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**HARYANA ON THE FAST TRACK OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT****Mr. Kanwar Singh**

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**ABSTRACT**

Haryana is a state located in the north of India. Haryana enjoys a locational advantage situated next to NCR, a prominent trade and consumption centre. This state has been making strong impact in the fast growing development of India. The state has the third largest capita income in the country. It is also known as one of the most economically developed regions in South Asia. To measure the progress of the stat there are certain parameters i.e. physical infrastructure condition, property market, business environment, social infrastructure, economic condition of people. Haryana is 13<sup>th</sup> largest economy of the India. Gurgaon and Faridabad is the boom for real estate. The state is also famous for banking hub with a large of branches of public and private banks in all cities. There is rapid growth in automobile and industrial sector in Haryana. Beside all, agriculture is the main activity of people residing in Haryana. The state government has invested a large amount in developing farming. The state is also known for the quality of its bullocks and dairy cattle. As a result of these developments in both sector i.e. industry & agriculture, Haryana is one of the fast growing state in India.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

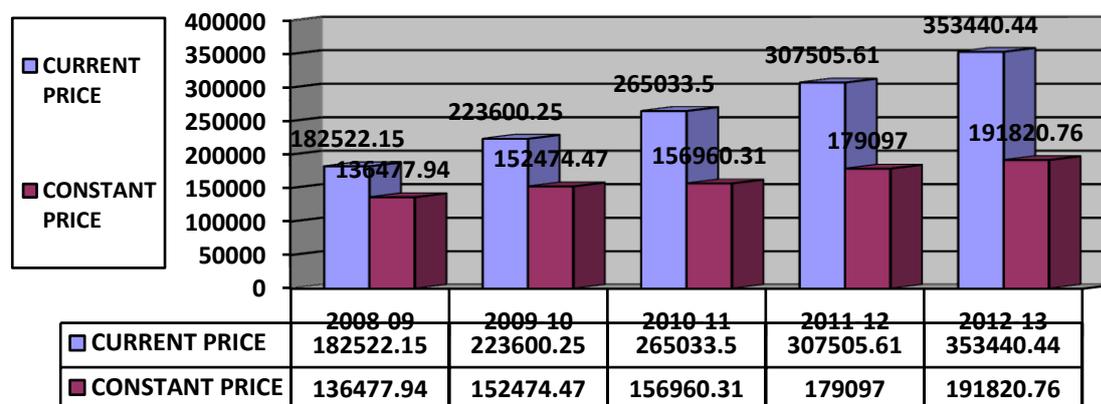
Haryana is a state in India. It came into existence on 1 November 1966 as a newly created state carved out of the Punjab state on the basis of language. It is bordered by Punjab and Himachal Pradesh to the north and by Rajasthan to the west and south. Haryana also surrounds the country's capital Delhi on three sides, forming the northern, western and southern borders of Delhi. Consequently, a large area of south Haryana is included in the National Capital Region for purposes of planning for development. Haryana was administered as part of the Punjab province of British India, and was carved out on linguistic lines as India's 17th state in 1966. Haryana is now a leading contributor to the country's production of food grain and milk. Agriculture is the leading occupation for the residents of the state, the flat arable land irrigated by submersible pumps and an extensive canal system. Haryana contributed heavily to the Green Revolution that made India self-sufficient in food production in the 1960s.

Haryana is also one of the wealthier states of India and had the second highest per capita income in the country at Rs.138, 859 in the year 2011–12 and Rs.128, 341 in the year 2012–13 including the largest number of rural crorepatris in India. Haryana is also one of the most economically developed regions in South Asia and its agricultural and manufacturing industry has experienced sustained growth since 1970s. Haryana is India's largest manufacturer of passenger cars, two-wheelers, and tractors. Since 2000, the state has emerged as the largest recipient of investment per capita in India. The city of Gurgaon has rapidly emerged as a major hub for the information technology and automobile industries. Gurgaon is home to Maruti Suzuki, India's largest automobile manufacturer, and Hero MotoCorp, the world's largest manufacturer of two-wheelers. Sonipat, Yamuna Nagar, Panipat, Panchkula and Faridabad are also industrial hubs, with the Panipat Refinery being the second largest

refinery in South Asia. There are also long established steel, plywood, paper and textile industries in the state.

Gurgaon city has the highest literacy rate in Haryana followed by Panchkula at 81.9 per cent and Ambala at 81.7 percent. District Rewari has the highest literacy rate in Haryana of 74%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 79%, and female literacy is 67%. Rohtak is the educational hub of Haryana. Rohtak has almost 22 colleges within the city. There are four engineering colleges and two polytechnic institutes, 32 primary schools, 69 middle schools and 101 high schools were upgraded to middle, high and senior secondary respectively during the 2004–05 school year. Haryana Board of School Education, established in September 1969 and shifted to Bhiwani in 1981, conducts public examinations at middle, matriculation, and senior secondary levels twice a year. The Haryana government provides free education to women up to the Bachelor's Degree level. North Haryana is more developed in terms of education and agriculture because of more fertile land and water availability. People from South Haryana were mostly government employees, soldiers and politicians and agricultural workers. The economy of Haryana relies on manufacturing, business process outsourcing, agriculture and retail.

