

GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA



SPEECH

OF

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FINANCE MINISTER, HARYANA

ON

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1997-98

Haryana Vidhan Sabha, Chandigarh,
12th March, 1997

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker,

I humbly rise to present before this august House, the Budget Estimates for the year 1997-98.

2. The Indian Economy is undergoing major structural changes and is gradually emerging out of the realm of 'licence' and 'control' regime. The fresh breeze of economic liberalisation, delicensing and decontrol, foreign equity participation, information revolution and the lowering down of the foreign trade barriers is providing a new impetus and new direction to the Indian Economy. The air of change is blowing every where and is a signal of the dawn of a new era of globalization of the national economy.

3. An economically vibrant state like Haryana has also not lagged behind in exploiting the opportunities available before it as a result of the changed economic scenario. The economy of the State is gaining strength and new direction and is heading towards new heights of economic development.

Economic Survey of Haryana 1996-97

4. The State's economy has emerged decisively from the setbacks of the past year and has continued to make steady progress in all fields of economic activity. A copy of the "Economic Survey of Haryana 1996-97" has already been circulated among the Hon'ble members. It highlights the overall economic situation of the state during the last year. According to estimates, Gross State income of Haryana, at constant(1980-81) prices, registered a growth of 1.9% in 1995-96, from Rs. 7268 crore in 1994-95 to Rs. 7406 crore in 1995-96. At current prices, State income grew by 14.3 percent, from Rs. 24411 crore in 1994-95 to Rs. 27903 crore in 1995-96. The Sectoral analysis reveals that the contribution of Primary Sector towards Gross Domestic Product, at constant (1980-81) prices, recorded a decrease of 6.1 percent in 1995-96 due to unprecedented floods in major part of the State, whereas the contribution of Secondary and Tertiary sectors increased by 8.3 percent each.

5. The per capita income, in real terms i.e.. at constant (1980-81) prices, is estimated at Rs. 3670 in 1995-96, as against Rs. 3674 in 1994-95. Per capita income at current prices is estimated at Rs. 13770 in 1995-96 as against Rs. 12242 in 1994-95.

6. The rate of inflation, both at National and the State level, continued to rise. The All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (Base 1982=100) increased by 8.9 percent from 293 in March, 1995 to 319 in March, 1996. It further rose to 9.4 percent to 349 in November 1996. Similarly, the Haryana State Working Class Consumer Price Index (Base 1982=100) increased from 270 to 284 between March, 1995 and March, 1996 recording a rise of 5.2 percent. It further rose to 322 in November, 1996 registering an increase of 13.4 percent.

7. The Economic and Functional classification of the budget estimates for 1996-97 reveals estimated direct capital formation at Rs. 535 crore, and additional capital formation at Rs. 487 crore as the State's Contribution towards the Private and Public Sector. Thus, an aggregate Gross Capital formation during 1996-97 is estimated at Rs. 1022 crore.

Central Devolution /Assistance

8. Central support including assistance from financial institutions is one of the major sources of plan financing. The devolution of Central Taxes is governed by the recommendations of the Finance Commission. The recommendation of the Tenth Finance Commission, is strongly biased in favour of deficit and backward States as compared to the efficient States like Haryana. Out of the total devolution of Rs.2,26,643 crore to all the States for the period 1995-2000, the share of Haryana is only Rs.2793 crore, which is merely 1.23 percent of the total devolution, much less than its relative proportions of population (1.97%) and area (1.35%) to the national level. Accordingly, a provision of Rs.423 crore in RE 1996-97 and of Rs.465 crore in BE 1997-98 as State's share in divisible Central Taxes, has been made. A Special Problem Grant of Rs.40 crore has been recommended for Haryana covering the period 1996-2000, including Rs. 8 crore for 1996-97 and Rs.10 crore for 1997-98, for development of satellite towns around Delhi. The Commission has also recommended a grant of Rs.99.22 crore for the period 1996-2000, including Rs. 24.81 crore each for 1996-97 and 1997-98, for transfer to Panchayats and Municipal Committees. These grants are to be utilised by the PRIs and MCs on the basis of the recommendations of the State Finance Commission whose report is still awaited. The Planning Commission has sanctioned assistance of Rs. 19.08 crore each year for 1996-97 and 1997-98 for Basic Minimum Services, as integral part of normal assistance. Assistance of Rs. 3.65 crore each year for 1996-97 and 1997-98 has also been allocated to Haryana for

urban slums. On the initiative of our Chief Minister, the Planning Commission has sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 45 crore during 1996-97 and Rs.50 crore during 1997-98 for Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Schemes and a special assistance of Rs.30 crore for Mewat Canal Project for the year 1997-98.

9. Various Externally Aided Projects are being implemented in the State. A provision for external assistance of Rs.263.00 crore in 1996-97 and of Rs.343.89 crore in 1997-98 has been made on account of these projects.

Annual Plan 1996-97

10. The outlay for State annual plan 1996-97 was originally approved for Rs.1430 crore by the Planning Commission, the funding of which comprises Rs.829.29 crore as State's own resources and Rs.600.71 crore as Central Assistance including Rs.227.45 crore as Normal Central Assistance, Rs.349 crore as assistance for Externally Aided Projects, and Rs.7.60 crore for Centrally Sponsored Schemes transferred to the State.

11. The State finances witnessed severe constraints during the current year. Introduction of Prohibition caused a loss of Rs.600 crore in Excise revenue besides entailing an additional expenditure on enforcement. The floods/heavy rains warranted an expenditure of Rs.95 crore for relief and rehabilitation measures, besides adversely affecting the revenue receipts of the State. A total Rs. 240.18 crore were sanctioned as benefits to Government employees. Certain other emergent commitments affecting receipts and expenditure had to be met during the current year.

12. Our Government, after coming into power, had to make strenuous efforts to bridge the gap in resources caused by the previous Govt. Additional resources of about Rs.340 crore have been raised during the current year by various tax and non-tax measures. A campaign was launched to boost investment in Small Saving Schemes, while Public Sector Undertakings were mobilised to contribute to the financing of State plan schemes. Expenditure control measures were strictly enforced to contain growth in non-plan expenditure and a part of the ADA instalments and bonus payment was impounded to reduce the financial burden of these measures.

13. The plan outlay for annual plan 1996-97 has been finalised at Rs.1372.75 crore which is more than 22 percent higher than the actual plan expenditure of Rs.1116.43 crore during 1995-96.

Eighth Five Year Plan(1992-97)

14. The outlay for the State's Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) was approved at Rs.5700 crore, the funding of which comprised Rs.4713.64 crore as State's own resources and Rs.986.36 crore as Central Assistance.

15. During the first four years of the Eighth plan, from 1992-93 to 1995-96, expenditure of Rs.3627.52 crore has been incurred, showing a performance level of 63.6 percent. For 1996-97, the terminal year of the Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs.1372.75 crore has been provided in the Revised Estimates. Thus, an expenditure of Rs.5000.27 crore is anticipated during the Eighth Plan, giving the performance level at 87.7 percent.

Annual Plan 1997-98

16. The basic strategy of the State Government has been to accelerate the pace of development and to create greater employment opportunities for upliftment of all sections of society through planning process. Keeping in view the objectives and thrust areas of the draft Ninth Five Year Plan, the outlay for State's annual plan 1997-98 has been approved at Rs.1575.00 crore, to be financed through State's own resources of Rs.903.28 crore and Central Assistance of Rs.671.72 crore. This outlay is approximately 15 per cent higher than the Plan outlay of Rs.1372.75 crore for the year 1996-97.

