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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF HARYANA (1966-2019): A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

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INTRODUCTION: In developing countries like India, industrialization plays an important role in the economic progress. For sustained industrial growth, investment and capacity additions are critical. The industrial growth in Haryana has been excellent in all spheres of industrial activities. After the formation of Haryana in 1966, industrial progress within a short span has been remarkable. The Partition of Indian subcontinent in1947, impacted heavily on industries in former Punjab. Migration of artisan and skilled man power resulted in devastation of industries as well as markets. A fresh start had to be made in industrialization after partition and Haryana has shown unprecedented growth ever since its inception. The index of industrial production depicts that Haryana is moving on a fast pace in industrialization.

Since Haryana lies near to National capital, Delhi so nearness to consumption center makes it preferred site for setup of industries. Because of success of industrialization, Haryana emerged as one of the most favored investment destinations in India. The globalization of markets and a buoyant economy have given a tremendous impact on the industrial sector in Haryana, which already had a competitive advantage in terms of basic infrastructure as well as large skilled, educated and young workforce. Besides, the State has investor-friendly policy environment since inception without having impact of government changes. However, Haryana is basically an agrarian economy, producing variety of food and cash crops, along with dairy products.

To propel the State to the next level of industrial growth trajectory, the State has come outwith a path breaking "Enterprises Promotion Policy-2015" (EPP). This Policy envisions GSDP growing at higher than 8%, an investment of 1 lakh crore, employment generation for 4 lakh persons and also to position Haryana as a pre-eminent investment destination. The Foundation Pillars of the Enterprises Promotion Policy are-

- Ease of doing business.
- Enhancing competitiveness of the industry by reducing cost of doing business.
- Balanced Regional Growth through geographical dispersal of industries.

- Focus and support to the MSME Sector.Implementation mechanism to ensure monitoring and implementation of policy along with the promotion, outreach, grievance redressal and constant engagement with the industry.

The objectives of "Make in India" campaign initiated by Government of India is included as "Make in Haryana" by the State Government. The Industries Department has taken major initiative for improving "Ease of Doing Business" through simplification of procedures minimizing of waiting period, improvement of business environment and introduction of information technology to make governance more efficient and effective to strengthen image of Haryana as an investor friendly state.

Haryana is one of the leading industrial states offering a wide range of industrial promotional policy incentives for boosting the growth of various sectors in the economy. Haryana is strategically located in the heart of North India and National Capital Delhi is surrounded by Haryana on three sides. It is worth mentioning that about 40 percent of the State falls in the National Capital Region (NCR) and 66 percent under the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Influence zone. The State has made impressive strides over the years to make a special place for itself in the fields of automobiles, electronic hardware, engineering, hi-technology industries, Information Technology, software, leather and textiles. The State has been a leader in the manufacturing of a number of products like cars, footwear, scientific instruments, tractors, two-wheeler, etc. Gurugram has emerged as the Capital of the service industry in country besides being home to offices of a number of international & national corporates.

OBJECTIVE & DATA: The purpose of this paper is to analyze the industrial development growth in Haryana from its inception since 1966 to 2019. The comparison of fifty three years industrial growth has been divided in decadal periods which explained on the basis of data such as:

-number of registered working factories

-number of workers employed in working factories

-size of factories in terms of numbers and working population

-index of industrial production based on 2012 (2012-13 to 2020-21)

This is a theoretical paper based upon secondary data from Statistical Abstract of Haryana (2019-20), Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana, 2021 & Socio-Economic Survey 2020-21, Dept. of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana.

