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PUNJAB Vs. HARYANA: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Punjab and Haryana are two important states in the northern region of the country. The states are characterised by high per capita income above national average and are among the fast growing states in terms of net state domestic product. However, in terms of social and human development indices both the states differ considerably. The present study attempts to analyse the various economic growth and development indicators and to evaluate whether the high growth in income and state domestic product translates into better development indicators. The study will also analyse the evolution of structure of the states considering both Punjab and Haryana are predominantly agricultural states.

KEYWORDS

economic growth; economic development; structure; growth rates; human development index.

INTRODUCTION

Economic growth and economic development are often used as synonymous terms in general. However, it is imperative to understand that these terms are different in nature. Economic growth is often described as a quantitative concept while economic development is a qualitative concept. A rise in economic growth of a country may not translate into development. An increase in per capita Gross Domestic Product (economic growth) may not trickle down to all the citizens of the country. Generally, the poor section of the society does not benefit from the economic growth. According to Amartya Sen¹, "Economic growth without investment in human development is unsustainable - and unethical". Against this background, the present study attempts to provide empirical evidence of economic growth and economic development in Punjab and Haryana. A brief overview of the states is as follows. According to Census 2011, Punjab and Haryana are the 15th and 17th most populated states in India. In terms of area, Punjab and Haryana are 19th and 20th largest states in the country respectively. Punjab has the second highest production of wheat and foodgrains after Uttar Pradesh in the country. The state contributes 17.80 per cent and 10.90 per cent of the country's total wheat and foodgrains production (Economic Survey 2014-15). Punjab and Haryana have the highest yields in wheat of 4500 kg/ha compared to India's average yield of 3075 kg/ha. Punjab also has paddy yield close to 6000 kg/ha (Economic Survey 2015-16).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ahluwalia (2000) estimated the growth rates of SDP in the 14 major states during 1980-81 to 1990-91 and during 1991-92 to 1997-98. He observed that per capita SDP of Punjab is five times that of Bihar. The growth rates of per capita SDP of Punjab and Haryana in the 1990s were lower than in the 1980s and were actually below the national average. Sethi (2003) observed from the structural change of Haryana from 1970-71 to 1998-99 that the tertiary sector experienced growth at the highest rate, followed by secondary and primary sectors. Throughout the study period, the share of secondary sector in employment has remained virtually static while tertiary sector turned out to be the main absorbent of the working force. Shetty (2003) in his study has compared the economic performance across states from 1980-81 to 2000-01. He observed that the significant structural changes in the sectoral composition of incomes at the state level are broadly on the pattern observed at the national level. A steady fall in the share of agriculture, a gentle rise in the share of industry and steady rise in the share of services has taken place. Krishna (2004) in his study has focussed on patterns, determinants of economic growth, growth variability and volatility in 14 major Indian states during 1960-2000. He has concluded that during 1970-71 to 1995-96, Punjab (84 per cent) was among the three least volatile states while the most volatile state was Orissa (631 per cent). Joseph (2004) has compared the northern states and southern states on the basis of broad economic indicators. He concluded that the performance of northern states vis-à-vis southern states has deteriorated economically and more so socially in the post reform period. The states of Punjab and Haryana have an adverse sex ratio denoting extreme bias against the females. Bagchi, Chattopadhyay and Das (2005) observed that primary sector particularly, agricultural sector has been stagnant or even declining in Gujarat while the secondary and the tertiary sectors have shown statistically significant and high rates of growth over the study period 1970-2000. Babu (2005) has analyzed the growth rates of net state domestic product of Kerala from 1970-2000. He concluded that the per capita net state domestic product in Kerala was above all India average and that this revival in growth was contributed largely by the growth of the tertiary sector.

