

GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA



SPEECH

OF

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FINANCE MINISTER, HARYANA

**Presenting the
Budget Estimates for the year 1993-94 in the
Haryana Vidhan Sabha**

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Hon'ble Speaker,

I rise to present the budget estimates for the year 1993-94.

2. The current financial year has been a year of mixed fortunes for the Indian economy, a year of consolidation, stabilization, and hope amidst setbacks and challenges. The reforms initiated by the Central Government in the previous year have borne fruit and have led to an improvement in the balance of payment position, building up of the foreign exchange reserves, deceleration in inflation and a general restoration of confidence and hope in the future of Indian economy. However, the economy has not remained unaffected by the severe global recession, and the disorder and disturbances created by communal elements. On the whole, the last year has been a year of consolidation and the nation has made steady progress on the economic front.

3. The States cannot remain insulated from the economic scenario at the national level, especially in regard to factors like inflation and recession, as they have a direct bearing on the financial health of the State. The overall economic situation of the State is depicted in the 'Economic Survey of Haryana, 1992-93', a copy of which has already been circulated among the Hon'ble members. The rate of inflation has been controlled, as the Haryana State Working Class Consumer Price Index (Base 1982=100) increased from 192 to 213 between March 1991 and March 1992, recording a rise of 10.9% as against a rise of 15.7% in this index during the previous year. It may be noted that All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (Base 1982=100) increased from 201 in March 1991 to 229 in March 1992 thus growing by 13.9% which was marginally higher than the rise of 13.6% in that index during the previous year. In the current year the average price rise between March 1992 and January 1993 declined below 7% both at the national and state level.

Economic
Survey

According to quick estimates, the state income registered a growth of 17.7% at current prices during 1991-92. At current prices the per capita income is estimated at Rs. 8690 in 1991-92, as against Rs. 7516 in 1990-91.

The total capital formation according to the economic and functional classification of the state budget estimates for 1992-93 is estimated at Rs. 615 crores which includes Rs. 265 crores as direct demand for capital formation and Rs. 350 crores as contribution of the State Government towards capital formation in the private and public sectors.

Central
assistance
and market
borro-
wings.

4. The Hon'ble members are aware that assistance from the Central Government, market borrowings, and negotiated loans play a very vital role in financing the State's Plan. The central assistance for the State Plan Schemes is determined by the Planning Commission on the basis of the modified Gadgil formula. The net central assistance during the year 1992-93 is likely to be Rs. 113.45 crores. However, the central assistance will substantially increase to Rs. 147.79 crores during the next financial year.

In order to contain fiscal deficit, the Central Government has frozen the level of net market borrowings allocated to the States by the Centre at the level of 1992-93 for the next year i.e. 1993-94 also. Haryana has been managing its finances very well and is in a position to raise larger loans from financial institutions, hence the Planning Commission has allowed the State Government to raise negotiated loans upto Rs. 138.37 crores during 1993-94 as compared to Rs. 103.05 crores during 1992-93.

Annual
Plan
1992-93

5. I would like to inform the august House that the Government has made strenuous efforts to effect economy in expenditure and to mobilize additional resources for financing the Annual Plan 1992-93. The non-plan expenditure has been judiciously contained, and as a result the non-plan wage bill of the State has declined by Rs. 11.58 crores in revised estimates as compared to budget estimates 1992-93. The balance from current

revenues has registered a substantial increase of Rs. 47.51 crores over budget estimates. Non plan revenue expenditure (NPRE) as a percentage of State's own resources has declined from 101.9% in 1991-92 to 98.7% in 1992-93. As a percentage of the total revenue of the State, NPRE has come down from 83.9% in 1991-92 to 78.1% in 1992-93.

It is a matter of common knowledge that in our constitution while the more elastic and buoyant sources of revenue have been assigned to the Central Government, the States have had to be content with revenue sources of marginal elasticity and buoyancy. In spite of this limitation, the State Government mobilized additional resources of Rs. 123.9 crores in 1992-93.

We have, however, suffered a major set back in small savings collections. As a result of buoyancy in the capital market, the deposits of small savings have become slightly unattractive. This is a nation-wide phenomenon which has affected the financial health of all the State Governments with marginal difference. As against the budget estimates of loan of Rs. 180 crores on account of small savings collections, we now anticipate a loan of only about Rs. 115 crores during the year 1992-93. The fall in net small savings collections is one major factor which is likely to adversely affect our plan expenditure.

It is by exercising utmost economy in expenditure on revenue account and enforcing discipline in all financial transactions that we could continue our developmental efforts without substantial reduction. The approved outlay for Annual Plan 1992-93 was Rs. 830 crores which has been revised to Rs. 795.93 crores in the revised estimates, which is 13.5% more than the actual plan expenditure of Rs. 701.37 crores for Annual Plan 1991-92.

6. The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) has been finalized by the Planning Commission. During this plan, the

Eighth
Five Year
Plan

priority areas to be pursued are employment generation; containment of population growth; universalisation of elementary education; complete eradication of illiteracy among people of the age group of 15 to 35 years; eradication of scavenging; provision of safe drinking water; health care and immunisation to all villagers; growth and diversification of agriculture to achieve self sufficiency in food and generation of surplus; strengthening of infrastructure facilities i.e. energy, transport, communication and irrigation in order to support the process of growth in a sustainable manner; and effective decentralisation, encouragement of local initiatives, voluntary efforts, etc.

The outlay for Haryana under the Eighth Five Year Plan has been finalized at Rs. 5700 crores. Out of this, Rs. 1971.8 crores is earmarked for social services, Rs. 1701.99 crores for energy sector, Rs. 678.89 crores for irrigation and flood control, and Rs. 405.49 crores are for agriculture and allied activities. It will be observed that major share of the proposed outlay during the Eighth Plan has been claimed by the social services sector due to the high priority to education, health, water supply, and social welfare measures like nutrition and old age pension. Power sector is the next priority area as its rapid development is essential for the overall economic development. The outlay approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan (Rs. 5700 crores) is more than double that of the expenditure of Rs. 2539 crores incurred during the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90).

