

CHAPTER—V

INDUSTRIES

The society was not so complex at the end of 19th century. The people were not so ambitious as they are today . Only cottage industry existed in the district.

The cotton weaving was a decaying industry. In almost every town there were weavers from Julaha, Koli and Dhanak castes. The weavers purchased spun cotton at $1/4$ sers per rupee and made coarse country cloth called *jarha*, which was sold at 2 *annas* per yard. This kind of cloth was used by the rural population. A weaver's plant cost about Rs. 15. There was no cooperation among the weavers.

Calico-printing was done by *chhipis* in three or four of the larger villages in each tahsil. The printers earned from 4 to 5 *annas* per diem. The printing was done on coarse cloth, which was used for making the clothes worn by the village women. The industry declined owing to the growing preference for *chint* which was cheaper and better-looking.

The glass bangles were manufactured at Raipur and Pinjor in the then Palwal tahsil. The *kanch* was generally procured from Delhi and Aligarh at Rs. 2 per *maund*. The workers were called *kacheras*. They earned about 4 *annas* per diem and worked for eight months in the year, stopping work during the four harvesting months and joining as agricultural labourers. Only coloured bangles were manufactured. The larger size sold at 8 *annas* per thousands and the smaller at 4 *annas*. The bangles found a sale all over the district as it was considered necessary for the women of all tribes to wear bangles during the life-time of their husbands. The industry could not flourish as the bangles of European-make were preferred to the local product.

In 1905, there were four important factories in the district. One industry was closed down in 1909. The out-turn of the three older factories during three years 1907-1909 was as follows :—

| Name of the factory | Year | Cotton cleaned up in Lbs. | Cotton pressed in Lhs. |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Harmukh Rai and Gobind Rai (Palwal) | 1907 | 16,969,899 | 5,776,763 |
| | 1908 | 1,191,200 | 397,600 |
| | 1909 | 9,280,000 | 3,003,380 |
| New Mofussil Co., Palwal | 1907 | 6,278,847 | 2,154,240 |
| | 1908 | 266,720 | 95,080 |
| | 1909 | 5,479,454 | 1,826,485 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|-----------|---|
| Ram Bilas-Jauri Mal (Hodal) | 1907 | 3,453,675 | — |
| | 1908 | 3,62,325 | — |
| | 1909 | 1,749,950 | — |

The Hodal factory had no pressing machinery and sent its cleaned cotton to Kosi to be pressed. The pressed cotton was all exported to Bombay.

Some missionaries also encouraged the people towards industrial avocations. The S.P.G. and Cambridge Mission, Delhi had a Boy's Industrial School in Gurgaon (which removed from Faridabad in 1896) where four industries were taught, viz making of shoes in Indian style, the making of shoes in European style, tailoring and carpentering.

The following account of the work of the Baptist Missionary Society which had its headquarters in this district at Palwal, was contributed by the Rev. F.W. Hale, Local Head of the Society :—

“The London Baptist Missionary Society Commenced serious operations in the Palwal District; previously Palwal had been a Mission outstation of Delhi centre. The Rev. F.W. Hale is the Missionary in charge. The Christian Community-connected with the Mission numbers about 240. The Mission has a sub-station for evangelist and elementary educational work at Hodal, Hathin, Punhana and Bhaghaula in the then Gurgaon district, and at Faridabad, Ballabgarh and Fatehpur Biloch in the then Delhi district. At the Salamatpur Industrial Settlement which is half a mile or more to the west of the town, accommodation and work is found for an average of 130 or more women and girls. This institution—one of the most interesting and successful of its kind in Northern India—is under the charge of Miss Fletcher, to whom the credit of its initiation in 1901 and its development to its present success is mostly due. The Institution is as sound from a business, as from a Mission point of view. Lace-making and drawn thread work are taught, and the girls are trained in ordinary domestic economy. The work turned out finds a ready sale and settlement is self-supporting. The full staff of the Palwal Mission in 1909 was : Mr. Hale and Dr. Thoma, Miss Fletcher, Miss M. Young and Miss Couths, Miss Combs, Miss Young, Miss Fergusson and Miss De Razario. The Mission is just completing a spacious church of red brick and grey

stone in Palwal at a cost of Rs. 10,000. The amount is being raised entirely by voluntary subscriptions."

