

**Seminar on**  
**‘Emerging Haryana**  
**Challenges and Opportunities’**  
**September 1, 2018, Conference Hall**  
**DAV College, Sector 10, Chandigarh**

## **PROFILE OF HARYANA**

The state of Haryana is situated in the northern part of India and is bounded by Punjab and Himachal Pradesh to the north and by Rajasthan to the west and south. The river Yamuna defines its eastern border with Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. Haryana also surrounds Delhi on three sides, forming the northern, western and southern borders of Delhi. Haryana is a landlocked state in northern India. It is located between 27. 0 37' to 30 35' N latitude and between 74 28' and 77 36' E longitude. The altitude of Haryana varies between 200 m to 1200 m above sea level.

Haryana is administratively divided into 22 districts, 72 sub-divisions, 93 tehsils, 53 sub tehsils and 140 blocks. Haryana is the nation's seventeenth most populous state and the population of Haryana is 2,53,53,081, according to the 2011 Census. The population density is 573.4 people/km<sup>2</sup>. Haryana has a skewed sex ratio at 877.

Agriculture and related industries have been the backbone of the local economy. Haryana is an industrial state and has emerged as a base for the knowledge industry including IT and biotechnology. It is also a leading agricultural state of the country. Animal husbandry has been taken up as an integral component of diversified agriculture. Agriculture contributes 17 per cent of the state's GDP and employs 65 per cent of the total workforce. There is, however a limit to which agriculture can develop itself. It has to be supported by a vibrant industrial sector for a sustained economic growth.

## **EMERGING HARYANA**

Industrialisation plays a key role in the economic development of an economy. It speeds up economic growth of a state and thereby increases the contribution of industry sector, the State Domestic Product by way of increase in the production and employment. The industrial growth in Haryana has been excellent in all spheres of industrial activities. Its progress within a short span after its formation in 1966 has been remarkable. The initial impact of the partition of Indian subcontinent was negative for the former Punjab, including Haryana. A fresh start had to be made in industrialization after partition and Haryana has shown unprecedented growth ever since.

