Chapter V

INDUSTRIES

OLD-TIME INDUSTRIES

The Gurgaon district remained industrially backward area till India achieved Independence in 1947. Until then the only small industries in which the people of this district engaged were utensil-making, slate manufacturing, *moorah*-making, *mehndi* grinding, glue-making, tanning and shoe-making, manufacturing of saltpetre, glass bangles and small-width *pagrees*. Utensil-making, glue-making, small-width *pagree*-making and slate manufacturing were located in the Rewari tahsil which has since been transferred to the Mahendragarh district. The history of some of these industries which have disappeared is worth recording.

The following note on salt manufacturing finds place in the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910[1] :—

Salt.—"In 1883 there were flourishing salt works both near Sultanpur in the Gurgaon tahsil and round the town of Nuh, but only the former has survived the competition of the cheaper lake salts."

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"South-west of Delhi there are ten clusters of villages, known as the Sultanpur Mahal ; covering an area of about 20 square miles situated partly in the Gurgaon and partly in the Rohtak districts where salt has been manufactured by solar evaporation of brines from wells from a period long antecedent to British supremacy. The Mahal comprises the villages of Sadrana, Sultanpur, Mahmudpur, Saidpur, Zaidpur, Mubarakpur, Kaliawas, Ikbalpur, Basirpur and Sailana. No salt is now manufactured at the last five owing to a decline in the demand for the salt.

"Three of the tracts were included in the Jharsa *pargana* and in 1836 lapsed to the British Government on the death of the Begam Sumroo." Five of these belonging to the Nawab of Jhajjar and two to the Nawab of Farrukhnagar were confiscated by the Government after 1857.

"The salt produced at these sources, locally called *sars*, is named Sultanpuri and contains from 90 to 93 per cent chloride of sodium.

1. Ibid, pp. 143—45.

"The following give particulars of the *sars* in 1870 and 1908 :—

Name of *sar*	1870		1908	
	Wells in use	Pans in use	Wells in use	Pans in use
Sadrana	21	284	10	136
Sultanpur	39	435	15	140
Mahmudpur	15	138	1	15
Saidpur	6	60	1	11
Zaidpur	15	602	2	35
Mubarakpur	72	1,308	..	..
Kaliawas	3	35	..	..
Ikbalpur	16	243	..	..
Basirpur	49	530	..	..
Sailana	10	164	..	..
Total :	246	3,799	29	337

"The manufacture of salt is exclusively from brine raised from the wells. The supply seems inexhaustible as some of the works have been in operation for over 200 years without apparent deterioration.

"To each well is attached one or more sets or groups of chunam lined pans varying in size from 200 x 60 feet to 60 x 40 feet and from 10 to 12 inches in depth. Each set consists of about 9 pans the levels of which are so arranged as to allow of the natural flow of brine from the first to the last. These pans are annually repaired in February and March after which the highest pan, generally nearest to the well, is filled with brine and allowed to stand for one, two, or more days according to the season and weather. The brine is then run off into the second pan (the first being refilled with fresh brine) and (the)n into the third and so on until the brine reaches the last pan but one or mo condenser or *rasail*) where it is allowed to stand, receiving perhaps one the con accessions from the higher pans, until the salt begins to form, when *nunkarh*) centrated brine is run off into the last pan (the crystallizer or crystalliz for a crop of salt. If the best salt is to be made the process of before the tion must be closely watched and the crop of salt must be gathered tate. Afte inferior allied salts, the sulphate and carbonate of soda, precipi- r the removal of the crop of salt the bitterns (locally *kah*) are

either run off or baled out with a reed scoop (locally *chhaj*) and thrown away as useless. If the allied salts are allowed to deposit, the crop of salt will be bitterish and inferior. Before running off the brine from the condenser into the crystallizer the manufacturer skims off all floating impurities and straw, leaves and the like resting on the brine, for this purpose he uses a cow's, or camel's rib or a broom. This skimming is known as *kiari dhona*. The period of manufacture of a single crop of salt varies from 3 weeks to a month in the winter, when evaporation is slow, to 10 days and even less in the hot weather, when evaporation is rapid.

"In some factories, the brine is not detained for condensation but is allowed to flow into the crystallizer but this is not the usual practice. The salinity of the brine varies considerably in different wells and in same well at different seasons. During the rainy season the water in the wells is hardly brackish but as the season advances the density rises until in the hot weather it is about 4° Beaume or 4 per cent salt.

"On removal from the pans the salt is stacked in conical heaps on a platform alongside and while fresh the surface is stamped with the Government seal as a precaution. In a few days the surface hardens into a crust sufficient to withstand ordinary winter and spring showers.

"The salt is always pure white unless discoloured by dust-storm. The salt fetches a better price when fresh and is never pitted until the approach of the monsoon rains when any remaining unsold must be stored in pits. Sultanpuri salt is not of uniform quality owing to variations in the quality of the brine in the wells and care or want of care in the process of manufacture. The cost of production cannot be accurately ascertained as the mass of the workers are agriculturists during the rains and better part of the cold weather—their plough and cart bullocks draw the brine and the labour they employ is mostly that of their own household. They work on capital borrowed at exorbitant rates and practically the *mahajans* own the works.

"The demand for Sultanpuri salt has been steadily declining for years and the few surviving works are struggling for bare existence. The salt is of fair quality, the principal works are on the railway, but the salt is expensive to make and cannot compete with Sambhar salt from Rajputana and Lahori salt from the mines in the Punjab. The output of Sultanpuri salt now amounts to only about 70,000 maunds, and is on the steady decline. Most of the salt exported is consumed in the eastern districts of Oudh and in the Dehra Dun and Pilibhit districts where there is still a lingering demand for this salt.

"The Government is entitled to a share in the produce which is realized by a cess, called Hakimi, levied at the rate of 3 *pies* per maund on all salt excised. Though an item of land revenue the cess is collected by the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for obvious reasons. In consideration of the rights of landholders in the lands occupied by the saltpans the Government pays through the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon in some cases a refund of from 5 to 50 per cent of the Hakimi cess.

"The preventive arrangements are controlled by the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Agra, under the Indian Salt Act XII of 1882. Manufacture of salt is permitted by license and its manufacture, storage, excise and clearance are effected under the rules of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department. Departmentally the works are divided into two groups, one comprising the Sultanpur, Mahmudpur, Saidpur and Sadrana factories under a Superintendent, and the other comprising the Zaidpur factories under an Inspector subordinate to the Superintendent. The establishment under these officers consists of 56 petty officers and men."

This industry continued to decline due to tough competition from the Sambhar-salt and the imposition of duty on Farrukhnagar-salt. Consequently, it became a defunct industry. An attempt to revive it was made in 1931 but it could not withstand competition from other centres and had to be closed down. The Department of Industries, Haryana, again conducted experiments during 1962 to 1965 but the recovery of salt was only 3 per cent and as such it was not considered economical to revive this industry.

