

ACTION PLAN

OF

DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE

SONIPAT

PERIOD 1988-93

Office of :

GENERAL MANAGER

District Industries Centre

SONIPAT - 131001

PREFACE

Under the present system Planning is playing a vital role for speedy and balanced industrial growth at all level particularly at the district level. It is only at the District level that a realistic study can be undertaken of the available manpower, resources, infrastructural facilities so that the time bound programmes are planned and implemented to achieve the desired results in the shortest possible time.

Small Scale Industries play a key role to promote the industrialisation in the developing economy. In order to create employment opportunities in our country the highest priority is to be accorded to the development of small scale industry in the coming years. The present exercise to up date Action Plan has been undertaken with a view to coincide it with the 8th Plan Frame. The main feature of the present document is that it has been written as per the chapter plan prescribed by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Govt. of India with a view to ensure a uniform pattern over the country. This Action Plan is prepared in the light of the experience gained over the last few years.

The fulfilment of the various targets in this Action Plan is expected to improve the employment potential, economic development of the District. It is expected to achieve phenomenal progress during the planned period.

It is hoped that this document would prove to be useful to the planners, administrators and also decision makers concerned with the implementation with this Plan.

I thank the District Authorities and also the Lead Bank Officer, Punjab National Bank who provided information, assistance & advise in formulating this Action Plan. I also acknowledge the services of my Officer Mr. J. R. Yadav, Functional Manager E. I. & Mr. Nishi Kant, Field Investigator who have worked very hard for bringing out this volume.

Sonepat
29. 12. 88

(R. M. MANROA)
General Manager
District Industries Centre.
Sonepat.

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CHAPTER-I

Introduction the District

SONEPAT DISTRICT TOPOGRAPHY & RESOURCES.

District Sonapat came on the map of Haryana on 22nd December 1972, earlier it was the part of District Rohtak. It consists seven blocks, two sub-division and three tehsils. This district covers 335 inhabited villages and 11 un-inhabited villages. Total area of the district is 221 thousand hectares.

This district is situated on the South East of Haryana and union territory of Delhi touched its South. The river Yamuna on its East separates the district from the state of Uttar Pradesh. Population of the district rose from 6, 86, 986 in 1971 to 8, 48, 488 in 1981. Presently its population after inclusion of 11 viilages, transferred recently from district Rohtak, stand at 8, 55, 879, the third lowest in Haryana. Population growth is 23% in a decade as against 28% growth rate of the state. Rural population the district constitutes about 81% of the total population against the state average of 82%. It is the second most dense populated district in the state with 391 persons per Sq. KM. against state average of 292. The scheduled caste population forms 17% of the total population against the state's average of 19%.

SKILL :

The traditional artisans like black smiths, carpenters, shoe makers are scattered through out the district. However, their main concentrations are in Gohana, Sisana, Butana etc., weavers are also located in Gohana and Kharkhoda. There are a few potters engaged in the manufacturing traditional items and are located in Ahulana, Butana, Kathura and Bhainswal. Shoe makers are concentrated at Bega, Ganaur and Purkhas.

LAND UTILISATION :

Sonapat district is mainly dependent on its agricultural oriented economy and 81.00% because its population resides in villages. The total working population is 2, 37, 000 of which 43% are cultivators, 17% agricultural labourers, 3% mining and remaining involves in industrial activities during the year 1987-88 out of the total cultivable area of 2.21 lacs

(2)

hectares, 1.98 lacs hectares are available for cultivation. The gross area irrigated is 2.05 lacs hectares which is 82% of the total cropped area, of the 1.31 lac hectares of net area irrigated 0.78 lac hectares is irrigated by canal and 0.52 lac hectares by tubewells. Foodgrains crop constitute 74.8%, pulses 2.6% and commercial crops 9.2%.

LABOURS FORCE :

As per 1981 census total working population of the district is about 2.37 lacs against the total working population of 36 lacs in the state. Percentage of workers in the total population is 28%. Female work-force constitutes about 13% of the total work-force against the states average of 8% of the total work-force of the district. 1.01 lacs are cultivators, 0.40 lacs are agricultures 0.90 lacs are engaged in cottage and household industries, 0.09 lac are engaged in other activities vis trade, commerce etc.

(statistical Data Annexure-I)



(3)

CHAPTER-II

It has been observed from the record available from the Employment Exchange of District Sonepat and Gohana, the position of the Educated Unemployed is given belows :—

	<u>SONEPAT</u>	<u>GOHANA</u>
1. Post Graduate	148	40
2. Graduates	2111	612
3. Under Graduate upto matric	13565	6213
4. Degree Holders Diploma	271	121

(As on 31 December, 1987.)



CHAPTER-III

AREA RESOURCES :

Agriculture Irrigation :

Sonepat district is mainly agricultural oriented economy. As per 1983-84 figures, there were 71930 land holders in the district. Average size of the holdings is very small viz. about 3 acres. There are 35.90% holdings of less than one hectare, 19% holdings are between 1-2 hectare and 41% holdings between 2-10 hectares. The percentage of holdings above 10 hectares is 4% of the total cultivable area of 2.21 lac hectares, 1.98 lac hectares are available for cultivation. Out of the total area of 1.70 lacs. Utilised for sowing, 0.77 lacs area has been brought under double or multiple cropping. The soil of the district varies from sandy to loamy and water is brackish. The water potential in the district is much less and in all blocks of the district land is either dark or gray.

The gross area irrigated is 1.05 lacs hectares which is 82% of the total cropped area of the 1.31 lac hectares of net area irrigated 0.78 lac hectares is irrigated by canals and 0.52 lac hectares by tubewells.

Over the years has been increasing use of mechanised farming and fertilizers. Being close to Delhi this district offers ample scope for adopting other activities other than to agriculture, such as dairy/poultry/piggery. Growing of mushroom has also caught the interest of the farmers. A number of units have come up in clusters in village Bhadana.

MINERALS :

Mineral resources, except Saltpeter and sand are not available in the Distt. Saltpeter which is commonly known as Potassium Nitrate is found in 19 villages and at present it is being exported to other States for the manufacture of fertilizers and gun powder sand in other mineral available in 47 villages.

FOREST :

There are no thick forests in the area and only these have been grown by the sides of roads and canals. Horticultural resources are also not sufficient for exploitation for industrial uses. However, the area under forest is 78 K.M. forming 3.54% of the total area of the district. Forest area per 1,00,000 persons (km) comes to 9.72. Major type is eucalyptus, kikar, shisham, neem etc. Income during 1987-88 is Rs. worth 32,32,545/- from these plants.

LIVESTOCKS .

Haryana is famous for its live stocks wealth and it is important supplier of milk, cattle, to other States in the country Sonepat district occupies second position in the state of Haryana

in respect of livestock wealth. This district offers significant scope for dairying, because of its proximity to Delhi which is ever growing potential market for milk and milk products. Many villages are covered by milk units of milk plant established by the State Govt. There is one milk chilling plant in Sonapat. Milk from rural areas is generally procured by private milkman who feed the Delhi market.

According to 1987 cattle census animal population in the district is as under :

1. Buffaloes	: 2,44,222
2. Cows	: 1,21,875
3. Sheep	25,851
4. Goats	16,308
5. Camels	1,211
6. Pigs	22,469
7. Horse/pony	3,252

FISHERIES :

There are about 810 fishers ponds under different villages having approximate 56.4 hectares of cultivable water area in the district, Sonapat district has very good scope for fishery being near to Yamuna river. The main crop is rohu, cattle mangle, common, corps. Fish Farmers Development Agency is playing a major role for uplifting this scheme by advancing loans, subsidies and technical guidance to the interested cultivators in the rural area.

AVAILABILITY OF SKILLS :

The traditional skill like block smithy, carpentry are scattered throughout the district & main concentration at Gohana, Sisana, Butana etc. Handloom and pitloom and pitloom weavers are concentrated at Gohana and Kharkhoda. Weavers of Gohana have made mark in Bed covers and Khes weaving. Potters are located at Baroda, Ahulana, Butana, Kathura, Ganaur and Purkhas. Various incentives have been offered to the entrepreneurs to boost up their economic activities.



CHAPTER—IV

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES :

i) RAIL :

Sonepat is connected by rail with Delhi through double line, broad guage section. There are seven railway stations on Delhi Sonepat and Panipat section and four stations in Gohana Tehsil. Gohana sub-Division is also connected by rail to Rohtak and Panipet, existing length 162 K.M.

ii) ROADS :

335 villages of the district are connected with all weather roads. Total length of the metalled road is 1032 K M. Non mettalic road 108 K.M. Sonipat is connected with Delhi by four lane from Murthal onwards.

iii) TRANSPORT :

Sonipat is connected both by rail and road There is sufficient transportation facility for loading/unloading of raw materials and finished products from Sonipat to other part of the country. There are about 7194 number of different types of major vehicles on roads in district Sonipat.

iv) COMMUNICATION :

The district is being served by 156 post offices 6 Telephone Exchanges with direct dialling facility with parts of the country. There are 12 telegraph offices in the district.

v) BANKING FACILITIES :

There are 69 bank branches of 18 commercial banks in the district. Population per branch work out to be 12297 as per 1981 censes. Block wise brakeup of bank branches and population per commercial bank is as under :—

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>No. of commercial bank branches.</i>	<i>Population per commercial bank branch.</i>
1.	Sonepat	28	8550
2.	Ganaur	7	19582
3.	Rai	12	8985
4.	Kharkhoda	7	14868
5.	Gohana	7	16411
6.	Mudlana	5	17193
7.	Kathura	3	19757
		69	122976

In addition to this, there are 12 branches of central cooperative banks located in different blocks. There are three branches of Primary Land Development Bank. Haryana Financial Corporation at Sonapat is also providing financial assistance. Every pocket in the district both economically and otherwise is being taken care of by financial institutions.

vi) POWER :

The main sources of power is Bhakra Nangal. All the 335 villages have been electrified. The tariff rate varies according to category of industrial connection given on the basis of consumption. In the district 3 sub-stations having the capacity of 132 KV each are working and 12 sub-stations having the capacity of 33 KV. Each are working presently. It is proposed to set up 6 more 33 KV stations at Mini Sectoriat Sonapat. Village Bichpari village Bega, Rai, Bahalgarh (Near Singhania) and at C. R. Engg. collage Murthal.

vii) TRAINING FACILITIES :

The following facilities for industrial training are available in the district Sonipat.

Industrial Training Institute :—Industrial training institutes at Sonipat. Gohana and Ganaur provide stipendary training in technical course in differents trades to boys & girls. The duration of the course range is from one to two years depending upon the type of trade.

Trainsng centre for carpentry (RIDC) :—The centre located at Gohana trains 15 candidates under the departmental scheme. The duration of training is one year. The trainees are paid stipend. The centre also provides training under Trysam DIC Promotional Scheme for six months up to a number of 40 candidates.

