State Government also agreed to take over the discharge of the disputed liabilities on power purchase and coal purchase to the extent of Rs. 6 Billion. The State Government also agreed to create independent pension and provident fund trust to discharge the unfunded liabilities on these accounts. The State Government has been giving cash subsidy since 1999 as assured under the Financial Restructuring Plan. The State Government had assured cash contribution in the form of equity and subsidy to the extent of Rs. 720 crore in 1999, Rs. 750 crore in 2000, Rs. 480 crore in 2001 and Rs. 200 crore in 2002 . The outstanding debts and the liabilities were also rescheduled in order to ease cash requirement in the initial years till the power entities become self-reliant.

As per the financial projections drawn for 2000, the State Power Sector will have a commercial loss of Rs. 531.17 crore from the operations of all the four power entities. This takes into account the subsidy of Rs. 412 crore for the current financial year.

GOBAR GAS PLANTS

Gobar gas plants not only provide energy in a clean and unpolluted form in rural areas but also produce enriched manure to supplement the use of chemical fertilizer for increasing crop production. In 1998-99, additional 2331 gobar gas plants were installed whereas additional 1503 gobar gas plants have been installed up to 31.12.1999.

IMPROVED CHULLAHS

During 1998-99, 42400 improved chullahs were installed against 35340 during 1996-97 showing a significant increase of 19.98 percent. For the year 1999-2000, a target to install 55000 improved chullahs was fixed. Against these targets 12299 improved chullahs have already been installed by 31.12.1999.

SOLAR THERMAL SYSTEM

Solar thermal energy programme is aimed at supplementing thermal energy requirements at various temperatures by harnessing solar energy by directly converting it into heat energy using solar thermal devices and systems. The scope for solar energy is quite wide in Haryana. During 1995-96, there were only 10 domestic solar water heaters with a capacity of 1500 litres per day and one industrial solar water heater with a capacity of 100 litres per day. During 1998-99, these rose to 43 domestic water heaters with a capacity of 8700 litres per day and 5 industrial solar water heaters with a capacity of 1200 litres per day.

INDUSTRIES

The State has excellent industrial base. Haryana produces 75 percent of passenger cars, 50 percent of tractors and 60 percent of motor cycles, manufactured in the country. It also produces more than 30 percent of refrigerators and 25 percent of bicycles manufactured in the country annually. Nearly 20 percent of the country's total exports of scientific instruments and 75 percent of the total needs of woollen blankets of the Indian army are met by the small scale Industrial Units of Haryana. The State Government has adopted a new industrial policy on November 11,1999 which has come into force w.e.f. 15-11-1999. The objectives of this new industrial policy are given as under:-

Objectives

- i. To increase the share of industry in the Net / Gross State Domestic Product. The present share is around 22 percent. It is expected that this share will go upto 30 percent in the next five years.
- ii. To increase the employment in industries and allied sector by 20 percent by next five years. At present the employment in this sector is around 7.5 lakhs which the policy seeks to increase to 9.0 lakhs.
- iii. To attain sustainable economic development through investment in all sectors of the economy.
- iv. To achieve larger value addition within the State for improving quality of life of residents of State.

New Initiatives

The following initiatives are noteworthy:

- i. Establishment of an Economic Development Board under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister to give policy directives for overall coordinated development of agriculture, industries and services sectors.
- ii. Simplification of rules and procedures and creation of an Empowered Committee under the Chief Secretary for monitoring policy implementation.
- iii. Modernisation of the administration to make it efficient, transparent and accountable. For this purpose, extensive use of information technology has been proposed.
- iv. Establishment of Infrastructure Development Fund for channelising private resources into the development of infrastructure in the State. Infrastructure Development Authority is also envisaged.
- v. Simplification of procedures for allotment of land in Industrial Estates at affordable prices and simplification of procedures for change of land use outside industrial estates.

Single window service will be headed by Deputy Commissioner and it will be revamped to act as District-level Industries Grievances Committee to effectively monitor approvals, facilitate implementation of projects and handle grievances.

Thrust Areas

The following five thrust areas have been identified:

- i. Agro Based and Food Processing Industry.
- ii. Electronics, Information Technology and Telecommunications.
- iii. Automobiles, Automotive Components and Light & Medium Engineering.
- iv. Handloom, Hosiery, Textiles and Garment Manufacturing.
- v. Export Oriented Units.

Agro based and food processing industry occupies important place in the new Industrial Policy.

The new industrial policy has already began to show results. There is a spate of enquiries by various industrial houses to set up shops in Haryana and Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation has in December, 1999 received over 300 enquiries from entrepreneurs including major industrial houses for obtaining land to set up new industrial units as well as for expansion of the existing units.

The number of registered working factories in the State went up from 7495 in 1997 to 7813 during 1998. Employment in these factories rose from 422935 persons to 444911 persons during the same period registering an increase of 5.2 percent. There were 914 large and

medium scale industries in 1996-97 which rose to 969 in 1997-98 and to 1017 in 1998-99. The number of small scale industrial units went up from 143182 in 1997-98 to 145462 in 1998-99. As many as 1080 new small scale units were established during the period from 1.4.99 to 31.12.99.

During 1998-99, HSIDC acquired around 800 acres of land for setting up of new industrial estates as well as expansion of existing estates in Haryana. HSIDC had till Sept, 1999 developed 35 industrial estates in which 5417 fully developed plots and 585 sheds have been provided. Keeping in pace with the fast developing technology in communications, HSIDC has prepared an Information Technology Plan which includes Inter and Internet Facilities, LAN Facility at Corporate Office, on line linkages with field offices, website and making the hardware and software Y2k compliant. HSIDC since its inception has participated in the equity capital under joint/assisted sector schemes in 68 projects out of which 63 units have gone into commercial production. It has made an aggregate investment of Rs.36.68 crore in these projects under the project promotion schemes and these projects have catalysed an investment of Rs. 747.04 crore providing employment opportunity to over 9900 persons in the State.

The Haryana Financial Corporation is engaged in financing of small scale and medium scale industries. Since 1967 and upto 31.3.1999, the Corporation has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs.1937.70 crore to 15964 units and disbursed Rs.1251.16 crore to 14358 units. Out of total sanctioned loans, Rs.1591.62 crore were sanctioned to small scale sector. Loan sanctioned to units in the backward areas was Rs.672.91 crore. Out of total disbursement, Rs.951.99 crore were disbursed to small scale sector. Disbursement to backward areas was Rs.406.02 crore during the first 10 months of 1999-2000, HFC has sanctioned loans of the order of Rs. 68.05 crore as against Rs.115.34 crore to 379 units in 1998-99. Recovery during the 10 months of 1999-2000 is Rs.145.39 crore against Rs.182.74 crore recovered during 1998-99.

Haryana State Small Industries & Export Corporation has registered a turnover of Rs. 164.06 crore during 1998-99 against Rs. 142.48 crore during 1997-98. The corporation earned a net profit of Rs. 27.51 lakh during 1998-99 as against Rs. 4.77 lakh in previous year. Upto the year 1997-98 the Corporation has paid dividend amounting to Rs. 52.23 lakh to the State Government.

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

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Index of industrial production is one of the important indicators for planning the industrial structure of the economy. It also helps to assess the growth of industry and indicates relative change in the industrial production over a period of time.

The general index of industrial production with 1993-94 as a base year {Revised Series} rose from 132.18 in 1996-97 to 142.63 in 1997-98 indicating an increase of 7.91 percent. The index of manufacturing sector increased from 132.43 in 1996-97 to 143.00 in 1997-98 registering an increase of 7.98 percent. The index of electricity sector rose from 117.24 in 1996-97 to 120.71 in 1997-98 recording an increase of 2.96 percent.

Within manufacturing sector, the index of pesticides, motor-cycles, tractors, air-conditioning plants and syringes all types increased from 133.91, 160.70, 143.31, 116.22 and 117.46 in 1996-97 to 173.26, 210.92, 158.23, 148.65 and 149.43 in 1997-98 indicating an increase of 29.39, 31.25, 10.41, 27.90 and 27.22 percent respectively over the previous year. Besides the index of desi ghee, rice, all kind biscuits, edible oils, readymade garments, leather shoes and chappals, tyres & tubes for motor-vehicles, building bricks and gas cylinders etc. has also recorded an increase during 1997-98 over the previous year. However, the index of vanaspati ghee, poultry & cattle feed, cement and helmets etc. decreased from 180.00, 137.88, 107.85

and 81.50 in 1996-97 to 164.00, 125.76, 48.60 and 70.87 in 1997-98 indicating negative growth rate of 8.89, 8.79, 54.94 and 13.04 percent respectively over the previous year. The index of beer and country liquor was zero in 1997-98 due to implementation of prohibition policy in the State. The production of maruti cars during the year 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 was 2.78 lakh, 3.37 lakh and 3.54 lakh respectively indicating a growth rate of 21.22 percent in 1996-97 and 5.04 percent in 1997-98, Besides, the index of soft drinks and syrups, printing machines, micro-scopes, switch gears & control gears and P.V.C. pipes etc. declined in 1997-98.

