

Growth and Performance of the Education Sector and Economy in Haryana

Niyati Chaudhary

Senior Research fellow, IMSAR, Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak

Abstract

Haryana has seen a remarkable change in last few decades. Government of India has done so many efforts in this field so that the aim of inclusive growth and more access to education can be achieved very soon by it. In India, literacy rate increased from 18.3% in 1950-51 to 74.04% in 2010-11, it is a great success of the government. Haryana has shown a diverse image when compared with its neighboring states and India as a whole. The main objective of this paper is to study the developments in Haryana in context of growth of literacy rate, education, state economy, primary, secondary sector and tertiary sector. This research article is descriptive in nature. It is primarily based on secondary data collected from various sources like national reports and economic surveys, websites etc. Descriptive statistical tools like bar graphs, linear charts, etc. have been used for interpretation of the data.

Keywords: Education Sector, Haryana, Economy, Literacy Rate.

Introduction

After the reorganization of the Punjab state, on 1st November 1966 Haryana came into existence as a new state. Haryana is one of the few states in the country where males are more than females. As per 2011 census Haryana's population was about 2.53 crores, literacy rate was 76.6%, sex ratio of 877 females per 1000 males. 71 % of its population living in villages. The State has 21 administrative districts. In Haryana literacy rate increased considerably. Haryana had finished tremendous development in economy. State government wants more revenue for economic development. Many agendas and planning were done in this regard. Tourism forms a part of such agendas. Surajkund, Kartik and Geeta Jayanti festivals, development of Kurukshetra and Morni Hills are contribute considerably to the State's economy. Government of Haryana did many efforts for the growth and development of the economy. A great success for the Indian government in the literacy rate from 18.3% in 1950-51 to 74.04% in 2010-11. By enhancing education status the standard of living of people will improve and also solve the problem of poverty and unemployment, social equality, equal income distribution. Education adds to the individual development as well as economy development. Haryana GDP has shown higher growth in comparison to the national GDP's growth. Haryana economy is shifting from the primary to secondary and tertiary sector.

Government Initiatives

In the area of education, government of India has been taken many steps for improving the quality of education and more capacity in higher and technical education. Engagement of private sector in education is great initiative of the government.

Initiatives taken by government for improvement of education in Haryana as follows:

- **Enactment of Law University:** In 2012 there was amendment in The National Law University, Haryana Act. Many universities were proposed to establish in various cities of Haryana.
- **Enactment of Anti Ragging Act, 2012:** THE HARYANA PROHIBITION OF RAGGING IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ACT, 2012 is mandatory to follow. Various rules has been made for stopping ragging. Anti-ragging committee need to establish in each college, university and school for safety of students. Strict punishment is applicable for the culprit.
- **Establishment of Private Universities:** In Haryana 14 universities have been set up. University, AMITY university, O.P Jindal Global University, Baba Mast Nath University, Ansal University, Manav Rachna University, Jagganath University, GD Goenka etc. These universities will help the Haryana government to achieve their objective of improving quality of education and development of education level.
- **EDUSAT PROJECT:** This project has objective of development of education by providing education through satellite. In Haryana, 63 government colleges and 3 private aided colleges has been implemented this project. Many students get benefit of this project.

Review of Literature

Kalirajan (2004) analyzed the pattern of the 15 major states in India for getting facts of economic growth. He found different growth pattern among all these states. Only seven states which

are industry-oriented states showed a consistent increase in growth. He found a significant relationship with the GDP growth rates and increase in investment and growth in the secondary sector. Diaz-Bautista (2003) examined the relationship between industrial growth and overall economic performance in the Mexican economy by using technique of co-integration and Granger causality. He found a long run relationship between industrial sector and overall economy. He concluded that industries are engines of growth. Laitner (2000) analyzed the economy and its sector. He mentioned that economy consist of mainly two sectors which are agricultural and manufacturing sector. Land is vital determinant for the agricultural sector while capital is important factor for the manufacturing sector. He found the share of agriculture in total GDP tendsto zero and the share of manufacturing touches to unity

Linden and Mahmood (2007) studied the relationship of between sector shares (agriculture, manufacturing and services) and economic growth of the 15 Schengen countries for the time period 1970 to 2004. He stated that there is bi-directional relationship between services-share growth and the growth rate of real per capita GDP. He confirmed that there exists relationship between the growth rate of real per capita GDP and service sector. Fisher (1939) conducted a study in which division of sectors were done. He divided the sectors as per the hierarchy of needs. In primary sector those goods which satisfy basic needs are included, in secondary sector standardized products such as manufacturing and in the tertiary sector new products are embraced. Fisher (1952) studied that these three sectors are associated with an rising income elasticity of demand for their particular products. Wang and Li (2010) conducted a study to find the relationship between services industry and economic growth in China. They found a Granger causality and long-term stable equilibrium relationship between the services industry

and economic growth. They stated that the development of the service sector plays an significant position in economic growth in China.