Unrefined saltpetre was extracted from the earth of old village sites in this area. The extractors were Agris whose operations resembled with those who prepared salt. There were two refineries—one at Palwal and the other at Hodal. The unrefined saltpetre was sent to those factories and refined by the following method : Earth pans were prepared and earth containing saltpetre was placed in them and they were then filled with water. When the saltpetre had accumulated in liquid form, the liquid was taken out of the pans and after being poured into a large iron pan was heated for three and four hours to boiling point. It was then run into another pan in which 15 *maunds* of crude saltpetre were placed and the mixture was boiled for an hour. The salt sank to the bottom and the remaining liquid was poured into boxes specially made for the purpose. At the end of six days crystals formed and the process was complete.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SINCE INDEPENDENCE

Since Independence of India, the district made rapid progress in the field of industrial development and various modern industries were established. After the creation of the State of Haryana in 1956, there has been a real spurt of industrial activity in the district. It has now the unique distinction of having one of the biggest industrial area in the State located in Faridabad complex. Palwal is also an industrially advanced area.

During the year 1947, a large number of people had to inter-migrate from N.W.E.P. and Balochistan. The Faridabad and Ballabgarh zone was earmarked for rehabilitation of uprooted persons. The Government established a large number of work centres to provide them a gainful employment as well training in various fields. There were 9,370 industrial units as on March 31, 1991; out of which 203 were in the large and medium scale, with the investment of about 2,050 crores. These units turn out goods worth Rs. 3,000 crores annually. There were hardly 400 small units at the time of formation of Haryana.

Year-wise details of industries set-up in the district are as follows :—

| Year | No. |
|-----------------|-----|
| 1977-78 to 1980 | 469 |
| 1980-81 | 483 |
| 1981-82 | 732 |

| 1 | 2 |
|---------|-------|
| 1982-83 | 930 |
| 1983-84 | 929 |
| 1984-85 | 1,126 |
| 1985-86 | 1,113 |
| 1986-87 | 1,126 |
| 1987-88 | 843 |
| 1988-89 | 780 |
| 1989-90 | 777 |
| 1990-91 | 782 |

As already stated, Faridabad enjoys the unique distinction of being one of the ten largest industrial areas in the country with the product range varying from small household goods to highly sophisticated engineering items. Endowed with several favourable factors like proximity to the capital, industrial labour force, by and large harmonious employer-employee relations, Faridabad has the potential to become the top most industrial centre of India if given the needed impetus.

As on March 31, 1991, some of the leading industrial establishments were : Kelvinator (India), Elson Cotton Mills, Khaitan Electricals, Jitendra Steels, Escorts, K.G. Khosla Industries, Sapna Textiles, Kalpna Textiles Units, etc. Besides other industrial goods, Escorts (Rajdoot Motor cycles), Bata shoes, Kelvinator refrigerators, Hitkari potteries and Khaitan electrical goods are widely in demand.

The broad heads of the industrial units as on March 31, 1991 were as follows :—

| Broad heads | No. of Units |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Agro-based | 977 |
| 2. Forest based | 968 |
| 3. Mineral | 131 |
| 4. Textile | 399 |
| 5. Engineering & Allied | 3,047 |
| 6. Chemicals | 291 |
| 7. Animal Husbandry | 304 |
| 8. Building material and ceramic | 348 |
| 9. Others | 2,909 |
| Total : | 9,370 |

LARGE AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

Before the creation of Faridabad district, the large and medium scale industries were 122. The items manufactured in these days and the units were as follows :—

LARGE AND MEDIUM-SCALE INDUSTRIAL UNITS

| Serial Number | Unit | Item manufactured |
|---------------|------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |

(At Faridabad)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. American Universal Electric (India) | Motor fans coolers |
| 2. Ametty Machine Tools (P) Ltd. | Power presses, sheering machine |
| 3. Auto Lamps | Auto Lamps |
| 4. Autometer Ltd. | Instruments such as speedometers, fuel gauge etc. |
| 5. Auto Pin India | Spring leaf and auto parts. |
| 6. Arm Metal Industries Ltd. | Special steel alloy wire |
| 7. Atul Glass (P) Ltd. | Mirror glass, safety glass, toughened glass |
| 8. Avon Services | Foam compound for fire extinguisher |
| 9. Amarpali Structures (P) Ltd. | Steel structure |
| 10. Bata Shoe Co. | Rubber canvas shoes |
| 11. Bellis & Morono India Ltd. | Turpine for sugar plant |
| 12. Bengal National Textile Mills | Woollen suitings |
| 13. Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co. | Carbon papers, ribbon etc. |
| 14. Bharat Carpets Ltd. | Woollen carpets |
| 15. Bhartiya Steel Co. | Railway equipments |
| 16. Brake Lining | Brake-lining |
| 17. B.R. Engg. Industries | Engineering products |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---|--|
| 18. | Bhartiya Cutler Hammer Ltd. | Starters, limit switches |
| 19. | Capital Flour Mills (P) Ltd. | Flour milling |
| 20. | Clutch Auto (P) Ltd. | Clutch plates |
| 21. | Continental Devices India Ltd. | Silicon devices |
| 22. | Coca Cola Export Corporation | Coca-Cola concentrate, Fanta, beverage base |
| 23. | Central Oxygen & Accertrilyen Co. | Oxygen gas |
| 24. | Curewell India Ltd. | Albumin powder and medicines |
| 25. | Dabriwala Steel & Engg. Co. | Steel |
| 26. | D.G.L. (P) Ltd. | Fire fighting equipment and lubrication equipment |
| 27. | Delhi Pulp Industries (P) Ltd. | Paper and packaging |
| 28. | Delton Cables Industries (P) Ltd. | Special type of PVC insulated wires and cables |
| 29. | Dhanda Engg. Works Ltd. | Internal combustion engines, agricultural implements |
| 30. | Eastern Electronics Delhi (P) Ltd. | Electronic components, radios |
| 31. | Eicher Tractors India Ltd. | Tractors |
| 32. | Elson Cotton Mills (P) Ltd. | Cotton, synthetic yarn |
| 33. | Endee Woollen & Silk (P) Ltd. | Shaddy yarn (spinning) |
| 34. | East India Cotton Mfg. Co. | Sizing of yarn, processing of cloth. |
| 35. | Electronics Ltd. | Coolers, heaters, air conditioners, etc. |
| 36. | Escorts Ltd. (Tractor and Engg. Division) | Tractors and railway equipments |
| 37. | Escorts Ltd. (Motor cycle and Scooter Division) | Motor cycles, scooters and rims |
| 38. | Escorts Tractors Ltd. | Tractors |
| 39. | Forging (P) Ltd. | Forgings |

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40. Freewheels India Ltd.
41. Fritz and Singh (P) Ltd.
42. Fire Processors (P) Ltd.
43. Frick India Ltd.
44. Gedore Tools India Ltd.
45. Hemla Embroidery Mills (P) Ltd.
46. Hindustan Brown Boweri (P) Ltd.
47. Hindustan Springs (P) Ltd.
48. Hindustan Vacuum Glass Industries
49. Hitkari Potteries (P) Ltd.
50. Hyderabad Asbestoes Cement Products
51. Hein Lehman India
52. Haryana Coated Ltd.
53. Hindustan Wires Ltd.
54. Haryana Television
55. Hoda Steel Products Ltd.
56. Hindustan Koku Wires Ltd.
57. Indian Aluminium Cables Ltd.
58. Indian Gas Cylinder
59. Injecto (P) Ltd.
60. Janata Steel & Metal Cooperative Society Ltd.
61. Jora Steel & Tubes Ltd.
62. J.V. Electronics
63. Jaic Steel Fastners
64. J.M.A. Industries (P) Ltd.

Cycle parts (Free-wheels)

Filter

Fire fighting

Cold storage and ice plant,
refrigerating air-conditioners

Hand tools

Embroidery

Electric motors, ACC/ACSR
conductors

Glass springs

Flasks and refills

Crocery of all types

A.C.C. Sheets

Defence items

Paper coated products

Wire drawing unit

Television

Hacksaw blades

Tensile galvanised steel wire,
A.C.C.R. case wire.Wires and cables, ACC/
A.C.S.R. conductors

Gas cylinders

Fuel pumps

Wire drawing

Steel tubes

Electronic components

Steel fastners (nuts and bolts)

Horns, headlamps etc.

