

CHAPTER 4

DISTRICT-WISE TRENDS IN INPUT-OUTPUT GROWTH OF MANUFACTURING SECTOR IN HARYANA

4.1 Introduction

This chapter is presenting the district-wise manufacturing sector input-output growth of Haryana. The study has taken 12 districts of Haryana. 17 years of data have been taken from various secondary sources. The main source of data is Statistical Abstract of Haryana. The study has been done district-wise because the manufacturing sector growth varies from district to district. The present analysis is showing the gaps between input growth and output growth.

4.2 Ambala District Manufacturing

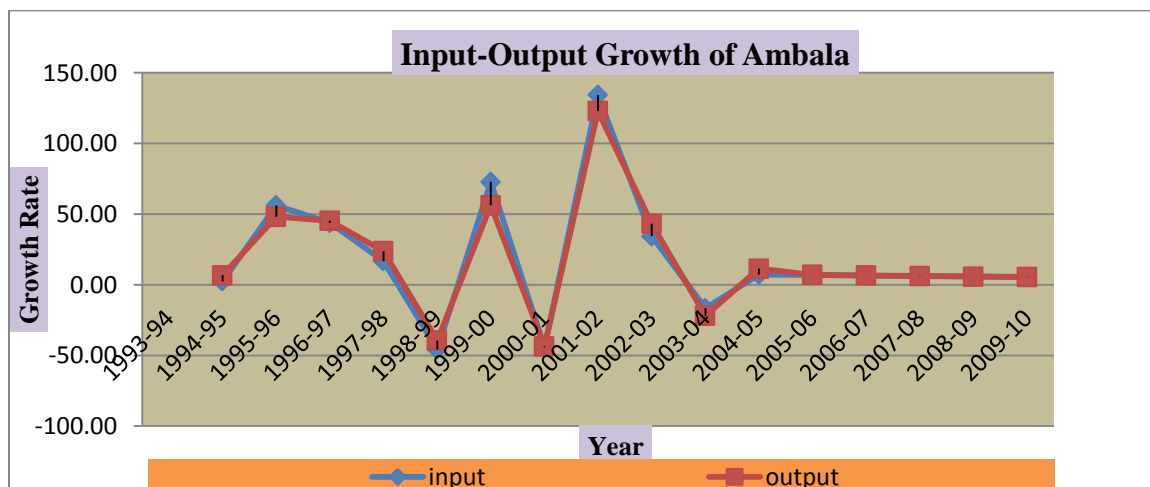
Being located in the Indo-Gangetic Plain, the land of Ambala district is generally fertile and conducive to agriculture. It is one of the largest producer of scientific and surgical instruments in the country and have to a large number of scientific manufacturers. It produces microscopes and other instruments used in chemistry laboratories. Ambala is known for the industries like, food and beverages, electronics and engineering.

Table 1 represents the growth rate of input-output of manufacturing industries of Ambala district since 1993-2010. The table is showing that there is year over year large variations in input-output growth rate of manufacturing. It has been seen that on an average the growth rate of input is greater than output growth except for few years. The absolute value of input and output is increasing but the growth rate is declining. Maximum input-output growth rate have been found in 1999-2000 with 73.99% and 55.72% respectively. Minimum input-output growth rate have been found in 2004-05 and 1998-1999 respectively since 1993-1994. Large variations have been seen in input-output growth of manufacturing industries since 1996-97 to 2004-05 and after that stagnant performance of growth rate have been observed.

Table 4.1:Growth rate of manufacturing input-output of Ambala district		
Year	Input	Output
1993-94	–	–
1994-95	3.90	5.91
1995-96	0.11	-3.93
1996-97	19.24	18.89
1997-98	-5.85	-3.21
1998-99	-33.64	-23.57
1999-00	73.99	55.72
2000-01	14.02	4.41
2001-02	35.35	35.06
2002-03	-8.98	-8.60
2003-04	-6.83	-3.13
2004-05	-53.58	8.80
2005-06	6.94	6.49
2006-07	6.49	4.95
2007-08	6.09	4.71
2008-09	5.74	4.50
2009-10	5.43	4.31

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana

Figure 4.1: Input-Output Growth of Ambala



4.3 Panchkula District Manufacturing

Panchkula was formed as the 17th district of Haryana on 15 August, 1995. The district has a mixed type of economy. The district serves as an important link between the hills and the plains. The present district of Panchkula remained industrially backward particularly till the beginning of the 20th century. The town Panchkula had made rapid progress in the field of industrial development since it came into existence on 3rd July, 1989. The district now has a prominent place in the industrial map of Haryana. Panchkula urban estate, H.M.T., Pinjore and Surajpur are important industrial centers. It also keenly promotes animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry, which plays a subsidiary but an important role in agriculture economy. The main industries in Panchkula district are: engineering units, metal based industries, cotton textile industries, furniture based industries.

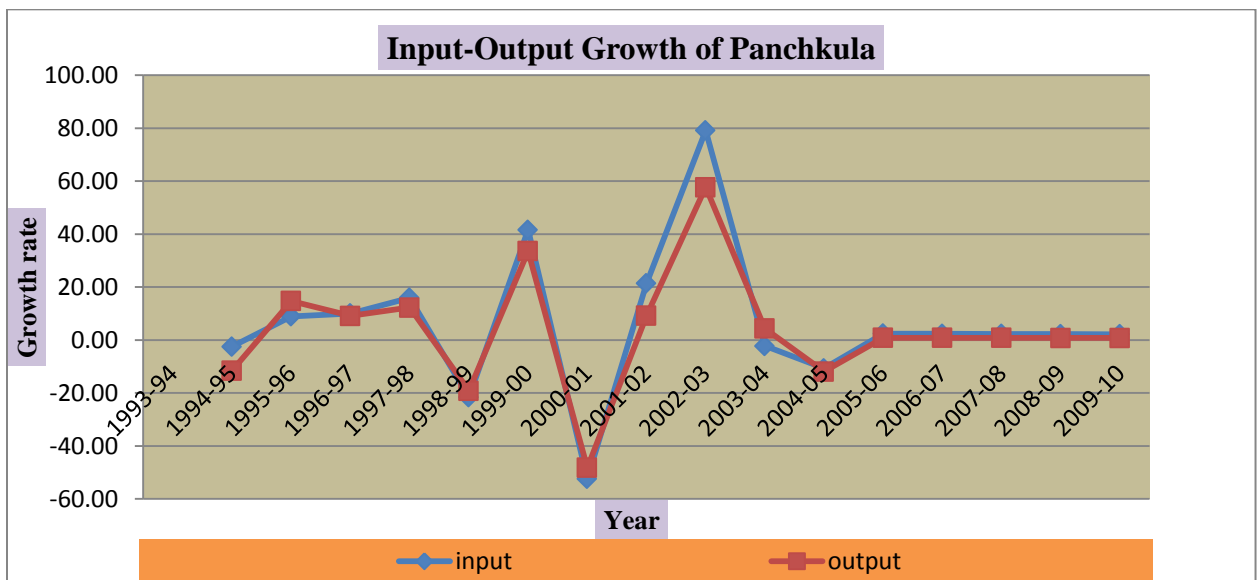
Year	Input	Output
1993-94		
1994-95	-2.49	-11.54
1995-96	8.92	14.73
1996-97	10.00	9.11
1997-98	15.95	12.28
1998-99	-21.67	-19.15
1999-00	41.65	33.59
2000-01	-52.48	-48.27
2001-02	21.35	9.20
2002-03	79.14	57.71
2003-04	-2.27	4.31
2004-05	-10.70	-11.92
2005-06	2.38	0.82
2006-07	2.33	0.81
2007-08	2.27	0.81
2008-09	2.22	0.80
2009-10	2.17	0.79

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana

Table-2 represents the input and output growth of manufacturing industries of Panchkula. In Panchkula the maximum growth rate in input and output is in 2002-03 and 1999-2000.