The index of Basic Goods Industries like gases, fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides, cement, M.S. pipes and tubes, ordinary casting, forging and stamping and electricity etc. increased from 113.80 in 1996-97 to 116.30 in 1997-98 registering an increase of 2.20 percent.

The index of Capital Goods Industries like hand tools, tractors, air conditioning plants, transformers, electric motors, P.V .C. insulated wires and cables, motor vehicle parts and accessories etc. increased from 127.64 in 1996-97 to 143.10 in 1997-98 recording an increase of 12.11 percent.

Index of Intermediates Goods Industries like cotton ginning and pressing, synthetic/ polyester yarn, tyres and tubes for motor vehicles, P.V.C. pipes, building bricks, gas cylinders and tin containers etc. increased from 122.30 in 1996-97 to 132.60 in 1997-98 indicating an increase of 8.42 percent.

The index of Consumer Goods Industries increased from 141.75 in 1996-97 to 153.40 in 1997-98 showing an increase of 8.22 percent. The index of Consumer Durable Goods Industries like electric fans, motor cars (Maruti), computers, motor cycles of all types and syringes of all types increased from 137.52, 213.29, 344.10, 160.70 and 117.46 in 1996-97 to 149.37, 224.05, 367.10, 210.92 and 149.43 during 1997-98 indicating an increase of 8.62, 5.04, 6.68, 31.25 and 27.22 percent respectively over the previous year. The index of Consumer Non-durable Goods Industries like rice, sugar, edible oils, readymade garments and leather shoes & chappals etc. increased from 102.96, 106.01, 100.00, 135.83 and 111.11 in 1996-97 to 107.40, 113.21, 113.33, 149.12 and 125.93 in 1997-98 registering an increase of 4.31, 6.79, 13.33 , 9.78 and 13.34 percent respectively over the previous year.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The Department of Industrial Training is imparting education through 74 Industrial Training Institutes in the state. The intake capacity of these institutes was 15792 in 1998-99. It decreased to 14397 in 1999-2000. The department is also running Teachers Training Courses in cutting, tailoring and embroidery at five places with intake capacity of 32 each, Hair & Skin Care and Dress Making at Ambala with intake capacity of 32 and Art & Craft Teacher Training Course at Rohtak with intake capacity of 60. In addition, the department is also running diploma level course in Footwear Technology at Rewari with intake capacity of 70.

ROADS

The main emphasis of the State Government has been to complete the sanctioned roads for linking villages/ dhanis, improvement in the road system to bring about better productivity in the road transport sector, providing of new bridges, to use road construction programme as a means of generating employment. A project for Upgradation of State Highways is being operationalised which is to be financed by World Bank. Feasibility report for upgradation of 872 kms. of State Highways and Major District Roads has already been prepared. The detailed engineering of the first phase priority roads having a length of 260 Kms. is in progress.

The total road length in the state (including National Highways) increased from 23645 kms., (22749 kms. Metalled) in 1997-98 to 23684 kms. (22826 kms. Metalled) in 1998-99. All eligible villages except seven villages have been connected with metalled roads in the State by the end of 1998-99.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Adequate transport facilities are a pre-requisite to the all round development of the State. The Transport Department, Haryana is committed to provide adequate, well co-ordinated, economical & efficient bus services to the people of the State. Haryana Roadways has earned the reputation of being one of the best State Road Transport Undertaking in the Country in the fields of operational efficiency, staff productivity; lowest operational cost (without incidence of taxes), per effective KM operated, improvement in KMPL and surplus before taxes etc. It has continuously been striving to provide improved bus services and passengers amenities to the travelling public.

At present the Haryana Roadways has 3638 buses (as on 31.12.99) being run from 20 main depots and 17 sub-depots. These services cover about 10.94 lakh Kms. everyday and carry about 10.42 lakh passengers daily. The State Transport Department has also constructed 81 modern bus stands at important places in the State from traffic point of view. Apart from this, two Central Workshops have been set up at Karnal & Hisar and a Drivers Training Institute has been set up at Murthal.

From 1993-94 onwards hardly any addition to the fleet of Haryana Roadways is being made and the additional demand in traffic is being met through privatisation. Under the privatisation scheme of the department, 950 stage carriage permits were issued to the registered Transport Cooperative Societies for operation of buses on link routes. With a view to give still more self employment opportunities to the educated un-employed youths, the Government has decided to give permits for routes upto 125 kms. within the State to the co-operative societies of un-employed youths. About 699 permits are proposed to be given on 418 such routes. The reservation in the allotment of permits will be given to various categories as given in the recruitment to the Govt. services.

Apart from this, Government had also decided to regularise the maxi-cabs operating in the State by granting them contract carriage permits for operation all over the State. Under this scheme upto 31.12.99, 7855 maxi-cabs have been issued contract carriage permits.

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

Particulars	Unit	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-98	1998-1999	199-2000 (Apr.- Dec. 1999)
1. Buses held last Day	No	3884	3840	3854	3772	3638
2. Depot/Workshop	No	19	20	20	20	20
3. Sub depot/W.Shop	No	18	17	17	17	17
4. Bus Stands	No	75	78	81	81	81
5. No. of Routes	No	2000	1800	1739	1739	1697
6. Effective KMs.	Lakh	4171.12	4192.04	4056.16	3947.1	3007.59
7. KMs Operated/day	Lakh	11.4	11.49	11.11	10.81	10.94
8. Veh. Utilisation	KMs/Bus/Day	302	296	293	284	293
9. No.of employees	No	21127	21341	20985	20486	20449 (30.11.99)
10. Daily passengers carried	Lakh	16.56	17.06	13.86	10.63	10.42
11. KMPL	Gross KMS/Ltr	4.41	4.42	4.42	4.44	4.42

12. Accidents	No	818	795	704	663	433
13. Break Downs	No	8704	8150	8569	7536	5854

TOURISM

Under the Tourism Promotion Programme a vast tourist infrastructure has been built up all over the State by setting up as many as 46 Tourist Complexes providing numerous facilities like catering, accommodation (729 rooms), filling stations, lakes/bath complexes, landscaped gardens/fast food services, shopping complexes, etc. This is a tremendous jump forward, indeed, that has gloriously brought the name of this tiny State on the tourist map of India.

Haryana has adopted a three pronged strategy for tourism promotion:

i) **To promote highway tourism :-** Haryana tourism has built tourist complexes at strategic points along the highways passing through the State.

ii) **To make full advantage of its proximity to Delhi :-** Haryana tourism has developed tourist complexes around Delhi & other centres of tourist interest.

iii) **In the third part of its strategy :-** Haryana tourism has provided tourist facilities at the district and sub divisional headquarters to cater to the needs of the local people.

The tourism sector has its own importance in promoting the economic growth of the State and in the past, the Government of India have been laying special emphasis for diversification of tourism product and involvement of private sector in tourism promotion work. So far, the Tourism Department Haryana has been concentrating on development of tourism infrastructure in the public sector but now there is added necessity to involve the private entrepreneurs and other organisations in the tourism promotion work by way of setting joint venture projects for this purpose. The State Government has embarked upon a proposal, vide which the land available with the Government, its agencies like Boards and Corporations will be given on licence for a period of 33 years to the private parties. In turn, the Government will earn revenue in the shape of licence fee, sales tax etc. and it will also generate employment opportunities for the youths of the State.

During the year 1998-99, 66.66 lakh tourists including 0.68 lakh foreigners visited 46 tourist complexes in the State as against target of 75.00 lakh tourists including 2.00 lakh foreigners. Nearly 43.82 lakh tourists including 0.51 lakh foreigners visited Haryana Tourist Complexes during the period 1.4.99 to 31.12.99.

HEALTH

To attain the goal of health for all by the end of 2000 A.D., comprehensive health care system is required, for which it is also necessary to reorganise the health delivery system by providing requisite knowledge and skills to health volunteers and health workers.

Under Basic Minimum Services, Health Department has covered all those schemes which are for the betterment of general health and are basic in the nature falling both in rural & urban areas namely, opening of Primary Health Centres (PHC), Community Health Centres (CHC), Sub-centres, their construction & repair work, providing medicines and laboratory facilities, dental services etc. in these health centres and upgradation of existing Hospitals / Dispensaries in urban areas.

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

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

Six new Community Health Centres, four Primary Health Centres, fifteen Sub-Centres and two Mental Health Clinics are proposed to be established during 1999-2000. State is also making great efforts to provide maximum Dental Health Care Services to the people.

In addition to these, a Family Welfare Training Programme (IPP-VII) and scheme for making medicines available to primary health institutions in rural and urban areas have also been included under Basic Minimum Services. To contain incidence of malaria and other vector borne diseases in high risk areas, health department has formulated a scheme namely Vector Control Programme and this will also form a part of Basic Minimum Services.

FAMILY WELFARE

The State Government endeavours to popularise various methods of family planning. Consequently, the State Government has been able to control birth rate which has fallen from 28.3 per thousand population in 1997 to 27.6 in 1998. The death rate 6.8 (per thousand of population) in urban and 8.5 in rural areas remained static in 1998. The infant mortality rate per thousand live births in Haryana has also remained the same.