The economic growth of Haryana has been exemplary since its creation in 1966 with an average annual growth rate of 6.4 percent during the period from 1966-67 to 2004-05. Further, the State economy grew at an excellent average annual growth rate of 9.3 percent during the period of last 7 years (2005-06 to 2011-12), higher than the 8.5 percent growth rate of the Indian economy. Though, Haryana is geographically a small State accounting for only 1.3 percent of the total area of the Country, the contribution of the State in the National Gross Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices has been recorded as 3.4 percent as per the Quick Estimates (QE) of 2011-12. (Figure.1)

**Figure: 1 Gross Domestic Product Haryana (Rs. In Crores)**

Source: Economic survey of Haryana, 2013

### ANNUAL BUDGET PLAN OF HARYANA

Finance Minister of Haryana Harmohindar Singh Chatha on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2013 presented his second budget as the Finance Minister of the State. According to Economic Classification of Haryana Government Budget, the total expenditure is estimated at 5307861 lakh in 2013-14 [Budget Estimate (B.E.)] as compared to 4645227 lakh in 2012-13 [Revised Estimate (R.E.)] and 3598643 Lakh in 2011-12. The total expenditure is estimated to be increased by 14.26 percent in 2013-14 (B.E.) over 2012-13 (R.E.) whereas this increase was 29.08 percent in 2012-13 (R.E.) over 2011-12. Consumption Expenditure of the Government is estimated at 1889597 lakh in 2013-14 (B.E.) as against 1607855 lakh in 2012-13 (R.E.) and 1378007 lakh in 2011-12. The consumption expenditure of the Govt. is estimated to increase by 17.52 percent in 2013-14 (B.E.) over 2012-13 (R.E.) whereas it increases by 16.68 percent in 2012-13 (R.E.) over 2011-12. Gross Capital Formation i.e. investment on buildings, roads & other constructions, purchase of vehicles and machinery & equipment by Administrative Departments and Departmental Commercial Undertakings is estimated at 628602 lakh in 2013-14 (B.E.) as against 499363 lakh in 2012-13 (R.E.) and 395954 lakh in 2011-12 showing an increase of 25.88 percent in 2013-14 (B.E.) over 2012-13 (R.E.) where as it increased by 26.12 percent in 2012-13 (R.E.) over 2011-12. Current transfers which also include subsidies and interest payments are estimated at 2015511 lakh in 2013-14 (B.E.) as against 1892951 lakh in 2012-13 (R.E.) and 1293948 lakh in 2011-12. It indicates that current transfers are likely to increase by 6.47 percent in 2013-14 (B.E.) over 2012-13 (R.E.) whereas this increase was 46.29 percent in 2012-13 (R.E.) over 2011-12. Capital transfers are

estimated at 321558 lakh in 2013-14 (B.E.) as against 240377 lakh in 2012-13 (R.E.) and 176302 lakh in 2011-12. It shows that capital transfer are estimated to increase by 33.77 percent in 2013-14 (B.E.) over 2012-13 (R.E.) whereas it increased by 36.34 percent in 2012-13 (R.E.) over 2011-12.

## **ALLOCATION TO DIFFERENT SECTORS AT A GLANCE**

### **1. Agricultural and Allied Sector**

- The target for 2013-14 is to set up 600 hi-tech and mini units, produce 71.15 lakh tonnes of milk, 43000 lakh eggs and 13.80 lakh kg of wool with plan outlay of 125 crore rupees.
- 142 crore rupees is provided to the Haryana State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (HSCARDB) to enable the sustenance of the long term cooperative structure. During the year 2013-14, it was intend to provide a sum of 107 crore for the same purpose.

### **2. Allocation for Education sector**

- For encouraging brilliant students, stipend of 750 rupees under Rajiv Gandhi Scholarship for Excellence in Education Scheme is being given benefiting 12,000 students. Likewise monthly stipends to 7.47 lakh BPL/BCA students and 8.45 lakh SC students are being provided.
- During the financial year 2012-13, 45 crore of rupees is being spent to purchase dual desks and 100 crore are provided for 2013-14 to enable the department to replace and provide new furniture for students.
- Innovative 4 year integrated B.Sc./B.Com./ B.A.–cum-B.Ed. course is being started from the year 2013-14. A number of higher professional courses and research activities would be added on the completion of infrastructure.
- State Government is implementing two flagship national programmes, viz., Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan on a sharing pattern between the Centre and the State. Both these programmes, interalia, provide for various inputs for ensuring education of reasonable quality.
- 2491.83 crore rupees was allocated on Plan side for School Education during 2013-14 which is 50% higher than the allocation for the current financial year.
- 400 crore rupees was allocated for Higher Education sector for the next financial year which is 72% higher than the allocation of current financial year on plan side.