Growth of manufacturing input vary from a minimum value -52.48 in 2000-01 to a maximum 79.14% in 2002-03. Five times the growth rate of input value is negative and it is four times when the output value growth rate is negative. In only two years, the growth rate of output exceeds to input growth. In 2001-02 the growth rate is minimum. The data is showing that the input growth is greater than the output growth in maximum years. There are huge fluctuations in input and output. After 2006-07 the growth rate is stagnant. This is showing the condition of manufacturing in Panchkula District. Figure-2 is showing the fluctuations in growth rates of input and output.

Figure-4.2: Input-Output Growth of Panchkula



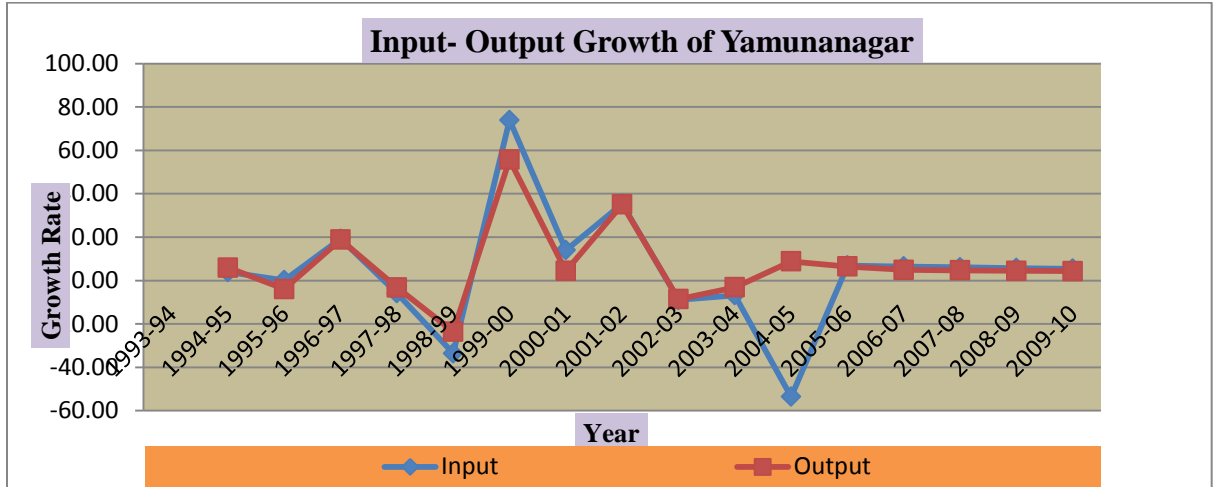
4.4 Yamunanagar District Manufacturing

Yamunanagar is well known for its industries. The city has a paper manufacturer giant. Ballorpur Industries Limited (BILT) is a flagship of the 4 billion dollar, Avantha Group and India's largest manufacturer of writing and printing paper. Yamunanagar is known for the industries like: wood and wood products and metal. Yamunanagar has emerged as a major industrial centre of the state.

Table 4.3: Growth Rate of Manufacturing Input-Output in Yamunanagar District		
Year	Input	Output
1993-94		
1994-95	3.90	5.91
1995-96	0.11	-3.93
1996-97	19.24	18.89
1997-98	-5.85	-3.21
1998-99	-33.64	-23.57
1999-00	73.99	55.72
2000-01	14.02	4.41
2001-02	35.35	35.06
2002-03	-8.98	-8.60
2003-04	-6.83	-3.13
2004-05	-53.58	8.80
2005-06	6.94	6.49
2006-07	6.49	4.95
2007-08	6.09	4.71
2008-09	5.74	4.50
2009-10	5.43	4.31
Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana		

Table-3 is representing the situation of input and output growth in Yamunanagar district of Haryana in manufacturing sector. The growth in input value is vary from a minimum value -53.58% in 2004-05 to a maximum value 73.99% in the year 1999-2000. The growth in output value varies from a minimum value -23.57% in 1998-99 to a maximum value 55.72% in 1999-2000. The maximum growth rate is in 1999-2000 and 2001-02. The maximum negative growth rate in inputs is in 1998-99. The results are showing that after doing so much investment in manufacturing, the production is not increasing on that rate. The growth of output is less than the input growth. Figure-3 is showing the fluctuations from 1993-94 to 2005-06 and after that there is less difference between input growth and output growth.

Figure 4.3: Input-Output Growth of Yamunanagar



4.5 Kurukshetra District Manufacturing

Kurukshetra has immense potential for industrial growth. This district is basically known for its fertile soil rich in agriculture. Kurukshetra is known for the industries like food and beverage. Major industries include rice milling, wood based industries, leather.

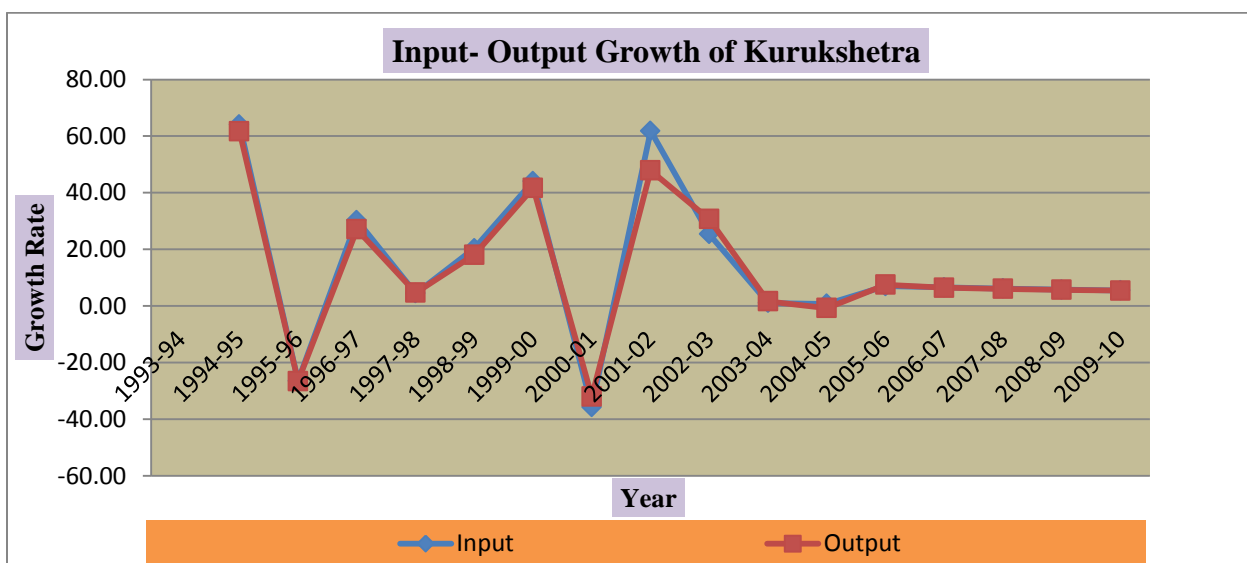
Table 4.4: Growth Rate of Manufacturing Input-Output in Kurukshetra District

Year	Input	Output
1993-94		
1994-95	64.12	61.74
1995-96	-26.44	-26.55
1996-97	30.29	27.09
1997-98	4.49	4.68
1998-99	20.36	18.07
1999-00	44.10	41.73
2000-01	-35.70	-31.98
2001-02	61.86	47.88
2002-03	25.39	30.69
2003-04	1.05	1.61
2004-05	0.71	-0.74
2005-06	6.99	7.52
2006-07	6.54	6.47
2007-08	6.13	6.07
2008-09	5.78	5.73
2009-10	5.46	5.42

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana

Table-4 is showing the growth of manufacturing input and output of Kurukshetra District. The maximum growth of input and output is in 1994-95. In Kurukshetra, the conditions are better than Ambala, Panchkula and Yamunanagar because in Kurukshetra there is less difference between input and output growth rates. The table also represents that the growth of input varies from a minimum value -35.70% in 2000-2001 to a maximum value 64.12% in 1994-95. The growth rate of output varies from a minimum value -31.98% in 2000-2001 to a maximum value 47.88% in 2001-02. But in all these districts after 2005-06 the growth rates are stagnant.

