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COMPOSITION OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE FOR THE  
YEAR 1968-69

**Chairman**

1. Shrimati Chandravati, M.L.A.

**Members**

2. Major Amir Singh.
3. Shri Chand Ram.
4. Shri Ganpat Rai.
5. Shri Jagdish Chander.
6. Shri Partap Singh (Daulatpur).
7. Shri Piara Singh.
8. Shri Preamsukh Dass.
9. Shri Roop Lal Mehta.

**Secretariat**

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Shri Raj Kumar Malhotra | .. Secretary           |
| 2. Shri Vijay Kumar        | .. Deputy Secretary    |
| 3. Shri Manohar Lal Sehgal | .. Assistant Secretary |



## INTRODUCTION

1. I, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee for the year 1968-69 having been authorised by the Committee in this behalf present this their first report on the Budget Estimates for the year 1968-69.

2. A brief summary of recommendations/observations of the Committee is given in Appendix. This summary is not exhaustive, and for full recommendations or observations of the Committee reference should be made to the main Report.

3. As there does not appear to be any likelihood of another Session of Vidhan Sabha being held before the 31st March, 1969, this report is being presented to the Speaker with the request that he may be pleased to order its printing, publication or circulation under rule 246 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Punjab Legislative Assembly. The report may be presented to the Vidhan Sabha during its next Session at the first convenient opportunity.

4. A brief record of the proceedings of each meeting has been kept separately in the Vidhan Sabha Secretariat.

5. The Committee are grateful to the representatives of the various Departments who appeared before it for oral examination.

6. The Committee place on record their high appreciation of the unstinted co-operation given by the Secretary, Haryana Vidhan Sabha and his staff.

CHANDRAVATI

The 29th March, 1969.

## REPORT

### Part I—Brief summary of the work done by the Estimates Committee for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68.

1. As a result of reorganisation of the State of Punjab, Haryana State came into being on the 1st November, 1966. The Estimates Committee of the Haryana Vidhan Sabha for the year 1966-67 was nominated by the Speaker for the first time under proviso to sub-rule(3) of rule 250 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Punjab Legislative Assembly *vide* Haryana Vidhan Sabha Secretariat Notification No. CB/Genl-2/66/9, dated the 12th January, 1967, consisting of the following five Members including the Chairman :—

- |                               |    |          |
|-------------------------------|----|----------|
| 1. Chaudhri Inder Singh Malik | .. | Chairman |
| 2. Chaudhri Harkishan         | .. | Member   |
| 3. Chaudhri Ram Parkash       | .. | Member   |
| 4. Shrimati Parsanni Devi     | .. | Member   |
| 5. Chaudhri Mukhtiar Singh    | .. | Member   |

2. The Committee held five sittings during its tenure. The Committee scrutinized the replies received from the Government in connection with the recommendations/observations made by the Estimates Committees of the previous years in their different reports on the Budget Estimates for the years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 pertaining to Education, Co-operation, Forest Department, Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch), Punjab State Electricity Board and Excise and Taxation Departments. The Committee could not find time to present its report.

3. The Committee on Estimates for the year 1967-68 was elected by the Haryana Vidhan Sabha on the 13th June, 1967 and notified *vide* this Secretariat Notification No. CB-PAC-EC-Genl. 2/67/46, dated the 27th June, 1967. The Committee consisted of the following eight Members including the Chairman :—

- |                                |    |          |
|--------------------------------|----|----------|
| 1. Shri Hira Nand              | .. | Chairman |
| 2. Pandit Banwari Lal Chhakkar | .. | Member   |
| 3. Shri Dalip Singh            | .. | Member   |
| 4. Shri Kamal Dev Kapil        | .. | Member   |
| 5. Shri Lachhman Dass Arora    | .. | Member   |
| 6. Shrimati Lekhwati Jain      | .. | Member   |
| 7. Chaudhri Rahim Khan         | .. | Member   |
| 8. Chaudhri Rajinder Singh     | .. | Member   |

4. Chaudhri Rahim Khan resigned from the membership of the committee on the 20th June, 1967, on his appointment as Deputy Minister and Sarvshri Hira Nand and Rajinder Singh resigned from the Chairmanship and Membership of the Committee on the 6th November, 1967, and 8th November, 1967, respectively on their appointments as Ministers.

5. The Committee selected the following Departments for scrutinizing their Budget Estimates for the year 1967-68 :—

- (i) General Administration ;
- (ii) Agriculture Department ; and
- (iii) Industries Department.

6. (i) *General Administration*:—Some of the Departments falling under the General Administration had supplied the material to the Vidhan Sabha in support of their Budget Estimates for the year 1967-68 for use of the Committee. The material was received at a very late stage (October, 1967). The Committee could not examine the material as the Vidhan Sabha stood dissolved by the proclamation issued by the President of India under Article 356 of the Constitution on the 21st November, 1967.

7. (ii) and (iii) *Agriculture and Industries Departments*.—The Departments had supplied the material in support of their Budget Estimates for the year 1967-68. The Committee examined the material received from the said Departments and also framed a questionnaire thereon. The Committee, however, could not find time to orally examine the representatives of the Departments concerned and, in the meantime, the Vidhan Sabha was dissolved.

8. During its tenure the Committee visited Yamunanagar, Jagadhri and Faridabad for an on-the-spot study to have first hand information of the working of the industries situated there.

#### **Part II—Work done by the Estimates Committee for the year 1968-69.**

9. The Estimates Committee for the year 1968-69 was elected by the Vidhan Sabha consisting of nine Members including the Chairman and notified vide Haryana Vidhan Sabha Secretariat Notification No. CB-PAC-EC-Genl/68/13, dated the 3rd August, 1968. The Speaker nominated Shrimati Chandravati, M.L.A., as the Chairman of the Committee. During its tenure the Committee held 19 sittings.

10. The Committee selected the following Departments for the purpose of scrutinizing their Budget Estimates for the year 1968-69:—

- (i) Agriculture Department.
- (ii) Industries Department (including Industrial Training).
- (iii) Transport Department.
- (iv) P.W.D. (B&R).

Later on, the Committee also decided to call for the material relating to the Budget Estimates for the year 1968-69 in respect of the following Departments :—

- (i) Co-operation Department.
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## REPORT

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- (i) Co-operation Department.
- (ii) Rehabilitation Department.
- (iii) Finance Department.

11. The Committee could only examine the material relating to the Agriculture Department, Transport Department and Industries Department. This Report pertains to these three Departments.

