

STATE OF ECONOMY
OF
HARYANA

HARYANA ECONOMY AND PROSPECTS

The State of Haryana is the land of rich culture and agricultural prosperity. It is surrounded by Himachal Pradesh in North, Uttar Pradesh in East, Punjab in West and Rajasthan in South. Adjacent to the National Capital, Delhi, the State surrounds it from three sides. Haryana contributes significant amount of wheat and rice to the Central Pool i.e. a national repository system of surplus food grain. Haryana has also made rapid strides in development of industrial sector. Major industries in Haryana are automotive, IT, agriculture and petrochemicals. Being a preferred destination for auto majors and auto-component manufacturers, the State is the largest automobile hub in the country. The Panipat Refinery (IOCL) situated at Panipat is the 2nd largest refinery in South Asia. The State Government has committed in creating a progressive business environment. With Haryana's structural transformation from an agrarian State to industrial State and services sector recording robust growth, the State has showed progressive development towards achieving sustainable development goals. Though Haryana is geographically a small State covering only 1.3% area of the country, the contribution of the State to the National Gross Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices has been estimated as 3.9% as per Quick Estimates 2021-22 and Advance Estimates of 2022-23 also.

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

1.2 The Department of Economic & Statistical Affairs, Haryana prepares the estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). As per the Advance Estimates for the year 2022-23, the GSDP of the State at current prices has been estimated as ₹ 9,94,154.08 crore, recording the growth of 14.2% in 2022-23 as compared to the growth of 17.4% recorded in 2021-22. The

GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated to be ₹ 6,08,420.26 crore with a growth of 7.1% in 2022-23 as compared to the growth of 11.3% recorded in 2021-22. The GSDP of the State at current and constant (2011-12) prices is given in **Table 1.1** and the year over year (YoY) growth rates of GSDP in real terms are given in **Fig. 1.1**.

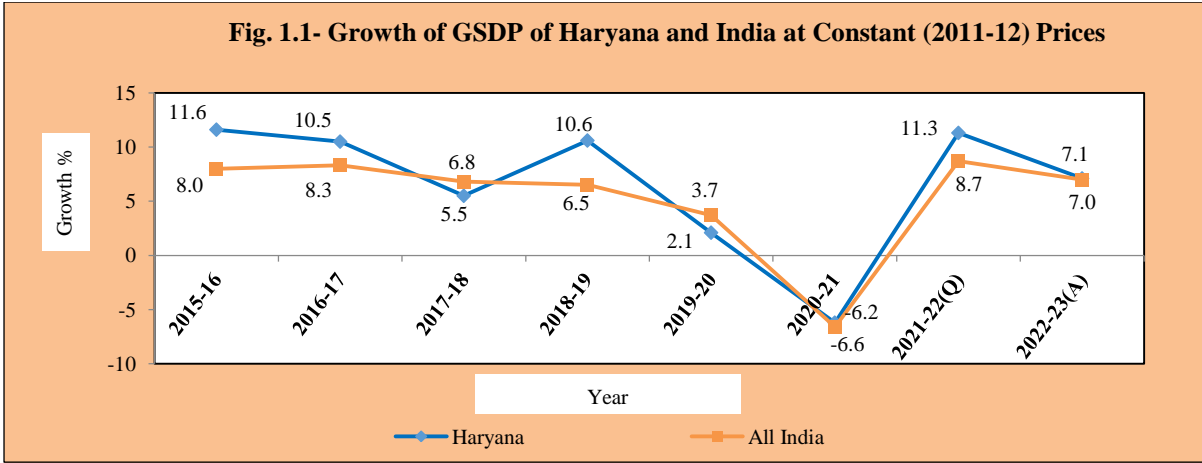
Table: 1.1- Gross State Domestic Product of Haryana

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Gross State Domestic Product	
	At Current Prices	At Constant (2011-12) Prices
2011-12	297538.52	297538.52
2012-13	347032.01	320911.91
2013-14	399268.12	347506.61
2014-15	437144.71	370534.51
2015-16	495504.11	413404.79
2016-17	561424.17	456709.11
2017-18	638832.08	482036.15
2018-19	698939.76	532996.04
2019-20	732194.51	544275.44
2020-21	741850.07	510306.11
2021-22(Q)	870664.53	568086.06
2022-23(A)	994154.08	608420.26

Q: Quick Estimates A: Advance Estimates

Source: Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs, Haryana.