On completion of 25 years, Haryana celebrated its silver jubilee year from November, 1991 to October, 1992. A special 25-point development programme was formulated and successfully implemented. Some of the development programmes initiated during the silver jubilee year are still continuing and have been incorporated in the 8th Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan for 1993-94. Therefore, no special provision has been separately made for the 25-point programme.

7. In pursuance of the objectives laid down for the Eighth Five Year Plan and in view of the requirements for maintaining and accelerating the pace of economic development and to provide additional and better social and community services to the people, an outlay of Rs. 920 crores has been approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 which is 15.6 per cent more than the revised annual plan of Rs. 795.93 crores for 1992-93. Social services have claimed 37 per cent of this outlay, energy sector accounts for 24.1 per cent, irrigation and flood control for 16.2 per cent, and agriculture and allied services account for 8.2 per cent of the approved plan outlay. It is our hope that this magnitude of investment in a planned manner will not only help in sustaining the pace of economic development but will also provide the necessary impetus for increasing the rate of growth of the economy. The State Government is making all out efforts to diversify its economy and to augment the contribution from its secondary and tertiary sectors so that it matures and obtains the necessary resilience.

8. There has been remarkable increase in the generation and supply of power in the State since this Government assumed office. During its first one and a half year in office, viz July, 1991 to December, 1992, 1587 crore units of power have been supplied as compared to 1219 crore units supplied during the previous year and a half from January, 1990 to June, 1991 which reflects a 30% increase in the availability of power.

This has been made possible by improving the working of our own thermal plants and by purchasing power from outside. Against 2300 MU and 2614 MU of power purchased during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively, Haryana State Electricity Board purchased 3336 MU of power during the year 1991-92.

The major part of power is being supplied to the agriculture sector at highly subsidised rates. From July, 1991 to December, 1992, total electricity supplied to agriculture

sector was 940 crore units which constitutes 59.2% of the total power supply. This is more than double the national average of 26%.

In order to increase the agricultural production and to help the farmers in augmenting irrigation facilities major thrust has been given to energising more and more tubewells. A total of 31067 tubewells at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 93 crores were energised from July, 1991 to December, 1992 against 14266 tubewells at an estimated cost of Rs. 36 crores during the earlier 18 months' period.

The H.S.E.B. is incurring substantial losses mainly due to supply of a large part of the power available to the agricultural sector at a highly subsidized rate. It is estimated that on this account the H.S.E.B. suffered a loss of about Rs. 293 crores during 1991-92. During the current year, till now, the board has suffered a loss of more than Rs. 300 crores on account of supply of subsidized electricity to agricultural sector.

A sum of Rs. 221.75 crores has been allocated to the power sector in the Annual Plan 1993-94. The work of the construction of 210 MW unit of the Panipat Thermal Plant Station has been started. The other power generation projects namely Yamuna Nagar Thermal Project, Hisar Thermal Project and, 800 MW gas-based power project at Faridabad are being expedited. The National Thermal Power Corporation alongwith Haryana State Electricity Board is likely to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with M/s Soros Fund Managerial (SFM) for implementing the 2×210 MW Yamuna Nagar Thermal Project as a joint venture in the near future.

A Memorandum of Understanding with M/s COGENTRIX of USA was signed by the State Government for carrying out feasibility studies in respect of 2×250 MW Hisar Thermal Project. Another Memorandum of Understanding has been signed in October, 1992 by the State Government with the Government of Himachal Pradesh and other beneficiary States

for the execution of 2051 MW Parvati Valley Hydroelectric Project. The Hon'ble members would agree that the present Government is laying the foundation for generation of its own power within the State for use in the years to come.

Haryana State Electricity Board is also devoting full attention to improving the transmission and distribution system. A sum of Rs. 139.77 crores has been earmarked during the Annual Plan 1993-94 for this purpose.

9. One of the major inputs for agriculture is water. In order to improve the availability of water the department of Irrigation, Command Area Development Authority, and Minor Irrigation & Tubewells Corporation have been adopting various short and long term measures. Under the World Bank funded Modernisation Project, 522 Million sq. ft. canal area was lined, saving 2206 cusecs of water in seepage losses, thus adding 2.02 lac hectares of irrigation potential. The total area under canal irrigation has increased from 13.25 lac hectares in 1966 to 20.38 lac hectares in 1991-92. This year, Govt. of India has sanctioned a new project namely, the World Bank funded National Water Management Project. This project aims at lining 80.10 million sq. ft. canal area, thereby saving seepage loss of 433 cusecs.

Irrigation

Command Area Development Authority proposes to line 21 lac RFT of water courses, to prepare warabandi in 31700 hectares, to level 2700 hectares of land, to lay underground pipe lines in 1055 hectares, and to help farmers install 1500 sprinkler sets in commands of six irrigation systems in the State at a cost of Rs. 23 crores in 1993-94.

Minor Irrigation & Tubewells Corporation is likely to line a length of 823 Kms. of 200 water courses in 1992-93 and a length of 900 Kms. of 200 water courses in 1993-94.

Apart from lining of canals, a large number of water channels were desilted to ensure supply of water at the tail. BML and Bhakra Canal System have been repaired and renovated after about 8 years.

Earnest efforts are being made for early completion of Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal. An outlay of Rs. 20 crores has been earmarked for this purpose in the annual plan for 1993-94.

Agriculture 10. Haryana has made spectacular progress in the field of agricultural production since it came into being on 1st November, 1966. Timely supply of inputs, diversification of crops, subsidy on a variety of items and large-scale extension work have been the hallmarks of the agricultural policy of the State. There was a record foodgrains production of 27.95 lac tonnes during kharif this year and with an estimated production of 73.10 lac tonnes in rabi, Haryana is likely to cross the production of one crore tonnes of foodgrains during 1992-93 as compared to production of 25.92 lac tonnes during the year 1966-67. The production of cash crops, such as sugarcane, cotton, and oil seeds has also increased substantially. Sunflower crop which was introduced in the State during 1991-92 has caught the imagination of the farmers and we anticipate production of 1.7 lac tonnes of sunflower during this year. A new crop of soyabean has been introduced this year. Rajmah is also being adopted for diversification of the cropping pattern.

