

GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA



SPEECH

OF

Shri Tayyab Hussain

FINANCE MINISTER, HARYANA

**Presenting the
Budget Estimates for the year 1991-92 in the
Haryana Vidhan Sabha**

**Chandigarh,
8th March, 1991**

CONTENTS

	Pages
Seventh Five Year Plan	.. 4
Annual Plan 1991-92	.. 4—5
Poverty Alleviation Programmes	.. 5—6
Agriculture	.. 6—7
Diversification	.. 7—8
Remunerative Prices	.. 8—9
Loan Waiver Scheme	.. 9—10
Cooperation & Credit	.. 10—11
Irrigation and Flood Control	.. 11—12
Power	.. 12—13
Forests	.. 13—14
Public Health	.. 14
Animal Husbandry	.. <u>14—15</u>
Fisheries	.. 15
Food and Civil Supplies	.. 15—16
Industries	.. 16—17
Labour & Employment	.. 17—18
Science & Technology	.. 18
Technical Education and Industrial Training	.. 18—19
Transport	.. 19—20
Roads and Bridges	.. 20—21
Tourism	.. 21
Health Services	.. 21—22
Education and Sports	.. 22—24
Social Welfare	.. 24—25
Special Component Plan	.. 26

(ii)

	Pages
Mewat Development	.. 26
Community Development	.. 26—27
Matching Grant Scheme	.. 27
Housing	.. 27—29
Rationalisation of Tax Structure	.. 29
Facilities to Government Employees	.. 29—31
Budget Estimates	.. 31—32
Revised Estimates 1990-91	.. 32—33
Budget Estimates 1991-92	.. 33—36

**Speech of Shri Tayyab Hussain, Finance Minister, Haryana
presenting the Budget Estimates for the year 1991-92 in
the Haryana Vidhan Sabha on the 8th March, 1991.**

Sir,

I rise to present the Budget Estimates for the year 1991-92.

Present year has been a year of significant upheavals because of various factors, most important being the out-break of war in the Gulf. The Nation as such had to face grave difficulties. We had to face general constraint of resources, acute shortage of foreign exchange and panic purchases of essential commodities, particularly of petroleum products. Nation had to continuously tighten its belt and had to face a significant rise in prices. Haryana could not be left untouched by National events. In addition, we had to face a severe law & order problem in September-October, 1990 diverting our attention from essential nation building activities and creating additional constraint of resources. It is with a sense of dedication and pride that the State continued to discharge the role of a bulwark against the forces of disintegration even at a considerable cost to ourselves.

Changes in the pattern of financial assistance, both on account of recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission and Central assistance on Plan account deprived us of developmental resources to a considerable extent. Departing from the earlier finance commissions, the Ninth Finance Commission reserved 16.5% of the divisible basic excise duties for the so-called revenue deficit States before allocating the rest to the States of the country as a whole. This has reduced our share by about Rs. 12 crores per annum. We are one of the four States in the country who have been denied the grant on revenue account even though our more prosperous sister state has been favourably dealt with. In the re-scheduling of debt, again, we are one of the

three States who have got a benefit of 5% only for the eighth five year plan period while other States benefit has been 7.5% to 10%. Whatever benefit of re-scheduling of debt was given to Haryana was largely off-set by the higher rate of interest charged on the consolidated loans. Even when our expenditure on law & order has gone up from Rs. 46.91 crores in 1986-87 to Rs. 103 crores in the current year and Rs. 112 crores in the next, we have received only a one time assistance of Rs. 20 crores.

The modified Gadgil Formula of central assistance for plan expenditure has brought down the share of the State from 1.87 % to 1.45 % of the total assistance given by the Government of India. As per this formula, our claim of assistance was reduced from Rs. 138.70 crores for 1991-92 to Rs. 108 crores and it was only a vigorous plea of the State which brought the assistance level up to Rs. 123 crores still leaving us with a deficit of Rs. 15.70 crores. The State which started as a food deficit State in 1966, has, over the years, become the second largest contributor to the national foodgrains pool by sheer hard work of its people, who should have actually been rewarded.

Sir, State had also to bear additional liability due to grant of two D.A. instalments and two instalments of bonus for the years 1988-89 and 1989-90 putting on the State exchequer a net liability of about Rs. 41 crores. Besides, about Rs. 14 crores were spent on payment of arrears to teachers of aided institutions and adult education instructors in view of Court decisions and maintenance charges of BBMB. A grant of Rs. 23.64 crores is to be paid to the HARCO Bank and the HSLDB for implementing the Government of India's Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990. An additional amount of Rs. 5.55 crores has been paid to the Excise & Taxation Department for payment to the Local Bodies

in lieu of abolition of octroi on the sale of liquor. Additional funds of about Rs. 12 crores were also spent on the maintenance of capital assets. Disturbances in September–October, 1990 had adverse impact on revenue collection. Maintenance of Law & Order cost additional amount of Rs. 10.77 crores. All this and heavy deficit at the opening of year 1990 necessitated a revision in the plan outlay for the current year even though additional resources were mobilised to the extent of Rs. 40.77 crores. It was reduced to Rs. 653.02 crores from the original size of Rs. 700 crores saving totally the Core Sector, externally aided programmes & centrally sponsored schemes. Still it was 14.6% higher over the revised plan outlay of Rs. 570 crores for 1989-90. In real terms it is 23.5% higher if we take into account plan schemes worth Rs. 50.69 crores which were transferred to non-plan side on the completion of Seventh Five Year Plan period. Revised outlay on centrally sponsored schemes is Rs. 120.76 crores.

State's economy however, continued to show steady growth. Hon'ble Members must have noted broad parameters of economy in the address of Hon'ble Governor. Economy grew by 3.1% at constant prices and 15.4% at current prices during 1989-90. Though, the net State domestic product in primary sector declined by 1.5 % it showed a growth of more than 7% in secondary and tertiary sectors indicating a healthy trend of larger contribution to the economy from non-primary sectors.

Hon'ble Members must have also noted the growth in prices reflected in All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (Base 1960=100) by 6.7% between March 1989 and March 1990. It further rose by 12.4% from March to December 1990. Rise in general price index because of over-all economic factors like National budgetary deficit and constraint of external resources are beyond the control of the State.

Seventh
Five Year
Plan

I seek indulgence of the House to briefly mention the State's performance in Seventh Five Year Plan before I come to the annual plan. Seventh Five Year Plan was approved for an outlay of Rs. 2900 crores against which the actual expenditure was Rs. 2557.36 crores. However, major physical targets under Agriculture, Rural development, Power generation, Education, Health, Water supply etc. were achieved. The State showed over-all growth of 8% per annum during the plan period against the target of 6 percent. The achievement was considerably higher than the National performance of 5.6% growth per annum.

National Eighth Plan is under preparation. Proposals submitted by Haryana envisaged an outlay of Rs. 4300 crores showing a growth of 68% over the actual outlay of Rs. 2557.36 crores of the seventh Plan.

Annual
Plan
1991-92

Approved outlay of Rs. 765 crores for Annual Plan 1991-92 shows an increase of over 17% over the current year's revised outlay. Of this, approximately 71% will be spent on Rural development in line with the policy of this Government.

