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Research Article

Sectoral Growth Of Haryana

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ABSTRACT

Haryana has carved up a distinct identity for itself in barely three decades. Haryana has the highest per capita income among major states and overall fifth-highest per capita income in India, at 1,77,507 compared to the national average of 1,24,221[1]. As a result, it has gotten the most investment per capita in India since 2000, and it is one of South Asia's *richest and most developed regions (ICAR, 2022)*. The study is based on secondary sources of data. The data is taken from several government sources including the Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis and Haryana Economic Survey. This paper provides the sectoral growth rates of Haryana from 2005-2021.

Introduction:

Agriculture held a significant position in Haryana's economic landscape, accounting for approximately 18-20 percent of the state's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) (PHDCCI, 2019). Moreover, it served as a crucial source of employment for a substantial segment of the population, primarily characterized by its emphasis on achieving high crop yields in staple crops such as wheat and rice. Therefore, the cultivation of labor-intensive high-value crops has the potential to offer stable employment and income to a significant proportion of rural households that experience the serious issues of seasonal unemployment and underemployment within a mono-crop economy (Vaidyanathan, 1986; Chand & Singh, 2023). Haryana also pursued agricultural diversification, with a growing focus on sectors like horticulture and dairy farming (Rakshit, et al., 2021). The main crops grown in Haryana are expanding as a result of increased output levels brought about by the deployment of technology (Ramphul, 2012). Haryana's main Rabi crops include wheat, tobacco, grams, linseed, rapeseed, and mustard. They are planted in late October or early November and harvested in March and April[2]. 86 percent of the land is arable, and 96 percent is under cultivation. Furthermore, nearly 75 percent of the region is irrigated by a large network of canals and tube Wells (Sharma et. al., 2018). Although one-fifth of the state is rain-fed, it is best suited for growing rapeseed and mustard, pearl millet, cluster beans, agro-forestry, and dry horticulture. Because irrigation is available throughout the bulk of the state, a rice-wheat production system is the most realistic alternative. Agroforestry, dairying, poultry, fishing, desert horticulture, mushroom farming, beekeeping, and other related industries have enormous potential, but they are also dependent on agriculture. A major factor in increasing farmers' income is agricultural marketing because farmers in Haryana are required to sell their produce on the spot market. Agricultural marketing practices in India are unethical due to unjust rates and a lack of on-the-spot purchases for farmers.

Data Source and Methodology

The study is based on secondary sources of data. The data is taken from several government sources including the Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis and Haryana Economic Survey. The study also uses NSS 77th round "The Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households" and "Land and Livestock Holding" to estimate the number of agricultural households and the percentage of rural agricultural households.

[1] As per RBI estimates for the year 2019.

Result and discussion:

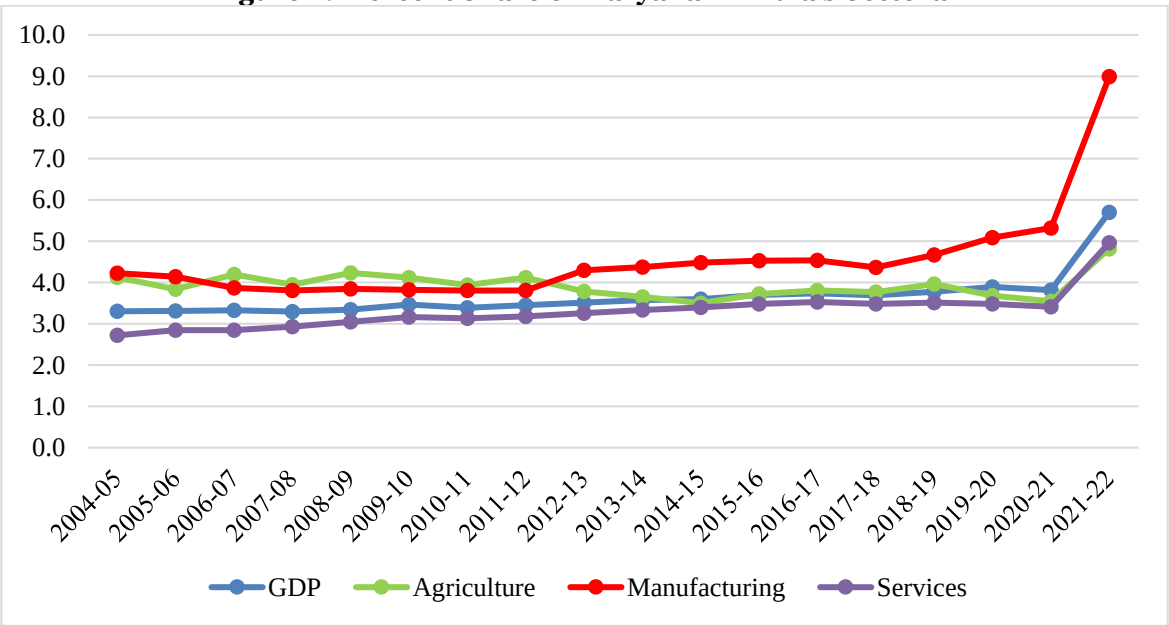
Haryana's contribution to India's gross domestic product (GDP), agriculture, manufacturing, and services has been increasing over the peri). The manufacturing and Services growth rate in Haryana has been higher than the national growth rate in the decade.Table 1 presents the sectoral growth rate of Haryana and India. Haryana has been achieving a higher growth rate than the national average throughout the study (2004-05 to 2020-21). However, just like the national pattern, the growth rate of GDP has been declining, it was 9.36 percent in the period 2004-04 to 2010-11 and the same declined to 5.50 percent in the period from 2016-17 to 2020-21. In the agriculture sector, Haryana's performance has been not only lower than the national average, but the same has also been exhibiting a decreasing trend. The agricultural growth rate in Haryana was 3.88 percent in the period from 2004-05 to 2020-11 and it declined to 3.82 percent in 2015-16 to 2020-21. Haryana witnessed a negative growth rate of -0.51 percent in the period between 2011-12 to 2015-16. One of the impressive aspects of Haryana has been the fact that it has witnessed a reasonably high growth rate across the manufacturing and service sectors. The noticeable trend is that the growth rate has declined in the period from 206-17 to 2020-21 in both the manufacturing and service sectors. It could be attributed to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. There was a nationwide lockdown for more than a month in 2020 and 2021. Even when the lockdown was lifted, economic activities did not resume at the same level and hence lower growth rates from 2016-17 to 2020-21. Haryana's share in India's GDP has been approximately in the range of 3 percent from 2004-05 to 2018-19, but it increased to more than 5 percent in 2020-21. Haryana's share in India's different sectors (agriculture, manufacturing, and services) has been almost constant from 2004-05 to 2018-19 and the same spiked in 2020-21. Haryana's share in India's manufacturing increased to 9 percent in 2020-21. It implies that Haryana has performed reasonably better than many other states during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table-1: Sectoral Average Annual Growth Rate

