

## Role of Primary Sector in the Development of Haryana

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**Abstract:** Haryana is one of the smallest states in India with about 1.4% of the total geographical area of the country. About 84% is the cultivable area out of all the land existing in the State's geographical area. The cropping intensity is a staggering 184.91% which describes the capacity of production in the state. This region has been well known in the history as a symbol of agriculture. It has been playing a vital role in economic growth. It has contributed significantly in agriculture development. This paper takes view of different sections of primary sector in the development of Haryana. Primary sector includes agriculture, minning, fishing forestry etc. these all are important for the development of Haryana.

**Keywords:** Haryana, Agricultural, Minning, Haryana

### INTRODUCTION

On 01 Nov 1966, Haryana state was emerged as a separate administrative entity on the political map of India. Haryana was formed on the basis of Hindi spoken population of Punjab. Haryana is one of the smallest states in India with about 1.4% of the total geographical area of the country. About 84% is the cultivable area out of all the land existing in the State's geographical area. The cropping intensity is a staggering 184.91% which describes the capacity of production in the state. This region has been well known in the history as a symbol of agriculture. It has been playing a vital role in economic growth. It has contributed significantly in agriculture development.

### PRIMARY SECTOR

Primary sector is the sector which depends completely on the natural resources. It includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, animal husbandry and mining and related activities.

The manufacturing industries are also considered important part of this sector because they are near to primary sector and their work is collection, pack, purify or process the raw materials, especially if the raw material is unsuitable for sale or difficult to transport for long distances.

The contribution of primary sector in any country's GDP is inversely related to the development index. The more a country is developing the less the percentage of primary sector contribution as it shows the industrial development of a country. The share of primary sector in India has decreased from the past four decades. In 1970 the share of the sector in India was

50% which has reduced by a good margin 29% in 1995 and is now further reduced to one fourth that is 25%.

Generally Primary industry is a larger sector in developing countries. For example, animal husbandry is more common in Africa than in Japan. 19<sup>th</sup> century South Wales gave us a matter of case study of how an economy can come to rely on one form of activity that is mining.

Agriculture has remained as the main work, business and leading occupation for the people of state since its inception. Haryana has a rich legacy of study and sustainable agricultural development, which is based on the strategic location and resources of the region. The State has been a major producer of food grains in the country. Several times, people of Haryana faced the natural calamities such as droughts, flood, famines and many more difficulties. But every time they had come out strongly and quickly.

The average yields of major commodities like rice, wheat, cotton and oilseeds exceed those of other bigger states as well as all India average. This state contributes to the major food grain in country, like accounting for about 12% of national wheat production [1].

### AGRICULTURE

Agriculture in India is always the responsibility of the states rather than the central government and this fact was more proved in Haryana over the years. The central government formulates policies and provides financial assistance to the states as per the requirement. States like Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu

and Karnataka are major producers of food grains in India. Because of the kind of temperatures and climatic conditions Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir states are famous for fruit production. Tea from our country is famous and is produced in the high altitudes of Assam, Darjeeling in West Bengal, Tripura, beautiful hill station Ooty in Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and God's own state Kerala. Kerala is also uniquely largest producer of natural rubber and spices in India. Even it is filled with desert Rajasthan; still it is among the major producers of edible oils in India and second largest producer of oil seeds. Now a days, Production of non-conventional items like moong (a type of lentil), high protein soya beans nce.

There has been a steady decline in the share of agriculture in the GDP, but still it remains the largest economic sector and plays a crucial role in the traditional socio-economic development and proves the unity in diversity. Haryana has been developing even faster than compared with whole country with agriculture and its allied sectors playing a huge role.

#### FISHERIES

Despite limitation of water resources and major rivers in the state, Fisheries Department has made notable progress. The major goal of the fisheries sector has been to bring all the available water bodies under fish culture by creating a class of fish farmers throughout the state through hands on training and providing necessary technical and financial assistance. To the credit of farmers and fisheries department, more

than 80% of the village ponds in the state have been brought under fish farming.

#### MANUFACTURING

The Haryana state is one of India's largest automobile hubs and accounts for manufacturing or assembling of two thirds of passenger cars, 50 per cent of tractors and 60 per cent of two wheelers manufactured in the country, which shows the importance of the market value in the state. The state has also emerged as a base for the software industry, including IT and biotechnology. Currently Haryana stands as the third-largest exporter of software and one of the preferred destinations for this industry of IT/ITeS facilities. The major reason being the huge development around the National capital and Haryana forms most of it [2].

#### Salient Features of Haryana

- Small but strong and agriculturally important State
- Impressive agricultural growth over the years
- Rapid growth in urbanization and dietary Changes
- Diverse and unique agro-ecology and cropping Patterns
- Impressive growth across all allied sectors (livestock, fishery, horticulture, poultry etc.)