12. The Committee also examined the Supplementary Estimates of the Government of Haryana for the year 1968-69 and submitted its report thereon dated the 15th January, 1969 to the Vidhan Sabha on the 31st January, 1969

## I—AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

**Importance of the Department**

13. Agriculture production has been given top priority only next to the Defence of the country today. The programme of agricultural production lies at the base of a comprehensive approach to the reconstruction of the rural economy. Since the re-organisation, the Haryana State has made much progress in agricultural production. The State's economy is predominantly agricultural. The total population of the State according to the 1961 census figures is about 76 lakhs. Out of this about 82 per cent are ruralites and depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Therefore, for raising the standard of living of such a vast population, it is necessary to raise the agricultural production several fold.

The problem of bringing about a substantial increase in agricultural production in order to meet the existing food shortage in the country and also to cope with the requirements of increasing population needs immediate attention. The huge cost of freight on imports has increased the importance of agricultural production all the more. We are required to fight not only on the war front, but on the food front as well. Our political freedom and national honour are inextricably linked up with our success on the food front. We have, therefore, to wage a war against food shortage so that we may become not only self-sufficient and self-reliant in the matter of food but may as well be in a position to build up buffer stocks for utilization in times of need arising from failure of monsoon and similar other circumstances. Our difficult foreign exchange position also demands that we should be in a position to do without imports of foodgrains as soon as possible.

14. The total area of the State is 44,056 sq. kilometres. The classification of area is as follows :—

### Agricultural situation in Haryana

#### Area in thousand hectares

(1) Forests	..	93
(2) Land not available for cultivation	.	479
(3) Other uncultivable land excluding Fallow land	.	138
(4) Fallow Land	..	175
(5) Net area sown	..	3,514
(6) Area sown more than once	..	1,636
(7) Total cropped area	..	5,150

15. The Financial Commissioner, Development and Secretary to Government, Haryana, Agriculture Department, is the Administrative Secretary incharge of the Department. The Director of Agriculture, Haryana, who works under the administrative control of the Secretary is the Head of the Directorate. At the headquarters he is assisted by a number of officers and the ministerial staff.

**Administration of the Department**

16. The Committee were informed by the departmental representative that in composite Punjab, the Department had three Deputy Directors for Horticulture Department. One dealing with vegetables, one with fruits and the other with horticulture. In Haryana, due to economic considerations the Department did not think it necessary to retain all the three posts. The Department had only one officer, namely Deputy Director, Horticulture, who was doing the work of horticulture-fruits and vegetables. The Committee were further informed by the departmental representative that under the Horticulture the Department had applied nutrition programme, kitchen gardening and community gardening programme. This programme had certain administrative difficulties. The Department did not increase the strength of the staff and was doing on with the same staff. The Department gave demonstration and encouragement to the people. For extension of area under vegetables a large number of demonstrations were arranged. Advice was also given to the farmers regarding the suitability of land for fruit plants, supply of nursery plants, lay out of orchards and also for their proper maintenance and development. The Department had also the programme of grape cultivation. At the moment 529 acres of land was under grape cultivation. Needed help was given by way of Paccavi loan and technical advice to the potential grape-growers.

The Committee was also informed that out of 27 garden colonies in the composite Punjab, ten have fallen to the share of Haryana. It was stated by the Director of Agriculture that at present vegetable is sown in sixty thousand acres of land in the State.

The Committee regret to note that needed progress has not been made by the Department in Horticulture in the State. The Committee recommend that the technical guidance and necessary publicity campaign should be vigorously pursued to improve the growing of vegetables and fruits of good quality in the State and arrangements may also be made for supplying vegetable seeds of good quality.

17. The Committee was informed by the departmental representative that the Soil Testing Laboratories were being set up by the Agricultural Universities. The Punjab Agriculture University has set up one such Laboratory at Karnal and it was proposing to construct a building for the purpose at Rohtak in the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. He further informed that the budget provision was there for setting up such laboratories at Rohtak, Gurgaon and Jind. The Department was considering to transfer this amount to the University to avoid duplication in expenditure and work.

**Soil Testing**

When it was enquired from the departmental representative whether arrangements existed for soil testing at Hissar, he informed that any farmer who desired the soil-testing sent the soil to the Department. The Director takes the soil at the level of nine inches and sends that to the laboratory for testing.

The Committee feel sad that due importance is not being attached to the soil testing work in the State. Where the samples of soil are sent for testing, the farmer is not informed about the results in time. The Committee recommend that due publicity be given to the soil testing so that the farmer may be able to know its advantages and derive benefits therefrom. The Agricultural University may also be provided with necessary funds to set up expeditiously the Soil Testing Laboratories in almost all the districts of the State so that results of the testing may be made known to the farmers at the earliest. This will help in bring more land under cultivation. The Committee further recommend that wide publicity may be given to educate the farmers to have benefit of the soil testing laboratories set up in the State.

18. According to the information supplied by the Department the work of soil conservation was a recent addition to the activities of the Department. Large areas of land were affected by water erosion and wind erosion. In order to conserve soil and soil moisture, soil conservation work on agricultural lands was initiated during the Third Five-Year Plan. Under this programme, contour bunding, terracing lining of water channels etc., were carried on. This section had also taken up the job of proper use of irrigation water and its proper management. Water was the biggest hurdle in increasing agricultural production in Haryana. Even if the existing resources were rationally utilized and not a drop of water, whether it was rain water or canal water or tube-well or well water, was allowed to go waste, the productions could be increased very much. This section's aim was to train the farmer in rational use of water from all source. The Committee were also informed that the soil conservation work was being done by the Agriculture Department in Ambala, Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Narnaul Districts, and that the Department has worked on 15,257 acres and on 4,320 acres of land during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 (up to October, 1968), respectively.

The Committee are of the opinion that soil conservation work cannot be successful unless the people are made conscious of the evils of soil erosion and benefits of soil conservation. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the results of research should be disseminated for the benefit of the farmers.

The Committee recommend that A.R.C. Scheme should be enforced throughout the State covering sweet water belt.

The Committee also feel that the present system of granting loan to the farmers under the A.R.C. scheme is very complicated. The Committee therefore, recommend that some simple procedure may be adopted to avoid inconvenience to farmers for receiving and utilising the loan.