Period	GDP	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services
Haryana				
2004-05 to 2010-11	9.36	3.88	7.75	13.03
2011-12 to 2015-16	8.47	-0.51	10.53	10.36
2016-17 to 2020-21	5.50	3.82	8.16	4.15
All India				
2004-05 to 2010-11	8.91	4.58	9.72	10.39
2011-12 to 2015-16	6.60	0.51	6.67	8.01
2016-17 to 2020-21	4.75	4.88	4.75	4.56

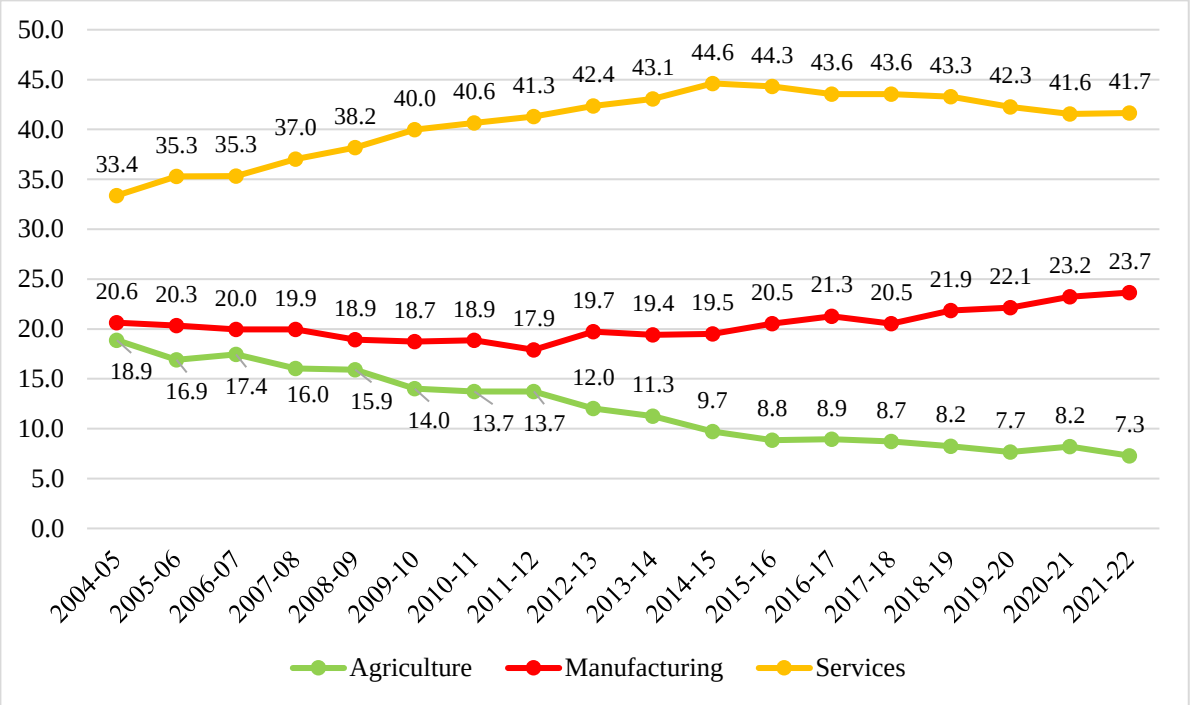
Source: Author's Estimation using RBI Data
Note: Figures are at Constant Price at Base Year 2011-12.

Figure-1: Percent Share of Haryana in India's Sectoral



Source: Author's Estimation using RBI Data
Note: Figures are at Constant Price at Base Year 2011-12.

Figure-2: Sectoral Share in Haryana GDP



Source: Author's Estimation using RBI Data
Note: Figures are at Constant Price at Base Year 2011-12.

Conclusion:

To develop agriculture sustainably, the actuarial seed treatment and more extensive coverage in the sector must start. Additionally, Haryana has a serious issue with agriculture marketing. Typically, farmers are not appropriately compensated for their marketable goods. The status of the market is influenced by a wide range of variables, including the amount of supply or demand for a certain good or commodity as well as the money that corporations and nonprofit organizations make. The government's top priority must include increasing farmer incomes, enforcing the watershed development plan, contract farming, and implementing broad-based policies that will benefit the agriculture industry in the long run.

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