

## **Punjab, Haryana & Himachal Pradesh Regional Advisory Council**

### **Punjab**

Punjab is located in the North Western region of India and is bounded on the West by Pakistan, on the North by Jammu and Kashmir, on the North East by Himachal Pradesh and on the South by Haryana and Rajasthan.

The state is sub-divided into three parts namely Malwa, Majha and Doaba. Malwa regions constitutes majority of the region in the state and comprises of cities like Ludhiana, Patiala, Bhatinda and Mohali , whereas Majha embrace modern districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Tarn Taran and lastly, Doaba is one of the most fertile regions of the world and was the centre of the Green Revolution in India, includes biggest cities such as Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Adampur, Nawansher and Phagwara. Punjab is predominantly an agrarian state and more than 60% of the population lives in rural area.

The state has posted a steady growth during the last decade. The average GSDP of the state has grown at around 6.8% during the FY04-05 to FY12-13 and has increased around Rs 96,839 crore in FY2004-05 to around Rs 1,64,525 crore in FY2012-13.

Tertiary sector contributes a significant share of around 48.7% in the GSDP followed by the secondary and primary sector at 29.5% and 21.8% respectively during FY2012-13. However, the share of agriculture has declined from around 32.6% in FY2004 -05 to 21.8% in FY2012-13. On the other side the share of secondary sector has augmented from around 24.7% to 29.5% during the same period. The per-capita income of Punjab in FY2011-12, stood at Rs 78,171 at current prices which is higher as compared to Rs 69,737 in FY2010-11.

### **Major Industries**

Tractors and Auto Components

Agro-based Industries

Bicycles and Bicycle Parts

Chemical Products

Food Products

Light Engineering Goods

Metal and Alloy Products

Pharmaceuticals

Paper and Paper Products

Sports Goods

Textiles

IT and Electronics

## **Haryana**

Haryana is a State in the northwest of India and was carved out of the Indian State of Punjab on 1st November 1966. Capital is Chandigarh which is administered as a Union Territory. The State is divided into four divisions for administrative purposes Ambala, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Hissar. Within these four divisions there are 21 districts. The state of Haryana enjoys a locational advantage of having large part of it being part of the National Capital Region (NCR), which is a prominent trade and consumption centre and also enjoy easy access to International airport at Delhi.

The per capita income of the State stands at Rs 1,09,227 in 2011-12 compared to Rs 94,680 in 2010-2011. The Gross State Domestic Product (SDP) has increased from 95,795 crore in 2004-05 to rupees1,90,787crore rupees (at constant prices) in 2012-13. Out of this 56.1% is through service sector like transport, railways, communication, trade, financial services, real estate, etc., 27.9% is through secondary sources like manufacturing, and 16.0% is from primary sources like agriculture & forestry.

In spite of the recent industrial development, agriculture is the bastion of Haryana with over 70% of the population engaged in the sector. Haryana is endowed with a large amount of mineral resources, i.e., limestone, dolomite, building stone, china clay and marble. Most of the mines are concentrated in the district of Faridabad, Gurgaon and Mahendragarh.

The state has more than 1,347 big and medium industrial units and 80,000 small scale industrial units having foreign collaborations; for e.g. MarutiUdyog, Hero Honda, Escorts, Sony, Whirlpool, Bharti Telecom, Perfetti Van Melle, DCM Benetton, TDT Copper, Modi Alcatel, Carrier Aircon, etc.

### **Major Industries**

- Automotive
- Agro-based industry
- IT/ITeS
- Textiles
- Oil refining
- Bicycles
- Sanitary ware
- Scientific instruments
- Tourism

## **Himachal Pradesh**

Himachal Pradesh lies in the lap of Himalayas and is located in the Northern region of India. It is bordered by Jammu & Kashmir on North, Punjab on West and South West, Haryana on South, Uttarakhand on South-East and China on the East. The state offers diverse climatic conditions and has been divided into five zones namely wet sub-temperate zone, humid sub-temperate zone, dry temperate alpine high lands, humid sub-tropical zone and sub-humid tropical zone.

Agriculture, horticulture and allied sector constitute to be the mainstay of the people of the state as almost 70% of the population is dependent on it for their livelihood. The state is second largest producer of apples in the country.

Himachal Pradesh has attracted investments in pharmaceuticals, IT and engineering industries and has a robust food processing sector. Tourism plays significant role for the state economy and has some of the best tourist. The state holds enormous potential of medicinal plants and is home to wide range of specialized plants. All these characteristics culminate into making the state of Himachal Pradesh a bowl of herbal wealth.

The state's economy has exhibited a vibrant growth path during the recent years. GSDP (at constant prices) has increased from Rs 24,077 crores in FY2004-05 to Rs1,90,878crores in FY2012-13.

Secondary sector and tertiary sector contributes around 82.8% respectively to GSDP and primary sector contributes 17.2% of GSDP in FY2012-13. Share of secondary and tertiary sector has shown growth during recent years. The share of secondary sector has increased from 38% in FY2004-05 to 41% in FY2012-13 while the share of tertiary sector has increased from 36% in FY2004-05 to 42% in FY2012-13. The per-capita income of Himachal Pradesh in FY2011-12, stood at Rs 73,608 at current prices which is higher as compared to Rs 65,535 in FY2010-11.

### **Major Industries**

- Pharmaceuticals
- Food procurement and processing
- Light engineering
- IT and electronics
- Cement
- Tourism