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--|--|
| 65. | Indo Lown Brobreweres Ltd. | Beer |
| 66. | Kelvinators of India Ltd. | Refrigerators, fridges, etc. |
| 67. | V. Kaosal Ltd. | |
| 68. | Laxmiratan Engg. Works | Diesel engines |
| 69. | Laldee (P) Ltd. | Machine knife and chaff cutter |
| 70. | Laules (P) Ltd. | Rounds etc. |
| 71. | Leatheric Industries (P) Ltd. | Raxine |
| 72. | Laxmi Flour Mills | Flour (<i>maida</i> and <i>suji</i>) |
| 73. | Metal Box Ltd. | Metal containers and R.S. Closures |
| 74. | Murari Paper Mills | Tissue paper other than ciga- rette tissue |
| 75. | New Allen Bery Works | Gear |
| 76. | New India Dyeing & Finishing Mills | Dyeing, finishing |
| 77. | Northern India Iron & Steel Co. | Springs, Special |
| 78. | National Air Products Ltd. | Oxygen gas, Acetylen gas |
| 79. | Orient General Industries Ltd. | Fans |
| 80. | Orient Steel & Wire Industries (P) Ltd. | Electrical insulating sleeves |
| 81. | Oswal steels | Steel billets and ingots |
| 82. | Nuchem Plastics (P) Ltd. | U.F. moulding powder, M.F. moulding powder |
| 83. | Porritts & Spencer Asia Ltd. | Industrial machinery clothing |
| 84. | Printers House (P) Ltd. | Printing Presses |
| 85. | Print Pack Machinery Ltd. | Printing and Packaging pro- ducts |
| 86. | Precision Stamping (P) Ltd. | Stampings and elimination for electrical industry |
| 87. | Partap Gases & Chemicals Ltd. | Gases |
| 88. | Precision Stamping (P) Ltd. | Stampings |
| 89. | Premier Straw Board Co. (P) Ltd. | Straw board |
| 90. | Promain Ltd. | Wires and conductors |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|--|---|
| 91. | Perfect Pack Ltd. | Corrugated packaging |
| 92. | Payen Telbros (P) Ltd. | Gaskets |
| 93. | Partap Steel Rolling Mills (P) Ltd. | Steel alloys and rolling |
| 94. | Prestolite of India | Auto electrical fans |
| 95. | Rajindra Paper Mills | Corrugated paper |
| 96. | Rattan Chand Harjas Rai (P) Ltd. | Buttons, crockery |
| 97. | Raxor India Ltd. | Lacquirine of metallised polyester film |
| 98. | Racmann Auto (P) Ltd. | Head lamps, sealed beams, tail lamps, etc. |
| 99. | Raunaq Malleable | C.I. casting |
| 100. | Roaltainers Ltd. | Packing products |
| 101. | Remington Rand India Ltd. | Type-writer |
| 102. | Sharco Auto Industries (P) Ltd. | Horns, headlamps, etc. |
| 103. | Super Seals India, Ltd. | Oil Seals, brake-parts |
| 104. | Snow Temp. Ltd. | Refrigeration equipments |
| 105. | S.G. Steels (P) Ltd. | Mini steel plant |
| 106. | Sikand Ltd. | Bolts and nuts |
| 107. | Suraj Lamps & Finishing Mills | Lantern, enamelled wire |
| 108. | S.J. Knitting & Finishing Mills | Knitting and dyeing |
| 109. | Sico Auto (P) Ltd. | Leaf springs |
| 110. | Taylor Instruments Co. India Ltd. | Process controlling and ins- truments |
| 111. | Thomson Press of India Ltd. | Book production |
| 112. | Universal Electronics Ltd. | Defence items |
| 113. | Usha Rectifires (P) Ltd. | Solenium rectifier plates and rectifier based equipments |
| 114. | Universal Steel & Alloys Ltd. | Mini steel plants |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|---|----------------------------|
| 115. | Universal Conveyor Belting | Belts |
| 116. | Usha Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd. | Cotton yarn, woolen yarn |
| 117. | Usha Telehoist (P) Ltd. | Hydraulic pumps and valves |
| 118. | Superiors Air Products Ltd. | Gases |
| 119. | Tractor Hifer India (P) Ltd. (At Ballabgarh) | Chain pulley blocks |
| 120. | Beco Engg. Co. (P) Ltd. | Lathe planners |
| 121. | Ballabgarh Bone Mills | Crushed bones |
| 122. | Good Year India Ltd. | Tyres, tubes, etc. |

During 1990-91, the number of large and medium scale industries went up from 122 to 162.

Small Scale Industries

There were 9,167 small scale Units as on March 31, 1991. The goods manufactured by these units include auto parts, agricultural implements, steel tubes/pipes, electrical equipments, power-loom weaving, machine tools, bicycle parts, cycle tyres and tubes, plastic goods, paints and varnishes, sewing machines, surgical instruments, scientific instruments, auto lamps, ceramics, glass, pottery, radio parts, pumping sets, rubber moulded goods, calico printing, water proofing materials, optical lenses, embroidery and art silk, trolleys, steel wires, flush doors, etc.

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. Other items being manufactured include agricultural implements, *tahas*, axes, etc.

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, gur-

making, cornflakes-making oil seeds and *dal* milling. There are two large-scale flour mills at Faridabad. Both (Capital Flour Mills Pvt. Ltd. and Luxmi Flour Mills) were established in 1967. There are *atta chakkis* throughout the district which work on job-basis. *Gur* making is mainly done in the Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils where there is cultivation of sugarcane. The main oil mills are in Faridabad Complex but there are quite a large number of oil pressers through out the district. Dal milling is done mostly in Palwal tahsil.

