

PROGRESSIVE HARYANA: A STUDY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPECTS

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ABSTRACT

Haryana is one of the progressive states of India and has contributed significantly to India's socio economic development over the last five decades. With an area covering 1.3 per cent of the country, Haryana contributed near 3.63 per cent to India's GDP in 2017-18. Between 2011-12 and 2018-19, the GSDP (in Rs) grew at a CAGR of 12.16 per cent.

Haryana is the second largest contributor of food grains to India's central pool. The state accounted for 7.28 per cent of India's agricultural exports in 2018-19 (upto Dec 2018). In 2017-18, the state exported major agricultural products worth US\$ 1.3 billion and US\$ 964.32 million by the end of December 2018. The state has invested in the development of world class infrastructure facilities such as special economic zones (SEZs), Kundli-Manesar-Palwal (KMP) global corridor and Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). Haryana enjoys a location advantage, with nearly one-third of the state's area under the National Capital Region (NCR), a prominent trade and consumption centre. It was ranked third best state in the country ease of doing business in the Business Reforms Action Plan 2017

The present paper highlights the state of Haryana economy and prospects. It also studies the Gross State Domestic Product statistics in recent years. The study exhibits the structural transformation of Haryana's Economy. The paper, in the end also studies the achievement of Haryana in receiving Foreign Direct Investment & improving its Ease of Doing Business ranking.

KEY WORDS: *Capital Formation, EoDB, FDI, GSDPI*

I. INTRODUCTION

Haryana is among the northern most states in India and adjacent to national capital Delhi. It is surrounded by Uttar Pradesh in the east, Punjab in the west, Himachal Pradesh in the north and

Rajasthan in the south. The state surrounds the national capital city, New Delhi, from three sides. Historically an agrarian state, Haryana today is a well-developed industrial state.

The state is one of India's largest automobile hubs and accounts for two thirds of passenger cars, 50 per cent of tractors and 60 per cent of motorcycles manufactured in the country. The state has also emerged as a base for the knowledge industry, including IT and biotechnology. Haryana is the third-largest exporter of software and one of the preferred destinations for IT/ITeS facilities.

With an area covering 1.3 per cent of the country, Haryana contributed near 3.63 per cent to India's GDP in 2017-18. Between FY12-19(A), the state's GSDP (in Rs) grew at a CAGR of 12.16 per cent to Rs 7.07 trillion (US\$ 98.01 billion) in 2018-19(A). The state government of Haryana has been committed to creating a progressive business environment. The state offers a wide range of fiscal and policy incentives for businesses under the Industrial and Investment Policy, 2011. Haryana was ranked third best state in the country ease of doing business in the Business Reforms Action Plan 2017.

II. OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY:

The objectives and the research methodology are as follows:

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The present study has been geared to achieve the following objectives;

1. To analyse the state of Haryana Economy and Prospects
2. To study the structural transformation of Haryana from agrarian to industrial economy
3. To study achievement of Haryana in Foreign Direct Investment & Ease of Doing Business

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Type of Research: Quantitative and Analytical Research

Data Collection Method: This study has been carried out with the help of secondary data only, all the data has been collected from the various sources such as websites & reports and compiled as said by the need of the study.

Sources of Data Collection: The study is based on the published data. For the purpose of present study, the data was extracted from the various newspapers, journals, articles, answers given in Haryana Assembly and websites particularly from The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Ministry of Finance, Haryana.

III. HARYANA ECONOMY AND PROSPECTS:

The economic growth of Haryana has been exemplary since its creation as a separate State. Though Haryana is geographically a small State, the contribution of the State to the National Gross Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices has been estimated as 3.7 percent as per Quick Estimates of 2017-18.

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

The Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana prepares the estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). As per the Advance Estimates for the year 2018-19, the GSDP of the State at current prices has been estimated as Rs. 7,07,126.33 crore, recording growth of 12.9 percent in 2018-19 as against the growth rate of 12.5 percent achieved in 2017-18. The GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices is expected to reach the level of Rs. 5, 26,055.24 crore with a growth of 8.2 percent in 2018-19 as compared to the growth of 7.9 percent recorded in 2017-18. The real growth of 8.2 percent recorded in GSDP of the State in 2018-19 is higher than the All India GDP growth of 7.2 percent. The GSDP of the State at current and constant (2011-12) prices is given in Table 1.1 & the year on year (YoY) growth rates of GSDP in real terms are given in Fig. 1.1.

