

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

OLD-TIME INDUSTRIES

The present district of Kendujhar was one of the premier feudatory states in the then Eastern States Agency. This ex-State had no manufacturing industries in the past worth the name. A small minority of the people were engaged in trade, while the vast majority took to agriculture as the means of their livelihood. The villages were self-contained with their traditional trades like weaving, carpentry, black-smithy, gold-smithy, shoe-making, village pottery, etc. Coarse cotton cloths, bamboo baskets, bell-metal ware, brass pots for carrying drinking water and heavy brass ornaments were also manufactured.

In the fifties of the present century large quantities of rice, oil-seeds, tasar cocoons, lac, cloth, hides, Mahua, horns, Sabai grass, timber, fuel, honey and *gur* were being exported from Kendujhar to different places. Timber export was confined to the traders in the south of the ex-State. Tasar cocoons, timber and lac were the most valuable of the forest products.

Though agriculture is the main occupation of the district, people largely depend on forest products, mining and village industries as important sources of livelihood. People were attracted to work in manganese, iron-ore and chromite mines, where the potentiality was discovered and a few ancilliary industries cropped up. Timber being available in plenty, saw mills were also set up. With the advance of time the demand on household furniture has also increased. The carpenters, besides making the age old ploughs, doors, windows, roof trusses etc., also manufacture various kinds of furniture and other articles of domestic use. Many furniture shops have now come up in the district. Well-to-do people now prefer tile roofs to thatched ones. To cater to the local demand some cement-tile factories have been established in the district. Old traditional industries still continue to exist with slight improvements here and there.

POWER

The first electrical power house (diesel engine) was installed in the district in the early thirties. It was of 175 kw. capacity with an estimated cost of Rs. 1.05 lakhs and managed by the ex-State Government up to 1948, after which it was undertaken by the Government of Orissa. The power was transmitted from the Hirakud and the Damodar Valley Corporation to Joda, Barbil and Nuamundi mining areas. Diesel Power Stations also supplied power to Kendujhar and Anandapur towns. The power house at Anandapur was installed by the Government in the year 1956 with a productive capacity of 81 kw. The estimated annual expenditure of this power house was Rs. 25, 500.

In course of time these power houses (diesel) were closed. At present the power supply to this district is being made from Jajpur Road Grid Sub-Station and Joda Grid Sub-Station of the Orissa State Electricity Board. A new electrical division, called the Kendujhar Electrical Division, has been created by the Orissa State Electricity Board to facilitate power supply to the district.

Since 13th April, 1957, Kendujhar is getting electricity from Hirakud Hydro-electricity Project situated in the district of Sambalpur and Talcher Thermal Station in Dhenkanal district. Power supply from Hirakud to the Ferro Manganese Plant, Joda (TISCO) through Joda Grid S/S. in Kendujhar district was effected in 1958. The total power consumption in the district till 31st March, 1978 was 40,82,76,163 kw. h., out of which 28,59,23,273 units were consumed by industrial establishments.

All the five towns* in the district namely Kendujhar, Barbil, Chainapal, Anandapur, and Joda have been electrified. Out of 2,077 villages in the district, only 624 inhabited villages and 6 hamlets were electrified till 31st March, 1978.**

Kendujhar is one of the premier mineral producing districts in Orissa whose remarkable mineral potentialities were almost unknown six decades ago. The district now occupies a prominent place in the mineral map of the country. A brief account of the important minerals occurring in the district is given below.

Iron ore formations occupy most part of the district which can be traced from the Bihar border in the north to the Cuttack border in the south; comparatively, outcrops of these formations are rare in the eastern part of the district.

MINING

Until 1917 the remarkable potentialities of vast mineral resources of Kendujhar were in the dark. Mr. Federick Dundas Whiffin, the then Manager of M/s. Bengal Trading Co. in Gangpur State, who visited Kendujhar to explore the possibilities of extending their timber business has brought to light the existence of extensive deposits of rich iron ores in Champua Subdivision of this district. In recognition of Mr. Whiffin's service to the ex-State by way of discovering the mineral wealth, he was favoured with the grant of the first prospecting licence for one year for iron ore over an area of 93 sq. miles in Champua subdivision. Finally he could not prospect the area and subsequently it was transferred to M/s. Bird and Co.

