

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Before Independence, the district had no important industries. The mainstay of the people was agriculture. The industries were mainly confined to village and cottage sector. These included pottery, Carpentry, stone-dressing, leather-tanning, handloom weaving and utensil-making. Most of these have been decaying due to one reason or another.

Pottery.—The village pottery is as old as the country itself. In the past the potters of *Kumhar* community used to make the earthen wares of different sizes. The wares included *surahis* (water-jug), *hookas*, *pitchers* (*matka*) and coloured toys. Even to day some workers are still engaged in the manufacture of the above articles. Gohana is famous for the manufacture of crude coloured toys which are sold at the country fairs. Though it is the age of refrigerators and coolers, yet in the rural areas and urban areas the thirst in the summer season is quenched with the water stored in the pitchers and *surahis*.

A focal point at village Baroda is proposed. It will serve the potters of other villages. This scheme will cover about 250 pottery units. A production centre will be set-up with the help of K.V.I.C. and it will benefit 1,250 workers. The production centre will procure clay for potters and distribute among them for moulding against labour charges. It will make arrangements for marketing and finishing of the products.

Carpentry.—Sonipat is primarily an agricultural district. A few artisans prepared many articles for agricultural operations and household use. Despite the introduction of mechanised farming, the people of the district are still dependent upon such artisans. The carpenters being professional are engaged in manufacturing doors, door-frames and windows. The main concentration of this industry is at Gohana, Sisana and Butana.

Stone-dressing.—Stone-dressing and carving was another village industry, famous for the workmanship of the artisans. The *Rohtak District Gazetteer*, 1910, described the same as under¹:

“Many of the village houses have well-carved door frames, though the work seldom shows originality. The masonry houses are often fine and some really delicate work is to be seen on some of the newer houses in Ahulana and particularly on the Jain temple in Rohtak. The masonry chaupals and many of the *shivalas* are distinctive and handsome.”

Now the industry is, however, decaying on account of extensive use of stone chips, reinforced concrete cement and lintel works. Due to the heavy cost of carving, the people even avoid using such material.

Leather tanning.—Ample availability of raw-material facilitated the development of leather tanning on cottage and small scale basis in many villages of the district. The method used here was, however, as crude and unscientific as in rural areas elsewhere. The *Khatiks* and *rehgars* who undertook this work did rough tanning with lime and soda. The indigenous industry on a large scale died out before 1947. However, some people are engaged in this profession/industry which is being run on cottage basis at Kharkhoda and Gohana.

Cotton-manufactures.—Cotton-ginning was done by women in every rural household on small roller, worked by hand, called *charkhi*. Cotton-carding was done by the *penja* or *dhunia* available in almost every village. The spinning was entirely done by women in their spare time during the day. As elsewhere in many parts of India, it was a familiar sight to observe a bevy of girls and women seated together in some open space, singing and spinning the yarn on the wheel (*charkha*). The weaving was done by *dhanrks*, chamars and *julahas* on pit-loom. The coarse cloth used for men's clothing was locally prepared *khaddar*. In addition to *khaddar*, *khes* and *dhoti* were also made.

These products gradually lost their market to machine-made goods. The recent government policy to revive the handloom weaving and old handicrafts of the country, has given a fillip to this decaying industry.

Dyeing and Stamping.—In the long past every village had dyers. Cloth-stamping, as opposed to dyeing, was done by the *Chhimba* caste in many villages. The cloth to be decorated was first washed in water and then steeped in a solution containing pounded *mawi* and *hara* and after-dyeing again immersed in a solution containing gum and alum when women's clothes were to be printed: and *gur*, gum and iron-dust in the case of floor cloth-quilts. The dyed cloth was slightly damped again before the printing was done. This was effected with carved *shisham* wood dies made by the village carpenter and called *sancha* or *chhapa*. Gum was an important ingredient in the colours employed. The work was not of much artistic value and it was chiefly done for local use.

Cloth stamping has now died out in rural areas. Some dyers' shops are found only in towns and cities.

Metal products.—The *thathiar* (Kettle-mender) going on his usual rounds in villages was a familiar sight in the district. Village Nagar, a suburb of

Gohana, had a number of workmen, mostly Muslims, who were engaged in making pots and pans of brass and copper. These workmen were seldom men of capital but were financed by local *Baniyas* who advanced them a maund of metal or Rs. 20 or so as wages, and the average remuneration allowed was 4 *annas per diem* a head.

The following account pertaining to the manufacturing of copper and brass vessels finds place in the *Rohtak District Gazetteer*, 1910¹ :—

“Copper vessels are chiefly used by Muhammadans but they often prefer brass and bell-metal (*Kansi*) owing to the difficulty of getting the former tinned, and the copper vessels used in the district are imported mainly from Delhi and Panipat while the raw metal is brought from Bhiwani to Nagar for conversion into brass pots. These are either made from old brass vessels bought up in villages at the rate of Rs. 15 a maund or by uniting copper and zinc in the proportion of 24:16. The articles chiefly made are *lotas*, *bantas* (large vessels for water) and *katorias* (cups), and they are made by pouring the molten metal over baked earthen moulds. In the case of *lotas* and *bantas*, two moulds are required owing to the reversed curves for the upper and lower halves and these have to be subsequently soldered together and polished. The *katorias* are finished on a rough lathe.”