17. The State Government continues to accord highest priority in its annual plan 1997-98 to Social and Community Services. An amount of Rs.477.82 crore has been provided for this sector which forms 30.3% of the total outlay. In view of the large scale damage by floods/heavy rains during 1995-96 and 1996-97, priority has also been given to Irrigation and Flood Control, for which Rs.417.72 crore have been earmarked which is 26.5 per cent of the total outlay. The outlay for Power Sector is Rs.288.38 crore which is 18.3 per cent, followed by an outlay of Rs.105.13 crore (6.7%) for Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rs.154.92 crore (9.8%) for Transport, Rs.57.00 crore (3.6%) for Rural Development, Rs.27.92 crore (1.8%) for Industries and Minerals, and Rs.46.11 crore (2.9%) for others. Out of the total outlay of Rs.1575.00 crore, an amount of Rs.509.57 crore has been earmarked for Externally Aided Projects and Rs.101.50 crore for Basic Minimum Services. About 70 per cent of the total Plan expenditure will be incurred on rural areas. We hope that Plan investment of this magnitude will provide the necessary impetus for increasing the growth rate of the economy and will also sustain the pace of economic development.

Prohibition

18. As you all know, the State Government has taken a historic step in enforcing total Prohibition in the State with effect from 1st July 1996, which will usher an era of happiness and prosperity. All sections of society, especially, the women folk had been agitating to convert the State into a liquor free island of prosperity.

19. In order to make prohibition a social movement, the State Government chalked out a comprehensive programme to ensure the involvement of all sections of society. A Sharab Mukh Haryana Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister and consisting of Ministers, representatives of different political parties, and social and educational organisations, has been constituted in order to workout implementational strategy and to elicit popular support of all sections of society in making the programme a social movement.

20. In order to educate the young students regarding the evil effects of drinking, curricula on Prohibition have been introduced in the schools. Non conventional modes of publicity such as street plays, seminars etc. are being organised on a regular basis by Voluntary Organisations as well as the Public Relations Department. The support of the women organisations, Youth clubs and village Panchayats has been enlisted for making this programme a people's movement.

21. A new department of Prohibition and Excise has been created with a view to enforce the provisions of the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 which was amended to provide deterrent punishment. Certain offences involving possession, import and export of liquor exceeding specified quantity were made non-bailable under the amended provisions of law. Five new laboratories for testing of seized samples are being opened. 9 Special Judicial Magistrates have been appointed for trial of summary cases. As many as 29174 cases have been registered till 31.1.1997 since the introduction of prohibition and 31594 persons have been arrested for violation of the Excise laws. More than 7 lakhs pouches and bottles of liquor have been caught and 697 working stills have been unearthed.

22. The Hon'ble members would be pleased to note that as a result of this revolutionary step there has been a marked decline in crime and accident rates in the State as compared to last year. The murders between 1.7.96 to 31.12.96 have declined by 71 as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

There is a decline of 297 in hurt cases, 66 in accidents, 292 in affrays, 572 in cases under Sec. 107/151 Cr PC.

23. The State Government has provided a budgetary provision of Rs.14.99 crore during the year 1996-97 to achieve the objectives of total Prohibition.

Power

24. Electricity being an important and basic input for overall socio economic development, great importance is being given by the State Government to the Power sector. The average Power supply since April 1996 to December 1996 was 363.12 lakh units per day against average supply of Power of 333.82 lakh units per day during the corresponding period of the previous year. The availability of Power has been higher by 6.88 percent upto December, 1996 as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

25. The State Government is committed to supply highly subsidized power to the Agriculture Sector to the tune of about 50 percent of the total Power availability. The State Government has, therefore, provided financial support to HSEB in the form of RE subsidy of Rs.125 crore in cash and Rs.100.00 crore by adjustment and further an additional RE subsidy of Rs.423.30 crore by adjustment during the current financial year 1996-97 to compensate for the subsidised sale of power to Agriculture Sector. The State Government has also proposed to grant RE subsidies of Rs.150 crore in cash and Rs.100 crore by way of adjustment during 1997-98.

26. The Haryana State Electricity Board is striving to install new generation plants in the State so as to meet the increasing demand of power. As a short term measure, the Board invited private sector participation in power generation. The projects offered included, Liquid Fuel based Power Projects (41x25 MW), Panipat Thermal extension Unit-6 (210 MW), and Renovation & Modernization of Panipat Thermal Units 1-4 (440 MW). In addition to it, negotiations were held with Central/private agencies for long term power purchase contracts. These include, Faridabad Gas based Project of NTPC (400 MW), Liquid Fuel based Power Project of M/s Indian Oil Corporation at Panipat (240 MW), and Orissa based Power Project of M/s Consolidated Electric Power Asea (500 MW). On long term basis, new Thermal Power Projects would be established at Yamunanagar (1000 MW), Hisar (500 MW) and Bhiwani (500 MW). The State has also entered into an agreement with Himachal Pradesh Government to jointly investigate and implement Parbati Hydro-electric Project (2051 MW)

with 25% equity participation. Discussions are also being held for purchase of power from projects being undertaken by Multi National Companies in the neighboring States and even in the neighbouring country of Nepal.

27. The Plan outlay for the Power sector has been increased from Rs.261.25 crore for the year 1996-97 to Rs. 287.40 crore for the year 1997-98.

28. The Haryana State Electricity Board has also initiated a major Reforms and Restructuring Programme to bring about improvement in its functioning. The Power sector would be divided functionally by creating several companies to look after Generation, Transmission and Distribution of power. An independent State Electricity Regulatory Commission would be created which would regulate the power tariff and supervise the working of various Power Transmission and Distribution companies. Discussions are also being held with the World Bank to formulate an Investment Plan for strengthening of Transmission and Distribution system in the State with an outlay of around 1.2 billion US dollars during the next 6 years.

29. The total revenue from sale of Power is estimated to increase from Rs.1160.95 crore during 1995-96 to Rs.1477.63 crore during 1996-97.

30. The State Govt. is also promoting alternate sources of energy for which an outlay of Rs. 3.80 crore has been proposed during 1997-98 under various State and Central schemes.

Road Infrastructure

31. A well developed and efficient Road infrastructure is crucial to the over all development of the State. During the current year, a length of 74 kms of new roads has been constructed and 213 Kms have been widened and strengthened upto January, 1997. Renewal coat on 1302 Kms length of roads has been laid during the year. A sum of Rs.28 crore has been earmarked for year 1996-97 for new construction and improvement/ strengthening of existing roads.

32. The State Government has also approached the World Bank for assistance for upgradation of 871 KMs of State Highways in the State at a cost of Rs.961.48 crore to meet the requirement of increased intensity of traffic. Feasibility study for this project has already been carried out. Provision for this project has been made in the 9th Five Year Plan and in the Annual Plan of 1997-98.

33. An outlay of Rs. 1130 crore is being proposed under the 9th Five year plan (1997-2002) by the B&R Department for various developmental projects. It is proposed to construct 450 Kms length of new roads and to improve 2800 Kms length of existing roads by way of widening and strengthening during the 9th Plan period.

34. Further an amount of Rs.108.90 crore has been proposed for the year 1997-98 which includes Rs.80 crore for Haryana Highway Upgradation Project, Rs.28.90 crore for construction of 90 Kms length of new roads and 450 Kms length of existing roads.

35. The work on four-laning of the National Highway No.1. has made substantial progress. The four-laning of the National Highway from Murthal to Smalkha has been completed and portion from Smalkha to Karnal will be completed by December, 1997. Four-laning of National Highway No.1 from Karnal to Ambala is in progress and is likely to be completed by June 1998. The four-laning of 56 kms of National Highway No.2, between Ballabgarh and U.P. Border is in progress and is likely to be completed by August 1997.