The following extract relates to the glass bangles industry :—

"Glass bangles are manufactured at Raipur and Pingor in the Palwal tahsil, at Basai Meo in the Firozpur tahsil, and at Khajuri in the Rewari tahsil. The *kanch* is generally procured from Delhi or Aligarh at Rs. 2 per maund, but the Basai Meo workers manufacture their own. The workers are called *kacheras* and are said to be of Rajput origin. They earn about 4 annas per diem and work for eight months in the year, stopping work during the four harvesting months and going out as agricultural labourers. Only coloured bangles are manufactured. The larger size sells at 8 annas per thousand and the smaller at 4 annas. The bangles find a sale all over the district as it is still considered necessary for the women of all tribes to wear bangles during the lifetime of their husbands. The industry is not flourishing as bangles of European make are preferred to the local product."[1]

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 149.

Due to the competition of glass bangles from Firozabad (Uttar Pradesh), this industry has completely disappeared.

Glue-making.—A factory for the manufacture of glue gelatine was established in 1948 at Gurgaon but it could not survive the stiff competition from the manufacturers at Madras.

Moorah-making.—This is another old industry of Farrukhnagar. The raw materials required for this industry are *sarkanda* and *munj* which are available in the area in abundance. The finished products find a ready market at Delhi. Even now about 75 families of Farrukhnagar are engaged in this industry.

Mehndi grinding.—The cultivation of *mehndi* leaves in Faridabad block of the Ballabgarh tahsil and its grinding at Faridabad is about a century old. There are 15 units engaged in *mehndi* grinding and provide employment to 400 persons. The annual production is about 32,000 quintals worth Rs. 1 crore. *Mehndi* is consumed not only in India but has a good market in Middle-East Countries (where it is used for dyeing hair and palms) besides France and the United States of America. *Mehndi* leaves cultivated in other parts of the country are also mostly processed and marketed at Faridabad. The year-wise steady figures of export are as under :

Year	Export value
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1965-66	28
1966-67	29
1967-68	26
1968-69	31
1969-70	28
1970-71	30
1971-72	25
1972-73	26
1973-74	30
1974-75	35
1975-76	40
1976-77	50

The cultivation of *mehndi* leaves is, however, declining due to industrial expansion in the Faridabad area.

Saltpetre.—Unrefined saltpetre was extracted from the earth of old village sites in the east of the district. The extractors were Agris, whose operations resembled those described above in the manufacture of salt. There were two refineries—one at Palwal and the other at Hodal. The unrefined saltpetre was sent to these factories where it was refined through an indigenous method which took six days to complete the process.[1]

Though there is no refinery now, crude saltpetre is extracted from the areas in the Firozpur Jhirka, Nuh, Palwal, and Ballabgarh tahsils and sent mostly to Mathura (Uttar Pradesh) for refining. Saltpetre is an essential raw material for the manufacture of ammunition and is also used as manure.

Industrial Development Since Independence

Since 1947, the district has made rapid progress in the field of industrial development and various modern industries have been established. The number of registered factories in 1951 was estimated 27; which rose to 71 by the end of the First Plan (March 1956) and to 137 during the Second Plan (up to March 1961).

After the creation of the State of Haryana in 1966, there has been a real spurt of industrial activity in the district. It has now the unique distincton of having one of the biggest industrial area in the State located in Faridabad Complex. Gurgaon, Sohna and Palwal are other noteworthy industrial areas.

There are now 125 registered large and medium-scale industries and 2,586 small-scale industries in the district. The large and medium-scale units have given employment to 53,109 persons and their annual production is estimated at Rs. 35,435.30 lakh. The annual production of 45 large and medium-scale units is more than rupees one crore each. Of the small-scale industrial units, 379 units are having investment of more than Rs. one lakh each. The small-scale units give employment to 74,861 persons and their annual production is estimated at Rs. 8,271.69 lakh. Besides, there are 92 ancillary units.

In addition, there are 6,630 units of cottage industries with an annual production of Rs. 1.47 crore providing employment to about 17,000 persons.

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1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 147.

Some details of more important industries are given below :

Name of industry	Units	Total investment	Workers
	(Number)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Number)
1. Leather tanning & shoe-making	2,800	72.00	6,100
2. Carpentry	950	12.50	2,700
3. Blacksmithy	300	4.25	1,100
4. Weaving	180	6.50	780
5. Pottery	750	8.50	1,500
6. Moorah-making	80	2.23	243
7. Ban-making	220	4.80	1,080
8. Dyeing and calico printing	75	10.50	350
9. Oil mill	180	90.00	540
10. Dal mill	60	72.00	310

AREAS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

Faridabad Complex.—It mainly comprises Faridabad Old, Faridabad Township and Ballabgarh. Faridabad Old was only a small town and there was no industry. Faridabad Township, which was originally conceived as a rehabilitation project for the displaced persons from Pakistan, has made rapid strides in the industrial field. Its proximity to Delhi, the national capital, has been responsible to a large extent in inducing outside investors from all over the country to establish new industries. The infra-structure was provided by the Government with the setting up of an Industrial Area in 1950, extending over 240 acres (97 hectares) and comprising 116 industrial plots, and by making available cheap land, electricity, piped water-supply and also technical assistance, financial help and other facilities for the benefit of entrepreneurs. To meet the increasing demand of land for setting up industries, the Department of Urban Estates has since developed the following industrial sectors at

Faridabad :—

Name of the sector	Plots	Area		Year in which plots allotted
	(Number)	(Acres)	(Hectares)	
Sector-4	46	105	42.5	1964-65
Sector-6	130	300.73	121.7	1964-65
Sector-24	268	428.25	173.3	1969-70
Sector-25	199	263	106.4	1969-70
Sector-27 A	81	22	8.9	1972
Sector-27 B	19	22	8.9	1972
Sector-27 C	76	40	16.2	1972
Sector-27 D	7	10	4.0	1972

Faridabad does not specialise in producing just one item. Its products range from ceramics to buttons, tractor-motor parts to little syringes, bicycles to little pins. The main products are rubber footwear, ceramics, plastic goods, steel re-rolling, hume pipes, tractors, motor-cycles, scooters, refrigerators, concrete mixers, vacuum flasks, bulbs, syringes, printed tin-boxes, hand-tools, electric motors, auto-parts, electric goods, machine tools, agricultural implements, rubber products, tyres and tubes, radios and transistors, tape recorders, X-ray equipment, air-conditioners, TV sets and fabrics of different varieties. There are over two thousand industries operating in Faridabad. The Faridabad Industry can boast of having achieved the maximum foreign-collaboration. Foreign skill and capital are available in various units manufacturing tyres, electronic-equipment, hand-tools, tractors and X-ray equipment. Proximity to Delhi is made use of for marketing, purchase of raw material and transport facilities.

