

**GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA**



**SPEECH**

OF

**Shri K. S. Chhokar**

FINANCE MINISTER, HARYANA

**Presenting the  
Budget Estimates for the year 1987-88 to the  
Haryana Vidhan Sabha**

**Chandigarh,  
2nd March, 1987**

## CONTENTS

	Pages
Prices	.. 2—3
Capital Formation	.. 3
Seventh Five Year Plan	.. 3—4
Annual Plan 1986-87	.. 4
Twenty Point Programme	.. 4—5
Annual Plan 1987-88	.. 5
Irrigation	.. 5
Flood Control	.. 6
Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Project	.. 6
Power	.. 6—7
Agriculture	.. 7—8
Storage and Marketing	.. 8
Rural Development	.. 8—9
Food & Supplies	.. 9
Animal Husbandary	.. 9
Fisheries	.. 10
Forest	.. 10
Co-operation	.. 10—11
Industry	.. 11
Industrial Training and Vocational Education	.. 11—12
Science & Technology	.. 12
Environment Control	.. 12—13
Roads	.. 13
Road Transport	.. 13
Education	.. 14
Health & Medical Education	.. 14—15

Technical Education	.. 15—16
Public Health	.. 16
Housing & Urban Development	.. 16
Local Self Government	.. 16
Tourism	.. 16—17
Institutional Finance	.. 17
Labour & Employment	.. 17—18
Social Welfare	.. 18—20
Sports	.. 20
Relief against Natural Calamities	.. 20—21
Decentralised Planning	.. 21
Revised Estimates for 1986-87	.. 21—22
Budget Estimates & Annual Plan 1987-88	.. 22—23
Concessions to Farmers	.. 23
Concessions to traders and Industrialists	.. 24—25
Concessions to Retired & working Government Employees	.. 25—26
Ways & Means Position	.. 26



**Speech by Shri K. S. Chhokar, Finance Minister, Haryana,  
presenting the Budget Estimates for the year 1987-88  
to the Haryana Vidhan Sabha on the 2nd March, 1987.**

Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, and my distinguished colleagues,

I feel greatly privileged in having the honour to rise before this august House and to present the Budget Estimates of the Haryana Government for the year 1987-88.

2. The out-going year 1986-87 constitutes a significant landmark in the economic history of the country under the able stewardship of our Prime Minister. During this year, the Central Government expounded a policy of import liberalisation and attractive export incentives alongwith a concerted technological thrust for preparing the country for 2000 A.D. The mechanism of collection of Central Taxes was streamlined resulting in appreciable increase in central revenues and consequent increase in the State's share of some of these resources.

3. With a view to accelerating the pace of socio-economic development and off-setting the disadvantage of the disturbed conditions in the region, the Prime Minister announced the agreement of the Central Government to undertake the entire cost of the S.Y.L. Canal Project on which the State Government would otherwise have spent Rs. 200 crores by the end of the current financial year. Further, the Central Government sanctioned an additional Rs. 17.25 crores for initiating emergent relief measures in relation to natural calamities which had affected different parts of the State during the year. Besides, the Central Government announced handsome additional central assistance for the promotion of various irrigation, power generation, agriculture, animal husbandry, water-supply, education, medical education, sports and tourism schemes. I place on record my warm appreciation for this valuable central assistance.



4. The document "Economic Survey of Haryana 1986-87" is already with the Hon'ble Members but I would like to high-light some of its salient features.

5. Despite the vagaries of weather, the State economy registered noteworthy growth during 1985-86. According to quick estimates, the State income rose by 15.6% at current prices from Rs. 4,654 crores in the previous year to Rs. 5,379 crores in 1985-86 and by 12.6% at 1970-71 prices from Rs. 1,585 crores to Rs. 1,784 crores in 1985-86. In comparison, the State income had risen by 10.3% at current prices in 1984-85 and by 5.4% at 1970-71 prices over the previous year. Thus, the State economy showed a remarkable increase in the rate of growth of the State domestic product.

6. In relation to the sectoral distribution of the State domestic product at 1970-71 prices, the primary sector rose by 13.2%, the secondary sector by 9% and the tertiary sector by 14% in 1985-86 over the previous year. This indicates a significant upward trend. The State domestic product at 1970-71 prices had risen by 3.7% in the primary sector, 8% in the secondary sector and 6.3% in the tertiary sector in 1984-85 over the previous year. The growth in the tertiary sector from Rs. 496.06 crores in 1984-85 at 1970-71 prices to Rs. 565.37 crores in 1985-86 bears testimony to the diversification of the State economy.

7. The per capita income of the State at current prices rose by 12.6% from Rs. 3,259 in 1984-85 to Rs. 3,669 in 1985-86. The per capita income at current prices had risen by 7.3% in 1984-85 over the previous year and the upward swing in the rate of growth of the per capita income indicates the buoyancy of the economy.

#### Prices

8. The All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (base 1960=100) increased by 8.9% between March, 1985 and March, 1986 and further by 7.8% upto December, 1986. In contrast, the Haryana State Working Class



Consumer Price Index (base 1972-73=100) increased by 8.5% between March, 1985 to March, 1986 and further rose by 5.9% upto December, 1986. As such, the State Government has been able to keep prices under control by maintaining a subtle balance between the demand and supply of essential commodities. We have a net-work of over 6,400 fair-price shops of which more than 4,600 are in the rural areas. These fair-price shops are ensuring supply of essential commodities of good quality like pulses, sugar, tea, salt, kerosene oil and exercise books to the population of the State. The location of these fair-price shops has been fixed with a view to subserving the interests of residents of labour colonies and other weaker sections of society.

