

**GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA**



**SPEECH**

**OF**

**Shri Khurshid Ahmed**

**Finance Minister, Haryana**

**Presenting the  
Budget Estimates for the year 1981-82 to the  
Haryana Vidhan Sabha**

**Chandigarh,  
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**Speech by Shri Khurshid Ahmed, Finance Minister, Haryana,  
presenting the Budget Estimates for the year 1981-82 to  
the Haryana Vidhan Sabha on the 16th March, 1981.**

Mr. Speaker Sir,

I rise to place before this august House the Budget Estimates for the year 1981-82. These seemingly dry documents, appearing as they do to be an endless series of figures, distributed amongst a plethora of major heads, minor heads, sub-heads and primary units of appropriation, contain nevertheless the essence of the programmes and achievements of the Government and are indicative of the direction which we wish to impart to the development of this State. As I proceed, it would become apparent that while in many respects changes of emphasis are being or have been brought about in our development activities, in other areas, a start is being made. The extent to which we succeed will of course be determined by several other intrinsic and extrinsic factors. While the availability of resources places an obvious limitation on the culmination of our programmes, no less important would be the questions of external environment—particularly the state of the national economy, the strength of our administrative structure, and last but not least, the willingness of the people of the State to achieve increased levels of prosperity and welfare through their dedication to our collective aims and objectives. It is for this reason that departing from the past practice, I propose to direct first the attention of this House towards the programmes and objectives of Government, leaving the discussion of the overall financial position till later.

The present budget assumes special significance for several reasons, the first of which is that it is being presented after the conclusion of little more than a year since a new Government has come to the helm in the Centre. It is also significant that in this period of time a new National Five Year Plan, incorporating a new State Plan, has been formulated. This has been formulated on the basis of a new, and in the case of some

**National  
Economic  
Scene**



activities a renewed, mandate from the people of this nation. And perhaps never before was a more clear and cogent directive, flowing from such a mandate, so acutely necessary. For the economic conditions, which had come to prevail was a matter of the most serious concern. Inflation had reached a new high. Productivity had ceased to keep pace with national requirements. The loss in terms of productive efforts was high and agitations for every conceivable reason, and some the reasons for which were difficult even to perceive, were the order of the day. The gross national product declined by 4.5% in 1979-80 over the previous years, a trend which is expected to have been reversed with a growth of 6.5% expected for 1980-81. The national per capita income declined correspondingly in 1979-80 over the previous year. The rate of inflation had reached 23% (annual rate) by the end of June, 1980, but had mercifully declined to 15.4%, six months later. These apart, there are other more fundamental problems facing both the country and the State. There is the relentless pressure of population on our productive capacities, above all on our production of agricultural commodities such as food-grains, pulses, oil seeds, cotton and sugar cane, as well as on manufactured goods such as textiles, steel, cement and the like. With a population growth rate of approximately 2% per annum, a growth of national product of about 2% results merely in the per capita income remaining at a static level. As a matter of fact, however, the normal trend of our growth rate is one where even a 2% growth in national product results in increasing poverty for the majority of our people. This is so because, generally speaking, an overwhelming majority of our people continue to be dependent wholly or substantially upon land for eking out their livelihood, and it is precisely this sector of our economy, beset as it is with the problems of recurrent floods and droughts, perpetual fragmentation of holdings, ever increasing costs of inputs, and inadequate savings, capital formation and credit, which fails to register any significant growth in productivity. Such little growth as it registers too is disproportionately divided amongst the tillers of large and small



holdings. We have, therefore, built within our agrarian system itself the mechanism not only for perpetuating but increasing poverty. The systems available to the economy for distribution of relatively high earnings in other sectors are also limited in their efficiency, as the tool of progressive direct taxation is only of limited success in the redistribution of wealth. If the plight of the small marginal farmer is distressing, that of the landless labourers and urban slum dwellers is even worse. The plan document indicates that about 48 % of the national population was living below the poverty line in 1977-78. Our own estimate is that about 36% of our population was under the poverty line in 1978-79.

Overcoming this bewildering array of problems would clearly be no easy task. It is difficult even perhaps to achieve unanimity on the lines to be adopted. Essentially the requirements for overcoming poverty are two fold; the first being the need to increase the basket of consumable goods and services; and the second, the need to place these goods and services within the reach of the poor. There is, therefore, the dual requirement of augmenting production and ensuring redistribution. While the first would require, in turn, the marshalling of physical and financial inputs, that is "capital formation", the financial part of it being capable of achievement only through increased savings and the deferment of current consumption by all according to their ability, the second would need to be achieved by more efficient price control and distribution mechanisms as well as by providing employment, essentially self-employment opportunities. At the same time, while deploying generated capital for productive purposes, it would need to be recognised that a certain part of it would also have to be invested in social and community welfare services the contribution of which in tangible monetary terms is not always easily discernible. A significant proportion of available capital will inevitably have to be invested for the provision of health and education services, better communication facilities, drinking water and social welfare. For such deprived sections of society



as the Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes, including the Tapriwas and Vimukt Jatis, as also for the invalid, the aged, and the infirm, special attention would be needed. All this would need to be achieved within the available financial resources, as in the alternative, a situation may develop which, by the inflationary pressure that it would generate, would defeat the very objective of development. Finally, the course that we embark upon, whatever be the mix of desirable objectives that it may embody, and regardless of our financial and other constraints, must reflect the essential and immediate wishes and desires of the people of the State. Having regard to all these considerations the National Development Council at its meeting on the 13th and 14th of last month arrived at a consensus on the direction that our new plan must have. We in the State have, in furtherance of the common weal, the responsibility both to the nation as well as to our own citizens to implement it with the utmost speed and efficiency that we are capable of. While opinions may differ on whether this is enough or too little, almost nobody can say that the steps we have taken, or those we are about to take, are too much. Concerning the national plan the Hon'ble Prime Minister said in the National Development Council that it represented the "Optimum effort between what is highly desirable and what is just possible. Only by reaching out for more than is in our grasp can we bring out the best in ourselves". We believe that the same would be true of our State Plan and programmes.

