

**GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA**



**SPEECH**

**OF**

**Shri Balwant Rai Tayal**

**Finance Minister, Haryana**

**Presenting the  
Budget Estimates for the year 1980-81 to the  
Haryana Vidhan Sabha**

**Chandigarh,  
10th March, 1980**

## CONTENTS

	Pages
Economic Situation ..	1—3
Accounts 1978-79 ..	3
Revised Estimates 1979-80 ..	3—6
Budget Estimates 1980-81 ..	6
Annual Plan 1980-81 ..	7
Irrigation ..	7—9
Power ..	9—11
Agricultural Production ..	11—14
Animal Husbandry ..	14—15
Dairy Development ..	15—16
Co-operation ..	16—18
Panchayats ..	18
Forests ..	18—19
Fisheries ..	19—20
Industry ..	20—22
Roads ..	22—23
Transport ..	23—24
Tourism ..	24
Education ..	24—27
Health ..	27—28
Public Health & Water Supply ..	28—29
Housing and Urban Development ..	29
Employment ..	29—30
Labour Welfare ..	30
Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes ..	30—31
Social Welfare ..	31—32
Public Relations ..	32
Food & Supplies ..	32
Small Savings ..	32—33
Tax Collection and problems of traders ..	33—35
Government Employees ..	35—37
Land Reforms ..	37
Natural Calamities ..	37—39
Mewat Development Board ..	39
Measures to Meet Budgetary Deficit ..	39—41
Acknowledgements ..	41

**Speech by Shri Balwant Rai Tayal, Finance Minister, Haryana,  
presenting the Budget Estimates for the year 1980-81  
to the Haryana Vidhan Sabha on 10th March, 1980.**

Mr. Speaker Sir,

It is a privilege for me to rise to place before this august House, the budget estimates for the year 1980-81. I request the Hon'ble Members to view the budget in the background of the plan outlays, the development schemes and, the economic situation of the country and of the State. The Hon'ble Members are aware that economically the previous year has been a very difficult one for the State, as severe hailstorms in the beginning of the last year had affected adversely its agricultural production. Nature did not relent with this, and its wrath was felt again during last summer when the State had to face a very severe drought. In these circumstances, it was the foremost duty of the State Government to provide succour to the hapless farmers of the State and, in discharge of this duty, we gave a number of grants and loans to the afflicted farmers. There was a considerable drop in the output from the agricultural sector of the economy, which had a direct bearing on the financial resource base of the State beside depressing the yield from its agro based industries. Consequently, the financial resources of the State fell below the estimates. However, I will advert to this subject later.

As in the country's economy, so also in our State, spiralling inflation was witnessed. The All India Index of Whole Sale Prices (base 1970-71) which was 183 in March, 1978 rose to 188 in March, 1979, signifying an increase of 2.7%. There was an unabated increase in prices from March, 1979 to November, 1979 and in November last, the index of whole sale prices reached 220, signifying thereby an increase of 17%. Similarly, the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index

**Economic  
Situation**

(base 1960) rose from 321 in March, 1978, to 332 in March, 1979, registering an increase of 3.4%. This index rose further by 10.8% from March, 1979 to November, 1979 and, it reached 368 last November. As far as the Haryana State Working Class Consumer Price Index (base 1972-73) is concerned, as in the rest of the country, it recorded an increase of 3.4% when it rose from 148 in March, 1978 to 153 in March, 1979. It should be a matter of gratification for us that despite the depression in the State's economy due to the hailstorm and the drought situation, the price rise from March, 1979 to November, 1979 recorded an increase of only 7.2%, as against the 10.8% increase in the country. The State Consumer Price Index reached only 164 in November, 1979.

According to quick estimates, the State income of Haryana at 1960-61 prices, rose from Rs 593 crores in 1977-78 to Rs 655 crores in 1978-79, indicating a growth rate of 10.5%. The per-capita income at constant prices (1960-61 prices) in 1978-79 was Rs 537 as compared to Rs 498 in 1977-78, which meant an increase of 7.8%. The difference between the 10.5% increase in the State income, and the 7.8% increase in the per-capita income is due to the population growth. Thus, it is evident that the per-capita income would have risen beyond 7.8%, had the population not increased to the extent that it did. However, the progress in the total production of the State was satisfactory.

Industrial production during the last year was satisfactory in spite of the shortages of essential inputs like steel, coal, cement etc., although, there was a slight depression in agricultural production. During 1978-79, foodgrains production was 63.54 lakhs tonnes but because of the adverse natural conditions, to which I have already alluded, for 1979-80 a target merely of 60.10 lakhs tonnes has been fixed. To achieve this target, it is essential to have a good rabi crop and with this end in view, the Government has undertaken a number of schemes to boost rabi production. I will revert to this later,

I will now discuss briefly the financial position of the State.

According to the books of the Reserve Bank of India, the year 1978-79 closed with a minus balance of Rs 3.62 crores. The Revised Estimates 1978-79 had anticipated that the year would close with a minus balance of Rs 14.13 crores. The accounts for the year, therefore, revealed an improvement of Rs 10.51 crores. This improvement was brought about mainly by the grant of advance plan assistance of Rs 14.58 crores by the Government of India, to meet the decline in resources of the State Government, due to the setback to its economy on account of severe floods during the year. There was decline in income from the land holding tax, water rates and from transport services, apart from the decline in recoveries of loans from the agriculturists due to the floods in the State. Against the finally settled plan of Rs 215.32 crores, the expenditure level achieved was of the order of Rs 193.56 crores only, the shortfall being due to the fact that work on the Sutlej-Yamuna link canal project was not executed in the Punjab territory, and also due to other problems such as the shortage of essential raw materials etc.

**Accounts  
1978-79**

The Budget Estimates 1979-80 assumed that the year would close with a minus balance of Rs 36.97 crores. According to the revised estimates, the year is likely to close with a minus balance of Rs 17.52 crores. The position which emerges as a result of the revision of the budget estimates 1979-80, as well as from the budget estimates for the year 1980-81 is given below : —

**Revised Estimates 1979-80**

(Rupees in crores)

	Budget Estimates 1979-80	Revised Estimates 1979-80	Budget Estimates 1980-81
	1	2	3
(i) Opening Balance	—14.13	—3.62	—17.52

	1	2	3	4
(ii) Revenue Account :—				
Receipts		391.95	395.84	433.33
Expenditure		328.97	345.04	365.39
Surplus		62.98	50.80	67.94
(iii) Capital Expenditure (Net)		94.46	92.92	99.67
(iv) Public Debt				
Debt incurred		209.27	198.44	230.36
Debt Repayment		176.88	151.67	152.21
Net		32.39	46.77	37.15
(v) Loans and Advances				
Advances		57.95	57.84	61.22
Recoveries		10.06	10.13	13.45
Net		—47.89	—47.71	—47.77
(vi) Inter-State Adjustment		—	—	—
(vii) Contingency Fund		—	+2.46	—
(viii) Unfunded Debt (Net)		+12.60	+13.58	+14.95
(ix) Deposits and Advances (Net)		+11.54	+13.12	+13.78
(x) Remittances (Net)		—	—	—
(xi) Closing Balance		—36.97	—17.52	—31.14

The Hon'ble Members will notice that the State Government is likely to improve its financial position in the revised estimates by as much as Rs 19.45 crores. This improvement is noteworthy, considering that the setback to the State's economy due to the floods in 1978-79 was aggravated in the beginning of the year by severe hailstorms, and later by drought conditions in certain parts of the State. The revised estimates