9. The budgetary mechanism of the Government plays a significant role in capital formation both in the public and private sectors by generating savings and providing for their investment in capital assets. The economic and functional classification of the budget estimates of the State Government for 1986-87 reveals that its direct demand for capital formation amounted to Rs. 184 crores. In addition, another Rs. 174 crores was assessed as the State's contribution towards the capital formation of the private and public sectors. Thus, an aggregate capital formation of Rs. 358 crores is estimated during the current financial year which is 7% higher than that of the previous financial year.

**Capital  
Formation**

10. The outlay of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) has been pegged at Rs. 2,900 crores. The plan aims at economic growth with egalitarian distribution of income and wealth, self-reliance in strategic sectors and rise in the productivity of labour. Given the vital importance of power for both the agricultural and industrial sectors, 34.8% of the total plan outlay has been earmarked for this sector. Considering the agrarian nature of the economy, 20.5% of the plan outlay has been reserved for irrigation and flood control while

**Seventh  
Five Year  
Plan**



agriculture and allied sector accounts for 8.2% of the outlay. Realising the nexus between human resources and development, 19.2% of the outlay has been reserved for social-services including 4.75% for education. The transport sector gets 6.9% of the total outlay. The plan is expected to generate an annual growth rate of 6% in the State domestic product.

**Annual  
Plan  
1986-87**

11. The Annual Plan outlay for 1986-87 stood at Rs. 525 crores. This outlay has now been increased to 569.62 crores with a view to stepping-up the pace of socio-economic development. Within the Annual Plan, an amount of Rs. 182.47 crores is likely to be spent on irrigation and flood control including Rs. 90 crores for the S.Y.L. canal, Rs. 166.69 crores on power generation, Rs. 44.72 crores on agriculture and allied activities, Rs. 14.27 crores on rural development, Rs. 35.34 crores on transport and communications and Rs. 92.82 crores on social services. In this manner, the Government is seeking to promote a balanced growth of the economy.

**Twenty  
Point  
Programme**

12. The State Government has been making vigorous efforts to implement the Twenty Point Programme. With a view to enabling the weaker sections of society to cross the poverty line, 51,075 new families have been provided supplementary sources of income between April, 1986 to January, 1987 including 35,523 Scheduled Castes families. In addition, 9,064 old families have been provided a second dose of assistance including 3,758 Scheduled Castes families. During the same period, employment to the tune of 21.39 lakh mandays has been generated under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). Drinking water has been supplied to 360 villages and it is hoped that the target of 504 villages will be achieved. 10,138 pump sets have been energised till January 1987 against a target of 10,000 which has now been revised to 25,000. During the first ten months of the year, 643.90 lakh trees have been



planted against a target of 725 lakhs. 59,308 sterilization operations have been performed with a view to implementing the Family Welfare Programme. Further, 2,541 persons have been provided with house sites and 22,288 persons have benefited under the Slum Improvement Scheme. Against a progressive target of enrolling 23.79 lakh children in the age group 6—14 years under the programme for universalisation of elementary education, 23.70 lakh children have been enrolled upto December, 1986. Thus, the State has achieved significant landmarks in realising the objectives of the Twenty Point Programme.

13. The Annual Plan Outlay for 1987-88 has been fixed at Rs. 585.75 crores. Cardinal importance has been attached to power generation and irrigation and flood control with a proposed outlay of Rs. 195.04 crores and Rs. 162.75 crores respectively. Further, outlay of Rs. 47.92 crores for agriculture and allied activities, Rs. 13.36 crores for rural development, Rs. 30.86 crores for transport and communications and Rs. 113.23 crores for social services have been proposed.

**Annual  
Plan  
1987-88**

14. Irrigation is the life-breath of agriculture. Keeping this in view, an outlay of Rs. 49.44 crores has been proposed for the execution of major and medium irrigation projects excluding the S.Y.L. project. With the objective of improving water management by reducing seepage loss, Rs. 19.92 crores will be spent on modernisation of canals with the assistance of the World Bank. It is estimated that with the completion of this project, additional irrigation potential of two lakh hectares would be created. In order to provide lift irrigation in the arid and undulating tracts of the State, a provision of Rs. 9.5 crores is proposed for on-going work of the Jawahar Lal Nehru Canal and Loharu Lift Irrigation Scheme. Further, an amount of Rs. one crore is proposed to be spent on sprinkler sets for arid areas. In this manner, an additional irrigation potential of more than 53,000 hectares is proposed to be created during 1987-88.

**Irrigation**



**Flood  
Control**

15. A provision of Rs. 13 crores is proposed for flood control and anti-waterlogging measures. The Sahibi Barrage at Masani is likely to be completed in the near future. The Khara, Chhudani and Bahadurgarh drains are proposed to be completed during the year and the capacity of Drain No. 8 near Rohtak increased from 1,000 cs. to 1,650 cs. Out of a total of 18.5 lakh hectares of flood-prone land in the State, about 16 lakh hectares are expected to be protected by the end of 1987-88.

**Sutlej  
Yamuna  
Link Canal  
Project**

16. The Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal is of vital importance to our State for receiving our share of the Ravi-Beas water system. The total length of the canal is to be about 200 kilometres out of which the 92 kilometres falling in Haryana has already been completed. As already mentioned, the Central Government has agreed to meet the entire cost of this project. This has been a major gain for our State since the escalating cost of the project on account of delay in completing the Punjab portion of the canal had been causing a serious drain on our resources. A provision of Rs. 71.40 crores is proposed to be made for the S.Y.L. Canal during 1987-88. The Central Government has further been requested to take-over the construction of the canal for ensuring its expeditious completion.