**Annual Plan  
1980-81**

In terms of plan activities we commenced the year 1980-81 with an approved plan outlay of Rs 240.50 crores. The Hon'ble Members will be happy to hear that we have since increased this outlay significantly and the revised estimates include a State Plan outlay of Rs 253.78 crores. It is apparent that the efficient administration of the State has achieved total success in implementing the various development programmes. The State Plan outlay would have been still higher but for the fact that despite our best efforts, and despite the issue having been repeatedly agitated in higher forums, the Punjab Government



has not commenced work on the Satluj Yamuna Link Canal Project. The State budget documents, which include also the central sector and the centrally assisted plan schemes but exclude a part of the Electricity Board's Plan and some other schemes, will show accordingly a plan disbursement of Rs 250.72 crores in the Revised Estimates against the corresponding provision of Rs 230.69 crores made in the Budget Estimates 1980-81. These figures would reveal even at first sight the significant increase in the tempo of plan expenditure achieved during the year. Some of the more notable increases would deserve mention.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Haryana State Minor Irrigation and Tube Wells Corporation has been engaged *inter alia* in the work of lining of water courses. To provide partial relief to the beneficiaries from the burden of re-payment of the capital investment incurred on these works and the interest thereon, it was decided to exempt farmers with holdings upto two and a half acres from the repayment liability and to exempt upto 50% of such liabilities in the case of farmers with a holding of more than two and a half acres. However, lest this relief were to impair for want of funds the development activities of the Corporation, an amount of Rs 5.50 crores has been provided for the Corporation in addition to the original provision of Rs 7.30 crores. The State Government have also accepted the principle that the entire short-fall in recovery on this account will be met by it in future. By this step it has been ensured that the M.I.T.C. will not only maintain the pace of implementation of its work but accelerate it. In order to provide much needed employment in those parts of the State which were hit by drought, with the assistance of the Government of India, a provision of Rs 1 crore has also been made in the current year under the National Rural Employment Programme. The rural road programme has been in hand for a number of years and significant progress had been made in this span of time. In order, however, to further strengthen the communication network Government have decided to



complete through a crash programme the provision of a link road for every village. By the end of this month it is proposed to connect every village in the State with a population of more than 250 by metalled roads. This would be a major achievement for the State. Likewise, with the object of improving further what is universally accepted as one of the finest road transport undertakings in the country, the plan outlay for the Haryana Roadways was enhanced from Rs 7.30 crores to Rs 9.70 crores enabling the Department to increase its fleet strength as well as augment passenger facilities at a number of places. Government have always been anxious to accelerate water supply schemes in the State. Accordingly the provision of Rs 7.00 crores for rural water supply schemes in the State Plan would now stand increased to Rs. 8.65 crores. This would be in addition to Rs 3.20 crores expected to be spent on rural water supply under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme. Those who, have a special awareness of the problems of, and a particularly soft corner for, the Mewat area would be cheered by the fact that, following Government's commitment to launch a special programme for the rapid and all round development of this area, an amount of Rs 1.25 crores has been granted to the Mewat Development Board. I have had occasion to refer to the problem of ensuring the supply of essential goods to the needy at reasonable prices. To achieve this objective, Government have granted an amount of Rs 1.00 crore to the Cooperative Consumers Federation during the course of the year enabling it to expand its net work of consumer stores in the cooperative sector. By the end of last December as many as 1355 villages with a population of more than 2000 had been provided with fair price shops. The initial target is to provide every such village with such a shop. Recognising the fact that the pressure of population on land and the consequent depression of the economy can only be effectively countered by providing a sound industrial base in the State, the Government also increased the original outlay on this sector by Rs 2.72 crores. The Hon'ble Members on the Opposition



Benches would be happy, I am sure, to hear that the move to rationalise the total incidence of power tariff and duty on industries saw its culmination during the course of the year and Government have introduced a scheme for the grant of partial relief to industrial units from electricity duty on a graded basis which accounts for a substantial part of the increased outlay on the industrial sector. Government believe that this would result in increasing the levels of industrial production and prosperity in the State. Last but not least, amongst the major mid-year changes is the incorporation of the Haryana Backward Classes and Economically Weaker Section Corporation (soon to be redesignated the Haryana Backward Classes Corporation) which will provide financial and other assistance to the members of the Backward Classes. An amount of Rs 1.00 crore has been provided for the Corporation and they have already finalised a number of useful schemes. The total revised State Plan outlay includes an amount in excess of Rs 26.00 crores by way of the Special Component Plan for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. An innovation in the existing schemes for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes has been the introduction of a programme of low cost housing for them through the agency of the Housing Board. The foregoing apart, there have been numerous activities on which plan outlays have been increased even if by relatively smaller amounts.

To merely state the changes in financial allocations for major programmes in the plan for the current year perhaps does not do full justice to the major orientation of Government strategies to secure a better quality of life for the masses or for the poor and down-trodden. While details have been given elsewhere and I shall dwell upon specific items later as well at the appropriate places, it would be essential to state that our Government has already made and intends to continue making significant strides in implementing our party's economic programme, commonly called the 20-point programme. Illustratively, a large number of fair price shops have been



opened, permits have been issued to truck operators under the national permit scheme, and more are shortly to be issued, every effort is being made to allocate and give possession of surplus lands to those eligible by the end of the financial year, text books are being arranged for students and economy is being effected wherever possible.

**Non-Plan  
Expenditure  
1980-81**

The items of expenditure classified as plan expenditure are by no means the only area where substantial increases were made during the course of the year 1980-81. Under the non-plan classification too, additional funds were provided under almost all heads of account. While some of the enhancements are owing merely to revisions in pay and allowances, resulting from the decisions following the recommendations of the Pay Commission, besides reflecting higher administrative costs resulting from rising prices. A higher debt service provision has also been made which is largely off set by increased loans from the Government of India and the Reserve Bank. Substantial increases were made too in several non-plan development activities. The non-plan expenditure on Education increased by Rs 11.48 crores as a result *inter alia* of higher transfer to the Kurukshetra University, improvement in the formula governing maintenance grants for private colleges, improvement in the remunerations payable to the teachers of provincialised schools and the upgradation and take over of private educational institutions. The level of education being imparted by both State run as well as privately managed educational institutions was upgraded thereby. In the cooperative sector the transference of loans from Government to cooperative societies was increased by Rs 6.12 crores, of which Rs. 4.03 crores was made available to the Haryana Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation to enable it to procure and stock essential agricultural inputs for the benefit of the farmers. An amount of Rs 1.59 crores was provided by way of loan to the Cooperative Sugar Mills to strengthen their working capital base consequent upon the fixation of sugar cane prices at a relatively