So called bell metal or white-brass, known as *kansi* or phul, was worked in exactly the same way, the amalgam being of copper and tin in the proportion of 40:11 for best and 40:8 for second quality. The articles made of this metal were *katorias*, *thals* and *thalis* (big and small trays and *gharials* or gongs; but only the first required a mould while the other two were hammered out. The quality of Nagarkansi was highly esteemed and the vessels were said not to sour food so rapidly as the manufactures of other districts. About Rs. 4,000 worth of this ware was reported to be made at Nagar in 1907 and about Rs. 500 worth of brass vessels of which only one-third were retained for local consumption. The exports were from Rohtak to Sonipat and Panipat (Karnal district).

Gold and Silver manufactures.—Ornaments making was in the hands of Sunars who were almost Hindus. They made ornaments to the order of their local clients. The general character of the work was somewhat massive and

barbaric but the effect especially of the various arm ornaments worn by women was by no means inelegant. A study of the many forms of the ornaments was interesting and would often tell the religion of the owner and in a woman's case her civil status; whether she was single or married; whether she had yet joined her husband in his house or not.

This industry is now in full swing. Due to high cost of gold, even some women use artificial jewellery which is brought from Delhi to the city/towns of the district.

Industrial Progress since Partition (1947).—The partition shattered the entire economic structure of the Punjab. It resulted in an unequal and unfavourable division of resources and manpower. The Sonipat area as a part of Rohtak district could not escape from the adverse effects of this calamity. The emigration of Muslim craftsmen somewhat shook the position of traditional industries. On the other hand, the inflow of displaced persons in large number posed an immediate problem of rehabilitation. The joint efforts of many enterprising persons migrating from Jhang, Muzaffargarh, Lyallpur and Multan to this area, coupled with Government assistance, resulted in their own speedy re-settlement. The tempo of progress was accelerated for the rehabilitation of displaced persons. By acquiring 148.5 acres of land, an 'Industrial Area' was established at Sonipat. Just after partition with a view to rehabilitating the displaced persons from Pakistan, the area at Sonipat had 123 plots which were sold on free hold basis and easy terms. No distinction was made between displaced and non-displaced persons with regard to the allotment.

An 'Industrial-cum-Housing' scheme at Sonipat was considered by the Government in 1961. Various factors such as the requirement of land for new industries, housing facilities for workers, controlling industrial over-crowding and solving the problem of industrial ribbon development led to the origin of this scheme. For this purpose Government acquired 500 acres of land at village Bandipur on Rathdhana road.

A number of small-scale and large-scale industries connected with bicycle parts, assembling of complete bicycle, hand tools, barbed wire, sewing machine-parts, bolts and nuts, steel re-rolling, glass and ceramics, rubber goods, food processing and cotton textiles sprang up all over the district. The proximity of Sonipat to Delhi which is a big market for consumer goods, gives the district an advantageous position and has greatly contributed to its industrial growth.

LARGE AND MEDIUM-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Though the district has no mineral resources, it has not lagged behind in the industrial sector.

In the First and Second Five-Year Plans, most of the development was in the small-scale sector. In the Third Five-Year Plan, the development of large-scale sector became conspicuous. Before the formation of Haryana, particularly during 1961, the registered factories in the Sonipat area were as follows:—

Sr. No.	Place	Name of the factory	Nature of work	Number of workers
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sonipat	Bharat Oil General Industries	Lace Manufacturing	14
2.	Do	Parkash Industries	Ditto	19
3.	Do	S.D. Subash General Factory	Niwar, durries and <i>tapar</i> manufacturing	12
4.	Do	Globe Industries	Wooden packing cases	23
5.	Do	Deluxe Rubber Industries	Rubber Goods	10
6.	Do	Organo Chemical Industries	Chemical and rubber goods	64
7.	Do	Sunrise Rubber and General Mills	Rubber goods manufacturing	9
8.	Do	National Paints Private Ltd.	Pigments manufacturing	17
9.	Do	Aggarwal Glass Factory	Glass goods	246
10.	Do	Bharat Porcelain Factory	Pottery works	86
11.	Do	Kanwar Brothers	Wire and Wire Products	3
12.	Do	Steel and General Mills	Moulding and casting	23
13.	Do	Baba Iron and Steel Works	Bolts, nuts manufacturing	107

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Sonipat	The Popular Enamel Works	Enamel and metal works	30
15.	Do	Kumar Iron and Steel Works	Agricultural works	23
16.	Do	Sandhuimanann Iron and Steel Works	Ditto	18
17.	Do	National Steel Corporation	Chaff cutters, blades	14
18.	Do	Chopra Cycle Works	Cycle parts	7
19.	Do	Jai Engineering Works	Sewing machine parts	36
20.	Do	Maco Private Ltd.	R.B. Axle for cycle	22
21.	Do	Continental Bicycle Industries	Cycle and cycle parts	13
22.	Do	Laxmi Metal Industries	General repair	7
23.	Do	Household and General Mills	General repair	45
24.	Do	New Bharat Surgical Instruments and Engineering Works	Surgical Instruments	13
25.	Do	National Iron and Chemical Industries	Engineering and machine works	6
26.	Do	Hind Fans Ltd.	Electric fans manufacturing	18
27.	Do	Swastik Bakelite Company	Electric goods	23
28.	Do	Atlas Cycle Industries	Cycle manufacturing	1,452
29.	Do	Bharat Cycle Industries	Cycle manufacturing	19
30.	Do	Sonipat Button Factory	Button manufacturing	26
31.	Do	Krishana Ice Factory	Ice manufacturing	10
32.	Do	Laxi ice and Engineering Works	Ditto	15