1979-80 include an additional expenditure necessitated by the natural calamities of Rs 12.00 crores, apart from a decline in income due to the remissions and suspension of recoveries of land holdings tax, water rates and taccavi loans. In addition to the burden on the State exchequer due to the relief expenditure, the revised estimates also provide for other expenditure such as (a) the expenditure sanctioned during the course of the year on account of two instalments of additional dearness allowance, with effect from the 1st December, 1978 and the 1st August, 1979, involving an additional amount of Rs 3.16 crores; (b) additional expenditure on the Police Department, due to the sanction of additional posts, and the State Government's decision to give one month's extra salary to the Police force from Constables to Inspectors (Rs 1.36 crores); (c) additional amount expended on pensions and retirement benefits to cover (i) unforeseen adjustments, (ii) contribution to provident fund of the employees of the State Transport Department, and (iii) payment of pensions to Ex-MLAs/MLCs of Haryana, (Rs 1.63 crores); (d) contribution by the State Government from its own resources to the "Food for Work Programme" (Rs 1.75 crores); (e) contribution by the State Government to the Matching Grants Scheme (Rs 0.50 crores); (f) financial assistance to the Sugar Mills in the co-operative sector by way of loans (Rs 2.13 crores); expenditure in connection with the Solar Eclipse Fair at Kurukshetra (Rs 0.43 crores) and grants-in-aid to the Municipal Committees, for payment of special allowance to the sweepers (Rs 0.07 crores). To meet the situation created by the setback to the State's economy due to the natural calamities and the unavoidable non plan expenditures sanctioned in the post-budget period, it was decided to impose a 6% ad hoc economy cut on the administrative expenditure of the departments, except on debt servicing charges, pensionary benefits, relief expenditures, the Police Department, hospital and jail contingencies. Follow up action to recover dues of the State Government, especially from Government undertakings was initiated. Government of India was also approached to give short term loans to the State

Government for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs in the drought affected areas of the State. This, coupled with the improvement in income from the State's excise duties and from stamps and registration, had helped the State Government not only to meet the various additional expenditures mentioned above, but also to improve its financial position appreciably. These efforts will enable the State Government to maintain the pace of development works. The current year's budgeted annual plan was of the order of Rs 227.30 crores. In the revised estimates expenditure has been assumed at Rs 219.76 crores. This reduction is mainly the result of the surrender of an outlay of Rs 16.00 crores earmarked for the Satluj-Yamuna Link Project to be executed in Punjab territory. Out of this surrender, Rs 8.46 crores have been re-appropriated to other sub-heads of development. It is a matter of gratification for all of us that as a result of strict financial management and the curbing of unproductive expenditure the finances have been kept on an even keel.

**Budget Estimates 1980-81**

I will now introduce to the House the Budget Estimates 1980-81. These budget estimates assume a deficit of Rs 31.14 crores at the end of the year. This deficit is inclusive of the opening deficit of Rs 17.52 crores depicted in the revised estimates 1979-80. These budget estimates do not reflect an expenditure of about Rs 15.00 crores which will have to be incurred to implement the recommendations of the Pay Commission. This has not been included in the estimates because decisions have yet to be taken on many of the recommendations and concerning many of the categories of employees, and even where decisions have been taken, the expenditure can be reflected in the budget heads only after the pay fixation has been done. As a result of inclusion of this expenditure the estimated deficit would go beyond Rs 31.14 crores. The Government will keep a check on the administrative expenditure of the departments and efforts will be made for improving the finances of the State,



After discussions with the Planning Commission, the size of the Annual Plan 1980-81 has tentatively been placed at Rs 240.50 crores. In the tentative plan outlay of Rs 240.50 crores for the year 1980-81, agriculture and allied services, including co-operation, account for an outlay of Rs 36.17 crores, irrigation and power for an outlay of Rs 144.61 crores and social and community services for an outlay of Rs 32.89 crores. Thus the highest priority is being accorded to the development of the agriculture, and the irrigation and power sectors. The allocations for various sectors of development have been explained in the memoranda explanatory of the plan schemes.

I shall now discuss the development activities of the various departments for the consideration of the House.

Haryana's economy is predominantly agricultural and irrigation facilities are important for these agricultural activities. Therefore, schemes aiming at the conservation of water and the extension of irrigation to new areas are accorded high priority. Rs 52.98 crores are proposed to be spent on major and medium irrigation schemes in 1980-81. This also includes Rs 6.00 crores proposed to be spent on the Satluj-Yamuna Link in the Punjab territory. The construction of the Satluj-Yamuna Link to carry Haryana's share of the surplus Ravi-Beas waters has made considerable progress, so far as the work in Haryana territory is concerned, which is likely to be completed by June, 1980. However, the construction in Punjab has not made any headway, though we expect that the Punjab Government will now immediately start this work. An amount of Rs one crore is proposed to be spent on the minor irrigation schemes in 1980-81.

#### Irrigation

After Haryana's share in the surplus Ravi-Beas waters reaches the State's irrigation network, we need to introduce better water management practices so as to optimise the use of this valuable input. Towards this end, the modernisation of the

existing irrigation system, including lining of the existing channels, is being given high priority. The World Bank is financing the project of modernisation of irrigation channels in Haryana and an amount of Rs 58.60 crores is proposed to be spent on this work during the period of four years starting from 1978. For the year 1979-80, a provision of Rs 18 crores has been made for this work and Rs 17.50 crores stand provided for the year 1980-81. This scheme of modernisation of existing channels envisages the lining of 250 million square feet of channels in a period of four years. This will result in the saving of about 1500 cusecs of water, which can be utilised for extending irrigation to 1.37 lakhs hectares.

Since the normal flow of irrigation is not possible in undulating areas and cannot reach high sand dunes, a topographical feature noticed especially in the western parts of the State, in pursuance of the object of introducing modern and improved water management practices, 100 sprinkler sets are being installed on the canal systems on an experimental basis so as to bring such tracts within the command of the existing irrigation systems. The lift irrigation schemes, under execution in the drought prone areas of the State, have made considerable progress and the Loharu and Siwani Lift Irrigation Schemes are expected to be completed by March, 1981. For the Jawahar Lal Nehru Lift Irrigation Scheme, a provision of Rs 10.50 crores has been made for each of the years 1979-80 and, 1980 81.

The Hon'ble Members are aware of the heavy damage caused to the agriculturists in various parts of the State due to the floods in 1977 and 1978. To prevent recurrence of such disasters in the future, the State Government had set up an Advisory Committee on floods which, after detailed deliberations, recommended the execution of a comprehensive flood control and drainage programme based on a master plan, at a cost of Rs 138 crores. Expenditure on the flood control and drainage schemes would be Rs 20 crores in the year

1979-80, and an outlay of Rs 16.90 crores has been proposed for the year 1980-81. Important flood control and drainage works have been taken up some of which are the Ujjina diversion drain, construction of the Massani Barrage on the Sahibi Nadi, construction of ring bunds around villages, and the construction of link drains to connect isolated depressions with the main drainage systems. Thus, the accelerated tempo of flood control and drainage schemes is proposed to be maintained for a period of five years in order to ensure by the end of that period adequate protection to the State from the ravage of floods.

During the year 1979-80, the Minor Irrigation and Tubewells Corporation intends to install about 130 deep augmentation and 50 direct irrigation tubewells. Out of these, 80 are being installed under the World Bank Programme, and the total outlay for 1979-80 is Rs 4.36 crores. The same number of tubewells are planned to be installed during the ensuing financial year with an outlay of Rs 3.90 crores. The Corporation has also taken up the work of lining of watercourses and it is estimated that during 1979-80, 800 watercourses will be lined at a cost of Rs 19.23 crores, out of which 573 watercourses involving an outlay of Rs 13.60 crores are under the World Bank Programme. During 1980-81, 666 watercourses are proposed to be lined with an outlay of Rs 18.00 crores. The length of these 666 watercourses will be 3000 kms. and out of the total outlay, Rs 13.50 crores are provided under the World Bank Programme. This makes it clear that significant work is being done in the field of minor irrigation.