19. The Committee was informed by the departmental representative that the boring is of two kinds, i.e, one is productive and the other is trial boring. After the reorganisation of the State the Department had started the work of test boring at several places. The work of test boring was going on at Rohtak, Gurgaon and Jind and at the rest of places the work had been stopped due to brackish water. The Committee were further informed that the Department had three machines on which three mechanical borers work. The Department had also three Direct Rotary Rigs. These were at Jind Circle, Hissar Circle and Mohindergarh Circle. The Department had also 25 hand boring pumps. Ten of them were working in Mohindergarh Circle, two in Jind Circle, three in Karnal Circle, three in Hissar Circle, six in Gurgaon Circle and two in Rohtak Circle. The Departmental representative further told the Committee that the number of Rigs at their disposal were

#### Soil Conservation Work

#### Boring Work

inadequate to meet the requirements. For the last one year the department had placed three orders for the purchase of 15 light percussion Rigs, three Rotary Rigs and one Direct Rotary Rig. These Rigs were used to be imported from abroad earlier, but now they were being manufactured in our own country. The cost of one Direct Rotary Rig was rupees eight lakhs whereas the cost of one other Rotary Rig was rupees one and a half lakhs. The Department have been trying to get this equipment earlier to start this work at a speed it needed.

The Committee recommend that earnest efforts should be made by the Department to obtain the requisite equipment as early as possible so that the work may not suffer in the absence of proper equipment.

20. The information was supplied by the Department that the minor irrigation loans were advanced to the cultivators for the installation of tubewells, pumping sets and for sinking of open wells and for purchase of persian wheels. The Department of Agriculture helped the farmers in obtaining cement and other materials required for various minor irrigation works. The Assistant Agricultural Engineer (Boring) tendered necessary advice to the farmers and also arranged boring for them. In water scarcity areas trial bores were also made by the Department to find good sub-soil water which could later be utilised by the farmers for irrigation purposes. On the Hilly areas, loans and subsidies were given for construction of kooahs.

#### **Provision of Irrigation Facilities**

The Committee recommend that the Department should pay more attention to water scarcity areas and provide necessary irrigation facilities whereby the economic position of the inhabitants of those areas may be improved. This will also help in increasing the food production in the State which will result in economic prosperity.

21. The departmental representative informed the Committee that the Agriculture Department were basically supplying two types of fertilizer, one is the pool fertilizer and the other is non-pool fertilizer. The pool fertilizer is supplied by the Government of India to the State Government on two months credit. The State Government sell the fertilizer and give the money back to the Central Government. The Pool fertilizer is sent by rail to the State Government which is then supplied to the Marketing and Supplies Federations for distribution. It does not physically handle it. The physical handling of the fertilizer starts from the marketing societies level. The price of the pool fertilizer is fixed by the Government of India and it is the same for every rail-head all over India. Under the pool account the department was getting Urea, Superphosphate, Diammonium Phosphate, Ammonium Sulphate and Muriat of Potash from the Government of India. At present the Haryana Co-operative Supplying and Marketing Federation is taking CAN from Nangal Factory on non-pool account, out of their own funds, because the pool allocation made for Haryana by the Government of India is not sufficient to meet the requirements of this State. The department had a programme of distributing 2.30 lakh tons of fertilizers in the Rabi of 1968-69, and the Government of India had promised to meet our requirements of Nitrogen fertilizers. The Departmental representative further informed the Committee that under the present policy of Government 50 per cent of fertilizers is given under the pool account.

As regards the non-pool fertilizers, the department has to pay in advance. The Reserve Bank of India had a scheme under which it advanced loan to the Haryana State Co-operative Marketing and Supplies Federation for buying

it. The loan was given by the Reserve Bank of India to the Federation on the guarantee of the State Government. For pool and non-pool fertilizers, the State Government had given the agency for its distribution within the State to the Haryana State Co-operative Marketing and Supplies Federation. This was the apex body of all the Marketing Societies and the District Wholesale Societies in the State through which the fertilizer was distributed. The Marketing Societies had further, among their members, the village co-operative societies. The physical handling of the fertilizer started from the marketing societies' level. There were around two thousand fertilizer depots in the State. It was ensured that there was a village fertilizer depot within a radius of five miles, so that the person interested in its purchase does not have to go very far. Some private parties had also been permitted by the Government to sell fertilizers direct to the farmers within the State. The rates for non-pool fertilizers, were fixed by the control order of the Government of India.

On a query made by the Committee, as to whether the fertilizers were purchased by the Government from the factories in the public sector or the same were purchased from the factories in the private sector also, it was stated by the departmental representative that some private parties have also been permitted to sell fertilizers. It was further stated that so far permission had been given to DCM to sell Urea within the State. Super phosphate was also being purchased from the DCM for the last 8/9 years, through the Government of India at a price fixed by them.

The departmental representative promised to supply some more information but the same has not been received uptill today.

The Committee is constrained to note that the information promised to be supplied by the departmental heads during the oral examination has not been made available to the Committee and has thus hampered the working of the Committee.

The Committee feel that great difficulty is being experienced by the poor agriculturists in obtaining fertilizer, at the fixed rates. On the other hand rich farmers are able to obtain the fertilizer without any difficulty. The Committee, therefore, recommend that necessary steps may be taken to remove this complaint.

The Committee understand that in respect of certain type of fertilizers more Taccavee is given. This Committee further understand that this advantage is derived only by rich farmers. The poor farmers are not aware of this fact, as the literature issued in this connection is mostly in English language which cannot be read by majority of the agriculturists. The Committee, therefore, recommend that such literature should also be in simple Hindi language and should be widely circulated amongst the agriculturists. The publicity may also be given by other means to impress upon the use of fertilizer.

The Committee also recommend that the Government should be given subsidy on fertilizers so that the farmers can obtain these at cheaper rates in order to increase agricultural production in the State.

## II—TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

22. The functions of the department are to provide an efficient, adequate economical and properly co-ordinated service, and to control the State undertakings and other transport services in the State. The regulation and control of permit system, registration and licencing of Motor Vehicles and checking of traffic etc. under Motor vehicles Act and rules framed there

Functions and importance of the Department

Haryana Roadways which got 475 vehicles as its share on 1st November, 1966, has now a fleet of 590 buses, which daily carry about 1,20,000 passengers on 261 routes and cover above 75,000 miles every day. In addition to the three depots located at Ambala, Gurgaon and Chandigarh, a fourth full fledged depot was established at Rohtak on April 1, 1967 to cater mostly to the demand of the people of that area. Besides adding 45 vehicles to the existing fleet of 590 vehicles, the department is expected to complete the replacement of 107 vehicles by the end of 1968-69.