Iron-Ore

* Six towns in 1983

** 1,002 villages in 1983

The first mining lease of 25 sq. miles was granted for iron and manganese for 30 years with effect from 1st October 1924. Actual mining and despatches started from 1926-27 and an amount of Rs.3,000 accrued to the then State in shape of royalty. During 1960, licence for 192.64 acres in Joda was granted to Messers Hindustan Steel Limited.

At present iron-ores of high grade haematite are also found in huge quantities in Barbil area with iron contents as high as 66 per cent. The main ore masses are in Thakurani and Joda east hills. There are two belts of manganese and iron-ore near Nuasahi in Anandapur subdivision.

Manganese
Ore

Another mining lease over an area of 19.20 sq. miles for manganese exploitation in Champua sub-division was granted to M/s. Bird and Co. for 30 years with effect from 15th August 1926.

Extensive deposits of manganese ore are found in Thakurani and Joda east hills of Barbil. The manganese ore of this area is fairly rich in quality with 28 to 56 per cent of manganese. The deposits, however, are scattered over a wide area. Small-scale beneficiation plants can be set up to utilise the low grade manganese ores. Special plants can prepare dioxide grade manganese for dry battery industry.

Good deposits of Chromite, an important and strategic mineral, are found in Kendujhar district bordering on Baleshwar district in the Baula area near village Nuasahi of Anandapur subdivision. It is reported that the Baula chromite is better in quality than any other deposit so far discovered in India. The deposits feed the Ferro-Chrome Factory established in the public sector at Jajpur Road.

High grade deposits of quartzite have been located in Kendujhar district. Some of these could support high quality quartzglass industry. Quartzite is being exploited in Koraput for the Ferro-Silicon Plant and this mineral in Kendujhar district can be exploited for use in the Ferro-Chrome Plant.

Besides these, there are also some other mineral deposits in the district such as bauxite, gold, pyrophyllite and limestone.

Mining
leases

Out of 92 mines (leases) in the district, 72 are working at present. In most of the working leases the overburden is removed and disposed of by manual labour and in some mines (i. e. semi-mechanised, mechanised) the overburden is removed with the aid of tromy lines to prepare faces for ore recovery. Generally the mining operations are done either departmentally or through private lease holders.

The ores are exploited by open-cast method either manually, mechanically, semi-mechanically or in combination of the above processes. About twelve thousand unskilled labourers are engaged in the seventy-two working mines in the district.

At present the mining leases are granted as per the Mineral Concessions Rules, 1960 (M. C. Rules 1960). In Kendujhar district large areas have been leased out to private sector. The Melangtoli area of Kendujhar containing over 200 million tonnes of iron ore is to be leased out. According to the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India, certain areas in Kendujhar are reserved for exploitation in the public sector. But individual areas may be released for operation by private parties under certain circumstances.

In regard to marketing, the iron ore of this district is generally despatched for consumption in steel mills at Burnpur, Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela and the Low Shaft Pig Iron Plant at Barbil and for export through Mineral & Metals Trading Corporation (M. M. T. C.) of India Ltd. to countries like, Japan, South Korea and North Korea, East Germany and West Germany, Rumania, China, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, etc. through Paradeep and Haladia ports. Almost the entire bulk of manganese ore raised in the district is consumed internally in steel mills, ferro-manganese plants, battery and sugar industries etc. and very small quantities of manganese are despatched to Vishakhapatnam Port for export through M. M. T. C. Ltd. Chromite of the district is marketed to Ferro-chrome Plant at Jajpur Road, Ferro-silicon Plant at Therubali and also despatched for export through Paradeep Port to Japan. Quartzite of the district is mostly used in the Ferro-Chrome Plant at Jajpur Road.

Marketing of
the Products

Production of important minerals in the district during last five years from 1974 to 1978 is given below

Mining
Production

(In lakh M. T.)