Zakaria&Yusoff, (2011) mentioned that the quality of the educations depends on the good infrastructure, the syllabus, resources and teaching process. The found six factors which effects students' satisfaction for their education such as lecture and ancillary factors, facilitating process, and explicit and implicit services. Ashraf & Ibrahim, (2009) stated that by changing the method of teaching and learning and assessment methods , upgrading the professional knowledge and skills, improving the broader educational, administrative and resource environments, the quality of education in universities will be improved. Farukyet. al, (2012) investigated the factors which are affecting the quality education in the private universities. They mentioned faculty credentials, students' personal development and safety measurement', academic and supportive facilities, and social status are the important determinant .Sass (2003) stated that a main hitch are the methods of training of higher education's are not up to the mark and workforce are not having appropriate level of education.

Objectives and Research methodology

The main objective of this paper is to study the developments in Haryana in context of growth of literacy rate, education, state economy, primary, secondary sector and tertiary sector. This research article is descriptive in nature. It is primarily based on secondary data

collected from various sources like national reports and economic surveys, websites etc. Descriptive statistical tools like bar graphs, linear charts, etc. have been used for interpretation of the data.

Analysis and Findings

In this section, literacy rate and education level

Table 6: Composite Ranks of Scheduled Commercial Banks

Year	National	Haryana	Haryana Males	Haryana females
1981	43.57	37.13	48.2	22.3
1991	52.21	55.85	67.85	40.94
2001	64.84	67.91	78.5	55.7
2011	74.2	72.99	80.89	64.64

Literacy rate in Haryana showed a tremendous growth. Haryana's males are more educated than Haryana's females. The 2001 census evidenced literacy rates of 67.91 per cent, as compared to 55.85 per cent in 1991 and it increase to 72.99% in 2011. In 2001, the male literacy rate was 78.5 per cent which was

48.2 per cent in 1981 as against it, the female literacy rate was 55.7 per cent which was just 22.3 per cent in 1981 but it rose to 64.64 % in 2011. The female literacy in Haryana has developed at more rapidly rate than male literacy over the last three decades (chart 1 and table 1).