A total number of 91219 operations (1395 vasectomy and 89824 tubectomy) were performed during 1998-99 as against 94042 operations performed during the previous year.

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

EDUCATION

Education has an important role in the socio-economic development of the Nation. As per National Policy on education, priority has been accorded to the universalisation of primary education for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years and eradication of adult illiteracy by 2000 A.D. Accordingly, the State Government has been making concerted efforts to provide primary education facility through out the State.

According to 1991 census, the literate population has increased to 55.85 percent which was only 43.85 percent as per 1981 census. Male literacy rate (69.10) was higher than the female literacy rate (40.47). The literacy rate in urban areas of the State was 73.66 as against 49.85 in the rural areas in 1991 census. According to the results of the 53rd round (Jan-Dec.1997) of N.S.S.O, the literacy rate of Haryana State has gone up to 65.00 percent in 1997 as compared to 55.85 percent in 1991 as a result of various steps /schemes undertaken by the state to encourage the education among its population.

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

There were 10134 Primary Schools, 1718 Middle Schools and 3517 High and Senior Secondary Schools functioning during 1997-98 in the State which rose to 10399, 1792 and 3838 respectively during 1998-99. Presently, there are four Universities and 214 Colleges with 161 Colleges of general education and 53 institutions exclusively for women in the State. To plan and co-ordinate the development of technical education system in the State, a separate Guru Jambheshwar Technical University was set up at Hisar during 1995.

83.54 percent population of the age group 6-11 and 65.39 percent of age group 11-13 were enrolled in primary and middle classes respectively in 1998-99. The enrolment of students under secondary education (IX –XII classes) during 1998-99 was 682780, out of which 413018 were boys and 269762 were girls. Out of the total enrolment in schools during 1998, girls accounted for 44.87 percent as compared to 44.16 percent in 1997. The percentage of girls in different age groups for the year 1998 was 47.20 percent in 6-11, 43.55 percent in 11-14 and 34.37 percent in 14-18. It is encouraging to note that the ratio of scheduled caste girls in the total enrolment of girls has shown a rising trend in the age-group of 6-11, 11-14 and 14-18. The share of these girls increased from 47.48 percent in 1997 to 47.98 percent in 1998 in the age group of 6-11 years and from 40.44 percent in 1997 to 40.99 percent in 1998 in the age group of 11-14 years. Similarly, it increased from 33.88 percent in 1997 to 34.54 percent in 1998 in the age group of 14-18 years.

The enrolment in colleges in the State has increased from 1.29 lakhs in 1996-97 to 1.36 lakhs in 1997-98. The enrolment in the rural areas has increased from 4416 in 1997 to 7359 in 1998 and in urban areas increased from 124539 in 1997 to 128599 in 1998. The distribution of total enrolment in colleges category-wise was Arts and Science colleges 91.04 percent, Teacher Training colleges 1.11 percent, Medical Colleges 1.66 percent, Agriculture colleges 1.00 percent, Engineering Colleges 3.20 percent, Veterinary colleges 0.33 percent. Physical education Colleges 0.59 percent and Oriental College 1.47 percent during the year 1998.

The total enrolment of Scheduled Caste Students in the colleges in 1997-98 was 8756 out of which 6549 were boys and 2207 girls. Amongst them 88.16 percent were studying in Arts and Science, 2.79 percent in Teacher Training Institutions, 3.24 percent in Medical Colleges, 0.63 percent in Agriculture and 4.42 percent in Engineering etc.

The 10+2 education system consists of two components i.e. vocational and general education. The vocational programme was introduced in 1983-84 in 24 institutions. Their number rose to 118 with seating capacity of 15440 in 1998-99. The enrolment in these institutions was 15719 students in 1998-99 which rose to 16982 students in 1999-2000.

PUBLIC HEALTH

All the villages in Haryana had been provided with piped water supply by the end of 1991-92. The stress was being laid on to increase the per capita availability of water in rural areas. Improved water supply of 40 LPCD or more was given to 731 villages including 28 dhanis during 1998-99 as compared to 650 villages including 45 dhanis during 1997-98. During the year 1999-2000, a target to augment water supply in 350 deficient villages at the rate of 40 / 55 LPCD besides raising the availability of drinking water in another 150 villages from a level of 40 LPCD to 55 LPCD and additional 150 villages at the rate up to 70 LPCD has been fixed. Against this target, water supply has been improved in 275 villages to a level of 40/55 LPCD and in another 55 villages at the rate 70 LPCD by December, 1999.

All the 81 towns of Haryana have been equipped with piped water supply system. However, in the context of service level of the required water supply which differs from town to town, a service level of 68 percent has been achieved by March, 1999. The water supply scheme of 51 towns is based on underground water i.e. tubewells whereas the water supply of 30 towns is based on the surface water i.e. canal based filtration.

Under the Yamuna Action Project, 12 towns have been selected for providing sewage treatment plants. Under the first phase, eleven sewage treatment plants are being set up in six main towns namely Yamuna Nagar, Karnal, Panipat, Sonapat, Gurgaon and Faridabad. Out of these eleven plants, eight plants have been commissioned and work on the remaining

three plants namely 40 MLD STP at Karnal and 10 MLD STP and 25 MLD STP at Yamuna Nagar are in advanced stage of execution. It is expected that these plants will also be commissioned latest by 31.3.2000. Under phase-II, six additional towns namely Indri, Radaur, Chhachhrauli, Gharaunda, Gohana and Palwal have been selected and the work in these towns is in progress.

ENVIRONMENT

Protecting the environment and preserving it for the future generation is a matter of utmost importance in to-day's world. With the modest river water resources available in Haryana, clean rivers have a special significance for a healthy and invigorating quality of life with added material prosperity. The State Government is fully committed to the cause of protecting the environment. State Environment Department, Pollution Control Board, Forest Department, Public Health Department and District Administration are making collective efforts in tandem with universities and non-government organisations by organising seminars, workshops, debates and discussions on environmental related issues to create proper awareness among the general public. The State Government has already implemented the Yamuna Action Plan for controlling pollution of water. Besides this, the Haryana State Pollution Control Board has made tremendous efforts in controlling industrial pollution to ensure cleaning of the rivers in the State. Vehicular pollution control has been vigorously pursued with the State Transport Department. Heavy polluters including distilleries, crushers, pulverisers, chemical and pesticide industries, defaulting persistently, are now being effectively monitored. Pollution from Hot Mix Plants has been curbed. Solid waste is being taken up for efficient disposal by the Local Bodies. Untreated raw sewerage discharge by Public Health Department and Municipal Committees has been brought under control.

CHAPTER – III

STATE FINANCES

The State Government mobilises financial resources through direct and indirect taxes, non-tax revenue, share of central taxes and grant-in-aid from Central Government to meet the expenditure on administration and developmental activities. According to the State Budget for the year 1999-2000, the total revenue receipts are estimated at Rs.6901.52 crore in 1999-2000 (B.E) as against Rs.6033.64 crore in 1998-99(R.E) and Rs.5897.77 crore in 1997-98(Accounts). The revenue receipts are estimated to increase by 14.38 per cent in 1999-2000(B.E) over 1998-99 (R.E). However, there was an increase of 2.30 per cent in 1998-99 (R.E) over 1997-98 (Accounts).

Tax revenue (State Taxes and share of Central Taxes) is estimated at Rs.4406.08 crore in 1999-2000 (B.E). It was Rs.4107.32 crore in 1998-99 (R.E) and Rs. 2907.94 crore in 1997-98 (Accounts). Tax revenue is expected to be 63.84 per cent of total revenue receipts in 1999-2000 (B.E). This percentage was 68.07 per cent in 1998-99 (R.E) and 49.31 per cent in 1997-98 (Accounts).

State's own taxes are estimated at Rs.3918.08 crore in 1999-2000 (B.E) as against Rs.3492.72 crore in 1998-99(R.E) and Rs.2368.63 crore in 1997-98(Accounts) .The percentage increase in State's own taxes is estimated at 12.18 in 1999-2000 (B.E) over 1998-99 (R.E). This increase was 47.46 per cent in 1998-99 (R.E) over 1997-98 (Accounts).

State's non-tax revenue (comprising mainly of interest receipts, road transport receipts, other administrative services and state lotteries) is estimated at Rs.1881.64 crore in 1999-2000 (B.E) as against Rs.1414.78 crore in 1998-99 (R.E) and Rs.2631.10 crore in 1997-98 (Accounts). State's non- tax revenue is 27.26 per cent of total revenue receipts in 1999-2000 (B.E.) as compared to 23.45 per cent in 1998-99 (R.E) and 44.61 per cent in 1997-98 (Accounts).

The share of central taxes (comprising of share in Income tax and state's share of union excise duties) is estimated at Rs.488.00 crore in 1999-2000 (B.E) as against Rs.614.60 crore in 1998-99 (R.E) and Rs.539.31 crore in 1997-98 (Accounts), showing a decrease of 20.60 per cent in 1999-2000 (B.E) over 1998-99 (R.E) and an increase of 13.96 per cent in 1998-99 (R.E) over 1997-98 (Accounts).

