

## CHAPTER V

### INDUSTRIES

The district remained industrially backward particularly till the beginning of the present century. Its manufactures were few and unimportant. The only important industries before 1883-84 were *darr* (carpet) manufacturing at Ambala and brass-ware manufacturing at Jagadhri. Coarse country cloth was woven in almost every village, but for local consumption only. The discovery of a large number of crucibles and copper and iron lumps and slags during the excavation at Sugh in 1964 and 1965 indicate that metal working was a flourishing industry in the region of Jagadhri in the early centuries of the Christian era.<sup>1</sup> Towards the close of the 19th century Lockwood Kipling, the then Principal of the Lahore School of Arts specifically mentioned about the brass-wares in his note on some of the special industries of the then Ambala district. He wrote, "Jagadhri has a well-deserved reputation for brass-ware. Tasteful and pretty lamps with branching arms touched with colours on the leaves, and many other forms of brass-ware are here exceptionally well made."<sup>2</sup> Brass-ware manufactured here were exported to North-Western Provinces and other parts of Punjab. The raw material for brass-ware, copper and iron, was imported in large quantities from the hills and from Calcutta and Bombay. Borex was manufactured at Sadhaura.<sup>3</sup>

Lime powder was also prepared in kilns in the past. The limestone of Morni was found in considerable quantities in the beds of hill streams, and in some years the lime kilns had brought in a large revenue to the proprietor of the Morni tract. The kilns were erected in the lower hills, where wood and stone were abundant. They were made of cylindrical shape like a well, about 10 or 12 feet in diameter and the same in height; and there were two openings or valves to each furnace. The kiln was then charged with fuel consisting of green wood, the stone to be calcined was heaped on the top, and the whole was ignited and burned for 36 hours. The stone was thrown on to the kiln little by little. In four days the whole cooled, and the stone was found to be calcined and of a white colour. It was then slaked by throwing water on it, and the result was

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1. Suraj Bhan, Report on Excavation at Sugh (1964-65), *Journal of Haryana Studies*, Vol. IX, Nos. 1-2, 1977, p. 7.

2. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1873-84, p. 52.

3. *Ibid*, p. 53.

lime powder. In some places the kiln consisted merely of a hole dug in the ground. The industry grew between 1881 to 1887, but most of the lime-kilns were discouraged after 1887, as the contractors running the kilns were found doing much harm to the forest growth of the hill sides by reckless timber cutting to supply the fuel to work the kilns.<sup>1</sup> The lime industry has again been revived.

The only other mineral based industry of the district was at Kalka and the surrounding areas where a few stone-masons manufactured mill-stones for small hand or water mills and pestles and mortars.<sup>2</sup>

It was only towards the close of 19th century that industries like cotton-ginning and pressing, flour grinding, a glass factory for making glass-ware and an ice factory were established in the district. In 1904, Ambala had four ginning factories with 369 employees, three cotton presses with 180 employees, and two factories in which cotton-ginning was combined with flour-milling, and which gave employment to 63 persons. Ambala Cantonment had two flour mills and a factory for cabinet making and coach-building, which provided employment to 195 persons. There was also a combined cotton-ginning and pressing factory and flour-mill with 55 employees at Sadhaura. The Kalka-Simla Railway Workshop at Kalka provided employment to 200 persons.<sup>3</sup>

A few more industrial units were established in the first two decades of the 20th century. The scientific instruments industry also grew during this period in Ambala Cantonment. In 1923-24, there were two units manufacturing scientific apparatus and furniture for schools. Besides, the district had three steam flour-mills, two at Ambala Cantonment and one at Ambala City and a number of smaller power plants. There were also two ice factories, one at Ambala Cantonment and another at Ambala City. Ambala City also had six cotton-ginning factories with baling presses. Saltpetre was extracted in a village near Ambala City. The process was simple. The impregnated earth was washed with water and the salt solutions so obtained were evaporated in the sun.<sup>4</sup>

Till 1923-24, the growth of industries remained confined to Ambala City and Ambala Cantonment. But the next two decades saw growth of some important industries at Yamunanagar (formerly known as Abdullapur) and Surajpur. Punjab Pulp and Paper Mills was established in 1929, Saraswati Sugar Mills in 1933 and Bharat Starch and Chemicals in 1938, all at Abdullapur. The availability of limestone led to the establishment of the Bhupindra Cement Works at Surajpur in 1939, which has now grown into one of the important cement producing units of the country.

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1892-93, p. 14.

2. *Ibid*, 1923-24, p. 15.

3. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Punjab*, Vol. I, 1908, p. 327.

4. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, p. 98.



The district had made rapid progress in the field of industrial development since 1947. With the influx of displaced industrialists from Pakistan, many industries were set up for the production of electrical, engineering and auto-mobile parts, diesel engines, cycle-parts, scientific and surgical goods, agricultural implements and steel re-rolling. In 1977-78, there were 12 large and medium scale industrial units and 3,162 small-scale units in the district. The small-scale units provided employment to 25,000 persons and their annual production was estimated at Rs. 60 crore. The large and medium scale units provided employment to 15,000 persons and their annual production was estimated at about Rs. 50 crore.