While Faridabad has thus become the centre of various types of industries, its main activity is in the engineering field. With a number of large-scale units and considerable growth in the ancillary small-scale sector and the mutual sustenance which large as well as small-scale units derive from this combination, Faridabad offers unique advantages for enterprises of all sizes and shapes in the engineering sector. Whether it is the production of a tractor or a scooter, Faridabad can rival the claims of any other place for giving massive ancillary support, both for simpler as well as sophisticated items. Of the 92 ancillary units in the district as detailed in Table XXI of Appendix, 84 units are located at Faridabad.

The industrial growth of Faridabad has extended to Ballabgarh. All along the national highway there have come up many new factories which manufacture a variety of items including steel, tyres, scooters, motor-cycles, bicycles, chemicals, etc. Under the new scheme of development, the areas from Ballabgarh to Badarpur between 35 to 16 kilometres from Delhi on both sides of the Delhi-Agra National Highway are being developed into a big industrial-cum-housing estate.

With 122 large and medium-scale units and 2,198 small-scale units providing employment to over 1.20 lakh persons, Faridabad Complex has assumed a place of pride on the industrial map of the country. The Faridabad Complex can rightly boast of having large factories like Escorts, Goodyear, Kelvinator, Gedore, Metal Box, Bata, etc. These factories not only help the country's economy but also develop a number of ancillary units by buying from them their requirements of spare parts. The Escorts group of companies, the largest engineering complex in Faridabad, provides a good example of how a multi-product unit can help build a large family of anciallary suppliers. The company buys nearly 60 per cent of its total requirements of spares and components from various ancillary units.

Faridabad contributes over 50 per cent of the total exports from Haryana. In 1976-77, out of total exports of Rs. 74 crore, Faridabad alone exported industrial goods worth Rs. 38.81 crore. The sophisticated industrial products of Faridabad have earned a name for themselves in international markets and are being exported all over the world. Engineering items like milling machines, power presses, diesel engines, sewing machines and parts, hand-tools, cycle parts, steel tubes and pipes, bath room fittings, etc., are being exported to various Middle-East Countries, East Africa, South Asian Countries and even to technologically advanced countries like USA, Canada, West Germany and Australia. Electrical goods like fractional motors, H.P. motors, electric fans, fancy lights and fittings, etc., are being exported to various Middle Eastern, European and East Asian Countries. In the field of electronic equipment such as radios, transistors, TV sets, advanced communication equipment and other electronic components, Faridabad has made considerable progress. Some of these items are also being exported.

Gurgaon.— Gurgaon is another important town where a good number of industrial units have come up. Orginally, in 1962, land measuring 50.60 acres (20.2 hectares) had been acquired by the Government for setting up an Industrial-Estate-cum-Development-Colony. Later on, in 1968, another piece of land measuring 15.53 acres (6 hectares), adjacent to the colony was acquired by the Government for the same purpose. 38 sheds (20 'A' type and

18 'B' type) duly constructed and 87 plots as per details given below were allotted to the prospective entrepreneurs during 1967-69 :

(i) One-acre (0.4 hectare) plots	11
(ii) Half-acre (0.2 hectare) plots	14
(iii) Two-kanal (836 square metres) plots	19
(iv) One-kanal (428 square metres) plots	43
Total :	87

The colony is adequately provided with all civic facilities and industrial activities have been initiated. The sheds have been given on hire purchase (i.e. payment by instalments basis. The monthly rent of 'A' type shed is Rs. 307 and of the 'B' type shed Rs. 275.

The industries at Gurgaon produce items like pottery, rubber-goods, agricultural implements, cutlery, sanitary fittings, chemicals, looking glasses, artificial teeth, pressure-cookers, scientific goods, automobile parts, locks, electrical appliances, plastic goods, paper products, textiles, hardware, mechanical-toys, time-pieces, conduit-pipes, pharmaceuticals, varnishes, paints, etc. The optical lense grinding industry with 60 units, has localised itself at Gurgaon. The production of optics is estimated at Rs. 10 lakh employing 350 workers.

Gurgaon is developing fast. The Government have further acquired about 120 acres (48.6 hectares) of land on Gurgaon-Delhi Road for the setting up of ancillary industries. Of this, about 70 acres (28.3 hectares) of land has been given to the Urban Estate Department and 50 acres (20.2 hectares) to the Haryana Industrial Development Corporation. The Urban Estate Department has demarcated 191 plots and the Haryana Industrial Development Corporation 83 plots. All the plots have been allotted and construction has also commenced on some of the plots.

Though having only 3 large and medium-scale units, Gurgaon has as many as 122 small-scale units having an investment of more than Rs. 1 lakh. Of the small-scale units, Enkay (India) Rubber Co. Pvt. Ltd. is world famous for its rubber products. It claims to be the biggest manufacturer of rubber products in the whole of Asia. It is also one of the biggest manufacturer of hot water bottles. It has also manufactured a new type of rubber basket-ball which is seamless, i.e. without any joint as compared to the multi-panel leather ball. Its annual turnover is over Rs. 1.5 crore. Its goods are exported to many European and Middle-East Countries.

Continental Paints, as per the State Bank of India, is the only small-scale unit at Gurgaon that has been progressing according to schedule under the Entrepreneur Scheme. Having been established in 1975 by a young technocrat, the unit is engaged in the manufacture of insulating varnishes and paints. The unit was started with an investment of about Rs. 2 lakh and a projected target of an annual turnover of Rs. 50 lakh by 1981-82. The unit has won two all-India level awards, viz. Udyog Patra and Transworld Tradefare Selection Award.

Indo-Nippon Foods Pvt. Ltd. is another small-scale unit with an annual production of over Rs. 50 lakh. It is an Indo-Japanese joint venture engaged in the production of sausage castings.

Indo Swiss Time Ltd., a large-scale industrial unit for the manufacture of manual and automatic wrist watches in technical collaboration with M/S Ronda S.A., Switzerland has come up at Dundahera Industrial Complex. During its first phase, the company started assembling watches from imported watch components in July 1977. It produced 2.08 lakh wrist watches worth over Rs. 2 crore in 1977-78. The whole project is estimated to cost Rs. 5.39 crore and produce 6 lakh wrist watches annually.

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited with an estimated cost of Rs. 8.72 crore and estimated annual production of Rs. 35 crore, is being set up at Dundahera Industrial Complex. Its first phase is expected to be completed by November 1978 at a cost of Rs. 2 crore. It will produce pharmaceutical formulations with indigenous technology.