The details of State Taxes, State Non -taxes, Share of Central Taxes and Grant-in-aid from Central Government in the State's total revenue during 1997-98 to 1999-2000 are given in the following table:-

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

ITEM	Rs. In Crores		
	1997-98 (Accounts)	1998-999 (R.E.)	1999-2000 (B.E.)
State Tax Revenue	2368.63	3492.72	3918.08
State Non-Tax Revenue	2631.1	1414.78	1881.64
Share of Central Taxes	539.31	614.6	488
Grant-in-aid from Central Govt.	358.73	511.54	613.8
Total Revenue Receipts	5897.77	6033.64	6901.52

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

Tax Revenue

The break-up of State's own taxes reveals that sales tax amounting Rs.2004.80 crore constitutes a major portion i.e. 45.50 percent of total tax revenue in 1999-2000 (B.E). The corresponding percentages for the year 1998-99 (R.E) and 1997-98 (Accounts) were 43.58 and 53.39 respectively. The revenue receipt from state excise duties is estimated at Rs.978.00 crore in 1999-2000 (B.E) .The Government has lifted ban on prohibition in the State with effect from 1st April, 1998 with this, the receipt from excise duties were Rs.850.00 crore in 1998-99 (R.E) as against Rs. 49.62 crore in 1997-98 (Accounts).

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

Tax Revenue Receipts from various sources

ITEM	Rs. In Crores		
	1997-98 (Accounts)	1998-999 (R.E.)	1999-2000 (B.E.)
Share of Central Taxes	539.31	614.6	488
	18.55	14.96	11.08
Land Revenue	3.93	4.97	7.16
	0.14	0.12	0.16
State Excise Duty	49.62	850	978
	1.71	20.7	22.2
Taxes on Vehicles	67.11	81	85
	2.31	1.97	1.93
Sales Tax	1552.69	1790	2004.8
	53.39	43.58	45.5
Stamps and Registration	301.67	367	408
	10.37	8.94	9.26
Other Taxes and Duties	393.61	399.75	435.12
	13.53	9.73	9.87
Total Tax Revenue	2907.94	4107.32	4406.08
	100	100	100

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage of total.

Overall Budgetary Position

The over all budgetary position of the State is estimated to show a deficit of Rs.22.67 crore in 1999-2000 (B.E)as against a surplus of Rs.82.64 crore in 1998-99 (R.E) .The revenue account is estimated to show a deficit of Rs.618.30 crore in 1999-2000 (B.E)as againstRs.1572.23 crore in 1998-99 (R.E) .The net deposit of small savings, provident fund etc. are estimated at Rs.450.27 crore in 1999-2000 (B.E) as compared to Rs. 1194.90 crore in 1998-99 (R.E).

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

The aggregate revenue expenditure is estimated at Rs.7519.82 crore in 1999-2000 (B.E) as compared to Rs.7605.87 crore in 1998-99 (R.E) showing a decrease of 1.13 percent in 1999-2000 over 1998-99. However, there was an increase of 14.94 percent in 1998-99 (R.E) over 1997-98 (Accounts).

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

Rs. in crore

ITEM	1997-98 (Accounts)	1998-999 (R.E.)	1999- 2000 (B.E.)
A- Developmental Revenue Expenditure	3355.98	4908.2	4220.93
	50.72	64.53	56.13
i) Social Services	1576.68	2368.64	2090.27
	23.83	31.14	27.8
ii) Economic services	1779.3	2539.56	2130.66
	26.89	33.39	28.33
B- Non-Developmental Revenue Expenditure	3261.19	2697.67	3298.89
	49.28	35.47	43.87
Organs of State	55.79	69.17	67.86
	0.84	0.91	0.9
Fiscal Services	50.15	86.96	65.35
	0.76	1.14	0.87
iii) Interest Payment and Servicing of debt	820.33	1026.09	1349.68
	12.4	13.49	17.95
iv) Administrative Services	402.46	558.84	531.2
	6.08	7.35	7.07
v) Pension and Miscellaneous General Services	1931.96	944.11	1270.3
	29.19	12.41	16.89
vi) Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	0.5	12.5	14.5
	0.01	0.17	0.19
Total Revenue Expenditure	6617.17	7605.87	7519.82
	100	100	100

The developmental revenue expenditure (Comprising of (i) Social Services like education, medical and public health, water supply and sanitation, housing, labour and employment, etc. and (ii) Economic Services like agriculture, irrigation, power, industries, transport, rural development, etc.) is estimated at Rs.4220.93 crore in 1999-2000 (B.E) as against Rs.4908.20 crore in 1998-99 (R.E) and Rs.3355.98 crore in 1997-98 (Accounts). The developmental revenue expenditure is estimated to decrease by 14.00 per cent in 1999-2000 (B.E) over 1998-99 (R.E). This increase was 46.25 per cent in 1998-99 (R.E) over 1997-98 (Accounts). The non-developmental revenue expenditure (comprising of administrative services, organs of state, fiscal services, interest payments, general services, etc.) is estimated to increase by 22.29 per cent in 1999-2000 (B.E) over 1998-99 (R.E). However, it decreased by 17.28 percent in 1998-99 (R.E) over 1997-98 (Accounts).

Consumption Expenditure

According to Economic and Functional Classification of the State Government Budget, the total expenditure (excluding the operating expenses of departmental commercial undertakings) is estimated at Rs. 8106.52 crore in 1999-2000 (B.E) as compared to Rs.7489.44 crore in 1998-99(R.E) showing an increase of 8.24 per cent in 1999-2000(B.E.) over 1998-99(R.E.). It was Rs.6286.35 crore in 1997-98(Accounts). However, it increased in 1998-99 (R.E) over 1997-98 (Accounts) by 19.14 per cent. The consumption expenditure which comprises of wages and salaries, pensions and net purchase of commodities and services is 34.08 per cent of the total expenditure in 1999-2000 (B.E).It was 44.20 percent in 1998-99 (R.E) and 32.01 per cent in 1997-98(Accounts). Wages and salaries and pensions which include expenditure on pay, dearness allowance, medical allowance, wages, etc. is 30.74 per cent of total expenditure in 1999-2000 (B.E). It was 39.44 per cent in 1998-99 (R.E) and 29.31 per cent in 1997-98 (Accounts). The decrease in wages and salaries and pensions work out to 15.63 per cent in 1999-2000 (B.E) over 1998-99 (R.E) and an increase of 60.33 per cent in 1998-99 (R.E) over 1997-98 (Accounts) due to revision of pay scales. The details are given in the following table:-

Total expenditure (excluding operating expenses of departmental commercial undertakings)

ITEM	Rs. In Crores		
	1997-98 (Accounts)	1998-999 (R.E.)	1999-2000 (B.E.)
1.Final Outlay	2548.63	3963.99	3858.52
	40.54	52.93	47.6
Government Consumption Expenditure	2011.96	3310.22	2762.58
	32.01	44.2	34.08
Wages and Salaries & Pensions	1842.41	2953.86	2492.29
	29.31	39.44	30.74
Net Purchase of commodities & Services	169.55	356.36	270.29
	2.7	4.76	3.34
Gross Capital Formation	536.47	648.56	1093.63
	8.53	8.66	13.49
Gross fixed Capital formation	534.63	639.01	1125.94
	8.5	8.53	13.89
Change in stock	1.84	9.55	(-)32.31
	0.03	0.13	(-)(0.40)
Net purchase of Physical Assets	0.2	5.21	2.31
	0	0.07	0.03
2.Transfer Payments to the rest of	3797.56	3409.86	3647.43
	60.41	45.53	44.99
Economy Transfers* Current	3711.88	3250.19	3476.1
	59.05	43.4	42.88
Capital Transfers	85.68	159.67	171.33

	1.36	2.13	2.11
3. Financial Investment and Loans and Advances (Net) to the rest of Economy	(-)59.84	115.59	600.57
	(-)0.95	1.54	7.41
Total Expenditure	6286.35	7489.44	8106.52
	100	100	100

* Current Transfers include subsidies and interest.

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage of total.

Capital Formation and Savings

According to the Economic and Functional Classification of the State Budget, gross capital formation is estimated at Rs. 1093.63 crore in 1999-2000 (B.E) as compared to Rs.648.56 crore in 1998-99 (R.E) .It was Rs.536.47 crore in 1997-98 (Accounts). The percentage increase in gross capital formation comes to 68.62 in 1999-2000 (B.E.) over 1998-99 (R.E.). In addition to gross capital formation by the State Government, Rs.789.02 crore is estimated as contribution of State Government for financial assistance to other sectors towards capital formation in 1999-2000 (B.E) .It amounted to Rs. 775.39 crore in 1998-99 (R.E) and Rs. 527.87 crore in 1997-98 (Accounts). This analysis further shows that gross capital formation financed by budgetary resources of the State Government is estimated at Rs. 1882.65 crore in 1999-2000 (B.E) as compared to Rs. 1423.95 crore in 1998-99 (R.E) and Rs.1064.34 crore in 1997-98 (Accounts) .The following table gives the details:-

Capital Formation and Gross Savings of the State Government

ITEM	Rs. In Crores		
	1997-98 (Accounts)	1998-99 (R.E.)	1999-2000 (B.E.)
Gross Capital Formation out of budgetary resources of State Govt.	1064.34	1423.95	1882.65
i) Gross Capital Formation by the State Govt.	536.47	648.56	1093.63
ii) Financial Assistance for Capital Formation to other sectors.	527.87	775.39	789.02
Gross Savings of the State Govt	(-)590.53	(-)1402.56	(-)188.40

Formation to other sectors.