Subsidy is being given on a wide variety of agricultural inputs, such as certified seeds for pulses, wheat, oilseeds, basmati paddy, cotton, wheat weedicides, paddy weedicides, sprinklers; gypsum etc.

The consumption of fertilizers this year rose to 6,61,611 tonnes compared to 6,37,155 tonnes during 1991-92. After decontrol of DAP fertilizers, to offset the increase in fertilizer prices, Government of India has given a subsidy of Rs. 20.13 crores which has been passed on to the farmers of the State. The Government of India has also sanctioned a special scheme for Rs. 13.95 crores for extending financial assistance to small and marginal farmers for carrying out various agricultural operations and other activities during this year.

The State plan outlay for the year 1993-94 for agriculture has been fixed at Rs. 21.88 crores. The targets of 103.50 lac tonnes of foodgrains, 90 lac tonnes of sugarcane, 14 lac bales of cotton and 8.66 lac tonnes of oilseeds have been fixed.

11. Special attention is also being paid to horticulture especially in the area of mushroom production, commercial cultivation of flowers and introduction of new techniques like drip irrigation and poly-green houses.

Activities
Allied to
Agriculture

The rural economy is being further diversified by activities in the allied sectors of fisheries, animal husbandry, and dairy development. Continuous research is going on for the promotion and adoption of diverse pisciculture techniques in the State. A sewage-fed fish farm has been started at Bhiwani and research projects in farming of sea-water fish in ponds of brackish water are being undertaken in Sultanpur area.

The Department of Animal Husbandry is providing breed management, balanced feeding, and effective health cover services. At present the State has a net work of 759 veterinary dispensaries, 535 veterinary hospitals, 60 regional artificial insemination centres and 757 stockman centres. Hundred new dispensaries and 30 new hospitals are to be added in the current and the next year each. Operation 'Rinderpest Zero' has been launched by the Government of India with aid from E.E.C in Haryana and other States.

12. Substantial progress has been made in the cooperative movement in the State. The Cooperative Banks advanced crop loans of Rs. 535.13 crores up to 31-12-1992. The limit for obtaining credit for a crop was enhanced from Rs. 25000/- to Rs. 30500/-. To ensure greater participation of women in the cooperative movement, it is proposed to set up four new Mahila Urban Cooperative Banks. An outlay of Rs. 51.55 crores has been earmarked for the 8th Five Year Plan for cooperative sector. The Annual Plan 1993-94 provides for Rs. 4.90 crores on this account.

Cooper-
ation and
Credit

Forest

13. Haryana has made substantial progress in increasing the forest cover even though we hardly have any natural forest reserves. The State now has about 7.7% of its total land under tree cover. During the 8th Five Year Plan, the tempo generated in the previous plans will be continued with vigour. The project for afforestation of common lands in Aravali Hills is being implemented with financial help from EEC at a total cost of Rs. 48.15 crores. For the afforestation of waste-land, and agro-forestry, a project has been submitted to the Govt. of India for financing by some external agency at a cost of Rs. 90 crores. An outlay of Rs. 32.80 crores has been provided during 1993-94 for further promotion of forestry activities.

Roads

14. Road infrastructure is very crucial for the agricultural and industrial growth of the State. When our Government assumed office in June, 1991, we found that maintenance of roads had been badly neglected and most of the roads were in a very poor shape. During last year we had decided to give priority to repair and maintenance of roads. This emphasis has continued with renewed vigour during the current year.

Traffic on national highways has been increasing during the last number of years and our Government has devoted special attention to this problem. Work on four-laning of National Highway-1 from Samalkha to Karnal was resumed. The project for four-laning of National Highway-1 from Karnal to Ambala has been sanctioned by the Govt. of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 142 crores. Four-laning of National Highway-2 from Ballabgarh to Hodel is being undertaken with ADB assistance. This road will be the first concrete road of this size in the entire country. A special project of Heavy Density Corridors for a length of 811 Kms. has been prepared and submitted to the World Bank through the Govt. of India.

Plan allocation of Rs. 21.12 crores has been provided for roads and bridges during the year 1993-94. Besides conti-

ning with the work on National Highway-I and National Highway-2, it is proposed to construct new roads totalling 110 Kms. during the next year.

15. Emphasis on agriculture has yielded high dividends as agriculture supports 78% of our population. However, industrialisation is a sine qua non of economic progress. To provide impetus to industrialisation in the State, the Government has taken a number of initiatives in promoting good industrial climate conducive to healthy industrial growth. A new Industrial Policy has been adopted from 1-4-92 in which agro-based and food-processing industries and electronics industries have been identified as thrust areas. Special incentives are being offered under this policy to pioneering units with an investment of more than Rs. 10.00 crores, to tiny units in rural areas, to Non-Resident Indians and Persons of Indian Origins, and to other foreign investors. To ensure balanced regional development, the coverage of backward areas has been increased from 27 blocks to 72 blocks. Ten Industrial Estates and 2 growth centres will be set up in the industrially backward areas. Industries

“Udyog Kunj” i.e. small industrial estates will be set up in focal villages to facilitate rural industrialization initially in Gurgaon, Sonapat, Hisar and Rohtak districts. Another scheme of setting up of mini growth centres in backward areas is also being undertaken.

Various fiscal incentives like generating set subsidy, exemption/deferment of sales tax, exemption from payment of octroi and electricity duty etc., are being given. Simplification of procedures to reduce delays and expedite Government approvals has also been undertaken.

To further promote the growth of industries, the scheme of sales tax concessions has been broadened by removing the ceiling on the quantum of sales tax benefit, by extending the benefit of sales tax concessions to future expansions of existing units, and by allowing conversion of deferred sales tax into interest free loan.