high level by the State Government in the interest of sugar cane growers. It would be recalled that against a minimum sugar cane price declared at Rs 13 per quintal by the Government of India for the current season, the State Government had already announced a price of Rs 23 per quintal. Recently this has been further enhanced to Rs 26 per quintal. Similarly an amount of Rs 50 lacs was provided for the Haryana Dairy Development Corporation to enable the latter to make timely payments to milk producers against procurement of milk. The Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation too were given a loan of Rs 2.16 crores to be utilised by way of working capital for expanding the level of their activities. An amount of Rs 77 lacs was similarly advanced to the Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation to be utilised by way of working capital to improve the viability of its subsidiaries. To alleviate the distress caused to our farmers by a succession of natural calamities during the past year, commencing with hailstorm damage in April last year, followed by the dual scourge of floods in one part of the State and severe drought conditions in another, succeeded by further hailstorm damage in October, 1980 and again recently, the provision for taccavi loans had to be increased by Rs 1.84 crores to the tune of Rs 2.34 crores, besides providing aid in a number of other shapes to the extent of Rs 10.61 crores. The latter included provisions of Rs 2.00 crores for de-watering, Rs 4.86 crores by way of gratuitous relief, Rs 2.50 crores for relief works and other items such as subsidy for fodder as well as agriculture inputs and the supply of medicines for both human beings and cattle. These natural calamities have, therefore, in the aggregate cost the State exchequer Rs 12.45 crores by way of expenditure, apart from resulting in loss of revenue as a consequence of the suspension and remission of land revenue, abiana and taccavi recoveries to the extent of Rs 4.24 crores. The magnitude of the burden on the State's finances, however, pales into insignificance, beside the total damage to crops, livestock and private property and in the face of the human misery suffered by the people.



Their resolution and fortitude in the face of these tragedies need the highest commendation. The expenditure on the Police Department also showed a significant increase of Rs 4.08 crores increasing thereby to Rs 19.20 crores. While a substantial part of this reflects an increase in pay and allowances following the recommendations of the Pay Commission, and to some extent increased price level, this also incorporates the expenditure on upgradation of police chowkies to police stations, increase in the size of the force and efforts to modernize this vital component of the State administration in these turbulent times. The discharge of the debt burden, primarily on account of ways and means advances received from the Reserve Bank of India resulted in an increased expenditure level of Rs 63.34 crores (though this amount is more than off set by increased receipts by way of loans and advances from the Central Government and other sources). As a consequence, the total non-plan disbursement from the consolidated fund increased from Rs 488.80 crores to Rs 601.78 crores reflecting an increase of Rs 112.98 crores. Taken together with plan expenditure, and after accounting also for transactions in the public accounts section, the total State expenditure increased by Rs. 233.17 crores from Rs 1060.33 crores anticipated in the budget estimates 1980-81 to Rs 1293.50 crores in the revised estimates for the current financial year.

**Receipts  
1980-81 and  
Accounts  
1979-80**

On the other hand the total State receipts increased by Rs 220.98 crores from Rs 1046.70 crores estimated in the budget 1980-81 to Rs. 1267.68 crores. This improvement in receipts along with an improved opening balance of Rs. 12.02 crores (minus), when compared to Rs 19.32 crores (minus) estimated at the time of presentation of the current year's budget, enabled the higher disbursements on both the plan and non-plan sides. Before dwelling on the major improvements in receipts on the current year's account it may be worthwhile to refer briefly to the position emerging from the transactions of 1979-80. Such a comparison would reveal



that while the aggregate receipts in the consolidated fund were assumed at Rs 604.41 crores in the revised estimates 1979-80, the net realisation as per the actuals was Rs 622.01 crores showing an improvement of Rs 17.60 crores. On the other hand the aggregate disbursement from the consolidated fund assumed at Rs 654.46 crores fell to Rs 645.43 crores *i.e.* by an amount of Rs 9.03 crores. In the public accounts section net accrual of Rs. 26.70 crores assumed in the revised estimates 1979-80 declined in the actuals to a net accrual of Rs 8.44 crores. The improvement in receipts into the consolidated fund included improvements of Rs 0.74 crore by way of the State's share of income tax, Rs 2.02 crores in the realisation of state excise duty, Rs 0.62 crore in the realisation of sales tax, Rs 0.83 crore in the realisation of the tax from the levy on transportation of goods and passengers, Rs. 0.96 crore from the purchase tax on sugar cane, Rs 3.34 crores by way of interest receipts and numerous other variations, the most significant of which are : Rs 1.67 crores by way of grant-in-aid, and Rs 9.50 crores representing loan from the State Bank of India against the procurement of food grains. The variations have been explained in greater details in the memorandum explanatory on the budget.

As far as the year 1980-81 is concerned, the increased receipts which I have already referred to are accounted for *inter alia* by a higher devolution from central taxes of the order of Rs 3.91 crores, increased grants-in-aid of Rs 1.32 crores, higher loans from the Government of India to the extent of Rs 20.95 crores, and increased loans from financial institutions of Rs 2.10 crores. On the other hand the estimates of loans availed from the State Bank of India have been revised downward by Rs. 30 crores keeping in view the fact that a substantial part of procurement was undertaken by agencies other than the State Government in the Food Department. As these loans are re-payable within the year, this would have no net budgetary effect. State taxes have also shown the anticipated buoyancy and there is an increase of



Rs 20.37 crores in their aggregate yield, despite adverse climatic and economic conditions, and notwithstanding large scale remissions and suspensions of revenue collections. While a part of the buoyancy is attributable to increased realisations from passengers and goods tax (Rs 3.21 crores) following from the increase in passenger fares by 25%. The enhanced recoveries have largely been made possible through better and more stringent administration of tax laws. In non-tax revenue the most significant increase has been in the revenues of the Haryana Roadways (Rs 5.35 crores) again substantially as a result of the revision of passenger fares and partly because of better administration, though the increase has been almost wholly neutralised already on account of increases in the cost of operations because of higher prices. The expenditure of the Haryana Roadways has, therefore, also increased by Rs 5.18 crores.

What is significant about our financial transactions for the year 1980-81 is that after absorbing the full impact not only of the pay revision for Government employees but also of four instalments of dearness allowance which have been granted after the budget had been presented, and despite a fairly high order of increase in plan expenditure, and notwithstanding the setback of the order of Rs 16.69 crores suffered by the State exchequer because of natural calamities, the year ending deficit will have been kept at a lower level than had been anticipated earlier.