Figure 4.4: Input-Output Growth of Kurukshetra



4.6 Karnal District Manufacturing

Karnal district is known as the Rice Bowl of India. Karnal is famous for its world class research and development institutes. Karnal has agro based and leather based industries. It is also famous for manufacture of agriculture implements and its spares. More than 40% of country agricultural implements and spares are manufactured here.

Year	Input	Output
1993-94		
1994-95	53.51	79.67
1995-96	-34.03	-34.22
1996-97	40.96	36.64
1997-98	8.24	11.80
1998-99	-7.61	-3.46
1999-00	66.05	57.95
2000-01	20.19	18.15
2001-02	-2.24	-2.52
2002-03	-6.66	4.70
2003-04	13.01	6.31
2004-05	9.08	9.53
2005-06	6.51	6.97
2006-07	6.11	6.40
2007-08	5.76	6.01
2008-09	5.44	5.67
2009-10	5.16	5.37

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana

Figure 4.5: Input-Output Growth of Karnal

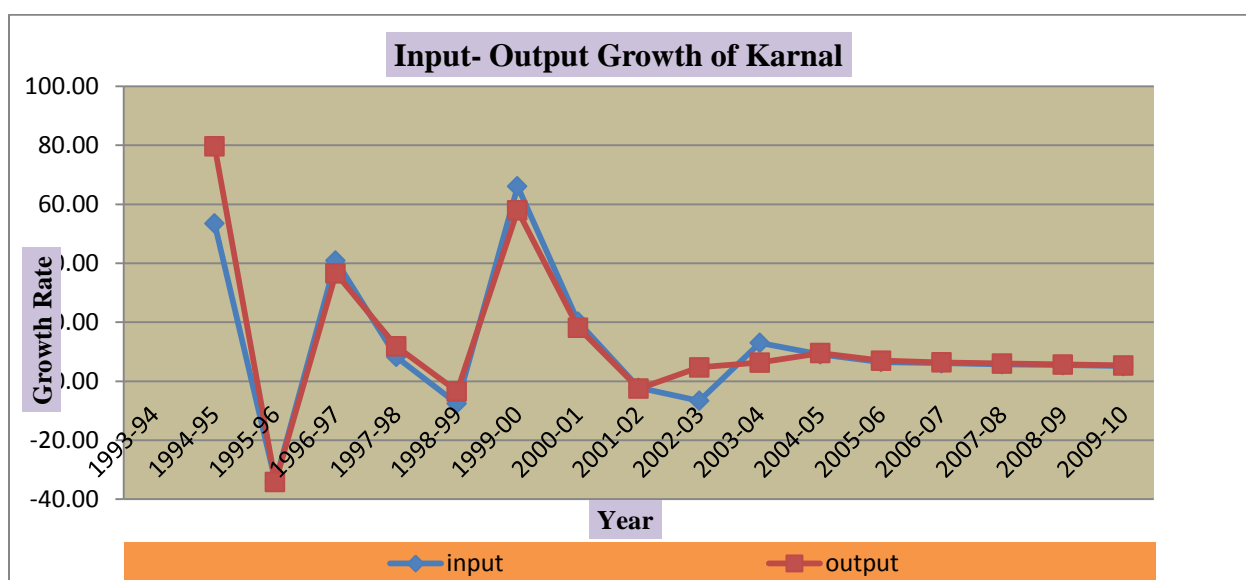


Table-5 is showing the large fluctuation in Karnal's input and output growth. The maximum growth rates are in 1999-2000, but in this year also growth of output is less than growth of input. In Karnal the gap between input and output growth is less than

other districts. The table also reports that from 1993-94 to 2001-02 there are fluctuations in input and output growth but after that the growth rates continually positive.

4.6 Sonipat District Manufacturing:

Industrial revolution of Sonipat has started in 50's with Atlas Cycle Industry. Sonipat district is one of the largest manufacturer of bicycles in the world. Sonipat is known for the industries like: food and beverage, textile, chemicals, rubber and plastic, paper and metal.

Year	Input	Output
1993-94		
1994-95	25.17	22.87
1995-96	16.02	14.71
1996-97	11.92	14.38
1997-98	35.63	27.85
1998-99	40.11	38.13
1999-2000	45.71	43.60
2000-2001	-55.68	-52.65
2001-02	66.15	71.32
2002-03	64.04	56.52
2003-04	-16.37	-14.08
2004-05	12.52	10.23
2005-06	7.66	8.83
2006-07	7.11	7.30
2007-08	6.64	6.81
2008-09	6.23	6.37
2009-10	5.86	5.99

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana

Table-6 represents the growth rate of input and output of Manufacturing Industries of Sonipat since 1994-2010. It has been seen that on an average the growth rate of input is greater than output growth except for few years. Maximum input and output growth rate have been found in 2001-02 with 66.15% and 71.32% respectively. Minimum input and

output growth rate have been found in 2000-01 and 2003-04 respectively since 1993-1994. Large variations have been seen in input and output growth of manufacturing industries since 1996-97 to 2004-05 and after that stagnant performance of growth rate has observed.

Figure 4.6: Input-Output Growth of Sonipat

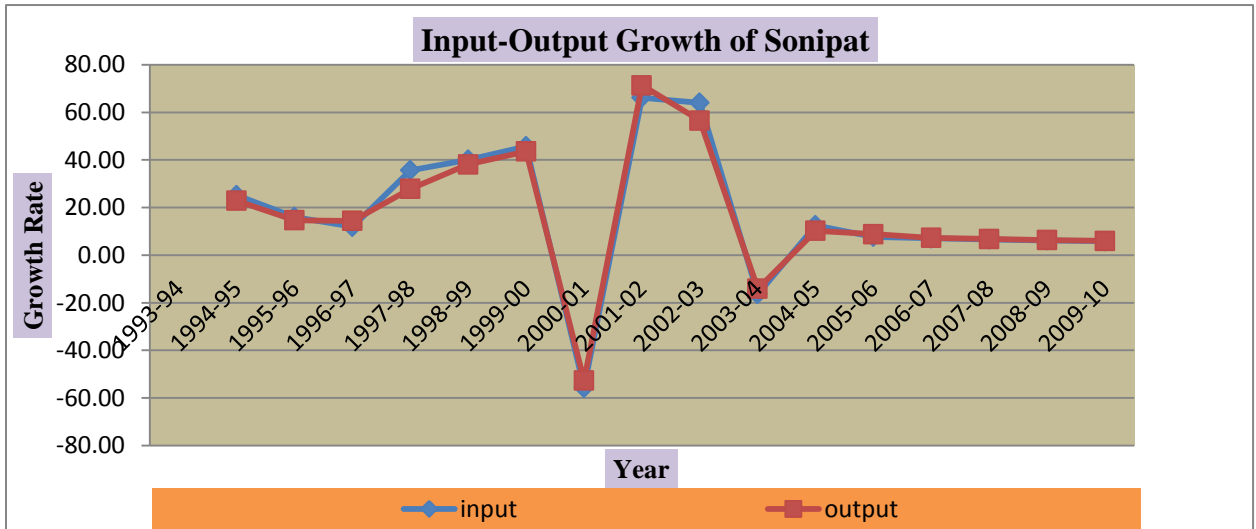


Figure 4.6 is showing that there is instability in input-output growth of manufacturing industries in Sonipat. From 1999-2000 to 2003-04 large fluctuations can be seen.