Sohna & Palwal.—There are two Rural Industrial Estates in the district located at Sohna and Palwal. The Estate at Sohna was established in 1962 and has 9 sheds out of which 4 sheds have been allotted to the Rural Artisans Training Centre for training classes for students in various fields like weaving, soap-making, dyeing and calico printing, general mechanical enterprises, etc. The remaining 5 sheds have been allotted to individuals for different industries. The Rural Industrial Estate at Palwal which was established in 1964 has 8 sheds allotted to various other industries.

Role of the Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Limited

Besides developing an Industrial Estate at Gurgaon in an area of 55 acres (22 hectares) for allotting 86 plots to the entrepreneurs for starting their units, the Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation has set up a television manufacturing project, namely the Haryana Television Limited at Faridabad with a capacity to produce 5,000 TV sets annually. This project is in the joint sector and its total assets amount to Rs. 64 lakh. It gives

employment to 78 persons. It went into production from January 1,1975, and its product under the brand name of 'Telebird' has been introduced in the market.

The corporation is also developing an Electronics Complex at Dundahera, near Gurgaon, in an area of 181 acres (73 hectares). 266 plots of various sizes have been carved out to meet the requirement of all categories of the entrepreneurs. The Electronics Testing and Development Laboratory to be set up in the Complex with an investment of Rs. 48 lakh would serve as an information centre, undertake research and development of new products and cater to the testing, calibration and development needs of the local and neighbouring entrepreneurs.

The corporation also renders financial assistance to the industries in the private sector through underwriting of preference shares, direct equity participation and providing infra-structure facilities to the entrepreneurs. By way of underwriting, the shares of the value over Rs. 72 lakh have been subscribed to 13 companies.

Role of Commercial Banks

Commercial banks have played a very important role in rapid industrialisation by advancing loans. Till recently banking in the district had made a tardy progress; but since 1970, there has been substantial increase in the total number of branches opened by the commercial banks. There were 92 branches of various banks in the district on December 31, 1976. Amongst the banks operating in the district, the State Bank of India had the largest number of branches (17) followed by the Syndicate Bank (15).[1]

Government Assistance to Industries

The industrial development of the district is looked after by the Senior District Industries Officer, Faridabad, who is assisted by one Assistant District Industries Officer and one Manager, Industrial Estate at Gurgaon, seven Inspectors (five at Faridabad and two at Gurgaon) and six Block Level Extension Officers (Industries), one at each of the five sub-divisional headquarters and the sixth in the office of the Senior District Industries Officer, Faridabad. The Senior District Industries Officer functions under the overall control of the Director of Industries, Haryana, Chandigarh .

The Government assists the entrepreneurs in a number of ways described below by giving cheap land on easy instalments and financial assistance, by supplying machinery on hire purchase basis and raw material at controlled rates, by providing marketing assistance, technical industrial training and common facility centres.

1. For details, see Chapter on 'Banking, Trade and Commerce'.

Cheap land.—Land in industrial areas and estates is given on payment of easy instalments spread over 10 years after making an initial payment of 20 per cent of the total cost of a plot. Preference is given to the educated unemployed and technically qualified persons while making allotments.

Financial assistance.—The Department of Industries, Haryana, provides assistance to small-scale industries in the form of loans under the provisions of Punjab State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, for the construction of factory building, purchase of machinery and working capital. These loans are granted to the extent of Rs. 25,000 at a nominal interest of 3 per cent per annum against tangible security in the form of land, building and machinery (fixed to the ground) either of the applicant or of any surety. Such loans are given up to 50 per cent of the value of the security offered. A scheme of advancing loans up to Rs. 1,000 against a certificate of credit-worthiness was introduced in 1955-56 for the benefit of village artisans and craftsmen but it was withdrawn. The following figures show the loans advanced from 1963-64 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Under the State Aid of Industries Act, 1935	
	Beneficiaries	Amount
	(Number)	(Rs.)
1963-64	132	2,79,548
1964-65	240	6,57,950
1965-66	142	3,91,900
1966-67	113	2,37,900
1967-68	107	2,08,200
1968-69	135	5,77,105
1969-70	95	3,71,400
1970-71	137	2,25,000
1971-72	144	4,73,300
1972-73	27	1,74,500
1973-74	142	3,92,000
1974-75	1	20,000
1975-76	51	1,27,000
1976-77	32	1,20,000

Small-scale industries are also provided loans by State Bank of India and other commercial banks. Such loans are advanced against the security of raw material and finished goods.

Financial assistance in the form of loans is given to large and medium-scale industries by the Haryana Financial Corporation which came into existence on April 1, 1967. It grants loans up to Rs. 30 lakh in the case of private limited companies and registered cooperative societies and up to Rs. 15 lakh in other cases. These loans are granted for creation of fixed assets to new industrialists or for expansion or rationalising existing industrial units. The loans are payable in a period of ten years with a grace period of two years. Loans are also provided on attractive terms for the purchase of generating sets and transport vehicles.

In order to promote self-employment among the technician entrepreneurs holding degree or diploma in engineering, loans are granted on liberalised terms ata reduced margin of 15 per cent on the value of fixed assets offered as security. Under the scheme of Educated Unemployed, seed money equal to 10 per cent of the capital cost of the project is also given additionally at a very nominal rate of interest, which is to be repaid after the normal instalments of the loan are over.

The corporation also gives foreign currency loans to industrial concerns for import of plant and equipment under 'World Bank Loan Scheme' where the cost of project does not exceed Rs. 1 crore.

The loans sanctioned and disbursed by the corporation in the district since its inception are given in Table XXII of Appendix.

The Haryana Khadi & Village Industries Board, Chandigarh, also advances loans and grants for the promotion of village industries. A sum of Rs. 8.50 lakh was given as grant and Rs. 37.87 lakh as loan during 1968-69 to 1976-77 by the board under various schemes.

Relief from taxation.—(i) Small-scale Industrial units with investment in plant and machinery in the Faridabad-Ballabgarh belt are completely exempt from the payment of electricity duty for a period of three years. Further concession in tariff is available to such chemical and other industries as are using power as principal raw material. In other parts of the district the above concessions are available for the first year only.

(ii) The Inter-State Sales Tax is treated as interest-free loan for the same period from the date of production.

The amount of Inter-State Sales Tax involved in any particular year is recoverable after a period of 5 years and is payable in a further period of 5 years in 10 equal six-monthly instalments. This is, however, subject to

limitation that the total amount to be treated as interest free loan in this manner in any particular year does not exceed 8 per cent of the capital investment. Similarly, in the case of purchase of raw material made by the new industries within the State of Haryana, for manufacture of goods to be sold outside the State, the Purchase Tax is treated as loan on the same terms and conditions as Inter-State Sales Tax. No new taxes are to be levied in respect of purchase of industrial raw material for the manufacturing processes in factories (within Haryana) for the next 5 years.

(iii) New units are exempt from Property Tax for a period of 5 years.

