

# Analysis of Growth & Development of Industrial Sector in Haryana

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## Abstract

*Industrialisation plays an important role in the economic progress of underdeveloped countries, like India and Investment and capacity additions are critical for sustained industrial growth.. Haryana is one of the fastest growing states in the country, the growth in GDP of the State during 2015-16 as per Quick Estimates was estimated as 7.1 per cent, much higher than the growth of 5 per cent recorded by the Indian economy, resulting in per capita income almost double of the national average per capita income. The Industrial Sector is the Second largest contributor to the State GDP. The contribution of this sector in the State GDP had improved continuously before 2015-16. But thereafter, the share of this sector decreased considerably from 32.7 percent in 2014-15 to 29.1 percent in 2015-16. The purpose of this paper is to make analysis of growth & development of Industrial sector in Haryana. Pre-reform and Post-reform comparison of industrial growth of Haryana is covered in the study and is based upon secondary data.*

**Keywords:** Indian Economy, Growth Rate, Income, Gross domestic product, State domestic product.

## Introduction

Indian economy embarked on the path of economic reforms after 1991 fiscal crisis with the objective of lifting the economy from slow growth to a market driven economy with optimum resource utilization. A drive for diversification of economy through rapid industrialization was, therefore, considered necessary for ameliorating the population out of poverty by providing employment, raising standards of living, improving the balance of payment situation and attaining self-sufficiency in the economy. Industrialization plays a vital and crucial role in the economic development of an economy. It accelerates economic growth of a country and thereby increases the contribution of Industry Sector in the Domestic Product by way of

increase in the production and employment. Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is one of the prime indicators of the economic development for measurement of trend in the Industrial Production over a period of time with reference to a chosen base year.

Haryana is one of the progressive state in India and contributed significantly to India's socio economic development over the last four decades. At the time of its formation in 1966, it was industrially backward and predominately agriculture dominated state. Although state is small in size, covering only 1.37 percent of the total land area of the country and less than 2 percent of the population but have impressive infrastructural facilities and communication network. Haryana is a landlocked state in northern India, surrounded by Punjab and Himachal Pradesh to the north and Rajasthan to the west and south. Its eastern border touches Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh which is defined by river Yamuna. The State also surrounds Delhi on three sides, forming the northern, western and southern borders of Delhi. A large area of the State is included in the National Capital Region (NCR) and two emerging cities Gurgaon and Faridabad are close to Delhi and are major hubs for information technology and software industry. Within the State, the cities of Panipat, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Faridabad and Sonapat have special potential for accelerated socio economic development. Geographical location of the state provides easy and inexpensive access to domestic consumer markets. Moreover, the availability of land suitable for industrial use makes Haryana an ideal location for industry. Haryana's relatively small size makes it easier to govern, and its efficient and responsive administration ensures a minimum of red tape and bureaucratic interference. Moreover, Haryana's new economic policy approach is to identify 'target sectors' in the following industries: i) Electronics; ii) Automobiles and automobile components; iii) Handloom, hosiery and textile; iv) Food and agro-based industries; v) Amusement parks; and vii) Information technology parks.

On the production front, Haryana produces four-fifths of the passenger cars, two-thirds of the tractors and motor cycles, one-half of the refrigerators, one fourth of the sanitary ware and one out of every four bicycles manufactured in India (Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 2009). Further, State has adopted a farsighted industrial policy under which special incentives are offered to the agro based, food processing, high tech and export oriented industries. Due to its attractive industrial policy, Haryana is a favoured destination for foreign investments. Haryana is known for its strong small scale industrial growth from a modest 4,500 units in 1966-67, to 74298 units in 2008-09 (Directorate of Industries, Haryana). Many of these small scale industrial units are equipped with modern machinery and are engaged in manufacturing a wide range of motor cars, motorcycles, agricultural implements, handlooms and textile items, kitchen appliances, rubber and plastic products, hand tools and electrical and electronic components. Haryana's major exports are motor cars, motorcycles, bicycles, auto parts, chemical and allied products, electrical and electronic goods, handlooms, leather goods, rice, pickles, other agricultural products, scientific instruments including laboratory equipment and manufactured garments. These products are exported to more than 70 countries worldwide. In Haryana,

the primary sector contributes 22.2 percent, secondary 30 percent and tertiary sector 7.8 percent at factor cost to Gross State Domestic Product at current prices in 2007-2008 (Economic Survey of Haryana, 2010). Table 1 shows the district-wise distribution and types of industries in Haryana.