4.8 Rohtak District Manufacturing

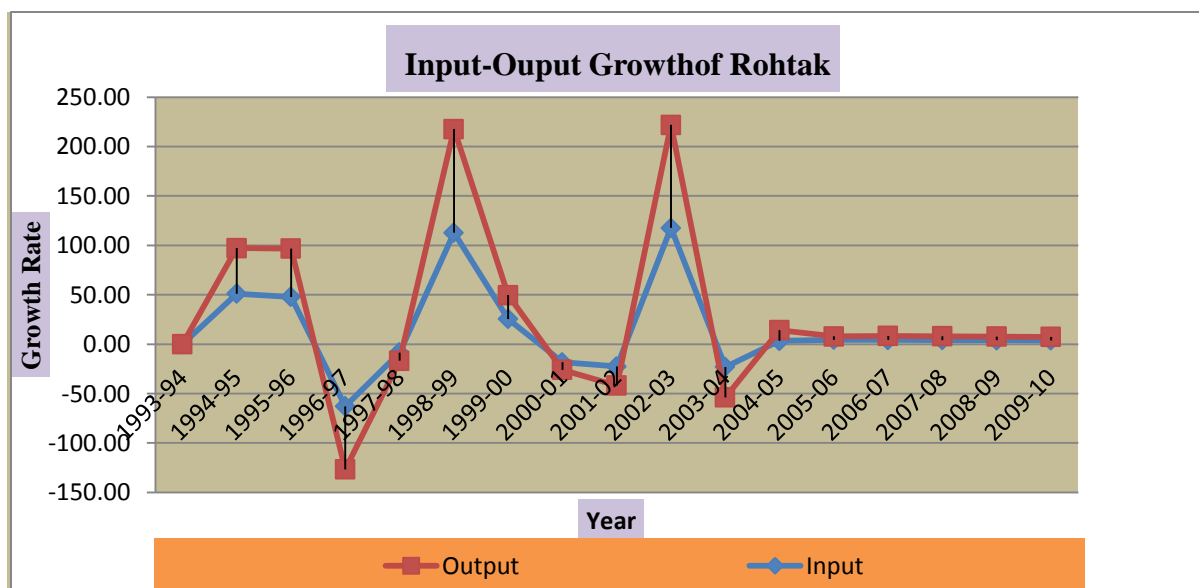
Rohtak district is located in the southeast of Haryana and northwest of Delhi. The economy of the district is primarily agriculture. About 42% of the total workers are engaged in agriculture and allied activities, 7.68 % in cottage and household industries and the rest are engaged in other activities. City hosts world’s leading precision screw manufacturing facilities, which supplies screws to domestic and international market. City has dairies and sugar mills. Rohtak city is also regional centre for textile and gold jewellery making etc.

Year	Input	Output
1993-94		
1994-95	51.16	46.17
1995-96	47.90	48.87
1996-97	-62.91	-63.77
1997-98	-8.48	-8.33
1998-99	112.82	104.95
1999-2000	25.55	24.19
2000-2001	-18.33	-7.66
2001-02	-22.57	-19.29
2002-03	117.72	104.29
2003-04	-23.09	-30.79
2004-05	3.34	10.79
2005-06	4.47	3.48
2006-07	4.28	4.10
2007-08	4.11	3.94
2008-09	3.95	3.79
2009-10	3.80	3.65

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana

Table-7 is representing the input and output growth of manufacturing in Rohtak District of Haryana. The growth of input and output is maximum in 2002-03 and 1998-99. But there are also large fluctuations in input-output growth rates

Figure 4.7: Input-Output Growth of Rohtak



Growth in input varies from a minimum value -62.91% in 1996-97 to a maximum value 117.72 % in 2002-03. Growth of output varies from a minimum value -63.77% in 1996-97 to a maximum value 104.95% in 2002-03. After 2003-04 growth rates in both sides remains positive.

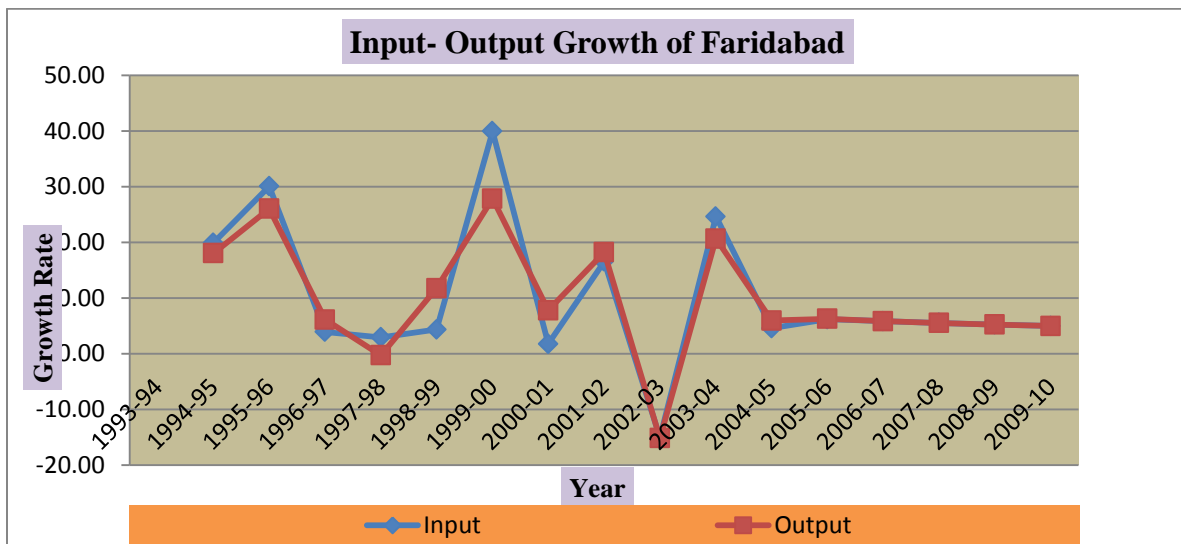
4.9 Faridabad District Manufacturing

Faridabad is the leading industrial centre and situated in the National Capital Region bordering the Indian capital New Delhi. Faridabad is also a industrial hub of Haryana. 50% of income tax collected in Haryana is from Faridabad and Gurgaon. Faridabad is known for the industries like: chemicals, rubber and plastic, electronics and engineering, automobiles and metal industries. Faridabad is famous for heena production from the agriculture sector. Faridabad has been sselected as one of the hundred Indian cities to be developed as a smart city under PM flagship Smart Cities Mission.

Year	Input	Output
1993-94		
1994-95	19.91	18.03
1995-96	30.06	26.04
1996-97	3.90	6.11
1997-98	2.93	-0.28
1998-99	4.33	11.74
1999-2000	39.92	27.84
2000-2001	1.75	7.79
2001-02	16.56	18.21
2002-03	-15.08	-15.16
2003-04	24.62	20.65
2004-05	4.56	5.94
2005-06	6.19	6.26
2006-07	5.83	5.84
2007-08	5.51	5.52
2008-09	5.22	5.23
2009-10	4.96	4.97
Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana		

Table-8 is showing the input and output growth of manufacturing sector of Faridabad district of Haryana. The growth in input value varies from a minimum value -15.08% to a maximum 39.92% in 1999-2000. The growth in output varies from a minimum value -15.16% in 2002-03 to a maximum value 27.84% in 1999-2000. In Faridabad, it is only one time when the input growth is negative and it is in only two years when the growth of output is negative.