(iv) All industrial units which fall outside the municipal limits, at the time of their establishment, are exempt from levy of octroi for a period of 5 years from the date of their going into production.

New industrial units located in the municipal limits are exempt from octroi on capital equipment and building material. These units are also exempt from octroi on raw material for a period of 3 years. However, both these exemptions are admissible only to small-scale units (investment in plant and machinery up to Rs. 7.50 lakh) in Faridabad-Ballabgarh belt.

Supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis.—The National Small Industries Corporation, an agency founded and controlled by the Government of India, supplies machinery, both indigenous and imported to small-scale units on hire-purchase basis on easy terms on the recommendations of the State Government. After the initial payment of five to ten per cent of the total cost of machinery and equipment by a loanee, the remaining amount is paid by him in easy instalments.

The Haryana State Small-Scale Industries and Export Corporation, a State undertaking, also supplies machinery on hire-purchase basis. It provides financial assistance up to Rs. 50,000 in each individual case on a nominal rate of interest. The intending entrepreneur contributes only a margin of 10 per cent of the cost of machinery with one solvent surety. The loan is repayable in 13 half-yearly instalments, the first instalment being repayable after one year from the date of delivery of Railway Receipt/Goods Receipt.

Supply of raw material.—Indigenous iron and steel are supplied to the small-scale sector through the agency of the Small-Scale Industries and Export Corporation, which also processes and distributes other scarce raw materials which are allotted to the State from time to time.

The supply of raw material like mutton tallow, molasses, coal, coke, copper, zinc, etc., is made to quota-holders and deserving industrialists by the

Industries Department. The quota is fixed after assessment of actual requirement by the State Government which makes necessary recommendations to the Government of India for import licences.

Marketing assistance.—The Haryana Small-Scale Industries and Export Corporation assists the small-scale industries in marketing their products both in India and abroad.

The National Small-Scale Industries Corporation, New Delhi, also helps the small-scale industries in marketing their products. Such assistance is provided through the participation of these industries in the Government Store Purchase Programme. About 196 items have been marked by the Director General, Supply and Disposal, Government of India, for exclusive purchase from the small-scale sector. Small-scale units are also given purchase preference over the large and medium-scale units for Haryana Government Purchase Programme.

Common Facility Centres.—Some of the Common Facility Centres located within and outside the district by the State Government for the benefit of industries all over the State are as below :

(i) *Quality Marking Centre, Faridabad*

The pace of development of light engineering industry in the district has particularly been rapid after Independence. But the development had been uneven with the result that the quality aspect remained ignored on account of unhealthy competition among small manufacturers. To put this industry on sound lines, to improve quality standards of products and also provide testing facilities to the manufacturers,the State Government established a Quality Marking Centre at Faridabad in 1962 for light engineering products. The scheme is operated on a voluntary basis and the manufacturers can become members by getting their products approved as per specifications laid down by the Centre which also does quality marking for defence products and purchases made by the Controller of Stores, Haryana, and has been recognised as an Inspection Agency by the Export Inspection Council, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, for the purpose of clearance under Export (Quality Control and Pre-shipment Inspection) Act, 1963. By this arrangement, it is not only the consumer who derives full satisfaction by having quality goods but also the producer who reaps a rich harvest in the shape of better prices and ready acceptability of his products. The centre has gone a long way in improving the production of small-scale manufacturers who could not afford to maintain their own testing equipment. It is located in its own building,

the construction of which was completed in the beginning of January 1963. A new Quality Marking Centre for electrical goods has also been set up at Faridabad in the same building.

A Quality Marking Centre for plastic goods has also been set up at Faridabad. Another Quality Marking Centre for engineering and rubber goods is being set up in the Industrial Complex, Dundahera.

(ii) *Heat Treatment Centre, Faridabad*

This centre was shifted from Sonipat in 1968. It supplies common facility in respect of heat treatment to various manufacturers of engineering goods.

(iii) *Centres outside the district*

The Quality Marking Centres and Industrial Development Centres outside the district, whose facilities are available to the industrial units in the district are as follow :—

Quality Marking Centres

(a) Ambala	For instruments and precision machinery
(b) Jagadhri	For engineering goods
(c) Panipat	For taxtile goods
(d) Sonipat	For engineering goods, paints and rubbers
(e) Karnal	For leather goods
(f) Ambala Cantt.	For Electronics

The scheme of quality marking is voluntary and is done on non-charge basis. The units registered with the Quality Marking Centres are also provided with the following facilities :—

(a) Testing of raw material, semi-finished and finished products.

(b) Technical guidance regarding material, methods of fabrication and standardisation.

(c) Supply of standard specification and assistance to adopt the same.

Industrial Development Centres

(a) Jagadhri	(i) For anodizing
	(ii) For tools and dies

the construction of which was completed in the beginning of January 1963. A new Quality Marking Centre for electrical goods has also been set up at Faridabad in the same building.

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(b) Technical guidance regarding material, methods of fabrication and standardisation.

(c) Supply of standard specification and assistance to adopt the same.

Industrial Development Centres

(a) Jagadhri	(i) For anodizing
	(ii) For tools and dies

(b) Ambala — For graduation and engraving of scientific instruments.

These centres are to assist the small-scale industries which are not in a position to arrange for this facility due to high capital costs.

Industrial Training

Government has established a number of institutes for industrial training and technical education in order to provide training in various crafts.[1]

Large and Medium-Scale Industries

As stated earlier, there are 125 registered large and medium-scale industrial units in the district. The names of these [illegible] items manufactured and their production value along with the emplo[illegible]nt are given in Table XXIII of Appendix.

Small-Scale Industries (with investment of more than Rs. one lakh)

There are 379 small-scale industrial units with investment of more than rupees one lakh in the district. The names of these units, items manufactured and their production value along with the employment provided, are given in Table XXIV of Appendix. Since 1968-69, there has been considerable increase in the number of units manufacturing auto parts, agricultural implements, steel tubes/pipes and electrical equipment and also those concerned with power-loom weaving. Machine-tools, bicycle parts, bicycle tyres and tubes, plastic goods, paints and varnishes, electric motors, sewing machines, surgical instruments, scientific instruments, auto-lamps, ceramics, glass, pottery, radio parts, pumping sets, rubber moulded goods, calico printing, barley malt, water proofing material, mechanical toys, PVC conduit pipes, optical lenses, belt conveyers and elevators, embroidery and art silk, mustard oil, pesticides and insecticides, screws, bolts and nuts, amplifiers, tape recorders and speakers, nylon fabrics, PCC poles, construction equipment, office equipment and steel furniture, microscopes and its parts, tin containers, aluminium wares, RCC pipes, printing and packing material, dyeing and processing, filtration equipment, trolleys, steel wires, solvent extraction plants, suiting and synthetic worsted spinning yarn, flush doors, rounds and bars, etc., are some of the other industrial products of small-scale industries having investments of more than rupees one lakh.