Training Centre for Leather (Butana) :—The centre has been set up at Butana, imparting training in two trades viz., shoe making, canvas type goods with a training of 40 candidates covering Trysem & DIC Promotional Scheme.

Sports Goods Manufacturing Complex :—The Haryana State Small Industries & Export Corporation have set up a sports goods manufacturing complex at Murthal, where 99 sheds have been constructed for allotment to Entrepreneurs. The Corporation has also set up a training cum production centre to provide training facilities to the four industrial units located in this complex which have already started manufacturing sports items, such as Hockey sticks, Football, Badminton Rackets, Shuttle cocks, Volley-Ball, Cricket-Ball, Caram Board. The corporation has now decided to allote sheds for all types of industries, as earlier it was reserved for sports goods only.

Govt. Institute of Engineering Sonipat :—This Institute trains candidates and awards diploma in mechanical and production Engineering. It has training capacity of 60 candidates of each trade.

Industrial Areas :—Industries department has established the below noted industrial areas at Sonipat.

i) Industrial Area Sonipat	124 Plots
ii) Industrial Estate, Sonipat	18 Sheds
iii) Industrial Dev. Colony, Sonipat.	30 Plots

Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation has established an Industrial Estate at Murthal in which 65 plots have been developed and allotted to entrepreneurs. Plots have been also developed in Kundli phase-I & Phase-II i.e 106 & 85 plots have been allotted to entrepreneurs.

Atlas Ancillary Complex :—In order to promote the ancillarsation, the Industries deptt and the Atlas cycle Inds. Ltd. have identified 32 entrepreneurs for the manufacturing of Ancillary components for Atlas Cycles at Murthal. HSIDC have already constructed the shed.

Quality Marking Centre :—A Quality Marking Centre for Engg & Chemical goods is functioning since 1962 for providing testing and certification facilities to the Industrial units of the area in respect of following categories of Industries.

- 1) Light Engg 2) Paints 3) Rubber 4) Chemicals 5) Textiles (Chemical testing)

This centre is functioning in its own building and have installed machinery/testing equipments to the tune of 1 million, The centre has trained technical staff for each of the above types of Industry and as many as 300 small scale units are its registered members to whom this facility is provided at 50% of the scheduled rate, the units are also assisted in establishing there own laboratories to whom 50% subsidy is sanctioned subject to a maximum of Rs. 10000 (Ten thousand) at a time. The units are also assisted in obtaining ISI mark to whom subsidy at Rs. 2000/- per licence is recommended. The units are also advised for setting a water treatment plant to prevent water pollution in which they are also given Subsidy of 80% of project cost maximum Rs. 2500/-, 50% for civil works, equipment etc subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 000/- and Rs. 150 pm for a chemist for three years fuel efficiency subsidy is also available to the units @ 80% of the cost done by National Productivity Council subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/-

The laboratories of this centre have been recognised by Bureau of Indian Standards and are likely to be recognised as Inspection Agency on behalf of Export Inspection Agency of the Govt of India. Purchase organisations like DGS & D, Defence RITES (Railways) are sending samples in respect of purchases made by the Govt for testing and certification.

Chottu Ram Engg. College Murthal 1 :—Engineering college have been set up by state govt. at Murthal. At present education is being imported in two subjects/trades i.e. production engineering and electronics. The seating capacity of each trade is 30 each. The College is located in specious place and is nearer to National Highway No. 1 on Delbi Amritsar Road.

CHAPTER-V

LARGE & MEDIUM SCALE SECTOR :

There are 30 units in large & medium sector in this district. Which are engaged in the manufacturing of Cycle, Mopeds, Transformers, Steel billets, Vanspati ghee, Handtools Steel Tubes, Pipe, Sugar, Electric Bulbs & tubes, Conveyor belts,, V. Belts, Beer, Fruit Juice Ice Plant, Paper & Paper Board, Gudgeon pin, Sheet glass, Rubber Reclaim. The Investment made by these industries amounting to Rs. 33.20 crores and providing employment to 15000 persons and turnover amounts to Rs. 250 crores.

<u>List of L & M units</u>	<u>Product.</u>
1. Haryana Agro Foods & Fruit Processing Plant, Murthal.	Canned food
2. Mesigold Cans Ltd., G.T. Road Kundli	Tin containers.
3. Sooraj Steel Inds. I.A. Sonapat.	M.S. Ingots
4. E.C.E. Inds Ltd, Lamp Division Sonapat	Lamps
5 Hilton Rubber Ltd , Rai	Rubber Conveyer belting Transmission belting V Belts.
6. Super Mix India, V. Badkhalsa	Moulded silica.
7. Rollainers Ltd., Kundli	Paper Board
8. Plastikot (Sundersons) Ind, 20th mile Jatheri Road, Sonapat.	PVC Laminators cloth PVC laminator paper
9. Rubber Reclaim Co. of India Pvt Ltd, 22/4, Bahalgarh.	Reclaim Rubber
10. Haryana Steel Alloys Ltd. Murthal	Ingots.
11. B.S.T Manufacturing Co. Ganaur.	Steel pipe. PVC pipe
12. Abrol Watches Pvt. Ltd , Kundli	Wrist watches components
13. Atlas Auto Inds. Nathupur	Mopeds.
14. Shani Paper Co., Rai	Paper
15. Sonapat Co-op. Sugar Mill, Sonapat	Sugar
16. Jain solvex & Export (P) Ltd Bahalgarh	Solvent oil
17. Tirupati wollen Mills Nathupur	Carpet Yarn
18. Maco Pvt. Ltd., Indl. Area, Sonapat.	Gudgeon Pin.
19. The Atlas Cycle Inds. Ltd., Sonapat	Bicycles, Exercisers
20. Hindustan Everest Tools, Ltd, Jatheri	Handtools

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 21. B.K. Iron & Steel (P) Ltd, Bahalgarh | Granalloy casting |
| 22. Sunder Singh & Sons Co. Pvt. Ltd., Rai | Ice Plant. Cold storage machinery |
| 23. The Milton Cycle Inds. Ltd, Sonapat | Bycycle Parts, |
| 24. Haryana Breweries Ltd, Murthal | Beer |
| 25. Haryana Sheet Glass V. Sevli | Sheet Glass |
| 26. Gedore Tools (India) Pvt. Ltd. Kundli | Handtools |
| 27. Haryana Vanaspati ghee Mill. Kundli | Ghee |
| 28. Grandlay Plastic Ltd., Murthal | PVC Size Pipes |
| 29. SGH India Ltd, Rai | Scaffolding Frame work |
| 30. Haryana Electro steel, V. Larsauli | M.S. Ingots. |



CHAPTER-V

(As on 31.3.88 = 5845)

SMALL SCALE SECTOR

<i>Industry Category</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>F.I. (Rs. in lacs)</i>	<i>Emp.</i>	<i>Capacity (as in lacs)</i>	<i>Production value (Rs in lacs)</i>	<i>Raw material Local Imported</i>		<i>Main products under category</i>
Agro based	950	Ganaur	360	2850	1050	710	Yes	—	Oil Mill, Flour Mills. Dal Mills &
Forest based.	450	Sonepat.	225	2250	700	412	Yes	—	Fruit, Ghee. Saw Mills.
Mineral based.	02	Rai	4	18	15	12	Yes	—	Bricks tiles.
Textile based.	613	Mudlana	310	1839	1200.20	620	Yes	Yes	Cotton Yarm.
Engg. Allied.	1170	Kathura	291	3410	2000.20	1210	Yes	—	Tape Light Engg.
Chemical based.	550	Gohana	385	2220	1500.60	810	Yes	Yes	Medicines, Rubber
Animal Husbandry	990	Kharkhoda	99	1980	1260	1020	Yes	Yes	Leather goods.
Building Material	350	—	175	1750	920	615	Yes	—	Masaic tiles.
Others	751	—	270	2253	3260	1210	Yes	Yes	Printing Press.
Ancillary	19	Sonepat	19	76	76	38	Yes	—	Atlas Cycle Ancillary items.

CHAPTER-V

ARTISAN BASED UNITS

<i>Name & Category</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Emp.</i>	<i>Production Value</i>	<i>Main Items</i>
Shoe Making	710	Ganaur	725	4.30	Desi Jutti
Pottery	40	Gohana	77	.90	Earther Pots.
Carpentary.	207	Kathura Mudlana & Rai	214	4.15	Wooden Furniture.
Blacksmithy.	220	Sonepat	270	6.10	Repair of Agri. Imp. Job work.
Mulberry baskets.	150	Kharkhoda	157	.30	Baskets.
Ban Making.	77		132	.42	Ban.
Weavers.	550		550	2.10	Khes Khaddar.

CHAPTER-VI

LIST OF INDUSTRIES SUITABLE FOR SONEPAT

A. Resources Based Industry

1. Cattle feed
2. Poultry Feed
3. Cold Storage
4. Chilly Powder
5. Paints Brushes
6. Absorbent Cotton
7. Sause Pickle
8. Flour Mill
9. Bone Mill.
10. Glue.
11. Dehydrated vegetables & canning of mushroom*

B. Demand Based Industry

1. Agricultural Implements
2. Ready made Garments
3. Auto Parts
4. Rolling shutters
5. Domestic Elec. appliance
6. Engg. Workshop
7. Tyre retreading
8. Ice Cream
9. PVC cable
10. Leather goods
11. Tannery
12. Cotton Woollen Hosiery
13. Coolers
14. Pressure Cookers
15. Washing Machine
16. Glass
17. Electric Motors
18. Sanitary Towels
19. Audio-video Magnetic Tape
20. Stabilizer
21. Electric Bells/Horn
22. Water Meter
23. Geyser

24. Bulb/Auto lamps
25. Electric Toaster/press
26. Mirrors
17. Jars, Bottles/Glass tube
28. PVC Hoses
29. Laboratory Chemicals
30. Glue
31. Woollen shawls/carpets
32. Inorganic salt
33. Washing Powder
34. Nail polish, lipstick, cream
35. Ceramics, porcelin
36. Plywood
37. Packing Material
38. Drawing Board
39. Plastic cane
40. Poultry Feed
41. Digital Qiartz Clock
42. Plastic Buttons
43. Hand Tools
44. Sports Goods

C. Ancillary Industries

1. Cycle Parts
2. Corrugated Boxes
3. Heat Treatment Shop
4. Wax Coated Paper
5. Polishing units
6. Electro Plating
7. Heat treatment
8. Auto Cycle tyres & tubes



CHAPTER-VII

BRIEF ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES INDUSTRIES

1. **Agro Based :** Agro based units have been accorded special place in the development of the country. Raw material is easily available and units can be easily set up in villages Sonapat being predominant agricultural, proper use can be made of agricultural resources/residentes. It will provide employment and ready market for the products in local vicinity.