#### Sixth Plan 1980-85

I have already referred to the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) recently finalised. The total national plan has been determined at Rs 1,72,210 crores of which the plan for the States and the Union Territories together amounts to Rs. 50,250 crores. In this total the Haryana Five Year Plan is Rs 1,800 crores *i.e.* about 3.5% of the plan of the States and the Union Territories. When note is taken of the fact that our State represents a little under 2% of the population of the Indian Union, it becomes clear that the per capita outlay in Haryana is almost twice the per



capita outlay for the country. In fact this represents the highest per capita outlay for any State. In quantitative terms Haryana's Sixth Plan is thrice the Fifth Plan outlay. But the real importance of this achievement does not lie merely in the figures of the per capita outlay nor in the extent of increase as compared to the previous plans. What is truly significant is the fact that it reflects the recognition by the Planning Commission and the Government of India of the fact that the people of our State are capable and deserving of rapid development and of the former's acceptance of the determination of the State Government to ensure speedy progress. Some of the major outlays and programmes of the State's Sixth Plan would merit brief mention.

Special importance has been attached to the commanding sectors of the economy. It is noteworthy that the agricultural and allied sectors, including cooperation, have been allocated Rs 284.57 crores, which is 15.8% of the total plan size compared to 9.6% in the Fifth Plan. Similarly for water and power development, a very substantial provision of Rs 1,021.25 crores has been made in the Sixth Plan as against Rs. 399.70 crores in the Fifth Plan. The provision under social and community services in the Sixth Plan stands at Rs 277.47 crores, compared to Rs 76.88 crores in the Fifth Plan, reflecting roughly a fourfold increase. The provision for Transport and Communication in the Sixth Plan is Rs 169.50 crores as against Rs 49.61 crores in the Fifth Plan and the provision for Industry and Minerals has been stepped up from Rs 12.71 crores in the Fifth Plan to Rs 30.86 crores in the Sixth Plan. Thus the per capita investment under the Sixth Plan for Haryana is Rs 1,343.28 as against Rs 509.62 in the Fifth Plan.

The Sixth Plan outlays reveal that it is oriented towards the maximum growth in the rural economy making optimum provision for the development of water and power resources, agriculture and allied sectors, transport and communications and social and community services. At the same time specific schemes have been drawn up for the development of Backward



Classes, backward areas and the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes.

In real terms some of the major targets of this plan would be to increase foodgrains production from 50.32 lac tonnes to 80 lac tonnes by 1984-85, sugar-cane production (in terms of gur) from 3.95 lac tonnes to 9 lac tonnes, oil seeds from 0.72 lac tonnes to 1.80 lac tonnes and of cotton from 5.28 lac bales to 7.70 lac bales. Power generation capacity is sought to be increased from 1077 MW to 1648 MW and irrigation potential to be raised from 17.69 to 19.20 lac hectares with utilisation increasing from 16.30 lac to 17.96 lac hectares. Direct continuing employment of 1.27 lac persons and construction employment equivalent of 6.71 lac man years are estimated in the Sixth Plan.

The present budget estimates have to be viewed as the State Government's first budget after the formulation of the Sixth Plan, though the year 1981-82 represents the second year of this plan. Having highlighted already the socio-economic situation in which the plan has been formulated and the resources and other constraints and objectives in the light of which it would require to be implemented, it would be worthwhile taking a closer look at the entire fabric of our programmes for the next year.

#### **Programmes 1981-82**

The budget estimates reflect an aggregate expenditure of Rs 1,408.19 crores including an expenditure of Rs 285.04 crores classified as plan expenditure, Rs 636.05 crores by way of non-plan expenditure out of the consolidated fund and Rs 487.10 crores as expenditure out of the Public Account Section. While the figure of plan expenditure indicated is inclusive of the expenditure on both State Plan schemes as well as Central Sector Schemes, it does not include the entirety of State Plan expenditure in as much as it excludes the part of the Electricity Board's plan funded by its own resources and several other Plan Programmes, primarily of autonomous bodies and institutions, being financed directly by external sources. The approved State Plan Outlay is Rs 290 crores.



The Central Sector Plan is of the order of Rs 30.10 crores.

Out of the total plan outlay of Rs 290 crores for the year 1981-82, a provision of Rs 53.82 crores has been made for the agriculture and allied services, of Rs 157.46 crores for water and power development, Rs 5.79 crores for industry and minerals, Rs 26.57 crores for transport and communication, and of Rs 42.96 crores for social and community services. These outlays represent a significant step-up from the annual plan 1980-81 and are indicative of the resolve of the Government to achieve a significantly higher growth rate. At this juncture, I would like to apprise the Hon'ble Members of some of the broad and significant features of the annual plan 1981-82.

A provision of Rs 59.50 crores has been made for the execution of major and medium irrigation schemes during 1981-82. This is inclusive of Rs 6 crores proposed to be spent on the Satluj-Yamuna Link in the Punjab territory and the Government is continuing its relentless endeavour to secure the commencement of this work there. To ensure optimum use of irrigation waters, the work of lining of existing irrigation systems would continue and the first phase of this project, being implemented with the assistance of World Bank is likely to be completed soon. On its completion, about 250 million sq. ft. of irrigation channels would be lined resulting in a saving of about 1500 cusecs of water. A repeater project for lining of channels and other development activities to be undertaken with the help of the World Bank at a cost of about Rs 400 crores is on the anvil.

While efforts are being made to ensure the supply of the most valuable input for the agriculture sector, namely water, we are also striving to ensure the adequate supply of yet another essential input for agriculture and industry, namely power. Various short-term and long-term measures are being taken to augment the present availability of power. For this purpose, a plan outlay of Rs 80.46 crores is envisaged in the annual plan 1981-82. The projects likely to augment power availability in the short-term period are among others



the Faridabad Thermal Extension Unit-III, Panipat Thermal Project Stage-II and Stage-III and the Western-Yamuna Canal Hydel Project Stage-I. The State Government is also trying for the early clearance of the Yamunanagar Thermal Power Project of 800 MW, and proposes also to initiate the execution of the Nathpa-Jhakhri Hydro-Electric Project on a tripartite basis with the help of the Central Government following a recently concluded agreement, so as to exploit 1020 MW power potential at an estimated cost of Rs 534 crores. The programme of providing all the harijan *bastis* in the State with street lights has been taken earnestly in hand in the current year and the Government expects to provide all such *bastis* with street lights by the end of June, 1981. Another programme to provide street lights to all the villages in the State by March, 1985 has also been launched.