As a result of spectacular achievement made in the industrial development, the district now has a prominent place in the industrial map of Haryana and Yamunanagar, Jagadhri, Ambala Cantonment, Ambala City, Pinjore and Surajpur are important industrial centres:

#### GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIES

The industrial development in the district is looked after by the General Manager, District Industries Centre, Ambala. He functions under the overall control of the Director of Industries, Haryana, Chandigarh.

The government assists the entrepreneurs by giving cheap land on easy instalments, financial assistance, supplying machinery on hire-purchase basis and raw material at controlled rates and providing marketing assistance, technical and industrial training and common facility centres. These facilities are discussed briefly :—

**Land.**—In order to organise the industrial activity and provide facilities like cheap land, regular supply of power and water to the entrepreneurs, the government established industrial areas, estates and colonies. The Department of Industries has developed an industrial estate at Ambala City with 24 industrial sheds and a rural industrial estate at Pinjore with 8 industrial sheds. The Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation has developed an ancillary industrial estate of H.M.T., Pinjore at Panchkula with 29 industrial sheds and industrial estate at Ambala Cantonment. The Department of Industries has also developed two industrial colonies one each at Jagadhri and Ambala City covering an area of 20.23 and 8.82 hectares respectively and an industrial area at Yamunanagar with 149 plots. The allotment of land and industrial plots in industrial areas and industrial colonies is made on concessional rates to entrepreneurs on 10 years easy instalments after receiving an initial payment of 20 per cent of the cost of land. The sheds in the industrial estates are also allotted on hire-purchase basis. The preference in the allotment of plots/sheds is given to educated unemployed and technically qualified persons.

**Financial Assistance.**—Financial assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, has been extended and liberalized. Loans are advanced to the small-scale industries for the construction of factory buildings, purchase of machinery and equipment and working capital to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh against tangible security of land, building and machinery (fixed to the ground) either of the applicant or of the surety. These loans are advanced up to 50 per cent of the value of the security offered. Loans up to Rs. 5,000 are advanced against a personal surety having solvent property worth double the value of the loan applied for. Loans up to Rs. 5,000 are granted at the district level on the recommendation of the district loan advisory committee and above Rs. 5,000 up to rupees one lakh by the Director of Industries, Haryana and the Board of Industries at state level. The following table indicates loans disbursed to various industrial units since 1967-68 :—

Year	Amount	Beneficiaries
	Disbursed	
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Number)
1967-68	2.57	71
1968-69	2.96	62
1969-70	5.33	79
1970-71	5.10	128
1971-72	7.47	163
1972-73	1.50	24
1973-74	2.96	59
1974-75	0.15	2
1975-76	1.58	27
1976-77	1.28	23
1977-78	1.41	30

The Haryana Financial Corporation also provides loans up to Rs. 30 lakh to public or private limited companies and registered co-operative societies and Rs. 15 lakh in other cases. These loans are granted for fixed assets to new concerns or for expansion or rationalization of the existing industrial units. (Loans for working capital are also granted to the small-scale industries in special deserving cases where such capital is not available from other sources). The loans are recoverable in a period ranging from 10 to 12 years, with a grace period of 1½ to 2 years.

The loans disbursed by the Corporation in the district from 1968-69 to 1977-78 are given in Table XVIII of Appendix.

The Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board, Chandigarh also advances loans and grants for the promotion of village industries. The loans



and the grants advanced by the Board in the district from 1970-71 to 1977-78 are given in Table XIX of Appendix.

Financial assistance is also provided by the commercial banks for the development of industries. These banks provide credit limit against the hypothecation of raw material and finished goods. Banks also provide financial assistance for capital investment like purchase of machinery and equipment.

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

The Haryana State Small 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 gives only a margin of 10 per cent 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 the machinery.

**Supply of raw material.**—The supply of raw material like iron and steel, steam coke, hard coke, copper, zinc, wax, etc., is regularly made to quota-holders and deserving industrialists by the Department of Industries. The quota is fixed after proper assessment. The requirements of imported raw material and equipment are assessed by the state government and necessary recommendation made to the Government of India for import licences/release orders on the basis of the year-to-year policy framed by the Government of India.

**Special incentives.**—Incentives have been provided by the state government for the promotion of industries. The state government have declared Kalka and Narayangarh tahsils as industrially backward areas and the quantum of concessions has been enhanced for industries in these tahsils. The industrial units with a capital investment up to Rs. 50 lakh on plant and machinery are eligible for the concessions but the limit of such investment is up to Rs. 1 crore in Kalka and Narayangarh tahsils.