Year	Gross State Domestic Product (Rs. In Cr.)	
	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices (2011-12)
2011-12	297538.52	297538.52
2012-13	347032.01	320911.91
2013-14	399268.12	347506.60
2014-15	437144.71	370534.51
2015-16	495249.01	413175.07
2016-17 (P)	556324.58	450667.68
2017-18 (Q)	626053.52	486238.67
2018-19 (A)	707126.33	526055.24

Table 1.1: Gross State Domestic Product

P: Provisional Estimates Q: Quick Estimates, A: Advance Estimates

Source: Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana

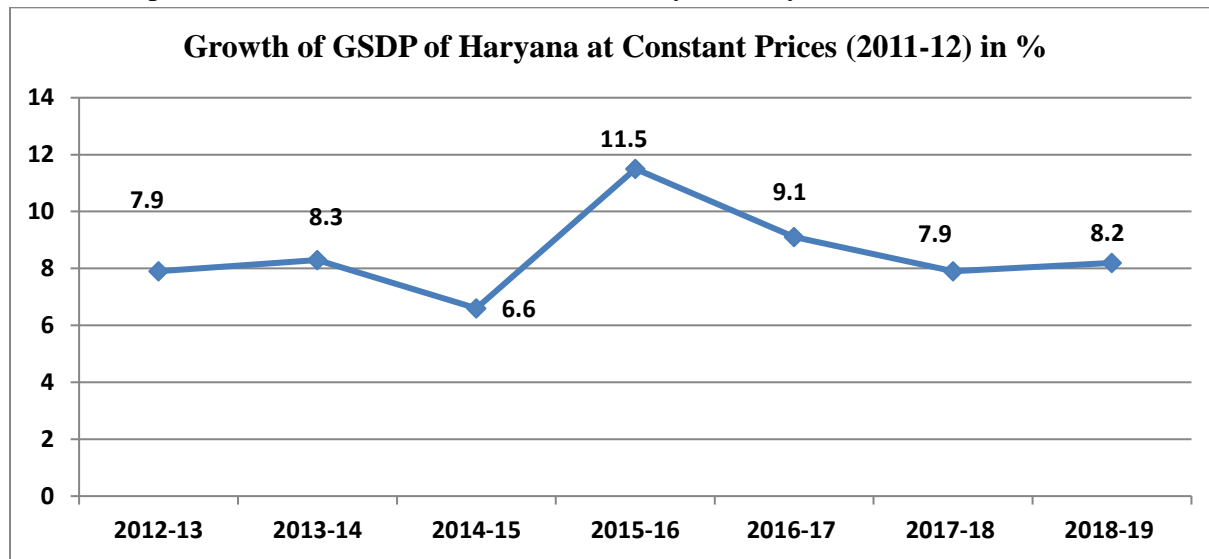


Figure 1.1: Growth of GSDP of Haryana at Constant Prices (2011-12) in %

The growth of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) decreased from 9.6 percent in 2015-16 to 8.6 percent in 2016-17 and further declined to 7.6 percent in 2017-18. The low growth of 5.5 percent in Industry Sector led to the decline in growth in 2017-18. However, during the year 2018-19, the growth in GSVA improved to 7.8 percent. The year on year (YoY) growth in GSVA in real terms is shown in Table 1.2 & Fig 1.2.

(In Percent)

Sector	Haryana						All India
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (P)	2017-18 (Q)	2018-19 (A)	2018-19 (A)
Agriculture & Allied	2.8	-2.2	3.8	10.4	5.5	5.5	3.8
Industry	7.4	4.7	11.4	10.4	5.5	8.6	7.8
Services	10.1	10.4	10.7	6.8	9.8	8.2	7.3
GSVA	7.6	6.0	9.6	8.6	7.6	7.8	7.0

Table 1.2: Gross State Domestic Product

P: Provisional Estimates Q: Quick Estimates, A: Advance Estimates

Source: Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana and CSO, New Delhi