2. **Engg. Based & Allied Inds. :** Present day society there is wind of change from old methods to new. With the boom in construction activities, there is ample scope for setting Engg. based units. Units for producing domestic electrical appliances, can be also set up, as they can feed local market. Gohana has become a name of electrical fans, Madhani, Motors & Pumps.

3. **Skill Based :** Handloom section can absorb skilled, semi skilled and women workers also. Sports units have also good scope with setting up of sports goods complex at Murthal. Due to proximity to Delhi there is potential of consumer goods, which will not only provide employment, but ease the financial position of entrepreneurs also.

4. **Chemical Drugs :** Rubbers and chemical goods have made their place in Sonapat. This line of production has assured high and quick returns and have a good marketing. Raw material is easily available and marketing can be done in Delhi.

5. **Women Entrepreneurs :** Most suitable Industries where women skill can be used in sewing, readymade garments, electrical units (packing assembling) knitting, papped etc. this will supplement their income. Educated women can set up tiny units for consumable items, which are used in every household.



CHAPTER—VIII

INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDED

1. Opening of Stockyard of SAIL :

There is only one stockyard of SAIL in the State at Ballabgarh. No yard has been set up by other main Producers i.e. IISCO & TISCO in Haryana. The matter for opening of more stockyards had already been taken up by the department with Govt. of India, but no decision has been taken so far.

2. Setting up of new Industrial Area :

During the last five years industrial development in this district has taken place from Kundli to Murthal. HSIDC have set up industrial complex at Kundli Phase-I & II. There is necessity to set up industrial area at Bahalgarh and Gohana, which has recently been declared backward area. It is proposed to acquire land at Meham Road Gohana to attract more prospective entrepreneurs.

3. Opening of Coal Dump of CIL :

Coal India Ltd. has already set up coal Dump at Sonapat and it is going to start shortly. This will help in easing the coal problem in the district and will cater the needs of local industrial units.

4. Sports Goods Marketing :

Sports goods manufactured at Murthal are facing difficulty in marketing. Government should evolve such a system, that Govt. purchase programme priority be given to goods being manufactured at Murthal Complex and Govt. may sell at subsidised rates.

5. Arrangement for Disposal of Industrial Waste :

A large number of units have been set up at Murthal & Kundli on both sides of the road. There is an urgent need of arrangement to be made for disposal of industrial effluents and waste to check pollution and environmental hazards.

6. Setting up of Power-Sub Station at Kundli :

Kundli is a fast developing area. A high power sub-station of 132 KVA is required to meet the energy needs of new units coming up in Phase I & II at Kundli, so that they can undertake manufacturing activities to the desired levels.

7. Provision of Communication Facilities at Kundli :

The complex has got very few civic amenities and one of the most important lacking in that there is no Post Office and Industrial units located in the complex feel handicapped on this account. There is an urgent need for opening up a Post Office in Kundli Complex. It is worth mentioning that about 2 years back this area has been transferred from Delhi Territory to General Manager, Telephone, Ambala Cantt, who has not taken steps to ease the problem of Tele communications.

CHAPTER-IX

AGRO BASED

WORK PROGRAMME 1988-89 TO 1992-93

Years	Name of item of production	No. of units to be set up per year			Name of Blocks	Employments	Fixed investments (Rs. in lacs)	Capital required (Rs. in lacs)	Yearly production (Rs. in lacs)
		RIS	SSI	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1988-89	Agriculture Implements	26	45	71	Ganaur, Sonapat Rai, Kharkhoda	213	15.00	22.00	30.00
1989-90	Fruit preservation Flour Mill, Oil Mill, Ball Mill	30	48	78	Gohana	234	20.00	24.03	32.00
1990-91	Pickles, Chutneys, Murabba, Biscuit/ Bakery, Bread.	31	49	80	Mudlana, Kathura	240	22.00	25.50	35.00
1991-92		35	53	88		264	24.20	26.80	38.00
1992-93		35	53	88		270	25.00	28.00	40.00
Chemical Based Industries :									
1988-89	Soap, Candle, Pharmaceuticals	16	27	43	Rai	215	32.00	43.00	80.70
1989-90	Plastic/Rubber	25	29	54	Sonapat	260	42.00	54.60	87.00

WORK PROGRAMME 1988-89 TO 1992-93

Year	Name of item of production	No. of units to be set up per year			Name of Blocks	Employ- ment's	Fixed in- vestments (Rs. in lacs)	Capital re- quired (Rs. in lacs)	Yearly pro- duction (Rs. in lacs)
		RIS	SSI	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	8	9	10
1990-91	Chemical, Sodium black	24	28	52	Ganaur	266	42.50	52.60	92.00
1991-92	Drug-, Medicines	29	33	62	Kharkhoda	310	45.00	67.00	96.00
	Sulphur Black	29	33	62	Gohana	315	45.90	67.90	97.20
Building Material Based :									
1988-89	Wooden material	14	18	32	Sonepat	160	15.00	16.00	32.60
1989-90	Iron material	18	20	38	Ganaur	190	16.25	19.00	40.00
1990-91	Bricks Tiles	16	18	34	Gohana	170	17.10	17.20	42.20
1991-92	Building material	20	22	42	Rai	210	20.00	22.10	50.60
1992-93		20	22	42	Mudlana, Kathura Kharkhoda	216	22.00	25.20	52.80
Engg. & Allied Industries :									
1988-89	Steel Fabrication	25	45	70	Sonepat	210	35.00	42.00	65.00
1989-90	Engg. goods, Steel	27	48	75	Ganaur	215	32.60	43.10	72.00
1990-91	Furniture, Repair	29	50	79	Gohana	597	32.20	44.15	75.20
1991-92	Shops, Allied products, Nuts, Bolts	31	52	53	Rai	276	40.20	48.20	80.20

WORK PROGRAMME 1988-89 TO 1992-93

Years	Name of item of production	No. of units to be set up per year			Name of Blocks	Employments	Fixed investments (Rs. in lacs)	Capital required (Rs in lacs)	Yearly production (Rs. in lacs)
		RIS	SSI	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1992-93	Rivets washers	31	52	83	Kharkhoda Kathura, Mudlana	249	41.00	47.40	
Textile Based Industries :									
1988-89	Handloom goods, Cotton Cloth	15	20	35	Rai, Sonapat,	70	9.00	15.75	15.00
1989-90	Hosiery, Niwar, Readymade Garments	18	23	41	Ganaur, Gohana	82	12.30	20.50	20.60
1990-91		18	23	41		82	12.10	20.60	20.70
1991-92		20	25	45		90	12.50	20.25	21.30
1992-93		20	25	45		92	12.60	21.40	22.10
Forest Based Industries :									
1988-89	Wooden furniture, Pahwa,	25	45	70	Sonapat, Rai, Gohana	140	14.00	21.00	35.00
1989-90	Wooden door, saw mill, chaught.	27	48	75	Ganaur, Kherkhoda, Mudlana, Kathura.	150	14.20	21.50	35.60
1990-91		29	50	79		150	14.80	21.70	38.00
1991-92		31	52	83		166	16.60	24.00	39.20
1992-93		31	52	83		166	16.70	25.10	39.20

WORK PROGRAMME 1988-89 TO 1992-93

Years	Name of item of production	No. of units to be set up per year			Name of Blocks	Employments	Fixed investments (Rs. in lacs)	Capital required (Rs. in lacs)	Yearly production (Rs. in lacs)
		RIS	SSI	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Animal Based Industries :									
1988-89	Leather Tanning, Tannery	18	35	53	Sonepat, Rai	152	20.20	27 00	32.10
1989-90	Glue, Poultry Farm, Leather	22	37	59	Ganaur, Gohana	177	25.10	29.20	38.20
1990-91		20	35	55		175	27.00	29.10	59.15
1991-92		22	37	59		177	25.00	29.25	69.20
1992-93		22	37	59		177	25.00	29 75	65 00
Other Based Industries :									
1988-89	Repair units, Servicing units, Printing Press	31	45	76	Sonepat, Rai, Gohana, Ganaur, Kharkhoda, Mudlana, Kathura.	152	7.00	12.00	16 20
1989-90		33	47	80		160	8.00	13.10	16.70
1990-91		33	47	80		160	8 10	13 40	16 90
1991-92		37	51	88		176	8 20	14.70	17.20
1992-92		37	51	88		176	8.40	14 90	17.80

Statistical Data

Annexure-I

<i>I</i> Location	Total	Sonepat	Ganaur	Kharkhoda	Rai	Gohana	Mudlana	Kathura
a. No. of Towns.	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
b. Inhabited Villages.	335	77	75	37	60	34	32	20
c. Gram Sabhas.	303	64	64	36	53	34	32	20
d. Total Population (1981)	848488	239398	137075	104078	107821	114879	85065	59272
a. Rural	617145	130029	120586	94781	107821	88691	85965	59272
b. Urban	161343	109369	16489	9297	—	26186	—	—
c. SC/ST	142172	34533	24103	17449	17662	18293	17622	12490
d. Damsity.	391	636	355	349	343	402	384	195
<u>Occupation Distributions :</u>								
Cultivators.	101482	18967	20245	11980	12139	14576	13622	9953
Agri. Labourers.	39994	8516	6251	4077	4092	5075	6027	5356
Allied Agri. Activity.	21251	5885	2522	1744	2975	3120	2921	2084
Cottage tiny Industries.	9164	3783	1508	865	1324	799	528	357
Other Industry.	9800	5380	1613	—	2168	639	—	—
Trade & Commerce.	18321	9386	2251	1274	1112	3150	708	440
Others	36683	13056	4961	4484	4985	4716	2653	1828
Total	236695	64973	39351	24424	29395	32075	26459	20018

(21)

STATISTICAL DATA

<i>1 Location</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Sonepat</i>	<i>Ganaur</i>	<i>Kharkhoda</i>	<i>Rai</i>	<i>Gohana</i>	<i>Mudlana</i>	<i>Kathura</i>
<u>Infrastructure :</u>								
Rural Electri fication.	335	77	75	37	60	34	32	20
Road (Mettalled).	1032KM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non Mettalled Road.	108KM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railway Track	162	32	48	—	23	21	29	09
Post Offices	156	76	28	23	19	21	21	18
Telegraph Office.	12	1	2	2	1	1	4	1



Tehsil Wise

<i>Distribution of area (hectares) 1985-86</i>	<i>Sonepat</i>	<i>Ganaur</i>	<i>Gohana</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total Reposting area	101719	32395	86937	221051
Net cultivated area (hectares)	86204	28937	82896	198037
Area not available for cultivation. (sub-division)	18973	—	4041	23014
Other uncultivated area —do—	7612	—	9646	17258
Area under waste land —do—	881	—	4071	4922
Net area shown. —do—	105375	—	65402	170777
Irrigation :				
Net area irrigated (sub-division wise)	71647	—	52327	123774
Private Tubewells (Irrigated area in hectares)	31407	—	12144	43551
By canals.	40240	—	40183	80423
Cropping Pattern :				
Boubk/Multiple cropping.	46990	—	30535	77525
Gross cropped area.	147426	—	100876	248302
Area under five Main crops (86-87)				
<u>(sub-division wise)</u>				

TEHSIL WISE :

<i>Distribution of Area (hectares) 1985-86</i>	<i>Sonepat</i>	<i>Gonaur</i>	<i>Gohana</i>	<i>Total</i>
Wheat.	82765	—	56235	133000
Sugarcane.	6500	—	5500	12000
Paddy.	19100	—	9900	29000
Bajra.	5700	—	8800	12000
Jawar.	12300	—	7700	20000
Consumption of fertilizer (in tonns.)	14836	—	7678	22514

(24)



1. NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY :

The State Government attaches great importance to development of industry in Haryana. A number of steps have already been taken to create a favourable industrial climate. The State Government has decided to further offer concessions and reliefs to attract investments so that with the growth of industry, new avenues of employment are created in the State. The following are the new scheme and concessions that have been adopted by the State Government.