1. For details, see Chapter on 'Education and Culture'.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Among the cottage industries, leather tanning and shoe-making industry occupies the foremost place followed by carpentry and pottery. The carpentry industry mainly produces furniture and traditional type of wooden agricultural implements and building material. Knives being produced in the Mewat area (Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka) of the district are an item of black-smithy. Other items being manufactured include agricultural implements, *tawas*, axes, etc.

Pottery of the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil is a well-known product because the clay found in that area is suitable for artistic wares of pottery. The producers find a ready market in the district itself and in the adjacent Rajasthan State.

Farrukhnagar in the Gurgaon tahsil is known for its *moorah*-making industry. *Moorahs* which are manufactured in various sizes and colours, find a ready market in Delhi. Mubarkarpur, another village in the Gurgaon tahsil has made considerable progress in *moorah*-making industry in recent years. This village was adopted by S.F.D.A. (Small Farmers Development Agency) in 1976-77 for *moorah*-making industry. A cooperative society of *moorah*-making artisans was also formed in 1976. Nearly 22 parties were financially assisted by State Bank of India in 1977-78.

Almost all the cottage industries are widely scattered over the rural areas of the district depending on the location of village artisans who produce goods for meeting the requirements of the village and neighbouring areas.

AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES

The agro-based industries of the district are flour milling, malt and malt extracting, *gur*-making, corn flakes-making, oil-seeds and *dal* milling.

There are two large-scale flour mills at Faridabad, one under the name of Capital Flour Mills Pvt. Ltd. and the other Laxmi Flour Mills. Both the units were established in 1967. They provide employment to about 100 workers and their turnover is estimated at Rs. 1 crore per annum. There are *atta chakkis* throughout the district which work on a job basis. Two malt and malt extracting units are located at Gurgaon with an investment of about Rs. 7 lakh each. The first unit, Bear Malt India Pvt., Ltd. was established in 1968 and the second, Malt India Pvt. Ltd. in March 1970. The raw material, i.e. barley, is locally available.

Gur-making is mainly done in the Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils where there is cultivation of sugarcane. The unit producing corn flakes is located

at Gurgaon. The main oil mills are in Faridabad Complex but there are quite a large number of oil presses throughout the district. *Dal* milling is done mostly in the Palwal and Gurgaon tahsils.

The proximity of Delhi has been instrumental in the development of poultry-farming in two adjoining tahsils, viz. Ballabgarh and Gurgaon. This has further induced the entrepreneurs to set up some breeding farms which now supply chicks even to poultry farms in other States.

The breed of Ranishavar Poultry and Breeding Farm has gained sufficient popularity. This farm was set up in 1962 in collaboration with a Canadian firm with an investment of rupees 13 lakh.

The district has good agricultural potential which can be utilised for the manufacture of a number of agro-based products. According to an industrial survey of the Gurgaon district undertaken by the Small Industries Service Institute, New Delhi, there is scope for setting up of a be—plant at Pataudi in view of the availability of huge quantities of barley in the adjoining Rewari tahsil of the Mahendragarh district. One more plant for the manufacture of egg powder has been recommended in the -district because of its nearness to Delhi, which is the biggest marketing centre for the poultry products. Large quantities of *Mehndi* leaves are being exported to Middle-East Countries, France, and U.S.A. Till now, there has been no effort in India to utilise these leaves for industrial purposes by way of extraction of scent or manufacture of dyes. Therefore, there is scope for the installation of a *mehndi* crushing and extraction plant on medium-scale basis at Faridabad.

Items of Export

Various items of export, the units manufacturing these and the countrie to which these items are exported, are listed below :

Items of export	Names of manufacturing units	Countries to which exported
1	2	3
	(At Gurgaon)	
1. Bathroom fittings	D.R. Kumar and Brothers	Singapore
2. Rubber goods	Enkay India Rubber Co. (P) Ltd.	Germany, Middle-East Countries

1	2	3
	(At Ballabgarh)	
3. Tyres and tubes	Goodyear India Ltd.	Egypt, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Singapore, Ethiopia
	(At Faridabad)	
4. Flasks	Hindustan Vacuum Glass Ltd.	Middle-East Countries, Ceylon, Turkey
5. Industrial air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment	Frick India Ltd.	U.A.R., Kuwait
6. Tractor and scooter parts	1. Escorts Ltd.	Nepal
	2. Escorts Tractor Ltd.	
	3. Eicher Tractor (India) Ltd.	Tanzania, Kenya
7. Carbon paper and ribbons	Bharat Carbon and Ribbon Mfg. Co. Ltd.	
8. Refrigeration equipment and compressors	1. Kelvinator of India Ltd.	Australia
	2. K.G. Khosla & Co. (P) Ltd.	Burma, Afghanistan
9. Hydraulic brake-repair kits and fuel oil kits	Devis and White India Ltd.	U.A.R., Iran
10. Spring leaves	1. Motoren Industries	Afghanistan, Kenya
	2. Kobe Suspension	
11. Gaskets	Payen Talbros (P) Ltd.	Middle-East Countries, Turkey, Lebanon, Sudan, Phillipine
12. Oil-seals and brake-hoses	Super Seals (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Middle-East Countries, Turkey, Lebanon, Sudan, Phillipine

1	2	3
13. Hand-tools	Gedore Tools (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Throughout the world
14. Auto electrical parts	Prostolite of India Ltd.	Iran, U.A.R.
15. Tractor parts	Bolton India Ltd.	Afghanistan
16. Horn, head lamps, etc.	Sharco Industries (P) Ltd.	Afghanistan, Iran
17. Electrical motors	Hindustan Brown Boveri Ltd.	Thailand, U.A.R., Singapore, Iran, Africa
18. Auto parts	1. Lloyds Tools India 2. Ottino Engg. Corporation 3. Luck Auto Ancillary Ltd.	Iran, Afghanistan
19. Cycle parts	Midland Cycle and Motor Industries	Saudi Arabia, Iran and other Arab countries
20. Syringes	Hindustan Syringes (P) Ltd.	Ceylon, Nepal, Middle-East Countries
21. Steel tubes	Jatindra Steel and Tubes Ltd.	Middle-East Countries, Singapore, Nepal, Ceylon
22. Motor fans	American Universal Electric (India) Ltd.	Egypt, Middle-East Countries, Nepal, Ceylon
23. Looking glass	Atul Glass Industries (P) Ltd.	...
24. Air conditioners, coolers and heaters	Electronics Ltd.	Nepal
25. Cotton yarn	Usha Spinning and weaving Mills Ltd.	Ceylon, Nepal