23. The Commissioner for Home Affairs and Secretary to Government, Haryana, Transport Department is the Administrative Secretary incharge of the department. The Provincial Transport Controller Haryana, who works under the administrative Control of the Secretary is the Head of the Department. At the headquarters he is assisted by a number of officers and staff.

#### Administration of the Department

24. The Committees were informed by the departmental representative that Joint Provincial Transport Controller supervises to work of Technical side and is also the incharge of the workshops and sub-divisions, such as Rewari, Hissar, Dabwali and Central Workshop. The Deputy Transport Controller is the incharge of Establishment and Traffic Operation of Haryana Roadways. The Extra Assistant Transport Controller is the incharge of Motor Vehicles Inspectorate, Designing of Bus Bodies/Bodies of other vehicles and cases relating to Motor Vehicles Act and Rules made thereunder and Inspection of Roadways Workshop. He is also the Officer Incharge Ministers Car section and Government Central Workshop service station.

#### Functions of J.P.T.C Deputy Transport Controller and Extra Assistant Transport Controller

The Committee feel that when there is a Provincial Transport Controller and other officers to assist him, there is no justification for having the post Joint-Provincial Transport Controller. The Committee recommend that the Government may abolish the post of Joint Provincial Transport Controller, if there is no justification for retaining this post.

25. The departmental representative informed the Committee that the Department has no arrangements for resoling and retreading of old tyres in Government Transport Workshops. Such type of work is being got done from the private retreading companies. The contract for retreading/resoling work is entrusted to the private company/companies on yearly basis after inviting quotations from them. A proposal for doing the work of retreading departmentally is, however, under consideration.

#### Workshop

The departmental representative further informed the Committee that the Transport Department had not started manufacturing of spare parts in the workshops of the Haryana Roadways so far, not there was any proposal under consideration in this respect. About the Body Buildings the Committee were further informed that the work of Bus Body Building was done by the private Body Builders. There was a proposal under consideration of the Department for taking up the Body Building work Departmentally.

The Committee are of the opinion that since nationalization is in progress and nearly 590 vehicles are being operated by the Haryana Roadways and more new buses are likely to be added to the fleet and every year Road

expansion is being made on which more buses are likely to run, it is time the Government should examine as to why in the interest of economy they should not have a workshop of their own which can do the work of body building, retreading and resoling of old and worn out tyres. Such a work shop can also be developed further for manufacture in Motor Engines, spare parts, etc.

26. The Committee were informed by the Department that the amenities to public provided in the year 1967-68 and 1968-69 (up to 31st October, 1968) were Bus Queue Shelters, Public Call Offices at Bus Stands at Karnal and Ambala Cantt. and Post Office facilities were also provided at Karnal Bus Stand. It further informed the Committee that the Department had also provided other facilities, in addition to the above, such as Bus Stands, Flush type latrines, waiting rooms, drinking water, canteens Coolies, fruits shops, clock rooms, etc.

**Amenities for Passenger and Operational Staff**

As regard the facilities provided to the operational staff the Committee were informed that uniforms and chappals, liberal leave rules, retiring rooms, reading rooms, Employees State Insurance Scheme, etc., had since been provided to the staff.

In addition to the above referred facilities and amenities to the staff of Haryana Roadways the employees had been given 4 per cent Ex-gratia reward during the year 1967-68 and in the year 1968-69 and one lac had been given as an incentive reward.

The Committee feel that more attention should be paid for improving better sanitation at Bus Stands especially towards the cleaning of urinals and latrines. Quick service should be provided in the canteens at Bus Stands. The Committee recommend that necessary steps be taken to enforce good sanitary conditions and to providing quick service at the canteens at Bus Stands.

It has been observed by the Committee that the buses are not properly cleaned regularly and lot of dirt and filth is found therein. The buses run by private operators, are however, more clean. The department should pay due attention to this aspect and proper arrangements should be made for the purpose. The arrangement for keeping the buses clean should be done on the pattern of Railways.

The Committee observe that the passengers are put to great inconvenience when breakdowns occur in the way as no suitable and convenient alternative arrangement is made to take them to their destinations. The Committee, therefore, recommend that buses should be properly checked by experienced hands at the starting stations and all defects removed so that break downs do not occur frequently.

The Committee further recommend that buses should be handled, as far as possible, by one particular driver who will be responsible for its proper upkeep. Frequently changes in Drivers result in lack of responsibility and improper maintenance. Those Drivers who properly maintain the buses handed by them may be given incentive.

The Committee also recommend that strict instructions should be issued to the Drivers and Conductors to behave politely towards the passengers and extend full co-operations to them in all respects.

27. The Committee were informed by the departmental representative that a licensed porter was deputed for loading and unloading of passengers' luggage on almost all long route buses. Such porters marked the packages of the passengers, into lots and number of packages and issued tokens for the same to the travelling passengers. Those porters are responsible

**Safety of Passengers Luggage**

for the safety of the passenger's luggage. The departmental representative

also assured the Committee that on some long distance routes, where such facility does not exist, the same will be provided shortly.

The Committee are of the opinion that some solid steps should be taken in this direction. The Committee recommend that the Department should take immediate and effective steps to provide porters on the long distances routes to look after the luggage of the passengers where such facilities have not been provided so far.

28. It was pointed out to the departmental representative that the busses in which slide windows were fitted, are inconvenient for passengers especially in the hot season. The Committee recommend that, in the interest of the general travelling public, fans should be fitted in all those Buses where such windows are fitted. In the new buses downward slide windows should be provided.

Slide Windows Fitted  
in the Buses

29. When questioned by the Committee as to what checks are exercised to avoid loss in Stores, the departmental representatives stated in reply that off and on the verification of the stocks is done by surprise visits by the staff stationed at Headquarters, Works Manager, Assistant Accounts Officer, Senior Auditor etc. However, annual Verification of Stores is done by a verification Committee headed by the Works Manager with one officer from the technical side and one from the accounts side. Besides this, one H.C.S. Officer has also been appointed as flying Squad Officer who also undertakes surprise checking of Stores.

Stores

The Committee feel that in order to avoid loss to the Government strict physical verification of Stores should be done by responsible officers frequently.

30. The Departmental representatives informed the Committee that double the amount is paid to the Conductors and Drivers for putting in overtime in addition to their eight hours duty. Further due arrangements have been made for their stay at most of the Bus Stands.

Overtime to conduct-  
tors and drivers

The Department also informed the Committee that free lift is provided to the Roadways Workshop Employees only and that too within a radius of five miles.

When questioned about the income derived from "Adda fee", the departmental representative could not give the exact figures and promised to supply the same later on, which is still awaited.