The outlay for Agriculture and allied services including Cooperation and Rural development is Rs. 91.16 crores compared to Rs. 84.42 crores in the current year. Comparative figures for current year's plan and next year's plan for Irrigation and flood control are Rs. 102.64 crores and Rs. 128.23 crores respectively. For Transport and communications, Rs. 46.18 crores have been approved compared to Rs. 36.58 crores in the current year. For Industries, it is raised to Rs. 20 crores from current year's Rs. 16.48 crores; for Decentralised Planning to Rs. 15 crores from Rs. 5 crores of this year. Other Sectors claim Rs. 9.63 crores compared to Rs. 7.38 crores this year. In view of the increasing demand of power, 24.4% of the outlay, i.e. Rs. 186.35 crores has

been earmarked for the development of this sector. Social services sector claims Rs. 264.85 crores compared to Rs. 247.97 crores in the current year.

I would now place before the Hon'ble members a brief account of the plan activities to be undertaken during the year 1991-92.

I first come to specific poverty alleviation programmes. Under the income generating schemes of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the target of assisting 17,236 families in 1990-91 has already been over-achieved and 23,363 families have been assisted upto January, 1991. Of these, 8,605 belong to Scheduled Castes and 9,581 are women beneficiaries. 11,302 additional Scheduled Castes families have been benefited under the beneficiary oriented credit linked schemes of the various other Development departments. Under IRDP Scheme alone, Institutional Credit of Rs. 890 lakhs has been granted through Commercial, Cooperative & Regional Rural Banks. Subsidy of Rs. 532.05 lakhs has been disbursed by the Rural Development Department. 30,000 families are proposed to be assisted during 1991-92. The employment generation under Jawahar Rozgar Yojna will be 37.60 lakh mandays during 1990-91 and 49.75 lakh mandays during 1991-92.

**Poverty
Alleviation
Pro-
grammes**

For urban areas, under Nehru Rozgar Yojna, assistance is provided for micro enterprises, wage employment and shelter upgradation for urban poor. During the current year 259 small units have been set-up and 2,847 cases are being processed. Wage employment has been generated for 72,417 mandays and an amount of Rs. 52.58 lakhs has been provided for shelter upgradation in urban areas. Being a new scheme, it has yet to pick up necessary tempo. Under the scheme for Environmental improvement of urban slums, Rs. 110 lakhs have been provided in the current year which has been raised to

Rs. 120 lakhs during 1991-92. It is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 199.65 lakhs on low cost sanitation and elimination of scavenging during the year 1991-92 against Rs. 50 lakhs during the current year under U.N.D.P.

Agriculture

Agriculture continues to be the main-stay of the State's economy despite shift in income pattern where the contribution of the agriculture sector is now 44% of State's income compared to 54.6% in 1980-81. 61.7% of total workers are still engaged in agriculture and allied occupations. Haryana has 82.2% of its total area under crops. 63% of the area under crops is sown more than once. Any further growth in agriculture production can come about only by more intensive cultivation with high yielding varieties. This requires greater application of fertilizers and crop protection measures, optimum utilisation of water resources, changing the cropping pattern to shift to higher income generating crops, providing better incentives to the farmers by remunerative prices, provision of larger and more timely credit facility, protecting agriculture from ravages of weather and natural calamities and by generally following the policies of alleviation of unequitable burden on the farmers.

The State achieved a record foodgrains production of 95 lakh tonnes in 1988-89 against an earlier best achievement of 81.47 lakh tonnes during 1985-86. This was partly due to favourable weather. The weather was normal in 1989-90 and the State recorded a production of 86.59 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. The production of sugarcane and cotton rose from 6.58 lakh tonnes and 8.46 lakh bales in 1988-89 to 6.75 lakh tonnes and 11.83 lakh bales respectively in 1989-90. The production of oilseeds declined marginally from 4.84 lakh tonnes in 1988-89 to 4.36 lakh tonnes during 1989-90 although it was much higher than the earlier best of 3.34 lakh tonnes during 1987-88. It is expected that during 1990-91 the production of foodgrains will be 97 lakh tonnes,

sugarcane 8.50 lakh tonnes and oilseeds 4.75 lakh tonnes. Cotton production has suffered a set back due to severe incidence of heliothis and is likely to be about 10 lakh bales.

The area under High Yielding varieties has gone up from 27.41 lakh hectares in 1989-90 to 28.97 lakh hectares in 1990-91. The consumption of fertilizers has gone up from 5.35 lakh tonnes to 5.96 lakh tonnes while plant protection measures are likely to cover an area of 64 lakh hectares during 1990-91 against 61.7 lakh hectares in 1989-90.

We are providing a subsidy of Rs. 4000 per sprinkler set and provision for this is Rs. 112 lakhs for 1991-92. Subsidy is being provided to small and marginal farmers for installation of shallow tubewells @ 25% to 33% with a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs for 1991-92 making the total subsidy provision of Rs. 137 lakhs compared to Rs. 117 lakhs in revised estimates. An Integrated Watershed Development Project has been started in the hilly areas of Ambala and Yamuna Nagar districts with World Bank assistance with a provision of Rs. 3.22 crores for 1991-92.

The targets of foodgrains, sugarcane, cotton & oilseeds for the year 1991-92 have been fixed at 101.20 lakh tonnes, 8.5 lakh tonnes, 12.5 lakh bales and 5.40 lakh tonnes respectively. The targets of High Yielding varieties of seed and fertilizers are 2.05 lakh quintals and seven lakh tonnes respectively. An outlay of Rs. 21.30 crores has been provided for various crop production programmes as against Rs. 18.46 crores for the current year.

The state is paying attention to diversification of Agriculture and has set up a separate Directorate of Horticulture to give impetus to cultivation of fruits, mushrooms, vegetables sericulture, floriculture and other high value produce. We are

**Diversifi-
cation**

already producing about 840 tonnes of mushrooms. About 40 farmers have taken up mulberry cultivation and silk cocoon production. Special attention is being paid to development of fruits and vegetables in the areas surrounding Delhi where we have a ready market. It is proposed to supply 10 lakh fruit saplings next year at subsidised rates to cover 40,000 hectares. Market intervention was resorted to stabilize the prices of Grapes, Kinnow and Malta. Quality seeds through mini kits are proposed to be supplied to encourage vegetable production. Next year's plan outlay is Rs. 2.10 crores compared to revised outlay of Rs. 1.36 crores in this year.

**Remun-
erative
Prices**

The farmers have been provided a real price incentive by Ch. Devi Lal after assuming charge as Deputy Prime Minister in-charge of Agriculture. The support price of Paddy was raised from Rs. 160 in 1988-89 to Rs. 185 per quintal in 1989-90 and to Rs. 205 in 1990-91; of Wheat from Rs. 183 in 1989-90 to Rs. 215 in 1990-91; of Cotton from Rs. 570 in 1989-90 to Rs. 620 in 1990-91 and of Rapeseed from Rs. 460 in 1989-90 to Rs. 575 in 1990-91. Sugarcane growers have been paid @Rs. 33 per quintal in 1988-89, Rs. 38 per quintal in 1989-90 and Rs. 46 per quintal in 1990-91 in Haryana against support prices of Rs. 19.50 to Rs. 23 fixed by Government of India. The price incentive will not only motivate the farmers to increase their production, it will also provide a much needed shift in favour of agriculture in 'Terms of Trade' and increase much needed marketable surplus.