After the formation of Haryana, the district made rapid progress in the field of industrial development. During 1988-89, there were 450 registered factories under Factories Act, 1948. Out of the total registered factories, there were 30 large and medium scale industrial units which provided employment to 18,800 persons directly with the turnover worth Rs. 580 crore annually. A sum of Rs. 13,995 lakh was invested in these units.

The units set-up in the district upto 31st March, 1989 are classified into the following categories:—

Type of Industries

Small Scale	No. of Units	Employment (No.)
Agro-based	950	2,850
Wood-Work	450	2,250
Mineral	2	18
Textile	613	1,839
Engineering	1,170	3,410
Chemical/Rubber	550	2,220
Animal Husbandry	990	1,980
Building material	350	1,750
Others	751	2,253
Ancillary	19	76
Cottage		
<i>Desi Jutis</i>	710	725
Potteries	40	77
Carpentry	207	214
Blacksmithy	220	270
Mulberry basket	150	157
<i>Ban</i>	77	132
Weavers	550	550

General description of the important factories (large and medium scale) operating on March 31, 1989, is as follows:—

The Atlas Cycle Industries Limited, Sonipat.—It was established in 1952 with a capital investment of Rs. 1.30 crore. It manufactures bicycle and bicycle components and parts. The bicycles manufactured here are exported to various countries. The unit exported bicycles and spare parts worth Rs. 229.53 lakh to various countries while a sum of Rs. 10.10 lakh was fetched due to export during 1965-66. The capital investment also increased from Rs. 1.30 crore during 1951-52 to Rs. 297.45 lakh during 1982-83.

The number of employees in the factory during 1966 was 3,238; it increased to 3,702 during 1988-89.

The Milton Cycle Industries Limited, Sonipat.—This unit was established in 1963 with the capital investment of Rs. 15.88 lakh for the manufacture of bicycle parts. It is functioning as an ancillary to the Atlas Cycle Industries Limited, Sonipat, for the supply of free-wheels and chains. The number of workers which was 307, during 1965-66, increased to 903 in 1988-89. In 1988-89, the capital investment and production was to the tune of Rs. 5,100 lakh and 639.30 lakh, respectively.

The Atlas Auto Industries, Rasoi.—A unit of Atlas Cycle Industries was set-up in 1976 for the manufacture of Mopeds. It provided employment to 388 persons/workers and its production was worth Rs. 730 lakh during 1988-89.

M/s Sooraj Steel Industries.—This concern was set up in 1973 for the manufacture of Iron and steel-casting with an installed capacity of 9,000 Mt. per annum. A sum of Rs. 27.52 lakh was invested in the unit which provided direct employment to 58 workers.¹

Maco Private Limited Industries, Sonipat.—This unit was set-up in 1956 for manufacturing Piston pins, gudgeon pins and other kind of pins. It provided employment to 132 workers during 1988-89. A sum of Rs. 100 lakh was invested in this concern which produced goods worth Rs. 130 lakh during 1988-89.

M/s B.K. Iron and Steel Private Ltd., Sonipat.—This unit was set-up in 1932 for manufacturing of alloy iron and casting. It has a capacity of handling 18,600 metric tonnes iron per year. It provided employment to 96 workers and a sum of Rs. 46.51 lakh was invested in 1988-89. Its production was worth Rs. 355.05 lakh by March 31, 1989.

1. At present the factory (unit) is lying closed.

The Haryana Steel and Alloys Ltd., Murthal.—This unit was set-up during 1971-72. It is engaged in the manufacture of steel ingots. It has an installed capacity of 3,200 metric tonnes. It provided direct employment to 321 workers. With the capital investment of Rs. 364.72 lakh, the unit produced goods worth Rs. 771.66 lakh by the end of March, 1989.

The Rubber Reclaim of India Ltd.—This unit was established in 1968 with a capital investment of Rs. 78.70 lakhs. In 1989, total production of the unit was worth Rs. 5 crore and it gave employment to 430 workers. It manufactures rubber reclaim, rubber crumbs, etc.

The Haryana Sheet Glass Ltd., Village Sewli.—This unit was set-up for manufacturing sheet glass. A sum of Rs. 10.68 crore was invested in the concern. In 1989, 1,100 workers were provided employment and its production was worth Rs. 17.20 crore.

M/s Hilton Rubbers Ltd. Rai.—A public limited unit was established in 1972 for manufacturing rubber *transmission v. belt*, Conveyor belt, etc. An amount of Rs. 96.96 lakh was invested in the concern and it gave employment to 770 workers as on March 31, 1989. Its production was worth Rs. 26 crore. The goods exported to the other countries was to the tune of Rs. 35.79 lakh in 1988-89.