Important Minerals	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Iron-ore ..	31.66	40.94	45.24	41.87	42.19
Manganese Ore ..	2.96	3.87	4.50	4.82	4.65
Chromite ..	0.72	0.68	0.77	0.76	0.58
Quartzite ..	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.05	0.02
Total ..	35.45	45.60	50.59	57.50	47.44

Mining
Revenue

The following table shows the mining revenue receipts in the district during last five years from 1974-75 to 1978-79.

Mining Revenue collected during last five years (Rs. in lakhs)

1974-75	117.24
1975-76	113.38
1976-77	119.35
1977-78	107.07
1978-79	129.83

Future Pro-
spects and
Latest survey
Reports

In near future the iron-ore deposits at Melangtoli and Meghatburu will be exploited to meet the future demand for export. The present production of iron-ore in the Banspani-Barbil Sector and the Gandhamardan Sector will be increased according to the requirements of the proposed Sponge Iron Plant and Steel Plant, which may be established in the Public Sector.

After the discovery of bauxite occurrence in Dholkata Pahar (Lat.-20° 30'—23° 0' : Long.—82° 10'—84° 0') of this district the detailed investigation is being continued to assess the reserves of bauxite. The inferred reserve was calculated at about 15 million tonnes.

Systematic geological work is continuing in Telkoi area to explore the prospects of gold occurrence thereby delimiting the auriferous zone in the area. Extension of Baula-Nuasahi Chromite deposit is being detailly investigated by the Geological Survey of India.

Mineral-
based Indu-
stries

The two important mineral based industries in the district are the Kalinga Iron Works, Barbil, and the Ferro-Manganese Plant, Joda. These industries are more or less based on the minerals available in Kendujhar and its neighbouring districts.

Kalinga Iron
Works

The Kalinga Iron Works was initially named as the Kalinga Industries, established in the Private Sector with technical collaboration of M/s Fried Crupp of West Germany, having one low shaft furnace with a capacity to produce 30,000 M. T. of pig iron per annum. It was taken over by the Industrial Development Corporation of the Government of Orissa on April 1, 1963. It has since been named as Kalinga Iron Works.

Presently, the Kalinga Iron Works produces 100,000 M. T. of foundry grade pig iron per annum by three low shaft furnaces. Besides, it has a power generating plant of its own which supplies power to the Orissa State Electricity Board to the extent of 2.3. M. W.

This industry was running with a capital investment of Rs. 1,011.27 lakhs in 1985. At present 1,320 persons (both skilled and unskilled) are working in this Unit. The day to day management of the industry rests with the General Manager whereas the overall control rests with the Managing Director of the Industrial Development Corporation, Government of Orissa.

Under the diversification programme, Kalinga Iron Works is also going to undertake the production of Ductite Iron Spun Pipes in close collaboration with TOR-STEEL and MECON. Ductite Iron Spun Pipes have a tremendous marketing potential in foreign countries.

The Ferro-Manganese Plant at Joda was taken over by the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. in December, 1957. It was established with a capital investment of Rs. 3,000 lakhs in 1985. At present 391 employees are working in this Unit.

Ferro-
Manganese
Plant, Joda

This plant produced Ferro-Manganese of 35,270, 32,573, 35,138 (in M. T.) in the years 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79 respectively. The plant is primarily meant for supplying Ferro-Manganese for the TISCO's own plant at Jamshedpur.

Three more medium industries had been set up in the district during 1983, a list of which is given below :—

Other large
and medium
industries

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	Location	Investment (in lakhs of Rupees)	Employment potential	Product
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	M/s Spun pipe plant	Matkambeda, Barbil.	3,00,090	391	C. I. Pipe
2.	M/s Orissa Sponge Iron, Ltd.	Palasapanga	3,222.00	383	Sponge Iron
3.	M/s Durby Industrial Project (p) Ltd.	Barbil	238.92	27	Liquid Oxygen

A sponge iron factory in the name of IPITATA is under implementation by the Tata Iron and Steel Company in collaboration with the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. at Bileipada. The capital investment of the factory which will provide employment to 375 persons is Rs. 35 crores. Another factory which will produce charge-chrome is coming up at Brahmanipal. The capital investment of the factory is Rs. 42 crores and it will provide employment to 400 persons. Both these are medium scale industries.