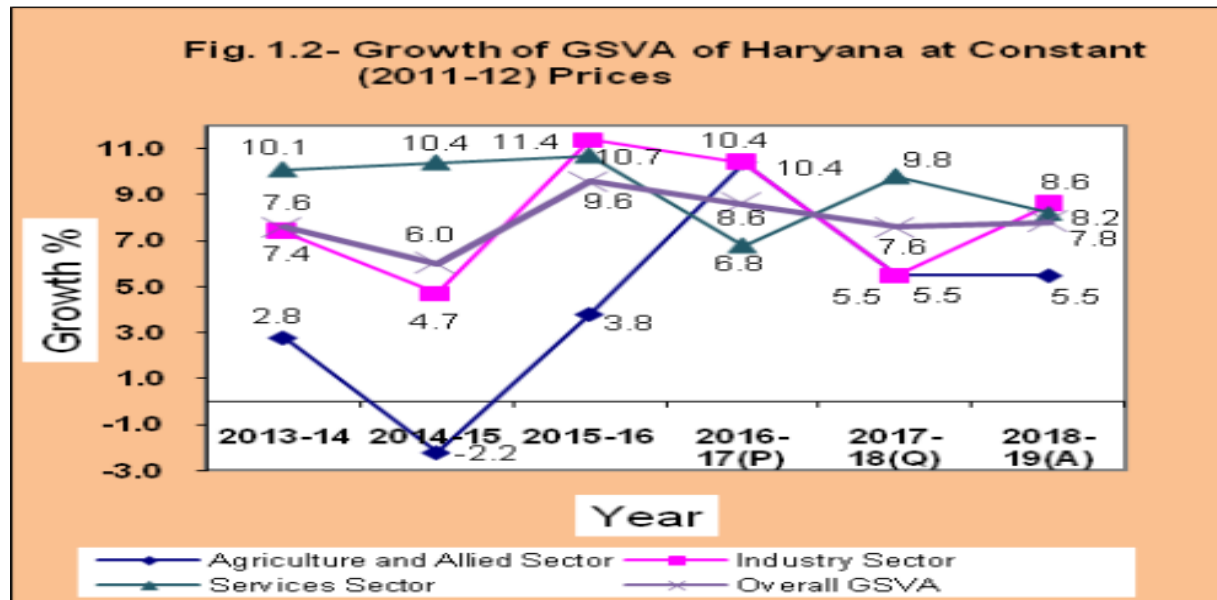


Figure 1.2: Growth of GSVA of Haryana

IV. STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE STATE'S ECONOMY:

At the time of formation of Haryana State, the State's economy was predominantly an agrarian economy. At the beginning year (1969-70) of 4th Five Year Plan, the contribution of Agriculture and Allied Sectors (crops, livestock, forestry and fishing) to the GSDP at constant prices was the largest (60.7%) followed by Services (21.7%) and Industry sector (17.6%).

During the period of 37 years (1969-70 to 2006-07) intervening 4th and 10th Five Year Plans, Industry and Services Sectors registered higher average annual growth than the Agriculture and Allied Sectors which resulted in the increased share of Industry and Services Sector and decreased share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in the GSDP. The share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in GSDP declined from 60.7 percent in 1969-70 to 21.3 percent in 2006-07 while the share of Industry Sector increased from 17.6 percent in 1969-70 to 32.1 percent in 2006-07. The share of Services Sector increased from 21.7 percent to 46.6 percent during this period.

Since the 11th Five Year Plan, the pace of structural transformation of the State's economy remained continued. Consequent upon the robust growth recorded in Services Sector during this period and onwards, the share of Services Sector in GSVA further strengthened to 50.2 percent in 2018-19 with a decrease in the share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors at 17.5 percent. The share of different sectors in the State's economy is presented in Fig. 1.3.

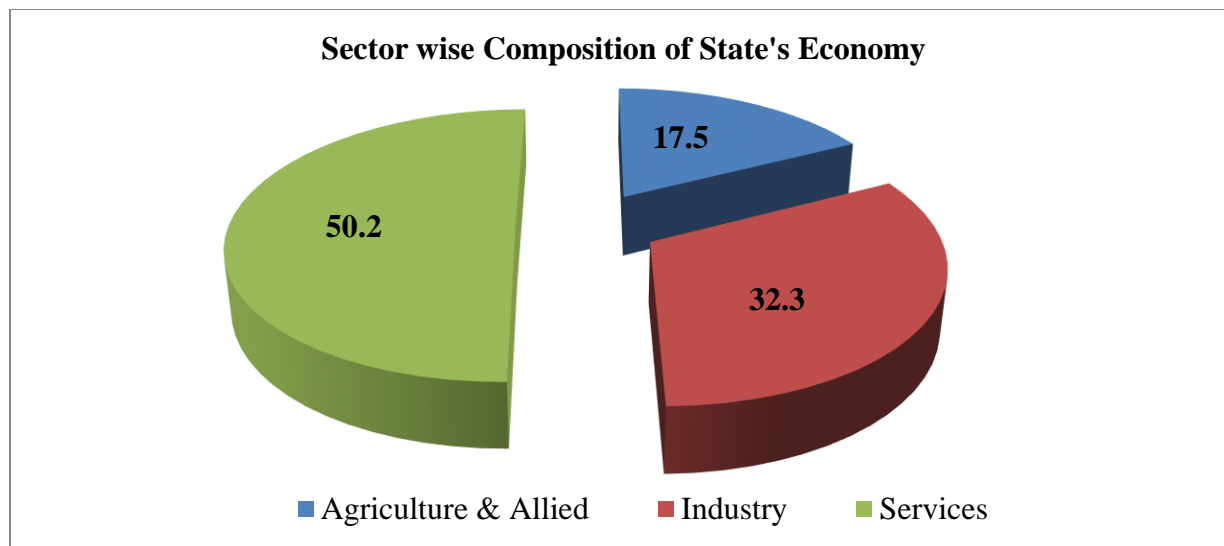


Figure 1.3: Sector wise Composition of State's Economy at Constant (2011-12) prices in 2018-19

A. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTORS

Agriculture is an important sector of our State economy and majority of the population is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture and its allied activities. The Agriculture and Allied Sectors has always been an important contributor to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). However, as a consequence of rapid structural transition of the State's economy over the years, the contribution of the Agriculture and Allied Sectors at constant (2011-12) prices went down to only 17.5 percent of the GSVA during the year 2018-19.