M/s Sunder Singh & Co. Private Ltd., Rai.—The unit was set-up in 1968 and is engaged in the manufacture of Ice plant and cold storage machinery.

In 1988-89, the total production of the concern was worth Rs. 79.88 lakh and it gave employment to 616 workers.

The Hindustan Everest Tools Ltd., Rai.—Set-up in 1962, the unit is engaged in the manufacture of hand tools and it gave employment to 962 workers during 1988-89. Its production was worth Rs. 839.68 lakh. During 1988-89, the unit earned Rs. 396.97 lakh due to export of hand tools to other countries.

Shanti Papers, Rai.—The unit was set-up in 1980 with a capital investment of Rs. 60 lakh for the manufacture of craft media paper. It provided employment to 45 workers and its production was worth Rs. 57.60 lakh during 1988-89.

M/s ECE Lamp Division, Sonipat.—A private limited concern was established in 1973 for manufacturing transformers, lamps, etc. During 1988-89, its production was worth Rs. 1,003.82 lakh and it gave employment to 522 workers.

Bharat Steel Tubes Limited, Ganaur.—It is one of the largest steel tube plants in the country and is located at Ganaur. The plant was erected on a

site covering about 130 acres. It has a built area of over 2,00,000 square feet and accommodates two complete tube mills and the related galvanising and finishing equipments. The mills have an annual capacity of more than 1,00,000 tonnes of pipes of 1/2" to 6" diameter for the conveyance of gas, water, oil and petroleum. The plant was designed and installed to cause a uniform product flow from incoming strip to the finished tubing and to manufacture pipes according to the most modern technique of electric resistance welding. Its products are welded steel pipes and tubes, swaged poles, fabricated pipe work, tubular structure, etc.

Started as the most modern plant of its type, it is a striking symbol of outstanding achievement and co-operation between the United States of America and India. This project involves a capital outlay of more than Rs. 5 crore. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Agency for Industrial Development, Washington (U.S.A.) financed the project by advancing rupee and foreign currency loans.

This project was set-up in a record time of less than eighteen months. The mill started production in the last quarter of 1965 and within a short period of commencement of production, the company started earning foreign exchange by exports to various foreign countries including U.K. and Australia.

The total sales turnover during 1966 was more than Rs. 2 crore, out of which the value of exports alone was worth Rs. 50 lakh. The average employment at the mills for single shift was 520. The number of employees decreased during 1988-89 from 1,133 to 932 while the production increased from 36.66 crore to 49.93 crore.

The plant played an important role in the economic development of the country by its contribution in the Fourth Five-year Plan.

Plastic Kot Sundersons Industries Private Ltd., Jatheri.—A private limited concern was set-up in 1966 for manufacturing rexine, PVC laminated cloth, paper and hessian. In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 56 workers and its production was worth Rs. 100 lakh.

The Haryana Agro-Foods and Fruit Processing Plant, Murthal.—The unit was started by Haryana Government in 1974 for processing food products, such as juices, jams, tomato Ketchup, slices, squashes, pickles, juice pulp and titbit. It gave employment to 88 workers and its production was worth Rs. 22.67 crore during 1988-89.

Haryana Vanaspati and General Mills (Village Govindpuri), Kundli.—The unit was set-up in 1971 for manufacturing vanaspati ghee. It gave employment to 210 persons and its production was worth Rs. 6.59 crore in 1988-89.

Sonipat Co-operative Sugar Mills, Sonipat.—Set-up in 1977, this unit is being controlled by the co-operative management. Sugar is manufactured here. The Capital investment was of Rs. 590.18 lakh. During 1988-89 it gave employment to 767 workers and its production was of 1,81,955 quintals of sugar valuing Rs. 1,091.73 lakh.

The Gedore Tools (India) Ltd., Kundli.—This unit was established in 1974 for the manufacture of various varieties of goods, such as card board paper/paper carbons, polythene film bags, nuts and bolts, electroplating chemical and rubber moulded goods. It provided employment to 835 workers in 1988-89. Its production was worth Rs. 1.81 crore. The export during 1988-89 was to the tune of Rs. 66.99 lakh.

Haryana Breweries Ltd., Mural.—Haryana Breweries Limited is a limited company with its registered office at Murthal. The Marketing Division is situated at Delhi. It was registered on 14th September, 1970 and came into production from April, 1974. The company is managed by Board of Directors appointed by the Government/HSIDC. The main objects of the company are :—

- (i) to create employment avenues
- (ii) to manufacture beer and other allied products

Production.—The company is engaged in the manufacture of beer which is generally of two types, one being Lager and other extra strong Lager. It started production in the year 1974 with licensed capacity of 75 lakh bottles per year but looking to the great demand of its product in the country, the company has been trying to produce as much beer as possible.

Recently the pressure fermentation technology of brewing has been developed which has been successfully tried and accepted by several countries. Haryana Breweries is also one of the three breweries in the country to adopt this system and have installed four pressure stainless steel fermentation tanks which cut down the brewing cycle from 28 days to 7 days only. These fermentors have been installed and other matching facilities required like refrigeration, generating capacities, etc. have also been provided.