In reply to a question by the Committee the departmental representatives stated that normally every Bus is sent for 'A' service after covering 2,000 miles and for 'B' service after covering 10,000 miles.

31. The Departmental representatives, when asked by the Committee as to how the loss of tickets is tackled, stated that the amount is recovered from the official responsible to maintain the same. Further, to check the use of such tickets the numbers thereof are intimated to all Inspectors and are pasted on the boards fixed at each Depot.

Loss of Tickets

The Committee recommend that strict watch should be kept in this connection so that the Government is not put to any loss.

### III—INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

32. On the formation of a separate State of Haryana it was reasonable for everyone to expect that the State would now make rapid industrial progress and would soon become prosperous. The new State has also taken certain concrete steps in this direction. However, there were many financial difficulties such as the State of deficit together with certain administrative problems which Haryana had to face from its very birth. Besides agriculture, we have to strive for industrial development to increase the revenue of the State and to decrease the pressure on the land. Accordingly the Committee feels that the question of industrial development is a vital question for the very existence of the State.

33. The Committee were informed by the Department representative that there are four Quality Marking Centres in the State

**Quality Marking  
Centres**

namely :—

- (1) Quality Marking Centre for Engineering goods, Faridabad.
- (2) Quality Marking Centres for Engineering goods, Sonapat.
- (3) Quality Marking Centre for Textile goods, Panipat.
- (4) Quality Marking Centre for Instruments and precision machinery, Ambala Cantt.

These Quality Marking Centres are for Engineering goods, Instrument and Precision Machinery and Textile goods. The Committee were further informed that the products of the industrialists were tested/marked in these Centres free of cost. The Government have to incur expenditure on these Centres and there is no return therefrom and only the Industrialists are benefited.

The Committee are of the opinion that testing/marking of the products sent by the industrialists may not be tested/marked free of cost. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the Government should charge token fee from the industrialists for marking/testing these products to check the drain on the Budget of the Department. This would also assist to increase the establishment for the purpose to avoid unnecessary delay in testing/marking the products of the industrialists.

34. During the course of oral examination the Departmental representative informed the Committee that the Department had got 14 Rural Industrial Development Centres, out of which seven are permanent and seven temporary, and 4 Rural Artisans Training Centres. As a measure of economy and also to avoid duplication, it has recently been decided to close three of the Rural Industrial Development Centres altogether and to merge four of them with the Rural Artisans Training Centres which are located at the same places. The Committee was further informed that there was lot of expenditure on these centres but the output was very little. In many centres the Instructors were not properly qualified.

The Committee pointed out to the Departmental representative that at some places there are no qualified instructors and where there are instructors they themselves are not fully trained with the result that the money spent thereon has gone waste. The Committee, therefore, recommend that

efforts should be made by the Government to provide suitable trained and qualified instructors in these Development Centres so that the money spent by the Government may not go waste and the people may be benefited by getting good and proper training from these Centres which will contribute towards the solution of unemployment in the State.

35. The Committee were informed by the Departmental representative that, at present, the Department have one emporium at Ambala. One **Emporia** emporium each at Chandigarh and Delhi were going to be established. The Department have already rented out buildings, furnished them and also purchased a part of the goods to be stocked there. The stock is now being put in position and hope these will start functioning very shortly. The sanctioned strength of the staff of the emporium was—

(1) Sales Manager	..	1
(2) Sales Girl	..	1
(3) Packer	..	1
(4) Attendant	..	1
(5) Chowkidar	..	1
(6) Peon	..	1

The departmental representative informed that the emporium at Ambala is running in a loss in the sense that the accounts of the emporium are not being kept in the commercial manner. Therefore, the profits are not calculated from the business point of view. Otherwise, the emporium is running in profit.

The Committee recommend that the emporium at Ambala should be organised well and sufficient number of varieties of various goods of quality stocked for sale in the emporium so that there may be income therefrom. The increased in sale will thus increase the profit. The wasteful expenditure should be avoided to eliminate losses. The strength of the staff should be reduced as far as possible.

36. The Committee were informed that since the formation of Haryana State, about one thousand small scale units have come up for which the **Small Scale Industry.** Department has given assistance. At Jagadhri a number of new industries have been set up. In Yamunanagar particularly, there were about 1,400 concerns registered with the department for assistance required by them in the form of controller raw material, imported material or financial assistance.

The Committee were further informed that at Yamunanagar in the Small Scale Sector, certain industries or industrial units are manufacturing engineering goods, electrical goods, chemicals and refrigeration plants. Similar Industrial Units are working at Faridabad, Bahadurgarh and Sonapat.

The Committee have observed that all these units/industries are located in the urban areas and the Department has ignored the rural areas. The Committee, therefore, recommend that this matter should be given proper attention and the Department should extend all possible help for setting up small industries in rural areas of the State in order to raise the standard of living of the villagers and also to provide them additional sources of income.

In this connection the Committee feels that as now all types of facilities are available in rural areas of and there appears to be no difficulty in setting up small scale industries there, particularly leather industry provide work for the landless labour.

37. The Committee were informed by the departmental representative that the technical expert is a chemical engineer. His functions are to help in the development of industries in different ways. **Technical Expert** He suggests solutions to particular difficulties being faced by industrialists. For instance he suggests some improvement in the fuel used or an alternative to the fuel used in proper functioning of industries. Recently he went to Yamunanagar and held a seminar there on economic use of fuel, i.e., "fuel efficiency". The main aim of the seminar was increasing fuel efficiency in furnaces used for making brass sheets, etc., and also in furnace used for making auto-springs. The Committee were further informed that fuel efficiency can be improved atleast by 10% by improving the design of the furnaces.

The Committee feel that the role being played by the Technical expert is really very important. The Committee, therefore, recommend that more and more experiments may be made for increasing the percentage of fuel efficiency.

38. The Committee were informed that only Rs 2,500 had been provided for Industrial exhibition which amount is quite insufficient for the purpose. **Industrial Exhibition.** The Committee, therefore, feel that more money should have been provided for holding Industrial Exhibition in that State so that it may give incentive to general public to set up industries in the State.

39. On enquiry whether the Industries Department keeps any check on the raw-material supplied to various industrial units the Committee were informed by the departmental representative that raw-material that was supplied to the industrialists on quota system, i.e., iron had already been decontrolled. **Allotment of quotas.** All the same where ever any commodity is supplied to an industrial unit through the State or under the so called quota system, the Department does make sure by inspection records, by visits to the factories even by paying surprise visits, that the quota is being properly utilized and action is taken against those who are found guilty of having misutilized or misappropriated the quota. The same is being done in the case of raw-material which is imported from abroad on the basis of Essentiality Certificates. A number of firms have been blacklisted and a number of firms have been brought on the banned list and other administrative action has also been taken against such delinquents.