36. Some important bye-passes have also been completed to facilitate traffic inside the inhabited areas. Bye passes on State Highways at Kaithal and Dobh have already been completed. Bye passes at Hisar, Dhand, Jind, Sonapat and Jhajjar have been sanctioned for construction at a cost of Rs.20.06 crore. Work on bye-passes at Dhand and Jhajjar is in progress.

37. The State has also submitted a proposal to NABARD for an amount of Rs.15.35 crore for construction of 63.61 Kms of link roads, improvement of 216 Kms length of roads and construction of 5 new bridges. The works proposed under this project are likely to be taken up during 1997-98.

38. In the year 1996-97, work on 9 bridges with an estimated cost of Rs.27.91 crore is continuing. In addition to these, 9 new bridges amounting to Rs.23.94 crore are being taken up during the current financial year. Four bridges have already been completed upto December, 1996 and four more bridges are likely to be completed during the current financial year.

Irrigation

39. Irrigation occupies a key position in achieving the goals of increased agricultural productivity. Therefore, the State Government has given a high

priority to this sector. The completion of SYL canal in Punjab Territory still remains one of the key concerns of the present Government. The State Government has been pressing the Central Government to ensure its early completion. The Government has also moved the Hon'ble Supreme Court for issuing direction to Punjab Government & Central Government for early completion of this project.

40. Successful implementation of the earlier schemes prompted the World Bank to extend financial assistance for Water Resources Consolidation Project in Haryana which is the first of its kind in India. This project aims at rehabilitation of structures, modernisation of canal systems, and sub surface drainage system for saline & alkaline areas. The WRCP project costing Rs.1858 crore is spread over a period of 6 years with World Bank support totalling Rs.975 crore. A provision of Rs. 293.90 crore has been made in Annual Plan 1997-98 for this component.

41. It is proposed to implement the scheme of Improved Water Management in the fields, particularly, at tail reaches under WRCP at a total cost of Rs. 240.67 crore. During 1997-98 a total outlay of Rs. 50.11 crore has been proposed for this component. It will be heartening for the Hon'ble Members to know that the work at Hathnikund Barrage has started under WRCP in October 1996. The work on this project will be completed within three years i.e. by September, 1999 at a cost of Rs.219.19 crore.

42. ✓ The State Government has also endeavoured to increase the capacity of Bhakra Main Line and Narwana Branch in order to restore their capacity which had been reduced from 10700 cusecs to 9100 cusecs due to constant running since 1954. There was a provision of Rs.5.21 crore during 1996-97 out of which Rs.2.50 crore has been released during the year to Government of Punjab. It is expected that by the end of June, 1998, full capacity of the carrier channels will be restored, benefitting the Haryana State by about 1000 cusecs.

43. A number of schemes for improvement of Irrigation in various commands such as Bhakra and WJC were pending for a decade for execution. The State Government proposes to take up these schemes. A project for this purpose was posed to NABARD which has been cleared for Rs.61 crore under RIDF-II scheme and work has already started on about 20 schemes under this project.

44. The condition of canal net work in the State including Lift Irrigation projects had deteriorated and the carrying capacity of the system, already

reduced substantially, would reduce further if steps were not taken for reconditioning and remodelling of the channels. Keeping this requirement in view, the State Government expects to incur Rs. 17.40 crore during 1996-97 on these schemes.

45. The Irrigation Department is making intensive preparations to combat the problem of drainage and floods. The Haryana State Flood Control Board has sanctioned schemes worth Rs. 48.70 crore for 1997-98 for carrying out Flood protection works, construction of ring bunds, arrangements of flood pumps and other protective measures to prevent the recurrence of flood damage as experienced during 1995.

46. With the objective of most economic utilization of available water resources, Haryana State Minor Irrigation and Tubewell Corporation has undertaken the task of bricklining of the Kacha Water Courses. During the current financial year, 12.89 lakh running feet (391 KMs) Kacha Water Courses have been lined which will help in irrigation of additional area of 2820 hectares of land. During the year 1997-98, the target of lining of water courses is kept at 41.50 lakh rft, which will create an additional potential of 8750 hectares.

47. The Central Government has launched 'Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme' at a cost of Rs.900 crore during 1996-97 for the purpose of early completion of on going Major and Medium Irrigation projects languishing for want of funds. An amount of Rs.45 crore has been sanctioned during the current year and Rs.50 crore have been proposed for 1997-98 under AIBP.

48. A total Plan outlay of Rs.329.69 crore for Major and Medium Irrigation, Rs.12.10 crore for Flood control, Rs.60.71 crore for Minor Irrigation and Rs. 15.00 crore for Command Area Development Authority have been proposed in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Agriculture

49. Agriculture occupies a pivotal role in the economy of the State. The phenomenal achievement in the Agriculture sector has been as a result of the steps taken by the Government to ensure the introduction of latest farm technology in the agrarian sector. The present Government has distributed 3.89 lakh quintals of High Yielding certified seeds to the farmers during the year 1996-97 as against the actual distribution of 2.90 lakh quintals during 1995-96. This is an all time highest quantity of certified seeds ever distributed in the State for the farmers. Likewise, the consumption of Chemical Fertilizers

is also going to achieve a record distribution of 7.74 lakh tonnes as against the previous level of 7.24 lakh tonnes during 1995-96. The Kharif crop, 1996 has been a bumper crop giving a record food-grains production of 33.14 lakh tonnes comprising the highest ever production of 25.02 lakh tonnes of rice. Similarly, the coverage of area under Rabi crop is higher by 97,000 hectares than that of Rabi season during 1995-96. It is expected that the area under sun flower cultivation will be about 70000 hectares as against the target of 50000 hectares fixed for the current year.

50. The State is heading towards record foodgrains production during the year exceeding the combined target of 112.90 lakh tonnes fixed for the year 1996-97 for Kharif and Rabi. The Agriculture department will be providing a subsidy of Rs.100 crore on Phosphatic fertilizers during the current year as compared to a subsidy of Rs.20 crore provided during 1995-96.

51. In order to ensure conservation of available water resources, the installation of sprinkler sets has been taken up in a big way during the current year. As against the target of 2154 sprinkler sets, during 1995-96, a target of 6500 sets has been fixed for current year.

52. Development of hybrid variety of seeds of paddy, sun-flower and vegetables has also been given a priority. Seed processing plants are being set up at Pataudi and Palwal. In order to impart training and to upgrade the human resources and skills in the Agriculture and Allied sectors, World Bank assistance has been obtained for a Human Resource Development project costing Rs.53.74 crore in the State. Emphasis is also being given to adopt tissue culture techniques.

53. As the Agricultural production is getting a boost, it becomes imperative for the State Government to provide modern storage facilities. The Haryana Warehousing Corporation is setting up an Inland Container Depot and Container Freight Station at Rewari with a view to provide storage and also dry port facilities to importers and exporters. There is also a proposal to set up a Container Freight Station at Palwal and Satellite Freight City at Gurgaon in collaboration with Government of India. The latter will provide infrastructure for handling of air cargo including customs clearance.

Horticulture

54. Haryana is emerging as one of the leading States in the field of Horticulture. To supplement the income of farmers and to generate additional

employment opportunities and improve the quality of nutrition and the environment, special emphasis is being laid on development of Horticulture with main thrust on development of floriculture and mushrooms and introduction of new techniques such as drip irrigation and polygreen houses. Vegetable and fruit production has increased to 14.50 lakh tonnes and 1.45 lakh tonnes respectively in 1996-97. The area under floriculture has gone up from 50 hectares in 1990-91 to 1800 hectares in 1996-97. The production of mushrooms, a new crop for Haryana, is likely to increase from 850 tonnes in 1990-91 to 2500 tonnes in 1996-97.