Agriculture and Allied Sectors consists of agriculture, forestry & logging and fishing sub-sectors. Agriculture including crop husbandry and dairy farming is the main component contributing about 93 percent in GSVA of Agriculture and Allied Sectors. The contribution of forestry and fishing sub-sectors in GSVA of Agriculture and Allied Sectors is merely around 5 and 2 percent respectively resulting in very low impact of these two sub-sectors on the overall growth of Agriculture and Allied Sectors.

GSVA from Agriculture and Allied Sector at Constant (2011-12) Prices

(Rs. in Crore)

Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (P)	2017-18 (Q)	2018-19 (A)
Crops & Livestock	59785.53	58589.94 (-2.0)	60492.59 (3.2)	58778.74 (-2.8)	61034.66 (3.8)	67665.63 (10.9)	71229.75 (5.3)	75230.36 (5.6)
Forestry & Logging	3894.90	3772.16 (-3.2)	3677.45 (-2.5)	3897.24 (6.0)	3984.38 (2.2)	4065.17 (2.0)	4110.70 (1.1)	4200.00 (2.2)
Fishing	858.43	902.89 (5.2)	855.10 (-5.3)	900.64 (5.3)	1003.17 (11.4)	1178.37 (17.5)	1567.81 (33.0)	1683.31 (7.4)
Agriculture and Allied	64538.86	63264.99 (-2.0)	65025.14 (2.8)	63576.61 (-2.2)	66022.21 (3.8)	72909.18 (10.4)	76908.26 (5.5)	81113.67 (5.5)

Table 1.3- GSVA from Agriculture and Allied Sector at Constant (2011-12) Prices

P: Provisional Estimates, Q: Quick Estimates, A: Advance Estimates,

* Figures in brackets show the percentage growth over previous year

Source: Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana

The GSVA along with the growth rates recorded by the State's economy at constant (2011-12) prices in Agriculture and Allied Sectors over the years has been shown in Table 1.3. The estimates of Agriculture and Allied Sectors indicate that the growth rate increased from 3.8 percent in 2015-16 to 10.4 percent in 2016-17 but it fell to 5.5 percent in 2017-18. As per the Advance Estimates for 2018-19, the GSVA from this sector has been recorded as Rs. 81,113.67 crore with the growth of 5.5 percent. The GSVA from Agriculture Sector including crops and livestock has been estimated as Rs. 75,230.36 crore with the growth of 5.6 percent whereas the GSVA from forestry & logging and fishing sub-sectors has been recorded as Rs. 4,200.00 crore and Rs. 1,683.31 crore with the growth of 2.2 percent and 7.4 percent respectively during the year 2018-19.

B. INDUSTRY SECTOR

The sub-sector wise Gross State Value Added (GSVA) along with the growth rates recorded by the Industry Sector in the State at constant (2011-12) prices during different years has been shown in **Table 1.4**.

GSVA from Industry Sector at Constant (2011-12) Prices

(Rs. in Crore)

Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (P)	2017-18 (Q)	2018-19 (A)
Mining & Quarrying	118.82	91.94 (-22.6)	272.40 (196.3)	330.90 (21.5)	695.23 (110.1)	1060.96 (52.6)	1301.02 (22.6)	1358.97 (4.5)
Manufacturing	53286.09	63311.66 (18.8)	67459.01 (6.6)	72320.84 (7.2)	84936.38 (17.4)	96000.29 (13.0)	101235.78 (5.5)	110589.96 (9.2)
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	3446.04	3375.07 (-2.1)	2917.19 (-13.6)	3267.77 (12.0)	2960.61 (-9.4)	3696.69 (24.9)	4453.60 (20.5)	5233.64 (17.5)
Construction	29759.66	27614.98 (-7.2)	30686.76 (11.1)	30146.78 (-1.8)	29581.79 (-1.9)	29742.62 (0.5)	30745.98 (3.4)	32376.65 (5.3)
Industry	86610.61	94393.65 (9.0)	101335.36 (7.4)	106066.30 (4.7)	118174.01 (11.4)	130500.56 (10.4)	137736.37 (5.5)	149559.23 (8.6)

Table 1.4- GSVA from Industry Sector at Constant (2011-12) Prices

P: Provisional Estimates, Q: Quick Estimates, A: Advance Estimates,

* Figures in brackets show the percentage growth over previous year

Source: Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana

As per Quick Estimates for 2017-18, the GSVA for Industry Sector has been recorded as Rs. 1,37,736.37 crore as against the Provisional Estimates of Rs. 1,30,500.56 crore in 2016-17 recording a growth of 5.5 percent in 2017-18 as compared to the growth of 10.4 percent in 2016-17. As per the Advance Estimates for 2018-19, the GSVA from Industry Sector is estimated to be Rs. 1, 49,559.23 crore recording a growth of 8.6 percent over previous year.