In the last few years, the production of food-grains has registered a significant increase because of considerable improvement in production per unit area. This reflects the success of our basic strategy of extending irrigation on the one hand and assuring the supply of improved seeds, fertilisers, credit and similar inputs on the other hand. This strategy will continue to be followed during 1981-82 for which a plan provision of Rs 47.54 crores has been made for the agriculture sector alone in addition to the provisions for major and medium irrigation and power. Due attention is also being paid to agriculture research and extension. It is a measure of the resilience and vitality of our agricultural sector that inspite of the consecutively adverse weather cycles over the last several years, the level of production has not suffered any serious set back. During 1981-82, we hope to achieve production levels of 68.20 lacs tonnes in foodgrains, of 6.80 lacs bales of cotton, sugar cane production of 7 lacs tonnes (in terms of gur) and 1.55 lacs tonnes of oil seeds. These targets will be achieved through intensive as well as extensive cultivation and by increasing the productivity per unit area. Care will be taken to ensure timely supply of inputs and the work of



plant protection will be given due emphasis, as was done this year when an additional amount of Rs 1.30 crores was spent to control pernicious weeds in paddy and wheat. To take care of the tremendous rise in marketable surplus, the number of regulated markets by the end of 1981-82 will reach 92 from the present number of 88. The Government is likely to introduce a scheme of crop-insurance, designed to protect the hapless farmers from the vagaries of nature. The programme of Integrated Rural Development which is a major instrument of our anti-poverty programme has been extended to all the blocks in the State and it is proposed to bring atleast 600 families per block per year above the poverty line at a cost of Rs 6 lacs per block during 1981-82, a provision which is higher than the outlay for the current year by Rs 1 lac per block. Two thirds of these beneficiaries will belong to the Scheduled Castes.

In an effort to promote mixed farming on a wider scale, an outlay of Rs 3.05 crores has been provided for animal husbandry, fisheries and dairy development. To improve veterinary aid, 50 veterinary dispensaries will be established, and 25 dispensaries and stockman centres will be upgraded to veterinary hospital-cum-breeding centres in 1981-82, in addition to the 50 veterinary dispensaries likely to be established and the 50 dispensaries and stockman centres to be converted into veterinary hospitals this year, besides continuing the programme for the eradication of diseases in animals. A provision of Rs 10.20 lacs has been made for various animal husbandry programmes during 1981-82 in the Mewat Area of Haryana. This programme includes the opening of 4 new veterinary dispensaries, conversion of 4 veterinary dispensaries and stockman centres into veterinary hospitals, the establishment of 8 new stockman centres and the development of other programmes for calf rearing, poultry, piggery etc.

The Cooperatives have been in the forefront in providing credit facilities to the farmers, marketing of agricultural produce, ensuring supply of consumer goods through



cooperative stores, processing of surplus milk, and the establishment of agro-processing units and for these activities a plan provision of Rs 6.28 crores has been made for 1981-82. In an effort to provide marketing and processing facilities for agricultural produce, the Haryana State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation having established a cotton processing complex at Deeng, proposes to install 4 new rice shellers.

The public distribution system continues to serve as the king pin of Government's strategy for fighting the rising prices of essential consumer commodities and it has been further extended and streamlined to effectively serve a larger population, especially in the rural areas. This should ameliorate the impact of inflation to a great extent. Mention has been made of the Government's proposal to set up a fair price shop in every village having a population of 2000 or more. To this end, Rs 1.40 crores will be provided to the Haryana State Cooperative Consumer Federation during 1981-82. The Government is seeking to strengthen the machinery for constant monitoring of the availability and the prices of essential commodities which are being supplied through a network of 5213 fair price shops. Efforts are being made too to combat the activities of black-marketeers and hoarders.

The National Rural Employment Programme has been initiated with the dual objective of generating massive employment opportunities and developing the rural infrastructure for the speedy rehabilitation of the rural economy. For this purpose, the State Government has provided Rs 3.18 crores in the annual plan 1981-82 and twenty five thousand metric tonnes foodgrains, worth Rs 3.00 crores and another Rs 1.50 crores for the purchase of material are likely to be received from the Government of India. Government is also keen to nurture grassroot level institutions and with this object in view we propose to aid each panchayat to the extent of Rs 20,000 in the construction of panchayat ghars, where day to day deliberations of the gram-panchayat can take place. The cost



of land and other expenditure will be borne by the Panchayats.

It is essential to maintain the ecological balance and check the spread of sand on fertile agricultural lands. With this object in view, Rs 3.50 crores have been provided in the annual plan 1981-82 for improving forest resources, adopting soil conservation measures, and developing and protecting wild life in the State. The programme of afforestation during this period envisages plantation on 10680 hectares and 11850 row kilometres of land in addition to raising 74.5 lacs plants for utilisation under the farm forestry scheme while under the Intensive Rural Development Programme one lac plants will be raised in every block of the State and planted on farm lands. Two blocks in each district will be taken up for the execution of the "Tree for every Child" programme. All these schemes are labour intensive and will provide employment to the weaker sections of society.

The State Government is sanguine that with more and more facilities being made available for the development of industries, primarily for the rural, small and cottage industries in the State, brighter prospects of power availability, and the continuously improved infra-structure, the rate of growth of industrial production during 1981-82 should be significantly higher than in the current financial year. To achieve this growth, a provision of Rs 5.79 crores has been made in the annual plan for the next year. Steps are also being taken to develop industrial complexes at three places in the Mewat area.

The State Government is aware of the fact that greater industrial discipline, combined with an efficient and equitable procedure for the adjudication of, and mediation in, labour disputes is essential for ensuring high levels of productivity, and we hope that the marked improvement in the industrial relations which was achieved this year will not only be maintained but improved upon during 1981-82. Efforts are being



made to provide trained and skilled manpower for the industries for which three new Industrial Training Institutes were started in the Mewat area this year. Further, under the 20 point programme, the Government is vigorously executing the scheme of providing apprenticeship training in different trades.

Roads being the arteries of development, communications in the rural areas are to be further strengthened through a provision of Rs 15.00 crores in the annual plan 1981-82. Almost all villages including those with a population of less than 250 persons in the plains and 150 persons in the hills will enjoy the benefit of link roads by the end of the next year.

With the improvement in road communications, the demand for an expanded net work of public transport will be met by extending the operations of the Haryana Roadways which will embellish its outstanding past performance by the addition of 200 buses to its fleet, taking its total fleet strength to 2800 by the end of 1981-82. Work on 9 modern bus stands and 100 bus-queue shelters will be taken up during the year. For these activities a plan outlay of Rs 10.00 crores has been provided for the year 1981-82.

Not merely maintaining but improving further their high standard of efficiency and performance, the Haryana Tourism Department and the Corporation, with their plan allocation of Rs 1.25 crores propose to provide enhanced facilities to the wayfarer and local residents alike.