**Power**

17. The State Government is making strenuous efforts for increasing power generation and improving the transmission and distribution system. As such, 34% of the total outlay for the Annual Plan is proposed to be incurred on the power sector. During the year 1986-87, 2 Units of 8 MW each of the Yamunanagar Hydel Project have been commissioned and 2 Units are to be commissioned in the near future. Further, 2 Units of 8 MW each are also likely to be added during the year 1987-88. At Panipat Thermal Plant, another unit of 110 MW (IV Unit) has also been synchronised and commercial production is likely to start soon. Most of the work of Unit-V of 210 MW would be completed during 1987-88 and it is expected that



benefits from this unit would start flowing from the succeeding year. Construction work on Yamunanagar Thermal Power project is also likely to be taken up. In the sphere of energisation of tubewells, an ambitious target of energising 20,000 tubewells is proposed to be set for the next financial year. As such, the State Government is pursuing a comprehensive policy of providing power to the agricultural, industrial, commercial and domestic sectors of the State economy.

18. Given the dedicated efforts of the peasantry, the Haryana Agriculture University, Hisar and the State Government, the State contributes about 5.4% to the national food bowl with a share of only 1.94% of the total cultivated area in the country. The State witnessed unprecedented drought in autumn last year. The food-grain crops, particularly Bajra, suffered heavy losses on account of acute moisture stress. For assisting the drought-hit farmers, the State Government has already sanctioned Rs. one crore for subsidizing the Rabi seeds at the rate of 25% throughout the State. Rs. 111.72 lakhs have been provided for subsidizing the cost of wheat weedicides at the rate of 50%. An amount of Rs. 2.50 crores is being spent for subsidizing the cost of fertilizers at the rate of 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 165 per farmer in seven districts most severely affected by drought. During 1987-88, a target of 81.80 lakh tonnes of foodgrains is proposed to be set which is 5.3% higher than the target for the previous year. An area of 27.65 lakh hectares is proposed to be covered under high-yielding varieties in 1987-88. The target for fertilizer consumption in terms of nutrients is proposed to be pegged at 4.47 lakh tonnes. The production of sugarcane is proposed to be pitched at 7 lakh tonnes and oil seeds at 2.97 lakh tonnes, which will be 11.1% and 13.4% higher than the targets for 1986-87. The enhanced targets are proposed to be achieved by increasing the yield per unit area through the adoption of superior

Agriculture



farm practices and balanced use of critical inputs. The National Agricultural Extension Project Phase-II aided by the World Bank will be vigorously implemented for improving the technical competency of the farmers in growing different crops. A project aided by the Italian Government is being implemented in selected blocks of Gurgaon, Mahendragarh and Bhiwani districts for promoting dry-farming and vegetable crops which will be continued during 1987-88. Special stress will be laid on diversification of agricultural production by bringing additional 1,000 hectares under fruit plants during the next financial year. The Haryana Agriculture University, Hisar is planning to start a degree course in Agricultural Engineering from 1987-88.

**Storage and  
Marketing**

19. The Haryana Warehousing Corporation proposes to add storage capacity of 93,500 M.T. during the next financial year. The Haryana Land Reclamation Development Corporation is likely to distribute 60,000 M.T. of subsidised gypsum for reclaiming 'Kallar' land. The Haryana Seeds Development Corporation is expected to distribute about 1.98 lakh quintals of quality seeds during 1987-88. The Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board is likely to add storage capacity of approximately 48,000 M.T. and develop four new regulated markets, 15 sub-market yards and 15 purchasing centres.

**Rural  
Develop-  
ment**

20. Given the agrarian structure of the economy of the State, Rural Development is a vital element of its strategy for progress. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) it is proposed to assist approximately 32,000 old families and 300 new families during the next year at a cost of Rs. 6.74 crores. Under the Desert Development Programme (DDP), a sum of Rs. 3.1 crores is proposed to be spent in 1987-88 in the districts of Bhiwani, Rohtak, Hisar and Sirsa. Under the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), a sum of Rs. 1.36 crores is likely to be spent in Mahendragarh district. Both these programmes are area-based programmes



designed to achieve integrated development in desert/drought-prone areas by increasing productivity of land and providing supplementary sources of income to the inhabitants. Under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), an outlay of Rs. 4.47 crores has been proposed for the next year for generating 15 lakh mandays of work for the underemployed/unemployed in the rural areas. Under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), 13.06 lakh mandays of work are proposed to be generated at an approximate cost of Rs. 5.5 crores. Further, an amount of Rs. 2.5 crores is proposed to be spent during the next year on improving the standard of living of the people of Mewat Area.

21. Foodgrains are procured by the Food and Supplies Department, HAFED and the Haryana Warehousing Corporation at support prices announced by the Government of India to ensure fair return to farmers for their production. These agencies have so far procured a record quantity of 23.36 lakh tonnes of wheat during 1986-87. We are, indeed, grateful to the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India and the Food Corporation of India for the assistance rendered in achieving this high level of procurement.

**Food &  
Supplies**

22. With a view to providing quality health-cover for animals, the State Government proposes to upgrade 30 veterinary dispensaries into full-fledged hospitals and open 40 new veterinary dispensaries and one polyclinic during 1987-88. 4,000 families are likely to be provided assistance for poultry, piggery, sheep and calf breeding during the next year. Under the special component plan for Scheduled Castes, a provision of Rs. 161.5 lakhs is proposed to be made for providing families of Scheduled Castes with rams, high pedigree pigs and free veterinary treatment. Production targets of 28 lakh tonnes of milk, 23.5 crore eggs and 10.5 lakh kgs. of wool have been proposed for the next financial year.