The proximity of Delhi has been instrumental in the development of poultry-farming in Ballabgarh tahsil. This has further induced the entrepreneurs to set-up some breeding farms which now supply chicks even to poultry farms in other states.

This district has good agricultural potential which can be utilized for the manufacture of a number of agro-based products.

Mehndi grinding.—The cultivation of *mehndi* leaves in Faridabad block of Ballabgarh tahsil and its grinding at Faridabad is about a century old. There were 15 units engaged in *mehndi* grinding and provided employment to 400 persons. The annual production was about 32,000 quintals worth Rs. 1 crore. *Mehndi* is consumed not only in India but had 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 were 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.

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 | 1972 |
| 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 | |

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, T.V. 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-eq uip-

ment, 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 advantage 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.

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 10 kilometres from Delhi on both sides of the Delhi-Agra National Highway are being developed into a big industries-cum-housing estate.

The large and medium-scale units and small-scale units provided employment to a large number of persons in 1990-91. Faridabad Complex has assumed a place of pride on the industrial map of the country. The 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 ancillary 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 U.S.A., 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, T.V. sets, advanced communication equipment and other electronic components, Faridabad has made considerable progress. Some of these items are also being exported.

Palwal.—There is a Rural Industrial Estate in the district located at Palwal. The Rural Industrial Estate at Palwal which was established in 1964 had 8 sheds allotted to various other industries in 1977. The number of industries in rural areas are also increasing.

Haryana's industrial hub, Faridabad, that had lost its glory during the last few years is fast recovering to be back on the rails. The new fiscal package of the Union Government backed up by the liberalised industrial policy of the Bhajan Lal Government have opened new vistas for entrepreneurs.

The Haryana Government has announced that the industries that had left Haryana during 1987-91 and are now keen to return would be treated at par with the new ventures for the purpose of sales tax exemption/deferment and other incentives.

On the basis of survey, the Faridabad Industries Association had made in the middle of 1991, as many as 6,000 industries in the small, and tiny sectors are supplying goods to the large industries. The employment strength is estimated to be about 1.2 lakhs. Faridabad is contributing revenue on an average of about 49.8% to the state exchequer. The annual central excise duty collection from industries alone is about 280 crores. Goods worth about Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 crores are being exported from this area which include machinery, electrical equipments, textile, tractors, refrigerators, rubber goods, agricultural implements, syringes, helmets, etc.¹

Role of the Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.

Haryana has made rapid strides in all spheres of development since its inception in 1966. Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (HSIDC) was set up in 1967 for industrialisation of Haryana. HSIDC has shaped vision of thousands of entrepreneurs by creating a conducive environment to industry. HSIDC's operations cover identification and promotion of medium and large scale industries in the Public, joint and assisted sectors, financing medium and large scale industries through term loans, participating in the share capital of companies, developing

1. *The Times of India*, 30th October, 1991.

industrial estates and infrastructure and providing valuable counsel to entrepreneurs. The Corporation extends term loan upto Rs. 150 lakhs per proposal and jointly with HFC & banks can participate in term lending upto Rs. 340 lakhs. The Corporation is promoting projects in joint sector and assisted sector with equity participation of 26% and upto 15%, respectively.

Till March, 91, HSIDC has assisted 20 units in district Faridanad. The total project cost of these units is Rs. 23.89 crores with a loan component of Rs. 12.09 crores. The employment generation from these units is 2,245 and sales turnover of Rs. 102.21 crores. The activities of these units include manufacture of Steel Tubes & Pipes, Ferro Alloys, Textiles, Pharmaceuticals, Tractors, etc.

Apart from this, there are two projects under implementation in assisted sector in district of Faridabad. One unit is 100% E.O.U. for fabrics and the other is for the manufacture of fuel injection equipments.

The total project cost is Rs. 109.59 crores with HSIDC equity of Rs. 4.24 crores with an employment potential of 620 persons.

In order to augment further industrial growth in Haryana, HSIDC has developed industrial estate in Sector 31, Faridabad on a piece of land measuring about 8.50 acres of land. Industrial shed of four categories namely A, B, C & D as per sizes indicated below have been constructed :—

| Type of Shed | Plot area | Covered area |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| A | 900 Sq. ft. | 540 Sq. ft. |
| B | 1,650 Sq. ft. | 983 Sq. ft. |
| C | 2,475 Sq. ft. | 1,485 Sq. ft. |
| D | 3,400 Sq. ft. | 2,000 Sq. ft. |

HSIDC constructed 56 sheds in Phase-1, comprising 17 type-A and taking in consideration the encouraged response, HSIDC further proposed to construct additional 25 sheds (17-type-A, 8-type-D). These sheds are being allotted to the prospective entrepreneurs. A large number of allottees have implemented their projects, which include moped horns, polythene bags, stationery items, packing items, electronics units, repair workshop, electric control panel, C-N-C machines, air vessels, computer kits, springs etc.

