

## CHAPTER V

### INDUSTRIES

#### OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

The district had no important industries beyond those that were carried on in villages to meet the ordinary wants of rural people. The usual village crafts like carpentry, blacksmithy, shoe-making, cloth-weaving, dyeing and oil pressing were carried on in almost every village. However, brassware and *pagris* of Rewari were well-known. Other manufactures in the district were silver cups, gold and silver buttons, nut-crackers (*sarotas*), painted bed legs, leather halters and bags, brass *hookahs*, lime, henna, *raths* and *majholis* at Narnaul; iron pans and spoons at Mahendragarh and *moorhas* at Rewari. The slates were quarried from a detached knot of hills near Khole and Majra-Bhalki in Rewari tahsil.

The only hand industry of the district which is of special importance is Rewari brassware, as to which the following note furnished by Mr. Lockwood Kipling, former Principal of the Lahore School of Art, is extracted from the old Gazetteer<sup>1</sup> :—

“At Rewari there is a large manufacture of brassware. The greater bulk consists, of course, of cooking utensils; but fancy articles involving chasing, engraving and parcel tinning are also produced and exported. The value of the articles produced in 1881-82 was estimated at Rs. 90,525. A selection from the brasswares usually sold was made for the Calcutta Exhibition by Mr. Christie of the Police, and included among some coarse and rough workmanship much that was good and characteristic. Lamps of different sorts, the standard shamadan and hanging lamps, cart-bells, inkstands and pen-cases, *hookahs*, temple-bells, and water vessels of different sorts, nearly all of which were in cast brass, made up the collection. Such ornament as was used was lightly chased and wanting in force and definition, and the finish left much to be desired. It must be remembered, however, that all these articles are intended to survive for a long time daily use by a rustic and heavy-handed people, and to be periodically scrubbed with sand and water. The construction of the cart-bell (*zang*) is curious, the mouth being closed by a number of leaf-like plates turning inwards and upwards from the rim, like the recurved petals of a

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1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 148.

flower. This arrangement ought to produce a characteristic vibration which perhaps suggested the name *zang*. *Hookahs* are here made with ears or handles, parcel-tinned and engraved through the tin into the brass; like Moradabad ware, but without the black ground. The brass-wares of Rewari are sent to various parts of the Panjab and into Rajputana".

The trade was entirely in the hands of the *Kaseras*, the local name given to the sellers of the brass-work. They employed *thatheras* (brass-workers) for this work.

Rewari was an important centre of pagri-weaving and there were 500 looms at work. The chief manufacture was narrow *pagris* about 6 inch (15 centimetres) wide by 16 yards (14.6 metres) long which were exported to Punjab and Rajasthan for wear as under *pagris*. A wider *pagri* was also made.<sup>1</sup>

Glass bangles and glue making were other important cottage manufactures of Rewari but these could not stand competition from Ferozabad (UP) and Madras respectively.

The district though rich in mineral wealth yet received very little attention towards exploitation of these minerals. There were only a few cottage industries for manufacture of slate, stone carving, marble dressing, etc.

On account of insufficient infrastructure in the district, the industrial development could not make much headway. It was limited to household industries in and around Rewari besides the few other industrial units. It was only after the formation of Haryana in 1966 that an infrastructure essential for the industrial development was created. All the villages in the district have been electrified and linked with towns through all weather metalled roads. Besides, two industrial estates/areas, one at Mahendragarh in 1963 and other at Narnaul in 1965 were set-up. Various facilities and incentives provided by the government led to industrial growth. There were only 74 small scale units in the district before 1966 but the number rose to 705 units by March, 1978. The table given below indicates tahsil-wise industrial units as on March 31, 1978.

Name of tahsil	Number of units	Production (Rs. in lakh approximately)	Employment
Rewari (including Bawal)	358	265.55	1,787
Narnaul	267	168.15	972
Mahendragarh	80	23.00	116
Total :	705	456.70	2,875

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

In fact, the Rewari tahsil leads in the domain of industries as compared to other tahsils of the district. There is concentration of industries in Rewari town which is famous for utensil making and mostly the industrial units are housed/set-up in the residential houses due to non-availability of suitable accommodation. Next comes the Narnaul tahsil where agro and mineral based industries are concentrated. Mahendragarh tahsil is least developed in respect of industries.