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STUDY AREA: Haryana, the 20th state of India, came into existence on 1st November 1966 and presently has 21 districts with a population of 25.35 million comprising as 2.1% of India's total population according to census 2011.It is situated in the North Western region surrounded by Himachal Pradesh in North, Uttarakhand in North-East, Rajasthan in the South, U.P and Delhi in East and Punjab in North-West. The largest district of Haryana is Sirsa while Faridabad is the smallest district. Panchkula, along with Mohali and Chandigarh is called Trinity. Haryana is situated in the northern part of the India with total geographical area of 44,212 Sq. Km comprising 1.34% of the geographical area of the country. The state lies between latitude 27°39' N to 30°55'N and longitude 74°27'E to70°36'E. In terms of Physio-graphically, Haryana falls in the Indo-Gagantic plains although some of the area lies in Shiwalik hills. Climate of the state varies from moist sub-tropical in north to semi-arid in south.

DATA ANALYSIS: The state emerged as a planned industrial hub in comparison to neighboring states, and resulted in development of industrial complexes in the parts closer to the National Capital Region. However, a large part of the State which is far from National Capital did not experience similar growth in industries.

TABLE: 1

HARYANA:DECADAL GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES (1966-2019)

Sr. No.	Year	Number of Registered Working Factories	Growth (%)	Number of Workers Employed in Working Factories	Growth (%)
1	1966	1168	-	71016	-
2	1970	1359	16.35%	88675	24.87%
3	1980	3176	133.70%	175025	97.38%
4	1990	4843	52.49%	269411	53.93%
5	2000	8631	78.22%	498656	85.09%
6	2010	10513	21.81%	782463	56.91%
7	2019	13384	27.31%	1001075	27.94%

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana (2019-20) Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana, 2021

From Table: 1 it is evident that decadal growth is good in terms of registered working factories from 1168 in 1966 to 13384 in 2019. From this data it is evident that average yearly growth of

working factories is always positive with yearly average of 19.7% from 1168 to 13384 in 2019. This high growth rate of working factories resulted in high employment growth averaging 24.7% from 1966 to 2019. This rapid industrialization has resulted in increase of per capita income result in rise in living standard of population.

From Table: 1 it is evident that percentage growth in workers employed is much higher than percentage growth in working factories which depicts the nature of industries i.e. factories having workers more than10 nos.

Under Section 2m, factories mean any premises including the precincts there of; 2 m (i) where in ten or more workers are working or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried out on with the aid of power is ordinarily carried out.

2 m (ii) where in twenty or more workers are working or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on without the aid of power or is ordinarily carried on and does not include a mine subject to the operations of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, or a railway running school.

From Table:2, it is evident that industries having less than 10 workers have declined from 189 in 1966 to 56 in 2019 whereas industries having more than 50 workers registered good growth, mostly grew on an average by twice over a span of 53 years. But in terms of overall working industries number grew marginally from 819 in 1966 to 857 in 2019. This major decline is due to changes in infrastructure and decline in small scale industries. There is a major change in industries having workers 500 or more.

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TABLE: 2

HARYANA: DECADEL GROWTH IN SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED WORKING FACTORIES IN HARYANA (1966-2019)

	Size of factories	1966		1980		1990		2000		2010		2019		%Growth(1966~2019)	
		No of F	No of W	No of F	No of W	No of F	No of W	No of F	No of W	No of F	No of W	No of F	No of W	% Growth of factories	% Growth of workers
1	Less than 10 workers	189	1007	381	1712	266	2118	106	715	149	1192	56	492	-70.37	-51.14
2	10 to 19 workers	228	3167	274	3734	326	6008	181	2489	251	4518	125	2107	-45.18	-33.47
3	20 to 49 workers	204	6616	272	8603	343	13013	293	8402	261	10701	196	8545	-3.92	29.16
4	50 to 99 workers	93	6824	124	8621	180	13206	166	10764	152	12768	200	15200	115.05	122.74
5	100 to 499workers	81	18179	148	29211	186	39697	168	34623	161	46322	165	73668	103.70	305.24
6	500 to 999 workers	13	9629	37	27072	49	27555	23	15891	29	17980	87	587777	569.23	6004.24
7	1,000to 4,999 workers	11	19263	21	40626	21	36989	7	11818	16	51200	28	96252	154.55	399.67
	Total	819	65564	1257	119479	1368	137485	924	84702	1019	144681	857	255041	4.64	289.00