Further, in view of encouraged response and to accommodate large number of small scale entrepreneurs, HSIDC plans to construct such types of sheds for Small Industries at Faridabad. Matter has been taken up with HUDA for procurement of land in Sector 59. This would help the small scale entrepreneurs/ancillary units in Faridabad district, being an important industrial town of Haryana, Faridabad has a large number of medium/small scale industrial units like Eicher, Kelvinator, Escorts, Goodyear, Remington etc.

ROLE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

Commercial banks are playing a very important role in rapid industrialisation by advancing loans. Since 1970, there has been substantial increase in the total number of branches opened by the commercial banks. The banks in the district advanced Rs. 1,540.52 lakhs as a loan to the industries as on March 31, 1991.

Government Assistance to Industries

The industrial development of the district is looked after by the General Manager, Industries, Faridabad. Government assists the entrepreneurs 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. A few of them is described below :—

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 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 any surety. The following figures show the loans advanced to weavers and cobblers from 1986-87 to 1990-91 :—

| Year | Category of beneficiaries | Total No. of units | Amount of loan (Rs) |
|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1986-87 | Weavers | 7 | 20,000 |
| 1987-88 | Do | 3 | 10,000 |
| 1988-89 | Do | 3 | 30,000 |
| 1989-90 | Do | Nil | Nil |
| 1990-91 | Do | Nil | Nil |
| 1986-87 | Cobblers | 7 | 7,000 |
| 1987-88 | Do | 5 | 10,000 |
| 1988-89 | Do | 19 | 15,000 |
| 1989-90 | Do | Nil | Nil |
| 1990-91 | Do | Nil | Nil |

The other cash incentives are in the form of generating set subsidy, state subsidy, Mewat subsidy, testing equipment subsidy and I S. I. certified mark subsidy. The amount given under each kind of subsidy and the No. of units during 1986-87 to 1990-91 are as follows :—

Generating set subsidy :

| Year | Subsidy | No. of Units | Amount disbursed (Rs) |
|---------|---------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1986-87 | | 40 | 12,98,250 |
| 1987-88 | | 62 | 19,18,360 |
| 1988-89 | | 79 | 25,06,000 |
| 1989-90 | | 85 | 26,81,375 |
| 1990-91 | | 56 | 32,66,048 |

State subsidy

| | | |
|---------|---|-----------|
| 1986-87 | x | x |
| 1987-88 | x | x |
| 1988-89 | 2 | 9.29 lakh |
| 1989-90 | x | x |

Mewat subsidy

| | | |
|---------|-----|-----------|
| 1986-87 | 180 | 9.99 lakh |
|---------|-----|-----------|

| Year | Subsidy | No. of Units | Amount disbursed (Rs. lakhs) |
|--|---------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| 1987-88 | | 11 | 1.00 |
| 1988-89 | | 15 | 1.00 |
| 1989-90 | | 12 | 1.00 |
| Testing Equipment subsidy | | | (Rs.) |
| 1986-87 | | 87 | 6,19,766 |
| 1987-88 | | 28 | 2,31,826 |
| 1988-89 | | 20 | 1,62,993 |
| 1989-90 | | 15 | 1,29,832 |
| 1990-91 | | 21 | 1,84,175 |
| I.S.I. Certification Mark subsidy | | | |
| 1986-87 to 1987-88 | | Nil | Nil |
| 1988-89 | | 4 | 14,000 |
| 1989-90 | | 5 | 20,000 |
| 1990-91 | | 4 | 12,000 |

The District Industries Centre, Faridabad has been on the forefront in promoting the industrial activities since its inception. A large number of beneficiaries drew benefits from various schemes launched by the centre. Details regarding the beneficiaries and amount given by the District Industries Centre since its inception are as under :—

| Type | No. of beneficiaries | Amount (Rs.) |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Training | 142 | 1,09,359 |
| (b) Workshed subsidy | 16 | 42,453 |
| (c) Machinery subsidy | 25 | 54,353 |
| (d) Total kit's subsidy | 250 | 62,500 |
| (e) Power subsidy | — | — |
| (f) Any other (publicity) | — | 93,689 |

During 1990-91, a sum of Rs. 0.39 lakh was sanctioned to 51 beneficiaries.