1.3 The growth of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of the State at constant (2011-12) prices has been estimated as 10.1% in 2021-22. In 2022-23 growth of GSVA has been estimated as 7.1%. The growth of 6.3% in Industry

Sector and 8.4% in Service Sector led to the overall growth of 7.1% in 2022-23. The year over year (YoY) growth in GSVA in real terms is shown in **Table 1.2** and **Fig. 1.2**.

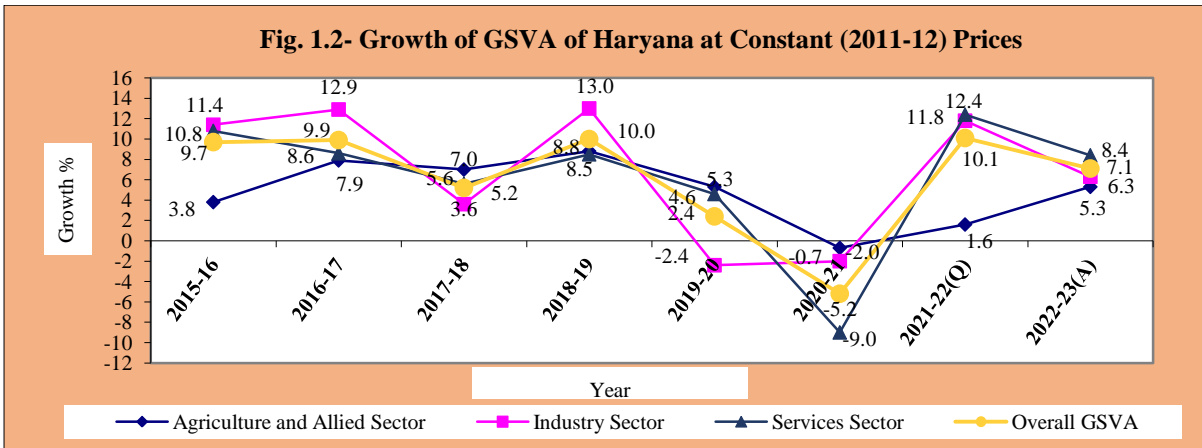
Table: 1.2- Growth in Gross State Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Sector	Haryana								All India
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Q)	2022-23 (A)	2022-23* (A)
Agriculture & Allied	3.8	7.9	7.0	8.8	5.3	-0.7	1.6	5.3	3.5
Industry	11.4	12.9	3.6	13.0	-2.4	-2.0	11.8	6.3	4.1
Services	10.8	8.6	5.6	8.5	4.6	-9.0	12.4	8.4	9.1
GSVA	9.7	9.9	5.2	10.0	2.4	-5.2	10.1	7.1	6.7

Q: Quick Estimates A: Advance Estimates

*Source: Press Release of NSO, New Delhi dated 6th January, 2023.

Source: Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs, Haryana and NSO, New Delhi.



STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE STATE'S ECONOMY

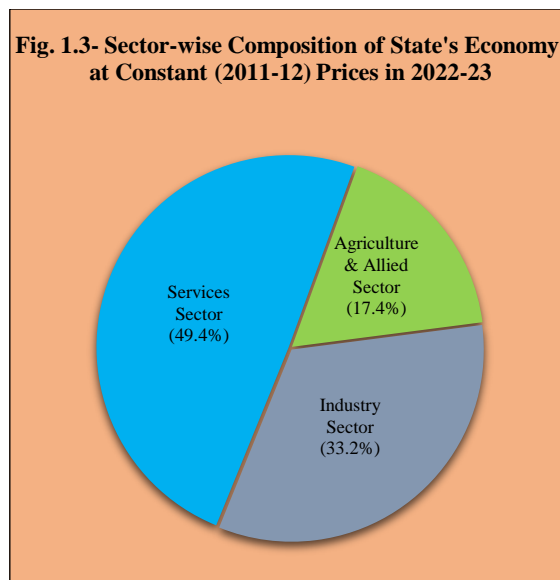
1.4 At the time of formation of Haryana State, the State's economy was predominantly an agrarian economy. At the beginning year (1969-70) of 4th Five Year Plan, the contribution of Agriculture and Allied Sectors (crops, livestock,

forestry and fishing) to the GSDP at constant prices was the largest (60.7%), followed by Services (21.7%) and Industry (17.6%) Sectors.

1.5 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 Sectors and decreased share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in the GSDP. The share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in GSDP declined from 60.7% in 1969-70 to 21.3% in 2006-07 while the share of Industry Sector increased from 17.6% in 1969-70 to 32.1% in 2006-07. The share of Services Sector increased from 21.7% to 46.6% during this period.