Further, ruling prices were generally higher than the support prices in the State due also to efficient procurement operations. Of wheat, 25.91 lakh tonnes were procured against total arrival of 26.95 lakh tonnes in the last Rabi. Paddy arrivals upto January last were 22.25 lakh tonnes against 21.02 lakh tonnes last year. Procurement of rice increased from 7.12 lakh tonnes to 7.84 lakh tonnes.

As a further measure of incentive, State Government has decided to exempt certified seeds, foundation seeds and some more parts of agricultural implements from the levy of sales tax.

Haryana Government took the lead in the country in introducing a Loan Waiver Scheme in the year 1987 to give relief in indebtedness to the peasants and weaker sections of society in the State. Under this scheme, 4.03 lakh beneficiaries got the relief of Rs. 34.31 crores through the Cooperative Credit Institutions. Besides, 63,491 beneficiaries who were advanced loans by Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Harijan Kalyan Nigam, Backward Classes Kalyan Nigam and Women & Weaker Sections Development Corporation got a relief of Rs. 7.54 crores.

Loan
Waiver
Scheme

Haryana's scheme became trend-setter in adoption of a similar scheme by the Central Government during the year 1990. The Government of India not only undertook to provide relief to the loanees of Public Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks but also undertook to give 50% support for loanees of the Cooperative Sector. A total of 2.72 lakh persons have been benefited with loan waiver of Rs. 95.56 crores from the Public Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks in Haryana State. Under "Haryana Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990" 2.98 lakh persons have been benefited and loans worth Rs. 128.83 crores have been waived off. The State Government has undertaken to bear 50% burden of this i.e. Rs. 64.32 crores and interest thereon over a period of three years. Thus, under both the schemes, a total of 10.36 lakh people have benefited to the extent of Rs. 266.05 crores.

Government has also taken steps to effectively implement the Haryana Indebtedness Relief Act by constituting Boards at District level with Additional Deputy

Commissioners as Chairmen. Additional Deputy Commissioners have been asked to give wide publicity to the provisions of the Act so that aggrieved persons can lodge their claims and to hold regular meetings of the Boards to expedite relief.

Cooperation & Credit

During the year 1990-91, short and medium term loans to the extent of Rs. 226 crores were advanced to the farmers upto January, 1991 against the annual target of Rs. 362 crores. Target for the year 1991-92 has been fixed at Rs. 437 crores. Likewise, HSLDB has advanced a sum of Rs. 40.05 crores as long term loans during the year 1989-90. Disbursements in 1990-91 (upto Jan. 1991) amount to Rs. 30.30 crores and the target for next year is Rs. 60 crores.

Cooperative institutions have shown a healthy trend towards economic viability. HARCO Bank earned a net profit of Rs. 5.17 crores during 1989-90. HAFED supplied 2.87 lakh tonnes of fertilizer during the last year. It procured 10.40 lakh tonnes of wheat during the year 1989-90. Besides, HAFED has also established a good number of processing units of its own. It earned a record profit of Rs. 6.61 crores during the year 1989-90. Similarly, CONFED supplied consumer goods worth Rs. 61.87 crores at fair prices to the consumers during the year 1989-90.

The complexion of sugar industries in the Cooperative Sector has undergone a total change during the last three years. Now, all the seven Sugar Mills in the Cooperative Sector are running in profit. During the year 1990-91, these Mills are expected to crush more than 220 lakh quintals of sugarcane, producing 21 lakh quintals of sugar compared to 14.50 lakh tonnes in 1989-90. The average recovery rate during the current year is expected to be just under ten per cent rising from 8.72% in 1985-86. Capacity utilisation of all the Mills combined is ex-

pected to be more than 120 per cent of augmented capacities during this year. This was 81.88% in 1985-86. It is a happy situation that from the position of net loss of Rs. 562.91 lakhs in 1985-86, the Sugar Mills have shown a record profit of Rs. 1525 lakhs during 1989-90. Even greater is the achievement of paying the highest sugarcane prices to the farmers in the country @ Rs. 46 per quintal. Haryana has become a trend setter in this regard. Process of modernisation and expansion of the existing Sugar Mills is on. Three new Sugar Mills of 2,500 T.C.D. capacity each at Meham, Kaithal and Bhuna are fast coming up with an investment of more than Rs. 25 crores each. The Meham and Kaithal Sugar Mills are expected to be commissioned during the month of March, 1991. License applications for Naraingarh and Sirsa have already been submitted to the Government of India.

An outlay of Rs. 12.50 crores has been proposed for development of the Cooperative Sector during the year 1991-92 against revised outlay of Rs. 9.73 crores this year.

Given the scarce availability of water resources, emphasis has to be on reduction of conveyance losses and optimum utilisation of water. An area of 11 million sq. ft. of the existing channels has been lined during this year raising the total area to 492 million sq. ft. under the World Bank aided project of modernisation of existing channels. Besides, the length of lined water courses has now reached about 19,800 Kms. by addition of 1,300 Kms. this year. Water thus conserved will enable additional irrigation of 15,000 hectares during the year. To ensure that water reaches the beneficiaries at the tail of irrigation channels, work of desilting and dewatering of channels has been carried out in about 1,000 channels which has helped in restoration of their capacity and better

**Irrigation
and Flood
Control**

availability of water for irrigation. Efforts are also being made for restoration of capacity of Bhakhra Main Line and Narwana Branch to draw our share fully. This will increase irrigated area by 26,000 hectares. A plan of Rs. 117.78 crores for major, medium and minor irrigation schemes has been proposed for next year.

Further extension of irrigation facilities depends largely on the completion of the SYL. We have been taking up this issue with the Central Government and hope that steps will be taken to ensure early completion of this long delayed project. We have also requested the Central Government to reimburse us a sum of Rs. 55 crores spent by the State before canal's financing was taken over by the Centre.

The State did not experience any major problems of floods during the rainy season of 1990. Drainage System functioned efficiently and flood protection works along Yumuna, Tangri, Markanda and Ghaggar stood well. An amount of Rs. 3.62 crores has been spent during the year enabling completion of flood control works on 28 schemes protecting abadis of 135 villages. An outlay of Rs. 10.45 crores has been provided for the next year to take up 51 high priority schemes.

People of Haryana covered by Agra Canal System suffer because of control of Uttar Pradesh on this System. We are very keen that control over this System in Haryana territory should be ours and have taken up the matter with appropriate authorities.

Power

The power supply during the current year has been an average of 229 lakh units per day as against 215 lakh units for the last year. Target of release of 1,55,000 general connections during the year will be over achieved. Seven thousand nine hundred tubewell connections have been released against a target of 10,200 connections. The target will be fully achieved.