A target for setting up of 75 large and medium and 6500 small scale units which will provide employment to 46500 persons has been set for 1993-94. The plan outlay for this sector during the eighth five year plan has been approved at Rs. 220.52 crores which is expected to create job opportunities for more than one lakh persons. The plan outlay for this sector for 1993-94 is Rs. 27.00 crores.

Emphasis has been placed upon attracting high technology and high value addition industries to the State especially those involving foreign collaboration and investment. The response is overwhelming. Project proposals have been received from France, U.K., Holland and Italy among others.

To exploit the increasing use of electronics and computerisation in all spheres of life, including industry, several institutions/complexes are being set up. A Quality Marking Centre for electronics is being set up in Faridabad.

A new project "Precision Mechanical Design & Associated Facilities" is being set up with UNDP assistance of US Dollars 2.32 millions at Gurgaon. A 'Software Technology Park' and another 'Hardware Technology Park' are proposed to be established at Gurgaon with the help of Government of India. HARTRON with HUDA is establishing an "Electronics City" in Gurgaon.

Mining and Crushers

16. Apart from promoting pollution free industries like electronics, the Govt. has also taken steps to regulate polluting industries like mining and crushers. Haryana Regulation and Control of Crusher Act, 1991, has been enforced w.e.f. 17-8-92 to regulate the mushrooming growth of stone-crushers near inhabited areas and highways. Distance parameters have been stipulated in this Act from highways and inhabited areas and existing crushers violating these parameters will be shifted to identified areas. Faridabad Complex Administration has already made a beginning by establishing a 'crusher zone' in the Pali-Mohabbatabad area wherein 150 stone crushers have already been rehabilitated.

17. There are 48 public enterprises in the State engaged in manufacturing, trading, service, welfare and financial activities. Total investment in 47 public enterprises, apart from Haryana State Electricity Board, was Rs. 1536.59 crores as on 31-3-1992. This includes Rs. 248.75 crores as paid up capital and Rs. 1287.84 crores as term loan. The State Government's investment in these public enterprises is Rs. 343.37 crores consisting of Rs. 181.76 crores as share capital and Rs. 161.61 crores as loan which constitutes 22.35% of the total investment.

**Public
Enterprises**

With a view to improving their performance, the Haryana Bureau of Public Enterprises reviews the working of public enterprises. The net accumulated losses of the public enterprises upto 1988-89 were Rs. 49.13 crores which have come down to Rs. 17.60 crores by the end of 1991-92, indicating an improving trend in their working. During 1991-92, all the public enterprises taken together made a net profit of Rs. 26.81 crores.

18. Industrial infrastructure is incomplete without efficient and capable financial institutions. Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation and Haryana Financial Corporation are the State level financial institutions. In 1992-93, Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation has signed 14 MOUs involving investment of Rs. 9.61 crores which are expected to catalyse investment of Rs. 497.77 crores. The Corporation has diversified into Merchant Banking activities to provide a complete package of financial services to entrepreneurs. In 1993-94 Haryana Financial Corporation proposes to sanction term loans worth Rs. 165 crores, and disburse Rs. 100 crores.

**Industrial
Financial
Institutions**

19. It is not only for industrialisation, but also for the over all growth of the State's economy that institutional finance plays an important role. During 1991-92, commercial banks

**Institu-
tional
Finance**

and other financial institutions in Haryana advanced credit worth Rs. 861.40 crores against Rs. 798.65 crores during 1990-91. Of these advances, 76.6% were for primary sector, 15.9% for secondary sector, and 7.5% for the tertiary sector. The annual credit plan for the State for 1992-93 is of the order of Rs. 937.17 crores. The credit-deposit ratio was at 56.4% as on 31-3-92 with outstanding advances of Rs. 2533 crores against deposits of Rs. 4495 crores. National level banking and financial institutions have also provided assistance worth Rs. 155.30 crores to various State Public Enterprises as against financial assistance of Rs. 135.77 crores during 1991-92. We are confident that the commercial banks and the financial institutions will continue to lend their full support to the State Government in implementing its developmental programmes and policies.

**20-Points
Pro-
gramme**

20. For an integrated development of the State, the restructured 20-Points Programme is being implemented since 1.4.1987. The programme has been dovetailed with the overall plan to accelerate the pace of development. Under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), 13728 families, including 6587 SC families, have been assisted upto January, 1993. In addition, 16934 more families belonging to Scheduled Castes were economically assisted under the beneficiary oriented Scheduled Castes welfare schemes of different departments.

**Rural
Develop-
ment**

21. The work of community development continues with priority for the development and upliftment of rural poor. In the 8th Five Year Plan, Rs. 36.40 crores have been allocated for community development. For Annual Plan 1993-94 outlay is Rs. 5.65 crores against that of Rs. 4.82 crores during the current year.

Low Cost Rural Sanitation Programme was launched on 2nd October, 1991. By the end of this financial year, about one lac individual latrines will be constructed in the villages of

Haryana and Rs. 5.7 crores will be spent in 1993-94 on this programme. The total expenditure on various schemes for development including Integrated Rural Development Programme, Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment Programme (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY), Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) envisaged during the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 119.30 crores. Out of this Rs. 19.17 crores will be spent during 1993-94.

22. The Government is paying equal attention to the improvement and maintenance of urban areas. A provision of Rs. 620 lakhs was made for giving financial assistance to various Municipal Committees during the year 1992-93 which is proposed to be raised to Rs. 655 lakhs during 1993-94. Special attention is being given to improvement of slum areas under the Slum Environmental Improvement Scheme. A sum of Rs. 238 lakhs has been earmarked for this programme during 1993-94. Three schemes, namely, Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns, Urban Basic Services for the Poor, and Scheme for Providing Employment to Educated Un-employed in Urban Localities are being implemented in the State. Financial assistance is given to the urban poor for setting-up of 'micro-enterprises' under NRY. A sum of Rs. 2.2 crores has been provided during 1993-94 under this scheme.