SMALL-SCALE
INDUSTRY

The establishment of the mineral-based industries and factories paved the way for many small-scale industries to grow in the district which are largely concentrated in the areas around Kendujhar, Barbil and Joda.

During 1960, there were 15 small-scale industries in the district including six saw mills. In 1984-85 the number went up considerably and 1,129 factories were registered with the Directorate of Industries. Besides, there were many unregistered factories.

These (1,129) small-scale industries in which Rs. 377.81 lakhs have been invested provided employment to 6,024 workers.

Some details of these industries (till 1933-84) mostly in the private sector, are given below :

Engineering
and Metal-
based
Industries

The Engineering and Metal Industries which are mainly located at Kendujhar, Barbil and Joda are ancilliary in nature. They manufacture engineering articles like automobile spare parts and heavy motor vehicle parts, fabrication works, steel furniture like steel trunks, school boxes, first-aid boxes, chairs, tables, almirahs, aluminium grills and sheet metal products like tin containers, trunks, racks, drums, heaters, etc. There are 53 such industries in the district employing 274 persons. Rs. 23.56 lakhs have been invested in these industries.

Chemical and
Allied
Industries
including
plastic
Industries

Agarbatis, candles, bone-meals, battery plates, lime powders, washing soaps, spray paints, ice candy, detergent powders, tile mognas, ridges, and flower vases are manufactured by these industries. These units are mostly concentrated at Kendujhargarh, Barbil and Ghasipura. These industries are 48 in number and employ 268 persons. Total capital investment is Rs. 30.79 lakhs.

Agro and
Marinebased
Industries

Processing of paddy, wheats, oil-seeds and the *bakery* products like biscuits, logens, chocolates, breads, cakes, etc. are manufactured by this category of industries. These are mainly situated at Kendujhar, Jhumpura, Tara, Erendei, Tarimul, Saraskela, etc. These industries are 242 in number and have given employment to 893 persons. Rs. 86.96 lakhs have been invested in these industries.

Electrical
and Electro-
nic
Industries

Electrical jobs, servicing and repairing of dynamos, batteries, time-pieces and transistors come under this category of industries. There is only one Electrical and Electronic based Industry employing 16 persons in the district. Total capital investment is Rs. 1.38 lakhs.

Textile-based
Industries

Manufacturing of ready-made garments, tusser and cotton cloths, towels, napkins etc. come under this category of industries. There are 119 such industries in the district which provide employment to 494 persons. Total capital investment in these industries is Rs. 47.22 lakhs.

The only powerloom of the district was established in 1976. Licences were issued by the Government to 3 entrepreneurs for installation of powerlooms, of whom one has installed a powerloom factory named Srimati Textiles at Jagannathpur in Kendujhargarh. It was established with a capital investment of Rs. 39,203 and provides employment to 3 skilled and 2 unskilled persons. The cost of machinery was Rs. 32,705. The industry is managed by a partnership firm and produces goods worth Rs. 1,45,526 per annum.

Power-loom

The rich forest of Kendujhar with its useful timber have led to the growth of forest-based industries. These industries numbering 142 are located at Barbil, Kendujhar, Anandapur, Nalda and Ghatagan with a capital investment of Rs. 38.91 lakhs and employment potential of 607 persons. The saw mills are fed from the timbers obtained from the forests and the furniture produced get good market in the district and the adjoining areas.

Wood and Forest-based Industries

Bricks manufacturing units, stone crushing units and other allied industries produce bricks, stone chips, metals, boulders etc. These industries (1978-79) are 6 in number and employ 117 persons with a capital investment of Rs. 2,50,832.

Bricks Manufacturing, Stone Crushing and other allied Industries

Manufacturing of shoes and chapals, the repairing of shoes and tanning of leather etc. come under this type of industry which are mainly located at Patana, Madanpur, Sananauli and Chemana. There are 16 such industries in the district employing 77 persons with a capital investment of Rs. 4.01 lakhs.

Live-stock and Leather Industries

Servicing of auto engines, manufacturing of *bidis* and paper bags, painting and binding of books, body building of heavy motor vehicles like buses and trucks, repairing of bicycles, rickshaws, tyre and tubes and welding of motor vehicles and cycles come under these types of industries. There are 246 servicing and miscellaneous industries in the district employing 749 persons with a capital investment of Rs. 39.35 lakhs.