2. Gross Savings of the State Govt (-)590.53 (-)1402.56 (-)188.40

According to Economic and Functional Classification of the State Government Budget, the gross dissavings of the Government are estimated at Rs.188.40 crore in 1999-2000(B.E) .The gross dissavings of the Government were Rs.1402.56 crore in 1998-99 (R.E) and Rs.590.53 crore in 1997-98 (Accounts).

CHAPTER-IV

BANKING AND CREDIT

The total number of Commercial Banks and Cooperative Banks working in the State as on 31st March, 1999 were 1468 and 314 respectively. The number of branches of the Haryana State Co-operative Agriculture & Rural Development Banks were 84 at the end of March, 1999.

Credit Deposit Ratio which plays a significant role in accelerating economic development of the State is low in Haryana as compared to all India level. On 31st March, 1999 it was 42.62 percent for Haryana whereas it was 55.5 percent for the country.

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

Under the Priority Sector, Haryana State Co-operative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank has advanced Rs. 243.68 crore against the annual target of Rs.297.45 crore which is 81.9 percent of the annual target. Sector-wise performance of Haryana State Co-operative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank during the year 1998-99 is as under:-

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

Sector	Target (Rs.in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage
Agriculture	272.92	222.41	81.5
Small Scale Industries	18.33	18.39	100.3
Tertiary	6.2	2.88	46.5
Total	297.45	243.68	81.9

For State Annual Credit Plan 1998-99, overall achievement stood at Rs.3770.47 crore against annual target of Rs. 3777.11 crore which was 99.8 percent of the Annual target. Sector-wise detail is as under :-

Annual Credit Plan of Haryana for 1998-99

Sector	Target (Rs.in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage
Agriculture	2515.75	2523.13	100.3
Small Scale Industries	890.09	867.57	97.5
Tertiary	371.27	379.77	102.3
Total	3777.11	3770.47	99.8

CHAPTER –V

PLAN STRATEGY AND REVIEW

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

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

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

The sectoral outlay for the Ninth Five Year Plan has been fixed in such a way that a large portion of the limited resources is earmarked for the development of infrastructure so that the pace of development of the economy does not slow down. The highest priority has been given to the power sector and accordingly Rs. 3300.00 crore (28.4%) are earmarked for various projects of generation, transmission & distribution of electricity. The second priority has been given to the irrigation sector setting apart Rs. 2084.74 crore (18%) for various irrigation and flood control projects. Roads and road transport has been accorded the third priority by keeping an amount of Rs. 1376.88 crore (11.9%) for this sector. Thus, a total amount of Rs. 6761.62 crore (58.3%) has been provided for the above mentioned basic infrastructure.

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

Annual Plan 1997- 98

The outlay for State's Annual Plan, 1997-98 was fixed at Rs. 1581.00 crore. Irrigation sector was allotted an outlay of Rs. 417.72 crore which was 26.4% of the total outlay. The power sector accounted for an outlay of Rs. 287.40 crore (18.2%) followed by Roads & Road Transport sector which had been earmarked an outlay of Rs. 154.70 crore (9.8%). Thus the total outlay for these sectors amounted to Rs. 859.82 crore which was 54.4% of the total outlay. The social services sector accounted for an outlay of Rs. 483.82 crore which was 30.6% of the total outlay. This includes an amount of Rs. 90.00 crore for old age pension scheme.

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 1581.00 crore, a sum of Rs. 523.32 crore had been earmarked for Externally Aided Projects. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 101.50 crore was kept for improvement of Basic Minimum Services. The actual expenditure of Annual plan 1997-98 was of the order of Rs. 1303.61 crore.

Annual Plan 1998- 99

The outlay for State's Annual Plan 1998-99 was fixed at Rs. 2260.00 crore. The development of infrastructure of power, Irrigation, Roads and Road Transport was accorded the highest priority. Irrigation sector was allotted an outlay of Rs. 550.81 crore which was 24.4% of the total plan outlay. Power sector was earmarked an outlay of Rs. 505.00 crore (22.3%) followed by Roads & Road Transport sector which was allocated an outlay of Rs. 190.38 crore (8.4%). Thus, these sectors accounted for an outlay of Rs. 1246.19 crore which was 55.1% of the total outlay. Social services sector comprising of Education, Technical Education, Health Services, Public Health, Housing, Urban Development, Welfare of SC & BC and Social welfare accounted for an outlay of Rs. 590.00 crore which was 26.1% of the total plan. An amount of Rs. 112.23 crore was provided for pensions to the old age persons, destitute women/ widows and handicapped persons.

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 2260.00 crore, Externally Aided projects of Irrigation, Power, Roads, Forests, Technical Education, Mewat Development Board and Agriculture and Allied Departments accounted for a sum of Rs. 739.98 crore. An amount of Rs. 113.85 crore was kept for improvement of basic minimum services of Primary Education, Primary Health Care, Safe Drinking Water, Link Roads and Nutrition.

Since the progress under some of the Externally Aided Projects like Water Resources Consolidation Project, Technician Education Project, Mewat Area Development Project and Agricultural Human Resource Development Project was slow and the sanctions imposed by World Bank on the flow of funds to "Haryana Highway Upgradation Project," State Annual Plan had to be revised to Rs. 1800.00 crore. However, the actual expenditure was of the order of Rs.1522.91 crore.

Annual Plan 1999- 2000

An outlay of Rs. 2300.00 crore had been approved for Annual Plan 1999-2000, reflecting an increase of 27.8% over the revised outlay of Rs. 1800.00 crore of Annual Plan 1998-99. While making sectoral distribution of Plan outlay, highest priority was accorded to the development of infrastructure of power, irrigation and roads. Irrigation sector was allocated an outlay of Rs. 581.00 crore, including Rs. 355.00 crore for World Bank Aided Water Resource Consolidation Project, constituting 25.3% of the total plan outlay. The Power generation, transmission and distribution was allocated an amount of Rs. 500.00 crore which is 21.7% of the plan outlay. Externally Aided Haryana Power Restructuring Project was provided an outlay of Rs.150.00 crore. Roads and bridges and extension of transport services in the State were earmarked an outlay of Rs. 390.00 crore which is 17% of the total outlay. This outlay includes an amount of Rs. 316.00 crore for World Bank Aided Haryana Highways Upgradation Project. Thus, an outlay of Rs. 1471.00 crore which is 64% of the plan outlay of Rs. 2300.00 crore stands allocated for the development of infrastructure. To give special thrust to the progress of two backward regions of Mewat and Shivalik areas of the State, additional funds amounting to Rs. 21.50 crore, over and above the normal departmental development

activities were provided. Besides, the priority was accorded to the extension of social services in the State by allocated Rs. 525.43 crore (22.8%). Out of this, an amount of Rs. 98.08 crore was provided for social security measures of Old Age Pension, pension to Destitute Women and Widows and Handicapped Persons. An amount of Rs. 22.50 crore was kept for women and child development. The extension/ upgradation of drinking water supply and sanitation was provided an outlay of Rs. 63.00 crore. Besides, a sum of Rs. 206.21 crore was provided for extension of general education, technical education and vocational education in the State.

The State faced constraint of resources on account of lesser availability of external assistance for Externally Aided Projects. Consequently, the Annual Plan outlay has to be revised to Rs.1785.00 crore. However, no cut has been imposed on the outlay of Power Sector. Outlay for social security measures namely; pension for the old, the handicapped and widows/destitute women has been increased due to enhancement in the pension rates and the increase in the number of pensioners w.e.f. from 1.11.1999. While revising the plan, the outlay for BMS was kept more than minimum adequate provision required to be made as per Planning Commission's guidelines.

Sectoral outlay and expenditure during the Ninth Five Year Plan and Annual Plans 1998-99 and 1999-2000 is given below:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Major Development	Head of	Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002	Annual Plan 1998-99			Annual Plan 1999-2000	
			Approved outlay	Approved outlay	Revised Outlay	Actual Exp.	Approved outlay
Agricultural & Allied Activities		70078	12735	10259	7983.36	11808	9926.65
		6.04	5.63	5.7	5.24	5.13	5.56
Rural Development		38953	7476	6548	3106.8	4655	8644.37
		3.36	3.31	3.64	2.04	2.03	4.84
Special Programme	Area	10691	1844	1725	1363.64	2150	1220
		0.92	0.82	0.96	0.89	0.94	0.68
Irrigation & Flood Control		208474	55081	43404	30707.92	58100	42600
		17.97	24.37	24.11	20.16	25.26	23.87
* Energy		330500	50608	43058	43050	50080	48563
		28.49	22.39	23.92	28.27	21.77	27.21
Industries & Minerals		18105	11583	8970	7988.84	7139	3554.84
		1.56	5.13	4.98	5.25	3.1	1.99
** Transport		138338	19061	8608	6228.04	39020	6510
		11.92	8.43	4.78	4.09	16.97	3.65
Science & Tech. and Environment		1500	424	180	146.21	330	145
		0.13	0.19	0.1	0.1	0.14	0.08
General Services	Economic	2778	489	440	362.54	440	219
		0.24	0.22	0.25	0.24	0.19	0.12
Decentralised Planning		5700	5550	1400	1400	2000	1000

	0.49	2.46	0.78	0.92	0.87	0.56
Social Services	329584	59000	53675	48196	52543	53738.44
	28.42	26.1	29.82	31.65	22.85	30.11
General Services	5299.99	2149	1733	1758.09	1735	2378.7
	0.46	0.95	0.96	1.15	0.75	1.33
Grand Total (I to XII)	1160000	226000	180000	152291.4	230000	178500
	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Includes the Non-Conventional sources of Energy.