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana (2019-20) Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana, 2021

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TABLE: 3

HARYANA: REGISTERED FACTORIES AND WORKERS IN HARYANA (2019)

Sr. No	Districts	Total Registered Factories	%of Registered Factories	Numbers of Workers in factories	% of workers in factories
1	Sirsa	168	1.26	6064	0.61
2	Fatehabad	131	0.98	5401	0.54
3	Hissar	431	3.22	12115	1.21
4	Jind	202	1.51	16230	1.62
5	Kaithal	142	1.06	4496	0.45
6	Panipat	1159	8.66	66294	6.62
7	Sonipat	917	6.85	59147	5.91
8	Rohtak	368	2.75	24225	2.42
9	Bhiwani	225	1.68	15619	1.56
10	Jhajjar	713	5.33	41760	4.17
11	Mahendergarh	63	0.47	12269	1.23
12	Rewari	312	2.33	34231	3.42
13	Panchkula	194	1.45	16400	1.64
14	Yamunanagar	1298	9.70	45810	4.58
15	Ambala	458	3.42	25395	2.54
16	Kurukshetra	238	1.78	7650	0.76
17	Faridabad	2886	21.56	247859	24.76
18	Palwal	90	0.67	6636	0.66
19	Gurugram	2773	20.72	312467	31.21
20	Mewat	31	0.23	3232	0.32
21	Karnal	585	4.37	37775	3.77
	Total	13384	100.00	1001075	100.00

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana (2019-20) Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana,2021

The above Table: 3 represent the districts wise data of registered factories and workers in numbers and percentage. Map1 and Map 2 explained the spatial pattern of above said data at district level in Haryana state in 2019. It depicts that the all the eastern part of the state have developed in comparison to rest part of the state. One of the major reasons for this is passing of NH-1 and Yamuna through eastern part, resulting high productive agriculture and transportation.

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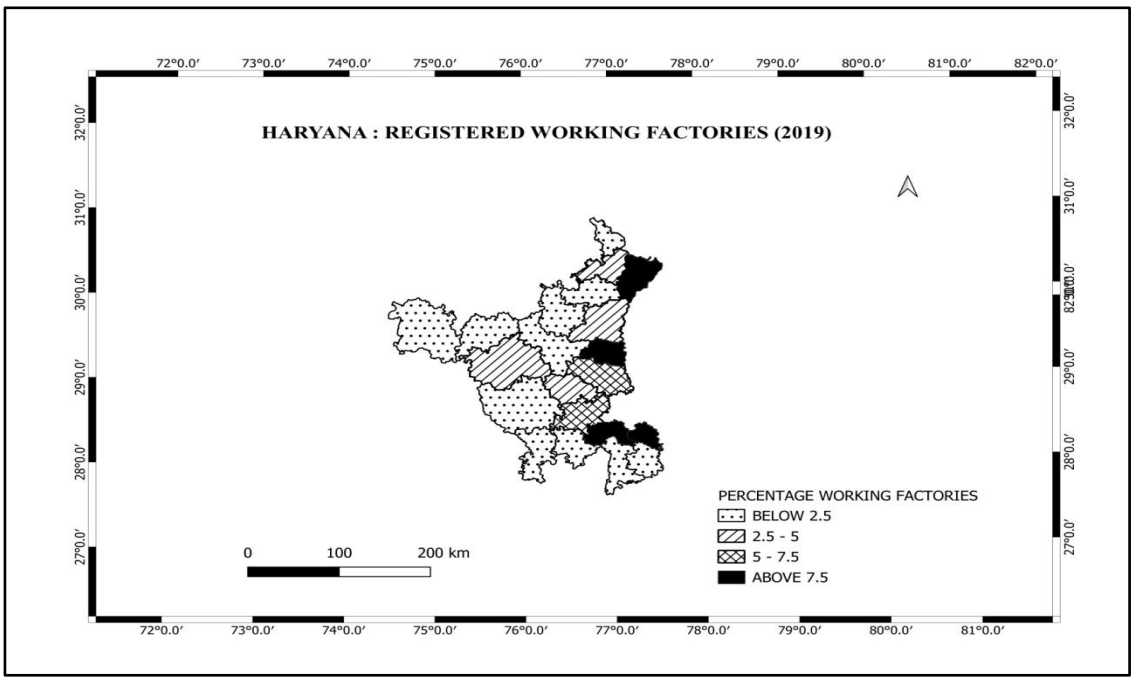
Map-1