1.6 Since the 11th Five Year Plan, the pace of structural transformation of the State's economy remained continued consequent upon the higher growth recorded in Services sector as compared to other two Sectors during this period and onwards, the share of Services sector in GSVA strengthened to 49.4% in 2022-23 resulting in the decrease share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors (17.4%). The contribution of Industry Sector has been recorded as 33.2% of the GSVA in 2022-23. The share of different sectors in the State's economy is presented in **Fig.1.3**.



PER CAPITA NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

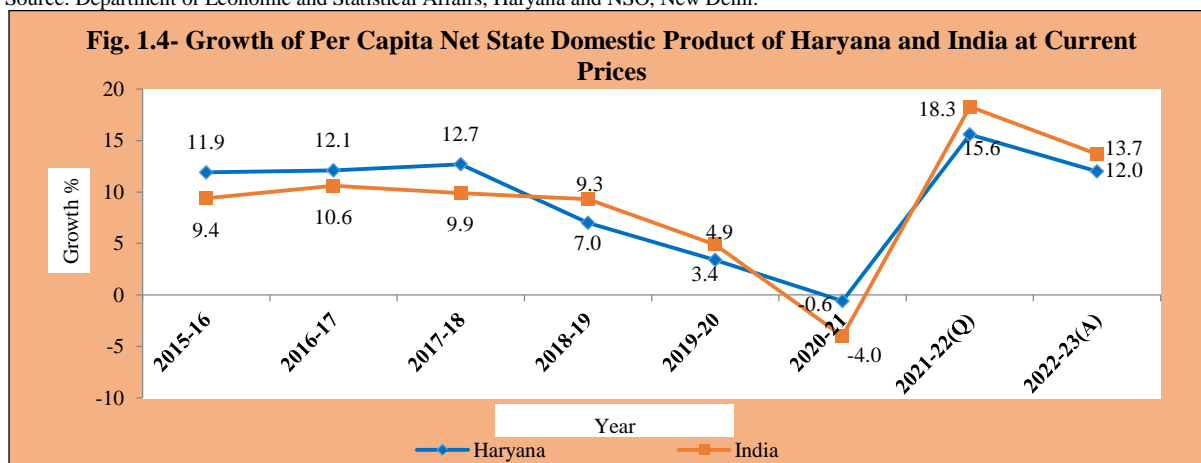
1.7 The Per Capita Net State Domestic Product also known as Per Capita income is the average income earned per person. At the time of formation of Haryana State in 1966, the per capita income of the State at current prices was only ₹ 608. Since then, the per capita income has increased multifold. The per capita income of the State and the growth rates are presented in **Table 1.3** and **Fig. 1.4**, respectively.

Table: 1.3- Per Capita Net State Domestic Product

Year	Per Capita Income of Haryana (₹)		Per Capita Income of All India (₹)	
	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	164963	137833	94797	77659
2016-17	184982	150259	104880	83003
2017-18	208437	156200	115224	87586
2018-19	223022	169604	125946	92133
2019-20	230563	170616	132115	94270
2020-21	229065	155756	126855	85110
2021-22 (Q)	264835	172657	150007	91481
2022-23 (A)	296685	181961	170620*	96522*

Q: Quick Estimates A: Advance Estimates

*Source: Press Release of NSO, New Delhi dated 6th January, 2023



1.8 The per capita income of the State at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated to be ₹ 1,81,961 during 2022-23 with a growth of 5.4% as compared to the growth of 10.9% recorded in 2021-22. At current prices, it is likely to be ₹ 2,96,685 during 2022-23 showing the growth of 12.0% as compared to the growth of 15.6% recorded in 2021-22. The State is maintaining the per capita income higher than the National per capita income of ₹ 1,70,620 and ₹ 96,522 at current and constant prices respectively during 2022-23 also.

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTORS

1.9 Agriculture is an important sector of the State economy and majority of the population is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture and its allied activities. Accordingly, the State has accorded high priority to Agriculture Sector since its creation on 1st November, 1966. Strong infrastructural facilities such as metalled roads, rural electrification, extensive network of canals, development of market yards etc. were created which provided much needed impetus to agricultural development in the State. Creation of these facilities coupled with agricultural research support and excellent extension network to disseminate

information related to improved farm practices for farmers yielded better results.