(a) **Electricity duty.**—The new units are exempted for the payment of electricity duty for 5 years and in Kalka and Narayangarh tahsils for 7 years.

(b) **Property tax.**—New units are exempted from property tax for 5 years.

(c) **Octroi.**—The units outside the municipal limits are exempted from payment of octroi for 5 years from the date of their coming into the municipal limits. New units established within municipal limits are also exempted from the levy of octroi on capital equipment, building material and raw material for 3 years.

(d) **Sales tax.**—The inter-state sales tax payable by new units is treated as interest-free loan and this concession is available up to 8 per cent of capital investment from the date of production for a period of 5 years but for 7 years in Kalka and Narayangarh tahsils.

**Quality Marketing Centres and Industrial Development Centres.**—Three quality marking centres assist the small-scale industries in testing of their products, improving the quality, standardisation of their products and providing necessary technical know-how for the manufacture of various goods. The government has also set up three industrial development centres, two at Jagadhri and one at Ambala Cantonment. Brief details of these centres are given below :

(i) **Quality Marking Centre for Scientific Goods and Precision Machinery, Ambala Cantonment.**—Set up in 1959, it is the biggest centre for scientific instruments in the country. It is equipped with costly and sophisticated testing equipments for opticals, electrical weights and balances, mechanical equipments, water metres and for environmental testing. The centre also carries out inspections on behalf of Controller of Stores, Defence and Export Promotion Council.

(ii) **Quality Marking Centre for Engineering Goods, Jagadhri.**—The centre was set up in 1957. Equipped with costly and sophisticated machinery and highly skilled technical staff, the centre provides testing and quality marking facilities for engineering and utensil making industries.

(iii) **Quality Marking Centre for Electronic Instruments, Ambala Cantonment.**—The centre was set up in 1973 to help the electronic industry in the diversification of their products and also to provide necessary facilities to test their products. The centre also develops new electronic instruments, and passes on technical know-how to the industry for commercial exploitation.

(iv) **Industrial Development Centre for Anodising of Aluminium Goods, Jagadhri.**—The government set up an anodising plant in 1970 at Jagadhri to help small-scale units for proper blending and finishing of the end products.



(v) **Industrial Development Centre for Tools and Dies Making, Jagadhri.**—Industrial units at Yamunanagar and Jagadhri were facing a great difficulty in the manufacture of tools, dies, jigs and fixtures, etc. To increase their production and to produce goods of standard quality, the government established a tools and dies making centre at a cost of Rs. 20 lakh in 1970 to provide common facility service to the industrial units.

(vi) **Industrial Development Centre for Engraving and Graduation, Ambala Cantonment.**—The centre was set up in 1973 to provide fine limit graduations both circular and linear on vital parts of scientific instruments. It caters to the needs of those industrial units which are exporting instruments to various developed countries and enables them to design and manufacture new instruments.

#### **Technical and Marketing Assistance**

The government provides technical assistance to the entrepreneurs through the technical experts of the Directorate of Industries in preparing scheme for the establishment of their industrial units. The government also meets 50 per cent of the cost of preparation of feasibility reports through approved agencies in case of selected industrial projects. This contribution is later converted into share capital of the government in the venture.

The Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation, a state undertaking, assists the small-scale industries in marketing their products. The Corporation also assists the small-scale industries in marketing their goods abroad.

The National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi also helps the small-scale industries in marketing their products. Such assistance is provided by this corporation through the participation of small industries in the government stores purchase programme. About 196 items have already been reserved by the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals for exclusive purchase from the small-scale sector. Small-scale units are given purchase preference over the large and medium units for the Haryana government purchases.

#### **Industrial Training**

Government has established a number of institutes for industrial training and technical education in the district to provide training facilities in various crafts.<sup>1</sup>

Five demonstration parties one each for shoe-making, soap-making, cane and bamboo-making, *ban* and rope making and for hosiery goods are

1. For details, the chapter on 'Education and Culture' may be referred.

working in various blocks to provide latest technical know-how to rural artisans. There are 2 training centres, one for carpets and druggets at Morni, and the other for light engineering goods at Pinjore. The trainees, after successful training, are encouraged to start their own work. A community project centre for hide flaying and tanning is located at Bihta (Jagadhri tahsil).

### **Rural Industries Scheme**

In 1977, the state government launched a rural industries scheme to remove unemployment in villages and bring gradual decrease in urban-rural disparities through the development of agro-industries and small-scale and cottage industries in rural areas. Under this scheme, two or more educated unemployed rural entrepreneurs belonging to farming, business, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes communities may join to set up an industrial unit. The partners belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Backward Classes should be literate while others should be matriculates or I.T.I. diploma-holders. None of these persons should have any commercial interest in cities or possess land beyond 7 standard acres. The total capital investment of a unit should not exceed rupees one lakh. There is no bar on individual educated unemployed entrepreneurs benefiting from the scheme but the ceiling on capital investment in the case of an individual is Rs. 30,000.