**Animal  
Husbandry**



- Fisheries** 23. Development of fisheries is a significant source for supplementation of income of the farming community. An outlay of Rs. 165 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88. It is aimed to produce 350 lakhs quality fish seed and 16,500 tonnes of fish with this outlay with a view to laying a secure foundation for the blue revolution. In the process of achieving this aim, 2.46 lakh mandays of employment are expected to be generated.
- Forest** 24. Despite a small percentage of its land area being under forests, the State has made impressive progress in afforestation through farm forestry; utilisation of waste lands alongside rails, roads and canals; and soil conservation by stabilisation of sand dunes and rain water harvesting. It is proposed to bring 21,600 hectares of additional land under forest-cover during 1987-88. An outlay of over Rs. 20 crores is proposed to be spent on forestry and wild-life preservation during the next financial year.
- Co-operation** 25. The cooperative movement by diversifying its activities from provision of credit to inputs for agricultural production, processing, marketing, housing and industry has played a significant role in the socio-economic development of Haryana. It is proposed that cooperative credit and service societies will extend loans worth Rs. 239 crores during 1987-88. With a view to augmenting the white revolution, an outlay of Rs. 108 lakhs is proposed for dairy development schemes during 1987-88. These funds are proposed to be utilised for Operation Flood-II by providing financial assistance to the Haryana Dairy Development Cooperative Federation, setting-up of mini-dairy units, training farmers and cooperatives in modern techniques and implementing allied schemes of dairy development. The Haryana Cooperative Land Development Bank is expected to extend credit to the tune of Rs. 70 crores during the next financial year. 1,000 houses for the economically weaker sections of society are proposed to be constructed by housing cooperatives during the next year. HAFED



is in the process of setting-up a Barley Malt Plant. One more Rice Mill will be installed during the next year by the Marketing-cum-Processing Societies. CONFED is expected to set up a flour mill with a capacity of 3 crore M.T. An outlay of Rs. 685 lakhs has been proposed for the Cooperative Department for 1987-88.

26. The State Government is striving to complement its achievement in the sphere of agriculture with a vigorous drive for industrialisation. The scheme for sales tax deferment given to the industrial units is proposed to be implemented from the next financial year. This deferment would be available to the units in zone 'A' comprising Central and State backward areas for 9 years, to the units in zone 'B' for 7 years and to the units in zone 'C' for 5 years. Zone 'C' will consist of Faridabad and Ballabgarh areas. The remaining areas will be in zone 'B'. The State Government has recently declared Rohtak and Jhajjar Tehsils of Rohtak district as backward areas. The government also seeks to promote high technology industries and 100% export-oriented units. During 1987-88, it is proposed to establish 4,050 new units under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme and these are likely to generate employment for 12,150 persons. An oil refinery with a capital outlay of over Rs. 1,500 crores is being set up at Karnal in the joint sector. Bharat Electronics is setting-up a Rs. 21 crores' telecommunication project at Panchkula. The State Government is paying special attention to the development of the electronics industry for which a sum of Rs. 130 lakhs is being provided. A net work of computers is proposed to be set-up in the State by HARTRON for improving efficiency in Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings. An outlay of about Rs. 10 crores is proposed for the Industries Department during 1987-88.

**Industry**

27. The State Government is emphasising industrial training and vocational education to enable a larger section of the population to opt for self-employment. An

**Industrial  
Training &  
Vocational  
Education**



amount of more than Rs. 2 crores is proposed to be spent during 1987-88 for starting new trades, providing additional seats in electronics and other trades and for upgrading the equipment in I.T.Is. Vocational Education Institutes of the State are assisting in the implementation of the 10+2 pattern of education. Rs. 2.5 crores are proposed to be spent on 13 new Vocational Education Institutes and one Teachers' Training Institute in the next year.

**Science &  
Technology**

28. The Department of Science and Technology is playing a pioneering role in the areas of remote sensing, non-conventional sources of energy, research and development and entrepreneur development programme for science and technology graduates. The Haryana Remote Sensing Application Centre (HARSAC) is being set-up at Hisar in collaboration with the Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad for crop production fore-casting and other scientific applications of remote sensing. An amount of Rs. 60 lakhs is proposed to be spent on an inter-active computer system and construction of the HARSAC building during 1987-88. The Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme will be extended to two more blocks during the next financial year. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed to be spent on this programme. Two more 'Energy Villages' are to be taken up for demonstrating the use of photovoltaic street lighting system, solar cookers, photovoltaic irrigation pump sets, community bio-gas plants and other non-conventional energy sources at Bidhlan in Sonipat District and Paluwas in Bhiwani district. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs will be spent on these villages. The Department of Science and Technology in collaboration with the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources, Government of India, and HSEB will be setting-up a solar photovoltaic power plant of 20 KW capacity at the Motilal Nehru School of Sports, Rai during the next year.

**Environ-  
ment  
Control**

29. Given the importance of maintaining a proper ecological balance, a Department of Environment was set



up in the State in 1984. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Board and Land Use Board come under the administrative control of this department. A provision of Rs. 90 lakhs is proposed to be made for environmental control during 1987-88.

**Roads**

30. Haryana has provided commendable linkage to every village through its network of roads. An outlay of about Rs. 5.2 crores is proposed for laying new roads during 1987-88. The road over-bridges at Kurukshetra and Karnal are expected to be completed. A major bridge across the Yamuna river connecting Karnal and Meerut has been sanctioned by the Government of India and its foundation-stone has been laid by the Chief Minister recently. The Government of India have finally sanctioned the scheme for four laning of the Shershah Suri Marg (N.H.No. 1) from Murthal to Karnal at an approximate cost of Rs. 40.16 crores. Further, the World Bank mission team visited the State in February, 1987 and has agreed to recommend the clearance of four laning of the Shershah Suri Marg (N.H.No. 1) from 130th K.M. (Karnal) to 212.16th K.M. (Haryana/Punjab border).