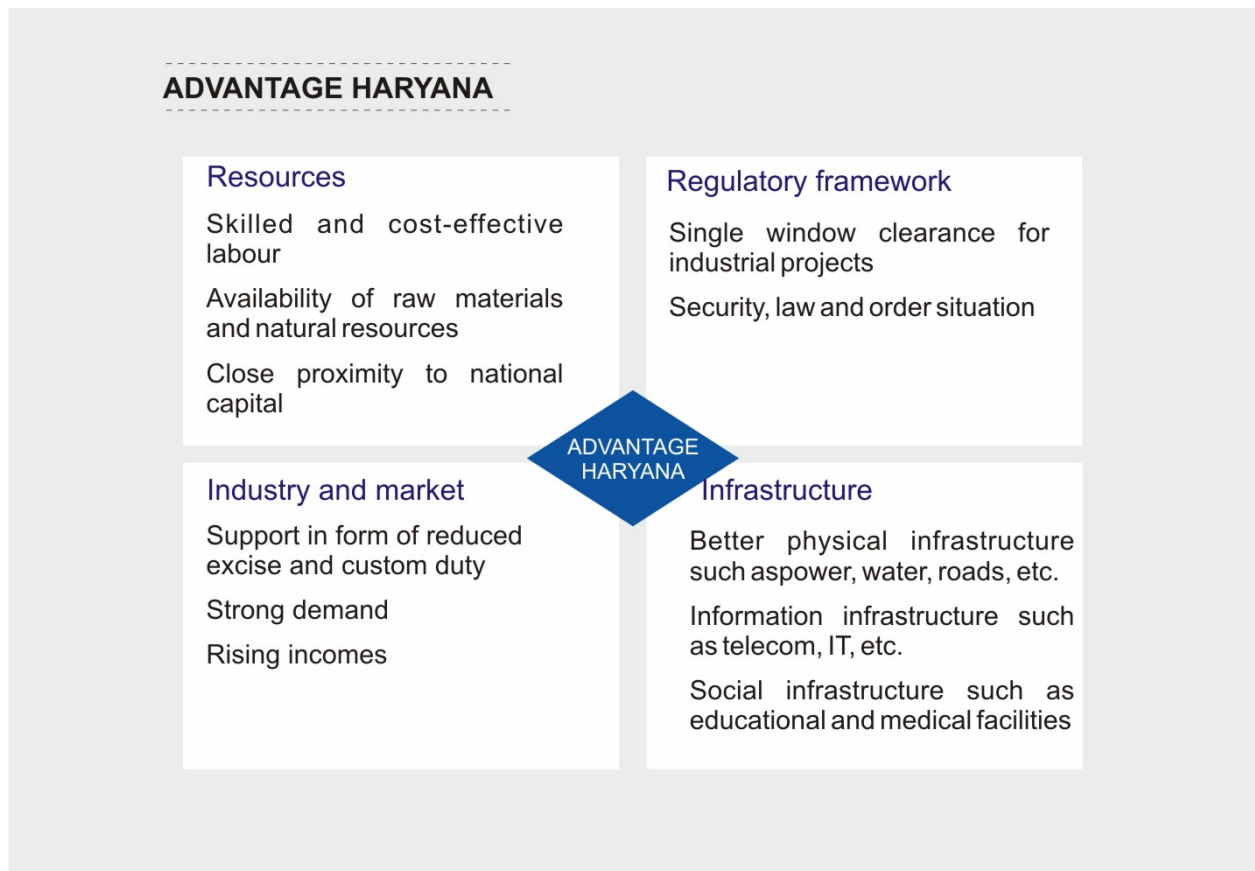
## **INAUGURAL SESSION OF SEMINAR**

The seminar on 'Emerging Haryana: Challenges and Opportunities' was inaugurated by Aseem Goyal, MLA, Ambala City. In his inaugural address, he outlined the geographical, regulatory framework, resources and physical and social advantage of Haryana. He said that Haryana has a large base of skilled labour, making it an ideal destination for knowledge-based and

manufacturing sectors. Further, the state has a large pool of semi-skilled and unskilled labour for support services.

He addressed that state government has done a commendable job by giving merit based job to the youth. Highlighting the efforts of the state Haryana government in the success of Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao scheme, he said that the sex ratio in the state has improved a lot. While acknowledging the government's role in promoting girl education, he narrated, "Daughters of Haryana, not only in sports but also in other areas are bringing laurels for the country,

In the last four years government has been able to provide electricity to the remotest areas of Haryana.



## **FIRST TECHNICAL SESSION- Infra led Industrial**

### **Background**

Lifting investment and productivity is essential for well-being. Making growth more inclusive also requires enabling the poor and providing equal opportunities for all. Haryana has taken various initiatives in these directions and some of them can be considered as best practices in the country.

However, additional reforms are required to create more jobs in the organised sector and reduce pressures on the environment. As agricultural employment shrinks and the working-age population grows, providing skills to match the needs of labour-intensive sectors will be also a key challenge for many years to come.

The key speakers for this session were: Mr Rajeev Ranjan Roy , Senior Assitant Editor, Daily Post and Dr Sanjay Sharma, Assistant Registrar, YMCA University

### **Inclusive growth**

Increase in GST collection in Haryana reflects rapid industrial growth but for more inclusive growth, government needs to identify the strengths of a given area and should provide incentives to develop small industrial clusters. Traditionally area like Ambala, Yamunagar and Panipat used to be the manufacturing hub of scientific instrument, plywood industry and quilt manufacturing respectively but today manufacturing units in these areas are in very bad shape.

At present, MSME sector is serving the big industrial houses and are wiped out of the competition. They are now functioning as vendors for the big industrial houses, pointed Rajeev Ranjan Roy while highlighting the role of small industrial units in the state's overall economic development.

Development of small industrial clusters will make small units more competitive as they will get skilled labour at cheaper rates and more importantly will help reduce migration of educated youth to the tier I cities.

### **Promoting ease of doing business**

Enabling firms, especially new entrants, to experiment with new technologies and business models is the key to promote productivity. Government initiatives has further simplified the administrative processes and provided financial support and tax relief for newly-created enterprises. Simplifying regulations and administrative procedures also contributes in reducing corruption.

## **Creating employment and credit access**

Dr. Subhash Sharma, Director, CEPR Chandigarh spoke about creating quality jobs to meet the aspiration of its growing workforce, leaving many people under-employed, poorly paid or outside the labour force. Despite of strong economic growth, the employment rate has declined.

Out of 5.5 crore MSME units in the country only 5 per cent (26 lakh units) have credit access. MSME sector is more labour intensive sector thus development of MSME will lead to large scale employment generation and more balanced growth.

## **VALEDICTORY SESSION**

The valedictory session saw a huge response to the event which was addressed by Haryanas' Agricultuer and Farmers Welfare Minister Om Prakash Dhankar. Mr Dhankar in his speech not only highlighted the good works being done in the state to empower farmers including the implementation of various schemes like Fasal Bima Yojana and giving enhanced MSP to farmers for their crops, but also provided a roadmap to take things forward in the field of education.

He said that in order to achieve double digit growth, India's agriculture sector must grow at the rate of 7 to 8 per cent.

### **Areas TO FOCUS**

- \* Diversification.
- \* Health of soil and farmers.
- \* Proper marketing of farm produces.
- \* Food processing facilities.
- \* Indianisation of farming, not mechanization.
- \* Relieve farming from undue population pressure.
- \* In US only 3 per cent people are dependent on agriculture for jobs, while in India over 60 per cent.
- \* Mindful use of pesticides and fertilizers.

## **OUTCOMES AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- \* Need for research and innovation in reducing output industrial cost.

- \* Development of MSME sector for sustainable growth.
- \* The optimum use of new technology to reduce the production cost.
- \* Development of area specific industrial clusture for inclusive growth.
- \* Imparting better education to make youth more employable.
- \* Creating better job opportunities.
- \* Diversification of crop on priority basis.
- \* Partnership between industry and academia for industry ready/right-skilled human resource.
- \* Diversify towards service sector.