Chart 1: Growth of Literacy rate in Haryana

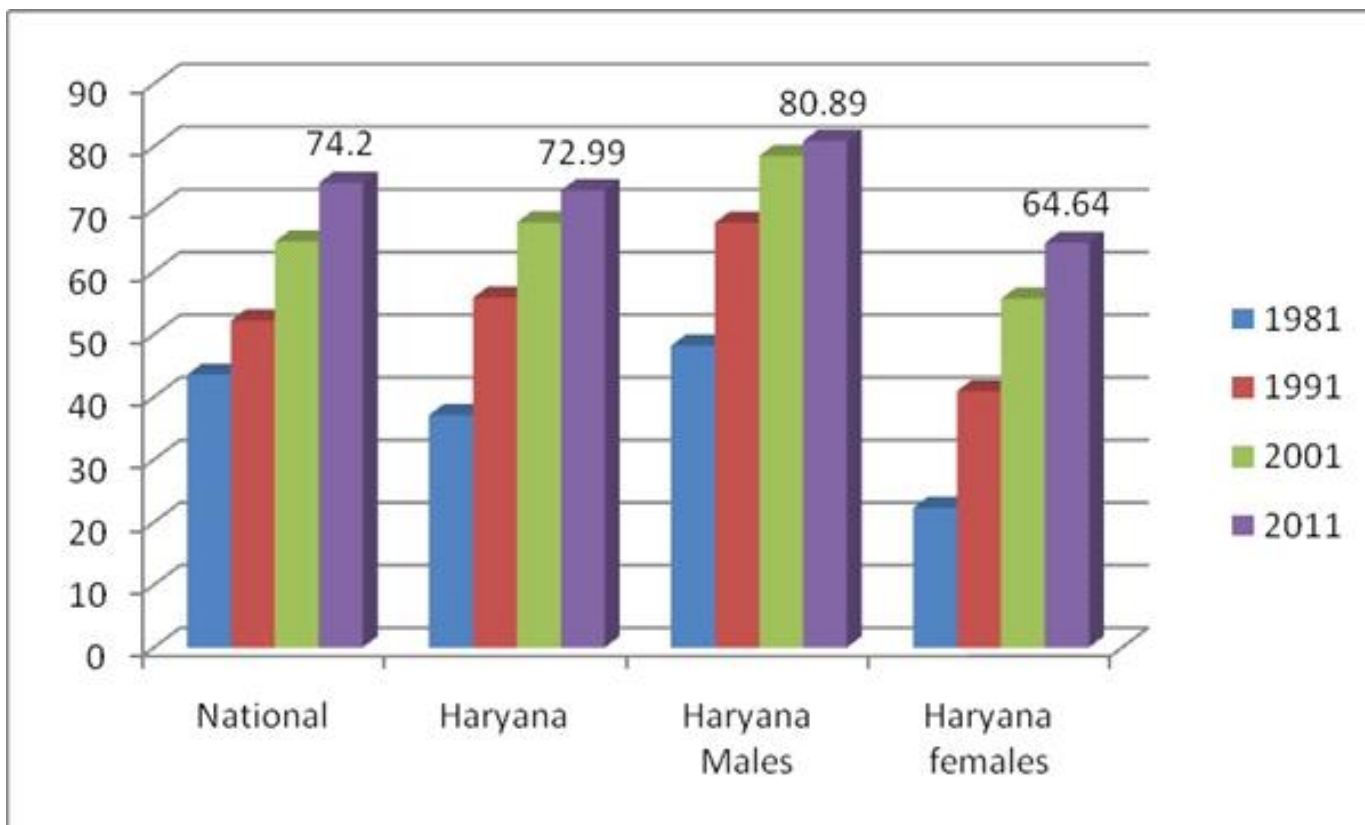


Table 2: Progression of Education at various levels in Haryana

Levels	Number in Lakhs.
Primary	22.0
Middle	12.4
High/ Senior secondary	9.7
Higher education	3.5

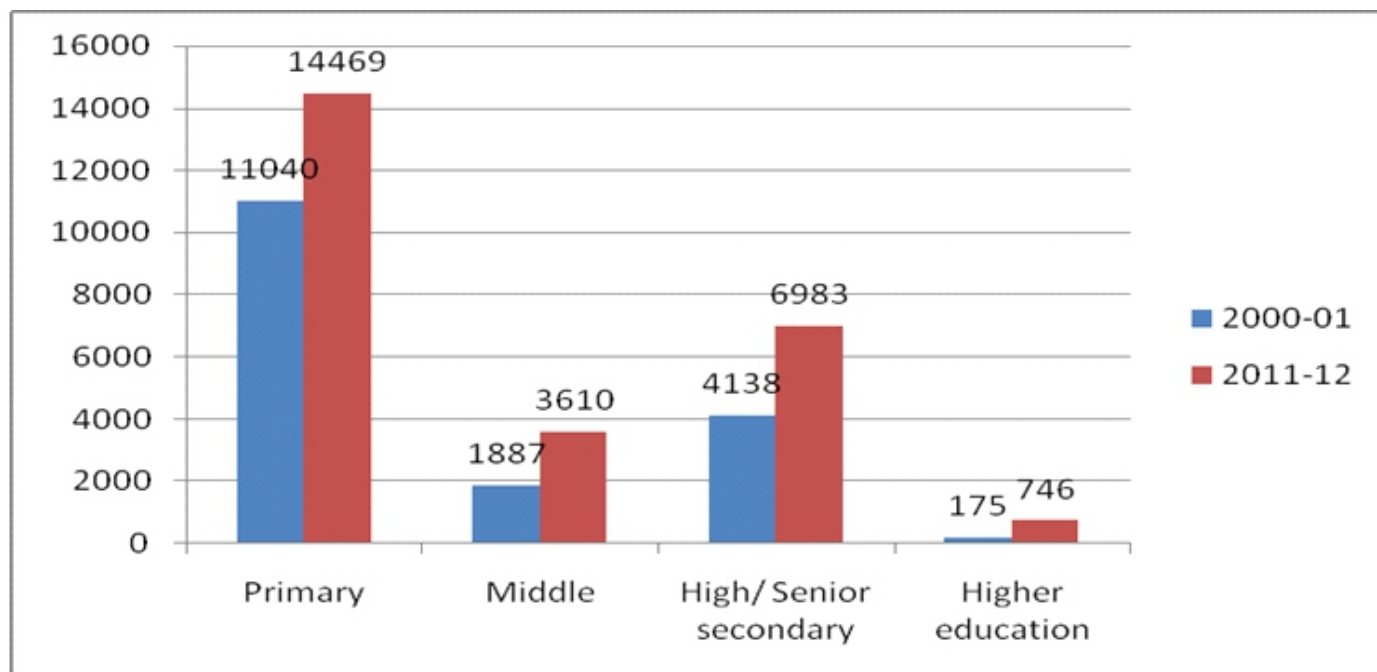
Source: Haryana Statistical Abstract 2011-12