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- National Institute of Design (NID), a premier institute of the Government of India, is being established in Umri (on NH-1) in District Kurukshetra. Land measuring 20.5 acre has been provided by the Gram Panchayat Umri for this institute of national importance.

- Extension Campus of IIT Delhi is being established at Rajiv Gandhi Education City, Kundli, and District Sonapat for which HUDA has allotted a site measuring 50 acres.

### **3. Sports and Youth Affairs**

- The Government is constructing 227 Sports Stadia called Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Khel Parisar in different blocks of the State. Out of these, 158 such stadia have already been completed.

- The Government has implemented Fair Play Scholarship Scheme to provide equal opportunity in sports to those belonging to the weaker section of the society.

- The new Excise Policy, the amount assigned for promotion of sports has been increased from 0.50 rupee to 1 rupee per bottle on the sale of country liquor, IMFL and Beer. This will mobilize an additional amount of 20 crore for the sector.

### **4. Women and Child Development**

- The State has spent 128 crore for the construction of 3147 Anganwadi buildings. The State has also augmented the resources for the construction of Anganwadi buildings by taking the NABARD assisted projects RIDF XVI and XVII worth 164 crore for the construction of 1930 Anganwadi buildings.

- 891.99 crore rupees was allocated for this sector during 2013-14 which is 214.30 crore (32%) higher than the allocation for the current year. This includes 780.96 crore on Plan side and 111.03 crore on Non Plan side.

### **5. Social Justice and Empowerment**

- Government has taken a series of effective steps to provide social security to the Aged, Widows, Destitute Women, Handicapped Persons, Eunuchs, Dwarfs, Persons belonging to Minority Communities and Families having only Girl Child.

- Under the existing scheme "Scholarship to Physically Handicapped Students", scholarship is given to physically handicapped students of 400 rupees to 1000 rupees per month.

- Training and Research for Mentally Retarded Persons (SIRTAR) has been set up at Rohtak with an investment of 2.18 crore rupees.

### **6. Urban Local Bodies**

- Various initiatives are being taken by the Department to improve the civic amenities in urban areas in the State

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- The State Government had launched the Rajiv Gandhi Urban Development Mission (RGUDMH) for urban infrastructure development programme on a mission mode approach, in all the urban local bodies of the State.
  - A total sum of 16.86 crore has been approved by Government of India for the State to make the 9 cities slum free (Gurgaon, Faridabad, Karnal, Panchkula, Rohtak, Panipat, Ambala, Yamunanagar and Hisar) under Rajiv Awas Yojana.

### **7. Roads**

- During the year 2012-13, 1853 Kms. roads with an expenditure 1165.00 crore under various schemes have been repaired inspite of poor availability of aggregates due to ban on quarrying in Haryana.
- The Govt. of Haryana has approved following five roads stretches to be improved under PPP mode:
  - i. Meerut-Sonepat upto Bahalagarh Chowk (Length 11.58 km).**
  - ii. Panipat-Sanoli road SH-16 (Length 18.31 km)**
  - iii. Kond-Munak-Salwan-Assandh road MDR 114 (Length 37.85km).**
  - iv. Palwal-Aligarh upto border (Length 15.41 km).**
  - v. Karnal-Meerut Road (Length 15.40 km).**

### **8. Power**

- The establishment of 2800 MW (4x700 MW) Nuclear Power Plant at village Gorakhpur in district Fatehabad has been approved.
- For up-gradation of the transmission network in the State, about ` 1800 crore is planned to be spent in the years 2012-13 and 2013-14.
- To assist the beleaguered Power Distribution Companies, the government has given its in-principle concurrence for joining the Government of India in its new Scheme titled as Scheme for Financial Restructuring of Distribution Power Utilities.
- A total of 5232.97 crore rupees was allocated for this sector during 2013-14. Which includes 965.09 crore on Plan side and ` 4267.88 crore on Non Plan side.

## CONCLUSION

To be concluded, Haryana recorded a significant growth rate. During the period of last 10 years, the pace of structural transformation of State economy accelerated and the State is set on a high growth trajectory. The sector wise growth rates of the State GDP during the period 2002-03 to 2011-12 are presented in Figure 3. Consequent upon the robust growth recorded in Services Sector, the share of Services Sector in State GDP further strengthened to 54.6 percent in 2011-12 with the decrease in the share of Agriculture & Allied Sector at 16.7 percent. The composition of State GDP thus shows that the share of Agriculture & Allied Sector is continuously declining whereas the share of Services Sector is continuously increasing.

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