1.10 The Agriculture and Allied Sectors have always been an important contributor to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the State. However, as a consequence of rapid structural transition of the State's economy over the years, the contribution of Services Sector has increased resulting in the decrease of Agriculture and Allied Sectors. The contribution of Agriculture and Allied Sectors at constant (2011-12) prices has been recorded as 17.4% of the GSVA during the year 2022-23. The economic growth of the State has become more dependent on the growth in Industry and Services Sectors during the past few years. However, the recent experience suggests that high GSVA growth without sustained and rapid agricultural growth is likely to accelerate inflation in the State jeopardizing the larger growth process. Therefore, the growth of Agriculture and Allied Sectors continues to be a critical factor in the overall performance of the State's economy.

1.11 Agriculture and Allied Sectors consist of agriculture, forestry & logging and fishing sub-sectors. Agriculture including crop husbandry and dairy farming is the main component

contributing about 92.6% 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 5.1% and 2.3% respectively resulting in a very low impact of these two sub-sectors on the overall growth of Agriculture and Allied Sectors.

1.12 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 1.4**. Agriculture and Allied Sectors have been

recorded the low growth of 1.6% in 2021-22. As per the Advance Estimates for 2022-23, the GSVA from this sector has been recorded as ₹ 92,861.74 crore with the growth of 5.3%. The GSVA from Agriculture Sector including crops and livestock has been estimated as ₹ 85,973.39 crore with the growth of 5% whereas the GSVA from forestry & logging and fishing sub-sectors has been recorded as ₹ 4,787.75 crore and ₹ 2,100.60 crore with the growth of 3.9% and 21.7%, respectively during the year 2022-23.

Table 1.4- GSVA from Agriculture & Allied Sectors at Constant (2011-12) Prices

(₹ in Crore)									
Sector	2011-12	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Q)	2022-23 (A)
Crops & Livestock	59785.53	61034.66 (3.8)	67216.40 (10.1)	71349.75 (6.1)	77731.95 (8.9)	81578.98 (4.9)	80698.22 (-1.1)	81867.05 (1.4)	85973.39 (5.0)
Forestry & Logging	3894.90	3984.38 (2.2)	2871.82 (-27.9)	3372.29 (17.4)	3735.75 (10.8)	4286.89 (14.8)	4444.96 (3.7)	4607.05 (3.6)	4787.75 (3.9)
Fishing	858.43	1003.17 (11.4)	1178.37 (17.5)	1567.94 (33.1)	1537.34 (-2.0)	1558.17 (1.4)	1705.95 (9.5)	1725.78 (1.2)	2100.60 (21.7)
Agriculture and Allied	64538.86	66022.21 (3.8)	71266.59 (7.9)	76289.98 (7.0)	83005.04 (8.8)	87424.05 (5.3)	86849.12 (-0.7)	88199.89 (1.6)	92861.74 (5.3)

Q: Quick Estimates A: Advance Estimates *: Figures in brackets show the percentage growth over previous year.

Source: Department of Economic & Statistical Affairs, Haryana.

AGRICULTURE INDICES

1.13 The Indices of agriculture area, production and yield under crop from the year 2007-08 to 2021-22 (Base Triennium ending 2007-08=100) for the State. The index of area under crops decreased from 97.48 in 2020-21 to 95.18 in 2021-22. The index of agricultural production is estimated to increase from 115.43 in 2020-21 to 123.71 in 2021-22. However, the index of yield also estimated to increase from 118.41 in 2020-21 to 129.97 in 2021-22 during this period. The index of production of foodgrains increase from 139.49 in 2020-21 to 140.15 in 2021-22 whereas the index of non-foodgrains also estimated to increase from 23.91 in 2020-21 to 88.50 in 2021-22.

INDUSTRY SECTOR

1.14 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 1.5**. As per Quick Estimates for 2021-22, the GSVA from Industry Sector has been recorded as ₹ 1,66,980.61 crore as against Provisional Estimates of ₹ 1,49,393.85 crore in 2020-21 recording a growth of 11.8% in 2021-22 as compared to the negative growth of 2.0% in 2020-21. As per the Advance Estimates for 2022-23, the GSVA from Industry Sector is estimated to be ₹ 1,77,550.92 crore recording a growth of 6.3% over previous year.