Also during the current year, the Badshahpur 220 KVA Centre has been augmented by one transformer of 100 MVA. Six new sub-stations of 132 KVA each at Hisar Cantt., Bhore, Kaul, Bahadurgarh, Jundla and Kanina Khas have been commissioned in addition to augmentation of five sub stations. Similarly, nine sub stations of 66 KVA have been augmented and a new sub station at Adhoya has been commissioned. In the 33 KVA category, four new Sub Stations have been set up and 16 augmented.

The work on second 210 M.W. Thermal Plant at Panipat has started and power is likely to be available by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan. Work on the 840 M.W. Super Thermal Plant at Yamuna Nagar has also been started. The possibilities of installing Thermal Plants at Hisar and Palwal and a Gas based Power Plant at Ballabgarh are being explored.

An outlay of Rs 186.35 crores has been provided for power in the Annual Plan for the year 1991-92 as against the revised outlay of Rs. 150 crores for the current year with consequent enhanced targets in all the fields.

Presently area under forests in Haryana is 7.7% of the total area. In addition to bringing more areas under forest cover, greater attention is being paid to new thrust areas like Aravalli Hills, Saline, Alkaline areas, degraded forest areas, etc. "Greening of Haryana Campaign" has been launched. Against a target of raising plantations in 60,000 hectares during 1990-91, an area of 59,810 hectares has already been planted upto 30th November, 1990. A project for afforestation of Aravalli Hills with external assistance has been undertaken. A new scheme, sponsored by Government of India for development of wastelands has also been started. An outlay of Rs. 22.50 crores has been provided for forestry programmes

Forests

for the year 1991-92. Forest Development Corporation has been given a share capital of Rs. 20 lakhs. The Department is likely to generate a revenue of Rs. 7.17 crores through its commercial activities like production of crates, apple boxes, furniture and woodcoal etc.

**Public
Health**

Hon'ble Members will be happy to know that with various other firsts to the credit of the State, we are also going to be the first in providing piped potable drinking water to all the villages. During the current year, this facility has been provided to 380 problem and non-problem additional villages and it is hoped that substantial number of remaining 441 villages will be covered by the end of current financial year. Any spill-over may be covered in the early part of 1991-92. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 34.50 crores for rural sector has been approved. In addition to above, Government of India has also sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 5.04 crores under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for the current year. An amount of Rs. 5.50 crores was provided for improving the water supply and sewerage facilities in urban areas during the current year to cover all the 81 towns in Haryana with piped water supply and to provide skeletal sewerage facilities to 37 towns in the State. For the year 1991-92 provision has been made for Rs. 24.60 crores for rural works under the State Plan and Rupees four crores under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme of Government of India. An amount of Rs. 8.60 crores has also been earmarked for improving the water supply and sewerage facilities in urban areas during the next year.

**Animal
Husbandry**

Two hundred new veterinary dispensaries are being opened in the current year. It is proposed to add another 40 veterinary dispensaries, two poly-clinics and upgrade 30 veterinary dipensaries/stockman centres to fulfilledged hospitals in 1991-92. Rinderpest is proposed to be eradicated during next six years. Prizes of Rs. 1,000 to

Rs. 5,000 per cattle are given to encourage breeding of high quality cattle. Rs. 100 lakhs have been earmarked for 1991-92 to give direct and indirect employment to weaker sections through rearing of high quality cattle and poultry etc. These programmes have been provided Rs. 630 lakhs for the next year as against Rs. 510 lakhs in revised estimates for current year.

Fish farming is a growing activity in the State. The Government of India has sanctioned establishment Fish Farmers Development Agencies in the newly created districts. In the current year production is likely to reach 22,500 tonnes with a stock of 600 lakh quality fish seeds. This is expected to go up next year to 24,000 tonnes of fish with a stock of 650 lakh quality fish seeds. An outlay of Rs. 192 lakhs has been provided for this sector in the annual plan 1991-92 relative to Rs. 175 lakhs in revised estimates for 1990-91. Subsidy will be provided to 425 Scheduled Castes families next year.

Fisheries

Haryana is fully covered with a net work of fair price shops. No consumer has to travel more than a distance of two kilometres now to get his supply of essential commodities. The Gulf war had led to artificial scarcity of essential items in domestic market. A series of effective steps were taken to meet the situation. Movement of wheat and its products outside the State has been banned, additional quantities of wheat were released and distributed under the Public Distribution System and limits on stocks were fixed to check hoarding. De-hoarding operations were intensified. The supply of diesel was rationalised to ensure that there was no adverse impact on agricultural operations. The Government of India also helped by augmenting the diesel supply by 750 kilo-litres during the month of February, 1991. The State Government has also initiated a series of measures to economise on the consumption of petroleum products.

**Food and
Civil
Supplies**

Luckily, now that the war has ended, situation is likely to return to normal soon.

For further protection of consumers, two District Grievances Redressal Forums at Hisar and Ambala and the State Commission headed by a retired Chief Justice have started functioning.

Industries

The State has continued to make steady progress in the field of industry. The number of registered working factories rose to 4,781 at the end of 1989 from 4,335 at the end of 1984. The number of small scale units has gone up from 56,732 in 1984-85 to 92,400 at the end of 1989-90, further rising to 95,819 by November, 1990. During 1990-91 the Government of India have granted 37 letters of intent, six industrial licenses and 105 registrations. Forty large and medium scale units are likely to come up in 1991-92.

The State has been providing a liberal package of incentives, sound infrastructure and a very healthy atmosphere of industrial relations. A subsidy of Rs. 8.66 crores has been given to 1,962 power generating sets installed by industrial units from 1986-87 to 1990-91. During the same period, a subsidy of Rs. 3.51 crores has been provided to 69 units set-up in backward areas while a subsidy of Rs. 2.37 crores has been provided to units set-up in Mewat area.

It is planned to set-up two Growth Centres in the State, one at Julana in Jind district and the other at Bawal in Rewari district. Each Growth Centre will be located in an area of 400-800 hectares. The objective is to promote industrialisation of backward areas by providing facilities like power, water, telecommunications and banking. A Container Freight station is under construction at Panipat for providing facility to the exporters. We are paying special attention to the setting

up of ancillary units. Ninety two such units were set up during the 7th Plan and 35 units are likely to come up during 1990-91.

The Haryana Financial Corporation provides loans upto Rs. 90 lakhs. It disbursed a loan of Rs. 23.97 crores to 507 persons during 1988-89 and Rs. 33.24 crores to 639 persons in 1989-90. The Haryana Industrial Development Corporation has set up 19 projects in public/joint/assisted sectors generating an investment of Rs. 122 crores. Twenty-nine more projects are under implementation with an investment of about Rs. 300 crores.

As a result of the alround development of industries in the State, Index of Industrial Production rose by 12.29 per cent in 1988-89 against a rise of 8.9 per cent in 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 20 crores has been provided for the year 1991-92 for promotion of industrial activities in the state compared to a sum of Rs. 16.48 crores for 1990-91 (R.E.). Government will take steps to ensure that local labour is employed in these industrial units to the extent possible.