By adoption of this system, the company is likely to produce 1.6 crore bottles in a year out of which about 1 to 1.2 crores bottles produced only in the month of December to June, i.e. the season when the demand of the beer is high and in the remaining period regular maintenance is carried out without disturbing the production required to meet the market demand at that time.

With this system, HBL, is in a position to produce about 2.00 crore bottles a year. During 1986-87, the production of 1.72 crore bottles have been planned, out of which the company already produced about 70.38 lac bottles in just 6 months i.e. April to September, 1986 which worked out to 188 per cent of the proportionate licensed capacity of this period. The details given below indicate the production and sale from 1982-83 to 1988-89 :—

Year		Production Lakh bottles	% to the licensed capacity	Sales lakh bottles	Sales % at to the production
1982-83	..	62.73	84	61.50	98
1983-84	..	70.40	94	70.29	100
1984-85	..	107.02	143	108.88	102
1985-86	..	146.55	195	114.16	78
1986-87	..	143.60	191	150.35	105
1987-88	..	113.74	152	110.29	97
1988-89	..	100.85	134	109.86	109

Marketing.—HBL is a quality conscious company. The product of this company has gained popularity through out the country. Table given above also contains the figures of sales and percentage of sales to production. Perusal of this table reveals that the HBL has been able to sell whatever it produced.

Exports.—The company is considering to enter into the export market also. There appears to be good chance for export to Middle East countries.

These large and medium scale units are engaged generally in the manufacture of grey alloys, iron-casting, bicycle parts, iron and steel products, ice plant and cold storage machinery, beer, malt juices, handtools, carpet yarn, lamps, and transformers, steel pipes, bicycles, mopeds, rubber-reclaim, sheet, glass, rubber-conveyor belts, gudgeon and piston pins, rexine, craft paper, food products/vegetable products and paper board.

The products of the following units are exported to the foreign countries :

Units	To the countries
M/s Atlas Cycle Industries, Sonipat	.. Various countries
Bharat Steel Tubes, Ganaur	.. Afghanistan, Iran, Nepal U.K., America and Australia
Gedore Tools, Kundli	.. Egypt and Saudi Arabia
Hilton Rubber, Rai	.. France and Holland
Bharat Leather Udyog, Nathupur	.. Kuwait, Tanzania and Poland
Hindustan Everest Tools, Rai	.. Asian countries
Rubber Reclaim Company of India, Bahalgarh
Mercury Rubber Mills, Sonipat	.. U.S.A., U.K. and Australia
Plastikot Industries, Jatheri

Due to export, these industries fetched Rs. 1,005.72 lakh from other countries during 1988-89.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Wooden products.—There are 450 units located all over the district. These units in rural areas make doors, door frames, window frames and other wooden agricultural implements. In urban areas also, the units cater to the needs of the people.

Agro-products.—Almost 950 units are engaged for the production of various items ; oil, oil-seeds, flour-milling, rice-shelling, rice-bran oil and straw board. These units not only cater to the local needs but the goods are also supplied to Delhi. The Sonipat town earns foreign exchange by exporting bran and *neem* oil. Due to its proximity to Delhi, there is a good market. There are also many resources which need to be exploited for their proper use.

Chemical and Rubber Wares.—There are 550 units which manufacture washing soap, dye and dye-stuff, candles, sulphur, rubber compounds and various rubber products. The district has a host of industries which export v. belts, tyres, tubes and rubber rolls. Many other units are engaged in the manufacture of medicines, thinner, paints, perfumes and plastic goods.

Engineering goods.—There are 1,170 units which prepare engineering goods, such as refrigeration machinery, road making machinery, scales, utensils, ACR conductors, casting goods, cables, agricultural implements, printing parts, helmets and scooter parts. There are many units which specifically cater to the needs of Atlas Cycle Industries.

The concerns at Sonipat manufacture surgical equipments like scissors and trays. Besides, there is an institution for imparting training in the manufacture of surgical instruments at Sonipat which is being run by the State Government.

A big assembling unit of USHA (Product) is working at Sonipat. Other units at Sonipat are engaged in the production of electric porcelain, miniature bulbs and insulated wires.

Sports and Leather Goods.—There are 50 units which produce sports goods, leather goods, bone meal and gelatine. Leather tanning industries are scattered through out the district.

Mineral based Industries.—Though the district is poor in mineral wealth yet the mineral-based industries of bleaching powder, stone ware pipes, bricks, chalk, crayons, stone-crushers, etc. are found in the district.

Textiles.—These are 613 units which manufacture textile goods. These units are engaged in making handloom goods, cotton yarn, velvet, *niwar* and *soot gola*. *Niwar* and tape weaving are mainly confined to Sonipat.

Miscellaneous Industries.—There are 751 units which are engaged in all types of works (servicing, repairing, printing material and optical cases).

The plants at Sonipat are engaged in the production of packing and wrapping paper like ice-cream packing paper. Gohana is famous for paper refining units.