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

Sector	2011-12	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	₹ in Crore)	
								2021-22 (Q)	2022-23 (A)
Mining & Quarrying	118.82	695.23 (110.1)	1191.15 (71.3)	1089.03 (-8.6)	772.57 (-29.1)	1314.71 (70.2)	1209.73 (-8.0)	1163.18 (-3.8)	1233.15 (6.0)
Manufacturing	53286.09	84936.38 (17.4)	97157.52 (14.4)	99031.41 (1.9)	114523.98 (15.6)	109266.45 (-4.6)	110110.58 (0.8)	123069.34 (11.8)	130200.60 (5.8)
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility	3446.04	2960.61 (-9.4)	3561.64 (20.3)	4439.79 (24.7)	4230.47 (-4.7)	4715.88 (11.5)	4328.94 (-8.2)	4731.53 (9.3)	5147.91 (8.8)
Construction	29759.66	29581.79 (-1.9)	31522.08 (6.6)	33630.63 (6.7)	36652.32 (9.0)	37161.46 (1.4)	33744.60 (-9.2)	38016.55 (12.7)	40969.26 (7.8)
Industry	86610.61	118174.01 (11.4)	133432.38 (12.9)	138190.85 (3.6)	156179.33 (13.0)	152458.50 (-2.4)	149393.85 (-2.0)	166980.61 (11.8)	177550.92 (6.3)

Q: Quick Estimates A: Advance Estimates *: Figures in brackets show the percentage growth over previous year.

Source: Department of Economic & Statistical Affairs, Haryana.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1.15 Index of Industrial Production

(IIP) is one of the prime indicators for measurement of trend in the industrial production over a period of time with reference to a chosen base year. The IIP is presently being prepared in the State with 2011-12 as base year by the Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs, Haryana. Growth in major sectors and use based categories of IIP for the year 2019-20 and 2020-21 are given **Table 1.6**.

Table: 1.6-Index of Industrial Production
(Base year 2011-12=100)

Industry Group	Index	
	2019-20	2020-21
Manufacturing	166.4 (15.0)	158.1 (-4.9)
Electricity	72.0 (-31.9)	69.9 (-2.9)
Use Based Classification		
A – Primary Goods Industries	85.4 (-23.6)	57.4 (-32.8)
B – Capital Goods Industries	203.6 (25.3)	209.2 (2.8)
C- Intermediate Goods Industries	139.5 (9.8)	173.8 (24.6)
D- Infrastructure / Construction Goods	126.7 (-13.2)	110.0 (-13.2)
E – Consumer Durable Goods	163.0 (0.7)	151.6 (-7.0)
F- Consumer Non-Durable Goods	68.9 (7.3)	53.8 (-21.9)
General Index of IIP	154.4 (8.8)	151.2 (-2.1)

Source: Department of Economic & Statistical Affairs, Haryana.

1.16 The General IIP with 2011-12 as base year increased from 154.4 in 2019-20

to 151.2 in 2020-21, registering an decreased of -2.1%. The IIP of Manufacturing Sector decreased from 166.4 in 2019-20 to 158.1 in 2020-21, exhibiting a negative growth of -4.9% over the previous year. The IIP of Electricity Sector indicated a negative growth of -31.9% (2019-20) as it decreased from 72 in 2019-20 to 69.9 in 2020-21, registering a negative growth of -2.9%.

1.17 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 to 85.4 in 2019-20 to 57.4 in 2020-21 recording a decrease of -32.8%.

1.18 The IIP of Capital Goods Industries like conveyor belts, dental, motors, fan, diamond tools, cultivators, spring pins, air brake sets, axel, tracks, railway/tramway etc. 203.6 in 2019-20 to 209.2 in 2020-21 showed an increase of 2.8 %.

1.19 The IIP of Intermediate Goods Industries like mud/molasses waste, plywood board, aluminium ingots, cast iron, machine screw iron and steel, gear case assemblies, medical surgical or laboratory sterilizer etc. increased from 139.5 in 2019-20 to 173.8 in 2020-21, recording an increase of 24.6%.

1.20 The IIP of Infrastructure/Construction Goods like paint, cement, portland, 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%.

1.21 The 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. decreased from 163.0 in 2019-20 to 151.6 in 2020-21, recording a decrease of -7%.

1.22 The IIP of Consumer Non-Durable Goods like dried vegetable, milk, rice basmati, sugar, biscuits, black tea, rectified spirit, chewing tobacco and filters for beverages etc. decreased from 68.9 in 2019-20 to 53.8 in 2020-21, recording a decrease of -21.9%.

SERVICES SECTOR

1.23 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 been estimated as 49.4% in 2022-23. The high share of the Services Sector 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 an average annual growth rate of 12.2%. This growth rate of Services Sector was significantly higher than the average annual growth recorded for combined Agriculture & Allied and Industry Sectors during this period. During the period of 12th Plan (2012-17), the

Services Sector grew at the average annual growth of 10.1% which was higher than the average annual growth (6.3%) recorded for combined Agriculture & Allied and Industry Sectors.