OBJECTIVES

The present study evaluates the relative performance of the states, Punjab & Haryana vis-a-vis each other on various economic, social and human development indicators from the period 1980-2015. The following are the objectives of the present study:

1. To analyse the trends in growth rates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) and per capita NSDP in Punjab and Haryana.
2. To study the evolution of structural change and growth in net state domestic product of the states.
3. To assess the performance of certain development indicators in Punjab and Haryana.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The empirical analyses of Punjab and Haryana on various indicators are calculated at four different time periods (decade wise): 1980s (1980-81 to 1989-90); 1990s (1990-91 to 1999-00); 2000s (2000-01 to 2009-10) and 2010s (2010-11 to 2014-15). The last sub period 2010s (2010-11 to 2014-15) is only for 5 years depending upon the availability of requisite data. The analysis is divided into two sections: Section I focus on the economic growth indicators and Section II on the economic development indicators of Punjab and Haryana.

SECTION I: ECONOMIC GROWTH INDICATORS

The decade wise growth rates of net state domestic product; per capita net state domestic product; the decomposition of sectors and the sectoral growth rates have been calculated for each of the sub periods (1980s; 1990s; 2000s; 2010s). All data are at constant 2004-05 prices. The annual (compound) growth rates are estimated using the semi-log trend equations.

Net State Domestic Product: Decade wise annual (compound) growth rates of net state domestic product for Punjab and Haryana are shown in table 1. The highest growth rate was observed in the decade of 2000s for both Punjab and Haryana. The growth rates of both the states declined in the 1990s compared to 1980s and were also lower than the national average of 6.50 per cent per annum. Further, the growth rate of Haryana has always been higher than the growth rate of Punjab for all the decades. Haryana has performed marginally better than the national average growth rate in 1980s and 2000s while Punjab has lagged behind the national average in each decade. For the total study period (1980-2015) it was observed that Punjab grew at 4.71 per cent per annum while Haryana grew at 5.97 per cent per annum.

TABLE 1: DECADE WISE GROWTH RATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND PER CAPITA NSDP

Time Period	Net State Domestic Product			Per capita NSDP		
	Punjab	Haryana	National average (All India)	Punjab	Haryana	National average (All India)
1980s	4.71	5.34	5.13	2.84	2.84	2.94
1990s	4.08	4.39	6.50	2.12	1.82	3.98
2000s	6.18	8.22	8.00	4.19	6.08	5.87
2010s	5.02	6.61	-	3.46	5.23	-
(1980-2015)	4.71	5.97	-	2.74	3.67	-

Source: Author's calculations from CSO

Note: The last sub period 2010s (2010-11 to 2014-15) is only for 5 years depending upon the availability of requisite data. Data on growth rates are in per cent per annum.

Per capita Net State Domestic Product: The absolute figures of per capita NSDP of Haryana and Punjab in 2014-15 were Rs. 71,493 and Rs. 51,403 while the figures for 1980-81 were Rs. 20,252 and Rs. 19,018 respectively. In 1980s the growth rates of per capita net state domestic product of Punjab and Haryana were 0.10 percentage points lower than the national average. Similarly, in 1990s, Punjab and Haryana growth rates were 1.86 percentage points and 2.16 percentage points respectively lower than the national average. The per capita NSDP growth rate of Punjab has been lower than national average in all decades while in 2000s, Haryana's per capita NSDP surpassed national average by a modest 0.21 percentage points. This shows a modest improvement in the growth of per capita net state domestic product of Haryana in the 2000s vis-à-vis national average. However, from the decades 1980s till 2000s, Haryana's per capita NSDP rose by about 3.24 percentage points and Punjab by 1.35 percentage points only.

STRUCTURE OF STATE ECONOMIES: DECOMPOSITION OF SECTORS

Haryana and Punjab are predominantly agricultural states and the pioneer states in Green Revolution in the mid 1960s. However, over the decades, the structure of the state economies has been transforming. In 1980s in case of Punjab, the largest sector in net state domestic product was services sector followed by primary sector and secondary sector. In case of Haryana, the dominant sector in 1980s was primary sector, followed by secondary and services sector.

TABLE 2: COMPARISON OF SECTORAL SHARES OVER DIFFERENT YEARS

Years	Punjab			Haryana		
	Primary	Secondary	Services	Primary	Secondary	Services
1980-81	40.19	15.64	44.17	39.83	31.43	28.74
1990-91	41.37	19.45	39.18	35.75	31.35	32.89
2000-01	37.22	22.71	40.07	27.95	30.43	41.62
2010-11	25.06	29.77	45.16	17.36	25.95	56.69
2014-15	21.27	25.65	53.08	14.67	24.19	61.13

Source: Author's calculations from CSO

Note: per cent share of primary, secondary, services sector in NSDP in respective years.