Power is a very important input for the economy of the State, and both the agricultural and the industrial sectors are dependent on it. Before I discuss the main objectives for 1980-81, I would like to inform the House that the first unit of 110 MW of Panipat Thermal Plant, Stage-I, was commissioned in November, 1979 by the President of India and the second unit of 110 MW is ready to start generation. For

Power

meeting the energy requirements of the State, a mixed generating capacity of about 2000 MW is required by 1983-84 against the existing capacity of 1071.5 MW. The gap between this demand and the existing capacity is to be met from Haryana's share in the generation of power from Dehar extension (two units of 165 MW each) and the Pong Project (two units of 60 MW each), and from the Panipat Thermal Power Station, Stage-I (two units of 110 MW each) and two more units each of Stage-II and Stage-III, as well as from the Yamuna Nagar Thermal Power House (four units of 200 MW each). A micro hydel project of 64 MW on the Western Yamuna Canal is also in hand. With economic development, the energy demand is bound to increase which makes it essential for the State Government to plan for the future. In these circumstances, the House will be glad to know that the negotiations which were going on for some time regarding the joint execution of the Nathpa-Jhakri Hydel Project in Himachal Pradesh with an appropriate share for Haryana in the power generated there, have now been finalized and both the States have signed an agreement on the 29th January, 1980. The installed capacity of this hydel project will be 1020 MW and the energy potential is estimated at 5000 million units annually. The capital expenditure involved in the project will be shared between Haryana and Himachal Pradesh in the ratio of 80 : 20, and the power generated would be shared by both the States in the ratio of 70 : 30. Besides this, an allocation of 320 MW has been made to Haryana from the super thermal power station at Singrauli and 201 MW from the Bairasiul Hydro Electric Project.

An allocation of Rs 71.66 crores has been made to the power sector in the annual plan 1980-81. Out of this, Rs 37.64 crores have been earmarked for generation schemes. To evacuate the increased generation of power, a network of transmission lines is proposed to be laid in the State, for which, a sum of Rs 23 crores has been earmarked in the annual plan 1980-81. For the rural electrification,

schemes and the laying of distribution lines, Rs. 10.32 crores have been earmarked. The State Electricity Board intends to energise about 20,000 tubewells and to release 3500 industrial and 75,000 general service connections. The Government intends to expand the facility of street lighting in the villages, and 500 villages per year will be provided this facility.

Agriculture and foodgrains production being the mainstay of Haryana's economy, the Government have taken steps to counter the effects of the drought on agriculture. As mentioned earlier, in 1978-79 the total production of foodgrains had reached a level of 63.54 lakhs tonnes, but for 1979-80 a target of only 60.10 lakhs tonnes had to be fixed for foodgrains production, out of which 18.50 lakhs tonnes was to be achieved during kharif. The drought in the kharif season resulted in loss of foodgrains worth approximately Rs 165 crores. Hence, to achieve the target of foodgrains production, the State concentrated its efforts on boosting the rabi yield. The Government is striving to increase the cropped area as well as the production per unit area. However, shortage of diesel and power has given a setback to the efforts of the State Government. For agriculture programmes, there is a plan provision of Rs 17.48 crores for the year 1979-80 and of Rs 17.46 crores for 1980-81.

#### **Agricultural Production**

To increase agricultural production per unit of area, it is imperative that the farmers should use improved varieties of seeds, the target for seed distribution during the year 1979-80 for kharif and rabi crops standing at 31,602 and 94,988 quintals respectively. Efforts are being made to link the co-operative credit facilities with the sale of certified seeds. Due to the drought situation which prevailed in the State, subsidy worth Rs 1.79 crores had to be provided for certified seeds, fertilizers and weedicides. The Haryana Seed Development Corporation is setting up a plant for seed processing with a capacity of 1 lakh tonnes at Umri in Kurukshetra district,

which is likely to be commissioned by April, 1980. Fertilizer consumption in the State has picked up considerably. The fertilizer consumption during kharif 1979 was quite substantial at 70,474 tonnes, and the trend of fertilizer consumption during the current rabi season has been good. We hope to achieve the target of consuming 1.95 lakh tonnes of nutrients this year. A notable feature of fertiliser consumption has been the greater balance achieved in its consumption pattern and there is now a better co-relation in the use of various nutrients.

Efforts are being made to ensure rapid ground water development in the State. During kharif 1979, when the drought was at its worst, a total of 1,98,205 shallow tubewells and pumping sets were working. As mentioned earlier, the sprinkler irrigation system which is the most effective system for irrigating undulating areas in the western districts of the State is being introduced. The State Government has launched a special programme for the installation of sprinkler sets, and since the inception of the programme, about 1800 sprinkler irrigation sets have been installed. Up to the 15th November, 1979, loans for 836 sprinkler sets were disbursed to the cultivators. The State Government is providing a subsidy of 25% to offset the high cost on capital investment. A new scheme has been formulated for the installation of 2500 sprinklers at a cost of Rs 6.85 crores during the period 1980-81 to 1983-84.

The foregoing would reveal that the optimum utilisation of the scarce irrigation potential in the State continues to receive priority. With this end in view, the construction of open and underground conveyance systems, sprinkler systems, the digging of water courses and the levelling and grading of land continue to receive due attention. Special efforts are also being made to take up soil conservation work on water-shed basis, which will mitigate the flood havoc.

To increase agricultural production, it is essential also

to bring unproductive barren lands under cultivation, and with this aim, reclamation of alkali soils is being given due priority. The target for reclamation has been fixed at 8000 hectares for this year. The Government is trying to increase the production of fruits and vegetables, and to combat the hazards of crop diseases. For 1979-80, a target of 1.08 lakhs hectares for aerial spraying operations has been fixed. During 1979-80, the government is planning to control pests in an area of 9.75 lakhs hectares and vegetable pests in an area of 3.75 lakhs hectares. For weed control, the State Government is providing 25% subsidy on various weedicides and during 1979-80, the Government hopes to undertake weed control measures on 4.30 lakhs hectares. The Agriculture Department is trying to disseminate technical information regarding agriculture to all the farmers, and with this end in view, with the help of the World Bank, the training and visit system has been launched.

It is essential that foodgrains be safely stored, and with this object the Haryana Warehousing Corporation is running 66 warehouses in different mandis of the State. A project for the construction of an additional storage capacity of 1.20 lakhs metric tonnes has been taken up and this is likely to be ready before the arrival of the next kharif crop. The total outlay on this project would be Rs 3.60 crores. Foodgrains godowns of 75,000 metric tonnes storage capacity will be constructed during 1980-81, with an outlay of Rs 2.40 crores. The Corporation also proposes to set up 16 new warehouses in the year 1980-81, out of which 15 warehouses would be in villages.

The Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board is availing of a World Bank loan to the tune of Rs 23.43 crores for setting up 22 new mandis and for the improvement of four existing markets. These markets will have all the modern facilities.

Special attention is being paid to the problem of area

development in the drought prone and desert areas in the State, and to improve the economy of these areas through a package of infra-structural and on farm development activities, a sum of Rs 1.80 crores has been provided for the year 1979-80 under the Drought Prone Areas Programme. For the Desert Development Programme a sum of Rs 3.90 crores is being provided in the next year. To improve the lot of small and marginal farmers and rural artisans, Rs 4.55 crores have been provided under the Small and Marginal Farmers Development Agencies and the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

#### **Animal Husbandry**

Animal Husbandry is an activity which is allied to agriculture and traditionally this activity has occupied a place of importance in the State. Haryana is the home of the world famous breed of 'Murrah Buffaloes' and the 'Haryana Cow'. The Department of Animal Husbandry has been endeavouring through cross breeding with exotic breeds to improve the genetic quality of livestock to evolve a suitable breed capable of yielding more milk. Steps are also being taken to provide effective health cover and to keep livestock free from diseases. Regional Artificial Insemination Centres and Stockman Centres are also being used to improve the breed of milch animals.

Haryana has made impressive achievements in the field of poultry breeding and piggery. A Hatchery-cum-Poultry Breeding Farm at Hissar, which was set up under the IRDP, has been transferred to the Department. Pig rearing is being encouraged amongst the weaker sections of the society.

Considerable progress has been made in the field of sheep and wool development, and the department is making efforts to provide health cover and breeding facilities to the sheep population of the State. A wool Grading-cum-Marketing Centre and two wool and sheep extension centres were



established at Hissar under the Integrated Rural Development Programme which have been transferred to the Department from 1979-80. With a view to enable the sheep breeders to get a fair price for their produce, raw wool is purchased from them at suitable market rates.

It is very essential to provide sufficient and proper health cover to the precious livestock population of the State. 251 Veterinary Hospitals and 248 Veterinary Dispensaries are engaged in this task. Special efforts are being made to prevent the outbreak of animal diseases.