Agro-based industries

Poultry.—Poultry farming though a remunerative occupation is not gaining popularity in villages. It is hoped that with the change of time and various incentives offered by the Government, this profession may gain considerable importance as a subsidiary occupation. Rai being on G.T. Road near to Delhi has a good scope for poultry farming.

Agro-service Centres.—The demand for tractors, tube-wells and other implements have shown an upward trend. The service centres for repair of the tractors and tubewells are available in every town. The shops for the supply of their parts are also available in the urban areas.

Cottage Industries

The traditional industries have been detailed in the first part of this chapter. Many cottage industries have been described there. Besides, the other industries on cottage basis are : Ban-making, *Juttis*-making and making of mulberry baskets.

Leather footwear.—Desi type *jutti* manufacturers are scattered throughout the district. The places of main concentration are : Bega, Purkhas and Gumar. Gumar village has been selected as a focal point and a training centre will be opened here. This will help 200 to 300 families.

Oil-seeds crushing.—It is an important industry. Most of these units of composite type carry on this industry alongwith other various items of production. The main centres are Sonipat and Gohana.

Rope and *ban* making.—There are many units which produce rope and *ban*.

Gur and Khandsari.—The sugarcane crop is in the abundance. On the basis of plenty of sugarcane, many units exist for the manufacture of *khand* and *gur*. These units cater to the local needs.

The town-wise distribution of industries is as follows :—

Name of the town	Industries
Sonipat	.. Cycle manufacturing, mopeds, hand tools, trunks, steel furniture, steel gates, agricultural implements, glass-bottles, thermometres, manufacturing of malt juices, bricks, ceramics, chalk, cement pipes, Scooter-tyres, helmets, drugs, bakelite accessories, ban, oil, fruit processing, Conduit pipes, Paper, Springs, machinery for road construction, brusher, machine tools, iron-casting, scales, washing soap labels, switches and starters, biscuit and bakery, perfumes, sports goods, ball pens, ACR conductors, refrigeration goods, engineering products, agro-based and chemical leather, sulphur, tin container, watches, rice milling operations, sheet-glass, mirrors

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2

tubes, transformers ;

- | | |
|--------|--|
| Gohana | .. Rice mills, agricultural implements, ceiling fans, mixies, <i>madhanis</i> , small agricultural tools, wooden furniture, cement <i>jallies</i> , soap, candles, plastic goods, oil and oil cake ; and |
| Ganaur | .. Steel tubes, nails, steel trunks, rice milling, steel furniture, iron gates and grills, soap and wood works. |

The year-wise details about the industries (large medium, small-scale and cottage) are given in the Table VII of Appendix.

Government Assistance to Industries :

The General Manager, District Industries Centre, Sonipat, looks after the industrial development in the district. 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, supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis, raw material at controlled rates, providing marketing assistance, technical and industrial training, common facility centres and financial assistance. These facilities are discussed below :—

Land/Industrial Estates.—In order to organise or promote the industrial activity, the allotment of land and industrial plots in the industrial areas are made to entrepreneurs on easy instalments.

The Government also helps them, by establishing 'Industrial Estates'. The object of such industrial estate is to assist the small-scale industrialists by providing them modern factory buildings of standard design, fitted with electric power and water connection. The immediate availability of ready-made factory building on rent or higher-purchase basis reduces the timelag between the planning and starting of industries and also saves the entrepreneurs from the blocking of their capital in land and building. The establishment of Industrial Estates also checks the haphazard growth of industries in towns and avoids the creation of industrial slums.

Two Industrial estates, one each at Sonipat and Rai, were established to assist those entrepreneurs who did not want to make heavy investment in factory building. The concerned industrialists were let-out sheds of various sizes together with the required power load and they immediately installed the machinery and started production.

Industrial Estate, Sonipat, was established in 1962 on an area of 3.15 acres. It has 18 sheds, 16 allotted to various industrialists and 2 to quality marking Centre, Sonipat.

Rural 'Industrial Estate,' Rai, was established in 1964. It is spread on an area of 2 acres and is located on the G.T. Road. There are 8 sheds ; out of which 6 were allotted to industrial units and remaining 2 to the Rural Industrial Development Centre, Rai.

Supply of Machinery or Hire-Purchase basis.—The National Small Industries Corporation, an agency of Government of India, supplies machinery to small-scale units on the recommendations of the State Government. The cost of machinery and equipment is realized in easy instalments, spread over a number of years, after an initial payment of 20 to 40 per cent of the amount.

Supply of raw material.—The supply of raw-materials like iron and steel, coal, coke, copper and zinc, is regularly made to quota-holders and deserving industrialists after proper assessment of their requirements. The requirements of the industrialists for imported raw material and equipment are assessed by the State Government and recommendations made to the Government of India for import licences.

Marketing assistance.—To provide marketing facilities to cottage and small scale concerns, the Government has started a number of emporia where products of these industries are displayed for sale. The State Government also organises industrial exhibition from time to time to achieve higher standards of work-manship.

Quality marking.—The quality Marking Centre for engineering goods was established at Sonipat in 1962 with the object of drafting standards for raw materials, semi-finished goods and products and ensuring conformity through quality control by stage and final inspections. The centre also renders assistance to units manufacturing goods. A large number of units are registered with it for assistance in respect of technical standardisation, export promotion and other facilities.