**Urban
Develop-
ment**

23. The Government gives subsidized loans for construction of houses for different income groups with priority to the weaker sections of the society. For this purpose, Rs. 29.73 crores are likely to be spent during the current year and a provision of Rs. 27.85 crores has been made for the next year. In addition, Housing Board will be spending Rs. 65 crores during the current year for construction of dwelling units at various locations in the State. For 1993-94, the Housing Board will be spending Rs. 84.36 crores for this purpose.

Housing

For development of the urban areas in a planned and integrated manner, Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 43.87 crores on development works up to December, 1992 including an amount of Rs. 10.47 crores spent on repairs of roads. HUDA has also floated 15 new residential sectors during the year.

Tourism

24. The progress made by our State in tourism is well known. At present we have 43 State tourist complexes which were visited by 46.76 lac domestic, and 1.51 lac foreign tourists during 1991-92. New tourist complexes will be constructed at Fatehabad, Yamunanagar and Hisar. To accelerate promotion of tourism, a Tourism Development Board has recently been constituted. Tourism department has diversified into adventure and sports tourism with very encouraging response from the people. Handicrafts and Indian culture are also being promoted through Surajkund Crafts Mela every year. For expanding the existing infrastructure and completing the new projects, an outlay of Rs. 3 crores has been earmarked for tourism in 1993-94.

Transport

25. Haryana Roadways has earned the reputation of being one of the best transport undertakings in the country and has been providing improved services and passenger amenities to the people of Haryana. At present a fleet of 3850 buses is operating on more than 2000 routes covering a distance of about 11.50 lac kilometres and carrying about 18 lac passengers every day. During the year 1992-93 there has been a marked improvement in the working of the Transport Department in terms of fuel efficiency, load factor and earning per bus per kilometre.

During the current financial year 636 buses are likely to be acquired including 458 buses to be replaced, and 178 buses to be added to the fleet. During the year 1993-94, 329 buses will be purchased.

To meet the demand for more services and to open further employment avenues for the unemployed youth, it has

been decided to give bus permits to cooperative societies of unemployed youth who would operate them on link routes within the districts. District Level Committees have been constituted to identify such routes. Haryana roadways will concentrate on inter district and long distance routes.

26. One of the major objectives of various development programmes is generation of more employment both in the organized and the un-organized sectors and specially for those living below the poverty line. A very ambitious scheme of "one family one job" has been started and it is proposed to provide employment opportunities to 5 lakh youths during the 8th Plan period. 3.24 lakh families living below the poverty line as reflected in the June 90 survey conducted by the Rural Development department and applicants who are registered with the Employment Exchanges but not even one member of their family is employed are likely to be benefited. I have enumerated in my speech a number of programmes for promotion of industry, agriculture and allied activities and programmes of rural development which will generate substantial employment during 8th Plan. The scheme of giving un-employment allowance will be continued during the year 1993-94 and a sum of Rs. 3.65 crores has been allocated for this purpose.

Employment

27. Employment opportunities being created by rapid industrialisation cannot be fully exploited without a trained industrial work force. To improve the skills of our youth for absorption in industries, the Industrial Training and Vocational Education Department imparts training in 42 trades. To make training more need based, active cooperation and participation of industries is being enlisted. The 8th Plan envisages a plan outlay of Rs. 15.12 crores for this activity. Three new ITIs at Fatehabad, Kalanaur and Ballah are to be started during the 8th Plan. The Government has already taken a policy decision to open 30 new ITIs at headquarters of blocks not having any training institute. An outlay of Rs. 4.43 crores has been provided for 1993-94 for planned development of industrial training.

Industrial Training

**Technical
Education**

28. Technical Education is one of the most significant components of human resources development and has great potential for contributing to national economy and improving the quality of life of the people. For this purpose, the Second Technician Education Project is being implemented in the State with the aid of the World Bank. The project commenced in 1991-92 and will continue upto 1995-96 at an estimated cost of Rs. 81 crores. Under the Project, 12 of the existing polytechnics will be fully modernised and strengthened and 4 new polytechnics will be established at Hisar, Faridabad, Uttawar and Narnaul. Several new courses are also being started. The Government aims to have atleast one polytechnic in each district. Government of India has approved the proposal of the State Government to start a new Engineering College with annual intake of 240 students at Hisar during the 8th plan. During 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 106.3 crores has been approved for Technical Education. The plan outlay for 1993-94 has been fixed at Rs. 37.39 crores.

Education

29. All our efforts at development will be incomplete unless we can provide quality education to our children and youth. We have set for ourselves an ambitious target of universalisation of primary education, and total literacy by the end of the 8th Five Year Plan. With that end in view, the outlay for education in the 8th plan has been approved at Rs. 407.04 crores and that for annual plan 1993-94 at Rs. 60.72 crores. A special drive for enrolment of children in primary schools was launched this year which led to an additional enrolment of 4.78 lac children. To encourage education of girls, 259 primary schools for girls have been opened during 1989-93. Free education is being provided to girls upto graduation level.

To meet the increasing demand for upgradation of schools, 56 primary schools, 63 middle schools and 30 high schools were upgraded to middle, high and senior secondary levels respectively during the current year. Now in Haryana educational facilities are available at the doorstep as a primary,

middle, and high school is available to all students within a radius of 1. km, 1.96 kms, and 2.35 kms. respectively. Two more Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have been sanctioned by the Government of India for our State.

To improve the quality of teachers through inservice training, 6 more District Institutes of Education and Training are being established. Four Elementary Teachers Training Institutes have been set up to improve the skills of primary teachers. A campaign to improve infrastructural facilities such as construction of new class rooms, repair of school buildings, recruitment of teachers, provision of utilities and playgrounds is in progress. A programme for literacy has been prepared under which the entire State would be covered by total literacy projects in a phased manner by the end of the 8th Five Year Plan. Panipat has completed its total literacy project and has now started the post literacy project. Ambala, Yamunanagar, Rohtak, Jind, Bhiwani and Sirsa districts are proposed to be covered during the current and the next year. Environment building phase is already under way in Hisar, Kurukshetra, Sonapat and Mohindergarh districts.