**Table1: DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION AND TYPES OF INDUSTRIES IN HARYANA**

District	District Wise Concentration of Industries
Ambala	Hosiery, Scientific and Surgical Instruments, Metal Casting, kitchen Mixer Grinders, Submersible Motor Pumps, Textiles
Bhiwani	Textiles
Faridabad	Tractors, Motorcycles, Switch gears, Refrigerators, Footwear, Tyres, consumer durables
Fatehabad	Sports Goods, Cotton Canvas Manufacturer and Exporter of Automotive Exhaust Flex Connectors, Annular Corrugated Stainless Steel Flexible Hoses, Hose Assemblies and end Fittings, Solar power plant,
Gurgaon	IT/ITES, automobiles, automobile parts, hardware, Sports goods, Rubber products, Readymade Garments, Telecommunication Equipments, Food items, Air Conditioners, Electrical Goods, Light Engineering Goods, Pharmaceuticals, Footwear, Chemicals
Hisar	Stainless Steel, Automobile Repair, Textiles, Handlooms, Pipes, Food processing, Cotton Ginning and oil, Engineering components, Leather goods
Jhajjar	Glass, Hardware, Somany Tiles, Parle Biscuits, Steel Pipes, Footwear. Glazed Tiles, Sanitary Ware products.
Jind	Agro based Industries, Sugar Mills, Live-Stock based Industries, Woollen Blankets, Foundry
Karnal	Textiles, Agro-Based Industries, Leather Products, Floriculture, Electronic Motors, Wooden and Steel furniture
Kaithal	Food Processing, Manufacture of Cycles, Clinical Laboratory Thermometers and Water Pipefitting, Radio and Electrical good, Fabrication of Cement Jallis, Soap and Candles

Kurukshetra	Tourism, Plywood/board, Wooden/Steel Furniture, Metal clad Switches, Nut bolts, Milk Chilling plant, Rigid PVC pipes, Glass Ampoules & Vials, Jute Bags, Aluminum Utensils, Mono-block motors, Portable TV, Paint & Smocem, Submersible Pumps, Rotary Rigs, Carpets, PVC Water Tanks, Inverters, Craft paper, Pharmaceutical Products, Paper Cones, Chlorinated Paraffin Wax, Oxygen Gas & Mosquito Repellents
Mahendra Garh	Marble Industry, Mini Cement Plants, Mineral Grinding Units, Slate Cutting, RCC Spun pipe, Wire Netting, Mosaic Tiles, Marble/Granite Cutting and Policy, Oil Expellers, Wooden Furniture.
Mewat	Chemicals or Processing Industries, Tyre and Tube Industries, Cement Industries, Two wheeler Industries
Palwal	Textile Industries, Marble Industries, Concrete industries
Panchkula	H.M.T., Electronic product, Tractor and Power Operated Agricultural Implements.
Panipat	Cotton Yarn, Staple Yarn, Terry Towels, Soft drinks, Hatcheries, Handloom Goods, Foundry Products, Urea, Petrochemicals, Power, Handloom, Power Loom, Dyeing/ Processing, Agro Based Industries, Foundries, Textile Machinery, Nuts and Bolts
Rewari	Cold Rolled Copper Brasses Sheets, Plates, Coils & Foils, Hero Honda, Sony, YKK, Suraj Maltings, Exide, TVS, Anantraj Industries, National Metal & Engg. Works, JGB Industries
Rohtak	Pottery, Stone dressing, Leather Tanning, Handloom Weaving, Glass Bangles, Phulkari, Utensil Making and Salt Making.
Sirsa	Seed Processing, Wrapping Papers, Milk Chilling, Rice Shelling, Chemicals, Iron and Steel Fabrication, Agriculture Implements, Leather Goods, Hard and Straw Board.
Sonipat	Atlas Bicycle and Hub of Mushroom Growers in the Country, Leather, Pharmaceuticals Chemicals, Domestic Electrical Appliances, Herbal products (Shampoo & Hair Dyes), Syrup and Tablet manufacturing.
Yamuna Nagar	Metal industry, Sugar, Wood Based Industries, Cement, Steel, Stone Crushing.