55. In order to conserve, preserve and utilize irrigation water to the best economic advantage 1300 hectares have been covered under drip and micro irrigation systems which will help in increasing the efficiency of irrigation water by three to four times. To ensure quality and disease-free nursery and off season production, the State Govt. has been able to popularise the green house technology amongst farmers and uptill now 102 green houses have been established in the State. A State Plan Outlay of Rs.4.43 crore has been proposed for development of Horticulture in the year 1997-98.

56. The Department has proposed a target of one lac hectares and 15 lakh tonnes under vegetables, 2700 tonnes for mushrooms, 2000 hectares under floriculture and 23600 hectares and 1.75 lakh tonnes for fruits production during the year 1997-98.

Livestock Development

57. Livestock Development is an integral component of any Agricultural economy like Haryana. The State can boast of its livestock population of 98.97 lakh as per 1992 census making a per capita milk availability of 620 grams per day which is second highest in the country. A wide network of 546 Veterinary Hospitals, 859 Dispensaries, 60 Artificial Insemination Centres and 751 Stockmen Centres are engaged in livestock improvement through various methods such as breed improvement, balanced feed and effective health cover. There is a proposal to open 20 new hospitals and upgrade 80 dispensaries and Stockmen Centres into hospitals during 1997-98. A "National Bull Production Programme" has been launched in the State with assistance from Government of India to the tune of Rs.3.49 crore for preservation and conservation of 'HARIANA' breed of cows.

58. An outlay of Rs.10.62 crore has been made during 1997-98 for Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development in the State. It is proposed to produce

40.82 lakh million tonnes of milk, 6369 lakh eggs and 18.73 lakh Kgms of wool during 1997-98.

59. The State is also on the threshold of a "Blue Revolution". To facilitate marketing of fish, one market at Faridabad has been completed and another market at Panipat is likely to be complete by 31st March, 1997. During 1996-97, it is envisaged to stock 1000 lakh fish seeds and to produce 30000 tonnes of fish which will be increased to a target of stocking 1400 lakh fish seeds and production of 32000 tonnes of fish during 1997-98. A provision of Rs.4.11 crore has been made during 1997-98.

Cooperation and Credit

60. The Hon'ble members are aware that the cooperative movement has come a long way in promoting agriculture and allied activities through participation of the farmers. The various State Cooperative Institutions are meeting the credit requirements of farmers as well as rural artisans.

61. During the current financial year, by 31st December, 1996, crop loans of Rs. 935.45 crore and non farm loans of Rs.25.00 crore have been advanced by Cooperative Institutions in the State. In addition, long term loans of Rs.91.22 crore for agriculture development have been advanced during 1996-97 by state cooperative institutions. During 1996-97, short term loans of Rs.1.41 crore have been converted into medium term loans in flood affected areas. To further tone up the cooperative credit system and to provide adequate credit to the farmers, the maximum credit limit of the farmers has been raised from Rs.30,500 to Rs.40,000. Various new schemes for providing loan facilities to farmers have been recently introduced in all Central Cooperative Banks.

62. A plan outlay of Rs.6.21 crore has been proposed in Annual Plan 1997-98 for the Cooperative sector.

Industry

63. Haryana has made rapid strides in the field of industrial development in the country. The State has also not lagged behind in exploiting the opportunity opening up due to economic liberalization and delicensing policy of Government of India. So far a total of 1741 Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda have been filed for setting up of industrial units in Haryana which would attract an investment of Rs.17637 crore. Out of these, 692 IEMs have been finalised

and 223 projects are at various stages of implementation. During the current financial year, due to the special thrust provided by the present Government to invite fresh investment, a total 110 IEMs have been filed which would attract an investment of Rs.626.47 crore. Similarly 21 large and medium units have come up in the State with an investment of Rs.168.99 crore and 3870 small scale industries have been set up so far during the year.

64. In order to provide industrial finance to the educated and unemployed youth, 3693 beneficiaries have so far been provided loan assistance under PMRY scheme.

65. The State Government is proposing to undertake new Industrial Infrastructure Development Projects in different areas of the State. New projects such as Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre, Bhiwani, Hosiery Complex, Gannaur, Udyog Vihar Phase-7 Gurgaon and Industrial Estate at Palwal are in pipeline.

66. During the year 1997-98, there is a target of setting up of 50 Large and Medium units and 5000 Small Scale and Rural Industrial units. Under PMRY, the target expected is to cover 7200 beneficiaries.

67. The State is also giving impetus to electronics development. For this purpose an Electronics city in Gurgaon, spread over an area of 40 acres for hi-tech and export oriented electronics industries, a Software Technology Park for Software exporting units, an Electronics Hardware Technology Park spread over an area of 50 acres have been developed. All these projects are aimed at providing a real thrust to electronics revolution in the State.

Industrial Financial Institutions

68. For growth of industry, easy access to industrial finance is the prerequisite. The Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation was established with the objective of accelerating the pace of industrial growth in the State. During 1996-97 the Corporation has disbursed Rs.189.50 lakh as equity capital in the Joint/Assisted Sector Projects. The Corporation is expected to sanction loans of about Rs.100 crore and will actually disburse Rs.60 crore during the current year.

69. The Haryana Financial Corporation is expected to advance loans of Rs.155 crore and actually disburse Rs.140 crore during the year.

Institutional Finance and Credit Control

70. Institutional Finance plays a prominent role in the growth of State economy. The Annual credit plan of the State during the current year i.e. 1996-97 is of the order of Rs.2515 crore. This is 26 percent higher than the target for the previous year. As for the Sectoral allocations, the Annual target for credit to the Agriculture and Allied sectors for 1996-97 is higher by 24 percent, for SSI by 22 percent, and for Tertiary Sector by 52 percent. Keeping in view the present trend of lending in the State, the target for the current financial year is expected to be exceeded.

Tourism

71. Haryana State is proud of its wide network of beautifully landscaped and aesthetically furnished tourist complexes catering to the need of about 72 lakh tourists every year. Haryana Tourism has been rated as one of the best in the country. Our Chief Minister after assuming the command of the State reconstituted the State Tourism Promotion Board in order to give a new life to the Tourism Industry.

72. A number of prestigious tourism projects such as a Banquet hall at Panipat, Fast food centre at Pipli, Banquet hall and additional accommodation at Jind, Yatrika at Mansa Devi, Yatrika at Pehowa, and "Ethnic India" project at Rai are targeted to be completed during the current year and the next financial year. In addition to these projects, the department is proposing to start work on new Tourist Complexes at Bhiwani and Hansi, a fast food centre at Tilyar Tourist Complex, Rohtak, a Mini Golf Course and a mini Zoo at Oasis Karnal, a new Fast Food centre at Oasis, Karnal, a Fast Food centre at Hisar and extension of the Tourist Complex at Gurgaon.

73. The department has encouraged private entrepreneurs to set up their Tourism ventures and has already approved 48 Tourism projects with an approximate investment of Rs. 351 crore. An amount of Rs. 403 lakh is proposed to be spent on the expansion of the existing tourism infrastructure and promotion of new Tourist centres in the State during the year 1997-98.

Transport

74. Providing transport amenities to the travelling public has received special attention of the State Government. Haryana Roadways has a fleet of 3894 buses which are operating on approximately 1800 routes from its 19 Depots and 18 Sub Depots covering a distance of about 11.63 lakh Kms and

carrying about 17.52 lakh passengers every day. The Department has constructed modern Bus Stands so far at 75 important places from traffic point of view where all basic amenities for the passengers have been provided. The construction work is in progress at Julana, Assandh, Samalkha, Ateli, Ratia and Rajaund. Land for Bus Stands at Rohtak bypass, Ambala Cantt., Dhand and Hathin has been acquired and construction is likely to start in near future. The land acquisition proceedings have been initiated at Loharu, Bhiwani, Kalayat and Kalanwali for construction of Bus Stands.