Funds for industrial ventures in villages are made available on easy terms. The finances required to meet the capital cost of the project together with three months' working capital to the extent of 80 per cent is advanced by financial institutions. The assets created with this loan serve the purpose of security for the loan. The state government provides 10 per cent seed money at four per cent interest. The difference between the actual rate of interest chargeable by financial institutions and the effective rate of interest i.e., six per cent, is also subsidised by the state government.

A number of other incentives such as exemption from octroi, electricity duty, interest-free loan in lieu of inter-state sales tax, price preference in government purchases are also available to the rural industrial units.

In 1977-78, 10 industrial units were established in the rural areas of the district under this scheme.

### **SOURCE OF POWER**

Before Independence, thermal and diesel power was used for running industries. A thermal plant was established in the district at Surajpur in 1938-39, with an installed capacity of 68 MW. Later in 1950 another thermal plant was established at Jagadhri with an installed capacity of 5.50 MW. There were three local electric supply companies working at Ambala City, Ambala Cantonment and Jagadhri. Two diesel generating plants were established at Ambala City and Ambala Cantonment in 1935 and 1936 with



installed capacity of 1 MW and 0.918 MW, respectively. With the availability of hydro-electric power from Bhakra Nangal Hydro Electric Project in 1962, these electric companies switched over to hydro-electric power and generating sets were kept as stand by. The electric companies were taken over by the government between 1962-1965. The thermal and diesel generating sets at Surajpur, Ambala City, Ambala Cantonment and Jagadhri are now maintained by the Haryana State Electricity Board and are used as a stand by.

At present (1978) the source of power to the district is hydro-electricity from Bhakra Nangal Project. The distribution of the power is controlled by the H.S.E.B. The distribution in Ambala district is under the charge of Superintending Engineer, Ambala. The following grid sub-stations are functioning in the district and supply electricity in the district: —

Sr. No.	Name of Grid Sub-station	No. of Transformers Installed	Voltage Ratio (KV)	Capacity of Each Transformer (MVA)
1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>220 KV</u></b>				
1.	Dhulkote <sup>1</sup>	.. 2	220/66	60
		2	66/33	20
		1	66/11	12.5/16
2.	Khera <sup>1</sup>	.. 2	66/11	4
		2	220/66	2.5/60
		1	66/11	10
<b><u>132 KV</u></b>				
3.	Pinjore	.. 2	132/66	40
		2	66/11	7.5
<b><u>66 KV</u></b>				
4.	Surajpur	.. 2	66/33	6
		1	33/11	5
5.	Babyal	.. 1	66/11	10
6.	Jagadhri	.. 2	66/11	7.5
		1	66/33	10

1. The grid sub-stations at Dhulkot and Khera were managed by the Bhakra Management Board.

1	2	3	4	5	
7.	Gobindpuri (Jagadhri)	..	2	66/11	7.5
8.	Chhachhrauli	..	1	66/11	10
9.	Mustafabad	..	1	66/11	6
10.	Barara	..	1	66/11	4
11.	Jansui	..	1	66/11	6
<u>33 KV</u>					
12.	Narayangarh	..	2	33/11	4
13.	Barwala	..	1	33/11	4
			1	33/11	2
			1	33/11	1
14.	Shahazadpur	..	1	33/11	3
			1	33/11	2
15.	Bilaspur	..	1	33/11	4
16.	Sadhaura	..	2	33/11	2
17.	Barara (Adhoya)	..	1	33/11	4
			1	33/11	2
18.	Kesri	..	1	33/11	4
			1	33/11	1
19.	Sadopur (Ashoka Steel, Ambala)	..	1	33/11	5

In March, 1978, there were 3,384 kilometers long KV lines, 5,504 LT distribution lines and 2,873 transformers of 2,18,726 KVA capacity. Electricity units consumed in the district in 1977-78 were as follows :

<u>Category</u>	<u>Units Consumed</u>	
	(Lakh)	
1. Domestic	..	281.00
2. Commercial	..	110.32
3. Small and medium industrial supply	..	452.80
4. Large industrial supply	..	1,425.60
5. Irrigation pumpsets/tubewells	..	619.20
6. Public water supply and sewerage pump sets	..	33.60
7. Bulk	..	356.40
8. Public lighting	..	10.40



**Large and Medium Scale Industries**

There are 12 large and medium scale units in the district. Of these, only two are in the public sector. These units are engaged in the production of machine tools, machinery for sugar and cement factories, high pressure boilers, tractors, non-ferrous metal sheets, foundry items, sugar, cement, paper, vanaspathi ghi, starch, chemical instruments and oxygen gas. In 1977-78, the large and medium-scale industries produced goods worth about Rs. 50 crore and provided employment to 15,000 persons. These units also earned substantial foreign exchange through exports. A brief description of the large and medium scale units in the district is given below :

**Associated Cement Company Ltd., Bhupendra Cement Works, Surajpur.—** A cement plant was established in 1939 at Surajpur with a capacity of 300 tons a day. Its capacity was raised to 1,200 tons a day by 1964 but was reduced to 900 tons a day in 1965, due to the depletion of limestone reserves. The present raised capacity of the plant is 4.06 lakh tons per annum.