Source: Directorate of Industries, Haryana

## Pre-Reform & Post-Reform industrial Growth in Haryana

The following tables are showing the industrial growth in Haryana during the pre-reform and post-reform periods.

**Table2: Growth Rate of State domestic Product at Constant Prices**

States	1980-90	1990-2000
Andhra Pradesh	4.81	5.12
Assam	3.91	2.47
Bihar	5.2	3.46
Goa	5.71	8.23
Gujarat	5.71	8.28
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>6.68</b>	<b>6.71</b>
Himachal Pradesh	6.1	6.91
Karnataka	6.1	7.07
Kerala	4.5	6
Madhya Pradesh	5.18	5.45
Maharashtra	5.98	6.8
Orissa	5.85	3.6
Punjab	5.14	4.63
Rajasthan	7.17	6.46
Tamil Nadu	6.35	6.65
Uttar Pradesh	5.88	4.33
West Bengal	5.2	7.24
All-India	5.6	6.03
Coefficient of variation	0.14	0.29

Source: Bhattacharya, B.B. and S. Sakthivel (2004), "Regional Growth and Disparity in India", Table 1, p.1073, *Economic and Political Weekly*: 1071-77, March 6.

From the above table, it may be observed that Haryana progressed rapidly during the 1980s with average annual growth rate of 6.68 per cent as against all-India's growth rate of 5.60 per cent. However, the 1990s belonged to the relatively industrialized States. Haryana grew at 6.71 per cent per annum during this period against all-India's growth rate of 6.03 per cent per annum. Among other States, Haryana along with Rajasthan, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu recorded above average growth rates.

**Table3: Growth Rate of Per Capita State domestic Product at 1993-94 Prices**

(Percent per annum)

States	1980-90	1990-2000
Andhra Pradesh	2.56	3.62
Assam	1.74	0.65
Bihar	2.97	1.86
Goa	4.08	6.84

Gujarat	3.62	6.38
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>4.12</b>	<b>4.42</b>
Himachal Pradesh	4.36	5.11
Karnataka	4	5.27
Kerala	3.04	4.78
Madhya Pradesh	2.74	3.22
Maharashtra	3.6	5.04
Orissa	3.96	2.12
Punjab	3.19	2.71
Rajasthan	4.41	4.09
Tamil Nadu	4.79	5.4
Uttar Pradesh	3.46	1.98
West Bengal	2.93	5.41
All India	3.36	4.07
Coefficient of variation	0.22	0.43

Source: Bhattacharya, B.B. and S. Sakhivel (2004). "Regional Growth and Disparity in India", Table 1, p.1073, *Economic and Political Weekly*: 1071-77, March 6.