1.24 After recording the excellent growth throughout the period of 11th and 12th Five Year Plans, the growth of Services Sector became slow. The sector recorded the growth of 5.6%, 8.5%, 4.6% and -9.0% in 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, respectively. As per the Quick Estimates of 2021-22, the real GSVA from this sector has estimated to be ₹ 2,43,835.30 crore as against the Provisional Estimates of ₹ 2,16,853.10 crore in 2020-21, registering a growth of 12.4% in 2021-22. As per the Advance Estimates for 2022-23, the GSVA from Services Sector has been estimated as ₹ 2,64,212.93 crore with the growth of 8.4% over 2021-22. The growth of 8.4% recorded in Services Sector is mainly due to the excellent growth recorded in Transport, Storage, Communication (18.1%), Financial Services, Real Estate & Professional Services Sectors (8.8%) (Table 1.7).

Growth of Different Sub-Sectors in Services Sector

Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants

1.25 As per the Quick Estimates of 2021-22, the growth of 20.2% was recorded in this sub-sector as compared to the negative growth of 20.6% recorded in 2020-21. As per the Advance Estimates for 2022-23, the growth of this sub-sector is likely to be 7.5%.

Transport, Storage, Communication and Services related to Broadcasting

1.26 As per the Quick Estimates of 2021-22, the growth of 14% has been recorded in this sub-sector as compared to the negative growth of 17% in 2020-21. As per the Advance Estimates for 2022-23,

the growth of this sub-sector is expected to be 18.1%.

Financial, Real Estate and Professional Services

1.27 This sub-sector recorded the negative growth of 3.5% during the year 2020-21 and 9.1% growth in 2021-22. As per the Advance Estimates for 2022-23, the growth of this sub-sector is likely to be 8.8%.

Public Administration and Other Services

1.28 This sub-sector recorded a growth of 8.2% in 2021-22 as compared to the growth of 5.3% recorded in 2020-21. As per the Advance Estimates for 2022-23

the growth of this sub-sector is expected to be 3.1%.

Contribution of Haryana State in National GDP

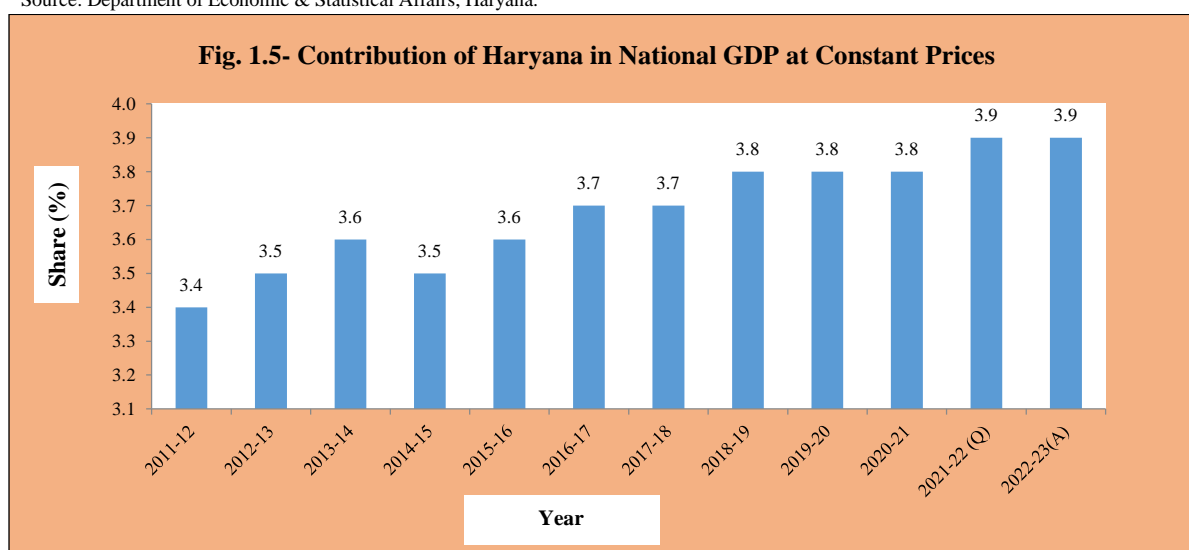
1.29 The contribution of Haryana State in National GDP has increased gradually with the passage of time. The share of GSDP of Haryana State in National GDP at constant (2011-12) prices which was recorded as 3.4% in 2011-12 has now increased to 3.9% as per the Advance Estimates of 2022-23 (**Fig. 1.5**). At current prices, the share of Haryana State in National GDP is estimated to be 3.6% in 2022-23.