**Road  
Transport**

31. The Haryana Roadways is one of the foremost transport undertakings in the country. It carries 11 lakh passengers daily and covers more than 9 lakh kilometres. An outlay of Rs. 13 crores has been proposed for it during 1987-88. Out of this outlay, Rs. 10.47 crores are for replacing 322 buses, while an amount of Rs. 1.8 crores is likely to be spent on construction of modern bus-stands, workshops and queue-shelters. Rs. 30 lakhs are proposed for modernisation of workshops during the next year. A new scheme of computerisation at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs is also planned for the next year. Non-gazetted staff of the Police Department, Haryana, have been allowed to travel on the buses of Haryana Roadways from 1st January, 1987 by making a nominal payment of only Rs. 20 per month.



**Education**

32. The State Government attaches high-priority to development of human resources. With the objective of attaining universalisation of primary education, 100 new primary schools, mostly for girls, are proposed to be opened during 1987-88. A sum of Rs. 160 lakhs has been provided towards the completion of 94 school buildings and 18 residential quarters during 1987-88. It has been proposed to upgrade 100 primary schools to middle schools, 50 middle schools to high schools and 25 high schools to senior secondary schools (10+2 pattern) during 1987-88. 250 additional Non-Formal Education Centres and 1,200 Adult Education Centres are proposed to be opened during the next year with a view to providing literacy education to 2.26 lakh adults. To implement the New Educational Policy, two district institutes of education are likely to be set up in the next year and six Navodaya Schools are also proposed to be opened in the rural areas. In the sphere of higher education, one more government college is to be opened. Dronacharya Government College, Gurgaon has been adopted as a model college by the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) for being developed as an autonomous college. Three more libraries are intended to be opened at the sub-divisional level. 95% of the expenditure of private colleges is already being met by the State by way of grants. The State Government has, now, sanctioned two instalments of interim relief to the teaching staff of the universities as well as government and private colleges in the State from 1st December, 1985. In order to promote Urdu, a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed to be given to the Haryana Urdu Academy during 1987-88. Thus, the State Government is adopting a comprehensive policy for dissemination of education in the State.

**Health &  
Medical  
Education**

33. The Government has been constantly striving to expand and improve medical and health services in the State and especially in rural and backward areas. In pursuance of this objective, it is proposed to set up 150 Sub-Centres, 50



Primary Health Centres and 10 Community Health Centres during 1987-88. Four more districts are proposed to be covered under the universal immunisation programme. The State Government has recently received a cash award of Rs. 2.5 crores for best performance in the Family Welfare Programme during 1985-86. A sample survey-cum-assessment unit is proposed to be setup under the Leprosy Control Programme. An outlay of Rs. 12.13 crores has been proposed for health and medical education during 1987-88.

The Government is endeavouring to provide vastly improved medical facilities to the people of the State. With this objective in view, the Government has accorded a high priority to improving the Medical College at Rohtak which has now been upgraded to the level of a post graduate institute. To attract high calibre doctors, the pay scales of its faculty members have been brought at par with those of the P.G.I., Chandigarh. New Departments of Cardiology, Cardiac-Surgery, Gastroenterology and Neurology have been added and are expected to start functioning from the next year. Sophisticated equipment like total body Cat Scan and Cobalt Therapy Unit for treatment of cancer is proposed to be procured. The College is also expected to start courses of M.D. in Radiotherapy and M.D. in Psychiatry during the next financial year.

With a view to promoting the Indian Systems of Medicine, an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs has been proposed during 1987-88. 20 new Ayurvedic dispensaries are likely to be opened during the next financial year.

34. Technical Education enjoys a significant place in the State's policy for development of human resources. The new State Engineering College at Murthal is expected to start regular teaching classes at its campus during 1987-88. A number of new institutes offering diploma level courses in engineering like the Government Polytechnic for Women at Sirsa, Government Institute of Management and Pharmacy at Adampur and Institute of Hospital Engineering at Rohtak are proposed to be further developed during the

**Technical  
Education**



coming financial year. An outlay of Rs 4.5 crores is likely to be spent on technical education during 1987-88.

**Public  
Health**

35. An outlay of Rs. 25.74 crores is proposed under the State plan for providing water supply facilities in 330 problem villages and 20 other villages during 1987-88. The Government of India is likely to provide Rs. 5.2 crores under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and an additional 110 problem villages are likely to be covered with that amount. Further, a sum of Rs. 7.12 crores has been proposed for improving water supply and sewerage facilities in urban areas during the next financial year.

**Housing &  
Urban  
Develop-  
ment**

36. The Housing Board, Haryana has so far constructed more than 25,000 houses out of which more than 19,000 are for the lower income group and economically weaker sections of society. The Board is also constructing houses for police personnel and for government servants of Mewat Area under the Rental Housing Scheme. The Board proposes to construct 3,000 houses during 1987-88 out of which 2,000 will be for the lower income group and economically weaker sections of society. With a view to promoting planned urban development, HUDA plans to acquire and start the development of 4,000 acres of land during 1987-88 at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 crores for residential, commercial and industrial plots.

**Local Self  
Government**

37. The Department of Local Bodies seeks to coordinate the work of various Municipal Committees with a view to providing modern amenities in urban areas. An outlay of about Rs. 2 crores has been proposed for this department during 1987-88. This outlay is proposed to be mainly utilised for drainage and sewerage works, low cost sanitation works under United Nations Development Programme, improvement of urban slums and grant-in-aid to the Kurukshetra Development Board.