Servicing and Miscellaneous Industries

There are 130 glass and ceramic-based industries in the district which provided employment to 1,861 persons. The capital investment is Rs. 49.04 lakhs.

Glass and Ceramic-based Industries

Weaving, pottery, oil pressing; fibre, brass and bell-metal work; leather work; soap making; processing of cereals, lime, Gur, Khandsari and non-edible oil; carpentry, blacksmithy, stone carving, cane and bamboo work etc. are the main categories of cottage industries found in the district which are mostly managed on co-operative basis and cater to the simple needs of the people.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Developed since centuries, these traditional but unorganised industries are being patronised by the Government from time to time for their survival. Industrial co-operative societies have now been formed and they are being given technical and financial assistance for developing these industries.

There is a great demand for the village industries products of the district and to facilitate easy marketing, many co-operative societies have been formed to procure and distribute the products in an organised manner.

Handloom
Weaving

Among the cottage industries weaving occupies a prominent place in the district. The villages are having the highest number of weavers. Almost all the weavers work with a single loom. The main impediments in their progress and prosperity are the scarcity of raw-materials, want of capital and lack of marketing facilities. Their manufacturing activities are solely confined to the old fashioned articles like napkin, dhoti and sharee. Co-operative societies have now been formed among the weavers. There are 16 Weavers' Co-operative Societies in Kendujhar district and 1711 weavers have been enrolled as members. These societies were established with a capital investment of Rs. 95,854. The quantity of cotton yarn consumed by these co-operative societies during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 were 840 kg., 1,485.50 kg. and 1,638.05 kg. respectively. They produced 11,746 metres, 19,281 metres and 17,990 metres of cloth as finished goods during these 3 years.

There are at present 65 persons employed in these units as workers with an average earning of Rs. 90 to Rs. 120 per month. Besides, these establishments engage daily labourers according to their need. There are 127 looms in operation at present. The main centres of activity of the Co-operative Societies are Anandapur, Deogan, Tangasari, Baikala, Barangua, Putugaon, Kasibeda, Deuldiha, Kanipasi, Juarbeda, Jhumpura, Parsala and Jatipur.

The Orissa Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Ltd., procures the products from the primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies to market them through its sale depots situated in the urban and semi-urban areas of the district.

Besides, other measures like organisation of exhibitions, providing rebate on sale of handloom cloths etc. are being implemented to popularise handloom products. But inspite of the facilities provided by the State, the industry is in a state of decay. The wages earned by the weavers of the district are lower as compared to other class of artisans. Moreover, the poor and illiterate weavers of the district are ignorant

about the financial pattern and schemes devised by the Government from time to time to provide financial help both from the institutional agencies and the Government. Inadequate financing has retarded healthy growth of the handloom industry of the district. Keen competition with mill-made cloth and power-loom products also poses serious challenge to the growth and development of handloom industry.

Previously there were as many as 300 potters in the district who had settled in different places like Tikarpada, Telkoi, Jamunalia, Tukudiha, Fakirpur, Soso, Chhamunda and Kendujhar town. At present there are only 13 units of village pottery industry in the district which give employment to 25 persons. They usually manufacture earthen wares, roofing tiles, etc. to meet the local need. These units are managed by their respective co-operative societies. Lack of capital and modern technic are the two great impediments in their progress. They receive financial assistance from the State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Village
Pottery

There are 10 village oil co-operative industries in the district located at Padmapur, Suakati, Turumunga, Katarapali, Dimbo, Sadangi, Ghasipura, Murusuan, etc. Of these, 5 units are functioning and give employment to 37 persons. They mainly manufacture edible oil.

Village Oil
Industry

There is one Lime Industrial Co-operative Society in the district located at Naranapur employing 61 persons who are mostly part-time workers and wage earners. It manufactures white-washing lime powder.

Lime

There are some families of Harijans in villages Mareigan and Belabahali who prepare small carpets, mats, ropes, bags, etc. as their traditional craft. A co-operative society called the Laxmi Narayan Kutira Silpa Co-operative Society has been established at Mareigan in Anandapur subdivision for the development of this industry. The only other co-operative society of this kind was established at Belabahali which is now defunct as the local artisans are no more interested in this industry.