75. The State has announced a policy of regularising of Maxi Cabs/Maruti/Ambassador taxis in order to open opportunities of employment for the rural youth and also to plug the leakage of revenue on account of plying of unauthorised vehicles.

76. A provision of an amount of Rs.4275 lakh has been made for the replacement of 567 old buses during 1997-98. In addition to this an amount of Rs. 200 lakh has been provided for the year 1997-98 for land and building works.

Rural Development

77. The State Government has launched various poverty alleviation programmes for the upliftment of the rural masses through generation of employment opportunities and betterment of their socio economic environment.

78. Under Integrated Rural Development Programme, out of the total available funds of Rs.937.16 lakh, an amount of Rs.908.68 lakh has been utilised by assisting 13566 beneficiaries upto the end of January 1997. An outlay of Rs.1047 lakh has been proposed for the annual plan 1997-98. In order to upgrade the skills of the rural youths in various self employment activities, the TRYSEM programme is being implemented in the State under which 2449 rural youths were imparted training in various trades upto Jan,1997.

79. In order to control severity of drought and to bring ecological balance through integrated development of soil and moisture conservation including land shaping and land development, dry land farming, water resource management, afforestation and pasture development based on watershed approach, the State Government is implementing an area development programme called Desert Development Programme in six districts of the State. Under this scheme, an allocation of Rs.649 lakh has been made in the year 1997-98.

80. With a view to generating gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed rural people, Jawahar Rozgar Yojna is being implemented with the help of funds being provided both by Centre and State Governments on 80:20 sharing basis. Till January 1997, 9.84 lakh mandays have been generated in rural areas under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.800 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98 under this scheme.

81. The Employment Assurance Scheme has been designed with a view to provide gainful employment during lean agricultural season in 77 Blocks of the State. The remaining Blocks are likely to be covered during 1997-98. Till the end of Jan,1997, total funds to the tune of Rs.3661.50 lakh have been made available to the various DRDAs which have so far generated 17.17 lakh mandays in rural areas.

82. In order to provide water resource for irrigational need of the persons living below poverty line, the Ganga Kalyan Yojna has been launched with effect from 1.2.97 to provide borewells and tubewells to individuals and group of small & marginal farmers. Under the scheme, a maximum subsidy of Rs.12500 is admissible to the individual beneficiary and Rs.40000 for groups of beneficiaries.

83. There is a provision of Rs.75 lakh during the current year for this scheme and Rs.250 lakh during 1997-98.

Forest

84. Afforestation and ecological balance are the need of the day in view of rapid industrialisation and deforestation. The State Government, therefore, has launched a number of projects to popularise forestry in the State with a view to improve the ecology of the State and also to increase, the income of the people through various afforestation programmes.

85. An ambitious project called "Haryana Community Forestry Project" is proposed to be implemented with the assistance of European Union at a cost of Rs.126 crore over a period of nine years which has been approved and financial agreement has been signed during the current year. In addition to this the Forest Department is proposing to spend Rs.34.20 crore on afforestation programmes during 1996-97 and Rs. 35.77 crore during 1997-98. Approximately 33 lakh mandays are proposed to be generated during 1997-98.

Urban Development

86. The development of the Urban Areas is being given equal attention by the State Government. Haryana Urban Development Authority is the main Urban Development Agency in the State which is engaged in the integrated development of Urban Areas.

87. As per the recommendations of the 10th Finance Commission, grants of Rs.8 crore in 1996-97 and Rs.10 crore in 1997-98 are proposed to be released for development of infrastructure in satellite towns around Delhi in NCR region. The projects for this purpose have been submitted to Government of India for approval.

88. The Local Bodies are also engaged in providing Municipal services and civic amenities in Urban Areas. The State Government has given an additional assistance of Rs.5 crore during the current year to the Municipal Committees for disbursement of arrears of pay of civic staff. The State Finance Commission has been constituted by the State Government to suggest measures of raising additional resources by the Local Bodies, the report of which is still awaited. The 10th Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs.16.58 crore for the period 1996-2000 with a provision of Rs.4.15 crore during 1997-98.

89. An outlay of Rs.630 lakh has been earmarked in Annual Plan 1997-98 for providing financial assistance to 82 Municipalities under various schemes like environmental improvement of Urban Slums, Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns. Under IDSMT scheme, towns such as Hisar, Rohtak, Kalanaur, Gurgaon, Barwala and Charkhi Dadri have been selected in order to check the pressure on bigger cities. Keeping in view the development requirement of Urban Areas, a provision of Rs.18.73 crore is being made for this purpose in Annual Plan 1997-98 which will include Rs.10 crore for development of satellite towns around Delhi, Rs.3.65 crore for improvement of Urban Slums and Rs.4.15 crore as assistance to Municipal Committees on the basis of the recommendation of the State Finance Commission.

Backward Area Development

90. The State Government is focussing its special attention on the development of backward areas in the State with special programmes and

schemes. The Mewat region and Shivalik region, two most backward areas of the State are drawing special attention of the State Government. The Mewat Development Board was constituted for the all round development of Mewat region. The various developmental programmes of the Board aim at providing infrastructural facilities and basic amenities in the field of drinking water, agriculture, animal husbandry, housing, health, communication, education and creation of community assets.

91. An innovative project named, "Mewat Area Development Project" (MADP) is being implemented in Mewat region with financial assistance from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The project is spread over seven years with financial allocation of Rs.70 crore with the objective of improving the social and economic status of the people of Mewat. A new project, construction of Mewat Canal, is proposed to be taken up for which a provision of Rs. 30 crore has been made in the annual Plan 1997-98. It is proposed to provide Rs.16.62 crore during 1997-98 for the development of this area.

92. The Shivalik Development Board which was constituted for the overall development of hilly and semi-hilly areas of Ambala, Yamunanagar and Panchkula Districts has accelerated the pace of development in the hilly region under the patronage of the Hon'ble Chief Minister who is also the Chairman of the Board. There is a budget provision of Rs.475 lakh for the current financial year and for the year 1997-98, a provision of Rs.523 lakh has been proposed. During the 9th Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs.31.30 crore has been proposed for various social and economic activities in the region in addition to the normal outlays of various departments.

Employment

93. Generation of sufficient employment opportunities, especially, for the youth belonging to socially and economically weaker sections of society remains one of the major engagements of the present Government.

94. The Department of Employment has expanded its role to provide self employment stipends to skilled and semi-skilled persons and distribution of Unemployment Allowance to unemployed youth registered in Employment Exchanges. In order to provide employment to 10+2 Vocational pass and Diploma Holder applicants, the Department has launched a scheme called, Employment Scheme for Skilled and Semi Skilled Unemployed Youth

(ESSUY), so that the applicants could be absorbed in gainful employment after the training. An amount of Rs.24 lakh is expected to be disbursed to about 728 applicants during 1996-97. The department has placed 12648 applicants in gainful employment during the current year out of which 8227 were placed in Private Sector through special efforts of the department. Under the scheme, "Distribution of Unemployment Allowance", an allowance of Rs.65.00 lakh has been distributed to 16236 applicants during the year.

95. In order to increase efficiency and quick services to the unemployed youths at the Employment Exchanges, the Department is marching towards Computerisation of Employment Exchanges. A sum of Rs.30.19 lakh has so far been spent on the setting up of 9 Computer Centres in the State.

Education

96. No society can progress without adequate educational input. In order to expand Primary Education, and to reduce drop-out rate to 10% and to provide infrastructural facilities in schools, the "District Primary Education Programme" has been launched in Kaithal, Jind, Hisar and Sirsa. Three more districts namely Gurgaon, Bhiwani and Mohindergarh are being brought under the programme during the current year. In order to further expand the Primary education, the Mid-day meal programme which was operative only in 44 blocks of the State during 1995-96 has now been extended to 88 Blocks during the year with a coverage of 11.31 lakh students during the current year as against 5.92 lakh students during 1995-96.