Table 2 showed more progress at primary level. Approx. 22 lakhs institutions were opened. Higher education is at low level. More outlet of students in higher level of education due to limited access in rural areas and poor quality of colleges in Haryana. There was demand supply gap in the number of institutions at higher level education.

Chart 2 depicted in 2011-12 there was 3400 approx. primary

institutions was increased. Middle school was double in 2011-12. There was tremendous growth in higher education. In 2011-12, number of higher education enhanced 4 times in comparison to 2000-01. This is due to many initiatives have been taken by government in the area of higher education. many private and government universities have been established.

Chart 2: Growth of Educational Institutes in Haryana



Source: Haryana Statistical Abstract 2011-12

Table 3: Number of institutions in various categories

Category of Institutions	Number of Institutions
Engineering Degree	159
Diploma	187
MBA	171
Degree Pharmacy	33

Source: http://techeduhry.nic.in/present_status.pdf

There are many MBA and diploma colleges while pharmacy degree colleges were less. This shows students are having first choice towards commerce and less preference towards pharmacy (Table no 3). Engineering colleges are 159 predicts students are

willing to get more technical knowledge and government of Haryana also taking so many steps for improving technical skills in students.

Table 4: Number of institutions in various universities and colleges

Category	Number of Institutions
Universities, Research Institutes, Institutes of National Importance	24 (IIM-Rohtak, NIT Kurukshetra)
Arts and Science Colleges	192
Teacher Training Colleges	472
Other	1

Source: Haryana Higher education Commission

Haryana at present has about 24 universities out of which 9 universities are public. Haryana is home to a number of renowned private universities in the country like Amity University, O.P. Jindal Global University, K. Mangalam University and G.D. Goenka University. Many teaching

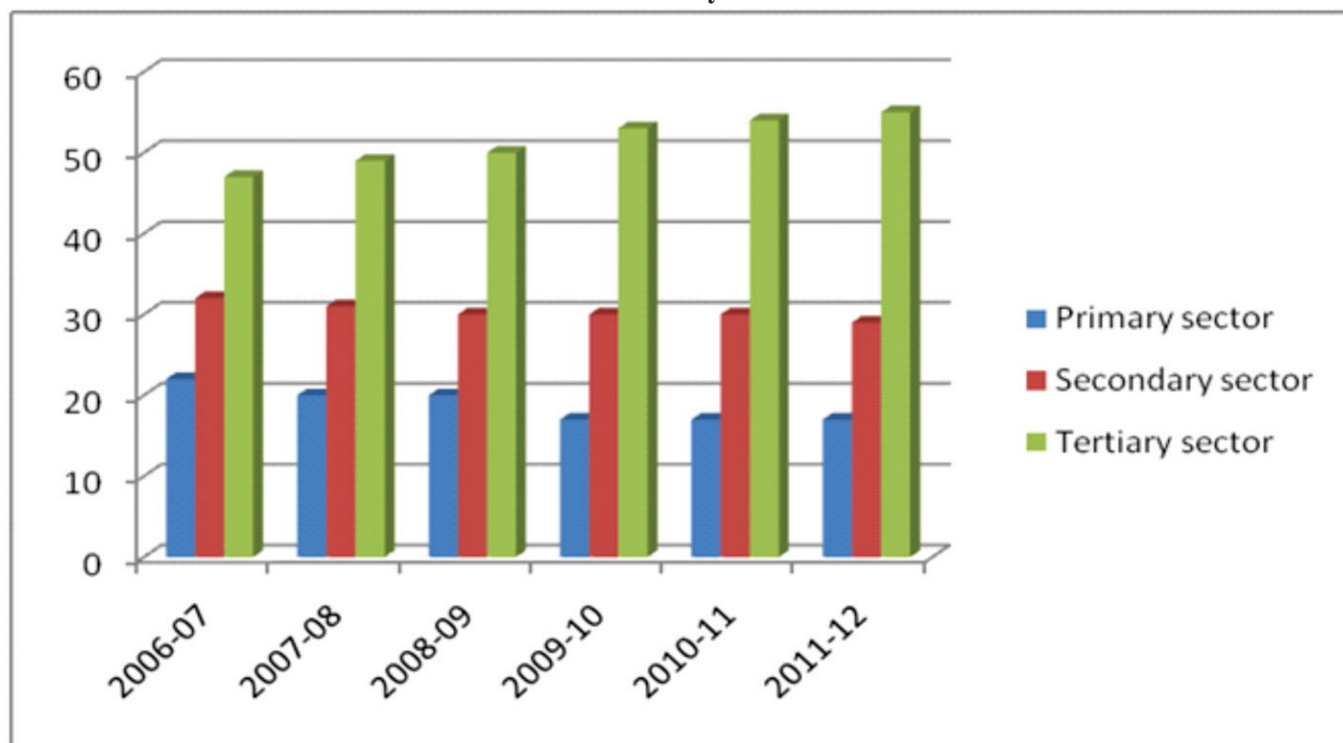
training colleges are in Haryana approx. 500. Government had been set up many training institutions for developing better teaching skills in students. Many well established research institutions were set up for promoting more research development in state.