(i) New units set up and those which expand or diversify after 1.4.88 will be entitled to sales tax exemptions of deferment as per their choice. Reliefs will be as given below :

NEW UNITS				EXPANSION DIVERSIFICATION		
<i>Zone</i>	<i>SSI</i>	<i>Large/ Medium</i>	<i>Time Limit</i>	<i>SSI</i>	<i>Large/ Medium</i>	<i>Time Limit</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
A	150% FCI	125% FCI (Max Rs. 6 crores	9 Years	100%	90% FCI (Max. Rs. 5.00 crores	9 Years
B	125% FCI	100% FCI (Max. Rs 4 5 crores	7 Years	100%	90% FCI (Max. Rs. 4 crores	7 Years
C	100% FCI	90% FCI (Max. Rs. 3 crores	5 Years	100%	90% FCI (Max. Rs. 2.75 crores	5 Years

FCI : Fixed capital Investment

(ii) Capital subsidy in the centrally and state backward areas will be increased from the present 10—15% with upper ceiling of Rs. 15 lakh to 25% with the maximum Rs. 25 lakhs.

(iii) All new units will be exempted from electricity duty for a period of 5 years.

(iv) The subsidy rates for captive Generating sets will be increased for the small scale units from Rs. 1,000 per KVA to 1,200/- per KVA and for Medium & Large scale units from Rs. 500/- per KVA to Rs 600/- KVA. The maximum subsidy admissible will be increased from the existing Rs. 50 000 to Rs 15 lakhs per unit. Subsidy will also be allowed for a second or subsequent generating set within the selling of 150% of the connected load of the unit. The subsidy will also be admissible to generating sets which are set up jointly by two or more units.

(v) Special incentives will be granted for the development of Electronic industry in the State. These will include :—

Capital subsidy in backward areas at 25% if the fixed capital investment subject to a ceiling of Rs 30 Lakhs. In other areas of the State, capital subsidy will be granted at 15% if the fixed capital investment with a ceiling of Rs 15 Lakhs.

No sale/purchase tax will be levied on new electric industrial unit for a period of 7 years.

No sale/purchase tax will be levied for 7 years on expended or diversified capacities of existing industrial units.

The rate of sales tax on existing industrial units will be reduced to 1%.

Subsidy will be granted for feasibility reports at 80% if the cost of the Report for small scale units with the ceiling of Rs. 5,000/- and upto 75% with the ceiling of Rs. 50,000/- for medium and large units.

(vi) A negative list of the industries will be drawn upto whom these concession will not be granted.

(vii) Procedure in offices of the Industries Department will be simplified with emphasis on greater delegation of power field officers.

(viii) The system of 'Single window clearance' will also be implemented to provide facilities and solution of problems of entrepreneurs at one place.

(ix) A package of Reliefs has been adopted to rehabilitate sick and potentially sick units jointly with Financial Institutions. Reliefs will include exemption of purchase and sales tax electricity duty and re-scheduling of arrears of sales/purchase tax and electricity duty dues and waiver of interest, penalties and penal interest, minimum demand charges etc. There will be other non-fiscal relief also which may be granted on a case basis. These reliefs will be implemented through a high powered committee to be presided over by the chief secretary.

(x) To maintain close interaction with industry a committee of secretaries will meet associations of industry every three months. This committee will report results of these meetings to a Group of Ministers so that decisions on matters that effect the growth and development of industry are expeditiously resolved.



DEPARTMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME :

Training for Rural Youth (TRYSEM)

The main aim of IRD programme is to launch a frontal attack on the problem of poverty and unemployment in the rural area with the objective of enabling the rural population to get maximum benefit out of the various scheme.

It would be necessary to apprise the beneficiary with the latest technology in the relevant field by evolving suitable training programme. Keeping this objective, in view, the training of the beneficiaries, is conducted and are introduced to opt schemes, New occupations under modern technology. This scheme also attempts to improve the quality of man power in the rural areas by imparting training in allied activity other than agricultural activity main object of this scheme is to inculcate the spirit of modern technology in the rural staff. According to the need bases and their preference and aptitude and keeping in view local potential for the trades which can be successful, the rural youths can be training in following trades.

1. Handloom & Duries.
2. Carpentry.
3. Shoe making.
4. Leather/canvas products.
5. Welding work.
6. T.V. Repair/Radio Repair
7. Motor winding.
8. Cycle Repair.
9. Agricultural Implements.
10. Tailoring.
11. Embroidary.
12. Tractor Repair
13. Automobile Repair.
14. Sports goods.
15. Plumber.

The name of institutions where the training is being imparted is give below .

1. I.T.I. Gohana/Sonepat
2. R.I.D.C. Gohana.
3. Leather Training Centre, Butana
4. Handloom Training centre Gohana/Kharkhoda.

Other agencies involved in training of Rural Youths areas:

Training for educated unemployed youth :

This scheme was announced by Govt. of India in consultation with Reserve Bank of India in 1983-84 to provide self employment to educated unemployed youth. The imperative objective of the scheme is to encourage the services and business through certain package of assistance. The Scheme covers all unemployed who are matriculate and above with in the age group of 18 to 35 Years and preference will be given to women, technically trained as well as handy capped persons, out of total target 30% targets have been reserved for scheduled caste To implements this scheme DIC role would be as the model agencies in consultation with Lead Bank. A task force committee has been constitution under the chairman ship of General Manager, DIC alongwith members i.e Lead Bank Officer, employment Officer, a representative from DC, SST and few members from the leading Banks in the district.

Many of the educated unemployed may have same basic knowledge about financial management, accounting, inventory management etc , and training courses will not be generally necessary except in Industry Sector. However for those who require some basic training and advice about selection of project, use of equipment, the state govt. would utilise the services of Industrial training Institute, Polytechnics, to provide training to them. DIC and SISI will co-ordinate all training courses, wherever necessary Identification of suitable locations for each of these categories will have to be attended, which will help in skill development and financial help are essential inputs.

Entrepreneurial Development :

Inspite of some favourable factors like technical skill and infrastructural facilities available in the district, entrepreneurship is still shy of coming forward to take new ventures. There is, of course, no dearth of enterprising unemployed youth in the district. There is need to motivate them with the light procedures, process, incentives. A systemic programme of motivation and intensive compaign is necessary to mobilise them to take up to small scale manu/facturing for this purpose industrial seminars, intensive campaign, study tours, exhibition will have to be organised the interest generated through such seminars and other publicity media among the prospective entrepreneurs will have to be closely followed by study tours and EDP.

(a) **Seminars :** We propose to hold four seminars in a year in different villages blocks.

(b) **Exhibition/Publicity :** Exhibition-cum publicity camps will also be organised by this DIC to familiarise the youth the end develop Industrial temprement.

Training for Rural Youths :

The Small Industries Service Institute and Extension Centres operating under the control of Industry Ministry, aim at providing a package of assistance by way of still training

entrepreneurship training, preparing project profiles, supplying of equipment and machinery, marketing assistance and so on. The Khaddi village Industry commission. All India Handloom Board. All India Handicraft Board the Sericulture and Coil Board etc. are also operating scheme to promote self employment in rural areas as infrastructure available respectively. The assistance rendered by these organisation cover training, financial assistance, supply of equipments and marketing channels.

The major scheme providing self employment in rural area being IRIP (Intergrated Rural Devalopment Programme), Training of Rural Youth for self employment (TRY SEM) and development of women and childrens is Rural Area DWCRA). The IRDP aims at covering 15 million families in all the 5011 blocks. The self employment aspect of IRDP is taken being by TRYSEM Scheme Under this, necessary skill/training is being imparted to about 2 lakh rural youth every year and they are provided facilities to start their own tiny industrial activities. The beneficiaries are persons in the age group of 18-35 years and belongs to poor families with annual income less than Rs. 3500/-. Skill training is imparted both through formal training institutions and through informal means; such as attaching of trainees to skilled/matter craftsmen in local area.

Ministry of Labour & Rehabilitation is also implementing few schemes for the promotion of self employment. The craftsman training scheme of Ministry of labour has been oriented towards self employment. Besides this, trainees are also made aware of entrepreneurial prospects. so that they can make a good start, full of confidence and energy.

In another the training is provided through employment exchange. The role of employment exchange will be mainly canfixed to motivation and guidance for self employment, registration of persons, collection information and date, and coordination the effort of various agencies so as to help job seekers to finally settle down. This scheme is being implemented in selected districts.

In addition to the scheme of central Govt., the nationalised banks have formulated scheme of liberal assistance for promoting self employment among weaker sections in the rural areas. Banks have been opened in rural areas, shifting from commercial to social banking. State Govt are also implementing their own schemes for promotion of self employment such as the national alliance of young entrepreneurs, New Delhi (NAYE). Institute of Rural Engg. and Rural Technology (IERT), Self Employed Women Association, NISIEI Hyderabad, EIP. Institute Ahmdabad to name just few.

District Industries Centre Sonerat is providing training to rural youth in carpentry and footwear at RIDC, Gohana and Butana respectively.



NURSING OF SICK UNITS

1. Sickness amongst industrial unit big or small has extremely serious social economic repercussions. Apart from blocking previous financial resources in term of fixed capital & working capital it also leads to unemployment and social unrest and becomes bone of contention between capital and labour and pollution the atmosphere for the speedy and efficient industrial progress.

2. The basic objective of the scheme is to supplement the efforts of State Govt., the IDSI, the RBI, the Commercial banks and other financial Institutions presently engaged in rehabilitating sick units, for the purpose of this scheme, small scale unit would be considered sick if it has (a) incurred cash loss in the current accounting year and is likely to continue to incur cash loss in the current accounting year and has an erosion of net worth on account of cumulative cash losses to the extent of 50% or more of its net worth and promoters are not in a position to induct long term funds to cover the deficit created by way of cash losses, of (b) Continuously defaulted in meeting four consecutive quarterly instalments of interest or two half yearly instalment of principal on term loans and there are persistent irregularities in the operation of its credit limits with bank.