Our future is essentially dependent on the education received by our children. A plan outlay of Rs 9.90 crores has been provided for general education, art and culture, and a provision of Rs 52 lacs has been made for technical education. The emphasis on the improvement in the standards of primary, secondary and higher education which manifested itself this year in the upgradation of primary and middle schools and taking over of private schools and colleges, will continue during



1981-82. To meet the long standing demand of the management, as well as staff of the private colleges, it has also been decided to increase with effect from the next year the grant to meet the deficit of these institutions from 75% of the deficit to 95% of the deficit. Recognising the need for giving greater facilities to school going children, the programme of mid-day meals was extended to all the educational blocks during the current financial year. The limit on parental income for the Haryana State Merit Scholarship Scheme has been raised from Rs 6000 per annum to Rs 10,000 per annum. We also recognise the importance of sports in fostering the qualities of discipline, fortitude and leadership in our youth. A sports hostel has started functioning from the current financial year and a plan outlay of Rs 60 lacs is envisaged for the Sports department for the next year to enable it to continue its programmes. Coaching facilities are in the process of being greatly extended.

The State Government has made strenuous efforts to expand medical and health care facilities, especially in the rural and backward areas. Indicative of this is the opening of seven new subsidiary health centres and commissioning of new hospital buildings at Sohna, Palwal, Jagadhri, and Chautala, the effort to open 20 new ayurvedic dispensaries, and the setting up of an ayurvedic wing at the civil hospital, Bhiwani during 1980-81. To ensure that the growth in the State's economy is not nullified by a higher rate of growth of population, the State Government is vigorously implementing the National Family Welfare Programme with the object of bringing down the birth rate to 30 per thousand by March, 1983. To fulfil these objectives, an outlay of Rs 7.50 crores is provided in the annual plan 1981-82 for health and ayurveda. Due importance is also being given to preventive health care and to creating conditions which would reduce the incidence of disease in the State. To achieve this end, water supply, specially rural water-supply, and sewerage schemes are being given priority. A plan provision of Rs 9.70 crores has been



made for 1981-82 to provide rural water supply to 210 villages in the State. This provision will be supplemented through the centrally sponsored scheme for rural water supply. Efforts are also being made to secure World Bank assistance for water supply projects in the State. The State Government proposes besides to spend Rs 2.27 crores on urban water supply and sewerage in the annual plan 1981-82.

The need for providing better housing to the citizens is engaging the serious attention of Government. The Housing Board proposes to enlarge the scale of its operations and in addition to the four thousand new houses likely to be provided this year, it hopes to add another five thousand completed houses by the end of 1981-82, besides initiating the construction of five thousand more houses. Over 75% of these houses are intended for the weaker sections of society. We are alive to the problem of providing low cost housing, especially in the rural areas, and with this end in view a plan provision of Rs 5.60 crores has been made for 1981-82.

The slum settlements inhabited by the urban poor are receiving special attention. Proposals to enable slum dwellers to get small size plots for one room tenements in some urban colonies of the State are under consideration.

The solar eclipse fair is due in July, 1981 and to prepare the town of Kurukshetra for this important occasion, and also to facilitate the completion of development works at the Brahm Sarovar Tank for the convenience of pilgrims, the State Government has given a grant-in-aid of Rs 67 lacs to the Kurukshetra Development Board this year.

The Government is committed to tackle the problem of unemployment which afflicts more particularly the weaker sections of society. The percentage of placement to total registration is 16.4 as against the all India percentage of 9.4. To help rural youth in securing jobs, registration facilities were made available at six more places in the State. The minimum rates of wages in all scheduled employments have



been raised to a minimum of Rs 253.50 per month for unskilled labourers.

The Government of Haryana accords high priority to the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, including the Tapriwas and Vimukt Jatis. Out of twenty six identified Tapriwas and Vimukt Jatis in the State, eleven are already notified Scheduled Castes and six are declared Backward Classes. The remaining nine viz. Tages, Badis, Banjaras, Mallahas, Shergirs, Heris, Bhattas, Dhinwars and Minas are also proposed to be declared Backward Classes. It is also proposed to earmark Rs 30 lacs from the funds provided to the Backward Classes Corporation and the Harijan Kalyan Nigam for schemes specifically for the benefit of the Tapriwas and Vimukt Jatis, and to ensure through suitable monitoring systems that adequate financial and other help becomes available to them. By far the largest single group living below the poverty line belongs to the Scheduled Castes community. Realising the importance of mitigating the backwardness of this community the Government have drawn up a special programme for the development of Harijans with the aim of ensuring that 50% of the Scheduled Caste families presently living below the poverty line should be assisted to come above it during the Sixth Plan period. With this end in view, Rs 35.57 crores out of the total plan outlay of Rs 290 crores during 1981-82 has been earmarked for the special component plan for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. Some new schemes, such as the establishment of hostels for boys and girls, and training-cum-production centres for women, bringing about environmental improvements in Harijan bastis and the grant of subsidies for the purchase of animals and for drinking water for the Scheduled Castes, have been included in the plan provision of Rs 1.80 crores. The Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam proposes to provide financial assistance to 10,000 Scheduled Caste families to start their own ventures during 1981-82 and the Government will contribute Rs 50 lacs towards the share capital of this Nigam. The State



Government have decided to raise the income limit for admissibility of scholarships to Harijan students from Rs 4,200 per annum to Rs 6,000 per annum with effect from 1981-82.

A number of schemes aiming at the welfare of destitute women, children, the aged and the physically handicapped have been formulated and implemented. A provision of Rs 80 lacs has been made for these schemes during 1981-82 and another Rs 80 lacs have been provided for the nutrition programme. It is proposed to set up three Intensive Child Development projects during 1981-82, in addition to two such projects set up this year. While never far from our minds, the year 1981 being the International Year of the Disabled Persons, during this year the physically handicapped persons will be entitled to receive our special attention and aid in the improvement of their financial and social position. A survey of the handicapped persons in the entire State has been undertaken to assess the magnitude of their problems and a State level committee for the handicapped has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The International Year of the Disabled Persons was inaugurated on the 2nd January, 1981 with the commencement of construction of a home for blind girls at Rai. Besides, some vacancies in Government services have been reserved for the blind and the disabled. With the help of various Red Cross Societies, a home for mentally retarded children at Rohtak, a home for blind girls at Rai, a training centre in light engineering goods for blind boys at Panipat and a project for the partially handicapped at Ambala have been taken up, for which sizable assistance is expected to be received from the Government of India.