Table: 1.7- GSVA from Services Sector at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Sector	(₹ in Crore)								
	2011-12	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Q)	2022-23 (A)
Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	33107.42	50324.65 (16.8)	55986.73 (11.3)	62645.36 (11.9)	69277.80 (10.6)	74420.97 (7.4)	59092.67 (-20.6)	71039.28 (20.2)	76359.81 (7.5)
Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	17276.89	24381.94 (6.3)	24631.92 (1.0)	24707.85 (0.3)	25412.16 (2.9)	25670.08 (1.0)	21306.43 (-17.0)	24286.19 (14.0)	28676.81 (18.1)
Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	52584.59	81917.61 (10.7)	89570.59 (9.3)	90199.05 (0.7)	99480.81 (10.3)	102035.20 (2.6)	98481.97 (-3.5)	107425.75 (9.1)	116838.48 (8.8)
Public Administration, Defence and Other Services	19956.26	26587.59 (5.2)	28722.72 (8.0)	32425.19 (12.9)	33571.24 (3.5)	36050.59 (7.4)	37972.04 (5.3)	41084.09 (8.2)	42337.83 (3.1)
Overall Services	122925.16	183211.78 (10.8)	198911.97 (8.6)	209977.45 (5.6)	227742.02 (8.5)	238176.84 (4.6)	216853.10 (-9.0)	243835.30 (12.4)	264212.93 (8.4)

Q: Quick; Estimates A: Advance Estimates* Figures in brackets show the percentage growth over previous year.

Source: Department of Economic & Statistical Affairs, Haryana.



GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

1.30 The productive capacity of the economy depends to a large extent upon

the Capital Formation i.e. more the capital accumulation, higher would be the productive capacity of the economy. The

Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs, 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 ₹ 1,04,865 crore during the year 2020-21 as against ₹ 98,953 crore during the year 2019-20 recording the growth of 6.0% in the year. Similarly, at constant (2004-05) prices GFCF has been estimated to ₹ 50,061 crore during the year 2020-21 as against ₹ 47,922 crore during the year 2019-20 recording the growth of 4.5% in the year 2020-21. The estimates of Gross Fixed Capital in Haryana is given in **Table 1.8.**

Table: 1.8-Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Haryana

Year	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (₹ in Crore)	
	At Current Prices	At Constant (2004-05) Prices
2012-13	53158	32041
2013-14	59134	33584
2014-15	65357	36158
2015-16	71116	38851
2016-17	78423	41463
2017-18	86061	44442
2018-19	94130	46101
2019-20	98953	47922
2020-21 (P)	104865	50061

P: Provisional Estimates,

Source: Department of Economic & Statistical Affairs, Haryana.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Primary Sector at Constant Prices

1.31 The contribution of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Primary Sector at constant (2004-05) prices was 16% in 2019-20 remain unchanged during the year 2020-21 i.e. 16%.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Secondary Sector at Constant Prices

1.32 In the State, the contribution of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in

Secondary Sector was 51.3% in 2019-20. It decreased to 51% in 2020-21.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Tertiary Sector at Constant Prices

1.33 The contribution of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Tertiary Sector at constant (2004-05) prices was 32.7% in 2019-20. Thereafter, it increased to 33% in 2020-21.

PRICE SITUATION

1.34 For assessing the price situation in the State, the Department of Economic & Statistical Affairs, Haryana collects regular information relating to weekly retail prices, fortnightly rural retail prices and weekly wholesale prices for agricultural commodities and quarterly house rent data and prepares the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of 20 selected agricultural commodities and Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Rural Haryana & Working Class.

1.35 Wholesale Price Index (WPI): The Wholesale Price Index of 20 selected agricultural commodities (Base Agri. Year 1980-81=100) of the State from 2017-18 to 2021-22 is given in **Table 1.9.** It has increased from 1,570.5 in 2020-21 to 1,642.9 in 2021-22, showing an increase of 4.6%. This increase was 5.1% and 4.0% respectively during the year 2019-20 and 2020-21 over the previous years.

Table: 1.9-Year-wise Wholesale Price Index of 20 Selected Agricultural Commodities in Haryana

Year	Index (Base Agri. Year 1980-81=100)
2017-18	1384.9
2018-19	1437.3
2019-20	1510.5
2020-21	1570.5
2021-22	1642.9

Source: Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs, Haryana.