For the annual plan 1980-81, an outlay of Rs 1.40 crores is proposed for Animal Husbandry. During 1980-81, the Murrah Buffaloes Breeding Farm at Hissar will be strengthened and twenty new dispensaries will be opened. To prevent the migration of high milk yielding stock to other states, it is proposed to give incentives to the owners of such animals, so that they can be dissuaded from selling them. This will be done by organising milk yield competitions. Three selected Gaushalas, possessing resources to develop into milk producing centres, will be given grants-in-aid for the purchase of exotic and cross-bred cows and heifers and veterinary equipment and medicines.

The small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers will be provided assistance to set up poultry, piggery and sheep production units, so that they can improve their economy. A Goat Breeding Farm will be established at Hissar for producing studs of superior breeds to improve the goat population for increasing milk production.

Dairy has traditionally been a very important activity for the people of Haryana and the contribution of milk and milk products to the State income is approximately 7.5%. Therefore, the development of dairying is vital not only for the accelerated growth of the State, but also to improve the earnings of the rural population engaged in dairying. 1620

**Dairy Development**

persons have been trained in dairying during 1979-80. For 1980-81, a provision of Rs 3.10 lakhs has been made under the plan for this scheme. The State Dairy Laboratory, Karnal, tries to spot milch animals with the best progeny for which, Rs 1.98 lakhs have been provided during 1979-80 and Rs 1.78 lakhs for 1980-81. To provide a remunerative allied activity for the rural masses, mini dairy units will be set up under the special rural employment scheme. 1600 such units will be established during the year 1979-80.

#### Co-operation

The Cooperative movement in Haryana has made spectacular progress since 1966 and it has had its impact on the rural economy. This movement has ensured adequate flow of credit for agricultural operations in the State. The membership of cooperative societies in the State is 19 lakhs. The working capital of the societies has gone up from Rs 58.90 crores in 1966-67, to Rs 600.77 crores in 1978-79. The cooperative societies in Haryana are providing short term, medium term and long term credit to the farmers.

The system of loaning has been streamlined and the cheque system has been introduced for advancing crop loans to the agriculturists. The credit limit of a member of a society will be fixed once for a period of three years, and he will be entitled to issue cheques, whenever the need arises. With the introduction of this system, the farmers' dependence on Mini Bank staff will be reduced. In view of the severe drought in the State the rate of interest on medium term loans has been reduced from 11% to 10½% with effect from the 1st December, 1979. The Cooperative Banks have decided to convert short term loans into medium term loans. It is estimated that in the drought hit areas, short term loans of the order of about Rs 25 crores will be converted into medium term loans.

The Haryana State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation is looking after the work of marketing and processing of agricultural produce, and supply of agricultural inputs

to the farmers. HAFED is planning to set up four rice-shellers, during the plan period 1978-83. HAFED has also set up two ginneries and a seed processing plant at an estimated cost of Rs 3.06 crores. These projects are being set up under the World Bank Programme.

The World Bank is providing aid for a foodgrains storage project under which it is proposed to construct 1500 godowns in the rural areas and 70 godowns for the HAFED. HAFED has already constructed 14 godowns, and the work on another 12 is in progress. The godowns project of the HAFED is expected to be completed ahead of schedule. This project, with a total outlay of Rs 15.70 crores, has been phased over a period of five years. For constructing godowns in the rural areas, sites at 459 places have been acquired by the cooperative credit societies and construction work on 23 godowns has been taken in hand.

The Cooperation Department is also trying to streamline the public distribution system through its consumer stores. Recently 15 new central cooperative consumer stores have been registered, raising the total number of such stores to 32. To meet the need of rural areas, a public distribution scheme has been introduced from first July, 1979 and till now 1150 villages have been covered under this scheme. It is expected that by the 30th June, 1980, all the villages having a population of 2000 or above will be covered.

There are a number of other cooperative institutions in the State, which are engaged in the uplift of the rural areas. Haryana State Cooperative Dairy Development Federation is setting up a milk plant at Sirsa. There are four cooperative sugar mills, which have crushed 70.75 lakhs quintals of cane during 1978-79 and have produced 6.25 lakhs quintals of sugar during this year. A plan outlay of Rs 3.95 crores is proposed, in the budget Estimates 1980-81 for the Cooperation Deptt, This would include a sum of Rs 3.30

crores as share capital and Rs 5.03 lakhs to be given as loans to various types of cooperative societies. Apart from this plan outlay, the National Cooperative Development Corporation is providing a sum of Rs 1.60 crores for assistance to the cooperatives in the State.

#### Panchayats

For the development of Panchayati Raj Institutions, an outlay of Rs 57 lakhs is proposed for the year 1980-81. During this period, financial assistance will be given to the panchayats for expenditure on revenue earning schemes, and matching grants will be given to the Panchayats collecting voluntary contributions for carrying out development works. There are 5260 Gram Panchayats in the State and, till 1979-80, they were given Rs 11.90 lakhs as grants-in-aid to execute development works in the rural areas. For the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs 18.10 lakhs is proposed to be given for this purpose.

In the State, 1336 villages will be covered under the National Water Supply Scheme and be provided with potable drinking water by the end of 1979-80. During 1979-80, an amount of Rs 1.65 crores has been provided for the maintenance of this scheme, whereas Rs 1.80 crores have been earmarked for this purpose for 1980-81.

The Food for Work Programme was started in the State during 1978-79 as a part of the national programme for rural development and to generate additional employment. This scheme was launched with a view to create durable community assets and to strengthen the rural infra-structure. Under this programme 60,000 metric tonnes of grain was allocated to the State, out of which 35,000 metric tonnes was for drought affected areas. Wheat released by the Government of India under this programme was utilised for the construction of harijan chaupals, ring bunds, pavement of streets, digging of ponds etc.

#### Forests

Forests are essential for Haryana, because of their contribution towards the containment of the advancing

Rajasthan desert, and for the mitigation of floods. They also improve the environment and provide fuel, timber, fodder and forest produce. Haryana has mainly man made forests. To ensure supply of timber at a reasonable price, logging of trees is done departmentally. At present the Department is felling 30% of the annual yield. Due to the pressure on agricultural land, afforestation is being taken up by the department on Panchayat and common lands. During 1979-80, afforestation is being done over 6023 hectares and 9380 row kms., at an expenditure of Rs 1.81 crores. Considerable work is being done under the Drought Prone Areas Programme and Desert Development Programme. Under these programmes, during 1979-80, afforestation over an area of 4310 hectares and 2650 row kms. at a cost of Rs 1.62 crores has been done. The Government hopes to raise 57 lakhs plants on farm lands under the farm forestry scheme. To augment the forest resources there is a plan outlay of Rs 1.80 crores for 1980-81. During this period, afforestation will be done over an area of 3300 hectares and 5030 row kms., whereas under the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme, afforestation will be undertaken on an area of 4200 hectares and 3000 row kms. Beside this, 43.5 lakhs plants will be planted over farm lands under the farm forestry scheme. All these schemes are likely to provide employment to about 5600 persons during 1980-81.

Under the Food for Work Programme, the deepening of ponds has been undertaken, making the village ponds suitable for fish culture. The Government is now requesting the Panchayats to lease out their ponds to individual fish farmers. This will provide employment to about 3000 people. For the annual plan 1980-81 an outlay of Rs 42 lakhs has been earmarked for eight development schemes. Fish production during 1979-80 was adversely affected due to the drought conditions in the State. However, the Department hopes to increase

Fisheries

the production of fish from 2000 tonnes anticipated by the end of 1979-80 to 2250 tonnes by the end of 1980-81. The Department has established fish seed farms on about 27 acres of water area, while in 1980-81 it is proposed to establish such farms on 15 additional acres of water area. Fish seed production shall be stepped up from about 20 lakhs in the year 1979-80, to 30 lakhs in 1980-81.

### Industry

Although Haryana's economy is primarily dependent upon agriculture, industrial development has played a very vital and important role in it. A very strong and viable small scale sector has emerged during the Fifth Plan period along with a sizeable large and medium scale sector. The Government has laid emphasis on the development of village and small scale industries, which will provide avenues of employment to the rural youth. For this purpose, an elaborate programme for the grant of financial assistance, technical guidance, supply of raw material and market facilities particularly for the small scale industries in rural areas, has been launched. The Government has launched a scheme under which educated entrepreneurs belonging to rural areas are being encouraged to set up industrial units in villages, with a fixed capital investment of up to Rs 1 lakh. During 1979-80, the Department is expected to set up 1700 units, which will generate employment for 5200 persons.