97. In order to meet the aspirations of minority community, Punjabi has been declared as second language of the State and a Punjabi Sahitya Academy has been set up for the development of Punjabi language and literature.

98. The State Government is making continuous efforts to spread Higher education by opening new colleges in the state from time to time. In addition to 148 colleges in the State, there is a proposal to open two Government Colleges in the year 1997-98. The State Government has expanded the scope of Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar by providing necessary financial support of Rs. 670 lakh during the current year due to which the University has been able to start 10 new courses.

99. The Annual Plan outlay on Education has been proposed at Rs.70.20 crore during 1997-98.

100. The State has also provided a wide network of Technical Institutes to cater to the manpower requirement of industry and other agencies. A major programme in the Technical Education sector of the State is the World Bank assisted, Second Technician's Education Project with an outlay of Rs. 121 Crore to bring out qualitative and quantitative improvement in Technical Education in the State. In addition to it, the Industrial Training and Vocational Education Department is also imparting training to improve the skills of 15104 students through 72 I.T.Is for which a provision of Rs. 4.62 crore has been made in Annual Plan 1997-98.

Health

101. Health Services to the people is one of the basic commitments of the present Govt. To give impetus to Family Welfare Programmes, a scheme, "Mahila Swasthya Sangh" has been launched in the Rural Areas of the State involving the women folk. The scheme educates the rural women about various health programmes like Maternity and Child Health, Family Welfare and Immunisation etc.

102. Haryana has successfully implemented the "Pulse Polio Immunisation" programme by adopting the strategy of National Immunisation Days. During the Pulse Polio campaign held on 7th December, 1996 and 18th January, 1997 a total of 2784638 children of 0-5 years were given oral Polio vaccine against the target of 2668240 children.

103. Inspired by the success of the "Pulse Polio Programme", an intensive drive to examine all primary school children was launched in the State from 22nd July to 27th July 1996. Approximately 25 lakh primary school children were examined for various ailments in 16123 schools in the State and those found suffering from any ailment were referred to appropriate hospitals. Further, to make medical health services available to the rural population, 9 more Mobile vans have been purchased during the year 1996-97 in addition to the 16 Mobile Health units and 2 Mobile Dental Units already operating. The Pt. Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences Rohtak has been upgraded with new Super specialities being introduced during 1997-98. A Trauma Block at a cost of Rs.3.75 crore will be added to this institute. About Rs.2 crore will be made available for purchase of new equipments and about Rs.2 crore will be provided for air-conditioning of Library, Computersization of records, construction of internal roads and modernisation of telephone

exchange etc. The annual budget of the institute is proposed to be raised by Rs.10 crore for the next year.

104. The Hon'ble members would recall that the spread of Dengue fever and Malaria caused havoc in the State during the current year, with Mewat being the worst affected area. Special measures were taken by the State Administration to combat this crisis. BHC/Malathion spray was carried out in rural areas, and weekly anti-larval measures were undertaken. Temporary laboratories were set up in the affected villages and 160 fogging machines and 10 loco fogging machines were pressed into service in addition to the 14 machines already available with the Department. Automatic blood separators were provided to Medical College Rohtak and B.K.Hospital Faridabad for blood examination. An amount of Rs.10.27 crore was placed at the disposal of Health Department to control the spread of Dengue and Malaria during the year.

105. The State Government has made a provision of Rs.26.41 crore for Health Department in Annual Plan 1996-97 and of Rs.28.79 crore for Annual Plan 1997-98.

106. The State Government is also placing emphasis on Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathic systems of medicines for which an amount of Rs.2.05 crore is provided under State Plan 1996-97 and Rs.1.85 crore for 1997-98 on strengthening of Ayurvedic Health Network in the State.

Water Supply & Sanitation

107. The State Government is concerned about providing adequate drinking water facilities and proper drainage arrangements in rural and urban areas. Haryana is one of the proud states in the country where all the villages and towns have been provided with piped water supply.

108. For the current year 1996-97, there was a target of improving the water supply in 550 villages of the State, which were deficient in per capita water availability, at a cost of Rs.30.60 crore. Out of these, 380 villages have been provided additional water resource to upgrade the availability to a level of 40 liters per capita per day. It is expected that the target will be achieved by the end of current year.

109. For the year 1997-98 it is proposed to augment water supply upto 55 liters per capita per day in 650 villages for which a sum of Rs.28 crore has

been earmarked in the State Plan. A sum of Rs.14 crore is expected from Government of India for this project.

110. There are 405 villages in the State with a population of more than 5000 persons where State Government has launched a scheme to augment the water supply to a level of 110 liters per capita per day which will also require sewerage system in the villages. This will bring these villages at par with small municipal towns.

111. During the current financial year, there is a provision of Rs.10.20 crore for Urban Water Supply for augmentation work of the Water Supply of 11 towns. Besides, major sewerage works are also proposed to be taken up in 5 towns against a provision of Rs.4.10 crore. The Central Government has recently approved a project costing Rs.6.64 crore for 64 villages in Mohindergarh District under fluorosis programme on 75:25 sharing basis.

112. In order to improve the sewage treatment facilities in Urban Areas, the State Government with the help of Government of India has taken up a major project under Yamuna Action Plan covering 6 important Towns namely, Yamunanagar, Gurgaon, Karnal, Panipat, Sonapat, and Faridabad. The work on these projects has started in a big way so as to complete the same by the end of the current financial year at a cost of Rs.211.56 crore. In addition, 6 more towns have been approved by Government of India at a cost of Rs.20.64 crore i.e. Chhachhrouli, Indri, Radaur, Palwal, Gohana and Gharaunda where sewage treatment plants are likely to be provided.

Social Welfare

113. The State Government has given due importance to the all-round development of the aged, women and children, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Vimukt Jatis and Backward Classes through an integrated approach with emphasis on raising their socio-economic status through various welfare schemes.

114. The Hon'ble members would recall that when our Government came into power it had made a commitment to the people to disburse old age, widow and handicapped pension by 7th of every month. It would be heartening to know that our government has not only cleared the outstanding arrears under the old age, widow and handicapped pension scheme, of the earlier Government but has also been disbursing the pension under this scheme by 7th of every month.

115. The major programme of the State Government for the welfare of women and children is the Integrated Child Development Scheme which is being implemented in 113 Blocks of the State and which will be further extended to 116 Blocks by the end of this year covering 100% rural population of the State.

116. During the year 1996-97, Rs.22.38 crore will be spent on the nutrition requirement of 11.77 lakh beneficiaries i.e. 9.54 lakh children and 2.23 lakh pregnant and nursing mothers. The ongoing scheme "Apni Beti Apna Dhan" is being continued during the current year and 60,000 beneficiaries are proposed to be covered under this scheme during 1997-98. "Mahila Samridhi Yojna" which is likely to achieve a target of 9.87 lakh accounts during the current year, will be continued in the next year as well. The "Integrated Women Empowerment and Development Project" with 100% external aid from United Nation Population Fund has made impressive strides in the second year of its implementation covering Mohindergarh District and 70 villages of Rewari District.

117. With the special efforts of the present Government, the International Fund for Agriculture Development and International Development Agency have agreed to finance the Haryana Rural Women's Development & Empowerment Project covering Sonapat, Bhiwani and Jind Districts in the next 5 years at a cost of Rs. 19.02 crore.

118. The Integrated Women's Empowerment & Development Project Haryana is also to be implemented in the three Blocks, Sohna, Nuh & Farrukhnagar of Gurgaon district for which financial assistance amounting of Rs.700.00 lac will be provided by the Federal Republic of Germany.