Village Fibre

Brass and bell-metal industry in the district is chiefly concentrated in Kendujhargarh, Mugupur, Anandapur, Kolimati and Pitatanagar. About 100 families of bell-metal artisans are engaged in this trade. These workers are Thattari (Kansari) by caste. They make brass and bell-metal utensils, brass ornaments, anklets, bracelets, rings, etc. Apart from this, they also make aluminium utensils with the peculiar process of heating and beating. They usually use tin-ingots, copper and zinc as raw-material. There are 8 brass and bell-metal co-operative societies functioning in the district.

Brass and
Bell-Metal

Village
Leather
works

There are 4 Village Leather Co-operative Units in the district located at Patana, Madanpur, Sananauli and Chemana. They have given employment to 16 persons who are engaged in collection of hides and manufacture bone-meals.

Processing
of Cereals &
Pulses

Out of 33 cereals and pulses processing units in the district, only 7 are functioning. These are Hand pounding Co-operative Societies. They give employment to 717 persons of whom most are part-time and casual workers. They manufacture rice only.

Gur &
Khandsari

There is only one Gur and Khandsari Industrial Co-operative Society in the district located at Belabahali which employs 25 persons. It produced Gur and this society is under supersession since 1977. Steps are being taken to revive this society.

Non-Edible
Oil and
Soap

There are 4 Non-edible Oil and Soap Co-operative Societies in the district located at Harichandanpur, Kadodiha, Marda and Badadera. None of these societies are functioning excepting that of Harichandanpur which gives employment to 7 persons and manufacture non-edible oil and soap.

Carpentry
and Black-
smithy

There are three Carpentry Industrial Co-operative Societies located at Keshadurapal, Champua and Kendujhar and one Blacksmithy Industrial Co-operative Society located at Kamargoda. These units employ 40 persons and mostly manufacture wooden furniture and agricultural implements.

Stone
Carving

There are about 30 families of stone workers in the village Dhakotha in Anandapur Community Development Block. They mostly belong to the tribal class. There is a co-operative society at Dhakotha to assist the stone workers. The stone workers get stones from the local stone quarries and prepare various kinds of stone utensils. The economic condition of these stone carvers is not good. They have taken to agriculture and field labour as their subsidiary occupations.

Cane and
Bamboo
Work

Bamboo work is also one of the important cottage industries of the district. A large number of people in the near about villages of Telkoi, Mahadeipur Patna and Hatadihi earn their livelihood through this industry. Especially the Harijan families of Mahadeipur Patna prepare various kinds of mats, baskets and other kinds of goods which find ready market in nearby towns and villages. Five Industrial Co-operative Societies have been established at Mahadeipur Patna, Telkoi and Hatadihi for the development of this industry which, during the year 1979, gave part-time and casual employment to 152 persons.

A statement showing the number of units set up in artisan sector in the district with capital investment and employment generated during last five years ending 1984-85 is given below :

Year	No. of units set up	Capital investment in lakhs of Rs.	Employment Potential
1980-81 ..	1,019	8.69	1,530
1981-82 ..	2,416	34.48	3,624
1982-83 ..	2,131	36.57	3,197
1983-84 ..	3,558	56.13	5,337
1984-85 ..	5,567	161.51	7,158

There are only four Panchayat Samiti Industries in the district. Out of these, two are oil pressing units viz., the Tara Taila Silpa Co-operative Society and the Jhumpura Grama Panchayat Oil Seed Processing and Marketing Co-operative Ltd., located at Tara and Jhumpura respectively. Of the other two, one is a carpentry unit and the other is a saw mill located at Anandapur and Ghatagan respectively. These Panchayat Samiti Industries gave employment to 25 persons.

Panchayat
Samiti
Industries

For the development of village industries the Cottage Industries Board helps in sanctioning working capital, loan, managerial subsidy, etc., and the Orissa Small Industries Corporation supplies machinery to the educated unemployed for putting up small industrial units. Apart from this, the Orissa State Financial Corporation and the Commercial Bank also finance the entrepreneurs.