By 2014-15, the economies of Punjab and Haryana have transformed into service economies as shown in table 2. The share of services sector in NSDP in 2014-15 in Punjab and Haryana were 53.08 per cent and 61.13 per cent respectively. Over the period of the study (1980-2015), the share of primary sector has declined by 18.92 percentage points while share of secondary and services sector have increased by 10.01 percentage points and 8.91 percentage points respectively in the state of Punjab. A different scenario can be observed in case of Haryana. The shares of both primary and secondary sectors in Haryana have declined by 25.15 percentage points and 7.24 percentage points respectively resulting in an increase in services share by 32.39 percentage points.

The largest decline in the share of primary sector in Punjab and Haryana was observed in the decade 2000s. The primary sector declined by 12.15 percentage points in Punjab and by 10.59 percentage points in Haryana. In case of Punjab the secondary sector has shown a steady increase over the decades 1980s till 2000s. It was only in 2010-11 period that the sector has declined by 4.12 percentage points. The share of secondary sector has declined in each decade in Haryana state. The highest increase in the share of services sector in Haryana was noticed in the decade 2000s, whereby services increased by 15.07 percentage points. Services sector has consistently increased its share in net state domestic product of Haryana in each decade. On the other hand, the services sector initially declined in Punjab in 1980s, but has shown an increase in its share over the rest of the decades. The largest increase in services in Punjab is observed in the period 2010-15, whereby services increased by 7.92 percentage points.

TABLE 3: DECADEAL CHANGE IN SECTORAL SHARES

States	1980-81 & 1990-91	1990-91 & 2000-01	2000-01 & 2010-11	2010-11 & 2014-15
Primary sector				
Punjab	1.19 (0.06)	-4.15 (-0.21)	-12.15 (-0.78)	-3.80 (-0.32)
Haryana	-4.08 (-0.21)	-7.80 (-0.48)	-10.59 (-0.94)	-2.68 (-0.33)
Secondary sector				
Punjab	3.80 (0.43)	3.27 (0.31)	7.06 (0.54)	-4.12 (-0.29)
Haryana	-0.07 (0.00)	-0.92 (-0.06)	-4.48 (-0.31)	-1.76 (-0.14)
Services sector				
Punjab	-4.99 (-0.24)	0.89 (0.04)	5.09 (0.24)	7.92 (0.32)
Haryana	4.15 (0.27)	8.73 (0.47)	15.07 (0.61)	4.45 (0.15)

Source: Author's calculations from CSO

Note: Changes in the sectoral shares (percentage points) over the two time periods calculated from the table 2. Data in parentheses is the per cent per year rate of change in the sectoral shares. The rate of change (increase/decrease) per year which has been calculated by the following formula:

$[\text{Antilog} (\frac{\log X_1 - \log X_0}{T} - 1)] \times 100$,

where, $\log X_1$ represents log of sectoral share at end period and $\log X_0$ represents log of sectoral share in initial period and T as number of years.

Services sector is the fastest growing sector in Haryana while secondary sector is the fastest growing sector in Punjab over the period 1980-2015. During 2000s the services sector in Haryana recorded the highest growth rate at 11.52 per cent per annum. In the same period, the growth rate of NSDP of Haryana increased to 8.22 per cent per annum from 4.39 per cent per annum in the previous decade. A preliminary conclusion can be derived from these data that the economy of Haryana was propelled by the growth surge in services sector during 2000s decade. Compared to other two sectors, services grew at a faster rate in each decade in case of Haryana. On the contrary, the growth rate of secondary sector (10.08 per cent) is higher than primary and services sector in Punjab. Thus, it seems that secondary sector was the major source of rising net state domestic product growth rate in Punjab in 2000s.