119. The State Government is committed to provide social service to senior citizens, widows, destitute children and handicapped persons. A provision of Rs.122.28 crore has been earmarked for the year 1997-98 for the implementation of various welfare schemes for this section of society.

120. Under the Special Component Plan, 12.4 % of the total Plan outlay has been provided during 1996-97 for the schemes directly benefitting the Scheduled Castes families. A total number of 40,698 Scheduled Castes families have been provided financial assistance under the 20 Point Economic Programme upto December,1996. For the economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes, during 1997-98, Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam plans to assist 14,500 families with an outlay of Rs. 35.79 crore. Similarly, Haryana Backward Classes

plans to assist 3900 Backward Class families under various income generating schemes during 1997-98.

121. The Govt. has also extended a large number of concessions to Ex-servicemen and serving members of armed forces in recognition of their services to the nation. A sum of Rs. 10.63 crore is proposed to be spent on welfare of Ex-servicemen and their families during 1997-98.

Revenue Department

122. The State Government has undertaken a number of measures to tone up the revenue administration in the State. A pilot project of computerisation of land records has been taken up in Rewari District which will help the farmers in obtaining the copies of the basic revenue record from the concerned computer section without much inconvenience. Computers have also been installed in Ambala, Gurgaon, Sirsa and Rohtak Districts. The remaining 12 districts are also being covered under the computerization scheme. An amount of Rs.1.80 crore at the rate the Rs.15 lakh per district has been released for this purpose.

123. In order to remove the dependence of the farmers on the Patwaries for obtaining copies of the record of their land and to enable the farmers to know the actual position of their holdings, the State Government is in the process of introducing Kisan Pass Books in 17 Tehsils of 17 Districts. An amount of Rs. 2 crore has been proposed by the State Government for the printing of Kisan Pass Books during the year 1997-98.

124. The Consolidation work over an area of 15,000 acres is also undergoing in the State during the current year. To expedite this work, another 20,000 acres area is expected to be completed during 1997-98 at a total cost of Rs.29 lakh.

Calamity Relief

125. Hon'ble members would recall that during 1995, Haryana faced severe floods of unprecedented intensity never seen in the history of the State. The memories of 1995 floods were still haunting the minds of the people of the State when the south-western parts of Haryana experienced heavy rainfall on 23.06.96 and 24.06.96 and also a cloud burst over Hathin on 25.06.96. The situation worsened by flow of about 25000 cusecs of flood water from Rajasthan. Flood water from Rajasthan also entered Rewari and Pataudi areas

through Sahibi river. The flood water affected 347 villages of Mewat and surrounding areas and destroyed crops in an area of 57023 acres and damaged 12314 houses. The floods took a toll of 19 precious human lives and 544 heads of cattle. The State Govt. took up immediate rescue and relief operations. Marooned people were evacuated to safer places. In relief camps, food, drinking water, medicines, milk, kerosene oil and other essential commodities were provided to them. Help of Army, NSG and HAP was also sought. Motor boats were deployed for transporting people and relief material. 37 medical teams and 159 para medical teams were deployed to provide medical coverage and to prevent spread of epidemic in flood affected areas. Rs. 95 crore have been provided during the current financial year on CRF for relief and restoration works in the State. An outlay of Rs.12.10 crore has been proposed in the annual plan 1997-98 for flood control and drainage schemes. In addition to this, a provision of Rs.26.44 crore has been made under Calamity Relief fund during 1997-98.

Concessions to Government Employees

126. Our Government recognises the role of employees in the development of the State. We also consider it our duty to give the best possible facilities to our employees within the constraints of our resources. Several concessions have been given to Government Employees during the current year to boost their morale. Two instalments of AD^A from January, 1996 and July, 1996, at an estimated cost of Rs. 108.49 crore, Interim Relief on Central Government pattern at a cost of Rs.54.71 crore, Bonus for the year 1994-95 with a liability of Rs.42 crore, and enhanced gratuity with effect from 1.4.95 costing Rs.16 crore, have been sanctioned to Government employees and Pensioners during the current year. Fixed medical allowance has also been increased from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 per month. House Rent Allowance has been increased by Rs.25 per employee and Uniform and Washing Allowance increased from Rs.60 to Rs.75 per month. The policy of House Building Advance, Conveyance Advance and other advances to Government employees is being continued. A sum of Rs.31.95 crore for these advances has been earmarked in the current year and Rs.35.57 crore in the next year.

127. Hon'ble members are aware that the Fifth Pay Commission has submitted its report, and its recommendations are being examined by the Government of India. Our Government is committed to implement the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission as accepted by Govt. of India.

Revised Estimates 1996-97

- 128.** The previous Government had presented the Budget for the current year with an estimated deficit of Rs.33.67 crore. This did not reflect the true picture of the budgetary transactions during the year. The estimated liability of Rs.125 crore on account of certain benefits to Government employees announced by the previous Government was not reflected in that year's Budget Estimates. Likewise, the repayment liability of Rs.139 crore on account of flood loan was reflected only to the extent of Rs.48 crore. After coming into power in May, 1996, it was noticed that the budgetary deficit for the current year was Rs.249.67 crore and not Rs.33.67 crore as projected by the previous Government.
- 129.** Now, as per RE 1996-97, the year has actually opened with a surplus of Rs.4.59 crore and is likely to close with a deficit of Rs.27.06 crore.
- 130.** To meet the resources gap, firm decisions had to be taken in regard to resource raising and expenditure control measures. On the basis of recommendations of 'Resources and Economy Committee' set up in May 1996, additional resources of about Rs.340 crore have been generated during the current year. Besides this, strenuous efforts were made to increase other receipts. The collection from Stamps and Registration is likely to improve by Rs.65 crore i.e., to Rs.290 crore in Revised estimates 1996-97 from Rs.225 crore in Budget Estimates. The State's share in Central taxes shows an increase of Rs.14.82 crore.
- 131.** I would like to inform the Hon'ble members that due to sincere efforts of our Chief Minister, the Government of India has sanctioned additional central assistance during the current year i.e. Rs.19.08 crore for Basic Minimum Services, Rs.45 crore for Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Scheme and Rs.3.65 crore for improvement of Urban Slums. NABARD has also sanctioned additional loan assistance of Rs.58.66 crore for various Irrigation Schemes.
- 132.** Concerted efforts have also been made to contain the non-development expenditure to the bare minimum level by taking austerity measures. All the schemes, plan and non-plan, have been reviewed, and the redundant schemes which outlived their utilities, have been scrapped. Various economy measures have been enforced to further compress the non-developmental expenditure. Special attention was paid to judicious management of ways and means position of the State. A tight control over the revenue expenditure was kept and only such expenditure was sanctioned as was essential or unavoidable.