3. When Industrial units start showing worsening signals in the conduct of their accounts with the financial institutions/Banks, like continuous irregularities including non-payment of instalments and interest declining turnover of amounts and declining production, sales and profits figures etc.

To avoid slipping of various units into chronic stage of sickness financial institution/ Banks are considering various concessions/assistance to the units at incipient stage such as rescheduling of term loans, funding of irregularities, temporary additional limits to tide over temporary liquidity constraints and reduction in margins etc. The above benefits are extended only after ensuring that irregularities are not due to malafide intentions of the promoters or in other words, promoters should not be wilful defaulters.

4. Only those units which are considered to be potentially viable, economically viable would be taken up for rehabilitation under the scheme. Margin money in the shape of loan may be sanctioned to a sick small scale unit only on the recommendation of the state level Inter-Institutional Committee (SLIIC) for sick unit or any Sub-Committee referred as the State Level Rehabilitation Committee (SLRC).



GOHANA AS STATE INDUSTRIALLY BACKWARD AREA :

This Sub-division comprises of three blocks namely Mundlana consisting of 33 villages, Kathura-21 villages and Gohana having 33 villages. The total population of this sub-division is about 2 67 Lacs according to 1981 Census. The main industry of this sub-division is cotton-niwar/Tape. There are about 60 Cotton Niwar/Tape units having an investment of Rs 3 crores in fixed assets. It is estimated that the present utilisation of Industrial resources and resultant production is less than the potentialities of the area. Very few people are engaged in secondary service activities in Gohana and population working in factories and house-hold Industries is extremely low. This sub-division has already been declared as state industrial backward area. It is surmised that this declaration will attract a large number of entrepreneurs to set up Industrial units which will provide employment opportunities and thus help in the rapid industrialisation and other development activities.

As per new Industrial policy declared by the State Government, there will be a general boost in the Industrial awakening amongst rural masses. It is hoped that new Industrial policy will attract entrepreneurs to set up large/medium units in this area.

There is a proposal to acquire about 50 acres of land for carving out an Industrial area in this Sub-division as the demand for plots in Gohana is ranging from 1/8 acre to 5 acres. The added facility of capital subsidy of 25% available in this area and other infrastructural facilities will create a favourable Industrial climate. The land which is proposed to be acquired along the Gohana-Meham Road enjoys many favourable factors. It is, therefore, proposed to carve out 108 plots varying in size from 1/8 acre to 1 acre size to cater to the needs of various categories of prospective Industrialists as below :

1.	1 Acre	:	8 Plots
2.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Acre	:	12 Plots
3.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Acre	:	28 Plots
4.	$\frac{1}{8}$ Acre	:	60 Plots

Total :			<u>108 Plots</u>
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These sites have been surveyed by a high level Committee and area beyond municipal limits of Gohana just near the Railway crossing has been found suitable for the reasons that it is not floodable area and is not very fertile from agriculture angle and is very closed to this sub-station of 132 KVA besides other favourable factors. There are a number of entrepreneurs from Delhi and Punjab who are making anxious enquiries to set up units in Gohana in order to avail of new package of incentives as announced by the State Government and enjoy other benefits of backward area. The proposed package of incentive and declaration of Gohana as Industrial Backward Area, a few businessmen from Punjab and Delhi have been attracted to set up roller flour mill, Allopathic medicines manufacturing units, Synthetic fibres and yarn finishing Plant, Non conventional distillery and many other viable items.

KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES :

The term khadi and village industry has been defined as any industry located in rural area which produce any goods or renders any service with or without the use of power and in which fixed capital investment per head of an artisan or a worker does not exceed Rs. 15,000/- or such other sum as may be specified by Central Govt. from time to time. Village industry will also cover any other non-manufacturing unit established for the sole purpose of promoting, assesting services or managing any village industry.

The aim of the scheme is to create employment opportunities in the rural areas and there by strengthening the rural economy. The department of industries is giving the sp cial attention towards this scheme to promote the village level standard by setting up village industries so that rural people can awake to see, that industrial sector is meeting to types of challenges, one to educate the rural persons by establishing industries and other to meet out the employment problem by setting up village industries wehre capital investment is very less and use of power is also minimum.

Industry Department provides following packages of incentives to promote the village industries.

1. Cash subsidy.
2. Interest subsidy.
3. Seed money.
4. Priority power connection.
5. Training stipends.
6. Allocation of raw material.
7. Market assistance.
8. Exemption from electricity duty.
9. Exemption from stamp duty.
10. Price preference in Govt. purchase programme.

Though Industries department provides many incentives to khadi and village industries, yet Haryana Govt. has separately set up a khadi village industry board in 1969. The main thrust of board was to provide maximum resources of raw material & implements and supplying them to persons engaged in the production of items of KVIs at economical rates as well as self reliance amongst the people and building up of a strong rural community spirit.

Functions of the Board :—To provide training the persons to be engaged in KVIs. To provide for sale and marketing of khadi and products of khadi or development of village industries. KVIB also encourage and promote research in production techniques employed in the khadi village industries and providing facilities for studying of problems relating to it, including the use of non-conventional energy and electric power with a view to increase productivity and enhancing their competative capacity.

Industries under the purview of KVIB.

(i) Khadi (cotton, woollen and silk)

(ii) Village Industries.

a. Beekeeping, b. Cottage matches, c. Soap manufacturing, d. Cottage pottery, e, Ghani oil. f. Hand made paper, g Gur and Khandsari, h. Palm Gur making & other palm products, i. Bamboo & cane work, J. Black smithy, k. Carpentry, l. Katha, m. Aluminium utensils, n. Lime stone and processing, packaging and marketing of cereals, pulses, condiments massalas etc.

District industries centre in close liaison with KVIB helps to promotes village industries in the rural areas and provide all necessary help where ever feasible. Subsidies/incentives are being provided to the units set up by KVIB and technical know how is also provided where there need is.

Pattern of Financial Assistance : The KVIB provides financial assistance for the activities coming under its purview. The various heads under which assistance is made given below :

Capital Assistance for Normal Areas :

(a) **Purchase of Land :** No financial assistance is provided. Free hold or long term lease hold land (not less than 30 years) is to be provided the implementing agency. However village leather industry financial assistance is available for purchase of land on basis of fifty percent and fifty percent loan

(b) **Construction of Godown :** 100% loan is provided at a maximum rate of Rs. 75/- sqf for pucca construction.

(c) **Construction of Workshed :** 100% loan is provided @ Rs. 75/- sft. for pucca construction only with a 10% charges. In case of Ghani Oil, Village pottery, Cane and Bamboo it is 50% of grant and 50% for loan.

(d) **Construction of Building :** 100% loan is provided @ Rs. 75/- sft. for pucca construction only

(e) **Supply of tools/equipment/implements/machinery :**

(i) **Working Capital Assistance :** The working capital requirements for production, sales and stock of raw materials as per prescribed norms on 100% loan basis.

(ii) **Share Capital Loan to Co-operatives :** The loan is sanction to the extent of three times the value of shares held by members irrespective of the number and value of each share subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1500/- per member.

(iii) **Capital formation Loan to Institutions :** This is being provided up to 4 times own capital with a ceiling of Rs. 1.50 lacs subject to conditions that the total borrowing of the institution do not exceed 10 times their own assets including capital formation loan.

(f) **Managerial Technical assistance to all areas and promotional assistance to all areas.**

- Rebate & Subsidies :**
1. Rebate on cotten woollen & silk khadi & kambals.
 2. Woollen apparals and readymade garments.
 3. Rebats on sale of gram silk khadi.
 4. On village industries all loans carry interest at 4% per annum.



DEVELOPMENT WORKS :

Registration	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
RIS	172	170	170	200	225
SSI	285	280	280	300	325
Total :	457	450	450	500	550

Self Employment Scheme :

	225	500	500	550	550
Industry	113	250	250	275	275
Service	61	150	150	165	165
Business	45	100	100	110	110

20 Point Economic Programme :

1. Point ID (Target SSI units set up)	450	450	500	550
2. Point-IIA (Scheduled caste families assisted)	370	400	400	425
Seminars/camps	2	4	6	8

Industrial Campaign & Exhibition :

It is proposed to hold two to three Industrial Campaigns and Exhibitions every year in order to create an awareness amongst rural youths to set up new small scale industries. These campaigns would be held in consultation with Small Industries Service Institute Karnal & Banks so that a favourable Industrial climate is created in the each and every corner of the District.



Sub. National Systems Unit
 National Institute of Entrepreneurship
 Ministry of Small Scale Industries
 174, Kirti Marg, New Delhi-110
 Doc. No. 12 - 6013
 Date..... 15 - 4 - 91

Enamelled Copper Wire

	Owned
Land & Building	
Plant & Machinery :	
Complete Enamelling copper plant with elect. Motor	65000/-
Generating set 10 KV.	22000/-
	87000/-
Raw Material (PM)	
Copper wire 3000 Kg. @ 60 P. Kg	180000/-
Varnesh 600 Kg. 20/- P Kg.	12000/-
	192000/-
Staff & Labour (PM)	
Foreman 1	800/-
Skilled worker 2	1000/-
Helper 1	400/-
Accounts Clerk 1	600/-
Chowkidar 1	400/-
	3200/-
Other Expenses (PM)	
Power Diesel	800/-
Stationery	50/-
Repair	300/-
Oil Lubricant	200/-
Travelling	400/-
Welfare charges	200/-
Other Expenditure	300/-
	2250/-

(37)

Total capital required

Plant & Machinery	87000/-
Working capital	197450/-
	<hr/>
	284450/-
	<hr/>

Cost of production (PM)

Total Recurring Expenditure	197450/-
Dep. on machinery	1370/-
Intt. on capital	3350/-
	<hr/>
	202170/-
	<hr/>

Say Rs. = 202200/-

Production per month :—

Enamelled copper wire 2900 Kg. @ 70 per Kg.	203000/-
Copper scrap 100 Kg. @ 35 P. Kg.	3500/-
	<hr/>
	206500/-
	<hr/>

Net Profit P.M. = Rs. 4300/-



Plastic Bottles

Land & Building		Owned
Pant & Machinery		
1		
Injection Moulding Machine	2 No.	6500/-
Moulding machine	2 No.	10000/-
Moulding machine	1 No.	4000/-
Dies/Tools.		30000/-
		<hr/>
		50500/-
		<hr/>
Working Capital (PM)		
Raw Material :		
A grade granule	2 T @ Rs. 35000/- P. T.	70000/-
B grade granule	2 T @ 20000/- P. T.	40000/-
Colours		500/-
		<hr/>
		110500/-
		<hr/>
Labour Charges (PM)		
Skilled worker	2 No.	2000/-
Foreman	1 No.	800/-
Helper	2 No.	750/-
		<hr/>
		3550/-
		<hr/>
Misc. Expenses P.M.		
Electricity		400/-
Stationery		100/-
Repair & Maintenance		300/-
Travelling expenses		500/-
Other Expenses		700/-
		<hr/>
		2000/-
		<hr/>