Figure 4.8: Input-Output Growth of Faridabad



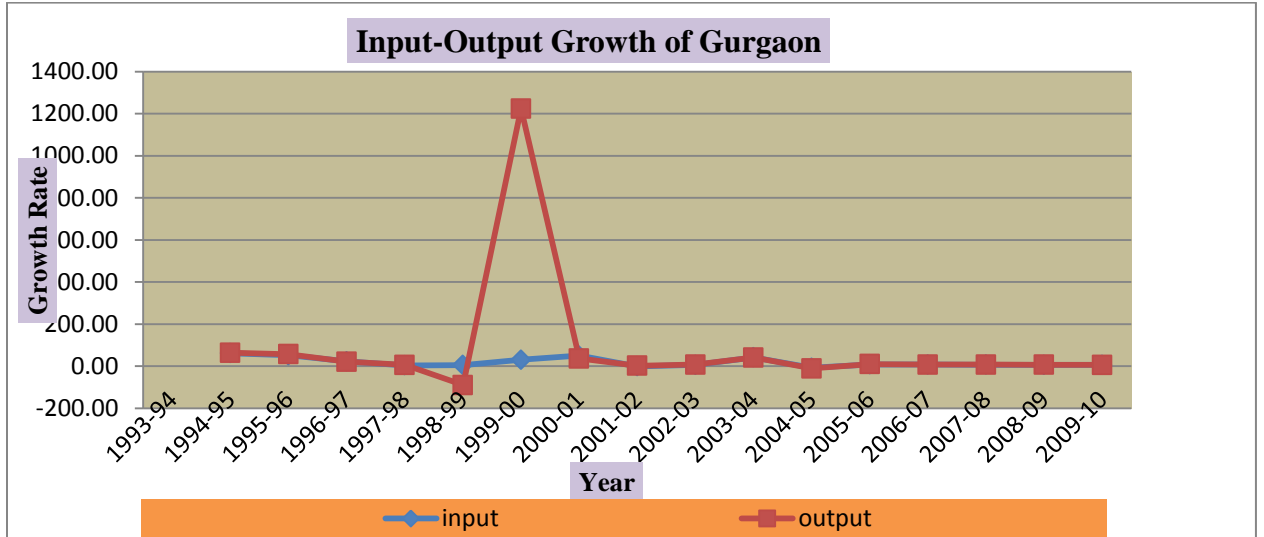
10 4.Gurgaon District Manufacturing

Now, Gurgaon also known as Gurugram. From an agriculture village, Gurgaon has emerged as Millennium City. With rapid urbanization, Gurgaon has become a leading financial and industrial hub with the third highest per capita income in India. Economic growth started in the city, when leading Indian automobile manufacturer Maruti Suzuki India Limited established in the 1970's. Today, Gurgaon has emerged as one of the most important offshoring centers in the world, providing outsourcing solutions in software, IT, services and sales through delivery facilities and call centers. Gurgaon district is known for the industries like: chemicals, rubber and plastic, electronics and engineering automobile and metal industries.

Table 4.9: Growth Rate of Manufacturing input-output of Gurgaon District		
Year	Input	Output
1993-94		
1994-95	61.77	64.30
1995-96	52.12	57.73
1996-97	23.00	21.46
1997-98	4.09	6.54
1998-99	5.76	-89.63
1999-2000	30.75	1224.28
2000-2001	50.33	37.14
2001-02	-0.45	2.30
2002-03	6.25	7.87
2003-04	42.28	41.73
2004-05	-7.43	-10.50
2005-06	8.56	10.46
2006-07	7.89	8.27
2007-08	7.31	7.63
2008-09	6.81	7.09
2009-10	6.38	6.62
Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana		

Table-9 is representing the input and output growth rates of registered manufacturing industries of Gurgaon district of Haryana. The table is showing maximum output growth 1224.28% in the year 1999-2000. After this the growth rates are more or less stagnant. Figure-9 is showing a large gap between input and output growth in 1999-2000. After that the growth rates are approximately same.

Figure 4.9: Input-Output Growth of Gurgaon



4.11 Jind District Manufacturing

Jind lies in the heart of Haryana and is the fourth district of the jat belt along with

Table 4.10: Growth Rate of Manufacturing Input-Output in Jind District

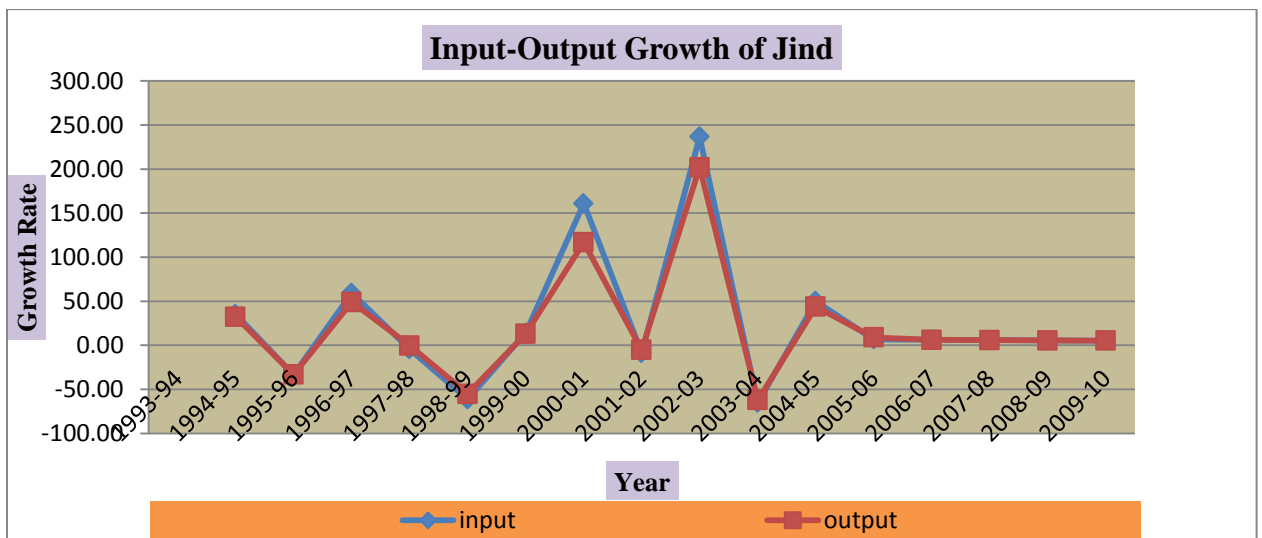
Year	Input	output
1993-94		
1994-95	35.25	32.39
1995-96	-33.39	-33.22
1996-97	59.27	49.10
1997-98	-4.53	-0.35
1998-99	-61.39	-55.15
1999-2000	13.74	12.96
2000-2001	160.85	116.75
2001-02	-8.68	-5.20
2002-03	236.68	201.86
2003-04	-65.14	-62.29
2004-05	49.90	43.77
2005-06	6.63	8.93
2006-07	6.22	6.21
2007-08	5.86	5.85
2008-09	5.53	5.52
2009-10	5.24	5.23

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana

Sonipat, Rohtak and Hissar. In the past only cottage industries like gold and silver smitheries, carpentry, oil pressing, leather working, pottery, weaving and stamping of cloth existed. Jind district is known for the industries like: wood and wood products.

Table-10 is showing the Jind district input and output growth of registered manufacturing industries. In most of the years there are so many fluctuations in growth rates. The maximum growth rate is in 2002-03, it is at 201.86%. After 2005-06 the growth rates are more or less stagnant.

Figure 4.10: Input-Output Growth of Jind



4.12 Hissar District Manufacturing

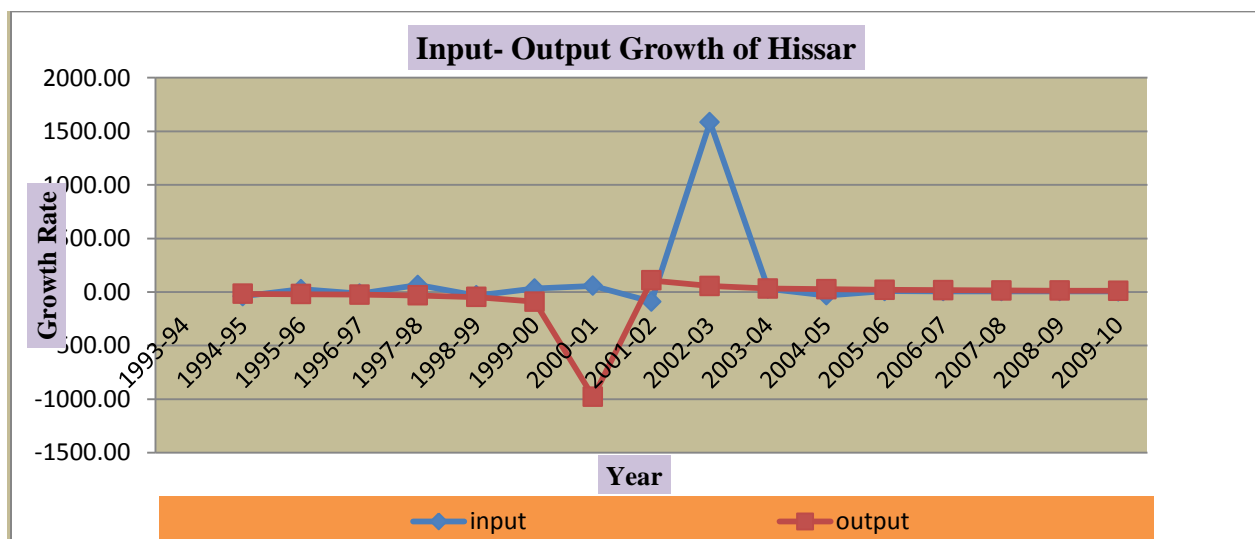
Hissar is the oldest district carved at the time of joint Punjab. District Hissar is known as a city of steel as one of the biggest producer of stainless steel. Hissar is known for the industries like: wood and wood products and metal.