The Committee are of the opinion that in order to check the misuse of quotas allotted to industrialists in the State, the Department should take some more appropriate and strict steps in this direction.

40. After a long discussion with the Department representatives the Committee came to the conclusion that generally a large number of rural artisans remain without work. **Village Industries.** The Committee further observed that there is a great scope for encouraging village industries like leather work, etc., in the State.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that necessary steps should be taken to set up small scale and cottage industries on a Co-operative basis at central places in rural areas block-wise, in order to provide employment to the un-employed rural artisans.

41. During the course of oral examination of the Industries Department the Departmental representative informed the Committee that licences to 18 firms have been issued since the 1st November, 1966, by the Government and the details of these Industries are as follows :—

Serial No.	Name of Industrial undertaking	Industry	Investment envisaged	Location
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(Rs in lakhs)

(A) 1967-68

1	M/s Hindustan Fashners Pvt. Ltd.	Utensils, Bolls and nuts	16.98	Faridabad
2	M/s Promain Ltd.	Cable Making Machine	43.00	Gurgaon
3	M/s Chaman Lal and Bros.	Welded Steel Tubes	152.00	Faridabad
4	M/s Curewell Ltd.	Gamma, Globulin	32.00	Faridabad
5	M/s Endee Wollen and Silk Mills Pvt. Ltd.	Woollen Yarn and Worsted Yarn	35.00	Faridabad

(B) 1968-69 (Up to 30th September, 1968)

6	M/s Rajrishi Chemicals Corporation	Extraction of oil from Rice Bran-oil cake	19.00	Kurukshetra
7	M/s B.G. Finance Industries Ltd., Sirsa	Crushing of Cotton Seeds	8.50	Sirsa
8	M/s Porritts and Spencer (Asia)	Paper makers-felts	200.00	Faridabad
9	M/s Haryana Milk Food	(i) Butter and Ghee (ii) Whole Milk Powder (iii) Condensed Milk	18.00	Pehowa (Karnal)

Serial No.	Name of Industrial undertaking	Industry	Investment envisaged	Location
			(Rs. in lakhs)	
10	M/s Kraft Food India Ltd.	Dehydrated Vegetables	24.00	Patty Kalyana (Panipat)
11	M's R.J. Wood and Coy. (P) Ltd.	Carbon Products	18.00	Ballabgarh
12	M/s S.N. Trivedi	Precision Instruments	56.90	Faridabad
13	M/s Northern India Iron and Steel Coy. Ltd.	Steel Castings	12.30	Faridabad
14	M/s Kirlosker Oil Engines	Internal Combustion Diesel Engines	35.00	Faridabad
15	M/s Tona Jute Company	Carpet yarn from raw wool	50.00	Not yet given (to be located near Delhi in Haryana)
16	M/s H.L. Somany	Glazed Tiles	15.00	Bahadurgarh (Rohtak)
17	M/s H.H.W. Aziralli	Glass Forming Machinery	16.75	Bahadurgarh (Rohtak)
18	M/s Bengal National Textiles	Woollen Yarn	20.00	Faridabad

These projects are at different stages of implementation.

The departmental representatives further stated that after the reorganisation of the Composite Punjab no worsted woollen Yarn Factory came to this side and the Department is in correspondence with the Government of India where it is under active consideration. Favourable results are expected by the department.

The Committee was also informed that Government had also been addressed for setting up in this State Oil Refinery, Indian Telephone Industry (Second Unit), Bharat Electricals, Third unit, Microwave Transmission Equipment and small car project.

The Committee feel that there is a large scope for setting up heavy and large scale industries in the State during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the special efforts should be made by the Department for setting up key industries in the State of Haryana, during the Fourth Five-Year Plan in the interest of prosperity of the State. The Government should vigorously pursue with the Government of India the matters regarding the setting up of those Industries for which they have already approached the Central Government.

42. The function of this wing is to give technical advice as well as common facility service to the Industrialists in order to achieve maximum produce with minimum cost, to effect economy wherever possible and utilise the waste Material in the manufacture of bye-products.

Technical Wing.

The Committee were informed by the Departmental representative that the quality marking centres have given technical help to the following units—

<i>Period from</i>	<i>Number of units</i>
1st April, 1966 to 31st March, 1967	.. ' 2,436
1st April, 1967 to 31st March, 1968	.. 3,901
1st April, 1968 to 30th September, 1968	.. 3,551

The Committee were further informed that the similar help has also been given by the heat treatment centres to 656 and 230 Units during the said period.

The Committee, however, recommend that more help be given to the industrialists by this wing.

43. The Committee in reply to the question put to the Department representatives were informed that during 1967-68 seventy one applications for loan for more than Rs 10,000 were received. Loan was granted to 39 applications ; twenty-five cases were rejected and seven postponed.

#### **Loan Recovery.**

The Committee were further informed that the number of defaulting parties are 5,236, from whom the amount of loan is to be recovered. The position of arrears alongwith the number of defaulting parties, districtwise, as on 31st March, 1968, is tabulated below :—

Serial No.	District	No. of Parties	<i>Amount in arrears</i>	
			Principal	Interest
1	Hissar	1,002	2,65,412	1,19,102
2	Rohtak	1,110	6,62,224	3,37,259
3	Gurgaon	546	1,68,263	61,531
4	Karnal	1,294	3,53,003	1,48,174
5	Ambala	733	2,54,590	89,455
6	Mohindergarh	296	1,02,256	17,473
7	Jind	212	75,715	7,441
8	Haryana Financial Corporation	43	1,70,403	21,100
Total		5,236	20,51,866	8,01,535

The Committee feel that the Department is not giving proper attention to recover the loans advanced to industrialists with the result that Government is put to a great loss. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the necessary steps should be taken with immediate effect for the recovery of loans from defaulters without any further delay. The Committee considers this as a matter of vital importance.

44. The main function of the Geological Section is the survey and economic exploitation of mineral wealth of the State.

**Geological Section.**

During the course of oral examination the Departmental representative informed the Committee that during the last few years the Geological Wing has concentrated on investigations in Mohindergarh District and Gurgaon District to explore various minerals. As a result of the efforts made 4.25 million tons of iron ore has been approved so far. This 'approved' means that there is reasonable expectation that so much iron ore would be available in the area where it has been located. The investigations are still in progress about other minerals like pyrites, lime stone, marble, sulphur, salt in Gurgaon. This unit has also carried out ground water survey particularly in areas near Sonapat. The investigations are still in progress.