1	2	3
26. Glazed pottery	Hitkari Potteries (P) Ltd.	Ceylon, Nepal
27. Readymade garments	1. Top Style Apparels 2. Santosh Exports 3. La-fashion Garments 4. Guru Hari Enterprises 5. Partap International 6. Dimple Wears Pvt. Ltd. 7. Lemomt Garments 8. Amrapali Boutique Pvt. Ltd. 9. Fabex 10. Cotton India 11. Anand Synthetics Ltd.	East Germany, U.S.A., France, U.K., Italy, Finland, Nigeria, Canada
28. Medicines	R.K.Phorhia Pvt. Ltd.	Bahrain, Arabian Gulf Countries
29. Synthetic resins	Dujodwala Industry	Ceylon, Burma
30. Shoes (Sports)	Bhogals D.L.F. Industrial Estate	Middle-East Countries, U.S.A., U.K., East Africa
31. Carpets	Bharat Carpets Ltd.	U.S.S.R., Poland
32. Machine tools	1. Ameteep Machine Tools Pvt. Ltd. 2. Beco Engg. Pvt. Ltd.	Tanzania, Malaysia
33. Auto and ancillary equipment, head-lamps, lamps, etc.	J.M.A. Industries Ltd.	Yugoslavia, Malaysia, West Germany, U.K.
34. A.C.C./A.C.S.R. Conductors	Indian Aluminium Cables Ltd.	Bangla Desh

1	2	3
35. Silicon devices	Continental Devices India Ltd.	
36. Railway track testing machines	Plasser and Thesiser Pvt. Ltd.	Middle-East Countries
37. Clutch plates	Clutch Auto Ltd.	Kenya
38. Auto metres	Auto Molur (P) Ltd.	Gulf Countries
39. Printing machines	Printers House (P) Ltd.	Bangla Desh, Spain, Abu Dhabi
40. Oil mill machinery carbouretors	United Oil Mill Machinery	Yeman, Ceylon, Ghana
41. Fuel pumps	cto (P) Ltd., Faridabad	Yeman, Ceylon
42. U.F. moulding powder	Nuchem Plastics Ltd.	Middle-East Countries
43. Bicycle free-wheels	Free Wheels India Ltd.	European Countries
44. Printed books	1. Thomson Press India (P) Ltd. 2. M.L. Manchanda and Co.	U.S.A., U.K., East Germany, Sweden, Austria
45. C.I. pipes and fittings	Hind Ispat (P) Ltd.	U.A.R.
46. Pressure die castings	Oswal Engg. and General Works	Kuwait
47. Medicines and pharmaceuticals	Cure Well India	Bulgaria
48. Braiding machines	Sidha Engg. Works	U.K.
49. Agricultural implements	1. D.S. Diesel (P) Ltd. 2. Sethi Industrial Corporation 3. Agrioultural Implements Mfg. Co.	Middle-East Countries

1	2	3
50. Silver mica plates	J.V. Electronics (P) Ltd.	Middle-East Countries
51. Printed cotton cloth	East India Cotton Mfg. Co.	U.S.S.R.

REGISTERED WORKING FACTORIES AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

In about 1910, there were only four registered factories in the district, two at Palwal and one each at Hodal and Firozpur Jhirka. The factories at Palwal (Hamukh Rai Gobind Ram and Muffasil Coy.) did cotton cleaning and pressing. The former was started in 1901 and was the first factory in the district. The Muffasil Coy. was started in 1905. The factories at Hodal (Johri Mal) and Firozpur (Mirchuni Lal, etc.) were commissioned in 1902 and 1909 respectively. These did only cotton cleaning. A flour mill was started at Palwal in 1907; it worked for only one year. Another cotton cleaning factory at Hodal was commissioned in 1911 by the same concern which owned the Firozpur factory. Cleaned cotton was sent to Kosi in the Mathura district (U.P.) to be pressed. All pressed cotton was exported to Bombay. Labour was supplied from the unskilled working population of the locality in which the factories were situated. The prevailing rates of pay ranged from 3 to 8 annas (20 to 50 paise) per day for different class of work and all the five factories employed on the average 713 workers daily.[1]

Between 1911 and 1947, the following 11 factories were working in the district :—

Name of factory 1	Place where situated 2	Nature of work carried on 3
Bhiwani Sahai-Kanshi Ram	Ballabgarh	Cotton ginning
Behari Lal-Lashkari Mal	Do	Do
The Firozpur Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory	Firozpur Jhirka	Do and pressing
Mirchuni Lal-Baij Nath	Hodal	Cotton ginning
Mirchuni Lal & Bros.	Do	
Hira Lal Ram Bilas	Do	Do

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 150.
Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Part B, Statistical Tables, 1912, Table 28.

1	2	3
Hadiwala Vania & Co.	Hodal	Cotton ginning
The New Ginning Factory	Do	Do
Upper India Press Co. Ltd.	Do	Do
The New Mofussil Co. Ltd.	Palwal	Cotton ginning and pressing
Bhagwan Ginning Factory	Do	Cotton ginning
Manohar Ginning Factory	Do	Do
R.B. Amolak Chand-Gobind Ram	Do	Cotton ginning and pressing
Jain Metal Works	Farrukhnagar	Metal works

The factories mostly worked by fits and starts. In no year, the aver number of workers employed exceeded one thousand.[1]

In 1951, the total number of registered factories was 27, employing about 766 workers. In 1960, the num' r increased to 137 giving employment to more than 8,600 workers. The figures given below show the total number of registered working factories and the workers employed from 1971 to 1976 :

Year	Number of registered working factories	Number of persons employed
1971	405	44,184
1972	466	51,340
1973	493	52,449
1974	523	52,850
1975	561	53,413
1976	624	59,002

SOURCE OF POWER

Before the Independence, the district lacked facilities of hydel-power

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Part B, Statistical Tables,* 1935 (as brought up to date in the copy kept in the office of the Commissioner, Ambala Division), Table 28.

and used diesel power for flour grinding, oil-seed crushing, *dal* grinding, rice husking, grain grinding and saw milling industries. In the thirties, electricity was made available through the establishment of some thermal and diesel generating stations. These were privately owned and supplied electricity to various towns. The following electric supply companies and power stations existed before the district received electricity from the Bhakra Nangal Hydro-Electric Project in 1955.

Thermal Station, Gurgaon.—The Ministry of Defence, Government of India, established its thermal power house at Gurgaon in 1946. Electricity to general public for domestic and commercial purposes was supplied from this station. It stopped supply to the general public in 1955 when the town started receiving electricity from the Bhakra Nangal Hydro-Electric Project.

Thermal Station, Palwal.—The State Development Board set up a thermal power station at Palwal in 1951 with a generating capacity of 250 KW. It was taken over by the Punjab Electricity Board in 1953 and ultimately energised by Bhakra Nangal Hydro-Electric Supply in 1955.