### Government Assistance to Industries

The industrial development in the district is looked after by the District Industries Officer, Narnaul<sup>1</sup>, who is assisted by 9 Inspectors and 9 Block level Extension Officers. The industrial work in towns is looked after by the Inspectors whereas in the rural areas, it is looked after by the Block level Extension Officers. They render guidance and help to units in procurement of raw material and finance.

The Government of India has declared the district as industrially backward. The government assists entrepreneurs in a number of ways, viz. making land available on cheap and easy instalments, rendering financial assistance, supplying machinery on hire-purchase basis, providing raw material at controlled rates, providing marketing and technical assistance, industrial training and establishing common facility centres.

### Financial Assistance

The state government advances loans to small scale industries for construction of factory buildings, purchase of machinery and equipments and working capital. The loans advanced in the district during 1975-76 to 1977-78 are as follows :—

Year	Loans Disbursed	
	No. of Units	Amount (Rs.)
1975-76	80	2,04,000
1976-77	43	1,62,750
1977-78	44	2,50,500

Besides commercial banks, Haryana Financial Corporation also extends financial assistance to the industrial concerns.

1. This designation has now been changed as General Manager with effect from 27-2-1979.

**Commercial Banks .—**Commercial banks are playing very important role by way of advancing loans. The nationalised banks have initiated schemes for providing credit facilities to industrial units at concessional rate of interest and on easy terms and conditions. Under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme, loans for rural traditional artisans are advanced to meet their requirement for working capital. The State Bank of India has introduced a scheme of financial assistance to small scale units under which working capital is advanced against pledge of goods. Loans are also advanced against hypothecation of goods and bills under collection as well as against personal guarantees. Medium term loans for construction of factory buildings and purchase of machinery and plant are also advanced. A sum of Rs. 12,21,000 as a loan was advanced to 47 units in 1978 by commercial banks.

**Haryana Financial Corporation .—**It is engaged in rendering wide financial support primarily for the benefit of new industrial ventures or for the expansion or diversification of existing concerns. All bonafide industrial units having or envisaging a paid-up share capital and free reserves up to Rs. 1 crore can seek financial assistance up to Rs. 30 lakh and others up to Rs. 15 lakh. Loans for working capital are also granted to small scale industries in deserving cases where such capital is not available from other sources. The loans are repayable in a period of ten years with a grace period of two years.

In order to promote self employment among technician entrepreneurs holding a degree or diploma in engineering, loans are granted on liberalised terms at a reduced margin of 15 per cent on the value of fixed assets offered as security. It advances loans in such cases to the extent of Rs. 2 lakh. The corporation also grants loans to the ex-servicemen to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh at a reduced margin of 15 per cent.

The Corporation disbursed a sum of Rs. 67,28,500 as loan to 11 units in the district by March, 1978.

#### **Industrial Areas and Industrial Estates**

The government established two industrial estates in the district. The industrial estate at Mahendragarh was established in 1963 with 9 sheds and at Narnaul in 1965 with 14 sheds. These sheds were allotted at a monthly rent. An industrial development colony was also established at Rewari. Besides, Dharuhera in Rewari tahsil is being developed as an industrial complex and an area of 700 acres was acquired in 1976.

### Development of Industries

The Government of India has declared the district as industrially backward and provided a number of facilities and concessions. A rural industries project, a Centrally sponsored scheme was sanctioned for the district in 1973-74. The scheme aiming at intensive development of village and small industries, accelerates the pace of industrialisation in backward areas. Thus industries in the rural areas are also being developed.

For the development of handloom industry, weavers in Narnaul and Rewari tahsils were provided financial assistance by the nationalised banks. To revive the decaying industry, the Haryana State Handloom and Handicraft Corporation has a proposal to start training-cum-production centres at Narnaul and Rewari.

The Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board, Chandigarh (now at Panchkula) also advances loans and grants for the promotion of village industries. The grants and loans disbursed by the Board in the district are given in Table VI of Appendix.

Training-cum-production centres were also opened at the following places for imparting training in the trades shown against each :—

Name of Place	Trade
(1) Asiaki Gorawas	Leather Foot-wear
(2) Pran Pura	Handloom
(3) Nizam Pur	Carpentry and Blacksmithy
(4) Kanti	<i>duree</i> -making

There were 4 common facility workshops at Ateli (Mandi), Kuksi, Jhagroli and Bawal for the benefit of agriculturists and rural artisans but these were taken over by Haryana Agro Industries Corporation and later closed down.

### LARGE AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

In 1978, there were only following four large and medium scale units operating in the district .—

1. **Aggarwal Metal Works Private Ltd., Rewari.**—It was established in 1924 and took up the manufacture of non-ferrous metal sheets and circles. Since then the company has been expanding its

manufacturing range. It manufactures rolled industrial quality brass, copper and aluminium sheets and circles, highly polished zinc and copper photo engraving sheets and brass, copper, aluminium and stainless steel utensils for domestic use.

The unit is the only manufacturer of the mirror finished copper photo engraving sheets which were previously imported. The production and average employment provided by the unit are given below :—

Year	Production (Rs. in lakh)	Number of Employees
1970	64.87	342
1972	69.74	360
1974	109.55	337
1976	127.96	273
1977	186.67	278

**2. Haryana Minerals Limited, Narnaul.**—Haryana Minerals Limited was incorporated in 1972 as subsidiary of Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Chandigarh. The main objects of the company are to scientifically work mines and quarries and to mine minerals such as slate, stone, marble, etc. It is basically engaged in quarrying slate stone of varied colours, building material and marble blocks. The company has slate mine projects at Kund (Kundal) and Bihali; Marble Projects at Narnaul and Antri-Biharipur. The company exports slate stone to european countries and Australia.

The details regarding the number of employees, production and exports during 1973-74 to 1977-78 are as follows :—

Year	Employment (Number)	Production (Rs. in lakh)	Export (Rs. in lakh)
1973-74	250	4.97	0.24
1974-75	507	15.91	1.34
1975-76	689	19.54	0.82
1976-77	641	27.09	10.91
1977-78	643	25.16	4.33

3. **Rewari Textiles Private Ltd., Rewari.**—The unit was set up at Rewari with a capital investment of Rs. 25 lakh in 1976. It manufactures shoddy yarn from woollen rags. In 1978, it provided employment to 40 persons and its annual production was worth Rs. 40 lakh.

4. **Wilking potteries, Patikara(Narnaul).**—The unit was established in 1975 with a total investment of Rs. 3.95 lakh. It manufactures ceramic potteries. In 1978, it provided employment to 22 persons and its annual production was worth Rs. 2.50 lakh.

#### SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

In 1977-78, there were 550 small scale units registered in the district. These units have been classified and details of their number, investment, production and employment are as follows :—

Sr. No.	Industry	No. of units	Total investment (Rs. in lakh)	Total production (Rs. in lakh)	Employment (Number)
1.	Metal based	60	30.00	190.00	1,080
2.	Mineral based	98	19.00	85.18	290
3.	Agro based	120	18.50	92.90	360
4.	Forest based	25	6.10	30.00	125
5.	Chemical	40	4.18	12.85	218
6.	Leather based	115	2.00	18.00	340
7.	Repair workshop	30	7.85	7.17	150
8.	Miscellaneous	62	20.12	20.60	312

The total investment of these units was Rs. 107.75 lakh and total production was worth Rs. 456.70 lakh and these units gave employment to 2,875 persons on an average.

#### VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Though the large and medium scale and small scale industries contribute to the industrial progress of the district, yet the village industries meet the day to day needs of the villagers. These industries which are carried on by the artisans on family basis boost rural economy.