Year	input	Output
1993-94		
1994-95	-39.80	-16.39
1995-96	26.68	-19.60
1996-97	-15.26	-24.38
1997-98	65.52	-32.23
1998-99	-32.32	-47.57
1999-2000	32.18	-90.73
2000-2001	57.30	-978.22
2001-02	-90.13	109.11
2002-03	1584.87	56.54
2003-04	31.34	31.94
2004-05	-32.28	26.32
2005-06	7.68	20.42
2006-07	7.13	16.96
2007-08	6.66	14.50
2008-09	6.24	12.66
2009-10	5.87	11.24

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana

Table-11 is representing the input and output growth of registered manufacturing industries of Hissar District of Haryana. The output growth in Hissar is more or less

Figure 4.11: Input-Output Growth of Hissar



stagnant in comparison of other districts. The input and output growth rates are also matching in most of years except few years. Hissar District is showing better results of Manufacturing in comparison with other districts, because it is the only district where the output growth is greater than input growth in maximum years.

4.13 Sirsa District Manufacturing

In 2006, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Sirsa one of the country's 250 most backward districts. It is one of the two districts in Haryana currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). 80% of the inhabitants are villagers and their main occupation is agriculture. Sirsa is known as the cotton belt of Haryana.

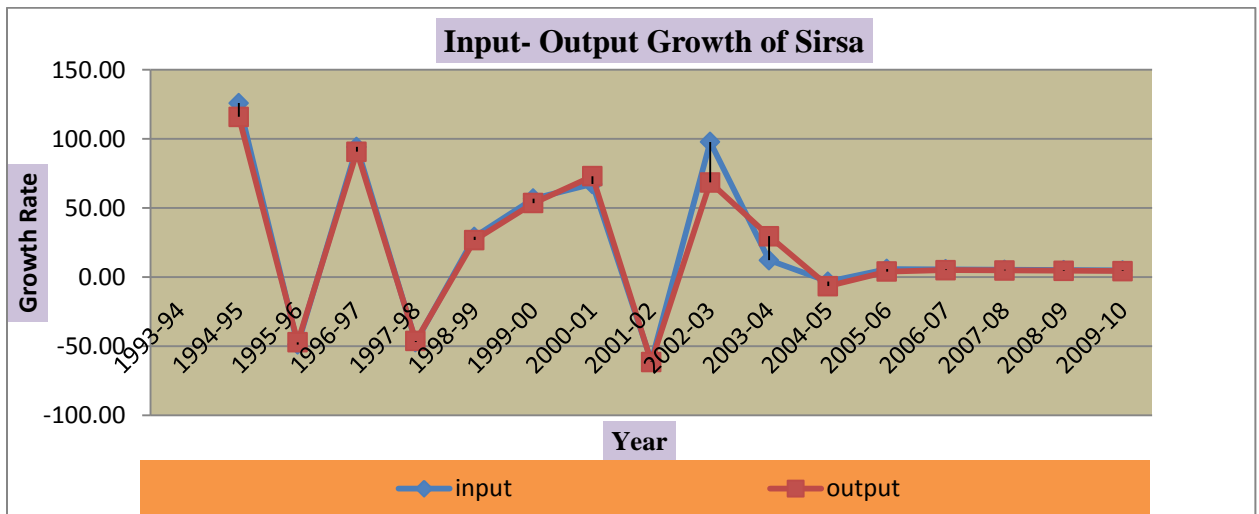
Year	Input	Output
1993-94		
1994-95	125.92	115.93
1995-96	-48.84	-47.12
1996-97	94.18	90.67
1997-98	-47.05	-46.20
1998-99	29.16	26.83
1999-2000	56.78	53.58
2000-2001	67.33	73.03
2001-02	-60.94	-61.38
2002-03	97.73	68.47
2003-04	12.17	29.61
2004-05	-3.28	-6.51
2005-06	5.89	4.02
2006-07	5.57	5.01
2007-08	5.27	4.77
2008-09	5.01	4.56
2009-10	4.77	4.36

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana

Table-12 is showing the condition of input and output growth rates of Sirsa district in Haryana. Like the above districts, district Sirsa is also showing the same results. From

1994 to 2005, there are large fluctuations in output and input growth, but after this the growth rates are stagnant. The reason behind this is the instability in agriculture production. But the problem is that the input growth is greater than output growth.

Figure 4.12: Input-Output Growth of Sirsa



4.14 Haryana Manufacturing

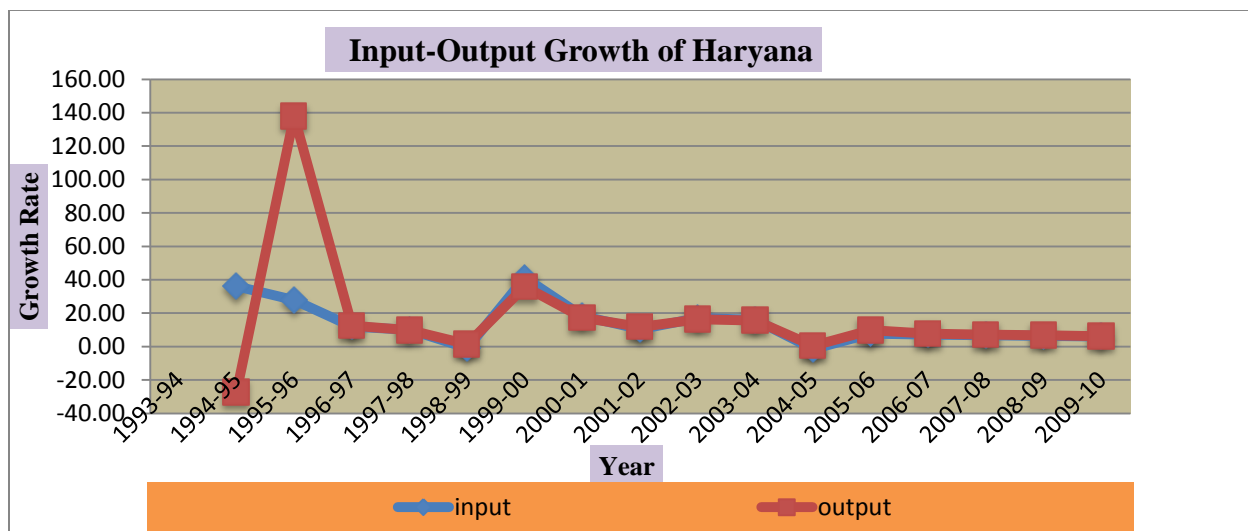
Haryana is leading industrial state of the country.

Table-13 represents the total input and output conditions of total registered manufacturing industries of Haryana. The maximum growth rate in output is in 1995-96, it is at 137.98%. The maximum gap in output and input is also exists in the year 1995-96. After 1995-96 the growth rates are more or less stagnant. Figure-13 is showing the trends of input and output growth of Manufacturing Industries of Haryana.