The limestone is procured from Malla limestone quarry from where the limestone is excavated mechanically and transported to the plant through a ropeway. Portland cement and Portland pozzolana cement is manufactured in the plant through conventional wet process. The cement produced here is consumed in the state and also supplied to the neighbouring states of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

During 1977-78, the unit manufactured 3.52 lakh tons of cement and provided employment to 1,657 persons.

The management looks after the welfare of the labour and has provided residential accommodation, two middle schools, a recreation club, a canteen and two hospitals one for factory employees and the other for quarry employees at Malla. The management also runs buses for the employees coming from Chandigarh and other neighbouring areas and for school-going children of the employees studying in Chandigarh schools.

**HMT, Pinjore.—**Established in 1963, it is the biggest public sector unit in Haryana. It is also the first HMT unit designed, built and commissioned entirely by Indian personnel.

Originally conceived to produce only electrically controlled milling machines of various sizes, it now produces all types of electrically controlled milling machines, mechanically controlled milling machines, turret ram milling machines, broaching machines (vertical and horizontal), numerically controlled machinery centre and electro-discharge machines, besides different types of accessories of the above machines. The production of tractors was started in 1971 after technical collaboration with M/s Motokov of Czechoslovakia.

The unit has three broad divisions the machine tool division, tractor division and foundry division. On the machine tool side, the production and sales have risen tremendously and compared to the first production year 1964-65 when the unit's turn-over was Rs. 45 lakh only, it registered a turn-over of Rs. 8.13 crore in 1977-78. On the tractors side also, there has been manifold increase in the production and sales during the last seven years. Its production rose from Rs. 2.28 crore in 1971-72 to Rs. 26.77 crore in 1977-78. The machine tools manufactured at Pinjore are exported to U.S.A., England, Australia, New Zealand, Holland, Cylone, Iran, Iraq and Singapore.

The unit was employing 4,296 persons in 1977-78. The welfare of the employees is looked after satisfactorily. The management has provided residential accommodation, a primary school, canteen and a recreation centre. The management is running a bus service at regular frequency to Kalka, Paachkula and Chandigarh for transportation of its employees and their school-going children.

**Saraswati Sugar Mills, Yamunanagar.**—Large production of sugarcane in the area around, facilitated the establishment of sugar mill here. It was established in 1933 with a crushing capacity of 400 tons sugarcane per day. Its capacity was increased to 1,000 tons per day in 1954. Presently its crushing capacity is 5,200 tons per day. In 1977-78, the mill employed, 1,301 persons and its production was worth Rs 18.58 crore.

**Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Yamunanagar.**—Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Yamunanagar earlier, known as Shree Gopal Paper Mills Ltd. was originally established as Punjab Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., Abdullapur in 1929. With the change of ownership the name was changed to Shree Gopal Paper Mills Ltd., in 1937. Subsequently in 1969 it was amalgamated with Ballarpur Paper and Strawboard Mills Ltd., with its registered office at Ballarpur in Maharashtra. In 1975 the name of this mill was changed to Ballarpur Industries Ltd.

It manufactures writing and printing paper, coated paper, various stationery items, vanaspati and heavy chemicals like caustic soda and chlorine. In addition, there is small printing press attached with the stationery works and small can making plant attached with the vanaspati plant.

In 1977-78, the production of the unit was worth Rs. 3,896.06 lakh (Rs. 2,136.23 lakh of paper and stationery, Rs. 1,280.67 lakh of vanaspati, Rs. 124.19 lakh of caustic soda, Rs. 60.12 lakh of chlorine products, Rs. 270.20 lakh of coated paper and Rs. 24.55 lakh of tin containers) and it gave employment to about 5,000 persons.

The welfare of the employees is looked after satisfactorily. The management has provided accommodation in its colony with facilities of free water and



electricity to about 30 per cent of the workmen, a club, a primary school for free education of their children and facilities of fee reimbursement of education up to higher secondary level.

**Swastika Metal Works, Jagadhri.**—It was set up in 1943. The unit commenced its production with commercial brass sheets and circles. Later on, it took up large scale production of brass wares, mainly for domestic use, but also for decorative purposes. Progressively, it switched over to manufacture of industrial quality brass sheets and strips. Now it is one of the leading manufacturer of sheets, strips and circles of brass, copper, zinc, nickle and silver.

In 1977, the total production of the unit was worth Rs. 215.57 lakh and it gave employment to 147 persons.

**Bharat Starch and Chemicals Ltd., Yamunanagar.**—It was set up in 1938 with a capital investment of Rs. 10 lakh and a capacity of 5 tons a day. At present its capacity is 40 tons a day.