Total capital requirement :

Plant & Machinery	50500/-
Working capital	116000/-
	<hr/>
	166500/-
	<hr/>

Production cost (PM)

Working capital	116000/-
10% Dep. on machinery	1665/-
Intt. on capital.	500/-
	<hr/>
	118165/-
	<hr/>

By sales (PM)

Grade 1 Kg. 1800 @ 40 per Kg.	72000/-
Grade 11 Kg. 1800 @ 26 P. Kg.	46800/-
Scrap 400 Kg. @ 10 P. Kg.	4000/-
	<hr/>
	122800/-
	<hr/>

Profit per month : 4600/-



Mirror

<u>Land & Building</u>		Owned
Plant & Machinery		
Bawel Polishing machine	1	5000/-
Spray gun with Air Compressor	1	13000/-
Drilling Machine	1	2000/-
Drill Bit, Diamend cutter, circle cutter, High carban drill		5000/-
Office equipment		5000/-
Electrification/Installation		10000/-
		<hr/>
		40000/-
		<hr/>

Staff & Labour (PM)

Manager	1	2000/-
Forman -	1	1200/-
Accountant	1	800/-
Skilled worker	5	3500/-
Helper	7	2800/-
		<hr/>
		11300/-
		<hr/>

Raw material (PM)	Thickness	Area in	Rate	Total Cost
1. Glass Sheet	2.00 M-M	300 Sq. mtrs.	32/-	9600/-
2. -do-	3 00 „	300 „	55/-	16500/-
3. -do-	4.00 „	200 „	75/-	15000/-
4. -do-	5.5 „	200 „	105/-	21000/-
		Chemical Paints Varnish		18000/-
				<hr/>
				80100/-
				<hr/>

Other Expenses P.M.

Instalment charges	2000/-
Fuel	300/-
Consumable/Repair/Publicity/Store	1750/-
Stationery	500/-
Transport	500/-
	<hr/>
	5050/-
	<hr/>
Total working capital required P.M.	96350/-

Cost of production (PA)

Raw Material	960000/-
Salary & Wages	135600/-
Other Expenditure	57000/-
Dep. on machinery	34100/-
Utility	7200/-
Intt. on capital	8070/-
	<hr/>
	1274600/-
	<hr/>

Total Sales P.M.

Glass Mirror 2 MM @ Rs. 90/- 270 Sq. Mtrs.	24300/-
Glass Mirror 3 MM @ Rs. 120/- 270 Sq. Mtrs.	32400/-
Glass Mirror 4 MM @ Rs. 150/- 180 Sq. Mtrs.	27000/-
Glass Mirror 5 MM @ Rs. 220/- 180 Sq. Mtrs.	39600/-
	<hr/>
	123300/-
	<hr/>

Annual sales say Rs = 1479600/-

Profitability = 1479600 — 1274600 = 205000/-

Profit on sales = 13.90%



Electrical Goods

Land & Building	Owned	
Plant & Machinery		
Moulding Machine Capacity 20 T	7000/-	
Hand Operated Machine	15000/-	
Bakelite Dye Switch 5 AMP-250V	10000/-	
Bakelite Dye Socket 5 AMP-250V	10000/-	
Bakelite Dye of Socket 5 AMP 4 Cavities	12000/-	
Bakelite Dye 15 AMP-250V 2 Cavities	8000/-	
Plastic Moulding Dye 15 AMP-250V	6000/-	
	68000/-	
Furniture	5220/-	

Total	73220/-	

Working Capital P.M.		
Bakelite powder 1500 Kg. @ 25/- P. Kg.	37500/-	
China parts for Multi socket	1000/-	
Pin set for switch/socket	5000/-	
Packing Material	1000/-	
	45000/-	

Staff & Labour		
Account Clerk	1 No.	600/-
Skilled worker	5 @ 400/-	2000/-
Helper	1	350/-
		2950/-

Other Expenses

Electricity charges	200/-
Postage/stationery	100/-
Repair	300/-
Travelling	900/-
Oil/Lubricant	200/-
	<hr/>
	1700/-
	<hr/>

Total working capital = 49550/-

Total Capital Requirement

Machinery & Equipment	73220/-
Raw Material 2 months	90000/-
	<hr/>
	163220/-
	<hr/>

Cost of production P.M.

Recurring cost	49650/-
Intt on capital	1632/-
Dep on machinery	740/-
	<hr/>
	52022/-
	<hr/>

Say Rs. 52000/-

Total production P.M.

Multi power socket 5 AMP 25 gross 700/- P. Gross	17500/-
Multi power socket 5 AMP 25 gross 400/- P. Gross	10000/-
Socket Plain 25 Gross 280/- P. Gross	7000/-
Switch 30 gross 280/- P. Gross	8400/-
15 AMP Top/Plain 25 gross 500/- P. Gross	13750/-
	<hr/>
	56650/-
	<hr/>

Net Profit per month = 4650/-



Mentha Oil

Land & Building		Owned
Plant & Machinery		
Mentha Distillation Tank 6'x8' with botton 10 mm. Round 3.15 mm Top 5 mm plate		
Cooling Tank 5'x5'x3'		49500/-
Joal with chain		
Trolley for pully Block		1000/-
Installation charges		7050/-
		<hr/>
		57550/-
		<hr/>
Working Capital P.M.		
Mentha grass 3000 Qtts. @ Rs. 50/- P. Qntt.		150000/-
Fuel charges		2000/-
		<hr/>
		152000/-
		<hr/>
Staff & Labour		
Operator/Foreman	1	1000/-
Skilled Worker	4	2400/-
Semi skilled Worker	2	1000/-
Helper	4	1600/-
		<hr/>
		6000/-
		<hr/>
Other Expenses		
Rent		150/-
Packing charges		1000/-
Stationery		100/-
Repair Maintenance		500/-
Misc. Exp.		400/-
		<hr/>
		2150/-
		<hr/>

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Cost of production P.M.

Raw Material	152000/-
Staff & Labour	6000/-
Other Expenses	2150/-
Intt on capital	600/-
Dep. op machinery	500/-
	<hr/>
	161250/-
	<hr/>

Production P.M.

3000 Kg. Mentha oil @ 55/- Kg. = 165000/-

Profit = Rs. 3750/-



Readymade Garments

Land & Building

on rent 800/- P.M.

Plant & Machinery

* Sewing machine	8 No.	16000/-
Overlock machine	1 No.	3000/-
Electric press	2 No.	500/-
Pressing table, cutting table, Steel Rack tools		2250/-
		22000/-
		22000/-

Labour charges P.M.

Manager	1	1500/-
Chowkidar	1	450/-
Accounts clerk	1	700/-
Cutter Master	1	1500/-
Tailors	8	5200/-
Operator overlock machine	1	650/-
Press man	1	650/-
Packer	1	500/-
Other Exp.		1850/-
		13000/-
		13000/-

Raw material P.M.

Cotton, Terylene, crape 100 Mtrs. @ 10/- P. Mtrs.	10000/-
Cotton/Khaddar 1200 Mtrs. @ 8/- P. Mtrs.	9600/-
Rubia 600/- Mtrs. @ 12/- P. Mtrs.	7200/-
Thread, Button etc.	3200/-
	30000/-
	30000/-

Other Expenses (PA)

Rent	800/-
Expenses	250/-
Stationery	200/-
Repair & maintenance	300/-
Other Expenses	450/-
	<hr/>
	2000/-
	<hr/>

Capital requirement

Plant & machinery	22000/-
Working capital (3 months)	135000/-
	<hr/>
	157000/-
	<hr/>

Cost of production (PM)

Working capital	45000/-
10% Dep.	250/-
Intt. on capital	2000/-
	<hr/>
	47250/-
	<hr/>

By sales of garments (PM)

600 cotton shirts 35/- per shirts	21000/-
600 Pajama/Petticoat 28/- Pcs.	16800/-
650 Blouse 24/- per	15600/-
	<hr/>
	53400/-
	<hr/>

Profit before taxes (P.M.)

By sales	53400/-
Less cost of production	47250/-
	<hr/>
	6150/-
	<hr/>

% of profit on sales	11.52%
% of profit on capital requirement	46.10%

Grinding of Spices & Packing

	On rent
Land & Building	
Plant & Machinery	
Grinder with Motor	6500/-
Starter	800/-
Pulley	700/-
Weighing machine	800/-
Electrification/fitting	800/-
Furniture	400/-
	<hr/>
	10000/-
	<hr/>
Raw Material P.M.	
Spices of all types	7000/-
Packing Expenses	400/-
	<hr/>
	7400/-
	<hr/>
Worker Charges P.M.	
Skilled worker 1 No.	750/-
Helper 1 No.	400/-
	<hr/>
	1150/-
	<hr/>
Misc Exp. P.M.	
Rent	200/-
Electricity	200/-
Lubricating oil	50/-
Postal/stationery	50/-
Misc. Exp.	100/-
	<hr/>
	600/-
	<hr/>

Total capital requirement :

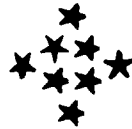
Plant & Machinery	10000/-
Working capital (1½ months)	13725/-
	<hr/>
	23725/-
	<hr/>

Cost of production P.A.

Working capital	109800/-
Dep. on machinery	1000/-
Intt. on capital	2847/-
	<hr/>
	113647/-
	<hr/>

By Sales P.A.

Grinded/Packing Massalas	125000/-
Profit : Sales — Cost of production	
125000/- — 113647/- = 11353/-	



(51)

Screw

Land & Building

Plant & Machinery

Wire Nail Machine	3 No.	19500/- Per	58500/-
Polishing Machine			5000/-
Grinder			2000/-
Wire Drawing Machine	2 No.	20000/-	40000/-
5 HP Motor	2 No.		8200/-
			<hr/>
			113700/-
			<hr/>

Working Capital (PM)

Raw material

H. B. Wire	15T @ 6900/- Per	103500/-
Sales Tax		4140/-
		<hr/>
		107640/-
		<hr/>

Labour charges P.M.

Foreman	1 No. @ 1000/-	1000/-
Drawing Machine Worker	1 No @ 600/-	600/-
2 Unskilled worker	@ 400/-	800/-
		<hr/>
		2400/-
		<hr/>

Misc. Expenses P.M.