The 'Heat Treatment Centre' at Sonipat functioned upto 1964-65 and it was shifted to Faridabad in 1968. It supplied common facility in respect of heat treatment to various engineering goods.

Industrial Training.—The Department of Industrial Training and vocational Education, Haryana has opened various types of institutes for imparting technical training in the state.

During 1988-89, the following technical institutes were functioning in the Sonipat district :—

Serial No.	Name of the Institutes	No. of Trades	Sanctioned seats
1.	Industrial Training Institute, Sonipat	24	728
2.	Industrial Training Institute, Gohana	7	184
3.	Industrial Training Institute, Ganaur	2	48
4.	Industrial Training Institute (Women Wing), Sonipat	2	80
5.	Vocational Education Institute, Sonipat	2	160
6.	Vocational Education Institute, Kathura	2	160
7.	Vocational Education Institute, Purkhas	2	120
8.	Vocational Education Institute, Mundlana	2	80
9.	Vocational Education Institute, Rohat	2	80
10.	Smaj Kalyan Sabha vocational Institute, Gohana	2	32

The trained students from the above institutes are made available to industries for absorption as skilled/semi-skilled workers in respective trades.

There is an institute for imparting training in the manufacture of surgical instruments at Sonipat. It is being run by the State Government.

An Industrial Training Institute for girls at Gohana provides training in cutting and tailoring, needle work and stenography.

There is a Handloom Training Centre at Kharkhoda which imparts training in the manufacture of *khes*, bedcover, etc. This centre is next to Panipat in the field of handloom in the entire north India. Now a proposal for setting up a weavers colony is under consideration at Government level.

The C.R. State College¹ of Engineering, Murthal started functioning from the academic year 1987-88.

Financial Assistance.—After Independence, the provisions of the State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, were liberalised. A provision to advance loans upto Rs. 1,000 against a certificate of credit-worthiness was introduced for the benefit of village artisans and craftsmen.

The nationalised banks also advance loans to small-scale industries against the security of raw material, finished goods, etc.

Haryana Financial Corporation is engaged in extending financial assistance by way of long-term loans primarily for the benefit of new industrial ventures or for the expansion or diversification of existing concerns. All industrial units having or envisaging paid up capital upto Rs. 3 crore can seek financial assistance upto Rs. 60 lakh in the case of private or public limited companies or registered cooperative societies ; and upto Rs. 30 lakh in other cases.

The loans are also granted for rehabilitation of sick industrial units in the State. These loans are repayable in a period of 10 years with a grace period of two years.

In order to promote self-employment among technical entrepreneurs holding a degree or diploma in Engineering, loans are granted or advanced on liberal terms at reduced margin of 15% on the value of fixed assets offered as security. The corporation also advances loans to the ex-servicemen, physically handicapped persons, under 'Rural Industrial Programme' on liberal terms and concessional rate of interest.

The Haryana Financial Corporation disbursed a sum of Rs. 590.31 lakh upto 31st March, 1989 as loans to 174 units in the district.

Besides, the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Panchkula, advances loans and grants for the promotion of village industries. The loans and grants advanced by the Board in the district from 1984-85 to 1988-89 are given in the Table VIII of Appendix.

Special Incentives for the promotion of Industries

(i) Subsidy for the purchase of generating sets @ 1200 per KVA to SSI units and 600 per KVA for large and medium scale units subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakh.

(ii) Interest subsidy for technically qualified unemployed entrepreneurs ;

(1) The details of this College may be seen in the Chapter of *Education and Culture*.

(iii) Price preference to industrial units (20 per cent to tiny units in rural areas, 10 per cent to small scale units and 5 per cent to large and medium industries) ;

(iv) Priority letter for telephone connection for SSI units ;

(v) Exemption from electricity duty to SSI units for 5 years ;

(vi) Special concessions/incentives to non-resident Indians ;

(vii) Financial assistance of Rs. 15,000, Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 35,000 to the educated un-employed young persons between the age group of 18—35 ;

(viii) 10 per cent for RIS units of the project cost as seed money to small units at the rate of 4 per cent and 20% for SSI under Government of India Scheme maximum limit of Rs. 20,000.

(ix) 20 per cent cash subsidy on fixed capital investment to rural industries, maximum limit is Rs. 20,000.

(x) 100 percent additional allocation of raw material to rural industries ;

(xi) Marketing assistance to rural industries ;

(xii) Exemption from payment of stamp duty and registration charges ;

(xiii) Exemption from octroi on raw material/finished goods of rural areas for a period of 5 years and on capital equipment/building material for 3 years ;

(xiv) Exemption from payment of purchase tax/sales tax for 2 years ;

(xv) Workshed subsidy to units under DIC promotional Scheme ;

(xvi) Availability of scarce raw material to needy units ;

(xvii) Tool kit subsidy to entrepreneurs under DIC Promotional Scheme ;

(xviii) Loans under weaver scheme to handloom weavers upto Rs. 5,000 and under cobbler scheme upto Rs. 1,000.