**Tourism**

38. Tourism in Haryana is playing the role of an ambassador in popularising our bold thrust towards



economic prosperity. In pursuance of this role, the Kingfisher Tourist Complex at Ambala complete with swimming pool, conference hall and shopping emporia has been recently inaugurated by the Chief Minister. Residential accommodation has been added to the Badkhal (Faridabad) and Myna (Rohtak) tourist complexes. A 100 bedded Yatri Niwas at Kurukshetra, residential accommodation at Magpie (Faridabad) and a Youth Hostel at Pipli are under construction. Funds have been sanctioned by the Government of India for extension of the golf-course at Surajkund (Faridabad), extension of tourist complexes at Smalkha (Karnal) and Dharuhera (Mahendragarh) and development of a tourist complex at Damdama (Gurgaon). In this manner, Haryana is striving to provide well furnished tourist accommodation equipped with modern recreation facilities at comparatively inexpensive rates. The State Government has declared tourism as an industry in Haryana with a view to promoting healthy competition between the public and private sectors. An amount of Rs. 1.5 crores is proposed to be spent on tourism during 1987-88.

39. The Institutional Finance and Credit Control Department oversees the provision of credit by commercial banks and other term-lending institutions in Haryana. The State Government has identified and recommended 252 centres in the State to RBI for granting licences to commercial and regional rural banks for opening new branches. Lending on concessional rate of interest (i.e. 4%) to the poorest of the poor has reached the level of 1.87% of the total lending in the State during the current financial year against the national target of 1%. The department proposes to set up an independent 'Centre for Entrepreneurship Development' in Haryana in collaboration with the Government of India during 1987-88.

**Institutional  
Finance**

40. The State Government seeks to promote cordial relations between workers and employers. On the whole, the Labour Department has successfully achieved this

**Labour &  
Employment**



objective during the current financial year. The minimum wage of an un-skilled industrial worker in Haryana is Rs. 440.50 per month or Rs. 16.87 per day. The department seeks to ensure that the agricultural worker in the State gets one rupee per day more than the industrial worker. As such, the minimum wages in the State, with the exception of Punjab, are the highest in the region. A Labour Welfare Centre alongwith a creche is proposed to be opened in the coming financial year. Further, the working of one Employment Exchange is likely to be computerised during 1987-88.

**Social  
Welfare**

41. The State Government accords high priority to the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes, Vimukt Jatis and other weaker sections of society. It oversees their development from a tender age by providing them special incentives for education and thereafter, provides training and assistance to enable them to secure good jobs or adopt self-employment. A package of benefits in the form of free stationery, free uniforms, scholarships at pre-matric and post-matric stages, reimbursement of tuition fees, book grants at middle and higher secondary stages and special coaching are provided to children belonging to Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections of society. The number of students deriving benefits from these incentives will rise from 2.04 lakhs at present to 2.96 lakhs during 1987-88. With a view to ameliorating the financial condition of these sections of society by providing self-employment opportunities, the Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam, the Haryana Backward Classes Kalyan Nigam and the Haryana Economically Weaker Sections and Women's Welfare Corporation are playing a significant role. The Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam and the Haryana Backward Classes Kalyan Nigam have already assisted 16,000 Scheduled Castes beneficiaries and 4,000 Backward Classes beneficiaries during the current year. A new scheme for providing assistance of Rs. 2,500 to meet the marriage expenses of daughters of widows, destitute and handicapped women belonging to the Scheduled Castes is proposed to



be started from the next year. An amount of Rs. 10.96 crores is proposed to be spent under plan, non-plan and centrally sponsored schemes on Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Vimukt Jatis during 1987-88.

The State Government is also laying great emphasis on welfare schemes for women and children, aged and infirm and physically handicapped and destitute. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme provides a package of services in the form of supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health checkup, referral services, nutrition and health education and pre-school education in an integrated manner. At present there are 40 rural and 5 urban ICDS projects in the State. The State Government proposes to set up an ICDS project in 97 rural blocks of the State by the end of the coming financial year. In this way, Haryana will have the distinction of being the first State in the country to achieve near universal coverage of the rural areas under ICDS. A target of 7,94,800 beneficiaries is proposed to be fixed for the ICDS scheme during 1987-88. Orphans and destitute children are given financial assistance of Rs. 30/- per month. During 1986-87, 5,475 beneficiaries are likely to be covered. An additional 1,000 beneficiaries are proposed to be covered during 1987-88. Five more Working Women Hostels are proposed to be completed during the coming year. Destitute women and widows are provided financial assistance of Rs. 50 per month. During 1986-87, 7,900 beneficiaries are likely to be covered. An additional 1,000 beneficiaries are proposed to be covered during 1987-88. Under the social security scheme, 49,000 beneficiaries consisting of aged and destitute men and women are expected to be given a pension of Rs. 60/- per month during the next year. A plan outlay of Rs. 965 lakhs is proposed to be allocated for social welfare during 1987-88.

The State Government proposes to give a number of concessions to members of the Backward Classes to promote their development. It has been proposed that where the population of the Backward Classes in a Gram



Sabha area is 2% or more, one person belonging to these classes will be appointed a 'Panch' either by election or by nomination. To achieve this purpose, the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952 is being suitably amended. Like-wise, if no member of the Backward Classes is elected to a Panchayat Samiti, then the Panchayat Samiti will co-opt a member from the Backward Classes. The Punjab Panchayat Samiti Act, 1961 is being suitably amended for this purpose. Further, the Government proposes that 10% of the 'Shamlat' land which is leased by a Gram Panchayat will be reserved for leasing to members of the Backward Classes. It also proposes to appoint a Lambardar belonging to the Backward Classes in each village with a population of 50 or more persons belonging to the Backward Classes. In addition, the Government proposes to construct 100 chaupals for Backward Classes during 1987-88.