** Includes Civil Aviation also.

(Figures in brackets are the percentage to total)

CHAPTER-VI

EMPLOYMENT

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

Employment

The main focus of the State Government is to generate the employment opportunities in the form of self employment. During the year 1996-97, there were 672467 persons employed in the organised sector. Their number decreased to 658297 in 1997-98 showing net decrease of 2.11 percent. However, this number increased to 662048 in 1998-99 showing net increase of 0.57 percent in the public sector, the number of employed persons during 1996-97 was 427173. This number decreased to 424918 during 1997-98. However, this number increased to 428022 during 1998-99 showing net increase of 0.73 percent. Similar trend is also visible in private sector. The number of employed persons in private sector during 1996-97 was 245294. This number decreased to 233379 in 1997-98 and further increased to 234026 in 1998-99 showing net increase of 0.28 percent. The net employed persons in the public sector increased by 0.57 percent as compared to 0.28 percent in private sector in 1998-99 over 1997-98. No reliable data is available for the persons employed in the un-organised sector.

The detailed classification by the type of establishment and number of persons employed by them as on 31st March, 1995 to 1999 are given below :-

Type of Establishment	Number of persons employed as on 31st March				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
I)Public Sector					
a)Central Government	32366	32686	32537	32452	32130
b)State Government	250426	253791	255699	256002	258564
c)Quasi Government (Central / State)	119736	120575	120379	117814	118392
d)Local Bodies	18233	18410	18558	18650	18936
Total (i)	420761	425462	427173	424918	428022
	65.69	64.2	63.52	64.55	64.65
ii)Private Sector	237247	245294	233379	234026	
	34.31	35.8	36.48	35.45	35.35
Total (i+ii)	640547	662709	672467	658297	662048
.	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total

Unemployment

There were 813715 unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges in Haryana as on 31st December, 1998 and their number decreased to 811359 as on 31st December 1999. However, the number of educated job seekers increased from 543875 in 1998 to 553414 in 1999. But the number of uneducated job seekers declined from 269840 in 1998 to 257945 in 1999.

Out of total registered job seekers, educated personnel constitute 68.21 percent and uneducated personnel constitute 31.79 percent as on 31st December, 1999. The corresponding percentages were 66.84 for educated personnel and 33.16 for uneducated personnel as on 31st December, 1998.

The distribution of job-seekers classified according to educational qualifications as on 31st December, 1995 to 31st December, 1999 are given below:-

Educational Qualifications	Employment Exchanges as on 31st December				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 (Provisional)
I. Uneducated					
Below Matric / illiterates	227515	250179	259151	269840	257945
& others	32.6	33.05	32.9	33.16	31.79
II. Educated					
a) Matric	340791	360602	372360	380786	377266
b) Higher Secondary / under graduates	53079	58860	63744	68186	73877
c) Graduates	67335	76966	81850	83872	89548
d) Post Graduates / M. Phils / Ph.D's	9185	10346	10691	11031	12723
Total Educated persons	470390	506774	528645	543875	553414
(a to d)	67.4	66.95	67.1	66.84	68.21
GRAND TOTAL (I + II)	697905	756953	787796	813715	811359
		100	100	100	100

Note: - Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

Directorate General of Employment and Training (Government of India) had conducted a sample survey during 1988 for ascertaining the activity status of unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges in the country. The results of this survey revealed that 49.68 percent of the persons registered with employment exchanges in Haryana were found actually unemployed. On this analogy it can be assumed that 403083 persons out of 811359 unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges in the state were actually unemployed as on 31 December, 1999 and the remaining might have registered themselves for seeking better jobs.

Unemployment among Technically Qualified Persons

The total number of technically qualified unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges in the State rose from 91513 on 31st December,1998 to 100902 as on 31st December,1999.Out of total 100902 educated unemployed persons, technical unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges were 48762 i.e. 48.33 percent and non technical unemployed persons were 52140 i.e. 51.67 percent. The corresponding figures of technical unemployed persons during 1998 was 47639 (52.06 percent) and 43874 (47.94 percent) were non technical unemployed persons. The category wise details of unemployment among technically qualified persons from 31-12-1995 to 31.12.1999 are as under :-

Sr.No.	Category	Number of job seekers as on 31st December				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
(provisional)						
I.	Engineering Personnel					
1	Graduate Engineers	1507	1921	1907	1612	1664
2	Diploma Engineers	4795	4963	5233	5163	6040
3	I.T.I. Trained persons	28562	29253	31640	32870	34012
	TOTAL-I	34864	36137	38780	39645	41716
II.	Medical and Health Personnel					
1	Allopathic Doctors (M.B.B.S.,M.D./M.S.)	524	615	570	302	348
2	Ayurvedic and Unani Doctors	757	753	759	485	537
3	Dentists	100	140	173	168	183
4	Graduates in Homoeopathy	57	72	68	59	50
5	Para-Medical Personnel*	4016	4515	4188	6178	5181
	TOTAL- II	5454	6095	5758	7192	6299
III.	Agricultural and Veterinary Personnel					
1.	Agricultural Graduates/ Post Graduates	635	605	669	551	504
2.	Veterinary Graduates / Post graduates	289	288	273	251	243
	TOTAL –III	924	893	942	802	747
IV.	Teaching Personnel					
1	J.B.T. Teachers	1929	3487	3296	3343	5640
2	J.B.T. (Home Science)	45	53	33	57	56
3	B. Ed/ M. Ed. Teachers (Science, Math, S. S. and others)	27248	32833	34255	35044	39963
4	P.T.I. / D.P. Ed./ M. P. Ed. Teachers**	2987	3411	5064	5430	6481
	TOTAL IV	32209	39784	42648	43874	52140

GRAND TOTAL I to IV 73451 82909 88128 91513 100902

* Data related to trained Dai also included in above figure.
 ** Includes Language and Drawing Teachers.

Measures to Contain Unemployment

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

- i. Poverty Alleviation Employment Programmes such as Sawarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) (including Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment and Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas), 'Special Livestock Breeding Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojna for Providing wage / self employment to rural unemployed persons through implementation of identified rural works, Nehru Rozgar Yojna for providing wage / self-employment to urban poor through setting up of micro-enterprises, urban wage employment through creation of public assets and Employment Assurance Scheme for providing employment to casual / manual labour during the lean agricultural season for 100 days per year for men and women in the age- group of 18-60 years.
- ii. Loans to educated unemployed persons (including technically qualified), urban poor and weaker sections of society like Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes for Self-employment.
- iii. Training-cum-production-cum-employment schemes relating to development of handlooms, handicrafts / carpet weaving and leather footwears, printing and binding, cutting / tailoring, knitting, electronics, stenography, beautyculture, computer and petty industrial / rural trades.

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

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

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

B. Self-Employment Schemes	Educated/ persons	305590	58620 Skilled/Semi-skilled
C. Training-cum-Production cum- Employment schemes	Persons	22050	1180

(*Targets have not been fixed due to restructuring of the Scheme)

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

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

An outlay of Rs. 2300 crore was approved for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 which had now been revised to Rs. 1785 crore. It is envisaged that an estimated amount of Rs. 714 crore will be spent on construction works/ activities generating adhoc / casual wage employment for 1.00 lakh person years and continuing / regular employment for 1000 persons.

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

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

State Government is committed for the development of infrastructure to increase the economic development of the State. Government shall encourage private Sector investment in the Transport Sector which shall result in the absorption of un-skilled manpower. Besides, there will be special emphasis on providing, entrepreneurship among members of scheduled castes /scheduled tribes ,other backward classes and those living below poverty line. That will further boost the absorption of manpower.