We classified the above indicator in four broad categories. In terms of registered factories the percentage between (21.56%) in Faridabad district to (0.23%) in Mewat which registered as lowest percentage in the Haryana state. This is followed by Gurugram (20.72%), Yamunanagar (9.70%) and Panipat with (8.66%) and all varies in the first category more than 7.5 %. The second category ranges between 5% to 7.5% and two districts as Jhajjar (5.33%) and Sonipat (6.85%) lies in this category. Third category denotes to the area where factories in working position ranges between 2.5 % to 5.00%. Total four districts, Karnal (4.37%) followed by Ambala (3.42%), Hissar (3.22%), and Rohtak (2.75%) respectively lie in this category. Total eleven districts fall in category of percentage less than 2.5%. Same picture is depicted in the Map-2 where we discussed the registered workers for the 2019 in Haryana state. We concluded that area which lies in the National Capital Region emerged as industrial hub especially as Faridabad, Gurugram, Panipat, and Sonipat. They have benefits of Transport facilities, communication setup, workers, resources and most important demand of the product. Always small industries are setup in the periphery of the large industries to supply the small parts. The main reason in the Haryana state industrial development is ancillaries of the large industries acting as catalyst behind this development.

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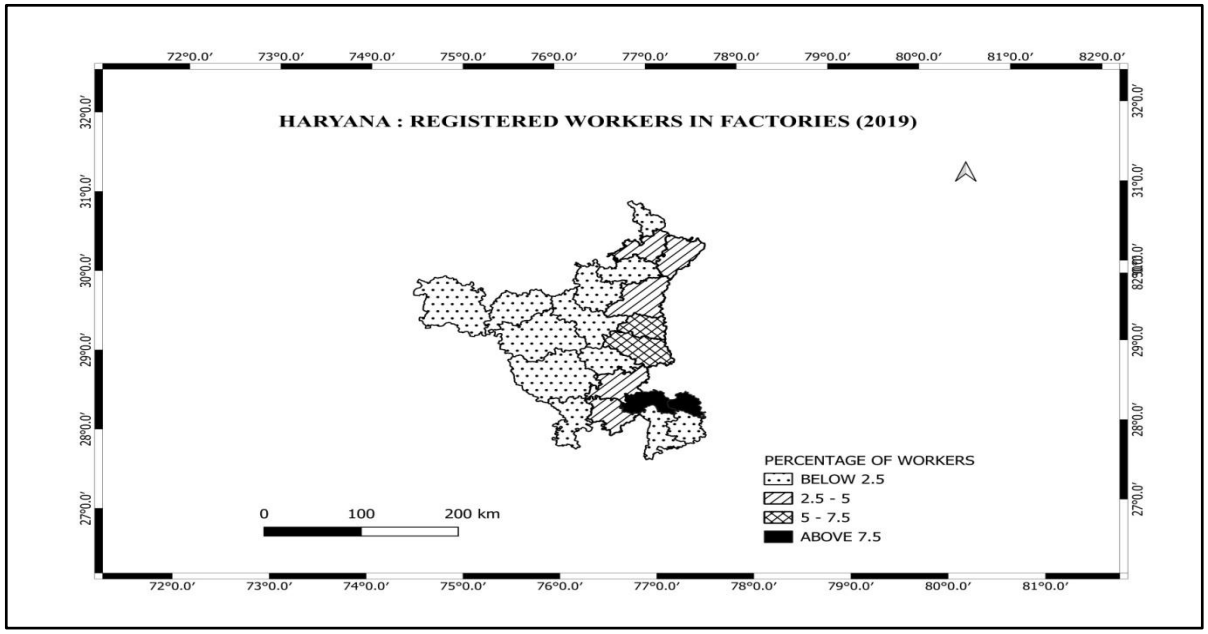
In Haryana industrial sector is divided in 3 main categories:

1) Manufacturer of passenger cars, two- wheelers, mobile cranes, and tractors
2) Second-largest contributor of food grains to India's central pool
3) Third-largest exporter of software and hub for IT/ITeS facilities.

The state offers fiscal and policy incentives for set up of businesses under the Industrial and Investment Policy, 2011. It has sector-specific policies. The Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd (HSIIDC) is the state government's agency for facilitating infrastructure.

Being located in Gangatic plains, Haryana is gifted with fertile lands and accessibility to canal irrigation agricultural activities are abundant. Haryana is one major contributor to central pool pf food grains and 60% share in export of basmati rice. Due to the availability of raw materials for agro-based industries, the industries in this sector are blooming.

The food & pharmaceutical industries are always constant in demand, but during there was more emphasis on high growth since the Covid-19 pandemic. The government of India has established a biotechnology park with research and development facilities in Haryana for development of pharmaceutical industries.



MAP:2

Panipat is an established name internationally for its hand loom industries. The area of Manesar and Gurugram is also emerging as a great area for automobile ancillary and readymade garment manufacturing industries.

The Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation has developed a textile park at Barhi. The automobile sector is one of the leading industries in Haryana. This is because major automobile brands such as Honda, Maruti Suzuki, Escorts, etc. have plants in Haryana. The GurugramManesar and the Bawal area have been declared auto hubs by the Indian government. Now footwear industries also started growing in Haryana after opening of Footwear Design & Development Institute. There is also a great market for footwear manufacturers in Haryana Industries in Delhi near Haryana. Being agriculture as one of main profession of Haryana a lot of vegetables and fruits are produced in Haryana. Haryana is quite close to Delhi, which is a great marketplace. Hence, the food processing industries that include storage, sorting, and packing commodities like fruits and vegetables are blooming in Haryana. Haryana is the home of the Murrah type of buffalo. Hence, the milk based Industries has great potential because of raw material availability.

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TABLE: 4
HARYANA: INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (BASE YEAR 2011-12=100)

Industry group	Index								
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Manufacturing	106.1	114.7	120.3	128.7	133.1	138.1	144.7	166.4	158.1
	-6.1	-8.1	-4.9	-7	-3.4	-3.7	-4.8	-15	-4.9
Electricity	105.7	109.7	119.5	92.5	78.5	110.6	105.7	72	69.9
	-5.7	-3.8	-9	-22.6	-15.1	-40.8	-4.4	-31.9	-2.9
Primary Goods	103.7	112.1	122.8	96.7	85.6	117.5	111.8	85.4	57.4
Industries	-3.7	-8.1	-9.6	-21.2	-11.5	-37.3	-4.9	-23.6	-32.8
Capital Goods	104.4	110	115.4	115.4	139.7	142.1	162.5	203.6	209.2
Industries	-4.4	-5.4	-4.9	0	-21.1	-1.7	-14.4	-25.3	-2.8
Intermediate	105.3	119.9	117.8	109.7	118.4	117.4	127.1	139.5	173.8
Goods	-5.3	-13.8	-1.7	-6.9	-7.9	-0.8	-8.3	-9.8	-24.6
Industries									
Infrastructure	107.1	112.6	112	109.8	127.7	136.1	145.9	126.7	110
Construction	-7.1	-5.2	-0.6	-2.0	-16.3	-6.6	-7.2	-13.2	-13.2
Goods									
Consumer	111.5	120.7	124.6	142.1	156	159.7	161.9	163	151.6
Durable Goods	-11.5	-8.3	-3.3	-14	-9.8	-2.4	-1.4	-0.7	-7.0
Consumer Non-	96.9	104.7	124.9	152.8	63.8	66.5	64.2	68.9	53.8
Durable Goods	-3.1	-8	-19.2	-22.3	-58.3	-4.2	-3.5	-7.3	-21.9
General Index of	106.1	114.4	120.3	126.1	129.2	136.1	141.9	154.4	151.2
IIP	-6.1	-7.8	-5.2	-4.8	-2.5	-5.4	-4.3	-8.8	-2.1