C. SERVICE SECTOR

The importance of the Services Sector can be gauged by looking at its contribution to the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of the economy. The share of Services Sector in the GSVA at constant (2011-12) prices has increased to 50.2 percent in 2018-19. The rise in the Services Sector's share in GSVA marks a structural shift in the State's economy and takes it closer to the fundamental structure of a developed economy. During the period of 11th Five Years Plan, the Services Sector grew at the average annual growth rate of 12.2 percent. This growth rate of Service Sector was significantly higher than the average annual growth recorded for combined Agriculture and Industry Sectors during this period. The trend of faster and sustained growth of Services Sector as compared to other two sectors also remained on the same path during the period of 12th Plan (2012-17) and thereafter.

GSVA from Service Sector at Constant (2011-12) Prices

(Rs. in Crore)

Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (P)	2017-18 (Q)	2018-19 (A)
Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	33107.42	36239.29 (9.5)	38434.40 (6.1)	43097.44 (12.1)	50324.65 (16.8)	55530.40 (10.3)	62645.05 (12.8)	68525.50 (9.4)
Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	17276.89	18744.22 (8.5)	20469.79 (9.2)	22937.61 (12.1)	24341.30 (6.1)	24725.77 (1.6)	26699.41 (8.0)	28377.48 (6.3)
Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	52584.59	59475.62 (13.1)	68666.72 (15.5)	74026.89 (7.8)	81730.00 (10.4)	86700.77 (6.1)	93125.40 (7.4)	100219.14 (7.6)
Public Administration, Defence and Other Services	19956.26	21482.82 (7.6)	22127.24 (3.0)	25264.26 (14.2)	26587.59 (5.2)	28531.53 (7.3)	32122.71 (12.6)	35124.18 (9.3)
Overall Services	122925.16	135941.93 (10.6)	149698.16 (10.1)	165326.20 (10.4)	182983.53 (10.7)	195488.47 (6.8)	214592.56 (9.8)	232246.29 (8.2)

Table 1.5- GSVA from Service Sector at Constant (2011-12) Prices

P: Provisional Estimates, Q: Quick Estimates, A: Advance Estimates,

* Figures in brackets show the percentage growth over previous year

Source: Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana

After recording the excellent growth throughout the 11th Five Year Plan, the Services Sector recorded a growth of 10.6 percent, 10.1 percent, 10.4 percent, 10.7 percent and 6.8 percent in 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively. As per Quick Estimates of 2017-18, (Table 1.5) the real GSVA from this sector has been recorded as Rs. 2, 14,592.56 crore as against the Provisional Estimates of Rs. 1, 95,488.47 crore in 2016-17, registering a growth of 9.8 percent. As per the Advance Estimates for 2018-19, the GSVA from Services Sector has been estimated as Rs. 2, 32,246.29 crore recording a comparatively slower growth of 8.2 percent. The slow growth recorded in trade, repair, hotels & restaurants (9.4%), transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting (6.3%), real estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services (7.2%) and other services (8.8%) sectors is the main reason of low growth recorded in 2018-19.

V. PER CAPITA INCOME:

The per capita income is the average income earned per person. At the time of formation of Haryana State in 1966, the per capita income of the State at current prices was only Rs. 608. Since then, the per capita income has increased multi fold. The per capita income of the State has been presented in **Table 1.6 and Fig. 1.4**

Year	Per Capita Income of Haryana (Rs.)		Per Capita Income of All India (Rs.)	
	At Current Prices	At Constant (2011-12) Prices	At Current Prices	At Constant (2011-12) Prices
2011-12	106085	106085	63462	63462
2012-13	121269	111780	70983	65538
2013-14	137770	119791	79118	68572
2014-15	147382	125032	86647	72805
2015-16	164868	137748	94797	77659
2016-17 (P)	183171	148193	104659	82931
2017-18 (Q)	203340	157649	114958	87623
2018-19 (A)	226644	168209	125397	91921

Table 1.6: Per Capita Income

P: Provisional Estimates Q: Quick Estimates, A: Advance Estimates

Source: Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana and CSO, New Delhi