CHAPTER –VII

THE 20-POINT PROGRAMME

Haryana which has made a significant progress under various development programmes is determined to attain greater heights under 20-point programme. A number of programmes enlisted in the 20-point programme which comprehend the needs and aspirations of the people in clear terms have made a big headway. The details of achievements upto December, 1999 are given below :-

Point	Item	Unit	Target 1999-2000	Achievement April, 1999 to Dec., 1999
1A-	Swarn Jayanti Gram Sawrozgar Yojana (SGSY) (Credit Mobilised)	Lakh(Rs.)	4200	903.94
1B-	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) (Mandays)	Lakh No	30.5	11.83
5A-	Distribution of surplus Land	Acre	129	14
7A-	Drinking Water problem solved Villages Covered	No.	710	330
8A-	Community Health Centres (CHC)	No.	10	8
8B-	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	No.	4	-
8D-	Immunisation of Children	Lakh No.	5.2	3.96
9C-	ICDS Blocks (Operational)	Cum.No.	114	116
9D-	Anganwadies (Operational)	"	9986	13542
11A-	SC Families Assisted	No.	75000	37695
14A-	House Allotted Sites	No.	6000	383
14B-	Construction Assistance	No.	2000	370
14C-	Indira Awaas Yojana (New Construction)	No.	6244	4601

14E-	LIG Houses	No.	1100	1224
14F-	Indira Awaas Yojana	No.	3123	421
	(For Upgradation)			
15-	Slum Improvement	No.	119615	78042
	(Population Covered)			
16A-	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Lakh No.	200	13.51
16B-	Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hect.	32000	11301
19B-	Pump-Sets Energised	No.	1500	601
19C-	Improved Chullahs	No.	55000	12299
19D-	Bio-gas Plants	No.	3000	1503

Important Statistical tables

Area and Population

Item	Unit	1961	1971	1981	1991
A. Haryana					
Geographical					
Area	Sq. Km.	44056.00	44222.00	44212.00	44212.00
Inhabited Villages	Number	6670.00	6731.00	6745.00	6759(P)
Towns	Number	61.00	65.00	81.00	94.00
Population	000	7590.00	10037.00	12923.00	16464.00
Total					
Males	000	4063.00	5377.00	6910.00	8828.00
Females	000	3527.00	4660.00	6013.00	7636.00
Denisty	Person per				
Sq. Km.	172	227.00	292.00	372.00	
Scheduled Caste	Percentage to				
Population	total Population	18.00	18.90	19.10	19.80
Rural Population	Percentage to				
	total Population	82.80	82.30	78.10	75.40
Urban Population	Percentage to				
	total Population	17.20	17.70	21.90	24.60
Sex Ratio	Female per				
	000 Males	868.00	867.00	870.00	865.00
Workers (main)	Percentage to				
	total Population	37.90	26.40	28.40	28.70
Males	000	1187.00	2005.00	3331.00	4950.00
Females	000	325.00	694.00	1339.00	2499.00
Total	000	1512.00	2699.00	4670.00	7449.00
Literacy Rate	Percent	19.90	26.90	43.85*	55.85*
B. India @					
Population	In crores	44.00	55.00	68.00	85.00
Density	Per Sq. Km.	142.00	177.00	216.00	257.00
Literacy Rate	Percent	24.00	29.50	43.56*	52.21*

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

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

P : Provisional

Gross State Domestic Product of Haryana

Year	Gross State Domestic Product (Rs. Crore)		Percentage Increase Over the previous year	
	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices (1993-94)	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices (1993-94)
	2	3	4	5
1993-95	21953	21953	-	-
1994-95	26000	23415	18.4	6.7
1995-96	29568	24056	13.7	2.7
1996-97	35620	26991	20.5	12.2
1997-98(P)	37928	27357	6.5	1.4
1998-99(Q)	43671	29001	15.1	6

P : Provisional Estimates

Q : Quick Estimates

Index of Industrial Production in Haryana

Year	Index	Index
	(Base; 1970-71=100)	(Base; 1993-94=100)
1	2	3
1981-82	250.51	
1982-83	263.43	
1983-84	280.84	
1984-85	298.98	
1985-86	334.55	
1986-87	364.04	
1987-88	396.44	
1988-89	445.18	
1989-90	461.67	
1990-91	501.28	
1991-92	531.5	
1992-93	518.17	
1993-94		100
1994-95		109.46
1995-96		120.37
1996-97		132.18
1997-98(P)		142.63

Source; Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana

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

P : Provisional

Summary of the Financial Position of State

(Rs. Crore)

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
	(Acctt.)	(Acctt.)	(Acctt.)	(R.E.)	(R.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I- Opening Balance					
A) According to Books of					
i) A.G.	(-)36.94	4.69	(-)74.15	(-)110.19	(-)27.55
ii) R.B.I.	(-) 38.96	4.59	(-)73.68	(-)404.55	(-)21.91
B) Investment in Treasury Bills	144.96	74.71	-	-	-
II- Revenue Account					
A) Receipts	5014.73	6048.33	5897.77	6033.64	6901.52
B) Expenditure	5361.56	6767	6617.17	7605.87	7519.82
C) Surplus/Deficit	(-)346.83	(-)718.67	(-)719.40	(-)1572.23	(-)618.30
III- Capital Expenditure	285.87	446.65	492.21	995.88	1219
IV- Public Debt					
i) Debt incurred	172.08	943.22	1528.17	2165.4	2705.92
ii) Repayment	248.46	442.5	730.35	983.67	1191.18
iii) Net	823.62	500.72	797.82	1181.73	1514.74
V- Loans & Advances					
A) Advances	382.07	394.61	438.29	274.73	255.85
B) Recoveries	28.81	460.51	522.35	522.75	42.67
C) Net	(-)353.26	(+)65.90	(+)84.06	(+)248.32	(-)213.18
VI- Inter State Settlement	-	-	-	-	-
VII- Appropriation to	-	-	-	-	-
VIII- Contingency fund (Net)	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency fund	-	-	-	-	-
IX- Small Savings, Provident Fund etc (Net)	221.67	246.11	308.65	1194.9	450.27
X- Deposits & Advances, Reserve Fund & Suspense & Misc.(Net)	(-)12.32	266.89	(-)30.03	(+)25.80	(+)62.80
XI- Remittances(Net)	(-)5.38	6.86	(+)15.07	-	-
XII- Year's Closing Balance					

A) According to Books of					
i) A.G.	4.69	(-75.15	(-110.19	(-27.55	(-50.22
ii) R.B.I.	4.59	(-73.68	(-104.55	(-21.91	(-44.58
B) Investment in Treasury Bills	74.71	-	-	-	-

Revenue Receipts of Haryana Government

(Rs. in Crore)

Head Account	of	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
		(Acctt.)	(Acctt.)	(Acctt.)	(R.E)	(B.E)
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. State Sources		4355.77	5275.79	4999.73	4907.5	5799.72
		(86.86)	(87.23)	(84.77)	-	(84.04)
A)State Tax Revenue		2168.96	2143.12	2368.63	3492.72	3918.08
		(43.25)	(35.43)	(40.16)	-	(56.77)
I)Land Revenue		1.31	2.43	3.93	4.97	7.16
		(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.10)
ii)State Excise Duties		552.96	64.14	49.62	850	978
		(11.03)	(1.06)	(0.84)	(14.09)	(14.17)
iii)Sales Tax		1055.41	1380.07	1552.69	1790	2004.8
		(21.04)	(22.82)	(26.33)	(29.67)	(29.05)
iv)Taxes on Vehicles		52.82	61.59	67.11	81	85
		(1.05)	(1.02)	(1.14)	(1.34)	(1.23)
v)Stamps and Registration		244.63	273.1	301.67	367	408
		(4.88)	(4.51)	(5.11)	(6.08)	(5.91)
vi)Other Taxes and Duties		261.83	361.69	393.61	399.75	435.12
		(5.22)	(5.98)	(6.67)	(6.63)	(6.31)
B)State Non-Tax revenue		2186.81	3132.67	2631.1	1414.78	1881.64
		(43.61)	(51.80)	(44.61)	(23.45)	(27.27)
2. Central Sources		658.96	772.54	898.04	1126.14	1101.8
		(13.14)	(12.77)	(15.23)	(18.66)	(15.96)
A)Share of Central Taxes		360.47	431.89	539.31	614.6	488
B) Grant in aid from Central Govt.		298.49	340.65	358.73	511.54	613.8
		(5.95)	(5.63)	(6.08)	(8.48)	(8.89)

Total Revenue	5014.73	6048.33	5897.77	6033.64	
Receipts					
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

R.E- Revised Estimates

B.E- Budget Estimates

Index Numbers Of Agriculture in Haryana

(Base: Triennium ending 1981-82=100)

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

P:Provisional

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

POWER

Year	Installed Generation Capacity (MW)	Power Available for sale (lakh KWH)	Power sold (lakh KWH)	Number of consumers
1	2	3	4	5
1967-68	29	601	501	311914
1970-	29	1246	903	543695

71

1980-81	1074	41840	33910	1219173
1981-82	1177	46750	38670	1346223
1982-83	1202	47680	39460	1438398
1983-84	1299	46970	39550	1526667
1984-85	1311	46070	37250	1624936
1985-86	1422	51560	42560	1727346
1986-87	1548	56880	46390	1864644
1987-88	1564	67490	51570	2024953
1988-89	1782	75260	56900	2170139
1989-90	1757	79280	59830	2346886
1990-91	1757	90250	66410	2513942
1991-92	1757	105530	77410	2690095
1992-93	1757	115580	86250	2843656
1993-94	1757	111680	83160	2973486
1994-95	1762	114720	82030	3067838
1995-96	1762	127380	87450	3171056
1996-97	1762	132632	90578	3285237
1997-98	1780	133030	88644	3390245
1998-99(P)	1780	140355	92899	3381467