Industrial growth in the State has received a fillip with the establishment of the District Industries Centres, set up as nuclei for the development of industries in the interior areas of the State. These centres are expected to meet the entrepreneurs' entire requirement of facilities and services. By the end of 1979-80, all the centres will be functional.

I would like to reiterate the progress made in the establishment of the small scale industries in the State and inform the House that as many as 2439 such units have been

registered during the period April, 1979 to December, 1979 against 2329 units registered in 1978-79. The Department expects to finally register about 3200 small scale industrial units on permanent basis by the end of 1979-80. In the large scale sector, considerable progress has been made and 28 industrial licences and letters of intent were issued during April to December, 1979. During the plan period 1978-83, financial assistance of Rs 1.00 crore is proposed to be given to industries in the State under the "State Aid to the Industries Act". Rs 15 lakhs are expected to be disbursed as loan assistance during 1979-80. The Department is encouraging industrial units to start the captive generation of power and for this purpose Rs 2.70 lakhs have been sanctioned to 25 units as subsidy for the purchase of generating sets. The entrepreneurs are also being encouraged to set up industries in the backward areas of the State, and a subsidy of Rs 66.28 lakhs has been granted to 36 industrial units set up in these areas. The State is also exporting goods abroad and it is expected that during 1979-80 exports will touch the Rs 85 crores mark. The State is, thus, making its contribution towards the export effort of the nation.

As a further encouragement to the tiny units in the rural areas, Government is providing the following package of incentives to them :—

- (i) Supply of the feasibility reports free of cost ;
- (ii) Exemption from electricity duty for a period of 7 years and exemption from sales tax and purchase tax for a period of 2 years on raw materials etc.;
- (iii) A 20% price preference and 50% additional allocation of controlled raw materials ;
- (iv) Interest free loan in lieu of central sale tax for a period of 7 years and also exemption from duty on self generation of power for 7 years.

The Department hopes to utilise an outlay of Rs 4.12 crores for the industrial and minerals sector during 1979-80.

The State Government is considering a set of measures to impart greater dynamism and flexibility to its industrial policy. The Government has under its active consideration the declaration of a few more areas as industrially backward and, with a view to inducing the industrialists to establish industrial units in these areas, to grant a subsidy therein as well. Apart from this, the State Government's equity participation in some industries, which was previously restricted to 10% of the total equity or Rs 10 lakhs, is being increased to 15% or Rs 20 lakhs, whichever is less. A co-ordination wing is also being set up at the headquarters, to serve as a contact point for the entrepreneurs with all the agencies connected with industrialisation.

#### Roads

Roads are a vital means of communication and they open up the hinterland and remote rural areas. The State has made commendable progress in road building and, on 31st March, 1979, the road mileage in the State was 16550 kms. while the number of villages connected with the metalled roads had gone up to 5700. A further 475 kms. of road length had been metalled, and 250 villages had been connected with roads by 31st December, 1979. It is anticipated that during 1979-80 about 700 kms. of roads will be metalled and 350 villages will be connected with roads. To provide good drainage and ensure smooth flow of traffic, 1050 culverts have been completed till 31st December, 1979. Work has been undertaken to maintain and widen the existing roads. For the year 1980-81 an outlay of Rs 12.50 crores is proposed on the construction of roads and the improvement of existing facilities, and it is expected that about 612 kms. of new roads will be constructed, and almost all villages having a population of more than 250 persons in the plains, and 150 persons in the hills, according to 1971 census, will have the facility of road



links. by the end of 1980-81. To provide smooth flow of traffic, bridges are being constructed on some roads and across the rivers and drains in the State. The most important amongst these are the bridge over the Yamuna near Palwal, the bridge on the Jhajjar-Rewari road on drain No. 8, a bridge on the Chandu-Badli road on drain No. 8, a bridge on Western Yamuna Canal on Saharanpur-Kurukshetra road, a bridge across the Markanda on the Ambala-Hissar road and bridges across the Kaushalaya Nadi, the Toka Nadi and the Dohan River. Besides these, the bridges over Tangri on the Ambala-Hissar road, a bridge over Ujjina Diversion drain and the Markanda bridge at Shahabad are likely to be completed by 1980-81.

With the increase in the road length in the State, it is essential to have a good public transport system, which may link various places, and in this the Haryana Roadways has done commendable work by expanding its operational activities considerably. The fleet strength will touch the figure of 2400 buses at the close of 1979-80 and during 1980-81 the fleet strength will increase to 2600 buses. Haryana Roadways' buses are covering a distance of 5.53 lakhs kms. everyday and are carrying 6.35 lakhs passengers daily. During 1979-80 three new depots have been set up at Sonapat, Yamunanagar and Faridabad. To provide facilities to the passengers, it is proposed to construct modern bus stands at Jind, Fatehabad, Gohana, Bahadurgarh, Meham, Ferozepur Jhirka, Jagadhari, Dabwali, Pehowa, Palwal and Pundri during 1980-81, and about 100 bus queue shelters are being erected at important rural traffic junctions. The Government has set up a body building workshop at Gurgaon where fabrication of composite type of bus bodies has been started. Efforts are being made to set up this workshop properly, with all essential facilities, so that cheaper bus bodies can be available for the roadways.

The Civil Aviation Department is doing commendable work in imparting flying training to the youth of Haryana as

Transport

also in the field of aerial spraying on crops. It is proposed to construct a pucca run way at Pinjore and workshop facilities are being extended there. The site for an air strip at Rohtak is likely to be finalised shortly. It is also proposed to start regular flying training at Bhiwani.

#### **Tourism**

Haryana Tourism has earned a good name and it is universally known for its efficiency, and for its attractive and modern tourist resorts. It has had its impact on a large number of tourists visiting this state, catering both to the affluent and the budget tourists. There are nearly 30 tourist complexes in the State and during 1979-80, Rs 66 lakhs are likely to be spent on various tourism related programmes. Unlike other States, Haryana did not have natural spots of tourist interest hence most of the tourist interest had to be attracted by means of artificially created resorts. Recently, some more facilities have been provided at the Panipat, Sohna and Uchana tourist resorts. A new tourist complex at Abub-Shehar has also been commissioned. A new restaurant at Sirsa and a small complex at Asa Khera have been completed and are likely to be commissioned shortly. Expansion works in a number of restaurants have been undertaken. For the year 1980-81, a plan outlay of Rs 65 lakhs has been approved for further expansion of tourism facilities in the State. The Government proposes to take the help of local bodies in the development of new facilities for the tourists. The facilities at Hathni Kund and Kalesar will be improved, and a new complex will be developed at Damdama.

#### **Education**

Education is essential for the balanced and all round development of children. The Education Department has made concentrated and sustained efforts to provide the maximum possible facilities to school going children. Efforts are also being made to spread adult education. The enrollment figures in the schools show that considerable progress has been achieved during 1979-80, in spreading education and the department has made special efforts towards the universalisation of elementary education. As many as 191 primary schools

were upgraded to the middle standard, while 158 middle schools were upgraded to high school standard. During 1980-81, emphasis will be laid on opening new primary schools for girls. Efforts are being made to enrol more children, and with this object, a programme of mid-day meals is being implemented in 3973 primary schools and 4.22 lakhs students are being covered under it. The Adult Education Programme and the Non-Formal Education Programme have made considerable progress, and in 1979-80 there were 3084 adult education centres with an enrolment of 69,108 persons. The number of non-formal education centres during this period was 2,596 and, it covered 67,752 beneficiaries.

Efforts are being made to provide greater facilities to the students. Book banks have been established in 7042 government schools, and more scholarships are being granted. The girls students belonging to the weaker sections of society are being given free stationery and uniforms. It is proposed to spend Rs 90.23 lakhs during the year 1980-81 on all these incentives. The Department is also trying to improve the playgrounds in the schools at a cost of Rs 3 lakhs. Special efforts are being made to improve the facilities for the teaching of science, and during 1980-81 it is proposed to give Rs. 9 lakhs as matching grants to such colleges which introduce facilities for the teaching of science.