It manufactures maize starch and its allied and bye-products. It caters to the needs of various industries viz., cotton textiles, paper, foundries, tanneries, ordnance factories, food and pharmaceuticals and cattle and poultry feeds, etc.

In 1977, the production of the factory was 7,306 tons and it gave employment to 268 persons on an average.

**The Indian Sugar and General Engineering Corporation, Yamunanagar.**—The company started its production in 1950 in a very modest way. There were 20 workmen and the first order received was for brass screws. Since then, activities have expanded considerably. Initially the production was confined to sugar machinery. Diversification of production started in 1960 when it entered into technical collaboration with M/s John Thompson Ltd., Wolverhampton, England for the manufacture of industrial and power plant boilers. Subsequent collaboration agreement was signed in 1965 to cover high pressure thermal power station boilers. The company entered into technical collaboration with M/s Farrel Company, Ansonia, Connecticut, U.S.A. for cane milling plants of sugar factories, M/s Kawasaki, Heavy Industries, Ltd., Kobe, Japan for cement plants (wet and semi-dry process), M/s John Thompson Water Tube Boilers Ltd., Wolverhampton, England, for high pressure boilers up to 200 megawatts, M/s John Shaw and Sons (Salford) Ltd., Salford-3, Lancashire, England for hydraulic machinery and presses, M/s Bronx Engineering Company Ltd., Lye, Stourbridge, Worcs; England, for bending and levelling rolls and M/s Smelt Business Association, Trdinova, 4-Ljubljana, Yugoslavia for modular castings and chilled cast iron rolls. Facilities at the unit include light and heavy fabrication shop, a well equipped machine shop

and a grey iron foundry. The unit is provided with a well-equipped laboratory for physical and chemical tests.

Originally the Indian Sugar and General Engineering corporation was a subsidiary of the Saraswati Sugar Syndicate Ltd. In 1962, it was merged with its parent company to form the Saraswati Industrial Syndicate Ltd., but the corporation retains its identity as the heavy engineering division of the parent company.

In 1977-78, the total outturn of the unit was Rs. 12.49 crore and it gave employment to 1,325 persons.

The company looks after the welfare of its employees by providing them free housing, sports facilities, medical facilities, reading room, club, parks and co-operative store in addition to statutory welfare provisions.

**Haryana Distillery, Yamunanagar.**—The availability of molasses from sugar factory led to the setting up of this factory in the public sector in February, 1969. In 1977-78, the outturn of the distillery was Rs 1.92 crore and it gave employment to 281 persons.

**The Oriental Science Apparatus Workshop, Ambala Cantonment.**—It was set up in 1919 as a small-scale unit. Gradually, it has grown into a large scale unit. It produces scientific, optical, electrical and electronics instruments, engineering teaching aids and agro-implements.

In 1977-78, the production of the unit was worth Rs. 1.3 crore and it gave employment to 400 persons on an average. The management of the unit provided subsidised canteen in addition to medical and transport facilities to its workers.

**Yamuna Gases Limited, Jagadhri.**—The unit which was commissioned in 1975, is located in village Bhatoli, on the Ambala Jagadhri road. The oxygen plant is based on German technical know-how. The unit diversified its production and in 1977-78 began to produce compressed oxygen gas, cable jointing kits, general purpose sealing compound and epoxy based anti-corrosive coatings. These products are sold throughout the country and are also exported to U.A.E. and Bangladesh.

In 1977-78, the production of the unit was worth Rs. 28.06 lakh and it provided employment to 60 persons on an average. The management has provided 10 single-room residential quarters, canteen and common room and medical facilities.



**Ashoka Alloy Steels Private Ltd., Sadopur, Ambala City.**—It was established in 1972 for the production of mild steel ingots. Later its production was diversified and the unit produced mild steel ingots, plain-carbon steel and forging quality steel especially spring steel. The products have a ready market in Faridabad (Haryana), Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

In 1977-78, the unit produced 5,166 metric tonnes of ingots and 3,414 metric tonnes of iron and steel products and it gave employment to 189 persons on an average. The workers have been provided the facility of a canteen, medical treatment and an ambulance jeep.

**Chanderpur Works, Yamunanagar.**—Established in 1961, it went into production in 1962. It is located near village Jorian on Radaur road. It manufactures sugar, paper, cement and chemical machinery and its products are marketed throughout India. Starting with assets worth Rs. one lakh, the value of its assets has increased to Rs. 26 lakh.

In 1977-78, the unit produced goods worth Rs. 43.07 lakh and provided employment to 272 persons.