Table 5: Growth of the Haryana Economic Performance

Year	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
2006-07	22	32	47
2007-08	20	31	49
2008-09	20	30	50
2009-10	17	30	53
2010-11	17	30	54
2011-12	17	29	55

Source: Haryana Economic Survey

Chart 3: Growth of the Haryana Economic Performance



Tertiary sector has performed very well in all over the period. Its share in economic growth has been increased year by year. In Haryana, primary and secondary sector contributed less in the overall growth. After 2008-2009, tertiary sector was contributed

more than 50% in economic growth. Gradually contribution of primary and secondary sector was declined in over the period. Almost in all period contribution of primary sector was less than 20% in the overall economic growth. (Table no 5.)

Table 6:Economic performance of key districts in Haryana

Districts	Primary sector (%)	Secondary sector (%)	Tertiarysector (%)	GDDP
Ambala	16	18	66	5,52,846
Karnal	33	25	42	5,53,750
Hisar	26	41	33	6,21,994
Panipat	11	26	62	7,23,461
Fariabad	9	38	53	13,12,893
Gurgaon	3	42	55	20,03,146

Source: Planning Commission, State wise District Domestic Product Report

Table 6 conveys that Ambala district contribute 66% in territory sector which is highest among all districts. Among all districts Karnal contribute more than 30 percent in primary sector. Gurgaon district had more than 50 percent contribution in territory sector while it had only 3% in primary sector. This

indicates agriculture are very less developed on the other side Auto and IT industries are very much in numbers in this area and also it had highest GDDP in comparison to other districts. Panipat had 62% in territory sector which shows more textile and refinery industries contribute to the tertiary sector.

Table 7:Key industrial activity in both large scale industries segment and small scale segment for major industrial districts of Haryana