The privately managed colleges are playing a significant role in the field of higher education. Government is providing these colleges assistance to the extent of 75% of their deficit in order to help them tide over their financial difficulties. The Government has also taken over 10 colleges to avoid their closure as a result of their financial stringency.

The Department has provided Rs. 45 lakhs during 1979-80 for the repairs of school buildings, and it is proposed to spend Rs 90 lakhs for this purpose during 1980-81. The Government is striving hard to improve the service conditions of the teachers. JBT teachers working in primary

schools, who have B.A./B.Ed. degrees have been granted the master's grade, and this has benefited approximately 1050 teachers. The head teachers of middle schools have been given a special pay of Rs. 50 per month. It has been decided to regularise the services of teachers who have been working on ad hoc basis for more than two years. The grant-in-aid to privately managed schools is being increased from 25% to 75%.

To set high literary standards, and to foster literary activities, and to promote research into the cultural and literary heritage of Haryana, the Haryana Sahitya Akademi was constituted on the 25th July, 1979. Work relating to the promotion and development of languages has been entrusted to this Akademi.

Efforts are also being made to spread technical education in Haryana. For the year 1979-80, a provision of Rs 31 lakhs has been made for this purpose and another Rs 35 lakhs is proposed to be spent in 1980-81. There is a proposal to expand the Technological Consultancy Centre at Faridabad. Efforts are being made to strengthen and modernise the workshops and laboratories of the various Government polytechnics for which a provision of Rs 5 lakhs has been made in 1979-80, and a similar amount has also been proposed for the next year.

The Industrial Training Department is entrusted with the task of organizing vocational training for engineering and non-engineering trades. At present, 9667 trainees are receiving training in these institutions. The main object of this training programme is to ensure a steady flow of workers, skilled in different trades, for the industries. To impart scientific training to women in domestic chores, some privately managed institutions have been recognised for running courses in art and crafts teachers training and JBT home science course in rural and urban areas. The number of these institutions is 102. During 1979-80, a new Industrial training institute

and a Government Industrial School for girls have been set up at Meham and Samalkha respectively. An outlay of Rs 27 lakhs for the year 1979-80 and Rs 26 lakhs for the year 1980-81 has been made for this Department.

There has been a considerable expansion of medical and health services in Haryana and the emphasis is being laid on improving the services, so that preventive, curative and promotional health care can be further extended to the rural and the backward areas of the State. Upto the end of 1979-80 all the districts in the State will be covered under the multipurposes workers scheme, and 2500 persons will be trained for this purpose. 1624 volunteers are likely to be trained under the community health volunteer scheme during 1979-80. Since the inception of this scheme, 4516 persons have been trained and they have been sent to the rural areas to provide primary medical aid. The districts of Rohtak, Faridabad, Gurgaon and Hissar, and a block each from the remaining districts are being covered under this scheme. To provide better health care to expectant mothers and infants, and to carry on the family welfare programme, 4176 dais have been trained up to 1979. The facility being given by the Employees State Insurance Corporation is being extended further. Against an outlay of Rs 2.08 crores during 1979-80, provision for the year 1980-81 is estimated at Rs 2.28 crores. Work on the hospitals at Rewari, Bhiwani and Tohana was completed this year.

The Health Department is striving hard to combat the malaria menace in the State. The incidence of this disease as a result has come down by about 38% as compared to the previous year. 99% of malaria cases were given radical medical treatment during 1979-80. Rs 1.89 crores during 1979-80 and Rs 3.80 crores during 1980-81 are proposed to be spent on anti-malaria programmes.

The National Family Welfare Programme is being implemented vigorously in the State to bring down the birth rate to

**Health**

Public Health & Water Supply

30 per thousand by March, 1983. There is greater emphasis on education and motivation and the people are being persuaded to adopt this programme. Mass education and extension activities have been taken up to this end and orientation training camps have been organised in the rural areas. Upto December, 1979, nearly 17,000 sterilization operations were performed as compared to 7827 during the corresponding period of the last year.

An outlay of Rs 38 lakhs was approved in the State annual plan 1979-80 for the indigenous systems of medicine and for homoeopathy. An outlay of Rs 35 lakhs is proposed for 1980-81, for these systems of medicine. 20 new Ayurvedic dispensaries and 5 new homoeopathic dispensaries will be opened during next year.

A plan outlay of Rs 1.80 crores has been provided for Medical College Rohtak for 1979-80 with an outlay of Rs 1.20 crores for 1980-81. 3,84,573 out-door patients and 31,342 in-door patients received medical treatment and care in the College hospital during 1979.

**Public Health  
& water supply**

The Government is committed to providing public health and drinking water facilities to all its rural and urban areas. Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, drinking water supply was provided to 1176 villages up to the 31st March, 1979. The World Bank aided project for rural water supply scheme was taken in hand in 1978-79. A provision of Rs 8.50 crores was made for these schemes for 1979-80 inclusive of a provision of Rs 2.50 crores for the World Bank project. During the current financial year, drinking water supply was provided to 92 villages upto the 31st December, 1979. It is expected that 190 villages will be covered under this scheme by the end of 1979-80. A provision of Rs 7 crores has been made in the annual plan 1980-81 for rural water supply schemes, including the World Bank project. Piped water supply facility will be provided to about 195 villages during 1980-81.

By the 31st March, 1979, partial water supply had been provided to 67 towns and sewerage facilities to 29 towns. The annual plan 1979-80 made a provision of Rs 2.81 crores for urban water supply and sewerage schemes.

It is extremely essential to ensure an integrated and orderly growth of towns and the countryside. The Department of Town and Country Planning is responsible for ensuring proper utilisation of land and planned urban development. The local bodies in the urban areas are committed to provide minimum basic civic amenities in towns, especially in the slum areas and the areas inhabited by the poorer sections of society. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs had been provided in the plan budget for 1979-80, for giving grant-in-aid to various municipalities for environmental improvement of the urban slums. A provision of Rs 70 lakhs has been made in the plan budget for 1980-81. Rs 71 lakhs also stand provided in the plan budget 1979-80, by way of a grant-in-aid to the Kurukshetra Development Board.

**Housing and  
Urban  
Development**

It is imperative that the Government should try and provide jobs to the educated youth, and also create facilities which can assist them in securing employment. By the end of 1979 there were 44 employment exchanges engaged in this activity. A special employment exchange for the scheduled castes at the headquarters, five rural employment exchanges, at Ballabgarh, Naraingarh, Tohana, Dabwali and Fatehabad, and a University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at the Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak, were set up during 1979-80. The status of the rural employment exchange Jhajjar was upgraded to that of a town employment exchange. The statistics of the employment exchanges indicate a growth rate of 5.9% in the sphere of employment in the organised sector of the state's economy during the year ending on the 31st March, 1979. There were about 4.68 lakhs persons engaged in the organised sector in the State on the 30th June, 1979, against 4.43 lakhs during the previous year, which shows an increase of 5.5%. 2,07,343 persons were registered by the Employment Exchanges,

**Employment**

and 33,991 were placed in gainful employment up to November, 1979. The percentage of placement to total registration is 16.4% as against the All India percentage of 7.9%. During the period January, 1979 to November, 1979, the Employment Exchanges provided employment to 5,166 scheduled castes, 2098 ex-servicemen, and 520 handicapped, applicants. In order to promote self-employment amongst the unemployed job seekers, the Department forwarded 1049 applications to the various nationalised banks during January, 1979 to November, 1979, and out of this 218 applicants have secured loans and set up their enterprises.

One rural employment exchange at Guhla-Cheeka, in addition to the Employment Marketing Information Unit at the District Employment Exchange, Rewari has been set up. Registration facilities have been provided at Tigaon, Chiklana, Radaur, Bawal, Naggal and Punhana.

#### Labour Welfare

During the year 1979-80 industrial relations in the State remained somewhat disturbed on account of strikes and lock-outs in a number of undertakings, especially at Faridabad. However, the labour situation has improved considerably in the last few months, and there is now complete control over the situation. The minimum rates of wages in 36 scheduled employments, have recently been revised as a result of which the minimum rates were raised from the existing Rs 140 to Rs 220 range to a minimum of Rs 240 in respect of unskilled workers. This decision of the Government revising the minimum rates has provided succour to the working classes. In most of the employments these rates have been linked with the consumer price index numbers. To provide relief to the workers, the rate of neutralisation has been raised from Re 1 per point to Re 1.50 per point.

#### Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

The Government of Haryana accords high priority to the uplift of the scheduled castes, the backward classes and the vimukt jatis in the State, and it has launched a number of schemes to ensure this. During the year 1979-80



an outlay of Rs 66 lakhs has been approved for this purpose. Some measures have been taken to ensure the spread of education among these classes, which include special coaching in studies, book-grants to students, etc. The rate of scholarship at pre-matric stage to scheduled castes and backward class students has been enhanced from Rs 8 to Rs 16 per month and similarly at the post matric stage the rates, which ranged from Rs 15 to Rs 35 per month, will now range from Rs 30 to Rs 70 per month. The Government has also decided to spend Rs 96 lakhs on the construction of harijan chaupals, in order to provide them a place for their community functions. Rs 1.54 crores have been provided in the non-plan budget for 1980-81, to be spent on various schemes for educational and economic uplift of these classes. Rs 54.35 lakhs will also be spent during 1980-81 on the welfare of scheduled castes and backward classes under centrally sponsored schemes. The Harijan Kalyan Nigam has been assisting harijans in setting up in various trades and professions. The Nigam also stands as guarantor on their behalf to banks. The nationalised banks provide loan assistance to the harijans at the differential rate of interest, on the recommendations made by the Nigam.

Social welfare is an important obligation of a welfare State in pursuance of which the Department of Social Welfare has formulated and implemented several schemes. During the annual plan 1980-81, Rs 40 lakhs have been allocated for the schemes of this sector and Rs 60 lakhs stand allocated for nutrition programmes. The total budget allocations for 1980-81, including the plan and non-plan items of expenditure and the central sector schemes stands at Rs 2.85 crores.

The Department is also looking after child welfare schemes, and during 1980-81 there is a proposal to set up an ICDS project each in the central and the state sectors. Government is also paying attention to the welfare of destitute women and widows. About 8700 men and women are receiving pension at the rate of Rs 50 per head per month and during 1980-81

**Social Welfare**

a sum of Rs 60 lakhs has been provided to cover 10,000 pensioners under this scheme.

A special School and Child Welfare Board has been set up. The year 1979 was marked throughout the State as the "International Year of the Child", and special efforts were made to improve the conditions of the children in the State. To give purpose and direction to these efforts, a comprehensive plan has been drawn up and Rs 20 lakhs have been provided in the plan budget 1980-81 for programmes under the IYC.

**Public  
Relations**

The Public Relations Department is a publicity media for Government's activities. Its task needs a high degree of sophistication required in mass communications. The Haryana Pavillion at the India International Trade Fair, 1979, and at the National Industries Fair, 1980, drew large crowds and brought home to the visitors the tremendous progress made by this State. The Department is now poised to embark upon hitherto unexplored ventures such as the production of light and sound shows. A beginning in this direction has been made with the Solar eclipse Fair at Kurukshetra.

**Food &  
Supplies**

The Government is alive to its duty of supplying essential commodities to consumers and these are being distributed to them through 4097 fair price shops. The distribution of other essential commodities has also been controlled by the Government. During 1979-80 Government procured and made available foodgrains to the central pool, and till the 31st December, 1979, 13.89 lakhs tonnes of wheat and 1.79 lakhs tonnes of rice was given to it. The procurement of these two commodities up to this date was 15.68 lakhs tonnes, against 12.28 lakhs tonnes during the corresponding period last year.

**Small Savings**

Small Savings plays a very vital role in the national economy and it provides resources for financing the plans of the State. Apart from mobilising resources, the scheme also endeavours to foster the habit of thrift among the people. During the year 1978-79, Rs 25 crores were collected under the

small savings scheme. The Sanchayika Scheme has proved to be very popular among the students, and its membership extends to over 5.50 lakhs students in 1461 educational institutions. The total collections under this scheme from April, 1979 to December, 1979 were Rs 39.63 lakhs. About 60% of Haryana's employed population participates in the payroll savings scheme, and up to December, 1979 their collections were Rs 3.45 crores. There are 315 Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojana Agencies in Haryana which have deposited Rs 45 lakhs up to December, 1979.

Taxes collected by the Government provide the wherewithal for the implementation of the various schemes for the welfare of the people. The amount of taxes collected during the past two years has recorded an appreciable increase. During 1978-79, Rs 131.00 crores were collected by way of taxes by the Excise and Taxation Department, as against Rs 119.64 crores in 1977-78. This upward trend has been maintained in 1979-80 and the Department expects to collect about Rs 153 crores by way of taxes. Despite the depression in the economy, the collections were 25% more in the April-December, 1979 period when compared to the corresponding period in 1978. With the efforts of the Department and the co-operation of the tax-payers, Rs. 167.56 crores are expected to be collected in 1980-81.

**Tax Collection  
and problems  
of traders**

The Tax Structure Review Committee set up by the State to simplify the tax structure made a number of recommendations, some of which have been accepted by the Government. Some of the tax concessions given this year are listed below :—

1. The taxable quantum in respect of dealers of declared goods which till now was nil, has been fixed at Rs 1 lakh.
2. Self assessment has been allowed in respect of dealers having a turnover of upto Rs 2 lakhs, and they will not be called to the offices of the Assessing Authorities.

3. Submission of forms S.T. 13 and S.T. 14 in respect of declared and first stage levy goods has been dispensed with, and instead, duplicate bills of sale or cash memos duly appended with the declaration or certificate thereon would be accepted. Similarly, in case of submission of S.T. 15, the selling dealer will have the option to claim deductions in respect of sales to registered dealers by furnishing a list of purchases with a certificate/declaration, duly authenticated by the purchasing dealer. This will save traders from a lot of the bother created by the existing procedures.
4. The minimum limit for issuing cash memos has been raised from Rs 10 to Rs 25.
5. Desi Ghee manufactured without the use of power has been exempted from sales tax.
6. P.V.C. footwear and goods made out of plastic, bakelite and celluloid, and other similar substances, not exceeding Rs 10 in value, will now be taxable at the rate of 7% instead of 10%.
7. To ensure uniformity in the incidence of sales tax, all kinds of threads will be subject to tax at the rate of 2% instead of 7%.

The Government has announced certain other tax reliefs and the Haryana Taxation (on certain goods carried by road) Ordinance, 1979 has been withdrawn. The Government have granted exemption from sales tax to the halvais by a notification issued on the 9th August, 1979. It has also been decided not to levy property tax. In Haryana, the maximum rate of registration fee leviable under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 has been fixed at Rs 500 with effect from the 17th April, 1979, irrespective of the amount of the transaction involved in the documents to be registered. The stamp duty chargeable in respect of mortgage deeds executed by the members of

scheduled castes in favour of the Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam while securing loans not exceeding Rs 10,000 per year, for the purpose of running 15 specified trades, has been remitted with effect from the 26th September, 1979. The stamp duty and registration fee chargeable in respect of the mortgage deeds to be executed by the flood affected people in favour of commercial banks, while securing loans for the repair and construction of their houses damaged by the floods in 1978-79 has been remitted during 1979-80.

The question of the revision of pay scales of the employees was under the active consideration of the Government for quite some time and a Pay Commission was set up in January, 1979 as a means to this end. The Commission submitted its report to the Government, which is being examined by a Committee of senior officers under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. On the recommendations of this Committee, the Government have revised the pay scales of common categories of employees, including police personnel, and also the scales of some other departments. The revised scales have been granted with effect from 1st April, 1979, and cash payment has been made effective from the 1st January, 1980. The arrears from 1st April, 1979 to 31st December, 1979 will be credited to the provident fund accounts of the employees. The pay fixation formula adopted by the State Government ensures a minimum benefit of Rs 30 per mensem and a maximum benefit of Rs 75 per mensem. The revised scales announced by the State Government so far cover about 70% of the total employees numbering about 1.8 lakhs.