Haryana's per capita GDP at constant prices (1993-94) increased significantly during the 1980s and 1990s. It may be seen from Table 3 that in the 1980s the per capita GDP of Haryana grew by an annual average rate of 4.12 per cent as against all-India's rate of 3.36 per cent. During this period, Tamil Nadu recorded the highest annual average per capita GDP growth rate (4.79), followed by Rajasthan (4.41) and Himachal Pradesh (4.36). In the 1990s, the per capita GDP of Haryana grew by

4.42 per cent per annum as against the all-India annual average growth rate of 4.07 per cent. During this period, Goa recorded the highest growth rate of 6.84 per cent, followed by Gujarat (6.38), West Bengal (5.41), Tamil Nadu (5.4), Karnataka (5.27), Himachal Pradesh (5.11), Maharashtra (5.04) and Kerala (4.78). Apparently, Haryana was yet to catch up with some of the other States in respect of growth performance in terms of per capita income.

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

**(Percent)**

Sector	2012-13(P)	2013-14(P)	2014-15(P)	2015-16(P)
Crops & Livestock Sector	-2.0	3.6	-0.7	1.5
Forestry & Logging	-3.2	-2.5	-2.7	-2.7
Fishing & Aquaculture	5.2	-5.3	5.3	14.1
<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Sector</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>

Mining & Quarrying	-23.4	29.3	-20.2	153.9
Manufacturing	19.2	2.7	6.3	9.5
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	-1.9	1.7	13.5	13.8
Construction	-7.2	3.1	4.1	3.7
<b>Industry Sector</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Trade, Transport, Storage Communication & Services related to broadcasting	7.9	6.9	8.1	7.2
Finance, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	13.0	11.8	12.4	12.0
Public Administration	4.7	0.2	16.5	8.1
Other Services	9.4	5.7	19.2	9.4
Community & Personal services	7.7	3.7	18.3	9.0
<b>Services Sector</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<b>GSVA</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>GSDP</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>

P: Provisional Estimates, Q: Quick Estimates, A: Advance Estimates Source: Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana.

The growth in real Gross State Value Added (GSVA) was recorded as 7.0 percent during the year 2012-13. During 2013-14, the growth in GSVA fell down to 5.5 percent which may be mainly attributed to the low growth (2.8%) recorded in Industry Sector. In spite of negative growth of 0.7 percent recorded in Agriculture & Allied Sector and low growth (5.9%) recorded in Industry Sector, the growth in GSVA in 2014-15 improved to 7.2 percent because of higher growth (11.5%) recorded in Services Sector. During 2015-16, in spite of low growth of 1.4 percent recorded in Agriculture & Allied Sector, the GSVA is expected to register the growth of 7.6 percent which is mainly due to the higher growth of 9.6 percent and 8.2 percent expected to be achieved in Services and Industry Sectors, respectively.

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN HARYANA

### Investment in Industrial Sector

The Haryana State continues to retain its position as a preferred investment destination. The rate of

implementation of the pledged investment in Haryana is the highest in the country. Notwithstanding the market uncertainties at the international and national level, an investment of 59,000 crore has been catalyzed in the State since 2005, with an investment of about 96,000 crore being in the pipeline. The State has so far received Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) of 13,128 crore, of which investment of 9,629 crore has come up after the implementation of Industrial Policy, 2005. The State has received Foreign Direct Investment of about 200 crore during 2011-12.

### **Industrial Exports**

The total Exports from the State have increased from 43,679 crore during 2009-10 to 48,530 during 2010-11. The Government has disbursed an amount of 49 crore as Freight Subsidy to the Exporting Units. It is a matter of satisfaction that, barring very few appeal cases, nearly all the old outstanding liabilities under the various old subsidy schemes have been cleared.

### **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)**

In furtherance of the Industrial & Investment Policy 2011, and the focus on promotion of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the manufacturing sector, the State has taken concrete steps for establishment of clusters in partnership with the Industry for various groups to serve as common facility centres for the MSMEs. These clusters are envisaged to put into place an institutional support mechanism to facilitate growth and competitiveness of this sector and would address the common needs of MSMEs in the areas of Research & Development, technology up gradation support, standardization of products, quality testing and marking facilities, marketing initiatives with promotion of branding of products etc. A total of 15 such clusters have been identified, of which Diagnostic Study Reports (DSRs) have been prepared in respect of 8 clusters and submitted to the Government of India for their appraisal. The involvement of Industry has already been crystallized for four such clusters planned to be developed at Bahadurgarh, Panipat, Kundli and Karnal.