To ensure an equitable distribution of wealth, the surplus area in the State is being distributed to eligible persons such as tenants, landless agricultural labourers etc. We hope to distribute the entire surplus area in the State by the end of March, 1981.



A reference has been made to the activities of the Mewat Development Board earlier. In addition to the development schemes being undertaken by the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Industrial Training, Forest, Fisheries and Irrigation departments, the Industries department is giving 15% subsidy on capital investment, as well as seed money and arranging loans for the establishment of industrial units. The State Government proposes to sustain the tempo of development activities in this area with a plan provision of Rs 2.00 crores next year so as to enable this area to catch up with the rest of the State in near future.

The State Government have also continued to be responsive to the genuine needs and requirements of trade and industry. The Tax Structure Review Committee, constituted to study and recommend the rationalisation of the sales tax procedures and structure has since considered many of the demands, and suggestions made by it to the Government have also been largely implemented already, though its final report is still awaited. Thus a number of concessions were granted to defence personnel, manufacturers, and others.

While the foregoing paragraphs reveal an increase of Rs 36.22 crores in the plan provision in 1981-82 over the plan provision of Rs 253.78 crores in 1980-81, the provision for non-plan revenue expenditure during 1981-82 is Rs 70 lacs less than the provision in the revised estimates 1980-81. The provision in the budget estimates 1981-82 for the non-plan revenue expenditure is Rs 330.71 crores against Rs 331.41 crores provided in the revised estimates 1980-81. The reason for this decline in expenditure is that during the current year considerable provision had to be made in the revised estimates for the payment of arrears to the Government employees due on account of pay revision. The increase in provision for expenditure in most of the major heads in 1981-82 is due to the normal growth in administrative expenditure and pay and allowances. The only notable increase in the non-plan revenue expenditure is in the provision for the Transport



department (Rs 5.77 crores) which is due both to the increase in the fleet strength, as well as rising operational costs on account of higher prices. The increase in the provision for the Irrigation department (Rs 5.41 crores) is in the nature of a contra-entry as the larger interest charged to revenue on account of higher capital investment forms receipt of the State Government. The enhanced provision of Rs 2.80 crores for Education is mainly reflective of Government's anxiety to provide adequately for maintenance needs of this vital sector. The interest payments of the State Government also increase by Rs 2.54 crores. However, the provision for non-plan revenue expenditure has been reduced under a number of major heads, the most notable being the provision for relief on account of natural calamities which has gone down by Rs 9.14 crores. While this year the State Government had to provide for higher amounts to enable it to provide succour to the farmers afflicted by natural calamities, for 1981-82 the provision of Rs 1.47 crores follows the recommendations of the 7th Finance Commission beside reflecting the hope that nature will at last smile on our people. The provision for the expenditure on community development has been reduced by Rs 11.67 crores in the budget estimates 1981-82, as a result of the transfer of the National Rural Employment Programme from the non-plan to the plan side.

The revenue receipts of the State Government in 1981-82 are expected to be of the order of Rs 518.24 crores as compared to Rs 459.07 crores envisaged in the revised estimates 1980-81 and Rs 402.12 crores in 1979-80 resulting in an increase of 12.89% over 1980-81. Our share in central taxes has gone up by Rs 5.72 crores whereas the State taxes, and non-tax revenue, have risen by Rs 35.85 crores and Rs 23.93 crores respectively. In the State taxes, the most notable increase of Rs 15.90 crores is in the sales-tax, which is attributable both to the likely expansion in trade resulting from improved agricultural and industrial output expected during 1981-82, as well as to better management. The realisation from taxes on goods



and passengers would rise by Rs 5.64 crores as a result of the enhancement of bus-fares this year. The realisation from the electricity duty is also expected to be higher by Rs 4.39 crores in 1981-82 as a result both of larger generation of power and consequently larger sale of power anticipated by the Electricity Board, as well as the revised power tariff. The realisations from land revenue, stamp and registration fees, State excise, and taxes on vehicles go up by Rs 1.64 crores, Rs 2.57 crores, Rs 4.00 crores, and Rs 1.24 crores respectively in 1981-82 over the anticipated realisations in 1980-81. The anticipated receipts from non-tax revenue also show an increase of Rs 23.93 crores in 1981-82 which is mainly the result of larger anticipated interest receipts of Rs 12.35 crores.

As a result of the expenditure and receipts position so far discussed, the budgetary position which emerges is given in the following table :

**Net Budgetary  
Transactions**

Component	Budget Estimates 1980-81	Revised Estimates 1980-81	Budget Estimates 1981-82
1	2	3	4
(Rupees in crores)			
(i) Opening Balance	(—)19.32	(—)12.02	(—)37.84
(ii) Revenue Accounts—			
Receipts	433.33	459.07	518.24
Expenditure	365.39	410.05	434.35
Surplus	(+)67.94	(+)49.02	(+)83.89
Deficit	—	—	—
(iii) Capital Expenditure Net	99.67	105.87	119.06
(iv) Public Debt—			
Debt Incurred	230.36	316.43	335.06
Repayment	193.21	256.55	296.08
(Net)	(+)37.15	(+)59.88	(+)38.98



	1	2	3	4
(v) Loans and Advances—				
Advances		61.22	80.02	71.60
Recoveries		13.45	11.96	24.75
(Net)		(—)47.77	(—)68.06	(—)46.85
(vi) Inter State Settlement		—	—	—
(vii) Contingency Fund (Net)		—	(+)1.07	—
(viii) Unfunded Debt (Net)	(+)14.95	(+)22.00	(+)17.03	
(ix) Deposits and Advances (Net)	(+)13.78	(+)15.14	(+)13.76	
(x) Remittances (Net)	—	(+)1.00	(+)0.80	
(xi) Year's Closing Balance	(—)32.94	(—)37.84	(—)49.29	

This reveals that the current financial year will end with a deficit of Rs 37.84 crores. When compared with the estimates presented last year, it would be apparent that the closing balance for the current financial year is significantly lower than anticipated. While presenting the budget estimates 1980-81, it was expected that the year would close with a balance of minus Rs 32.94 crores, which was likely to increase further by about Rs 15 crores as a result of the expenditure to be incurred on the recommendations of the Pay Commission. Thus the cumulative deficit by the end of 1980-81 was likely to have been of the order of Rs 47.94 crores. Despite the fact that during the course of the year the Government has enhanced the plan outlay by Rs 13.28 crores, spent an additional amount of Rs 10.98 crores to provide relief in the areas afflicted by the natural calamities, given four instalments of additional dearness allowance to the State Government employees which involved additional financial liability of Rs 11.28 crores, besides implementing the recommendations of the Pay Commission, and notwithstanding the decline in



receipts due to the natural calamities, the year has ended with a relatively lower deficit. This is largely due to the higher receipts and better performance of the State Government in tax-collection.