Financial assistance by Haryana Financial Corporation.—Financial assistance in the form of loans is given to large and medium scale

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industries by the Haryana Financial Corporation which came into existence on April 1, 1967. It grants loans upto Rs. 30 lakhs in case of private limited companies and registered co-operative societies and upto 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 and diploma in engineering, loans are granted on liberalised terms. 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 normal instalments of the loan are over.

The details of loan sanctioned during 1985-86 to 1990-91 are as under :—

| Year | No. of Units | Amount (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1985-86 | 28 | 166.98 |
| 1986-87 | 52 | 327.67 |
| 1987-88 | 28 | 359.50 |
| 1988-89 | 11 | 292.18 |
| 1989-90 | — | 629.79 |
| 1990-91 | — | 522.34 |

Types of industries financed by the Financial Corporation as on March 31, 1991 are as under :—

1. Stone quarrying clay and sand pits
2. Food manufacturing
3. Manufacturing of textiles
4. Manufacturing of paper and paper products
5. Printing, publishing & allied industries
6. Manufacturing of rubber products
7. Manufacturing of chemical products
8. Hotels

9. Nursing home
10. Engineering industry
11. Pharmaceuticals
12. Cold storage
13. Cotton ginning/oil extractive
14. Solvent plants
15. Leather and leather goods

Financial assistance by the Haryana Khadi and village Industries Board.—The Khadi & Village Industries Board is a statutory body. The board's objectives before it are :—

- (i) The social objective of providing employment,
- (ii) the economic objective of producing saleable articles ; and
- (iii) the wider objective of creating self reliance among the people and building up of a strong rural community spirit.

The Board is charged with planning, promotion, organisation and implementation of programmes for the development of khadi & other village Industries in rural areas.

The Khadi & Village Industries Board provides financial assistance on the basis of pattern approved by the Khadi & V.I. Commission for setting up of khadi and village Industries units. These funds are given to the following categories of units :—

- (i) Industrial cooperative societies
- (ii) Societies Registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860
- (iii) Entrepreneurs
- (iv) Traditional artisans

Entire assistance is given in the shape of loan under the revised pattern. The tenure of repayment is 5 to 10 years. The rate of interest for loans for village industries is 4% per annum whereas the loans for Khadi are free of interest. The details are as under :—

| Year | Grant (Rs.) | Loan (Rs.) |
|---------|----------------|---------------|
| 1985-86 | 1,04,095 | 8,91,595 |
| 1986-87 | 1,28,095 | 2,36,68,950 |
| 1987-88 | 75,930 | 10,90,830 |
| 1988-89 | 28,260 | 9,12,195 |
| 1989-90 | 1,70,983 | 10,12,383 |
| 1990-91 | — | 5,58,285 |

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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-States 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 and 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.

The units which were assessed for indigenous raw material are as follows :—

| Indigenous Raw Material | No. of units assessed for raw material (Approx.) |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Iron and Steel | 584 |
| 2. Coal/Coke | 166 |
| 3. Pig Iron | 106 |
| 4. Non-ferrous metals | 38 |
| 5. Palm fatty Acid | 17 |
| 6. Paraffin wax | 3 |
| 7. L.P.G. Cylinders | 28 |
| 8. Molasses | 102 |
| 9. Furnace oil | 48 |
| 10. Titanium Dioxide | 40 |
| 11. Paper | 2 |
| 12. LDPE/HDPE | 40 |
| 13. PVC Resin Units | 42 |
| 14. Any other | 13 |

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.

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 follows :—

(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 and 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. It also does quality marking for defence products and purchases made by the Controller of Stores¹, 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, Dundaheera.

(ii) Heat Treatment Centre, Faridabad

This centre was shifted from Sonipat in 1968. It supplies com-

1. Now it is Director, Supplies and Disposals.

mon 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 follows :—

Quality Marking Centres

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| (a) Ambala | For instruments and precision machinery |
| (b) Jagadhri | For engineering goods |
| (c) Panipat | For textile 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, method 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. |

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The development of industries, whether in public or in private sector requires the services of trained and skilled personnel. To meet this increasing demand of such personnel in the cottage industries, industrial training institutes were opened at Palwal and Faridabad in 1963 and 1965, respectively. The trainees of these institutes and schools, are trade tested in the month of July every year under the aegis of the Director General of Employment and Training Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.

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Technical education is imparted by the Y.M.C.A. (Institute of Engineering), Faridabad. This institute was established in 1969 by the National Council of Y.M.C.As of India in collaboration with the State Government of Haryana and Government of India. Some assistance in the form of experts and equipment also came from West Germany. It offers 4-Year Diploma Course in Engineering.