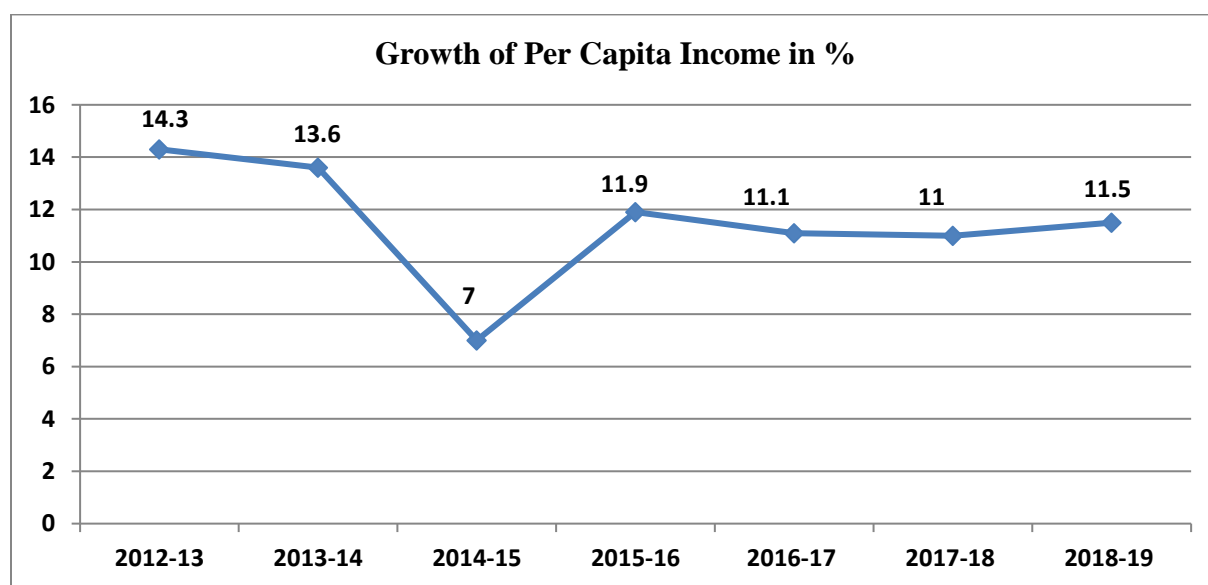


Figure 1.4: Growth of Per Capita Income of Haryana at Current Price

The per capita income of the State at constant (2011-12) prices is expected to reach the level of Rs. 1,68,209 during 2018-19 indicating an increase of 6.7 percent in 2018-19 as compared to the growth rate of 6.4 percent recorded in 2017-18. At current prices, the State's per capita income is likely to reach the level of Rs. 2, 26,644 during 2018-19 showing an increase of 11.5 percent during 2018-19 as compared to the growth rate of 11.0 percent in 2017-18. The per capita income of the State, at both current and constant prices, is higher as compared to the National per capita income of Rs. 1, 25,397 and Rs. 91,921 respectively.

VI. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION:

The productive capacity of the economy depends to a large extent upon the Capital Formation i.e. more the capital accumulation; the higher would be the productive capacity of the economy. The Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana compiles the estimates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) for the State at current and constant (2004- 05) prices by Industry of use, by type of Institutions and also by type of Assets. At current prices the GFCF of the State has been estimated at Rs. 78,423 crore during the year 2016-17 as against Rs. 71,116 crore during the year 2015-16, recording an increase of 10.3 percent. Similarly, at constant (2004-05) prices, the GFCF has been estimated as Rs. 41,463 crore during the year 2016-17 as against Rs. 38,851 crore during the year 2015-16, recording an increase of 6.7 percent during the year 2016-17. The Estimates for Gross Fixed Capital Formation are given in **Table 1.7**.

Year	Gross Fixed Capital Formation of Haryana (Rs.)	
	At Current Prices	At Constant (2004-05) Prices
2011-12	47948	30958
2012-13	53158	32041
2013-14	59134	33584
2014-15	65357	36158
2015-16	71116	38851
2016-17 (P)	78423	41463