TABLE 4: SECTORAL GROWTH RATES

Sectors	(1980-2015)		1980s		1990s		2000s		2010s	
	Punjab	Haryana	Punjab	Haryana	Punjab	Haryana	Punjab	Haryana	Punjab	Haryana
Primary sector	2.74	3.15	5.02	3.56	2.33	1.82	2.12	3.67	1.01	2.22
Secondary sector	6.61	5.34	6.61	6.08	6.61	4.39	10.08	6.50	1.11	4.81
Services sector	5.13	8.33	3.67	6.50	4.60	6.61	6.93	11.52	9.42	8.55

Source: Author's calculations from CSO

URBANIZATION

Elaborating the relation between urbanization and growth, Krishna (2004) noted that, "Urbanization is likely to be a key determinant of growth. A 10 percentage point higher rate of urbanization is associated with 1.3 percentage points a year higher annual growth." Urbanization reflects the relative number of people who live in urban areas. The percentage of people living in urban regions is less than people in rural areas in Punjab, Haryana and at national level for each decade. This shows that the pace of urbanisation is slow but steadily increasing over the decades. The urban population of India has increased from 23.33 per cent in 1981 to 31.16 per cent in 2011 whereas rural population has declined. The urban-rural ratio for India in 2011 is 45.26 implying that for every 100 rural people there are about 45 urban people in India (Datta, 2006). It can be observed from the table 5 that the urbanization is showing an increasing trend. Similarly, the degree of urbanization has increased in both Punjab and Haryana. But the degree of urbanization is higher in Punjab vis-à-vis Haryana.

TABLE 5: TRENDS IN URBANISATION

States	Census Year	Urban population	Rural population	Degree of urbanization
Punjab	1981	27.72	72.28	38.35
	1991	29.72	70.28	42.29
	2001	33.92	66.08	51.33
	2011	37.49	62.51	59.97
Haryana	1981	21.96	78.04	28.14
	1991	24.79	75.21	32.96
	2001	28.92	71.08	40.69
	2011	34.79	65.21	53.35
India	1981	23.33	76.67	30.43
	1991	25.72	74.28	34.63
	2001	27.81	72.19	38.52
	2011	31.16	68.84	45.26

Source: Urban and Rural population from various issues of Census India

Degree of urbanization - Authors calculations

SECTION II: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

The per capita NSDP is considered to be an indicator of economic growth of a state. However, many economists believe that this indicator does not present a clear picture of the human and social aspects of development of a state. Therefore, this section evaluates the performance of the states with respect to certain economic development indicators.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index which focuses on longevity, educational attainment and economic attainment. The HDI performance of Punjab and Haryana alongwith national average over the last three decades presented in table 6 below. The differences in the HDI values of Punjab and Haryana indicate varying levels of development in these states. The HDI of Punjab has improved from 0.411 to 0.605 while in case of Haryana, it has increased to 0.552 from 0.360. Punjab and Haryana both have shown improvement in development indices over the decades. The rankings have not changed much in the initial decades, except in 2011, when Punjab moved to a lower rank at 5th and Haryana slipped further to 9th position. However, Punjab has performed better than Haryana. The values of HDI have always been higher in Punjab compared to that of Haryana. The states have also been above the national average.

TABLE 6: HDI VALUES BY DECADE

States	HDI (1981)		HDI (1991)		HDI (2001)		HDI (2011)	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Punjab	0.411	2	0.475	2	0.537	2	0.605	5
Haryana	0.360	5	0.443	5	0.509	5	0.552	9
India (national average)	0.302	-	0.381	-	0.472	-	0.467	-

Source: Various issues of National Human Development Reports (NHDR) and Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007, Volume III, Planning Commission, Govt. of India

Note: As per NHDR, the following indicators are used to calculate HDI: Life Expectancy at age 1 & Infant Mortality Rate; Literacy Rate & Intensity of Formal Education and Per capita real consumption expenditure adjusted for inequality. The index can take value between 0 and 1.

SEX RATIO

Sex ratio indicates the number of females per 1000 of males. In Census 2011, it was observed that there were 940 females per 1000 males in India. Among all the States/Union Territories in India, Haryana has the least sex ratio at 879 females per 1000 males. Further, Jhajjar district of Haryana has the lowest sex ratio of 774 females per 1000 males. In terms of sex ratio, Punjab also lags behind the national average at 895 females per 1000 males. The sex ratio in Haryana and Punjab lags behind the national average by 61 points and 45 points respectively. Haryana showed a decreasing trend in the number of females per 1000 males till census 2001 however, it has shown a slight improvement in census 2011.