#### Sports

42. The State Government has been paying special attention to the development of sports in the State. During the current year, a Cricket Stadium of international standard has been constructed at Faridabad with a capacity of 30,000 spectators. The students of the Motilal Nehru School of Sports, Rai, have distinguished themselves at the national junior level in athletics, gymnastics and swimming. A provision of Rs. 142 lakhs has been proposed for promotion of sports during 1987-88. Wrestlers, athletes and volleyball players of Haryana brought credit to the State at the 10th Asiad at Seoul, South Korea.

#### Relief against Natural Calamities

43. The State experienced severe drought during the autumn of 1986, particularly in the districts of Hisar, Bhiwani, Mahendragarh, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Faridabad and Sonipat. Immediate steps were taken by the Government for providing relief to the people. The recovery of Government dues like land holding tax, abiana, taccavi and cooperative loans were suspended in the drought-hit areas. The Government of India has sanctioned additional assistance of Rs. 17.25 crores for undertaking emergent relief measures. An amount of Rs. 3.96 crores is being spent on creating new



employment opportunities by undertaking construction of roads, desilting of canals and other allied works. Rs. 2.5 crores have been sanctioned for advancing fertilizer subsidy and another Rs. 1.5 crores for giving seed subsidy and seed taccavi. With a view to meeting the fodder scarcity, fodder taccavi is being distributed and 25% of the amount so advanced is being given as fodder subsidy. Rs. 1.16 crores are being spent on augmentation of water supply schemes in rural areas including drilling of 100 new tubewells. An additional amount of Rs. 73.73 lakhs has been sanctioned for giving supplementary nutrition to nursing mothers and children below 6 years of age. An amount of Rs. 14 lakhs is being utilised for providing drinking water to cattle. In this manner, no stone has been left unturned in alleviating the suffering of the drought-hit people. A sum of Rs. 4.5 crores is proposed for undertaking relief measures to cope with natural calamities during 1987-88.

44. The State appreciates the vital significance of decentralised planning in assessing the felt needs of the people. An amount of Rs. 6 crores is proposed to be earmarked during 1987-88 for taking planning to the grassroot level. 20% of this amount is proposed to be spent on development activities of Harijan Colonies and construction of Harijan Chaupals and another 20% is proposed for carrying out improvements in urban slums inhabited by Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections of society. Thus, the planning process is sought to be carried to the door-step of the poor.

**Decent-  
ralised  
Planning**

45. According to the Revised Estimates for 1986-87, the current financial year is likely to close with a deficit of Rs. 45.2 crores as against a budgeted deficit of Rs. 0.41 crore. The increase in the deficit has been mainly due to upward revision of the plan outlay, lower resource mobilisation by the HSEB and increase in non-plan expenditure. On account of additional central plan assistance received from the Government of India, the revised plan expenditure for the year would be Rs. 569.62 crores against the original

**Revised  
Estimates  
for 1986-87**



figures of Rs. 525 crores. This increase in plan expenditure will contribute significantly to accelerating the pace of development.

**Budget  
Estimates  
& Annual  
Plan  
1987-88**

46. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now proceed to present before this august House the Budget Estimates of the Haryana Government for 1987-88. The following table gives a summary of the financial position of the State emerging as a result of the Revised Estimates for 1986-87 and the Budget Estimates for 1987-88.

(Rupees in crores)			
Component	Budget Estimates 1986-87	Revised Estimates 1986-87	Budget Estimates 1987-88
1	2	3	4
(1) Opening Balance			
(a) According to A.G.	(+43.01	(-)31.81	(-)81.87
(b) According to R.B.I.	(-)0.41	(+4.86	(-)45.20
(2) Revenue Account			
(i) Receipts	1040.14	1069.22	1275.07
(ii) Expenditure	907.16	979.03	1084.34
(iii) Surplus	(+132.98	(+90.19	(+190.73
(3) Capital Expenditure (Net)	186.65	210.78	184.76
(4) Public Debt			
(i) Debt incurred	749.10	721.83	597.48
(ii) Repayment	626.71	505.12	464.96
Net	(+122.39	(+216.71	(+132.52
(5) Loans and Advances			
(i) Advances	166.45	246.55	236.68
(ii) Recoveries	30.40	25.86	35.43
Net	(-)136.05	(-)220.69	(-)201.25
(6) Public Account			
(i) Unfunded debt (Net)	(+37.41	(+37.91	(+40.08
(ii) Deposits, advances & others (Net)	(+2.19	(+26.10	(+22.75
(iii) Remittances (Net)	(+1.00	(+10.50	(+10.50
Net	(+40.60	(+74.51	(+73.33
(7) Year's closing Balance			
(a) As per A.G.	(+16.28	(-)81.87	(-)71.30
(b) As per R.B.I.	(-)27.14	(-)45.20	(-)34.63



I will, now, dwell on the salient features of the aforesaid estimates and the budget projections for 1987-88. It is noteworthy that due to strenuous efforts by the State Government, revenue receipts are expected to reach a level of Rs. 1069.22 crores by the end of the current financial year against an initially budgeted figure of Rs. 1040.14 crores. Further, the revenue surplus of the State is expected to increase from Rs. 90.19 crores in the Revised Estimates for 1986-87 to Rs. 190.73 crores in 1987-88. The projected deficit of Rs. 34.63 crores in 1987-88 will be met by economy in non-plan expenditure and better realisation of tax revenue. Thus, Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, it is my proud privilege to announce that no fresh Tax burden is being proposed on any section of society in this budget.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that our plan investment during 1987-88 has been pegged at Rs. 585.75 crores. A significant increase has been proposed in the power sector where the plan outlay is likely to increase by about 17% from Rs. 166.69 crores in 1986-87 to Rs. 195.04 crores in 1987-88. Further, appreciating the vital importance of human resources in development, the expenditure on social services is proposed to be increased by about 22% from Rs. 92.82 crores in 1986-87 to Rs. 113.23 crores in 1987-88. I am certain that with the cooperation of my colleagues and the dynamic leadership of our Chief Minister, it will be possible for us to have a more favourable ratio between plan and non-plan expenditure in the coming year.