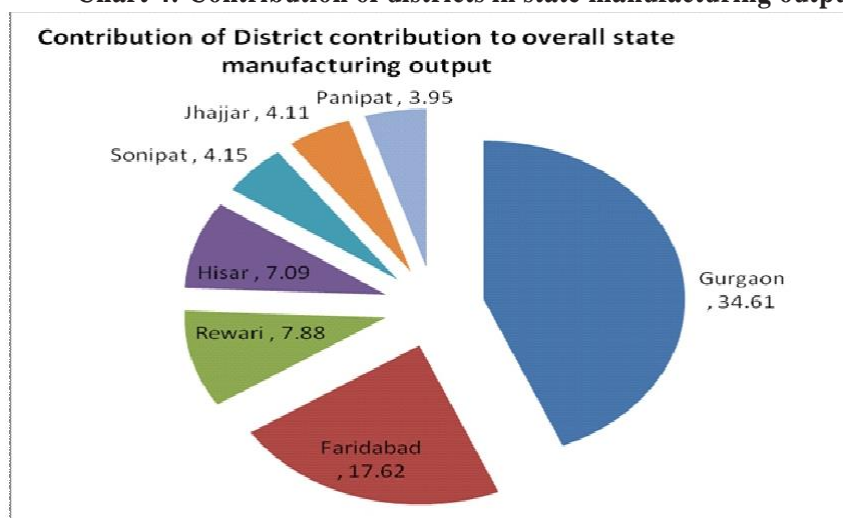
District	Contribution of District contribution to overall state manufacturing o utput (in %)	Potential Sectors for large scale industrial Growth
Gurgaon	34.61	Food, Auto, Textile, IT,
Faridabad	17.62	Auto, footwear, machinery
Rewari	7.88	Auto industry, electronics, food processing, mineral processing, pharmaceuticals, metal based
Hisar	7.09	Textile, metal, food processing
Sonipat	4.15	Food processing, books, leather, metal, auto and dairy
Jhajjar	4.11	Leather, ceramics, paper, metal
Panipat	3.95	Oil, fertilizers, textiles

Source: Development Commissioner Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Faridabad and Gurgaon districts contribution by mostly auto industries, oil and Refineries are mainly contributed industries in

Panipat growth while Rewari, Hisar and Sonipat had mainly contribution of food processing industries.

Chart 4: Contribution of districts in state manufacturing output.



Gurgaon contributes more than 30 percent in the state manufacturing growth and followed by Faridabad. Sonipat, Jhajjar and Panipat contributed less than 5 percent in the state manufacturing growth (Chart 4).

Conclusions

- Haryana's males are more educated than Haryana's females while the female literacy in Haryana has developed at more rapidly rate than male literacy over the last three decades. The government needs to adopt a focused approach to carry the female literacy levels at par with the male literacy level
- Higher education is at low level. There was demand supply gap in the number of institutions at higher level education.
- There was tremendous growth in higher education. In 2011-12, number of higher education enhanced 4 times in comparison to 2000-01.
- There are many MBA and diploma colleges while pharmacy degree colleges were less. This shows students are having first choice towards commerce and less preference towards pharmacy.
- Haryana at present has about 24 universities out of which 9 universities are public. Many well established research institutions were set up for promoting more research development in state.
- Tertiary sector has performed very well in all over the period. Its share in economic growth has been increased year by year. Almost in all period contribution of primary sector was less than 20% in the overall economic growth.
- Gurgaon had 55 % and Panipat had 62% contribution in tertiary sector

References

Ashraf, M.A., Ibrahim, Y. & Joarder, M.H.R. (2009). Quality Education Management at Private Universities in Bangladesh:

An Exploratory Study. *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pendidikan*, 24:17–32.

Diaz-Bautista, Alejandro. (2003). Mexico's industrial engine of growth: Cointegration and causality. *Revista Momento Economico*, 126, 34 - 41.

Faruky, K. N. B., Uddin, A. & Hossain, T. (2012). Students' satisfaction: A study among private university students of Bangladesh. *World Journal of Social Sciences*, 2(4):138-149.

Fisher, A.G.B. (1939). Production, primary, secondary and tertiary. *The Economic Record*, 15: 24–38.

Fisher, A.G.B. (1952). A note on tertiary production. *Economic Journal*, 62: 820–834.

Kalirajan, K. (2004). Economic reform and the transmission of growth impulses across Indian states. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 31(5/6):623-636.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/03068290410529434>

Linden, M. & Tahir, Mahmood. (2007). Long run relationships between sector shares and economic growth – A Panel Data Analysis of the Schengen Region. *Keskustelualoitteita*, 50: 1-36.

Laitner, J. (2000). Structural change and economic growth. *Review of Economic Studies*, 67: 545–561.

Sass, M. (2003). Competitiveness and Economic Policies Related to Foreign Direct Investment. Ministry of Finance.

Wang, S. & Li, D. (2010). A empirical analysis on the relationship between service industry and economic growth. *Proceedings of 2010 International Conference on Industry Engineering and Management*. ISBN: 978-0-9806854-3-5.

Zakaria, S. & Yusoff, W.F. Wan (2011). Teaching Management and Its Contribution Student Satisfaction in Private Higher Institutions of Learning. *International Journal of Trade, Economics and Finance*, Vol. 2(5).