The village carpenter, weaver, blacksmith, shoe-maker and tanner are important functionaries of the village set-up. Rewari and Narnaul are known for shoe-making. *Khusas* of Rampura (Rewari tahsil) and Kutabpur (Narnaul tahsil) are very famous. These shoes were introduced in Rewari tahsil in 1949 when a few displaced artisans from Pakistan settled in the tahsil and introduced *Khusa* making. This particular type of shoe is facing difficulty due to the high rise of price of *zari* (golden thread) which is used in its manufacture. To promote these village industries Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board, Chandigarh provides loans and subsidies.

### Mineral based Industries

The district is rich in mineral resources but these are not exploited to the desired extent. The important minerals found in the district are : marble, slate, iron ore, quartz and calcite, mica, feldspar, dolomite, china clay, lime stone, cement *kankar* and building material. The revenue from major and minor minerals in 1977-78 was Rs. 41 thousand and Rs. 7.40 lakh respectively. There were 53 units engaged in the processing of the minerals with a capital investment of Rs. 18.22 lakh, employing 255 persons with annual turnover worth Rs. 28.23 lakh.

### RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION PROGRAMME

The rural industrialisation programme was launched by the state government in 1977-78 to generate employment opportunities for unemployed educated rural youth and bring gradual decrease in urban-rural disparities through the development of small-scale and cottage industries in the rural areas. Under the scheme two or more educated unemployed rural entrepreneurs belonging to farming, business communities and Scheduled Castes and Backward classes may join to set up an industrial unit. The partners belonging to 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 Rs. 1 lakh. There is no bar on individual educated unemployed entrepreneurs benefitting from the scheme but the ceiling on capital investment in the case of an individual is Rs. 30,000.

Funds for industrial ventures in rural areas are made available on easy terms. The finances required to meet the capital cost of the project together with 3 months' working capital to the extent of 80 per cent is advanced by financial institutions at the subsidised interest rate of 6 per cent. The government provides 10 per cent seed money

at 4 per cent interest and the remaining 10 per cent is contribution of the entrepreneur. A number of other benefits such as 15 per cent cash subsidy on capital investment, over-riding priority in releasing power connections, training stipends, additional allocation of raw material, price preference in government purchase and exemption from sales tax, purchase tax, stamp duty and registration fee are available to the units under this scheme.

In 1978, 75 units were started in rural areas of the district. A loan of Rs. 1,61,000 with a subsidy of Rs. 25,103 was sanctioned to 75 units in 1977-78.

#### SOURCE OF POWER

Prior to the introduction of hydel power from Bhakra Nangal Project in January, 1957, there was no power driven industry except a few oil and flour milling units run by diesel engines in the district. The developmental activities picked up after November, 1970 on electrification of all villages. The monthly consumption of electricity by industrial sector in the district was 2.96 lakh units in March, 1969. By March, 1978, it increased to 9.66 lakh units.

The number of grid sub-stations in the district increased from 2 in 1969 to 16 in March, 1978. These sub-stations located were as follows :—

Grid	Sub-stations
132 KV,	Narnaul, Mahendragarh and Rewari
33 KV	Bawal, Buroli, Palhawas, Dharubera, Ateli, Nizampur, Nangal Chaudhry, Kanina, Pali, Mundia Khera, M.C. 3, M.C. 4 and M.C. 5 J.L.N.P.

#### INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES

The development of industrial co-operative is essential for the promotion of industries, specially in cottage and small scale sectors. More and more 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 material and marketing of finished goods.

The development of industrial cooperatives in the district is looked after by the Assistant Registrar Cooperative Societies, Mahendragarh, as an additional duty and is assisted by 2 Industrial Inspectors one each at Narnaul and Rewari and 9 Industrial Sub Inspectors. The following table indicates the number of industrial cooperative societies which existed in 1977-78 :—

Name of Industry	Number of Societies
Handloom weaving	13
<b>Small Scale Industries</b>	
(a) Engineering Goods	34
(b) Wood work	19
(c) Miscellaneous	88
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Industries</b>	
(a) Non oils and Soap	12
(b) Pottery	1
(c) Ghani oil	11
(d) Cobblers	61
(e) Leather tanning	9
(f) Others	26
<b>Handi Crafts Industries</b>	4