#### **Small-Scale Industries**

Although large and medium scale units located mostly at Pinjore, Ambala, Jagadhri, and Yamunanagar have placed the Ambala district on the industrial map of Haryana, yet small-scale units have not lagged behind to push up the industrial development of the district. In 1977-78 there were 3,162 small-scale industrial units in the district for scientific and surgical instruments, electrical and electronic goods, steel re-rolling, steel furniture, conduit pipes, utensils, agricultural implements, plastic and bakelite goods, washing soap, agro-based industries like rice milling, cotton-ginning, flour milling, *katha* making, wood industry, matches, weaving of *darris* and manufacture of lime. Some of these units are well organised having modern machinery and equipment and were exporting their products, but many of these units face financial stringency. The important industries in the small-scale sector are described below :

**Scientific and surgical instruments.**—It is an old and important industry of the district. Two units for the manufacture of scientific and surgical instruments were started before Independence and catered for the need of schools and scientific laboratories. These units were located in Ambala. After 1947 many more units for the manufacture of scientific and surgical instruments were established at Ambala cantonment which became an important centre for their production. In 1977-78, there were 600 such units. These units produced goods worth Rs. 5 crore and provided employment to 7,000 persons on an average.

**Electrical and electronic goods.**—Most of the units producing electric and electronic goods are concentrated in Ambala, although there are a few units

at Yamunanagar and Jagdhari. These units are engaged in manufacturing electric appliances like electric presses, electrical ovens, electrical motors of various sizes, electric grinders and mixers and electronic goods like voltage stabilizers, electric meters and accessories of refrigerators. A unit at Jagadhri also manufactured refrigerators, for some time but had to abandon its production due to stiff competition from large-scale sector. Electric and electronic goods produced in Ambala district have acquired a good market in the state and other parts of the country. These units procured various items from other small-scale units working as ancillary to these units. In 1977-78, there were 60 units for the production of electrical and electronic goods and their production was worth Rs. 80 lakh and they gave employment to 250 persons on an average.

**Plastic and bakelite goods.**—This is an important industry having a recent origin in the district. The plastic and bakelite fixtures required for electric and electronic appliances are made by these units. These units procure plastic and bakelite powder from various factories located in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

In 1977-78, there were 10 units and their total production was worth Rs. 25 lakh and they gave employment to 80 persons on an average.

**Utensils.**—The utensil making industry is an old time industry in the district which had its origin at Jagadhri. The utensils making was earlier a cottage industry but it assumed importance and many small-scale units were established for the production of utensils of stainless steel, brass and other alloys.

In 1977-78 there were 960 units producing utensils worth Rs. 20 crore. These units gave employment to 6,000 persons on an average.

**Agricultural implements.**—With the mechanisation of agriculture, the production of agricultural implements assumed a greater importance. In 1977-78, 40 units were engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements like threshers, tractor driven and bullock driven disc-harrows and wheat drills, paddy threshers, improved ploughs, seed-cum-fertilizer drills, wheat threshing and winnowing machines and power driven maize shellers. The total annual production of these units was worth Rs. 7.35 crore and it gave employment to 3,485 persons on an average.

Besides, many units at cottage level were also engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements like ploughs, spades, and other minor implements. These cottage units were spread all over the district and met the local requirements.



**Washing soap.**—There were 80 units engaged in the production of washing soap. Most of these units are concentrated at Ambala. These units produced soap worth Rs 60 lakh in 1977-78 and provided employment to 300 persons on an average.

### Agro-based Industries

**Rice milling.**—Rice milling is one of the important agro-based industries of the district. In 1977-78 there were 18 rice mills in the district and their outturn was worth Rs 3.25 crore.

**Flour milling.**—This is also one of the oldest industries of the district, started towards the close of the 19th century. In 1977-78, there were 825 units and their production was worth Rs. 60 lakh. These units provided employment to 1,700 persons on an average.

**Katha making.**—The *katha* trees are found in the Shiwalik ranges in the north-east of the district. The *katha* thus procured from these trees is processed in a unit located at Kalka. In 1977-78, this unit gave employment to 18 persons on an average.

**Wood industry.**—The availability of wood from the adjoining hill areas of Himachal Pradesh and its easy and cheap transportation through rafting in the Yamuna and the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal led to the establishment of a big timber and wood market at Jagadhri. Although the rafting facilities are no longer available, but the wood market and wood industry have progressed well. There are many saw mills to process the wood. A few units were also established for manufacturing packing cases for tea, tobacco and other purposes. Wood seasoning plants were also established. In 1977-78, there were 70 saw mills equipped with modern wood working machinery having an annual outturn of Rs. 10 crore. These units provided employment to 2,000 persons.

**Matches.**—The Haryana Matches Limited, Yamunanagar, a Haryana Government Undertaking, established two units; one at Yamunanagar and the other at Buria for the manufacture of matches. The unit at Yamunanagar was semi-mechanised where veneers and splints were made. The manual process was employed at Buria where frame filling, splint dipping, side painting and packing, etc. was done. At the end of 1977-78, the Yamunanagar unit was also shifted to Buria. The Haryana Matches Ltd., manufacture match boxes under brand names 'Sone Ka Ghora' 'Olympic' and 'Huqqa.'