133. The financial management of Haryana has been reckoned as one of the best in the country. The State ranks at fourth place in per capita income. Haryana is one of the few states having a positive Balance From Current Revenues. The proportion of fiscal deficit of the State to its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) during the current year, is likely to be 3.2% which is substantially less than the national average. Our debt liability, as on 31st March, 1997 is likely to be 21.9% of the GSDP, compared to all State's average of over 30% . The Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure of the State, in proportion of total revenue receipts, is likely to be 84% during 1996-97, compared to more than 100% in many of the States. The Non-Plan revenue expenditure, as a proportion to GSDP, is likely to be 12.4% during 1996-97. The wage bill of the State, as percent to total revenue expenditure, is about 47% compared to more than 50% in most of the States. The Balance from Current Revenues is likely to be (+)215.17 crore as per RE 1996-97 inspite of all the economic constraints faced by the State economy on account of Prohibition.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1997-98

134. Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I now proceed to present before this august House the Budget Estimates for the year 1997-98. The following table gives an account of the financial position of the State Government, emerging as a result of the Revised Estimates 1996-97 and Budget Estimates, 1997-98 :—

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1997-98

(Rs. in Crore)

Components	Revised Estts. 1995-96	Accounts 1995-96	Budget Estts. 1996-97	Revised Estts. 1996-97	Budget Estts. 1997-98
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
I. Opening Balance					
(a) According to Books of A.G.	(-) 36.94	(-) 36.94	22.82	4.69	(-) 26.96
(b) According to Books of RBI	(-) 38.96	(-) 38.96	20.80	4.59	(-) 27.06
(c) Investment in Treasury Bills	144.96	144.96	144.96	74.71	74.71
II. Revenue Account					
Receipts	5022.55	5014.73	4823.23	6215.19	7442.57
Expenditure	5448.88	5361.56	4976.40	6882.75	8156.03
Surplus/Deficit	(-) 426.33	(-) 346.83	(-) 153.17	(-) 667.56	(-) 713.46
Balance from Current Revenue (Net)					
(a) Revenue Receipts (Net of Plan grants & contra entries)	—	3227.99	3351.65	3380.10	3819.87
(b) Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure (Net)	—	2743.77	3055.58	3164.93	3813.44
B C R (a-b)	—	(+) 484.22	(+) 296.07	(+) 215.17	(+) 6.43
III. Capital Expenditure	324.91	285.87	466.54	442.65	638.68
IV. Public Debt.					
Debt. incurred	1216.80	1072.08	1334.68	1375.19	1842.12
Repayment	315.17	248.46	633.59	608.07	951.56
Net	901.63	823.62	701.09	767.12	890.56
V. Loans & Advances					
Advances	389.17	382.07	398.89	382.18	371.74
Recoveries	23.43	28.81	24.35	454.42	33.65
Net	(-) 365.74	(-) 353.26	(-) 374.54	(+) 72.24	(-) 338.09
VI. Small Saving Provident Fund etc. (Net)	281.32	221.67	247.63	243.11	620.74
VII. Deposits & Advances, Reserve Funds & Suspense and Misc. (Net)	(-) 6.21	(-) 12.32	(-) 8.94	(-) 3.91	(+) 158.40
VIII. Remittances (Net)	—	(-) 5.38	—	—	—
IX. Net on Year's Account	(+) 59.76	(+) 41.63	(-) 54.47	(-) 31.65	(-) 20.53
X. Year's Closing Balance					
(a) According to Books of A.G.	22.82	4.69	(-) 31.65	(-) 26.96	(-) 47.49
(b) According to Books of RBI	20.80	4.59	(-) 33.67	(-) 27.06	(-) 47.59
(c) Investment in Treasury Bills	144.96	74.71	144.96	74.71	4.71

135. As per the books of the RBI, the financial year 1997-98 is likely to open with a deficit of Rs.27.06 crore, and is likely to close with a deficit of Rs.47.59 crore. Thus, the year 1997-98 is likely to have on year's account deficit of Rs.20.53 crore, as against a deficit of Rs.31.65 crore in the Revised Estimates 1996-97. The Balance from Current Revenues as per BE 1997-98 has been estimated at (+)6.43 crore inspite of all the resource constraints. The Budget Estimates provide for State plan expenditure of Rs.1575 crore, in addition to Rs.246.25 crore for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and other development schemes.

136. The tax revenue of the State has been projected to grow at 15.1% in Budget Estimates 1997-98 over the Revised Estimates 1996-97. The devolution of central taxes has been taken as per the indication received from the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The tax and non-tax revenue has been projected on trend basis, using different yardsticks for different items. As per the excise policy of the State, there would be no revenue from State excise during 1997-98 due to prohibition. The inherent resilience and expected buoyancy in the economy are, however, likely to yield higher revenue. It is anticipated that there will be still higher receipts from State taxes as a result of anti-evasion and rationalisation measures.

137. I would like to inform this august house that during 1997-98, 47.16 percent of our total revenue receipts is attributable to State Taxes as compared to 43.27 percent in Budget Estimates 1996-97. Non-Tax Revenue is likely to contribute 23.48 percent of the total revenue receipts in 1997-98 as compared to 23.03 percent in BE 1996-97. It shows that our Government has made serious efforts to increase revenue receipts.

138. Our Public Sector Undertakings should not lag behind in contributing towards financing State's plan schemes. We expect financial support of Rs.80 crore from our Public Sector Undertakings during 1997-98.

139. Our Government is doing its best for the welfare of our employees. As a result, we are hopeful that an additional net contribution of Rs.45 crore will accrue in the General Provident Fund of the employees during 1997-98. We, also, propose to utilise our Treasury Bills holdings upto Rs.70 crore during 1997-98.

140. The recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission and the guidelines of the Planning Commission, have, by and large, been followed

while projecting non-plan expenditure. Every possible effort has been made to contain the growth in non-plan expenditure. A lump-sum provision of Rs.628.60 crore has been made in the Budget Estimates 1997-98 for implementation of the recommendations of Fifth Pay Commission, ADA instalment due from January, 1997 and one bonus payment relating to the year 1995-96. Budget Estimates provide for Rs.104.13 crore as normal maintenance liability of those Eighth Plan schemes which have been taken to non-plan account from the year 1997-98. The State is likely to incur public debt of Rs.1842.12 crore, including market loans of Rs.177.41 crore, as per Budget Estimates, 1997-98. The net public debt would increase by Rs.890.56 crore after making repayments of Rs.951.56 crore. Similarly, as per Revised Estimates 1996-97, the net public debt is likely to increase by Rs.767.12 crore during the current year. As per the books of A.G. Haryana, as on 31st March, 1996, the total outstanding debt of the State is Rs.6025.51 crore. This is likely to increase by 16.6% to Rs.7026.15 crore on 31.3.97 and further by 22.2 to Rs.8586.48 crore by 31.3.98. The total debt liability of the State, as a proportion to GSDP of the State, is likely to be around 21.9% during 1996-97 and around 23.3% during 1997-98.

141. The interest payment liability has increased by Rs.23.3 percent, from Rs.730.86 crore in Revised Estimates 1996-97 to Rs.901.48 crore in Budget Estimates 1997-98. This is on account of larger loans obtained for capital formation.

142. Hon'ble Members would appreciate that deficit in the budget has been kept at the bare minimum, and is well within reasonable limits. The deficit will be covered through better realization of revenue from existing resources, general buoyancy in the State and Central taxes, as well as more effective checking of evasion and leakage of revenue, and by exercising strict control on non-plan expenditure.

143. Now, I propose Sales Tax relief on certain items which will benefit some sections of our society. First of all, I propose to reduce the local Sales Tax rate on Tractor Tyres from the present 10 % to 5 % in order to give relief to the Agriculture sector. Keeping in view the religious sentiments of the people of the State, it is proposed to exempt from Sales Tax the sale of Dhoop and Agarbatti which is at present taxable at the rate of 10 %. To give relief to the poor man who runs Cycle Rickshaw, it is proposed to exempt the sale of Cycle Rickshaw from Sales Tax. At present, the rate of Sales Tax on this item is 4%.

To give boost to the hand made Paper units, which are environment friendly, it is proposed to exempt hand made paper from Sales Tax. At present it is taxed at the rate of 10 %.

144. Our Government has always served the people of Haryana with sincerity, diligence and dedication. I am confident that all the development programmes in the Annual Plan 1997-98 will be fully implemented. I seek cooperation and help from all the Hon'ble Members of the House, and the people of Haryana to that end.

Sir, I now commend the Budget Estimates 1997-98 for consideration and approval of this august House.

JAI HIND.