Transport	1500/-	
Electricity	500/-	
Postal Expenses	200/-	
Other expenses	200/-	
Scrap	1050/-	
		<hr/>
		3450/-
		<hr/>

Total Production (PA)

Raw Material	1291680/-
Skilled labour	28800/-
Misc. Expenses	41400/-
Dep. on Machinery	11370/-
Interest	22407/-
	<hr/>
	1395657/-
	<hr/>

Profit P.A.

By sales 17.8.2 Ton @ 8200/-

	1425600/-
Production :	1395657/-
	<hr/>
	29943/-
	<hr/>



Washer

Land & Building	On rent
Plant & Machinery :	
Hand Press 10 No. @ 800/-	8000-00
Die punch set 10 No. @ 300/-	3000-00
Grinder with $\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. motor	1400-00
Tool Kit	500-00
	12900-00
Working Capital :	
Raw Material P.M.	
M.S. sheet scrap 25 Qtls. @ 450/- Per Qtls.	11250-00
Skilled labour 10 worker @ 600/- P.M.	6000-00
Misc. Expenses, P. M.	
Rent	400-00
Consumable store	150-00
Misc. Expenses.	200-00
	750-00
Capital Requirement :	
Plant & Machinery	12900-00
Working capital	18000-00
	30900-00
Sales :	
20 Qtls. washer @ Rs. 1000 Per Qtls.	20000-00
Profit = Sales — Working capital 20000 = 00 — 18000 = 00	
= 2000/- P.M.	

Cotton Label

Land & Building	Rented.
Plant & Machinery :	
Lable Machine 2 NO. @ 35000/-	70000-00
One winder	3500-00
Punching machine	3000-00
Tana machine	1500-00
Designing sewing Adda	300-00
	78300-00
 Working capital	
Raw material cotton yarn 2/80 Bleached	
150 kg. 80 P. kg.	12000-00
300 No. Art silk 80 kg. 60/-	4800-00
120 No. 100 kg. 70/-	7000-00
	23800-00
 Staff & Labour	
Foreman 1 @ 900/-	900-00
Skilled lapour 4 No. @ 500/-	2000-00
Unskilled labour 3 No. @ 400/-	1200-00
	4100-00

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Other Exp.

Electricity	500-00
Misc. Repairing	300-00
Travelling	500-00
Stationery	300-00
	<hr/>
	1600-00
	<hr/>

Total capital investment

Machinery	78300-00
Working capital	30000-00
	<hr/>
	108300-00
	<hr/>

Net profit per month Rs 3600/-



Oil & Flour Mill

Capacity proposed :—

35 MT of Mustard oil
70 MT of oil cake
wheat flour on job basis.

Land & Building		Owned
Machinery & Equipment		
5 Bolt oil expellor	1	14700/-
Filter press 14×14×14	1	7865/-
Elect. motor 10 HP 960 RPM		5800/-
Starter 10 HP		650/-
Switch. Volt. Ampere Rod		570/-
Chakki complete with stone		2500/-
Misc. Tool		4400/-
Packing/Forwarding charges		2000/-
		<hr/>
		38425/-
		<hr/>
Working capital P.M.		
Skilled worker	1 @ 800/-	800/-
Unskilled worker	1 @ 500/-	500/-
		<hr/>
		1300/-
		<hr/>
Raw Material P.M.		
Sarson 9 M.T. @ 7000/- PMT.		63000/-
Other expenses P.M.		
Power		500/-
Postage/stationery		500/-
Transport		100/-
Misc. Exp.		200/-
		<hr/>
		1300/-
		<hr/>
Total working capital say	Rs. 65600/-	

(57)

Total Investment :

Fixed capital	38425/-
Working Capital	65600/-
	<hr/>
	104025/-
	<hr/>

Total cost of production P. A.

Raw material	756000/-
Staff & Labour	15600/-
Other exp.	15600/-
10% Dep.	4020/-
Interest	12500/-
	<hr/>
	303720/-
	<hr/>

Annual sales :

35 MT oil @ Rs. 20000 PMT	700000/-
70 MT oil cake @ 1900 PMT	133000/-
Job work (Flour)	6000/-
	<hr/>
	839000/-
	<hr/>

Profit : 839000/- — 803720/- = 35280/-



Pullover/Sweater

Land & Building Owned

Plant & Machinery

Hand operated plat	3 No.	18000/-
Knitting Machine		
Electric press		250/-
Charkha		250/-
Cutting Table stool etc.		1500/-
		<hr/>
		20000/-
		<hr/>

Labour charges P.M.

Supervisor		800 -
Machine operator	3 No. @ 700/-	2100/-
Part time press man		500/-
Packer		600/-
		<hr/>
		4000/-
		<hr/>

Raw material P.M.

Acrylic Thread 2/32, 2/48 100 Kg. @ 100/-	10000/-
---	---------

Misc. Expenses

Electricity	200/-
Repair	200/-
Packing label material	500/-
Needles oil etc.	100/-
	<hr/>
	1000/-
	<hr/>

(59)

Total working capital P.M.

Labour charges	4000/-
Raw material	10000/-
Other Expenses	1000/-

15000/-

Total capital requirement

35000/-

Cost of production P M.

Working capital	15000/-
Dep on machinery	250/-
Intt. on capital 15%	440/-

15690/-

Say Rs. 15700/-

By sales P.M

Sweater 400 @ 45/- each	18000/-
Profit :- 18000/- — 15700/- = 2300/-	



Sauce/Chutney

Production Capacity :		2000 Dozen of 450 Gram 2000 Kilogram Achar (Pickles) @ Rs. 400/- P.M.
Land & Building		On rent
Plant & Machinery :		
Steel Drums		5000/-
Juice Machine		3000/-
Humidizer		2000/-
Weighing machine/tool kit		4000/-
		<hr/>
		14000/-
		<hr/>
Labour charges P.M.		
Skilled worker	2	1000/-
Helper	2	500/-
		<hr/>
		1500/-
		<hr/>
Raw material P.M.		
Tomato, Onion, Acitic Acid, Spices, Bottles, Sodi, Benzyate		8000/-
Misc. Expenses :-		
Rent		400/-
Electricity/water		150/-
Fuel		300/-
Postal/stationery		50/-
Other expenses		200/-
		<hr/>
		1100/-
		<hr/>

Working capital

Raw material	8000/-
Labour charges	1500/-
Misc Expenses	1100/-
	<hr/>
	10600/-
	<hr/>

Total capital requirement :-

24600/-

Cost of production P. A.

Working capital	127200/-
10% Dep on machinery.	1400/-
Intt on capital	2952/-
	<hr/>
	131552/-
	<hr/>

By sales (PA)

2000 Dozen sauce @ 60/- P. Dozen	120000/-
2000 Kg. Pickles @ 12% P. Kg.	24000/-
	<hr/>
	144000/-
	<hr/>

Profit : 144000/- — 131552/- = 12448/-



Sodium Thiosulphate

Sodium Thiosulphate is commonly used in leather/tannery Industries. Photography X—Ray films and dyes.

Economy of the scheme :

Land & Building	On rent
-----------------	---------

Plant & Machinery

Crystillizer (2×8) with starter & gear box 5 HP motor	13000/-
Evaporators size (4'x6'x5')	10000/-
Decolizer 4'x8'	10000/-
Centrifuge machine	25000/-
Filter cabinet with pump	8000/-
Force pump with HP Motor	3500/-
Storage tank 4'x8'	6000/-
Water pump with Motor	4000/-
	79500/-

Working capital requirement P.M.

HYPO Sothio Liques 16 K. Ltr. @ 600/-	9600/-
---------------------------------------	--------

Labour Charge P.M.

Chemist	1		800/-
Worker	3	@ 500/-	1500/-
			2300/-

Other Expenses

Power charges	800/-
Repair & Maintenance	150/-
Stationery	100/-
Transportation	1000/-
Misc.	200/-
	<hr/>
	2250/-
	<hr/>

Cost of production P.M. Say Rs. 17500/-

Total capital Required :

77000/-

Cost of production P.A.

210000/-

Production of thiosulphate (PM) 6.4. M.T. @ 35000/-

32400/-

Per year $22400 \times 12 = 268800/-$

Profit : $268800/- - 210000/- = 58800/-$



For Manufacturing of C.P. H₂ SO₄

Sulphuric Acid as such is available in the market is 98% pure. However, to make it 100% pure manufacture of Battery Acid & other various chemicals we propose to use the distillation process.

Cost of Project :

1. Land & Building	Rented
2. Plant & Machinery	38000/-
3. Working capital	32000/-

Total :	70000/-

Source of finance :

1 Own source	20000/-
2. Through Bank	50000/-

Total :	70000/-

Machinery :

Set of 10 litre R.B. corning flask,
 F. B. flask 5 litre capacity, storage tank
 Acid plastic Drums L.P. Gas stove etc. 38000/-

<u>Raw Materials</u>	<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Value</u>
i) Sulphuric Acid	10.00 MT	1400/-	14000/-
L.P. Gas	50 Cyl.	70/- each	3500/-
Plastic cans	500 Nos.	12/-	6000/-

			23500/-

Repair & Maintance : 1500/-
Rent, Rates & Taxes 3000/-

Main power :

1) Sales Man	1	@ 1000/-	1000/-
2) Skilled worker	2	@ 800/-	1600/-
3) Unskilled worker	2	@ 650/-	1300/-
4) Watch Man	1	@ 600/-	600/-
			<hr/>
			4500/-
			<hr/>

Cartage/Transportation 1500/-

34000/-

Profitability : Average selling price of the product in the market
has been worked out @ Rs. 4.00 Per Kgm.

Total estimated month by production	: 9.50 M.T.
Sale :	: 38000/-
Less commission selling 2%	: 760/-
Less cost of production	34000/-
Profit per month :	3240/-
Profit per annum :	38860/-



Ayurvedic Medicines

Land & Building	Owned.
 Machinery :	
Grinding machine with 2 HP elect. motor.	2300/-
Monoblock pump 1 HP	1440/-
Pipe 3/4" to 2"	500/-
Filter 5'	100/-
Water Tank 2 No.	20000/-
Copper coil 2 No.	7800/-
Furnace 36 No.	7000/-
Steel tank 4' x 4'	19000/-
Boiler Type tank 2 No.	29000/-
	87140/-
 Working capital (one month)	
Raw material P.M.	
White chandan, Jawatri, Pipple, Dalchini, Loang etc.	12000/-
Elaichi, Tajpati, Moth. Ajvain Gokhru etc.	6000/-
	18000/-
 Packing charges & Labour (P.M.)	
Supervisor 5 No. @ 1000/- each.	5000/-
Unskilled worker 5 No. @ 500/- each.	2500/-
	13480/-
 Other expenditure (P.M.)	
Coal/fuel	1200/-
Electricity	400/-
Transportation	2000/-
Dep. on machinery	2200/-
Interest	1000/-
	5800/-

(67)

Total working capital required :

Raw material	18000/-
Staff & Labour	13480/-
Other Expenses	5800/-
	<hr/>
	37280/-
	<hr/>

Total capital Required : 124420/-

Production (PM)

Desi Medicines 500 Bag @ 100/- 50000/-
Profit :- 50000/- — 37280 = 12720/-



Metallic Stearates & Napthenates

There are used in Textile, leather, paper, paints, Inks, Rubber-Plastic Industry and petroleum Industry.