There have been changes in the definitions of various industry categories since 1997 and the position has undergone a significant change with the implementation of the MSME (Development) Act in 2006. Unlike in the past, when every Small Scale Industrial (SSI) unit was required to be compulsorily registered, it is no longer mandatory for every industrial unit to register with the Industries Department. As a result, there has been a lag in compilation of industry related reliable data. Recognizing that a reliable database on industry is critical for informed policy interventions, the Department has engaged an independent agency for carrying out a 100 percent enumeration survey of all the industrial units in the State. This exercise is envisaged to be completed by October, 2012, when the Department would have a complete and comprehensive database on the industry. This is expected to provide critical insights for policy interventions in an otherwise dynamic economic scenario.



## **Industrial Colonies in Private Sector**

Following from the Industrial and Investment Policy, 2011 and encouragement to the private initiative for creation and development of industrial infrastructure in the State, three licenses have been granted for the development of industrial colonies in the private sector. This marks a good beginning as a supplemental effort to support the Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation's (HSIIDC) plans as the sole Government agency responsible for development of industrial infrastructure. The HSIIDC has awarded the infrastructure development works in IMT Rohtak, Barhi, Bahadurgarh, and Panipat during the year in addition to the works under progress at other sites. The Corporation has already incurred an expenditure of 923 crore during 2011-12 (till January, 2012) on land acquisition and development works. The plans for creation of further land bank are under way. In addition, the HSIIDC is also in the process of implementation of projects on labour housing, flatted factories and skill development.

## **Expressways/Corridors**

Provision of over-arching infrastructure is critical for taking the overall development to new horizons. The HSIIDC is steering the implementation of Kundli-Manesar-Palwal (KMP) Expressway and the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) projects in the State. The Manesar-Palwal stretch of the KMP Expressway is likely to be constructed and opened by the middle of the year. Considerable ground work has been completed for the implementation of three early bird projects under the DMIC Project.

## **Agro Industries**

The Haryana Agro Industries Corporation (HAIC) Ltd. has been engaged in trading activities such as sale of Seeds, Fertilizers, Pesticides, Tractors, Spray Pumps and other Agriculture Machinery on economical prices to the farming community. The Corporation has two Manufacturing units i.e. Cattle Feed Plant at Jind and Pesticides & Weedicides Plant at Shahabad. It has one Agricultural Engineering Workshop at Nilokheri. The Corporation is also engaged in the procurement of Wheat, Paddy and Bajra.

## **Khadi and Village Industries**

Government of India has announced a new credit linked subsidy programme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for generation of employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas. Board caring the KVICs Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme through Banks with one time Margin Money Assistance (subsidy) for developing viable V.I. project. The PMEGP programme is not only a poverty alleviation programme but a compendium of different schemes under KVI sector. The rate of Margin Money (subsidy) for projects of maximum cost of 25 lakh is 25 percent for General Category and as far as

weaker section beneficiaries like SC/ST/OBC/Women/Physically Handicapped/Ex. Servicemen and Minority Community etc. are concerned, 35 percent Margin Money (subsidy) is being provided on maximum project cost up to 25 lakh.

During the year 2011-12 (up to 30-09-2011), the Board's units produced goods worth 10,846.93 lakh and sold goods worth 19,789.69 lakh, generated full time employment to 23,463 persons and part time employment to 29,873 persons with earned wages of ` 3,264.89 lakh. During the year 2011-12 the Board has been given the target of 270 Projects/Cases. In these Projects/Cases Margin Money (subsidy) involved is 378.37 lakh. Board has disbursed 377.92 lakh as Margin Money (subsidy) in 165 Projects/Cases through Banks against the fixed target up to 31.12.2011.