Year	Input	Output
1993-94		
1994-95	36.07	-27.38
1995-96	27.80	137.98
1996-97	11.85	12.61
1997-98	9.95	9.82
1998-99	-0.89	1.45
1999-2000	41.34	35.96
2000-2001	18.23	17.25
2001-02	10.45	11.77
2002-03	17.08	16.41
2003-04	16.05	15.66
2004-05	-1.38	0.44
2005-06	7.81	9.91
2006-07	7.24	7.72
2007-08	6.75	7.17
2008-09	6.33	6.69
2009-10	5.95	6.27

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana

Figure 4.13: Input-Output Growth of Haryana



Trends in Input-Output Growth rate of Five Manufacturing Industries in Haryana

4.15 Food Products industry

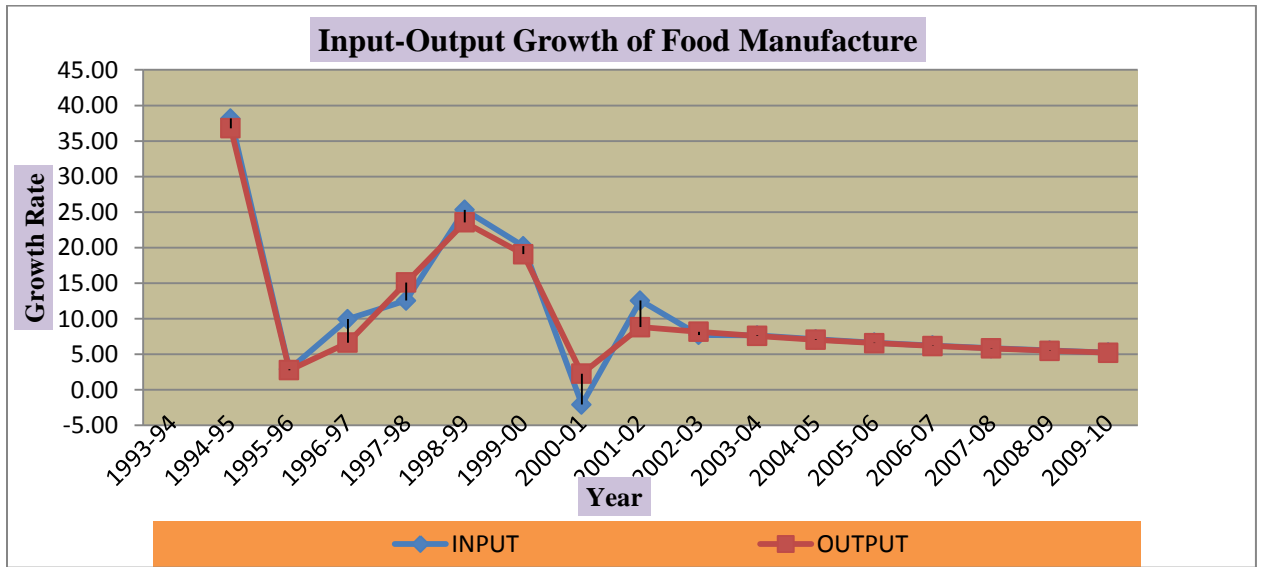
In Haryana food products manufacturing industries are mainly situated in Karnal, Kurukshetra, Ambala and Sonapat. Haryana is primarily a agriculture based state so it has a benefit in this industry. This industry is playing an important role in generating employment in Haryana.

Table 4.14: Growth Rate of Manufacture of food products Industry Input-Output		
Year	Input	Output
1993-94		
1994-95	38.17	36.79
1995-96	2.91	2.76
1996-97	9.95	6.62
1997-98	12.55	15.09
1998-99	25.31	23.56
1999-00	20.20	19.07
2000-01	-2.08	2.27
2001-02	12.55	8.81
2002-03	7.71	8.17
2003-04	7.64	7.57
2004-05	7.10	7.04
2005-06	6.63	6.58
2006-07	6.22	6.17
2007-08	5.85	5.81
2008-09	5.53	5.49
2009-10	5.24	5.21
Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana		

Table-14 is representing the input and output growth of registered food manufacture industries of Haryana. This is only one time when the input growth of food manufacture industry is negative. The minimum growth rate in input is in the year 2000-01 and the

maximum growth rate is 38.17% in 1994-95. The growth rate of output of food manufacture is maximum in 1994-95, it is 36.79% and the minimum growth is 2.27 in 2000-01. The growth rates of input and output are showing a positiveness. Figure-14 is showing the trend of input and output growth of food manufacture of Haryana.

Figure 4.14: Input-Output Growth of Food Products Manufacture



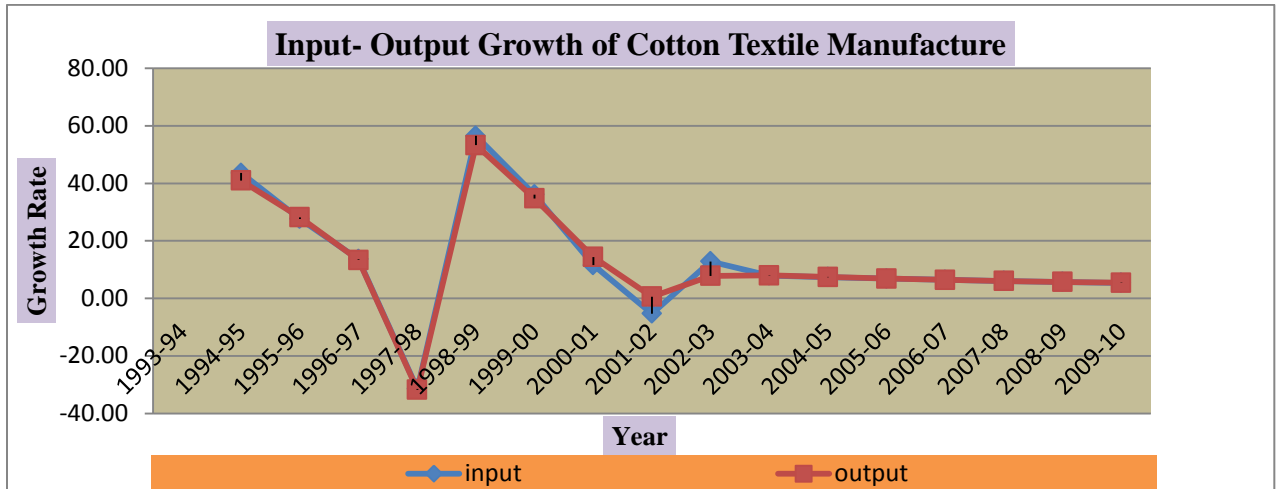
4.16 Cotton textile industry

At present, cotton textile industry is largest organized modern industry of India. There are at present 1,719 textile mills in the country. In Haryana cotton textile industries are mainly situated in Sonapat, Bhiwani and Panipat. Several factors, like availability of raw cotton, market, transport, etc. play a key role in the localization of the cotton textile industry. This industry is at first position in employment generation in Haryana.

Table 4.15: Growth Rate of Manufacture of cotton textile Industry Input-Output		
Year	input	Output
1993-94		
1994-95	43.62	40.96
1995-96	27.63	28.21
1996-97	13.63	13.34
1997-98	-31.44	-31.78
1998-99	56.51	53.26
1999-00	36.11	34.75
2000-01	11.57	14.37
2001-02	-5.30	0.59
2002-03	12.84	7.81
2003-04	7.95	8.01
2004-05	7.36	7.42s
2005-06	6.86	6.90
2006-07	6.42	6.46
2007-08	6.03	6.07
2008-09	5.69	5.72
2009-10	5.38	5.41
Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana		

Table-15 is representing the growth rates of input and output of cotton textile industry in Haryana. In 1997-98 and 2000-01 the growth rate of input is negative. The growth rate of input varies from a minimum value -31.44% in 1997-97 to a maximum value 56.51% in 1998-99. The growth rate of output value varies from a minimum value -31.78% in 1997-98 to a maximum value 53.26% in 1998-99. The maximum gap between input and output growth is in the year 2002-03. Figure-15 is showing the trend of input and output growth of cotton textile industry in Haryana.

Figure 4.15: Input-Output Growth of Cotton Textile Manufacture



4.17 Paper products industry

Sonipat is known for paper industry.