Haryana has maintained excellent climate of industrial relations. Labour Department successfully resolved 33 work stoppages in the current year. There was no work stoppage during the month of September, 1990. Minimum wage has been raised to Rs. 815.30 per month or Rs. 31.40 per day for un-skilled worker which is the highest in India except Punjab. Eight Labour Welfare Centres and eleven creches have been set up to implement labour welfare measures and an amount of Rs. 6.87 lakhs would be spent during 1990-91 for this purpose. There is no bonded labour which requires rehabilitation in the State. A scheme of "The Haryana State Safety and Welfare Awards" has been introduced to emphasise industrial safety.

**Labour and
Employ-
ment**

In Haryana the Unemployment Allowance scheme for Graduates/Post-Graduates was started w.e.f. 1-11-1988 which was later liberalised from 1-7-1989 to cover Matriculates and above. Now the unemployment allowance to Graduates is Rs. 100/- P.M.; Higher/Senior Secondary Rs. 75/- P.M. and Matriculates Rs. 50/- P.M. At present about 36,000 unemployed candidates are receiving this allowance and the figure is likely to increase to 40,000 by the end of the year. The expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs. 246 lakhs. We have constituted a committee for "One Job One Family" which will identify such families who are not having any member in any employment. The Government of India has also constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to work out a strategy for achieving the objective of "Right to Work". The outlay on labour welfare and employment exchanges programmes during 1991-92 is Rs. nine lakhs.

**Science and
Technology**

The State Government has assigned high priority for the promotion of science & technology in every sector of economy. Remote Sensing Application Centre has already been set up at Hisar at a cost of Rs. two crores to introduce the latest remote sensing techniques in various fields. In order to improve the efficiency of power generation through conventional sources and promote the non-conventional source of energy, Integrated Rural Energy Programme is being implemented in fourteen blocks of the State covering one block in each district. There is a plan to cover one block in each of the remaining two districts of Panipat and Yamuna Nagar during 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs has been earmarked for this programme.

**Technical
Education
& Industrial
Training**

Haryana does not have significant mineral resources. It has to depend on more productive and technically proficient manpower for industrial growth. At present,

there are 18 degree and diploma level technical institutions and 17 I.T.Is functioning in the State. A World Bank assisted project costing Rs. 81 crores will be implemented for the development of technical education during the 8th Five Year Plan in colleges and polytechnics of the state. Under this project, an engineering college at Hisar and three new polytechnics will be established in the State. In addition, a number of new courses in Electronics and Communications Engineering, Computer Engineering, Ceramics Engineering, Instruments Engineering, Plastic Technology and Micro-Processor Technology etc., will be started in the existing polytechnics. The existing polytechnics will be properly modernised and strengthened by adding new buildings, staff quarters, hostels, computer facilities, modern machinery, equipment and furniture etc. Plan outlay has been raised to Rs. 16 crores for 1991-92 from Rs. 5.75 crores in the current year.

As regards Industrial Training Institutes, additional schemes have been started under a World Bank Project, which would enable us in replacing the outdated machinery with modern machinery costing Rs. 6.10 crores. New trades are to be introduced in I.T.Is and five new ITIs are to be opened. Two new buildings have been constructed. Budget provides rupees three crores for further development of Industrial Training during the next year compared to Rs. 2.56 crores in revised estimates of current year.

Haryana Roadways, always rated as one of the best run undertakings, added 174 buses to the fleet and replaced 180 buses during the current year. We propose to add 56 more buses and replace 386 old buses during the next year. Haryana Roadways was the worst sufferer due to anti-reservation disturbances and Gulf war. Several modern bus stands with all essential amenities for the travelling public have been constructed and made operational this

Transport

year and some more are nearing completion. We plan to establish bus stands at 18 more places in the next year. House is aware of various facilities being provided to freedom fighters, widows, blind persons, war widows, correspondents, police staff, students and unemployed persons etc. at a cost of more than Rs. 15 crores. Annual Plan 1991-92 provides an outlay of Rs. 25.07 crores against Rs. 20.50 crores in the current year.

The Haryana Roadways Engineering Corporation has fabricated 364 bus bodies for our transport system during the current year and obtained orders from the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation for fabrication of 120 bus bodies. Efforts are being made to obtain orders from other State's transport undertakings in the country as well.

**Roads &
Bridges**

During the current year, 220 kilometres of new roads will be added to the existing net-work. Target for the next year is 225 kilometres of new roads. Existing road length of 220 kilometres will be strengthened and widened during 1991-92 against the target of 200 kilometres in the current year. Work on 20 bridges on various roads is in progress. Outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 21 crores against Rs. 16 crores in the current year. It is proposed to take up work on four Railway over-bridges during the year 1991-92 at Sonipat, Badkhal, Panipat-Gohana & Panipat Assandh Roads.

Unfortunately, the work on four-laning of National Highway No. 1 received a setback due to problems with the contracting agencies. Corrective steps are being taken and the Government of India and World Bank Authorities are engaged in speedy resolution of the problem. The work on four-laning of National Highway from Ballabgarh to the Haryana-U.P. border has been allotted. This project is being taken up with the assistance of Asian Development Bank at a cost of Rs. 68.91 crores and will be completed in four years. It will cover a distance of 56.53 kilometres

in Haryana territory. An amount of Rs. ten crores is to be spent on this during 1991-92.

Tourism facilities are being expanded further to meet the needs of ever increasing tourist traffic in the State. A new tourist complex at Bahadurgarh has been completed. Musical fountain has been commissioned at Asa Khera. Establishment of a new tourist complex at Panchkula with conference facilities, expansion of tourist facilities at Tilyar in Rohtak, and construction of a new tourist complex at Narnaul are the prestigious projects undertaken this year with assistance from the Central Government. Crafts Mela held at Surajkund attracted a large number of tourists, both domestic and foreigners. The important projects proposed for 1991-92 include the setting up of an amusement park near Damdama, delux huts at Surajkund, tourist complexes at Hisar and Odhan in Sirsa District, extension of motel and restaurant at Asa Khera and a new complex at Rai. Haryana tourism is also planning to introduce adventure tourism and facilities for rafting at Hathni Kund and hang-gliding and para-sailing at other complexes. Annual Plan 1991-92 has been raised to Rs. 270 lakhs relative to current funding of Rs. 200 lakhs in revised estimates.

Tourism

The State Government is committed to the attainment of goal of "Health For All by 2000 A.D." This will require 2,367 sub-centres, 394 primary health centres and 98 community health centres. The State is likely to have 2,352 sub-centres, 394 primary health centres and 58 community health centres by the end of March, 1991. To expand health facilities in rural areas, the target of establishment of 59-sub-centres, 29 primary health centres and 17 community health centres is likely to be achieved by the end of current financial year. During 1991-92, it is proposed to establish ten community health centres and five health centres in the urban slum areas of

Health Services

the State also. For 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 16.60 crores has been proposed for these programmes relative to Rs. 12.65 crores in revised estimates of current year.

Under National Family Welfare Programme, 45,789 sterilisation operations have been performed up to November, 1990. The National Immunisation Programme is being implemented in the State to provide protection to infants against six killer diseases. The State Government is conscious of developing necessary technical manpower and facilities at Medical College Rohtak. A full body CAT SCAN worth Rs. 150 lakhs has been received from the Government of India with Japanese assistance and has become operational. An outlay of Rs. 6.60 crores has been made for Medical Education including Agroha Medical College for the year 1991-92. Revised estimates for current year provide 4.80 crores. First batch of students under the aegis of Agroha Medical College already stands admitted and is studying in Rohtak. Admission will be made next year also. The State Government is also keen to develop and promote Indian System of Medicines and we have proposed Rs. 70 lakhs for this scheme during 1991-92. Revised estimates of current year provide Rs. 52 lakhs.