47. The State Government has decided to waive-off an amount of Rs. 113 crores on account of recovery of cost of lining charges of water-courses. This will reduce the cost of cultivation and will be a great boon for the farmers of Haryana.

**Concessions to Farmers**

The State Government has also decided to abolish the land revenue/land holding tax in the State with effect from the instalment falling due on 15-11-1986. As a consequence of this decision, about 5.75 lakh land-owners will be benefited.



48. The State Government is sensitive to the genuine demands of trade and industry and a package of concessions are to be given to them. The State Government has decided that the general sales tax on fuel efficient vans not exceeding an engine capacity of 1,000 cc, be brought down from 10% to 6% as had earlier been done in the case of fuel efficient cars. Similarly, the general sales tax on fuel efficient Gypsy jeeps has been brought down to 3%. Further, the Central Sales Tax on fuel efficient cars and vans on inter-State sales has been brought down from 4% to 2%. The Maruti Udyog Ltd. has agreed to make sales outside Haryana on inter-State basis instead of resorting to branch transfers and this is expected to result in an additional tax receipt of the order of Rs. 10 crores per annum. Amongst other main concessions is reduction in the rate of tax on certified seeds from 8% to 4%. Further, Wheat Bran, Gram Husk (Chana Chhilka) and Celery seeds have been exempted from the levy of sales tax. Bangles too have been exempted from sales tax. A uniform sales tax of 4% on readymade garments has been imposed irrespective of their cost. The sales tax on type-writers has been reduced from 12% to 10%. The concession already available to ferrous and non-ferrous metal dealers regarding inter-State sales at the rate of 4% without 'C' form has been further extended from 1-4-87 to 31-3-88. Further, significant changes in the procedure for submission of returns and assessment of sales tax have been finalised. As a major relief to the trading community, the State Government has allowed dealers to use their own printed ST form Nos. 13, 14 and 15 also. Moreover, it has been decided to constitute an advisory board for maintaining close liaison with the business community and examining ways and means of simplifying and rationalising the sales tax structure. Besides, the summary assessment procedure has been extended to shop-keepers irrespective of the quantum of their turnover provided the assessee shows an increase of at least 15 to 20% in his tax deposits over the previous year's return. In this manner, steps have been taken to streamline procedures,



improve liaison and provide valuable tax relief to traders and industrialists of the State.

49. The State Government has always adopted a benevolent approach towards its employees. In pursuance of the assurance given in the last budget speech that the State Government proposes to re-examine the pay structure of its employees in the light of the recommendations of the IVth Central Pay Commission, the State Government has agreed that the revised pay scales announced by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Commission should be made applicable to Haryana Government employees also with effect from 1-1-86. The arrears from 1-1-86 upto 31-3-87 on account of revision in pay scales will be deposited in the General Provident Fund accounts of the employees. A High Powered Committee has been appointed under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to determine the revised pay scales.

**Concessions  
to Retired  
& Working  
Government  
Employees**

Further, the State Government had already liberalised the pension formula on 24-9-85 for pre-1-4-79 pensioners on the pattern of the decisions taken by the Government of India. As a consequence of this liberalisation, the pension of the retirees whose average emoluments at the time of retirement were upto Rs. 900 was adversely affected. With a view to removing this hardship, the State Government has decided to give an option to retirees to draw their pension either on the basis of the Government orders in force prior to 24-9-85 or the new formula announced on 24-9-85.

Again, the State Government has decided to give an option to its employees to either accept a fixed medical allowance of Rs. 150 per annum or continue with the facility of free medical out-door treatment on reimbursement basis as existed prior to 1-3-86. This is likely to cost the State exchequer an additional Rs. 91 lakhs.

Besides, the State Government has decided to encourage its employees to save more by enhancing the



rate of interest on their deposits of General Provident Fund from 9% to 12% with effect from 1st April, 1986. This is likely to cost the State exchequer an additional Rs. 7.65 crores. In this way, the State Government has provided various incentives to its employees with a view to fostering a higher level of efficiency.

**Ways &  
Means  
Position**

50. The Central Government and the Reserve Bank of India have withdrawn the facility of over-draft enjoyed by the States earlier for meeting their contingent liabilities with the objective of enforcing greater financial discipline and propriety in expenditure. We have successfully managed our ways and means position throughout the year despite the severe constraint imposed on us on account of the exigencies of development. The procedure of financial monitoring is being streamlined with a view to accelerating the pace of progress in the State.

Before concluding, I wish to express my thanks to the officers and staff of the Finance Department for rendering valuable assistance in preparing these estimates. I am also thankful to the Accountant General, Haryana for his assistance in the matter and the Union Territory Administration and the Haryana Printing Press for getting the documents printed in time.

With these words, Sir, I now present the Budget Estimates for the year 1987-88 and commend them for the consideration and approval of this august House.

JAI HIND