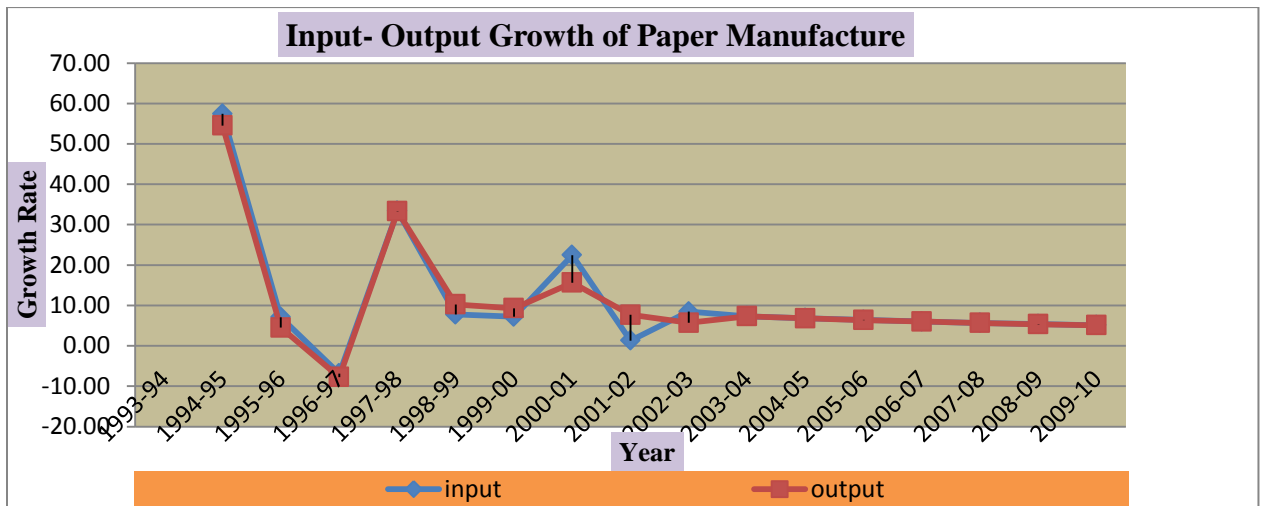
Table 4.16: Growth Rate of Manufacture of Paper Products Industry Input-Output

Year	Input	Output
1993-94		
1994-95	57.44	54.56
1995-96	7.07	4.52
1996-97	-6.86	-7.74
1997-98	33.38	33.30
1998-99	7.75	10.23
1999-00	7.20	9.28
2000-01	22.46	15.64
2001-02	1.32	7.67
2002-03	8.49	5.71
2003-04	7.33	7.32
2004-05	6.83	6.82
2005-06	6.39	6.39
2006-07	6.01	6.00
2007-08	5.67	5.66
2008-09	5.36	5.36
2009-10	5.09	5.09

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana

Table-16 is representing the growth of input and output of paper manufacture in Haryana. Over all input and output growth of paper industry has been continually decreasing since 1994-95 to 2009-10. Input and output growth has declined by 52.35 and 49.47 per cent respectively from 1994-95 to 2009-10. After 1994-95 when input output growth was maximum only two years have noticed with two digit growth rate which are 1997-98 and 2000-01. Minimum growth rate has observed in 1996-97.

Figure 4.16: Input-Output Growth of Paper Manufacture



4.18 Electric machinery industry

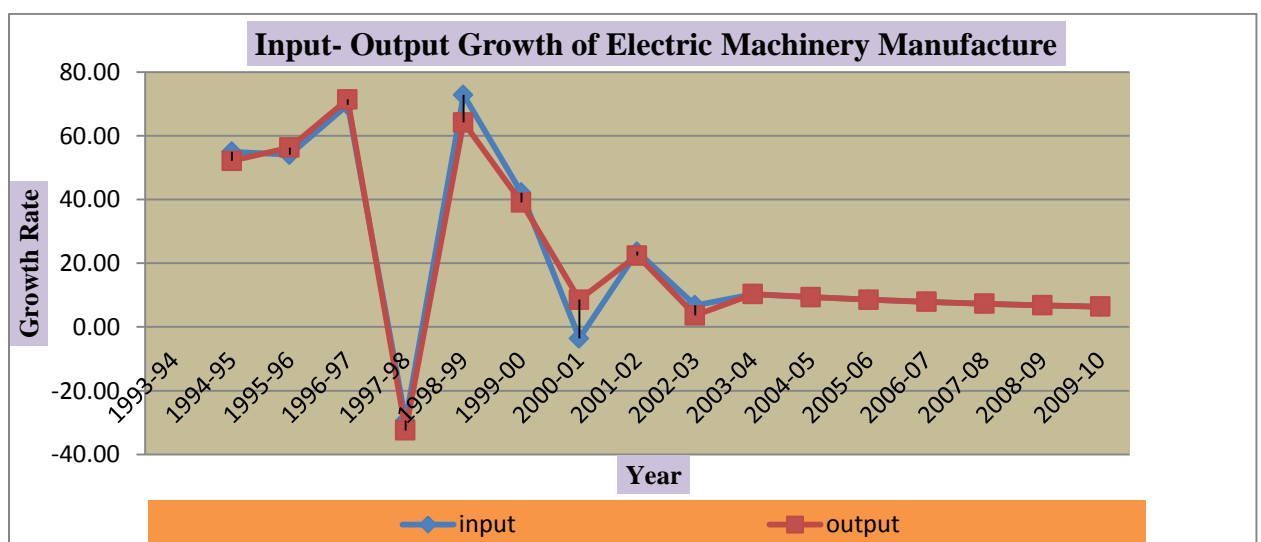
Faridabad and Ambala is known for electric machinery manufacturing industries.

Table 4.17 represents the input output growth of electricity machinery in Haryana. Input and output growth have declined from 1994-95 to 2009-10. Highest Input and output growth have found in 1998-99 with 72.86 per cent and 64.21 per cent respectively and lowest has found in 1997-98 in both growth either it is input growth and output growth. Negative input growth has also found in 2000-01 but in same year output growth was positive.

Year	Input	Output
1993-94		
1994-95	55.03	52.14
1995-96	54.05	56.33
1996-97	69.70	71.45
1997-98	-29.41	-32.49
1998-99	72.86	64.21
1999-00	42.15	39.10
2000-01	-3.58	8.53
2001-02	23.61	22.41
2002-03	6.77	3.62
2003-04	10.32	10.32
2004-05	9.35	9.35
2005-06	8.55	8.55
2006-07	7.88	7.88
2007-08	7.30	7.30
2008-09	6.81	6.81
2009-10	6.37	6.37

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana

Figure 4.17: Input-Output Growth of Electric Machinery Manufacture



4.19 Transport equipment and parts industry

In Haryana transport equipments industries are mainly situated in Gurgaon and Faridabad.

Table 4.18: Growth Rate of Manufacture of transport equipment and parts Industry Input-Output		
Year	input	Output
1993-94		
1994-95	46.23	47.73
1995-96	43.04	46.47
1996-97	15.74	16.63
1997-98	10.16	11.17
1998-99	11.10	9.47
1999-00	9.99	8.65
2000-01	52.93	40.29
2001-02	-5.04	0.47
2002-03	10.01	9.27
2003-04	9.08	8.86
2004-05	8.33	8.14
2005-06	7.69	7.53
2006-07	7.14	7.00
2007-08	6.66	6.54
2008-09	6.25	6.14
2009-10	5.88	5.78
Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana		

Table 18 is showing input-output growth of transport equipments industry in Haryana. There are large fluctuations in input-output growth rates. In most of the years the input growth rate is higher than the output growth rate. Maximum output growth is in the year 1994-95 and maximum growth rate of input was in 2000-2001. In 2000-2001 there is large gap between input growth rate and output growth rate. Figure 4.18 is showing the trends in input-output growth rates of transport equipments industry.

Figure 4.18: Input-Output Growth of Transport Equipments Manufacture