Land & Building 160000/-

Plant & Machinery:

Baby Boiler	12000/-
MS Tank 6 HM (5 Ton capacity) (7' dia × 6' height)	20000/-
Reaction vesal	40000/-
Filter Press 24"x24"	15000/-
Hydro Extracor 11"x18" 600 RPM	5000/-
Oven (Tray Drier)	30000/-
Grinder & Pulverisers	50000/-
Pumps & Pipes	4000/-
Weighing machine	5000/-
Office equipment	3000/-

184000/-

Working capital :

Manager	1	1000/-
Labour	4 @ 500/-	2000/-

3000/-

Raw Material :

Steasic Acid (9.5 mt) 14500/- M.T.	137750/-
Sodium Hydroxide (1 4 M.T) 6/- Per Kg.	7000/-
Calcium chloride 6.4 M.T. @ 10 Per Kg.	4480/-

149230/-

Other Expenses :

Fuel Packing	5000/-
Power electricity	4000/-
Water	500/-

9500/-

(69)

Recurring expenditure for 2 months 323460/-

Total Expenditure capital :

Non Recurring 284000/-

Recurring 323460/-

- 607460/-

Cost of Analyses of 10 Tonne of calcium stearcts :

Staff 3000/-

Intt, on copital 6100/-

Dep. on machinery 1570/-

Transport 1000/-

Raw Material 158730/-

170400/-

Production cost one tonne =17040/-

Present Market price on tonne =20000/-

Gross Profit :- Rs. 2960 Per month.



Sodium Silicate

Raw material for sodium silicate is soda Ash, silicate sand etc. There is good demand of sodium silicate.

Land & Building Owned

Plant & Machinery :

Pulverizer	47840/-
Centifuge	29120/-
Boiler	40000/-
M. S. Tanks	250000/-
Electric Motor	150000/-
	516960/-

Working capital P.M. :

Raw material :

Soda Ash 25 Ton @ 4000/- T	100000/-
Silicate sand 36 5 Ton @ 500/- Ton.	18250/-
	118250/-

Labour charges P M

Skilled worker 5 No @ 1000/- 5000/-

Other Expenses P.M.:

Coal	180000/-
Repair & Maintance	2000/-
Postage & stationery	2000/-
Transporation	5000/-
Travelling expenses	5000/-
Other expenses	11000/-
Dep./Interest	1000/-
	206000/-

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Total capital requirement :

Plant & machinery	516960/-
Working capital	329250/-

	846210/-

Sales:

50 Ton of sodium silicate @ 7000/- Ton	350000/-
Profit : $350000 - 329250 = 21750/-$	



Calcium Chloride

Calcium chloride is an essential ingredient in refrigeration system like breweries distilleries, vegetable ghee industry etc. It is made by reacting calcium with HCL Acid.

Projected Targets—20 Ton per month or 192 Ton annual (80%)

Land & Building

Rented @ 2000/- P.M.

Plant & Machinery:

Bhatti	2		5000/-
Reaction Tanks	3		4500/-
Drying Platforms	1		1000/-
Cans/Drums 200 Ltr.	100		25000/-
Weighing Balance	1		4000/-
Bag closer	1		10000/-
Pump	1		5000/-
Furniture/Fixture			18000/-
			72500/-
			72500/-

Cost of Purchases/Expenses :

Raw Material :

HCL 76 Tonne @ 500/-	38000/-
Sulphuric 28 T @ 1300/-	62000/-
Lime stone 20 T @ 600/-	12000/-
Chema 2 T @ 300/-	300 -
Bhoosi 1.6. T @ 1000/-	1600/-
Packing material 400 bags @ 10 P. bags	4000/-
118300/-	

Expenses :

Rent	2000/•
Salary (500×4)+600+1500)	4100/-
Power	400/-
Repair	500/-
Telephone	1000/-
Touring	1000/-
Sales expenses	5000/-
Conveyance	500/-
Replacement of rums/cans	2000/-
Interest	2000/-
Dep./Bank charges.	10200/-
	<hr/>
	28700/-
	<hr/>

Total working capital required (PM) Rs. 147000/-

Sales Proceeds (PM) :

Calcium chloride 3000/-P. T. 20 T.	60000/-
HCL 600 P cs T. 36 T	21600/-
Sulphuric Acid Rs. 1600/- P. T. 48 T	76800/-
	<hr/>
	158400/-
	<hr/>

Profit :-158400—14700=11400/-



(75)

Testing equipment	2000/-
Repair	1000/-
Tool Kits.	1150/-
	<hr/>
	24150/-
	<hr/>

Total capital requirement : 2688000/-

Cost of Production P. S.

Recurring expenditure	8400000/-
15% Intt. on capital	403200/-
10% Dep. on machinery	33300/-
Deb. on Tools	115000/-
10% Duty	1080000/-
	<hr/>
	9928000/-
	<hr/>

Sales P. A. :

720 M. T. Zinc Oxide 15000/-Ton	10800000/-
Less Commission on sales.	216000/-
	<hr/>
	10584000/-
	<hr/>

Profit :
10584000—9928000=656000/-



Cost of Production P. A. :

Raw material	480000/-
Salary	22800/-
Light & Power	2400/-
Repair & maintenance.	
Other Expenses	6000/-
Interest & Dep.	117297/-
	<hr/>
	635997/-
	<hr/>

By Sales :

By sale of 17400 Dozen socks	661500/-
Profit :	25502/-



Saw Mill

Capacity Proposed :

Doors	1600 Pcs.
Windows	1600 Pcs.
Woden Boxes.	2000 Pcs.

Economy of the Scheme :

Land & Building On Rent 250/-P M

Machinery and Equipment :

Band Saw Machine Steel Body 42" V Belt Pulley.	21500/-
Elect Moter 15 HP. Switch & 2 HP Crompton Moter, Starter.	16750/-
Bench Grinder 3/4"	1800/-
Trelly	11000/-
Hand Tools	2000/-
Seles Tex/Freight	4500/-
	57550/-

Working Capital P.M :

Supervisor/Machine operator	1	1200/-
Labour skilled.	2	1200/-
Helper	3	750/-
Chowkidar.		300/-
		3450/-

Raw Materials P.M. :

	Qty.	Rate
Deodhar wood	200 Cqf.	160/-Cqf. 32000/-
Sheesham & Seal wood	200 Cqf.	160/- ,, 32000/-
Mange wood	100 Cqf	50/- ,, 32000/-
		69000/-

Other Expenses PM :

Transporation	3000/-
Lubricating Oil	500/-
Postage & Stationery	200/-
Intt. @ 14%	600/-
Rent	250/-
Power cherges.	500/-
Misc. Expenses.	300/-
	<hr/>
	5350/-
	<hr/>

Total Recurring Expenditure PM $\hat{=}$ 77800/-
for two months say Rs. 155600/-

Total Capital Requirement :

Fixed Assets	57800/-
Working Capital	155600/-
	<hr/>
	213400/-
	<hr/>

Sales per month	Qty.	Rate	Value
Wooden doors	100	320/-	32000/-
Windows	150	320/-	48000/-
Boxes	150	30/-	4500/-
			<hr/>
			84500/-
			<hr/>

Sale for two months Rs. 169000/-
Profit = Sale - Recurring Expenditure
= 169000 - 155600 = 13400/-
Say Rs. 6700/- P. Months.



Artificial Jewellery

Capacity : The unit proposes to manufacture good worth Rs 15 lac per annum. This capacity will be achieved by working single shift and for 300 days in a year.

Economy of the Scheme :

Land & Building Owned.

Plant & Machinery :

Tar/Patia Nachine, Punch, Dies Etc. 82000/-

Working Capital P. A. :

Silver Metal 240 Kg @ Rs. 5000/—P—Kg. 1200000/-

Salary, wages 5 worker @ 500/P. M. i.e. 2500×12 30000/-

Bonus 4000/-

Power & Fuel 4000/-

Selling over heads 70000/-

Interest & Bank Commission 80000/-

Dep. on machinery. 22000/-

1406000/-

By Sales :

Necklace 25 g each 5000 Pcs @160/—each 800000/-

Bangles one set 45 G 2000 Pcs. @ 260/—each. 520000/-

Rings etc. etc 500 Pcs @ 36 each 180000/-

1500000

Profit=Sales--Cost of Production

1500000/- —1406000/- =94000/- P.A.



Sulphur Black

Land & Building	Rented
Plant & Machinery :	
Reaction vessel with 2 H. P. Motor 1	14000/-
Drier with steam plate 2	14000/-
Baby Boiler 16 Lt. Capacity 1	22000/-
Pump tank with 2 HP Motor 1	13500/-
Water Pump 1½ × 2" with 2 HP Motor 1	4500/-
Storage Tank	9000/-
Filter press	8500/-
Generater set 8 KW	12000/-
	98000/-
 Working Capital PM :	
INCO Chemical 2400 @ Kg 24/-Kg.	57500/-
Flex canstic 3500 Kg @ 7 10/-P. Kg.	24850/-
Sulphur 3000 Kg @ 4 20 P. Kg	12600/-
Sodium sulphate 650 Kg. @ 8/- Kg.	5200/-
Coal 14 T @ 1300/- Ton	18200/-
Carban 500 Kg @ 3/- P. Kg.	4000/-
Other Chemicals	2850/-
HCL 200 Ltr. @ 0/50 Ltr.	100/-
	125400/-
 Labour Charges :	
Chemist 1	900/-
Foreman 1	1200/-
Helper 2	1020/-
Skilled worker 2	1200/-
	4320/-

Misc Expenses :

Rent	400/-
Electricity	1200/-
Stationery	300/-
Repair & Maintenance	800/-
Transport	400/-
Carriage	750/-
	<hr/>
	3850/-
	<hr/>

Total Capital Requirement :

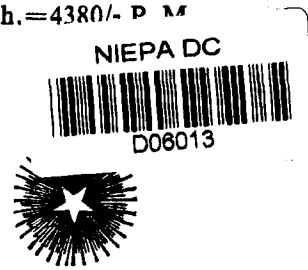
Plant & Machinery	98000/-
Working Capital	133750/-
	<hr/>
	231750
	<hr/>

Production cost P. M. :

Working capital	133750/-
10 % Dep, on machinery	820/-
Intt. on capital	3150/-
	<hr/>
	137720/-
	<hr/>

Sales :

4 Ton Sulphur Black @ 35525/- P. Ton. 142100/-
Net profit=142100/- 137720/- P. Month.=4380/- P M



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