The Committee recommend that when a large number of iron ores are available in the State, the Department should approach the Centre Government for setting up Pig Iron Plant in the State of Haryana as early as possible.

45. The Store purchase organisation is headed by the additional Controller of Stores. He is assisted by a Assistant Controller of Store, Store Inspection Officer and two Assistant Store Officers. This organisation is the sole purchasing agency for all Government Departments in the State. All types of stores except stationery and printing items are purchased for the various Departments on receipt of indents from them. The stores purchased through this agency are of varied nature and include:—

**Store purchase Organisation**

- (i) T.M.B. Chassis, Leyland Chassis, Colours, Generating sets, Projector, Gunny Bages, Jeeps, Electric Bulbs, Welding Transformers, Paints and Varnishes, Air Coolers, Foot Sprayers, Chappls-Leather, Medical equipment, E. S. G. Machines, Ventilating columns, Animal Cages, Bleaching powders, Misroslide Cabnits, Ambassador Cars, Tyre and Tubes, Air Compressors, Air Conditioners, Water Bottles, Staff Cars, Cycle, Steel Almirahs, Tinc. White bottles, Automatic Boosts Transformers, Pickup, Peptones, Celphos, Horn Units, etc.
- (ii) R.C.C. Pipes, Vacuums pump, Tar Boilers, Gunmetal, gate valves, Water fittings, Pillor Taps, C.I. Pipes and Collars, Pumping Sets, Water Cooler, Cloth, S.W Pipes, A.C. Pipes and Casing Pipe.
- (iii) Woollen Cloth, Woollen Jerseys, Woollen Serge, Cotton Yarn, Cloth, etc.

The Committee were further informed by the Departmental representative that the total purchases worth rupees two crores and 73 Lakhs were made by this organisation and rupees two lakhs and 17 thousand were made by

The Committee recommend that suitable steps should be taken by the Industries Department to ensure that the Store received by the concerned Departments should be according to the specifications and in a good working condition.

### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

46. It has come to the notice of the Committee that loans have been given to certain concerns by Government in the form of preferential shares. This loan is not fully recovered because sometimes the concerns to whom the loan was advanced, go into liquidation. A particular instance of M/s Globe United Engineering and Foundry Co. Ltd., has come to the notice of the Committee to which such loan had been advanced and that company has gone into liquidation.

The Committee observe that while they are not against advancing loans by Government to the Companies/Industries having full prospects, they recommend that whenever loans are advanced to such companies/industries for industrial purposes, tangible security should be obtained from the Directors of the Companies/Proprietors of the Industries to safeguard the interests of the Government.

It has also come to the notice of the Committee that sheds in industrial estates in certain places in the State are either lying idle or are not being utilised by the allottees for the purpose for which they were allotted.

The Committee recommend that—

- (i) steps be taken to allot the sheds, which are lying idle in the industrial estates, to the genuine industrialists; and
- (ii) the sheds which have been allotted and are not utilized by the allottees for 10 years from the date of allotment for the purpose for which these sheds were allotted should be resumed by the Government and released to the real owners, if they so desire.

## APPENDIX

## Summary of Recommendations/Observations of the Estimates Committee (1968-69)

Serial No.	Page	Paragraph of the Report	Recommendations/Observations
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT			
1	4	16	The Committee regret to note that needed progress has not been made by the Department in Horticulture in the State. The Committee recommend that the technical guidance and necessary publicity Campaign should be vigorously pursued to improve the growing of vegetables and fruits of good quality in the State and arrangements may also be made for supplying vegetable seeds of good quality.
2	5	17	The Committee feel sad that due importance is not being attached to the Soil Testing Work in the State. Where the samples of soil are sent for testing, the farmer is not informed about the results in time. The Committee recommend that due publicity be given to the soil testing so that the farmer may be able to know its advantages and derive benefits therefrom.
3	5	17	The Agricultural University may be provided with necessary funds to set up expeditiously the Soil Testing Laboratories in almost all the districts of the State so that results of the testing may be made known to the farmers at the earliest.
4	5	17	The Committee recommend that wide publicity may be given to educate the farmers to have benefit of the Soil Testing Laboratories in the State.
5	5	18	The Committee are of the opinion that Soil Conservation Work can not be successful unless the people are made conscious of the evils of soil erosion and benefits of Soil Conservation. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the results of research should be disseminated for the benefits of the farmers
6	5	18	The Committee recommend that A.R.C. Scheme should be enforced throughout the State covering Sweet Water Belt.
7	5	18	The Committee feel that the present system of granting loan to the farmers under the A.R.C Scheme is very complicated. The Committee, therefore, recommend that some simple procedure may be adopted to avoid inconvenience to farmers for receiving and utilising loans.
8	6	19	The Committee recommend that earnest efforts should be made by the Department to obtain the requisite equipment as early as possible so that the work may not suffer in the absence of proper equipment.
9	6	20	The Committee recommend that the Department should pay more attention to water scarcity areas and provide necessary irrigation facilities whereby the economic position of the inhabitants of those areas may be improved.
10	7	21	The Committee feel that great difficulty is being experienced by the poor agriculturist in obtaining fertilizer at the fixed rates. On the other hand, rich farmers are able to obtain the fertilizer without any difficulty. The Committee, therefore, recommend that necessary steps may be taken to remove this complaint.