### **Industrial Infrastructure Development**

Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC) is a pioneer institute of the State Government in the public sector, having its role as an institutional entrepreneur as well as a development-cum-financial institution for accelerating the pace of industrial growth in the State primarily in the medium and large-scale sectors. It also provides infrastructure facilities for the entrepreneurs by developing new industrial estates at strategic locations. The Corporation has so far sanctioned term loans of 1,916.41 crore and disbursed 1,029.07 crore up to 31.12.2011. During the year 2011-12, HSIIDC has sanctioned loans to the extent of 55.65 crore against the target of 110 crore and disbursed 10.84 crore against the target of 45 crore. Against the target of 51 crore and 18 crore regarding the recovery of principal and interest, the Corporation was able to recover 25.23 crore and 11.92 crore respectively up to 31.12.2011.

### **Mines and Geology**

Haryana State is not known to have significant deposits of any major minerals and its mining operations are largely confined to minor minerals, mining of minor minerals such as stone, Boulder, Gravel, Sand etc. which are largely used for the construction industry.

## **Mineral Exploration**

The exercise in exploration of the minerals is carried out through three different agencies i.e. the Department itself, by the Geological Survey of India in the identified sites in accordance with the State & Central Geological Plan, and by way of grant of Prospecting Licenses (PLs) to private agencies under the provisions of 1957 Central Act; The department has explored the presence of Gypsum, a Major Mineral, in the villages situated on borders of the districts of Bhiwani and Hisar during the current financial year. Though the mineral deposits are not in large quantities, but the same has increased the chances for the State to find the mineral in other parts. Therefore, the matter was taken up with the Geological survey of the India for detailed exploration. Further, the issue for exploration of the minerals like copper and associated metal minerals in the districts of the Mohindergarh has also been taken up with the Geological survey of India.

## **Minor Minerals**

The mining operations in the State are largely confined to the mining of minor minerals such as Stone, Boulder, Gravel, Sand, Slate Stone etc., which are used for the construction industry. The grant of mineral concessions (i.e. Contracts and Leases) for these minor minerals are regulated as per provisions of Punjab Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 1964, as amended from time to time. The mining leases/contracts/permits are being granted through a transparent system of open auctions; With the exception of sand quarries of Panipat and Sonapat districts and three minor hillocks in Mohindergarh district, all mining operations are lying closed in the state since 01.03.2010 due to various legal challenges and issues involved in obtaining the requisite environmental clearance. The Haryana mining matters are pending consideration before the Hon'ble Apex Court for resolution and these are expected to be taken up shortly.

## **Revenue from Mining**

Mines and Geology is a revenue earning department. The State earned the highest ever revenue of 248.66 crore from mining contracts during the year 2009-10. However, the revenue collections during the current financial year have been only 67.40 crore up to December, 2011 during the current financial year due to closure of the mining operations in a major part of the State. The revenue collections from mining since 2001-02 in the State are given in following Table.

**Table5: Revenue Collection from Mining in Haryana**

Sr. No.	Year	(` in crore)
1.	2010-11	78.37
2.	2011-12	87.39
3.	2012-13	70.83
4.	2013-14	81.52
5.	2014-15	43.89
6.	2015-16	147.32

Source: Mines and Geology Department, Haryana.

## Conclusion

Haryana is one of the progressive states in India and contributed significantly to India's overall development over the last four decades. Economic reforms and liberalisation process brought significant improvement in the performance of industrial sector in terms of number of units, employment, production and fixed investment in Haryana and at All India level. From the perspective of policy formulators, the role of this sector in generating employment opportunities can be considered quite laudable, however, a thinning down in employment growth after reform process is a matter of serious concern for the planners and policy makers. Moreover, with the slowing down of some of the major economies of the world and ever increasing competition from Chinese economies, some corrective steps are required on the part of the Centre and State governments to make this sector vulnerable. Therefore, technologically vibrant and internationally competitive industrial sector needs to be encouraged to make it sustainable both at the national and regional level in the reformed era.

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