30. Sports are essential for the physical, mental and spiritual development of human beings. Haryana Government has been promoting sports through a number of schemes such as Sports Nurseries, provision of coaching facilities, development of infrastructure and provision of financial assistance for participation in International Games. During the year, many sports-persons of Haryana represented the nation in various international tournaments and won medals. A sports complex of international standards is being built at Faridabad. To further promote sports and physical activities, an outlay of Rs. 2.64 crores has been provided for 1993-94.

Sports

31. Bharat Gyan Vigyan Jatha-1992 was organised in the State with the aim of bringing together people from different walks of life for creation of scientific awareness amongst the masses, to promote and spread literacy, to develop scientific

Science & Technology

attitude towards problems of health, water, environment, and to remove superstitions.

State Govt. has earmarked Rs. 16.47 crores in the Eighth Plan period for popularising the applications of science and technology in agriculture, health, irrigation, industries, and to exploit its potential for the general welfare of the society. For the financial year 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 2.37 crores has been earmarked for the activities of science and technology department.

**Mewat
Develop-
ment
Board**

32. Hon'ble members would recall that in 1980-81, Mewat Development Board was constituted to accelerate the pace of development in the backward area of Mewat by providing additional funds for implementation of developmental programmes specifically designed to meet the local needs. The experiment has been successful and over the years, the Board has developed a strong infrastructure. During the current year, high priority has been assigned to the improvement of quality of education. The Mewat Development Board has launched a campaign for complete literacy in this area. With the participation of the local people, we are trying to promote education as a social movement. An outlay of Rs. 3.5 crores for the next year has been provided so that the Board can continue with multifaceted, integrated development of this area.

**Public
Health**

33. Haryana is the first State in the country to supply safe drinking water to all 6745 villages in the State by 31.3.1992. Now we aim at updating the per capita water allowance to 40 litres per day in 2723 villages at a cost of Rs. 66 crores. For 1993-94, Rs. 17 crores are proposed to be spent on this scheme. Besides, schemes for augmenting water supply to the level of 110 litres per capita per day in 20 villages have been prepared. The rural sanitation programme for providing hand pour flush latrines in individual houses in rural areas will continue next year with a plan allocation of Rs. 2.9 crores.

To improve water supply and sanitation facilities in the towns, Rs. 9.8 crores will be spent in the current year which is

48.5% higher than the expenditure in 1991-92. The financial allocation for 1993-94 is Rs. 12.53 crores.

A beginning is also being made for construction of storm water drains and safe disposal of solid waste. During the next year, with assistance from the Govt. of India, we propose to take up an ambitious programme of full sanitation coverage and provision of sewage treatment facilities in towns near the Yamuna river namely, Yamunanagar, Jagadhari, Karnal, Panipat, Sonapat, Gurgaon and Faridabad at a total cost of Rs. 170 crores.

To accelerate the progress of work, and to improve the public health amenities, Govt. will be spending Rs. 41.18 crores during the year 1993-94 which is 17.3% more than the allocation in the current year.

34. Our aim is to provide adequate health cover to all our citizens and to achieve 'Health for all' by 2000 A.D. The health network is continuously expanding with emphasis on child and maternal health. Though the birth rate in our State has declined from 42.1 per thousand in 1971 to 33.1 per thousand population in 1991, it is still high and needs to be further reduced. In order to generate awareness for health and family welfare by involving rural women, a new scheme of 'Mahila Swasthya Sangh' has been launched. Efforts at providing improved pre-natal, natal and post-natal services to women and immunisation of children will be increased to bring down IMR and MMR. Polio eradication programme has been taken up as a thrust area programme and Haryana is likely to achieve a 'ZERO POLIO' status by the end of 1994. The problem of blindness and cataract is also being given special attention.

Health

We are fully conscious and seized of the problem and dangers of AIDS. Three blood testing centres will be opened in the current year to increase the examination of HIV cases. A new ward has been added to the Medical College, Rohtak. The Govt. has given a grant of Rs. 2.0 crores for Medical College at Agroha.

The 8th Five Year Plan includes an outlay of Rs. 176.11 crores for medical and health services. The outlay for annual plan 1993-94 is Rs. 25.92 crores.

**Social
Welfare**

35. In order to streamline activities in different sectors of social welfare and to pay adequate attention to the needs of women and children, separate Directorates of Social Defence and Security and Women and Child Development were made operative w.e.f. 1-4-92. The new old age pension scheme and the scheme of giving pension to handicapped persons and destitute women and widows will continue in 1993-94 with an outlay of Rs. 93.29 crores, Rs. 4.75 crores and Rs. 20.54 crores respectively. We have decided to set-up a model complex for visually handicapped at Faridabad. For the educational, economic and social development of scheduled castes, backward classes and vimukt jatis, the outlay for 1993-94 under plan, non-plan, and centrally sponsored programmes is Rs 22.41 crores. For 1993-94, special component plan for their upliftment constitutes 13.4% of the total State plan outlay.

Our State is committed to provide a healthy environment for the proper growth and development of children, especially girls. In 1993-94, we propose to intensify our activities in the sphere of women and child development. Eight new ICDS projects will be made operational. Total outlay for ICDS, including supplementary nutrition for 1993-94 will be Rs. 30.60 crores. A new scheme namely 'Adolescent Girls' Scheme' is proposed to be started in Sirsa District in the next year to provide various facilities to girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years.

**Con-
cessions to
Govern-
ment
Employees**

36. We believe in keeping up the morale of the Government employees so that they can contribute their best to the administration of the state. There is some stagnation in the lower and middle levels of the administration due to inadequate promotional avenues. To provide relief, we decided during the current year to grant additional increments to group 'C' and 'D' employees on completion of 8 and 18 years of service.