TABLE 7: SEX RATIOS OF STATES & INDIA OVER DECADES

States	Census 1981		Census 1991		Census 2001		Census 2011	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Punjab	879	28	882	28	876	29	895	27
Haryana	870	29	865	31	861	30	879	31
India	934	-	927	-	933	-	940	-

Source: Various issues of Census India

The main cause of the gender bias is inadequate education which in case of Haryana is also reflected in lower female literacy rates. The lowest child sex ratio (0-6 years) was also observed in Haryana and Punjab at 830 and 846. This is a serious issue which needs an urgent intervention at government level.

LITERACY RATES

Literacy rate signifies an important parameter of social and economic growth. The literacy rate has increased significantly from 43.57 per cent to 74.04 per cent over the decades for India. Similar trends can be observed in Punjab and Haryana. However, the female literacy rates have been lower than the male literacy rate over the entire study period. The gender gap (gap between male-female literacy rates) has steadily reduced over the years but it is still high at 16.68 per cent in Census 2011. The gender gap in Haryana is higher than national average by 1.93 percentage points while Punjab has a lower gender gap than national average by

6.54 percentage points. The gender gap in Haryana is also higher than Punjab. This means that in terms of female literacy rates Punjab (71.34 per cent) performs better than India (65.46 per cent) as well as Haryana (66.77 per cent). With the second largest population in the world after China, it is important that the quality and education of human resources is maintained to reap advantage of the demographic dividend.

TABLE 8: COMPARISON OF LITERACY RATES OF PUNJAB & HARYANA

States	Census	Literacy Rate (Rank)	Male Literacy Rate	Female Literacy Rate	Gender Gap
Punjab	1981	43.37 (18)	47.20	33.70	13.50
	1991	58.51 (17)	65.66	50.41	15.25
	2001	69.65 (15)	75.23	63.36	11.87
	2011	76.68 (21)	81.48	71.34	10.14
Haryana	1981	37.13 (21)	48.20	22.30	25.90
	1991	55.85 (22)	69.10	40.50	28.60
	2001	67.91 (19)	78.49	55.73	22.76
	2011	76.64 (22)	85.38	66.77	18.61
India	1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
	1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
	2001	64.84	75.26	53.67	21.59
	2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

Source: Census India 2011 and various issues of Census India

Note: For Census 1981, ranks based on Sex ratio are calculated from 32 States/Union Territories (excluding Assam; Himachal Pradesh and Daman & Diu); for Census 1991 from 34 States/Union Territories (excluding Jammu & Kashmir); for Census 2001 & 2011, from 35 States/Union Territories. Gender gap means gap between male–female literacy rates

CONCLUSION

The analysis of economic growth and economic development indicators suggests that Punjab economy has performed better than Haryana in case of human development indices while rate of economic growth is higher in Haryana than Punjab. Based on the analysis it can be inferred that the economic growth of an economy may not translate into better development process. Economic growth without development is meaningless. According to Amartya Sen², “Human development, as an approach, is concerned with what I take to be the basic development idea: namely, advancing the richness of human life, rather than the richness of the economy in which human beings live, which is only a part of it.” Punjab has lower per capita income than Haryana, however, the rate of female literacy in Punjab is higher and with lower gender gap more gender equity and better HDI scores than Haryana. This shows that human development indicators in Punjab are better despite a relatively lower per capita NSDP compared to Haryana. However, the state of sex ratio in both the states is a worrying trend despite having higher per capita income than the All India average in most of the years. It is imperative that the policy-makers at the state level focus on a multi dimensional development approach rather than one-dimensional growth approach of evaluating the progress of a state.

NOTES

1. Quote selected from an article on Prof Amartya Sen by Madeleine Bunting, downloaded from <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/jul/16/amartya-sen-india-dirty-fighter>
2. Quote selected from an Interview of Prof Amartya Sen conducted by AsiaSociety.org's Nermeen Shaikh, downloaded from <http://asiasociety.org/amartya-sen-more-human-theory-development>.

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