According to a new policy of the Government of India the District Industries Centre with a General Manager as head of the office is operating in the district since 15th August, 1978. To assist the General Manager in his work there are five functional Managers and five Assistant Managers. Besides, there are also other office staff in the establishment. The function of this office is to help in establishing new industries in the district by way of supplying schemes, negotiating for finance, land, power, etc.

District
Industries
Centre

The State Government have provided many facilities for the development of the existing industries as well as for the establishment of new industries (both small-scale and cottage). Under the State aid to Industries Act, these industries are allowed financial assistance

State Assi-
stance to
Industries

to obtain raw materials from outside India on liberal terms. They are also assisted to obtain machineries on hire purchase basis. Electricity is made available to them at subsidised rate and steps are taken for proper marketing of their products. The industries avail free technical advice and the State Government awards stipends for technical education with a view to supply technical hands to different industries. Many training centres have been established in the State to train students in different technical trades.

Since 1983-84, a scheme to provide self-employment to the educated unemployed youths has been taken up. Under the scheme the beneficiaries are given loan up to Rs. 25,000 by different banks on recommendation of District Industries Centre for different schemes of industries and business. They are allowed 25 per cent subsidy against the loan sanctioned.

The table below indicates number of beneficiaries sanctioned with loan and number of beneficiaries set up different industrial servicing and business units in the district in 1983-84 and 1984-85.

Year	No. of beneficiaries sanctioned loan by different banks.		No. of beneficiaries assisted, and set up different industrial servicing and business units	
	No.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1983-84	298	55.46	272	33.5
1984-85	224	47.87	211	26.16

The Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board gives financial and technical assistance to industrial co-operatives. The State Government have given a grant of Rs. 3,43,700 under K. V. I. programme and Rs. 17,00 under handicraft scheme during the year 1977-78. A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been received from the Secretary, Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board, for distribution of hand-tools among the artisans of the villages in the district who were affected by the tornado of 1978.

Industrial Estate

There are two industrial estates in the district, one at Barbil with 15 sheds and the other at Kendujhargarh, with 5 sheds established in the years 1971-72 and 1974-75 respectively. In 1982-83, 12 sheds were occupied in Barbil and one in Kendujhargarh industrial estates. There is a proposal for construction of another 5 sheds and a developed area near Joda where the entrepreneurs will be given chance to set up their own industrial units.

Action is being taken for a survey of the industrial potential of the district for putting up mainly forest-based and consumer industries. After the advent of the D. I. C. programme in the district, with the arrangement of technical knowhow, adequate financial assistance, comprehensive training to artisans and marketing facilities, the future of the village and the co-operative industries in the district seem to be bright.

Industrial Potential and Plan for Future Development

The working class of this district may be broadly divided as factory workers, mine workers and miscellaneous workers.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

About 1,701 workers have been employed in 15 registered factories of the district. Among them 73 per cent belong to Ferro-Manganese Plant, Joda, and Kalinga Iron Works at Barbil. The rest 27 per cent have been employed in other mills and factories.

There were 22 registered trade unions in the district till September, 1978. Generally the workers of registered factories and mines have formed trade unions to safeguard their interest. All these trade unions are affiliated to different All India trade union organisations like INTUC, INMWF, ATTUC, etc. with a view to ameliorate their grievances and to improve their conditions of service.

Labour and Employees' Organisation

Almost all the major factories and mines in the district have provided amenities to their employees. The welfare measures include recreation clubs, rest sheds, canteens, first-aid, drinking water, medical facilities, hutments, etc.

Besides, the Labour Department takes necessary steps for proper implementation of various labour laws in force in the district through their district office located at Kendujhar. The Central Government also ensures similar measures in respect of the central sphere undertakings.

There is, in fact, no labour movement in the district. Mining labourers are getting minimum wages fixed for various minerals. But inspite of assured employment and regular wages, the general economic condition of the labourers does not appear to be satisfactory. Heavy drinking habit is one of the main factors of their economic and social misery.

Labour movement and General condition of mining labourer

Details about the labour welfare measures have been given in Chapter XVII—Other Social Services.