1.36 The month-wise WPI from December, 2021 to December, 2022 is

presented in **Table 1.10**. The WPI rose from 1,645.1 in December, 2021 to 1723.3 in December, 2022 registering an increase of 4.8%. This rise is mainly attributed to increase in prices of grains, cotton and other crops.

1.37 Consumer Price Index (Rural): It measures the changes in the price level of consumer goods and services purchased by households over a period of time. The main objective of computing this Index is to watch the movement of general level of retail prices of selected essential commodities that are in the consumption basket of an average rural household in the State. Prices are collected fortnightly from 23 villages from different parts of State.

Table: 1.10- Monthly Wholesale Price Index of 20 Selected Agricultural Commodities in Haryana

Month	Index (Base Year 1980-81=100)
December, 2021	1645.1
January, 2022	1640.2
February, 2022	1646.0
March, 2022	1650.4
April, 2022	1654.2
May, 2022	1666.1
June, 2022	1672.2
July, 2022	1677.3
August, 2022	1690.2
September, 2022	1712.1
October, 2022	1722.4
November, 2022	1727.3
December, 2022	1723.3

Source: Department of Economic & Statistical Affairs, Haryana.

1.38 Consumer Price Index (Rural): CPI (Rural) of Food Group moved by 4.9% during 2021-22 as compared to 3.3% during 2020-21 and General Group by 5.1% during 2021-22 as compared to 4.7% during 2020-21. Year-wise CPI-Rural from 2017-18 to 2021-22 is presented in **Table 1.11**.

1.39 To observe the detail of month-wise movement of CPI-Rural in the

State, the index of December, 2021 to December, 2022 is presented in **Table 1.12**. It was 885 in December, 2021 and rose to 933 in December, 2022, registering an increase of 5.4 %.

Table: 1.11-Year-wise Consumer Price Index-Rural in Haryana
(Base Year 1988-89=100)

Year	Food Index	General Index
2017-18	787	733
2018-19	829	767
2019-20	889	811
2020-21	918	849
2021-22	963	892

Source: Department of Economic & Statistical Affairs, Haryana.

Table: 1.12- Monthly Consumer Price Index-Rural in Haryana
(Base Year 1988-89=100)

Month	Index
December, 2021	885
January, 2022	883
February, 2022	882
March, 2022	890
April, 2022	905
May, 2022	915
June, 2022	919
July, 2022	920
August, 2022	927
September, 2022	935
October, 2022	943
November, 2022	946
December, 2022	933

Source: Department of Economic & Statistical Affairs, Haryana.

1.40 Consumer Price Index for Working Class: CPI (IW) measures the relative change over time in the level of retail prices of a fixed set of goods and services consumed by an average working class family. It is compiled with base year 1982=100 by taking into account the weighted average of the monthly indices of six centres namely, Surajpur-Pinjore, Panipat, Sonipat, Bhiwani, Hisar and Bahadurgarh. Whereas in the year 2022 it is compiled with new Base Year 2016=100 by taking into account the weighted average of the monthly indices of six

centres namely; Ambala, Bahadurgarh, Hisar, Rewari, Panipat and Sonipat. The year-wise CPI (IW) of the State from 2018 to 2022 is presented in **Table 1.13**.

Table: 1.13-Year-wise Average Consumer Price Index (IW) in Haryana

(Base Year 1982=100)

Year	Index
2018	1141
2019	1215
2020	1281
2021	1344
2022*	128.4

*Base Year 2016=100

Source: Department of Economic & Statistical Affairs, Haryana.

1.41 The detail of month-wise movement of CPI (IW) in the State is presented in **Table 1.14**. Consumer Price Index for Working Class is compiled with Base Year 2016=100 by taking into account the weighted average of the monthly indices of six centres namely, Ambala, Bahadurgarh, Hisar, Rewari,

Panipat and Sonipat. It was 124.1 in December, 2021 and rose to 131 in December, 2022 registering an increase of 5.6%.

Table: 1.14-Monthly Consumer Price Index (IW) in Haryana

(Base Year 2016=100)

Month	Index
December, 2021	124.1
January, 2022	123.9
February, 2022	123.8
March, 2022	124.8
April, 2022	126.7
May, 2022	128.1
June, 2022	128.6
July, 2022	128.8
August, 2022	129.7
September, 2022	130.8
October, 2022	132.1
November, 2022	132.3
December, 2022	131.0

Source: Department of Economic & Statistical Affairs, Haryana.