Source: Deptt of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana

Index of industrial production IIP is one of the prime indicators for the measurement of trend in the industrial production over a period of time with reference to a chosen base year. In this paper analysis has been done by choosing 2011-12 as the base year. It analyzed all major sectors and use based categories of IIP over a period of nine years from 2012-13 to 2020-21 which has given in the Table: 4.

Before onset of COVID-19 worldwide lock down, IIP increased continually to 154.4 in 2019-20 than registering negative growth in 2020-21, registering a decrease of -2.1%. During 2020-21, all major manufacturing sectors like electricity, durable goods etc were zero demand periods resulting in no productive output. The General IIP with 2011-12 as base year increased from 154.4 in 2019-20 to 151.2 in 2020-21, registering a decrease of -2.1%. The IIP of Manufacturing Sector increased from 106.1 in 2012-13 to 166.4 in 2019-20, exhibiting a positive growth of 7.53% annually. Manufacturing sector exhibited rise in overall IIP throughout decade in Haryana.

The IIP of Electricity Sector indicated a negative growth of -4.2% (2019-20) as it decreased from 105.7 in 2012-13 to 72 in 2019-20 annually. The IIP of Primary Goods Industries like argon gas, nitrogen liquid, oxygen liquid, urea, bitumen, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders of iron and steel, electricity etc. decreased from 85.4 in 2019-20 to 57.4 in 2020-21 recording a decrease of -32.8%. The IIP of Capital Goods Industries exhibited a good growth 12.4% annually from 104.4 in 2012~13 to 203.6 in 2019~20 like conveyor belts, dental, motors, fan, diamond tools, cultivators, spring pins, air brake sets, axel, tracks, railway/tramway etc. The IIP of Intermediate Goods Industries increased from 105.3 in 2012~13 to 139.5 in 2019~20 registering a positive growth of 4.3% annually. Intermediate goods like mud/molasses waste, plywood board, aluminum ingots, cast iron, machine screw iron and steel, gear case assemblies, medical surgical or laboratory sterilizer etc. represented pull in demand by consumers resulting rise in production.

The IIP of Infrastructure/Construction Goods registered a negative growth due to slow down in infrastructure sector resulting in less production of goods like paint, cement, cable, PVC insulated, scrap cast iron, other products, rubber insulated ceramic tiles etc. decreased from 126.7 in 2019-20 to 110.0 in 2020-21, recording a decrease of -13.2%.

There is positive growth in IIP of Consumer Durable Goods like cotton, carded or combed, cotton fabrics, fabrics, cotton blankets, garment cloth, cotton hand bag, artificial fur, other sports footwear, except skating boots, books, rexin, audio CD/DVD player, rubber cloth /sheet, camping, pen body plastic, staplers, handicraft/decorative fancy items etc. from 111.5 in 2012-13 to 163 in 2019-20.Overall, it is evident from table that IIP experienced constant growth of 6% throughout the decade for 2012-13 to 2019-20 except 2020-21 that is period of COVID-19 lock down.

CONCLUSION: Being a small state, industrial growth in Haryana is exponential due to nearness to National capital Delhi & fertile land. The fertile land makes the development of agro-based industries possible. Also consumption markets like Delhi imparts avenues for textile and footwear industries of Haryana. The IT sector in Haryana is under development phase and the government is putting effort into establishing IT hubs. The government of Haryana also makes efforts to promote waste recycling Industries through various schemes.

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