The Government have also revised the rates of travelling allowance, daily allowance and, city compensatory allowance. Besides Chandigarh, city compensatory allowance has also been extended to towns having a population of more than 1 lakh and a spread of 30 kilometers namely the Ambala City-Cantt. complex, the Yamuna Nagar-Jagadhri Complex, Faridabad and Rohtak. The individual pay scales of other departments,

**Government  
Employees**

as well as various other allied matters, such as house rent allowance, pensionary benefits, leave travel concessions etc. are under active consideration of the Government. The total financial implications on the implementation of the various recommendations of the Pay Commission are likely to be about Rs 15 crores annually.

In addition, during 1979-80 the Government took a number of steps to provide greater facilities to its employees, and tried to live up to the expectations from a model employer. The following reliefs were given to the employees as well as pensioners during 1979-80 :—

1. Two instalments of additional dearness allowance were granted with effect from the 1st December, 1978 and the 1st August, 1979 on the pattern of the Central Government involving a financial liability of Rs 3.16 crores to Government.
2. Sweepers in the employment of the State Government and local bodies were allowed a special allowance of Rs 50 per month with effect from the 1st July, 1979.
3. Haryana Government pensioners were granted the 8th instalment of ad hoc relief at the rate of 5% of their pension (with a minimum of Rs. 5 and a maximum of Rs 25 per month) with effect from the 1st December, 1978. This relief has also been extended to recipients of family pension and extraordinary pension. The family pension terms have also been liberalised.
4. In the event of the death of a government employee, his family now becomes entitled to get family pension had he completed one year's qualifying service, instead of five years as required earlier.

The Government is thus trying its best to improve the lot of its employees and of its pensioners,

Hitherto, the work charged employees of the engineering departments of the State Government were not governed by the Punjab Civil Services Rules, and they were being paid in accordance with the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act or the Common Schedule of Rates. This denied to these employees many of the facilities and concessions available to other Government servants. The State Government has now decided to regularise the services of such of the work-charged employees who have completed five years continuous service upto the 31st December, 1978. As a result of this step, these employees will now be entitled to get house rent allowance, pension, gratuity and other facilities normally available to regular government employees.

To effectively implement land reforms, and to ensure peasant proprietorship in the State, surplus land made available under the land ceiling laws is being distributed amongst the eligible persons. Out of the net surplus area of 1,17,391 acres available for allotment, 1,07,169 acres have been distributed to 32,327 eligible persons up to the 31st July, 1979. From April, 1979 to December, 1979, 275 persons were granted War Jagirs. The Government have decided to enhance the annual value of War Jagirs from Rs 150 per annum to Rs 300 per annum with effect from rabi, 1980.

#### Land Reforms

During the current financial year consolidation on an area of 1.00 lakh acres would be carried out, and a similar area will be covered during 1980-81.

During the month of March-April, 1979, there were very severe hailstorms in Haryana, which caused severe damage to the standing rabi crops. In order to alleviate the sufferings of the farmers, and in view of the extensive damage, the Government announced gratuitous relief ranging from Rs 100 to Rs 300 per acre, depending upon the extent of damage to the crops. The Government distributed Rs 6.62 crores for affording relief to the persons affected by hailstorm. In addition to this, the Government also granted special remission of land holding tax

#### Natural Calamities

and abiana on a graded scale. The recovery of dues of land holding tax, abiana, taccavi and loans of all types, were deferred for six months in areas where the extent of damage was more than 50%. Taccavi loans, at a concessional rate of interest of 3% were given on a graded scale depending upon the degree of loss to the crops. The recovery of electricity dues was postponed for a period of six months for such consumers the extent of damage to whose crops was more than 50%.

After the hailstorms during rabi, 1979, nature again visited its wrath on the farmers of Haryana, and during kharif there was a total failure of the rains, resulting in very severe drought conditions in the State. There was extensive damage to the kharif crops. According to the estimates made in September, 1979, the figure of loss to the crops stood at Rs 165 crores. In order to mitigate the distress caused to the farming community on account of the drought situation, the Government took a number of measures to provide relief as follows :—

1. Remission of land holding tax and abiana on a graded scale depending upon the intensity of loss to the crops;
2. Deferment of the recovery of taccavi loans for a period of six months where the extent of damage was more than 50%;
3. Suspension of the recovery of land holding tax ;
4. Supply of fodder in the drought affected areas on a subsidised rate of Rs 20 per quintal. Loans were advanced by the Government as taccavi, and separately subsidy on fodder was also given.

The Government spent Rs 1.79 crores on subsidy for agricultural inputs and fodder, and another Rs 5.39 crores for taccavi. The Government of India were approached for financial assistance to the extent of Rs 15 crores by way of loans and



Rs 5 crores as grant. As against this, the Central Government at that time granted Rs 50 lakhs as subsidy to small and marginal farmers for supplying them seeds for rabi production, and special assistance of Rs 4 crores was also given for major and medium irrigation works in the drought affected areas with which to generate additional employment. Since this assistance was not commensurate with our requirements, we requested the Central Govt. to increase the amount of assistance.

While the State Government has already promoted significantly the development of the backward areas in the State, there are some regions which still need integrated and all round development. The Mewat is one such region which needs greater attention. By the execution of flood control works, the Government has solved the flood problem of the area but there is now the pressing need of implementing development programmes in this region at an increased pace. With this object, the Government has set up the Mewat Development Board, which has been given full powers to deal with the problems of this area. We hope that this Board will be successful in speedily implementing the development programmes, and in thus solving the problems of this region.

**Mewat Development Board**

Mr. Speaker Sir, in the preceding paragraphs, I have explained the present financial position of the State, the budget estimates of 1980-81, and the development programmes being undertaken by the various departments. As I have already apprised the Hon'ble members, the financial position of the State suffered a serious setback due to the successive natural calamities, but even then, during 1978-79, it was possible to spend Rs 193.56 crores against the total plan outlay of Rs 215.32 crores. This makes it abundantly clear that our aim is to execute the development programmes for the benefit of the people with increased vigour. For the current year, according to the revised estimates, the plan expenditure will be Rs. 219.76 crores, and the State Government is making all out and unprecedented efforts to complete the development programmes

**Measures to meet budgetary deficit**

in hand. For the coming financial year, the tentative plan outlay is Rs 240.50 crores, which restates the State Government's determination to achieve its objectives and the fact that with this end in view, effective and firm steps are being taken. According to the estimates for 1980-81, the incurring of the proposed plan expenditure next year would leave a deficit of Rs 31.14 crores. As a result of the final decisions of the Government on the recommendations of the Pay Commission, the expenditure, and consequently the deficit would increase further. On the other hand, the State Government has requested the Government of India that the ways and means advance of Rs 10 crores given during the current year should not be recovered this year, and the recovery of the short term loans of Rs 3 crores given for the purchase of fertilisers should also be deferred. The Central Government has been requested to recover these advances in ten years, in view of the adverse situation being faced by the State due to the natural calamities. We hope that seeing the situation of the State Government, the Central Government will accede to this request and convert these loans into long term loans. Due to this, financial resources of the State are likely to improve and a substantial part of the amount, which is likely to be spent on the implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission will thus be covered. The State Government will also take strict measures to curb wasteful expenditure, and, we expect a buoyancy in the income of the State and consequently believe that the deficit at the end of 1980-81 is likely to be reduced further.

Despite the strict vigil proposed over the finances of the State and the expected buoyancy in revenues, should the need still arise, other avenues for mobilization of additional resources may have to be considered at the appropriate time. The Government are determined to ensure the welfare of the poor farmers, and to provide social and economic justice to the people. We are faced with the task of undertaking development and bringing about an equitable social framework and Government have accepted this challenge. The present

budget is an attempt by the Government to attain this goal, and I am sanguine that with the co-operation of this House we will succeed in this endeavour.

Before concluding my address, I would like to thank the officers and the staff of the Finance Department and appreciate their hard work making it possible for me to present the budget estimates before this Hon'ble House on the appointed day. I must express my gratitude also to the Accountant General, Haryana for the invaluable assistance given by him. I am also thankful to the Chandigarh Administration for rendering assistance in the printing of the Budget.

**Acknowledgements**

Now, I present the budget estimates 1980-81 before the Hon'ble Members for their consideration and approval.

JAI HIND