Rural Industrialisation Scheme

During 1977-78, the rural industrialisation scheme was introduced by the Haryana Government to arrest the trend of migration of rural youths from rural areas to urban areas. Secondly, it aimed at generating employment in rural areas by setting up industrial units in rural areas in order to provide maximum opportunities to the villages. The efforts made in the district in this respect are as under :—

| Year | Units set-up | Employment generated |
|---------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1984-85 | 1,759 | 5,377 |
| 1985-86 | 352 | — |
| 1986-87 | 401 | — |
| 1987-88 | 224 | — |
| 1988-89 | 196 | — |
| 1989-90 | 212 | 6,600 |
| 1990-91 | 265 | — |
| Total : | | 11,977 |

More details regarding incentive disbursed to RIS units are as follows :—
(Amount in Rs. lakh)

| Year | | Seed money/ Margin money | Cash sub- sidy | Interest subsidy | Stamping & Regis- tration charges |
|---------|--------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1986-87 | Number | 11 | 14 | 28 | — |
| | Amount | 1.18 | 1.02 | 0.95 | — |
| 1987-88 | Number | 10 | 10 | 17 | 3 |
| | Amount | 1.23 | 0.98 | 1.62 | 0.01 |
| 1988-89 | Number | 21 | 22 | — | — |
| | Amount | 2.59 | 2.34 | — | — |
| 1989-90 | Number | 7 | 2 | 7 | — |
| | Amount | 0.76 | 0.32 | 0.60 | — |
| 1990-91 | Number | Nil | 5 | 15 | — |
| | Amount | Nil | 0.50 | 1.42 | — |

Industrial units absorb many unemployed youths. Government introduced many schemes under self-employment Youth Programme. More details are as under :—

| No. of Units | Industries | Service | Business |
|--|------------|---------|----------|
| 1. No. of units set-up under self-employment to educated youth scheme (from inception) | 1,488 | 469 | 1,181 |
| 2. Amount disbursed under self-employment scheme (Rs.) | 32,456 | 8,296 | 15,721 |
| 3. Employment generated (No. of persons) | 3,300 | 900 | 2,200 |

SOURCE OF POWER

Before the Independence, the district lacked facilities of hydel-power 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, 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, set 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 has been extended further by third unit of 60 MW.

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 is feeding 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 :—

| Category | Connections as on March 31, 1991 |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Small Scale Industries | 9,704 |
| Medium Industries | 823 |
| Large Industries | 565 |
| 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 total local people who were hesitant to take up manual work. The industrial labour for the expanding industrial activity at Faridabad, Ballabgarh and Palwal 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 Institutes 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), 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 daily wages of industrial workers have been as under :—

| Category | Daily wages as on March 31, 1991 | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----|
| | Rs. | P |
| 1. Unskilled worker | 33 | 45 |
| 2. Semi-skilled (A) Grade II | 34 | 45 |
| 3. Semi-skilled Grade-I | 35 | 40 |
| 4. Skilled 'A' Grade-II | 36 | 75 |
| 5. Skilled 'B' | 37 | 90 |
| 6. Highly skilled | 40 | 20 |

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 and many large-scale units are providing medical, social, residential, recreational and other facilities to their employees.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES

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

The development of industrial co-operatives is looked after by Industrial Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies at Sub-divisional level. He is assisted by Industrial Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. As on March 31, 1991, there were two Assistant Registrars; one posted at Faridabad and other at Palwal. The whole industrial activities are controlled by Deputy Registrar, Gurgaon. The Assistant Registrar mainly organizes these cooperatives and obtains financial assistance for them.

The achievements made during 1985-86 to 1990-91 are as follows :

| Year | No. of industrial co-operatives | Member-ship | Share capital | Working capital | Product | Sale |
|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| (Rs. in lakhs) | | | | | | |
| 1985-86 | 141 | 1,829 | 21.41 | 58.46 | — | — |
| 1986-87 | 132 | 1,719 | 20.10 | 55.87 | 28.70 | 30.52 |
| 1987-88 | 124 | 1,620 | 19.86 | 49.31 | 26.47 | 30.08 |
| 1988-89 | 115 | 1,405 | 17.39 | 45.56 | 17.03 | 18.23 |
| 1989-90 | 108 | 1,292 | 16.90 | 39.49 | 21.52 | 21.86 |
| 1990-91 | 99 | 1,152 | 16.20 | 36.14 | 19.89 | 22.57 |

The industrial co-operative societies mainly confine to the activities pertaining to engineering works, furniture and wood articles, rubber works, agriculture, soap and allied, leather and foot wear, handloom and stone-crushing.