Thermal Station, Faridabad.—The Development Board, Faridabad, started setting up a thermal power house at Faridabad in 1949. It was commissioned in 1951. The electricity generated here was not sufficient to meet the growing needs of the industrial township. In 1956, the supply was augmented from the Bhakra Nangal Hydro-Electric Project. The thermal station was purchased by the Punjab State Electricity Board in June 1959. It was, however, closed down in 1964 due to high cost of production. Another thermal generating unit of 15 MW capacity was commissioned in February 1966 and thermal supply was maintained to supplement the hydro-electric supply from Bhakra Nangal. The thermal power house has been further augmented by installation of 2 units of 60 MW each. The first unit was commissioned in November 1974 and the second in March 1976. This capacity is being extended further and work for installing third unit of 60 MW is under progress.

The Nawab of Pataudi had set up a small diesel power house for the supply of electricity to Pataudi town but it was closed down when the town was electrified in 1955 with the supply of electricity from the Bhakra Nangal Hydro-Electric Project.

By 1969, the whole supply of electricity to the district was from the Bhakra Nangal Project. The industries in the district constitute 70 per cent of the total industrial activity in the entire State of Haryana. To ensure continuous and uninterrupted power supply to all the industries, a 66 K.

ringmain has been provided in the Faridabad area. It will finally feed eleven inter-connected sub-stations with hydro as well as thermal sources of supply from Ballabgarh, Faridabad and Thermal Complex of Delhi. The total length of the ringmain is about 55 km.and installed transformer capacity of about 250 MVA is planned at the ringmain sub-stations.

The following figures show the position of electric connections in the district :—

	As on March 31, 1967	As on March 31, 1970	As on March 31, 1977
Domestic	40,016	53,512	80,056
Commercial	9,985	11,845	16,390
Small Industries including Cottage Industries	1,957	2,677	6,231
Medium Industries	289	377	
Large Industries	57	129	
Agriculture	4,193	14,380	26,114

The power actually sold was 1,935.43 lakh units in 1969-70 which increased to 4,593.46 lakh units in 1976-77.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

The migration of skilled Muslim labourers to Pakistan in 1947 was a set-back to village and cottage industries, but this vacuum was soon filled by the incoming sturdy Hindu and Sikh displaced persons from that side. They provided a new incentive to the local people who were hesitant to take up manual work. The industrial labour for the expanding industrial activity at Faridabad, Ballabgarh, Palwal and Gurgaon was drawn mostly from the displaced persons from Pakistan and later on from the neighbouring villages. Besides the ready availability of labour in the villages, the Industrial Training Institute and Industrial Schools opened by the Department of Industries to meet the demand of skilled labour have greatly helped in the development of industries. In the beginning, the sudden and frequent closures of small-scale factories due to non-availability of raw material and lack of funds caused hardship to labour; but the establishment of large-scale units after 1955 (when Faridabad township was developed), have provided a steady employment. Industrial development has also offered subsidiary occupations to agricultural

labourers who do not get round-the-year employment in villages. The country labour normally returns to villages after the day's work in an industrial concern.

The average rates of wages per mensem of industrial workers have been as under :

Category	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Unskilled	87 to 140	104—141	104—141	104—141	104—165	140—185	140—190
Semi skilled	110—150	120—156	125—156	125—156	125—180	154—210	154—235
Skilled Grade I	115—270	140—175	145—175	145—190	145—225	173—275	173—275
Skilled Grade II	120—200	160—225	165—225	165—225	165—340	218—460	218—460

The industrial workers have organised themselves into unions.[1]

The problem of labour welfare has been engaging the attention of the Government. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme and Employees' Provident Funds Scheme have been introduced for the benefit of the employees. The industrialists, on their own, are also conscious of the welfare needs of labour. Their attitude has changed in favour of giving better amenities to labour and many large-scale units are providing medical, social, residential, recreational and other facilities to their employees.[2]

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES

The development of industrial cooperatives is essential for democratic development of industries specially in the cottage and small-scale sectors. Greater and greater stress is, therefore, laid on the development of industries through cooperatives. The industrial cooperatives ensure that decentralisation of industry is accompanied by proper improvement of techniques of production, procurement of raw materials and marketing of finished goods.

The cooperative movement in the district has been finding its place in the industrial sphere also. The development of industrial cooperatives is looked after by the Industrial Assistant Registrar Cooperative Societies, Gurgaon, who is assisted by 4 Industrial Inspectors and 15 Sub-Inspectors. The activities of the Cooperative Department are confined to cottage and small-scale industries. The following table indicated the number of

1. For more details and the list of the unions, see Chapter on 'Other Social Services'.
2. For details, see Chapter on 'Other Social Services'.

industrial cooperative societies that have existed since 1966-67 :—

Serial number	Industry	Number of cooperative societies							
		1966-67	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Handloom weaving	28	22	19	17	19	21	22	22
2.	Small-scale industries								
(a)	Leather goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	Engineering goods	57	55	31	39	41	42	42	41
(c)	Wood work	30	34	29	34	28	30	30	29
(d)	Miscellaneous (Brick kilns, hosiery, etc.)	94	95	92	99	99	95	92	87
3.	Khadi and village industries								
(a)	Non-edible oils and soap	13	12	14	16	16	14	14	13
(b)	Pottery	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
(c)	Bee keeping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	*Gur* and *Khandsari*	12	18	19	21	23	23	23	22
(e)	Palm *gur*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f)	Ghani oil	14	9	6	5	6	7	7	7
(g)	Cobblers	69	70	51	50	50	55	54	52
(h)	Leather tanning and flaying of skins	33	23	19	21	20	23	23	23
(i)	Hand pounding of rice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(j)	Others	9	17	24	34	31	39	40	38
(k)	Khadi spinning	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4.	Handicrafts and women handicraft societies	19	17	8	5	5	4	2	1
	Total :	385	376	316	345	341	356	352	338

The value of goods produced by these societies is as follows :—

Year	Value (Rs.)
1966-67	13,28,067
1967-68	12,70,617
1968-69	12,86,512
1969-70	15,44,076
1970-71	13,82,233
1971-72	16,18,769
1972-73	27,32,395
1973-74	27,15,013
1974-75	42,02,000
1975-76	53,68,000
1976-77	48,37,000

The loans and subsidies advanced to the industrial cooperative societies are shown below :

Year	Loan (Rs.)	Subsidy (Rs.)
1966-67	3,37,900	11,250
1967-68	2,08,200	9,330
1968-69	1,36,297	26,760
1969-70	2,51,985	4,350
1970-71	3,22,681	10,440
1971-72	3,25,000	16,160
1972-73	3,42,000	15,800
1973-74	3,39,000	18,000
1974-75	2,97,100	15,000
1975-76	2,87,900	13,000
1976-77	2,76,700	12,500