In 1977-78, Haryana Matches Limited, employed 170 persons and its total production was worth Rs 0.87 lakh.

**Darri weaving.**—*Darri* weaving is an old industry of the district and the concentration of handloom and pitloom units for weaving of *darri* is at Ambala. In 1977-78 there were 35 units engaged in the weaving of *darri* and their total

annual outturn was worth Rs. one crore. These units provided employment to 540 persons on an average. The *darris* manufactured at Ambala are well designed and finished and are marketed all over the country and also exported.

**Lime making.**—Lime industry is an another old industry of the district. The lime stone is available in plenty in the Shiwalik ranges particularly in the Kalka tahsil. The limestone found here is used for the production of cement at Surajpur cement factory. Besides, 8 lime kilns were working in 1977-78 for the production of lime. These units were mostly located in Kalka tahsil along the Ambala-Kalka section of the road.

**Stone industry.**—The availability of stone in the adjoining hills and river beds led to the establishment of stone crushing units for preparation of building material. The production of stoneware being an old industry at Kalka, this place continues to produce mill stones for hand and water mills, pestles and mortars.

**Ban, basket and mat making.**—About 1,800 families are engaged in this industry in Chhachhrauli and Bilaspur blocks. Of these, 1,600 families are engaged in the manufacturing of hand made *ban* from the *bhabbar* grass which is available in abundance in this area. Their annual income is about Rs. 8 lakh.

**Bamboo goods.**—About 64 workers are engaged in manufacturing bamboo articles in Raipur Rani and Pinjore blocks. Their annual income is about Rs. 70,000.

**Cottage and village industries.**—The principal cottage industries in the district are shoe-making, pottery, tanning, carpentry, blacksmithy, weaving, stone quarrying and manufacture of brass utensils. About 1,759 persons are employed in shoe-making industry whose annual production is estimated to be Rs. 12 lakh. About 757 persons are engaged in the manufacturing of earthen pots. Pottery is in the hands of traditional potters whose earning is about Rs. 40,000 annually. There are 196 tanners in the district whose annual production is Rs. 1.5 lakh. The carpentry industry mainly produces traditional wooden agricultural implements, wooden doors and frames and provides employment to about 1,445 persons. Blacksmiths forge steel items such as gates, grills, spades, axes, horse shoe nails, steel fabricated cans and pans, etc. There are 453 weavers in the district, who mainly produce cotton goods required by the villagers. Their annual earning is about Rs. 5 lakh. Many families are engaged in stone quarrying from river beds. Their concentration is mainly in Kalka tahsil.

Except stone quarrying all other cottage industries are widely spread in the rural areas of the district. These industries are centred around the village artisans who produce goods to meet the requirement for the villages located



in the neighbourhood. Among the various bottlenecks that cottage units in rural areas face, the important ones are lack of finance and organisation, absence of marketing facilities and entrepreneurial skill.

#### INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

The industrial labour in the district is mostly drawn from villages surrounding the industrial towns. Some of them also come from Uttar Pradesh. The general condition and standard of living of the labourers is not satisfactory due to high prices and non-availability of housing accommodation. To overcome this problem, the employers are being persuaded to construct houses for their labour under subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and to open fair price shops.

Although the industrial training institutes opened by the government increasingly meet the demand of skilled labour and help in the development of industries, yet these do not meet the full requirements and more skilled hands are needed.

The district is free from industrial unrest, as strikes and lockout are rare. There are a number of trade unions of industrial workers in the district. Their list is given in table XX of Appendix.

#### INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES

The development of industrial co-operatives is essential for the growth of industries, specially in the cottage and small-scale sectors. Stress is, therefore, laid on the development of industries through co-operatives. The industrial co-operatives ensure that decentralisation of industry is accompanied by proper improvement of techniques of production, procurement of raw material and marketing of finished goods.

The development of industrial co-operatives in the district is looked after by the Assistant Registrar, Industrial with his headquarters at Karnal, who is assisted by two Inspectors and 8 Sub-Inspectors in this district. Industrial co-operatives have made considerable progress in the district in the last few years. The following figures vividly indicate the considerable progress achieved by industrial co-operatives in the district since 1970-71 :—

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1. Number of societies	214	236	265	300	319	312	257	236
2. Membership	4,786	4,990	5,491	5,811	6,129	6,084	5,004	4,835
3. Business turn over (In 000 Rs)	5,969	13,811	..	11,608	6,467	5,848	9,809	9,873
4. Working capital (In 000 Rs.)	3,992	3,884	4,236	5,643	7,093	6,202	6,432	6,865
5. Share capital (In 000 Rs)	1,528	1,884	2,253	2,490	3,197	2,912	3,039	3,039
6. Reserve funds (In 000 Rs)	188	221	278	456	427	608	657	541