Rural Industries Scheme

The Government introduced a rural industries scheme in 1977 to remove unemployment in villages and to bridge the gap of urban rural disparities through the development of agro industries and small scale and cottage industries in rural area. Under this scheme any person who is literate and aged between 18 to 55 years can set up industry in rural area. The ceiling cost in plant and machinery should not exceed Rs. 2 lakh.

Self Educated Unemployed Youth Scheme.—Under this scheme, educated unemployed should be Marticultates or above and in the age group of 18 to 35 can set up any business, service unit or industry. The composite loan upto a maximum ceiling is Rs. 35,000. Under this scheme, Government provides 25% subsidy on the composite loan.

SOURCE OF POWER

Sonipat district did not have the facility of hydel power before 1947 and diesel power was used for flour-grinding, oil seeds crushing, *Dal* grinding and rice husking. Sonipat electric supply company established a power station at Sonipat in 1939 but it was closed down in 1953 when hydro electric power became available to the town.

After the formation of Haryana State, the hydro electric power supply to this area was controlled by Rohtak and Delhi Divisions of the Haryana State Electricity Board. Upto 1966-67, there was 33 KV sub-station at Sonipat. Now the district has two types (132 KV and 33KV) of sub-stations.

Before 1985-86, the boundaries of circles/divisions in the H.S.E.B. were not co-terminus with the revenue boundaries of districts/tahsils in Haryana State. However, during 1985-86, the H.S.E.B. re-organised its circle/divisions so as to match with the revenue boundaries.

Sonipat Operation Circle of H.S.E.B. covers the whole of Sonipat district, so far as districtwise boundry is concerned. It has following operation Divisions .—

- (i) City/'CP' Division, H.S.E.B., Sonipat ;
- (ii) Sub-Urban/'OP' Division, H.S.E.B., Sonipat ;
- (iii) Operation/Division, H.S.E.B., Gohana.

In 1989, there were three 132 KV Sub-Stations at Fazilpur, Ganaur and Gohana in this district and all were being fed from 2 No. B.B.M.B. Sub-Stations from Panipat and Narela. These 132 KV Sub-Stations are being fed from following 132 KV lines emanating from B.B.M.B. Grid :—

1. 132 KV Narela-Fazilpur line from 220 KV B.B.M.B., Narela Sub-Station ;
2. 132 KV Sewha-Fazilpur line from 400 KV B.B.M.B., Panipat ;
3. 132 KV Rohtak-Gohana line from 220 KV Dadri.

One No. 33 KV line is supplying power from 220 KV D.E.S.U., Narela feeding 33 KV Sub-Station at Kundli, Rai and Singhania Chemicals.

Following 33 KV Sub-Stations are located in various parts of Sonipat District as on March 31, 1989 :—

1. 33 KV Sub-Station, Sonipat ;
2. 33 KV Sub-Station Suraj Steel, Sonipat ;
3. 33 KV Sub-Station, Singhania ;
4. 33 KV Sub-Station, Rai ;
5. 33 KV Sub-Station, Kundli ;
6. 33 KV Sub-Station, Tajpur ;
7. 33 KV Sub-Station Haryana Steel Alloy, Murthal (Sonipat) ;
8. 33 KV Sub-Station Engineering College, Murthal (Sonipat) ;
9. 33 KV Sub-Station, Kailana ;
10. 33 KV Sub-Station, Larsauli ;
11. 33 KV Sub-Station, Kathura ;
12. 33 KV Sub-Station, Farmana ;
13. 33 KV Sub-Station, Kharkhodha.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

During Partition, migration of skilled Muslim labourers was a setback to small-scale and cottage industries to some extent. This gap was filled by the displaced persons. Now industrial labour is drawn mostly from villages and most labourers return to their villages after work. The labourers of other states also make their living here.

Many industrial Training Institutes have been set up in the district to meet the demand of skilled labour.

The wages of the workers employed in the factories have been fixed under the Minimum Wages Act and an unskilled worker is paid Rs. 625 per month. However, some of the establishments are paying more to its workers. The semi-skilled or highly skilled labourers are getting Rs. 675 to Rs. 800.

The general condition/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 persuaded to construct houses for their labour under Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and to open fair price shops. However, a labour welfare Centre is being run by the Labour Department. The family members of the workers get training under the supervision of a whole time teacher.

The district is free from industrial unrest. There were 2 associations of employers (G.T. Road Manufacturing Association and Sonipat Manufacturing Association on March 31, 1989).

A list of trade unions of industrial workers is given in the Table IX of Appendix.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES

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

The cooperative movement in the district has been finding its place in the industrial sphere also. The Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Sonipat, looks after development of industrial Co-operatives. He is assisted by two industrial Inspectors, one each at Gohana and Sonipat and 8 Sub-Inspectors, two at Gohana and six at Sonipat. The considerable progress has been made by industrial cooperatives in the district.

The following table shows progress achieved by such cooperatives during 1987 and 1989:—

		Year		
		1987	1988	1989
No. of Societies	..	151	145	141
Membership	..	2,014	1,951	1,861
Working Capital (Rs. in thousands)	..	4,789	4,690	4,314
Share Capital (Rs. in thousands)	..	2,287	2,214	1,974
Reserve and other funds (Rs. in thousands)	..	0.33	0.33	0.29