Table 1.7: Gross Fixed Capital Formation of Haryana

P: Provisional Estimates

Source: Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana

Growth of Fixed Capital Formation in Haryana at Constant (2004-01) Prices

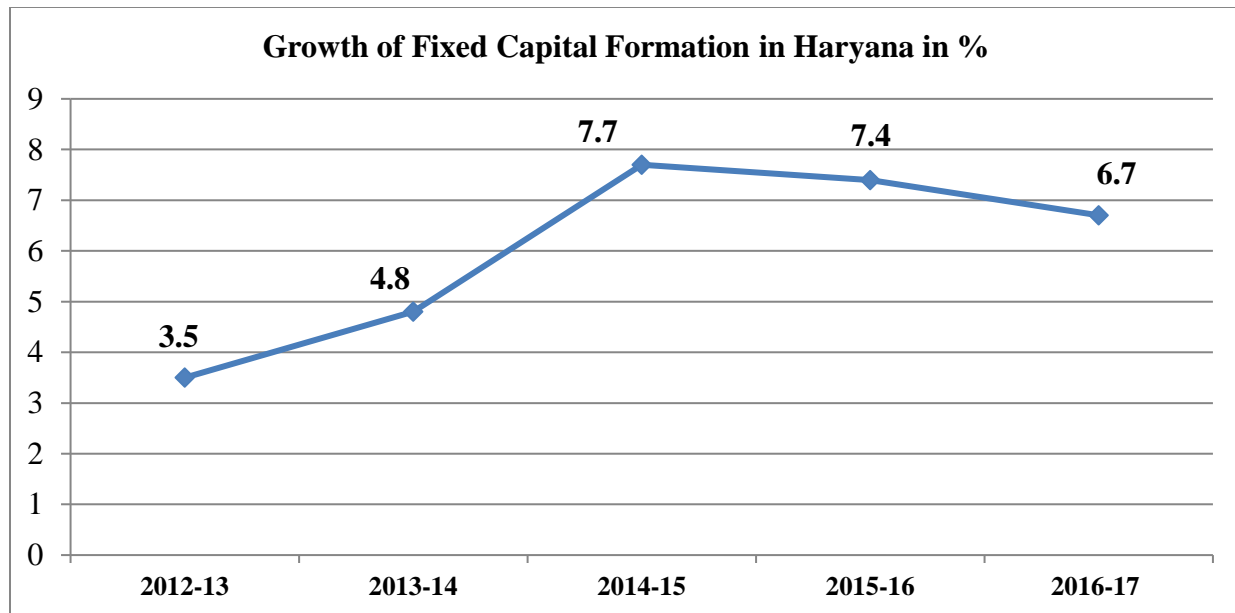


Figure 1.5: Year Wise Growth of Fixed Capital Formation

Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Agriculture and Allied Sectors

The contribution of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Agriculture and Allied Sectors at constant (2004-05) prices increased from 12.4 percent in 2015-16 to 13.2 percent in 2016-17.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Industry Sector

In the State, the contribution of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Industry Sector was 53.1 percent in 2015-16 and decreased to 52.2 percent in 2016-17.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Services Sector

The contribution of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Services Sector was 32.7 percent in 2014-15. Thereafter, it increased to 34.5 percent in 2015-16 and 34.6 percent in 2016-17.

VII. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN HARYANA:

Haryana is one of India's largest automobile hubs and has also emerged as a base for the knowledge industry, including IT and biotechnology. Haryana's electronics and IT exports stood at \$7.2 bn during 2016-17, which is 6.2% of the total electronics and IT exports from India. Haryana's business capital Gurugram is home to over 250 of the Fortune 500 companies. Haryana is extremely well-connected with access to 2 international airports, 5 civil airports, 1,630 km of rail network, 26,131 km of road network including 24 national highways (NH). The state has a total installed power capacity of 11,225 MW.

The entire state falls in the influence zone of two industrial corridors, namely, Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC). Thirteen districts of Haryana are in the National Capital Region (NCR), which is a prominent trade and consumption center. The scope of **foreign direct investment in Haryana** is quite impressive and vast.

According to the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP), (now called as Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade) cumulative foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows in Haryana from April 2000 to December 2018 stood at US\$82.77billion.

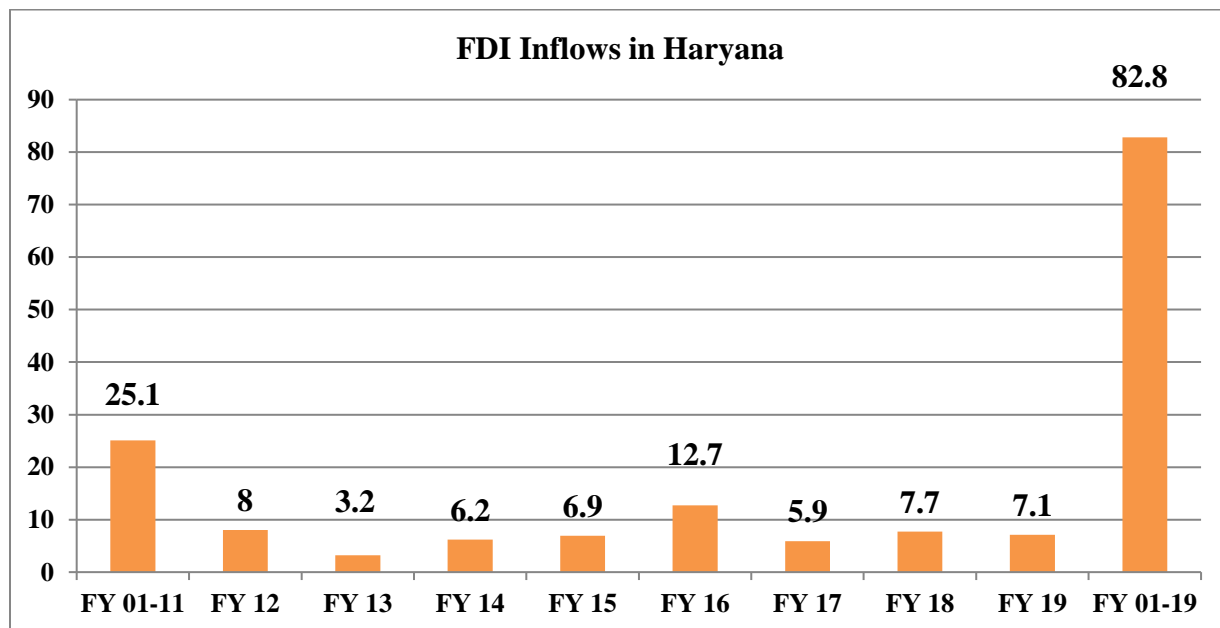


Figure 1.6: Foreign Direct Inflows in Haryana in US\$ Bn

Data for FDI includes Delhi and parts of Uttar Pradesh, * - Upto December 2018

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of Haryana, Central Statistics Office, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Minister of Industries and Commerce, Haryana, MOSPI

- The services sector accounted for a major share in FDI followed by real estate & electricity.
- In May 2018, Government of Haryana signed 10 memoranda of understanding (MoUs) with UK for various projects requiring investment of around Rs 1,500 crore (US\$ 232.74 million).
- Between FY15-18, Haryana has witnessed investments of around Rs 80,000 crore (US\$ 11.93 billion).