We have also reconsidered the scheme of medical reimbursement facility to the Govt. employees. For outdoor treatment, the employees and pensioners were earlier entitled to medical reimbursement allowance (MRA) at the rate of Rs. 45 per month. Now we have given an option to the employees/pensioners to claim reimbursement of actual expenditure on outdoor treatment to the extent of Rs. 1200/- per annum in lieu of the fixed medical allowance. In addition, we have also decided to reimburse the expenditure incurred on outdoor treatment of certain chronic diseases. These measures have imposed a burden of Rs. 3.5 crores per annum on the State exchequer. Grades of some categories of employees have been revised during the current year at an estimated cost of Rs 1.5 crore. Hon'ble members will agree that within the limitations of financial resources, we have tried our best to provide a number of benefits to the Government employees.

37. Throughout the current financial year our Govt. has exercised utmost economy in expenditure to release maximum resources for developmental purposes. After taking into account all developments subsequent to the presentation of the Budget Estimates 1992-93 before this august House, the revised estimates indicate that the current financial year is likely to close, as per the books of R.B.I., with an anticipated adjusted deficit of Rs. 79.87 crores, as against the adjusted deficit of Rs. 119.81 crores projected in the budget estimates.

Revised
Estimates
1992-93

As a result of good financial management by the Govt. during the last financial year, the year 1992-93 actually opened with an adjusted deficit of Rs. 7.16 crores as against the projected adjusted deficit of Rs. 87.34 crores in the budget estimates.

We faced severe pressure on our financial resources during the current year necessitating a revision of the current plan to Rs. 795.93 crores from the original outlay of Rs. 830 crores. To afford a feeling of security and safety to the people

of Haryana, an additional sum of Rs. 15.35 crores had to be provided to the Police for setting up of several police posts along the Punjab border, for raising additional battalions, for strengthening police stations, and for modernisation. We provided wheat bonus of Rs. 4.23 crores at the rate of Rs. 5/- per quintal to the farmers as an incentive to increase production. Benefits under social security and welfare, such as increasing freedom fighters pension, providing relief to persons affected by riots etc., and expansion of coverage of ICDS by opening 964 new Anganwari Centres, resulted in an expenditure of Rs. 2.64 crores. An amount of Rs. 1.23 crores was provided for improvement of the Public Distribution System by setting up district fora and issue of new ration cards. Liability of Rs 6 crores was incurred on measures taken after the presentation of the last budget for the welfare of employees. With stringent financial discipline, the Govt. managed to control its expenditure in spite of these pressures. The non-plan revenue expenditure was kept in check, and austerity measures were adopted in right earnest, without affecting the core sectors. Consequently, our tax revenue is projected to increase from Rs. 1729.04 crores in budget estimates 1992-93 to Rs. 1767.19 crores in the revised estimates, whereas the non-plan revenue expenditure is expected to decrease from Rs. 2037.64 crores provided in the budget estimates to Rs. 1957.25 crores in the revised estimates 1992-93. The budgeted revenue deficit of Rs. 51.30 crores has thus been converted through prudent financial management into a revenue surplus of Rs. 16.69 crores. Fiscal deficit as a percentage of the State Domestic Product is expected to decline to 2.5% in the revised estimates from 2.9% in the budget estimates for the current year.

**Budget
Estimates
1993-94**

38. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, I now proceed to present before this august House the Budget Estimates for the year 1993-94. The following table gives an account of the financial position of the State Government emerging as a result of the Revised

Estimates 1992-93 and Budget Estimates 1993-94 :

(Rupees in crores)

Component	Revised Estimates 1991-92	Accounts 1991-92	Budget Estimates, 1992-93	Revised Estimates, 1992-93	Budget Estimates, 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Opening Balance :					
(a) According to Books of A.G.	(-)62.13**	(-)62.13**	(-)127.88**	(-)0.14*	(-)72.85*
(b) According to Books of RBI.	(-)70.21**	(-)70.21**	(-)135.96**	(-)8.66*	(-)81.37*
(c) Investment in Securities.	7.98	7.98	7.98	7.98	7.98
II. Revenue Account :					
Receipts	2281.55	2241.79	2506.57	2506.11	2872.99
Expenditure	2311.80	2274.02	2557.87	2489.42	2829.32
Surplus/Deficit	(-)30.25	(-)32.23	(-)51.30	(+)16.69	(+)43.67
III. Capital Expenditure	166.81	145.99	213.89	218.71	255.37
IV. Public Debt :					
Debt incurred	488.83	433.97	693.88	549.54	854.85
Repayment	230.27	196.15	363.16	286.01	546.82
Net	(+)258.56	(+)237.82	(+)330.72	(+)263.53	(+)308.03
V. Loans and Advances :					
Advances	240.58	227.03	257.89	248.09	266.98
Recoveries	27.99	30.50	33.47	27.55	34.36
Net	(-)212.59	(-)196.53	(-)224.34	(-)220.54	(-)232.62
VI. Inter-State Settlement	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Contingency Fund Net	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Small Saving/Provident Fund etc. Net	(+)110.00	(+)134.82	(+)115.00	(+)140.76	(+)114.29

Component	Revised Estimates 1991-92	Accounts 1991-92	Budget Estimates, 1992-93	Revised Estimates, 1992-93	Budget Estimates 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6
(Rupees in crores)					
X. Deposits and Advances					
Reserve Fund and Suspense and Misc. (Net)	(-)26.66	(+)69.08	(+)9.34	(-)33.44	(+)14.05
XI. Remittances (Net)	(+)2.00	(-)4.98	(+)2.00	(-)21.00	(+)2.00
XII. Year's closing balance :					
(a) According to Books of A. G.	(-)127.88**	(-)0.14*	(-)160.35**	(-)72.85*	(-)78.80*
(b) According to Books of RBI	(-)135.96**	(-)8.66*	(-)168.43**	(-)81.37*	(-)87.32*
(c) Investment in Securities	7.98	7.98	7.98	7.98	7.98

Note :—

*Does not take into account Treasury Bills amounting to Rs. 1.50 crore outstanding as on 31st March, 1992 as reported by R. B. I.

**Does not take into account the Treasury Bills of Rs. 48.62 crores outstanding as on 31st March, 1991 as reported by R. B. I.