**Education
and Sports**

Haryana has made steady progress in the field of education at all levels. With a view to bring educational facilities nearer to the homes of children and promote female literacy, 500 primary schools exclusively for girls were opened and 507 primary and 329 middle schools were upgraded to middle & high standard during the 7th Five Year Plan. During 1990-91, 59 primary schools have been opened and 55 primary and 55 middle schools upgraded. During 1991-92, 100 primary schools for girls are proposed to be opened and 50 primary and 50 middle schools are to be upgraded. Primary school facility is available within a radius of one Kilometer and Middle and

High School within 1.98 Km. and 2.49 Km. respectively at an average.

For promoting enrolment of children belonging to scheduled castes and weaker sections of society, the state government has been providing incentives such as free stationery and attendance prizes for classes first to fifth and uniforms and book bank for all classes. For nomadic tribes, a child is paid Re. 1/- per day for attending school.

The scheme known as Operation Blackboard was introduced in the state during the year 1987-88. The object of this scheme is to provide essential facilities such as furniture, playway material and educational aids. 3,869 schools have been covered during the years 1987-88 to 1989-90.

In the state of Haryana, 10+2 system of education was introduced during 1985-86 and at present this facility exists in 322 schools and 117 colleges. 60 High Schools have been converted into Senior Secondary Schools during 1990-91 and 50 more schools are proposed to be upgraded during 1991-92. Ten thousand teachers have been given ten days' orientation course for effective implementation of the new education policy. Navodya Vidyalaya Schools exist in nine districts and three more schools at Nariali (Ambala), Sewah (Panipat) and Pinangwan (Gurgaon) are proposed to be started during the year 1991-92.

Discussions are on with representatives of teachers of non-governmental schools to work-out a scheme to provide benefits as per suggestions of Supreme Court. We intend to finalise the scheme soon and start its implementation.

In order to promote higher education in rural areas, one college has been opened at Nathusori Chopta (Sirsa) in 1990-91. One more college will be opened in

rural area during 1991-92. The outlay for educational programme during 1991-92 is Rs. 36.30 crores against Rs. 26.30 crores in 1990-91.

Provision for sports has been raised to Rs. 2.10 crores in the next year compared to Rs. 1.52 crores in revised estimates. Important programmes include besides coaching, tournaments and competitions, laying of an astro-turf at Hisar. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 13.20 lakhs for 2,495 outstanding sportspersons in schools and colleges are being given besides cash awards of Rs. eight lakhs. House will be glad to know that our Yoga team got first place in national championship held at Ahmedabad. We will also, henceforth, celebrate first Sunday of year as the "Sports Day". This will focus on the importance of sports in the state.

**Social
Welfare**

This year 8.32 lakh beneficiaries are getting old age pension with total expenditure of Rs. 101.57 crores. A provision of Rs. 105.94 crores has been made for this purpose during the year 1991-92. This year we are introducing social security Identity Cards-cum-Account Books for the beneficiaries to make the disbursement operation smoother. Deputy Commissioners are being directed to undertake spot verification in those complaint cases where sanctioned pension to eligible persons was stopped later for one administrative reason or the other even though the claimants continue to be eligible. Deputy Commissioners are also being asked to make the payment of arrears immediately. The scheme of pension to physically handicapped, destitute women and widows @ Rs. 75/- per month is being continued. To provide care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation to neglected and delinquent children, 12 juvenile boards at district level, three juvenile courts, two observation homes, one special home and one after-care home for boys are already functioning in the state. Three juvenile homes are being set-up through

voluntary organisations in the State. Ten Working Women Hostels are functioning at district headquarters of the state and two more such hostels at Jind and Hisar are under construction. It is proposed to extend this facility to the newly created districts also. The Women Welfare Nigam, with support from voluntary organisations, is undertaking various programmes to ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of the women and economically weaker sections of society. The outlay on various programmes of Social Welfare is Rs. 116.69 crores for the year 1991-92.

For the socio-economic upliftment of scheduled castes, backward classes and other depressed classes, the schemes of environmental improvement of harijan basties, housing assistance, drinking water supply and harijan chaupals etc., are being implemented. For their educational development, a number of incentives like scholarships, reimbursement of tuition fees, refund of university or Board examination fees, books grant etc., are given. Special coaching in Science, English and Maths is also imparted at school level. In addition, various schemes like drinking water wells facilities, training in tailoring to harijan widows and destitute women, legal aid, girls/boys hostels, incentives for inter-caste marriage, monetary relief to the victims of atrocities and grant-in-aid to various religious institutions or societies are also being implemented. The Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam with a share capital of Rs. 133.56 lakhs is providing financial assistance in the shape of margin money and subsidy under various income generating schemes to the scheduled castes. A scheme for elimination of scavenging has been introduced in 11 towns during 1990-91. Five more towns will be covered during 1991-92. The scavengers rendered surplus under this scheme are being provided financial assistance by Harijan Kalyan Nigam for taking up other ventures.

**Special
Component
Plan**

Benefits flowing to scheduled castes under divisible schemes of all departments are documented on the Special Component Plan in order to quantify and monitor the identifiable benefits flowing to scheduled castes. A sum of Rs. 77.83 crores has been earmarked for the year 1990-91. The proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 87.30 crores.

**Mewat
Develop-
ment**

Mewat Development Board was constituted to accelerate development of the backward area of Mewat by monitoring the implementation of developmental programmes and undertaking additional programmes specifically designed to benefit that area. Mewat region needs added impetus over and above the normal developmental work in view of its backwardness. In order to ensure more efficient and speedy implementation of programmes, two major organisational changes have been introduced during this year. Firstly, the headquarters of Programme Implementation Committee has been shifted from Chandigarh to Gurgaon under the Chairmanship of Commissioner, Gurgaon Division. Secondly, Mewat Development Agency has been authorised to disburse the funds at its own level instead of Mewat Development Board doing it from Chandigarh. As a result of these two measures, there has been a noticeable acceleration of pace of development. Suitable instructions have also been issued to the departments implementing development schemes to see that the normal expenditure on Mewat region is not reduced and activities being taken up by the Mewat Development Board have to be in addition to the normal development investment for this region. Linkages with various departments of Government of India are being developed so as to benefit from their expertise and funds. Extra-provision for Mewat has been raised to Rs. 3.30 crores compared to Rs. 2.40 crores in the current year.