Serial No.	Page	Paragraph of the Report	Recommendations-Observations
11	7	21	The Committee understand that in respect of certain type of fertilizers, more Tacavi is given. The Committee further understand that this advantage is derived only by rich farmers. The poor farmers are not aware of this fact, as the literature issued in this connection is mostly in English language which can not be read by the majority of the agriculturists. The Committee, therefore, recommend that such literature should also be in simple Hindi language and should be widely circulated amongst the agriculturists. The publicity may also be given by other means to impress upon the use of fertilizer.
12	7	21	The Committee recommend that the Government should give Subsidy on fertilizers so that the farmers can obtain these at cheaper rates in order to increase agricultural production in the State.
TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT			
13	8	24	The Committee feel that when there is a Provincial Transport Controller and other Officers to assist him, there is no justification for having the post of Joint Provincial Transport Controller. The Committee recommend that the Government may abolish the post of Joint Provincial Transport Controller, if there is no justification for retaining this post.
14	8—9	25	The Committee are of the opinion that since nationalisation is in progress and nearly 590 vehicles are being operated by the Haryana Roadways and more new buses are likely to be added to the fleet and every year road expansion is being made on which buses are likely to run, it is time that Government should examine as to why in the interest of economy they should not have a Workshop of their own which can do the work of body-buliding, retreading and resoling of old and worn-out tyres. Such workshop can also be developed further for manufacturing Motor Engines, spare parts, etc.
15	9	26	The Committee feel that more attention should be paid for improving better sanitation at Bus Stands especially towards the cleaning of urinals and latrines.
16	9	26	The Committee recommend that necessary steps be taken to enforce good sanitation conditions and to providng quick service at the Canteens at Bus Stands.
17	9	26	It has been observed by the Committee that the buses are not properly cleaned regularly and lot of dirt and filth is found therein. The buses run by private Operators are however, more clean. The Department should pay due attention to this aspect and proper arrangements should be made for the purpose. The arrangement for keeping the buses clean should be done on the pattern of Railways.
18	9	26	The Committee observe that the passengers are put to great inconvenience when break-down occur in the way as no suitable and convenient alterative arrangement is made to take them to their destinations. The Committee, therefore, recommend that buses should be properly checked by experienced hands at the starting stations and all defects removed so that break-downs do not occur frequently.

Serial No.	Page	Paragraph of the Report	Recommendations/Observations
19	9	26	The Committee recommend that buses should be handed, as far as possible, by one particular driver who will be responsible for its proper up-keep. Frequent changes in Drivers result in lack of responsibility and improper maintenance. The Drivers who properly maintain the buses handled by them may be given incentive.
20	9	26	The Committee recommended that strict instructions should be issued to the Drivers and Conductors to behave politely towards the passengers and extend full cooperation to them in all respects.
21	10	27	The Committee recommend that the Department should take immediate and effective steps to provide porters on the long distances routes to look after the luggage of the passengers where such facilities have not been provided so far.
22	10	28	The buses in which slide windows are fitted are inconvenient for passengers especially in the hot season. The Committee recommend that in the interest of the general travelling public, fans should be provided where such windows are fitted.
23	10	28	In the new buses down-ward slidewindows should be provided.
24	10	29	The Committee feel that in order to avoid loss to the Government strict physical verification of stores should be done by responsible Officers frequently.
25	10	31	The value of the tickets which are lost is recovered from the official responsible for their safe custody. Further, to check the use of such tickets the numbers thereof are intimated to all inspectors and are pasted on the boards fixed at each Depot.
			The Committee recommend that strict watch should be kept in this connection so that Government is not put to any loss.
			INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT
26	11	33	The Committee recommend that the Government should charge token-fee from the Industrialists and marking/testing to check the drain on the Budget of the State.
27	11—12	34	The Committee recommend that the efforts should be made by the Government to provide suitable trained and qualified instructors in the Rural Industrial Development Centres so that the money spent by the Government may not go waste and the people may be benefited by getting good and proper training from these centres which will contribute towards the solution of un-employment in the State.
28	12	35	The Committee recommend that the emporium at Ambala should be organised well and sufficient number of varieties of various goods stocked for sale in the emporium, so that there may be income therefrom. The increase in sale will thus increase the profit.
29	12	35	The wasteful expenditure should be avoided to eliminate losses. The strength of the staff should be reduced as far possible.

Serial No.	Page	Paragraph of the Report	Recommendations/Observations
30	12	36	The Committee have observed that all the Small Scale Industrial Units are located in the urban areas and the Department has ignored the rural areas. The Committee, therefore, recommend that this matter should be given proper attention and the Department should extend all possible help for setting up small industries in rural areas of the State in order to raise the Standard of living of the villagers and also to provide them additional source of income.
31	13	36	The Committee feel that as now all types of facilities are available in rural areas and there appears to be no difficulty in setting up Small Scale Industries there particularly leather industry to provide work for the landless labour.
32	13	37	The Committee feel that the role being played by the Technical Expert is really very important. The Committee therefore, recommend that more and more experiments may be made for increasing the percentage of fuel efficiency.
33	13	38	The Committee were informed that only Rs 2,500 had been provided for Industrial Exhibition which amount is quite insufficient for the purpose. The Committee, therefore, feel that more money should have been provided for holding industrial exhibition in the State so that it may give incentive to general public to set up industries in the State.
34	13	39	The Committee are of the opinion that in order to check the misuse of quotas allotted to industrialists in the State, the Department should take some more appropriate and strict steps in this direction.
35	14	40	The Committee recommend that necessary steps should be taken to set up Small Scale and Cottage Industries on a co-operative basis at Central places in rural areas, block-wise, in order to provide employment to the un-employed rural artisans
36	15	41	The Committee feel that there is a large scope for setting up heavy and large scale industries in the State during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Committee, therefore, recommend that special efforts should be made by the Department for setting up key industries in the State of Haryana during the Fourth Five-Year Plan in the interest of prosperity of the State.
37	15	41	The Government should vigorously pursue with the Government of India the matters regarding setting up of those Industries for which they have already approached the Central Government.
38	16	42	The Committee recommend that more help be given to the industrialists by the Technical wings.
39	17	43	The Committee feel that the Department is not giving proper attention to recover the loans advanced to industrialists with the result that Government is put to great loss. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the necessary steps should be taken with immediate effect for the recovery of loans from the defaulters without any further delay. The Committee consider this as a matter of vital importance.

Serial No.	Page	Paragraph of the Report	Recommendations/Observations
40	17	44	The Committee recommend that when a large number of iron ores are available in the State, the Department should approach the Central Government for setting up of Pig Iron Plant in the State of Haryana as early as possible.
41	18	45	The Committee recommend that suitable steps should be taken by the Industries Department to ensure that the store received by the concerned Departments should be according to the specifications and in a good working condition.
42	18	46	The Committee observe that while they are not against advancing loans by Government to the Companies/Industries having full prospects, they recommend that whenever loans are advanced to such Companies/Industries for industrial purposes, tangible security should be obtained from the Directors of the Companies/Proprietors of the Industries to safeguards the interest of the Government.
43	18	46	The Committee recommend that steps be taken to allot the Sheds, which are lying idle in the industrial estates to the genuine industrialists.
44	18	46	The Committee recommend that the Sheds, which have been allotted and are not utilized by the allottees for 10 years from the date of allotment for the purpose for which these sheds were allotted, should be resumed by the Government and released to the real owners, if they so desire.