The year 1993-94 is likely to close with an adjusted deficit of Rs. 85.82 crores as per the books of Reserve Bank of India whereas the opening adjusted deficit for the year has been assumed at Rs. 79.87 crores. Thus, the year 1993-94 is likely to have a deficit of Rs. 5.95 crores on year's own account as against a deficit of Rs. 72.71 crores on year's own account in the Revised Estimates for the current year. Budget Estimates 1993-94 provide for a State plan outlay of Rs. 920 crores in addition to Rs. 182.41 crores for centrally sponsored and other developmental schemes. The Revenue account anticipates a surplus of Rs. 43.67 crores in the year 1993-94 against a revenue surplus of Rs. 16.69 crores in Revised Estimates 1992-93. This is likely to improve further

due to expected buoyancy in the economy, and through our efforts to keep the non-plan expenditure under strict control. Revenue receipts show an improvement of Rs. 366.88 crores in the Budget Estimates 1993-94 over Revised Estimates for the current year. Tax revenue is projected to grow at 12.12% in 1993-94 over the Revised Estimates for the current year. However, different growth rates have been assumed for different taxes. Non-tax revenue shows an improvement of Rs. 116.56 crores in Budget Estimates 1993-94 as compared to the current year's Revised Estimates. The devolution of central taxes has been taken as indicated by the Planning Commission. The net public debt will amount to Rs. 308.03 crores. The revenue receipts, both tax and non-tax, have been assessed on trend basis and different yardsticks have been adopted for different sources.

While projecting estimates of non-plan expenditure, the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission and guidelines of the Planning Commission have been largely followed. The revenue receipts indicate a growth of 14.6%, and revenue expenditure of 13.6% over Revised Estimates 1992-93. After meeting the committed expenditure, non-plan revenue expenditure has been contained to the bare minimum. The interest payment liability has increased by 18.6% in the Budget Estimates 1993-94 over current year's Revised Estimates, on account of larger loan receipts obtained for capital formation.

Budget Estimates provide for Rs. 55.85 crores as maintenance expenditure on the plan schemes completed by the end of the Seventh Plan period. A provision of Rs. 60 crores has been made as subsidy to HSEB for losses suffered on account of rural electrification. Subsidy amounting to Rs. 14.73 crores has been provided to HSMITC on account of waiving of the beneficiaries share on lining of water courses. A provision of Rs. 20.06 crores has been made as subsidy to cooperative institutions for payment to NABARD on account of implementation of Government of India's loan waiver scheme 1990. To improve

the supply of drinking water in urban areas, the State Government has decided to take over the maintenance and upkeep of urban water supply of all the municipal committees in the State w.e.f. 1.4.1993. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 6.78 crores has been made for the first time for this purpose during 1993-94. The D.A. instalments due from January, 1993 and July, 1993, would be payable during next year. A lump-sum provision of Rs. 76.50 crores has been made in the Budget Estimates 1993-94 on this account.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Members to the high fiscal deficit till recently at the national level. That situation has now been controlled by a series of short term measures and structural reforms. The process of economic reforms and fiscal recuperation will continue in the coming years in a gradual manner. We also propose to reduce the ratio of fiscal deficit to the State Domestic Product from 2.5% in the current year to 2.2% in 1993-94.

I would like to inform the Hon'ble Members that unlike some other States in the country, only a part of our State plan is financed through loans. However, our total debt liability is increasing. The total outstanding debt as on 31-3-1992, as reported by the A.G. Haryana, is Rs. 3436.09 crores which is higher than the outstanding debt liability as on 31st March, 1991 by 12.1%. As per the budget estimates being presented the total debt liability will increase to Rs. 3845.44 crores by the end of the current financial year.

The deficit in the budget has been kept at the bare minimum and is well within manageable limits. We propose to keep on economising with the same level of enthusiasm and sense of discipline as before. We shall be undertaking a comprehensive exercise for boosting our revenues and for further reduction in expenditure. It would be our aim to keep the non plan expenditure at a level lower than that budgeted, and to increase our receipts over the level projected in the budget estimates. We

hope to cover our deficit to the extent of about Rs. 20 crores through these measures.

As a matter of policy, the Government of India has been encouraging privatisation of transport services. Consequently, Planning Commission has not allowed us any expansion in the fleet of the Haryana Roadways. Our existing fleet is not able to meet the entire requirements of public transport which has resulted in an unregulated growth of illegitimate passenger carriers. I have already informed the House that to meet the situation, our Govt. has taken a decision to allow plying of private buses on link routes. Apart from generating employment, on very rough calculations, this measure is expected to yield revenue of about Rs. 10 crores per annum.

The Government is conscious of the contribution made by the trading community to the welfare of the State. The meetings of the Sales Tax Advisory Committee have been held regularly in which the problems of the Trading Community have been deliberated upon. Suggestions for simplification of tax structure and procedures have been sympathetically considered. I do not propose to levy any new tax in this budget.

As a result of the above measures, the closing deficit for the next year is likely to be reduced by Rs. 30 crores. I assure the Hon'ble members that the closing deficit for the next year may ultimately be substantially lower than the projected deficit. I am quite confident of fully carrying out the developmental programmes envisaged in the Annual Plan 1993-94. For this, I seek the cooperation of all legislators, Government employees, our scientists and technicians and above all the people of Haryana.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must now express my appreciation and thanks to the team of officials who have laboured hard to meticulously prepare these Budget Estimates. The Accountant General, Haryana has been particularly helpful. The officers and

staff of the Finance Department have worked hard in preparing and compiling the Budget Estimates well in time. A special word of appreciation is due to the National Informatics Centre, Haryana. With their help, we have been able to successfully computerize the Non-Plan Budget and the Receipt Budget of the State which is before all of you. The contribution of the Union Territory Press and the Haryana Press has also been very vital in executing this task. I express my sincere thanks to all of them.

Sir, I now, commend these Budget Estimates for the consideration and approval of the House.

JAI HIND.