**Community
Develop-
ment**

Various Development Programmes in rural areas are being co-ordinated through the District Rural Development

Agencies and Block Development and Panchayat Samities. They implement programmes like Integrated Rural Development, Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, construction of chaupals, pavement of streets etc. The samities are paying special attention to the involvement of women in rural development and panchayat affairs. We have given priority for promotion and strengthening of mahila mandals, inter-state study tours, sammelans and incentive awards to mahila mandals. To meet the challenge of fuel shortage, save the time and energy of women and to protect their health, national project of improved chullahs has been launched in the state being fuel efficient as well as smokeless. A target of 60,000 chullahs has been set for the current year as well as the next year. Government is thinking of bringing a bigger programme for introduction of pressure-cookers and improved stoves on a larger scale for the benefit of women and weaker sections of society. Sixty lakh rupees have been provided for this purpose in 1991-92. A rural Sanitation programme of pour flush latrines is also being implemented with UNICEF assistance. The outlay for Community Development during 1991-92 is Rs. 2.60 crores.

Under the Matching Grant Scheme, an equal amount is sanctioned as matching grant to panchayats and other organisations which raise funds for various development projects. In some cases like girls hostels & schools, the amount provided by the state is twice the amount raised through voluntary efforts so as to promote women education. Till the end of 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 13.87 crores for 5,612 development works has been disbursed. An amount of Rs. 3.25 crores has been approved for the year 1990-91. We would continue with this scheme during the next year also for which the State's contribution will be Rs. 1.62 crores. I can assure the House that funds will not be a constraint in this area.

**Matching
Grant
Scheme**

Housing has not received the attention it required in the past. It is not only an essential requirement for

Housing

dignified living but also a high employment generating programme and economic mover. For a bigger programme, in addition to plan outlay, savings have to be mobilised from household sector and financial and investment institutions. A comprehensive plan is required to be formulated. We are giving our attention to it. As regards government housing, 222 houses of various categories are under construction at Panchkula and work on construction of 45 transit flats is nearing completion.

During the period from August, 1971 to 31st March, 1990, 33,433 houses have been constructed by the Housing Board, Haryana. Out of these, 22,888 houses were allotted to the economically weaker sections and lower income groups. Loan amounting to Rs. 6.00 crores approximately has been released for providing relief to the families whose houses were damaged during the floods of 1988-89. During the year 1990-91, Housing Board will construct about 1,800 houses against 445 houses constructed during 1989-90. The state government will provide loan of Rs. 30 lakhs under Special Component Plan for the year 1990-91 for construction of houses for scheduled castes in urban areas. During the year 1991-92, it is proposed to construct about 3,000 houses.

The State Government also provides loaning facilities to the economically weaker persons, who do not get any assistance from other sources, for the repair or construction of houses, after getting loan from LIC and GIC under Rural Housing, LIGH and MIGH Schemes. A sum of Rs. 14.31 crores has already been released under this scheme during 1990-91.

We also plan to introduce a scheme of providing cluster housing at block levels and sub-divisional levels for government employees to remove the housing problem of the government employees and to create a big stock of houses. An exercise is proposed to be undertaken to

involve various financial institutions such as National Housing Corporation, LIC, GIC, HUDCO etc. to work out a comprehensive plan supplemented by owners' savings and government funds.

In order to provide relief to the poorer class, the government has exempted Bread and Hawaii Chappal upto a value of Rs. 25/- from sales tax. I have already mentioned about the exemption of certified seeds and foundation seeds from sales tax. The government has also initiated a dialogue with the industry to stop the pernicious practice of branch transfers which was denying revenue to the state exchequer where manufacturing activities were being carried on. Incentives in the nature of reduction of tax without adversely affecting the revenue have been suggested. In this direction, Central Sales Tax on tractors has been reduced from 4% to 2%. The tax on motor cars has been reduced from 10% to 6%, on jeeps from 10% to 3%. Tax on Gram has been reduced from 4% to 1%. Central Sales Tax on "Gram Dal" has been reduced from 2% to 1%. In order to encourage new industry, exemption from sales tax has been issued to 140 industries during the year. Similarly, to revive sick industries, various tax concessions have been extended to eight industries.

**Rationali-
sation
of Tax
Structure**

Our Government recognises the role of employees in effective administration and implementation of development and welfare schemes. We also consider it our duty to give best possible facilities to our employees within our resources. The state government has granted two instalments of additional Dearness Allowance to its employees w.e.f 1st January, 1990 and 1st July, 1990 respectively costing Rs. 36.67 crores to the state exchequer. Two instalments of adhoc Bonus equivalent to 27 days' salary on the pattern of Government of India for the years 1988-89 and 1989-90 have been given in the current year. This measure will cost the State about Rs. 40

**Facilities to
Government
Employees**

crores. Hon'ble Members will be glad to know that we have decided to pay adhoc bonus for the year 1990-91 also. Payment will be made as usual through deposit in Provident Fund Accounts of the employees next year.

Hon'ble Members are aware of additional benefits announced for employees recently on 21st February, 1991. House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance, Medical Allowance have been increased significantly. Government has also decided to introduce an additional increment at 10th and 20th Year point of all pay scales of group C and D employees. These scales have also been made open-ended so that those who reach end of the scale continue to draw increment annually instead of after every two years as at present. This alone will cost Rs. 8.50 crores annually compared to a promise of Rs. 4 to 5 crores made last year. Canal Patwaries have also been brought at par with other employees in the matter of adhoc bonus. Increase in HRA, Medical Allowance and amendment of pay scales will cost exchequer a sum of Rs. 30 crores annually.

It has been felt that the provision of funds in the past for the purposes of house building advance and motor or conveyance advance has been very small resulting into long waiting periods for availability of these advances. Keeping in view the problem of employees, we have proposed a provision of Rs. 13.87 crores for the year 1991-92 as against the provision of Rs. 5.56 crores during the current year. With this, we shall be in a position to clear all applications for loans for purchase of two wheelers and motor cars. Government intends to formulate a scheme by which all eligible employees of the State can be provided with a two-wheeler vehicle advance within a period of next five to seven years and in the process create a revolving fund to give the advance immediately on application. This will be an unprecedented measure.

Hon'ble Members will agree that Government has done its best for its employees in spite of severe resource constraint. It is hoped that they in turn will give of their best for the development of the state.

Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I now proceed to present the Revised Estimates for the current year and Budget Estimates for the year 1991-92 before this august House. The following table indicates the financial position of the State as per Revised Estimates 1990-91 and the Budget Estimates 1991-92 :—

Budget
Estimates

Components	Revised Estimates	Accounts	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
	1989-90	1989-90	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6
(Rs. in Crores)					
I. Opening Balance—					
(a) According to Books of A.G.	(—)72.24	(—)72.24	(—)103.99	(—)87.99	(—)85.99
(b) According to Books of R.B.I.	(+)12.42*	(+)12.42*	(—)19.33*	(—)65.44	(—)63.44
(c) Investment in Securities	7.98	7.98	7.98	7.98	7.98
II. Revenue Account—					
Receipts	1719.69	1607.24	1894.14	1946.10	2257.19
Expenditure	1779.68	1701.73	1915.98	2043.28	2305.32
Surplus/Deficit	(—)59.99	(—)94.49	(—)21.84	(—)97.18	(—)48.13
III. Capital Expenditure	90.02	132.68	151.26	142.62	179.34
IV. Public Debt—					
Debt. Incurred	440.39	390.38	553.27	580.93	731.48
Repayment	238.87	180.17	304.92	302.01	414.14
Net	(+)201.52	(+)210.21	(+)248.35	(+)278.92	(+)317.34

*After making adjustment of Treasury Bills amounting to Rs. 76.75 crores outstanding as on 31st March, 1989 as reported by R.B.I.