VIII. DOING BUSINESS IN HARYANA: FROM RED TAPE TO RED CARPET

The commerce and industry ministries release an annual ranking of Indian states in terms of 'Ease of Doing Business'. Andhra Pradesh (AP) outperformed 28 other states and seven union territories in the financial year 2016-17 when the ease of doing business within a state is taken into account. The third edition of the annual rankings, published by the Government of India in July 2018, showed that Andhra Pradesh is the best state for doing business, followed by Telangana and Haryana.

Ranking BRAP, 2017	States	Ranking BRAP, 2016
1	Andhra Pradesh	1
2	Telangana	1
3	Haryana	6
4	Jharkhand	7
5	Gujarat	3

Table 1.8: State wise Ease of Doing Business Ranking, 2018

Haryana's rise from rank 14 in 2015 to six in 2016 and three, currently, is worth a mention. The distinctive factor, once more, has been the state's own enterprise: the Enterprises Promotion Policy 2015, which is aligned with the goals of Skilling India, Digital India and Make in India initiative. Also, the commendable leadership vision makes all the difference.

How Haryana rose from 14th to 3rd rank in ease of doing business?

Haryana has come a long way in terms of Industrial reforms that facilitates investors, escalating up from 14th position in 2016 to 3rd position in July 2018 in Ease of Doing Business index. Towards the end of 2015, the dialogues in the hallways of Haryana State Industry and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC) office started to centre on the steps being taken for the improvement of ease of doing business. By the end of the year 2016, it had moved up to gained 6th spot. The objective of being among the top five states was achieved in 2018.

Haryana Government has taken following steps in improving its ease of doing business ranking; like minimum inspection, no physical touch, Grievance Redress System & Labour and Environment Reforms.

KEY POINTS	STEPS TAKEN
A. Minimum Inspection:	No inspection can be carried out without the permission of the head of the department. This helps check corruption in the lower levels.
B. No Physical Touch:	The entire process is carried out online to ensure that interactions between investors and authorities are recorded
C. Formation of Haryana Enterprise	Single-roof clearance system for all investors
D. Grievance Redress System	Along with a three-tier grievance redress system, monthly meetings headed by the deputy commissioners where all industry-related grievances are taken up
E. Labour and Environment Reforms	For low-risk categories, companies can upload self-certification in areas that require labour and environment clearances: department clearance within 48 hours

Table 1.9: Key Steps Taken by Haryana Govt in Improving Ease of Doing Business Ranking

KEY GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

Textile Policy 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate 50,000 new jobs in the textile sector and boost textile export by CAGR of 20 per cent during the policy period
Draft IT & ESDM Policy 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase employment, investments and contribution of IT & ESDM sector to the state's GDP
Draft Aerospace & Defence Policy 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote new MSMEs and attract investment throughout the value-chain including research, design, development, manufacturing, maintenance, quality control and training
Haryana Sports and Physical Fitness Policy 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to sports, recreational sports, competitive sports, high performance sports and sports for development
Enterprise Promotion Policy, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate ease of doing business in the state, reduction in cost of doing business in order to attract more number of players, and have an increased focus on MSMEs

ADVANTAGES TO HARYANA

Followings are the advantages available to Haryana;

Leading business hub

- One of the leading states in terms of industrial production
- Emerged as a base for the knowledge industry

Strong economic growth

- With an area covering 1.3% of the country, Haryana contributes nearly 3.63% to India's GDP
- Second largest contributor of food grains to India's central pool

Attractive investment avenues

- Cluster-based development approach to promote industries
- Attractive real estate market is attractive and a preferred automotive hub

Rich labour pool

- Large base of skilled labour, ideal destination for knowledge-based & manufacturing sectors
- National level institutions such as IIM, IICA, CIPET & NIFTEM

CONCLUSION

The economic growth of Haryana has been exemplary since its creation as a separate State. Though Haryana is geographically a small State, the contribution of the State to the National Gross Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices has been estimated as 3.7 percent as per Quick Estimates of 2017-18. The real growth of 8.2 percent recorded in GSDP of the State in 2018-19 is higher than the All India GDP growth of 7.2 percent.

Due to structural transformation of Haryana from an agrarian state to industrial state and due to the robust growth recorded in Services Sector, the share of Services Sector in GSVA further strengthened to 50.2 percent in 2018-19 with a decrease in the share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors at 17.5 percent. While the share of Industry Sector increased to 32.2%.

The Haryana State Government has undertaken many reforms to improve the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) in the State. The reforms have helped Haryana improve its ranking from 14th to 3rd among Indian states on (EoDB) business index.

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