#### ANALYSIS OF PRIMARY SECTOR OF HARYANA

**Table-1.1: Gross State Domestic Product of Haryana**

Sector	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	CAGR
1.Agriculture	25212	24771	26092	28200	27776	28683	0.031
2.Forestry & logging	1154	1179	1208	1234	1271	1313	0.026
3.Fishing	206	238	254	286	301	285	0.073
<b>Agri. &amp; Allied</b>	<b>26572</b>	<b>26188</b>	<b>27553</b>	<b>29721</b>	<b>29348</b>	<b>30281</b>	<b>0.031</b>
4.Mining & quarrying	328	166	68	78	67	67	-0.261
<b>Sub-Total : Primary</b>	<b>26900</b>	<b>26353</b>	<b>27622</b>	<b>29799</b>	<b>29415</b>	<b>30348</b>	<b>0.029</b>

(Rs. Crore at current Prices)

CAGR – Compound Annual Growth Rate

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI [3]

**Table-1.2: Gross State Domestic Product of Haryana (Rs.Crore) At constant Prices**

Sector	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	CAGR
1.Agriculture	40137	44446	51655	59168	62599	72297	0.124
2.Forestry & logging	2186	2688	3048	3180	3757	4227	0.132
3.Fishing	309	357	676	859	1003	1045	0.309
<b>Agri. &amp; Allied</b>	<b>42632</b>	<b>47490</b>	<b>55380</b>	<b>63206</b>	<b>67360</b>	<b>77569</b>	<b>0.127</b>
4.Mining & quarrying	399	213	88	100	86	86	-0.254
<b>Sub-Total: Primary</b>	<b>43031</b>	<b>47703</b>	<b>55468</b>	<b>63306</b>	<b>67446</b>	<b>77655</b>	<b>0.125</b>

CAGR – Compound Annual Growth Rate

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI [3]

**Table-1.3: Ranking of the States according to State Development Index**

Points	Overall rank	Economic growth	Cost of Doing Business*	Fiscal performance*	Yield of Food grains	Infra structure*	Unemployment & Poverty*	Social sector*
Delhi	1	1	10	1	3	1	2	1
Haryana	2	3	8	5	2	2	3	2
Punjab	3	8	7	5	1	3	4	3
Uttarakhand	4	6	3	3	7	9	9	5
HP	5	5	2	10	6	5	5	4
Chattisgarh	6	2	4	2	10	6	8	7
J&K	7	9	1	9	5	9	1	10
UP	8	7	5	8	4	4	6	6
Rajasthan	9	4	9	4	8	7	7	8
MP	10	10	6	7	9	7	10	9

Source: PHD Research Bureau[4]

### DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

The table 1.1 shows the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) of Haryana in the financial years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 at the current prices. This table is showing the main sectors, which are inherent in the Primary Sector; those are Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Mining.

It is visible that the GDP pertaining to Agriculture has been increasing in the overall Domestic Product as the growth has been increasing every year at a good acceleration. After all the agriculture sector is the heart of the country and also the state where more than one billion population live in the second most populous country and to full fill the needs of their food grains.

Compound annual growth in the sector 'Forestry' is mainly dependent on the products of medicinal plants and the fruits they generate over a period of time. Even though there has been deforestation over the years the growth has been continuously increasing with a constant acceleration especially after the Haryana's Forest policy, 2006, which was made after the National First Forest Policy in the year 2000.

Fishing has been one of the most developed sectors over the past three decades and there is no surprise the growth has been almost exponential as shown in the table. That is the reason why the better compound annual growth at current prices is very much visible in the case of fisheries. Mining has been not that much improved but an existing sector at very limited places in the state and the growth has been negative in this case at current prices.

The table 1.2 shows the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) of Haryana in the financial years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 at the

constant prices. The compound annual growth rate is also shown in the table in the last column.

The Gross Domestic Product in case of agriculture sector has been varying over the years. It is at maximum in the year 2013-14 where as minimum in the year 2009-10 as per the table. The improvement in the industrialization and development in the IT around the national capital are the major reasons for the irregular growths in the agriculture sector in the state of Haryana.

Growth in the Forestry sector has been almost increasing with almost constant variations. And Fisheries as it is in the case of current prices is better in the growth rate comparatively. And, mining is not that much improved sector in the state comparing with other parts of primary sector and has seen negative growth over the years.

Table 1.3 shows the ranking of the states according to the state development index and in most of the categories the national capital state is ranking the number one and the state of Haryana is doing well in all most all of the aspects, because of which it is just behind the national capital and followed by the state of five rivers Punjab.

The new states like Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand are also doing well in their parts and following the states Haryana and Punjab in their policies and development. The matter of concern out of these states is that even though there is development but still the unemployment and poverty is behind them where there should be proper actions.

### CONCLUSION

From the profile of Haryana, it is visible that agriculture is very dominating. Some factors are supporting this like climate condition and traditional

cropping patterns but on the whole fisheries, forestry and mining has very little share in it.

**REFERENCES**

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