Components	Revised	Accounts	Budget	Revised	Budget
	Estimates		Estimates	Estimates	Estimates
	1989-90	1989-90	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6
V. Loans & Advances—					
Advances	199.31	189.55	217.61	210.97	247.03
Recoveries	24.42	24.63	30.98	30.34	30.70
Net	(—)174.89	(—)164.92	(—)186.63	(—)180.63	(—)216.33
VI. Inter-State Settlement	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Contingency Fund	—	(+)0.59	—	—	—
VIII. Small Savings—					
Provident Fund etc.	(+)58.89	(+)84.32	(+)68.07	(+)104.95	(+)90.78
IX. Deposits & Advances—					
Reserve Fund & Suspense & Miscellaneous (Net)	(+)26.74	(+)79.04	(+)27.45	(+)34.56	(+)29.92
X. Remittances (Net)	(+)6.00	(+)2.18	(+)4.00	(+)4.00	(+)4.00
XI. Year's Closing Balance—					
(a) According to Books of A.G.	(—)103.99	(—)87.99	(—)115.85	(—)85.99	(—)87.75
According to Books of R. B. I.	(—)19.33	(—)65.44	(—)31.19	(—)63.44	(—)65.20
(b) Investment in Securities	7.98	7.98	7.98	7.98	7.98

Revised
Estimates
1990-91

The Revised Estimates for the year 1990-91 show that current year opened with deficit of Rs. 87.99 crores as per record of Accountant General and Rs. 65.44 crores as per record of Reserve Bank of India. Budget Estimates had projected the amount of deficit for current year at Rs. 11.86 crores. Revised estimates turn this deficit to a small surplus of Rs. 2 crores so that the year is expected to close with deficit of Rs. 85.99 crores in terms of figures of Accountant General and Rs. 63.44 crores in terms of Reserve Bank of India figures. Though revised revenue receipts are expected to go up by about Rs.52 crores, revenue expenditure is expected to be higher by

Rs. 127 crores increasing the revenue deficit by about Rs. 75 crores. Major reason for increase in revenue receipts relate to higher recoveries of State taxes by 19.70 crores including the introduction of toll tax on vehicles and raising the passenger tax. Better realisation is expected in case of stamps, excise duties & sales tax (put together) of Rs. 9.83 crores. Increase in non-tax revenue of Rs. 20.57 crores is mainly attributable to grant-in-aid from Central Government (Rs. 11.60 crores) and increase in Road Transport receipts due to fare revision. Other miscellaneous items are detailed in Finance Secretary's Memorandum.

Increase in revenue expenditure on non-plan side is attributable mainly to police (Rs. 10.77 crores), Pension and other retirement benefits (Rs. 20.00 crores), Miscellaneous General Services (Rs. 36.13 crores), General Education (Rs. 12.47 crores), Cooperation (Rs. 23.85 crores), Road Transport (Rs. 11.34 crores) and grant of additional DA and adhoc bonus. Revenue Expenditure on Plan was reduced by Rs. 46.38 crores due to reduction in plan size.

On capital account revised estimates show a reduced expenditure of Rs. 8.64 crores largely because of cut in Plan size. Public debt figures show an improvement of Rs. 30.57 crores mainly due to higher market borrowings (Rs. 5.92 crores) and loans from Govt. of India (Rs. 24.30 crores). Loans and advances show an improvement of Rs. 6.00 crores mainly due to reduction in plan size. Net accretion to resources from Small Savings & Provident Fund, etc. show an improvement of Rs. 36.88 crores mainly because a substantial part of adhoc bonus is deposited in the Provident fund of employees.

The year 1991-92 is likely to have a small deficit of Rs. 1.76 crores and close for the year with a deficit of Rs. 65.20 crores as per the books of Reserve Bank of India. Budget estimates 1991-92 provide for a State Plan

**Budget
Estimates
1991-92**

outlay of Rs. 765 crores in addition to Rs. 136 crores for centrally sponsored schemes. The revenue deficit for 1991-92 is lower to Rs. 48.13 crores. Budget estimates of Revenue Receipts 1991-92 show an increase of Rs. 311.09 crores over Revised Estimates of current year due to increased share in Central taxes (Rs. 17.36 crores), State taxes (Rs. 208.25 crores), Non-tax Revenue (Rs. 69.32 crores) and Grant-in-aid (Rs. 16.17 crores). Growth in State's taxes is due to normal expected increase and full year's realisation of toll tax and increased passenger tax. Increase in non-tax Revenues is mainly because of interest receipts (Rs. 6.09 crores) and Road Transport (Rs. 26.89 crores) due to increased bus fares. Increase in receipts of General Miscellaneous Services is largely off-set by a contra-entry of increased expenditure on lotteries.

Revenue expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 262.04 crores. On the Non-Plan side, the increase is due to interest payments (Rs. 63.68 crores), provision for likely increase in Dearness Allowance (Rs. 37.84 crores) and larger allocation for maintenance of capital assets in addition to normal increase of pay, allowances & other expenses. Plan revenue expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 68.21 crores.

Increase of net receipts of Rs. 38.42 crores on Public Debt account is attributable to higher loans from Govt. of India (Rs. 32.33 crores) and market borrowings (Rs. 5.65 crores). Loans & Advances show an increased deficit of Rs. 35.70 crores. This is essentially an increased out-go on Plan account to various Boards & Corporations and increased advances to Govt. employees (Rs. 8.31 crores). Fall in receipts of Small Savings & Provident Fund is because next year only one year's adhoc bonus would be payable compared to two years adhoc bonus in the current year leading to reduced contribution to Provident Fund.

The deficit projected for the next year does not include additional burden of about Rs. 30.00 crores due to relief given to Govt. employees recently. I intend to leave this gap uncovered. Government has already imposed a burden of approximately Rs. 115.00 crores per annum by way of increased passenger tax, introduction of toll tax and increased power tariff. It is not possible to go for more taxation now. It is expected that some increase in our share in central taxes will take place during the year. There is a scope for increased contribution towards small savings with greater effort. We will also undertake shortly a comprehensive exercise to locate areas for reduction in expenditure. Greater vigil will be kept on the working of public enterprises. We have also approached the Govt. of India for special assistance to the State on account of special liabilities and problems of the state. A memorandum detailing the State's needs and requirements of special assistance of Rs. 2900 crores over a period of next five years has already been submitted to Government of India. We also expect that decision about consignment tax will be taken soon. We are repeatedly urging the Centre to do so. This will significantly augment the resources. I am confident of some assistance coming from the Centre. I assure the Hon'ble members that closing deficit of the next year may ultimately be not more than the opening deficit of the current year. I am also confident of carrying out in full the developmental programmes envisaged in the Plan of the next year. 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, compiling and producing the Budget Estimates well in time. A special word of appreciation is due for the National Informatics Centre, Haryana also. With their help we are the first State in the country to have successfully computerised the Non-Plan 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, place these Budget Estimates for the consideration and approval of this House.

JAI HIND.