After taking into account the opening balance of minus Rs 37.84 crores, the year 1981-82 will end with a closing balance of minus Rs 49.29 crores. The deficit on the year's own transactions is Rs 11.45 crores. While viewing this, we must not lose sight of the fact that the non-plan revenue expenditure has been curbed significantly and the larger closing balance is mainly due to the larger plan outlay for the year 1981-82 which was essential to achieve a significant real growth in the State's economy.

We have considered the very generous and financially substantial relief already afforded to our Government servants both by way of revision of pay and allowances as well as by enhancement of dearness allowance. Superannuation benefits have also been significantly improved for future retirees as well as existing pensioners. Our pension terms have already been lauded by retired personnel from far and near. I must assure all sections of Government employees that the present Government shall always be sympathetic to their plight in these difficult times. As a token of this I would like also to seize this opportunity to announce the grant of another instalment of dearness allowance due from the 1st September, 1980 consequent upon the all India cost of living index reaching 376 points. This instalment will be paid by credit to their provident fund account for the period upto 28th February, 1981 and in cash thereafter. Consistent with our resources and their output, we propose to follow a liberal approach in the future also.

#### Conclusion

However, we cannot avoid acknowledging the fact that the primary purpose of governance is to secure the development of the State and to provide to the people the inputs necessary for their economic prosperity and an enriched quality of



life. And this is achieved at the tax payers cost. Government, therefore, are of the firm view that it owes to the people a management of our efforts which can be achieved at the lowest cost and highest efficiency. Government employees being the primary instrument in achieving this objective too must, therefore, be wedded to this approach. Of them, therefore, we would expect much higher levels of output. We would also endeavour to reduce thereby the current wage bill by about 10% by reductions in staffing levels and upward revision of norms. While it is not the intention to retrench people already in service, we propose to review on a rational basis our staff requirements and in the meanwhile enforce stringently existing embargoes on fresh recruitments. On our success in this behalf we expect to achieve an economy of the order of Rs 12.00 crores at current levels.

The same would be true of administrative expenditure generally. We propose to review suitably the prevalent norms and practices in regard to the various items of unproductive administrative expenditure, levels of inventory and their utilisation and disposal, seeking to effect economies wherever possible. While some measure of our success can readily be had from the comparison of non-plan expenditure growth that I have already made, we propose to continue this process. It should be possible thereby to effect economy of the order of Rs 3.00 crores over 1981-82.

Anxiety is being caused in all parts of the country by the dismal performance of public enterprises. A national consensus has been reached on the need immediately to combat this trend and to restore them to a position of intrinsic viability, as far as possible by measures to improve cost efficiencies and by the introduction of modern management practices. As has been the universal trend, the resource base of the State Electricity Board too has been progressively eroded. Although it has performed creditably in continuously reducing line losses and maintaining a high level of operational efficiency generally, rising prices, and the



concessional rates in favour of the agriculture sector built into its tariff, beside the adverse mix of hydel and thermal power and an unwieldy network owing to the relatively high rural distribution component are factors which have continued to work to its disadvantage. We propose to set up a suitable high level committee very shortly to study these problems with the object of bringing about all feasible economies by the adoption of improved operational methods. Any improvement achieved will provide relief to the State budget by reducing our loan obligations to the Board. Likewise we propose to review suitably the operation of other major State Government Undertakings, notably the Haryana Roadways, to further improve their financial performance, notwithstanding their problems of higher prices, expanding networks and resultantly lower traffic densities. Our target would be to attain aggregate cost efficiencies of the order of Rs 5.00 crores by these methods.

While it is proposed to spare the people additional taxation in the year 1981-82, it is clear that we can only succeed in accelerating the tempo of growth by marshalling the financial resources essential for the purpose. Large uncovered deficits are else likely to fuel inflation and defeat the very purpose of growth. We believe that ample scope exists for the people of the State to match Government's own efforts by subscribing whole heartedly to the various very attractive savings schemes which are already available. Apart from the long term "Savings Certificates" and the "Post Office Savings Bank" and the "Pay-Rolls Saving Schemes" which are in common knowledge, there are also the "Rural Debentures Scheme", open to individual investors carrying an interest rate of 12% and having a maturity period of 10 years, besides a fixed deposit scheme of the Haryana State Electricity Board which is comparable in the interest offered to those available from Commercial Banks. With a State income of the order of Rs 2500 crores an incremental savings of merely half per cent would translate in monetary terms into more than Rs 12 crores. Looked at differently, a per capita saving of Rs 10



in the year would result in this collection. While there would be some families which are able to contribute less, the number of families which could with a little effort contribute significantly more would be legion. It is accordingly proposed to revitalise our saving efforts and achieve incremental savings of atleast Rs 10 lacs per Community Development Block on a purely voluntary basis through a motivation oriented programme.

The proposed measures for reduction in staff, the introduction of economies in both the departments of Government and its major undertakings, and the proposed savings campaign, are together likely to cover the budgetary deficit at the end of 1981-82 approximately to the extent of Rs 30 crores. The remaining deficit is expected to be substantially if not wholly covered by the enactment of the Central Legislation essential for the introduction of the consignment tax. Hon'ble Members are well aware that produced goods of a value of approximately Rs 200 crores are being transferred out of the State on consignment basis from various important industrial towns like Faridabad, Bahadurgarh, Jagadhari etc., every year and according to present laws the State Government gets no income by way of sales tax on such goods. This important matter was considered at length in the meeting of the National Development Council. We have been assured that the Central Government is going to enact a legislation on the subject soon, whereafter it would be possible to impose a tax on such transfer of goods. The income generated from this, as also the likely buoyancy in receipts, would easily cover the remaining deficit.

Before I resume my seat, therefore, I should like to express the fervent wish that the people of this State, and we in this House who are their elected representatives, and indeed all those associated with the State from the humblest labourer to the most exalted office bearer will renew at the start of this new financial year our collective dedication to the cause of



progress and prosperity, and our commitment to widening the horizons of equality and welfare.

It remains only for me to express my gratitude to the officers and the staff of the Finance Department, to the Accountant General, Haryana and his colleagues, and to the printing press of the Chandigarh Administration for their invaluable assistance in preparing this Budget in such a short span of time.

With these words Sir, I present the Budget Estimates 1981-82 for the consideration and approval of this House.

JAI HIND