P: Provisional

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
November, 1998	438	402
December, 1988	429	391
January, 1999	420	381
February, 1999	415	375
March, 1999	414	373
April, 1999	415	375
May, 1999	419	378
June, 1999	420	380
July, 1999	424	383
August, 1999	426	386
September, 1999	429	388
October, 1999	437	391
November, 1999	438	392

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

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2	3	4
1994-95	6.9	9.3	4.4
1995-96	(-)4.8	9.2	7.8
1996-97	11.6	7	16.9
1997-98(P)	(-)7.8	5.8	8.5
1998-99(Q)	4.7	6	7.3

P : Provisional Estimates

Q : Quick Estimates

**Composition of Gross State Domestic Product by Board Sectors
(Percent)**

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (1993-94) Prices		
	Primary	Secondary	Ternity	Primary	Secondary	Ternity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1993-95	42.8	24.3	32.9	42.8	24.3	32.9
1994-95	41.7	25.9	32.4	42.9	24.9	32.2
1995-96	37.1	29.7	33.2	39.8	26.4	33.8

1996-97	38.2	27.8	34	39.5	25.2	35.3
1997-98(P)	36	27.9	36.1	35.9	26.3	37.8
1998-99(Q)	36	27.5	36.5	35.5	26.3	38.2

P : Provisional Estimates

Q : Quick Estimates

Annual Index of Industrial Production (Revised Series)

Base year 1993-94=100

Sr. No.	Description	Group	Weight	Index				Percentage Increase/Decrease over the previous year
				1994-1995	1994-1996	1994-1997	1994-1998*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Manufacture of food products	20-21	162.15	103.25	102.92	108.39	115.26	6.34
2	Manufacture of beverages, Tobacco and related products	22	10.3	114.92	125.77	117.09	101.88(-)	12.99
3	Manufacture of cotton textiles	23	34.5	92.31	105.74	111.35	117.07	5.14
4	Manufacture of wool,silk and man-made fibre textiles	24	38.24	104.72	114.03	122.27	129.5	5.91
5	Manufacture of textiles products (including wearing apparel)	26	45.87	114.23	120.5	132.64	146.55	10.49
6	Manufacture of paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries	28	29.51	100.74	108.93	112.93	124.93	11.26
7	Manufacture of leather and product of leather, fur and substitutes of leather	29	8.09	92.59	100	111.11	125.93	13.34
8	Manufacture of basic chemicals and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)	30	60.65	122.6	132.35	136.11	140.75	3.41
9	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products, processing of nuclear fuels	31	54.21	113.88	123.38	126.69	133.15	5.1
10	Manufacture of Non-matallic mineral products	32	32.93	107.31	115.03	117.38	119.74	2.1
11	Basic metal and alloys industries	33	89.31	93.94	97.39	101.59	110.26	8.53
12	Manufacture of metal products and parts except machinery and equipment	34	34.07	81.72	92.67	98.66	109.2	10.68
13	Manufacture of machinery and equipment other than transport equipment, scientific equipment	35-36	146.83	113.83	118.02	130.54	139.53	6.89

	photographic/cinematographic equipment								
14	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	37	225.39	121.76	151.3	180.53	200.8	11.23	
15	Other manufacturing industries	38	11.3	105.2	113.3	119.51	128.83	7.8	
	Division 2&3 Manufacturing		983.35	109.46	120.62	132.43	143	7.98	
	Division 4 Electricity	40	16.65	109.32	105.33	117.24	120.71	2.96	
			1000	109.46	120.37	132.18	142.63	7.91	

* Provisional

Per Capita Income of Haryana

Year	Per Capita Income(Rs.)		Percentage Increase Over the previous year	
	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices (1993-94)	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices (1993-94)
1	2	3	4	5
1993-95	10970	10970	-	-
1994-95	12774	11454	16.2	4.4
1995-96	14145	11457	11	0
1996-97	16729	12614	18.3	10.1
1997-98(P)	17426	12539	4.2	(-)0.6
1998-99(Q)	19773	13084	13.5	4.3

P: Provisional Estimates

Q: Quick Estimates

Index of Agriculture Production in Haryana

(Base: Triennium ending 1981-82=100)

Year	Cereals	Pulses	Total food grains	Oil seeds	Fibres	Miscellaneous	Total Non Food grains	All Commodities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1980-81	103.89	125.54	107.02	136.34	100.87	95.44	104.72	106.37
1981-82	107.19	87.48	104.34	109.77	107.72	116	111.52	106.37
1982-83	119.96	78.85	114.02	85.98	131.96	107.59	113.89	113.98
1983-84	123.6	88.01	118.45	119.55	89.15	114.89	105.11	114.68
1984-85	122.64	88.17	117.66	222.62	107.59	100.1	124.28	119.53
1985-86	141.17	169.33	145.24	209.67	131.12	100.8	132.02	141.5

1986-87	135.66	133.64	132.48	166.54	157.31	129.74	147.42	136.71
1987-88	118.65	19.92	104.37	243.7	119.61	101.62	133.49	112.61
1988-89	168.36	162.56	167.52	354.09	145.79	125.44	173.18	169.12
1989-90	157.04	99.96	148.79	317.92	202.96	142.31	197.49	162.56
1990-91	171.18	127.76	164.9	466.45	197.35	145.92	222.27	181.12
1991-92	167.43	56.05	151.33	486.24	230.11	171.01	249.6	179.12
1992-93	189.35	70.85	172.22	380.74	240.48	131.28	219.15	185.49
1993-94	185.77	108.46	174.59	585.28	193.2	124.52	232.11	190.86
1994-95	198.07	118.36	186.54	588.51	235.54	129.85	252.3	205.14
1995-96	185.39	102.95	173.47	534.97	232.55	148.53	249.63	195.01
1996-97	210.32	76.09	190.91	655.45	273.96	165.56	294.5	220.21
1997-98	206.96	85.68	189.42	270.9	201.8	133.41	185.21	188.23
1998-99(P)	224.84	80.07	203.91	438.22	159.45	134.9	197.23	202.02

P: Provisional

Source :Economic & Statistical Organisation ,Haryana.

Agriculture production in Haryana

(In Crore)

Year	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Food grains	Total Cotton (lint)	Total Oil Seeds	Sugarcane terms of Gur	in
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1996-67	2029	563	2592	288	92	510	
1970-71	3939	832	4771	373	99	707	
1980-81	5533	503	6036	643	188	460	
1981-82	5692	347	6039	685	151	576	
1982-83	6334	315	6649	840	118	560	
1983-84	6526	363	6889	567	164	587	
1984-85	6481	367	6848	608	305	484	
1985-86	7460	687	8147	745	288	501	
1986-87	7161	467	7628	903	228	684	
1987-88	6199	112	6311	690	334	524	
1988-89	8836	674	9510	846	484	658	
1989-90	8279	430	8790	1191	435	736	
1990-91	9017	542	9559	1155	638	780	
1991-92	8805	273	9078	1341	758	905	
1992-93	9955	326	10281	1411	559	672	
1993-94	9774	469	10243	1124	823	646	
1994-95	10456	516	10972	1371	861	696	
1995-96	9721	451	10172	1284	783	809	
1996-97	11102	346	11448	1507	985	902	

1997-98(P) 10956 376 11332 1107 456 750

Source: Director, Land Records, Haryana.

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

P:
Provisional

Net Area Under Irrigation In Haryana

Year	Net Area Irrigated by source (000Hactares)						Percentage to net area sown
	Govt. canals	Tank	Wells	T/Wells	Other	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1966-67	991	4	289		9	1293	37.8
1970-71	952	1	574		5	1532	43
1980-81	1161	(a)	26	941	6	2134	59.2
1981-82	1183	(a)	21	1034	10	2248	61.4
1982-83	1262	(a)	12	1078	4	2356	65.5
1983-84	1185	1	10	990	4	2190	60.8
1984-85	1203	1	9	972	4	21189	60.5
1985-86	1191	1	10	1042	4	2248	62.2
1986-87	1203	1	14	1126	4	2348	64.8
1987-88	1220	1	(a)	1353	3	2579	79.8
1988-89	1239	(a)	(a)	1286	7	2532	71
1989-90	1359	2	1	1293	2	2657	73.9
1990-91	1337	1	(a)	1248	14	2600	72.7
1991-92	1381	(a)	(a)	1256	29	2666	76
1992-93	1359	1	1	1238	29	2628	75.3
1993-94	1353	1	16	1267	26	2663	75.8
1994-95	1382	(a)	(a)	1304	33	2419	76.4
1995-96	1375	1	(a)	1352	32	2760	77
1996-97	1372	1	(a)	1353	40	2766	76.5
1997-98(P)	1397	(a)	(a)	1363	32	2792	76.8

(a) Means less than 500 hectares Source: Director, Land Records , Haryana.

(P) Provisional

+ :Not Available