

## CHAPTER V

### INDUSTRIES

Stone carving and manufacture of salt are the two important old time industries of the district. Besides, the district is long famous for its traditional crafts and cottage industries. Some of these crafts, apart from being distinguished for considerable utilitarian value, are objects of artistic excellence. These industries have thrived for centuries, but the economic condition of these traditional craftsmen has gone down due to stiff competition with cheap factory made products of the modern age and the unscrupulous traders appropriating the major share of the profit as middlemen between the artisans and the consumers. With State patronage and introduction of improved tools and technique, these industries have ample chance of survival and get due place in the aggregate economy of the country.

OLD TIME  
INDUSTRIES

This district is covered with ancient monuments starting from the cave architecture of the ancient times to the medieval temple architecture which indicate the continuous development of advanced type of industry of stone carving. The caves of Khandagiri, Udayagiri and Dhauli in the district indicate that stone carving had reached maturity as early as 1st century B. C. to 7th century A. D. From 7th century onwards, the industry of stone carving became vigorous when large number of temples and other religious monuments were constructed. The stone carving industry reached its climax in the world famous monuments of Lingaraja, Rajarani, and Mukteswara in Bhubaneswar; Jagannath in Puri; and Sun temple at Konarak. In the ornamentation of the hundreds of temples, monasteries and other works of stone which were built in the course of many centuries, the stone carvers acquired the most extraordinary technical skill in architectural decoration. The main reason for the decline of this industry is the alien rule in Orissa since 1568, when the Afghans conquered and occupied this land. Under the Muslim rule which lasted up to 1751 A. D., construction of new Hindu religious shrines were greatly discouraged. As a consequence, the industry of stone-masonry which had so greatly developed in Orissa under the local rulers lacked royal patronage and decayed. In course of time construction of such costly monuments were abandoned and the skilled artisans had to struggle hard under discouraging conditions to keep this splendid art alive. Only a few families in Puri town and Bhubaneswar still earn their living by carving stone and their work does not fall much behind the artistic standard attained by their forefathers.

Stone  
Carving

Salt Manu-  
facture

The other most flourishing industry of the district was manufacture of common salt from sea water. The district having a long seaboard, with a bay in the shape of an inland lake, manufacture of salt was naturally taken to as a thriving industry. Records of salt manufacture in the ancient and medieval times are unfortunately not available to us. But this industry is known to have flourished to a great extent during the 18th and 19th century A. D. The salt of Orissa was reputed to be of very fine quality and was exported outside Orissa.

Salt was manufactured in the *aurangs* or manufacturing tracts by two different methods—solar evaporation, and boiling. The salt prepared by solar evaporation was called *karkatch* and the boiled salt was called *punga*. The centre of the industry was Parikud and the tract to the north of the Chilka lake. The *aurangs* (salt factories) were located at Astarang, Bhusandpur, Haridaspur, Parikud, Malud, Gurubai and Satpara.

Salt manufacture greatly thrived under the Marathas and the East India Company. But this industry fast declined as a result of the withdrawal of Government monopoly in 1863 and competition from foreign market. Huge quantities of fine salt from Liverpool was marketed at a very cheap rate and the demand for local salt quickly waned. The manufacture was finally stopped in 1899-1900, and with it died an indigenous industry which supported a large number of people. Attempts for its revival were made in 1943, and salt is being manufactured to some extent in the district at present.

## POWER

The towns of Puri and Nayagarh were the only places in the district which were electrified in 1940. There was also a power house at Daspalla, installed by the ex-Ruler to supply electricity to the town. Power supply in Puri was being managed by the Puri Electric Supply Company. Nayagarh, the capital of the ex-State of that name, was electrified by the then ruler with diesel generating sets. Another power house was installed at Bhubaneswar in 1949 for the electrification of the New Capital.

At present, the power generation, transmission and distribution in the district is looked after by the Orissa State Electricity Board, and the sources of power supply are Machhkund, Balimela, and Hirakud hydro-power stations and Talcher thermal power station of the State.

All the five towns of the district, viz., Bhubaneswar, Puri, Nayagarh, Khurda and Jatni have been electrified. Nearly 1,100 villages were electrified by the 31st March, 1974, and about 34.9 per cent of the total rural population have been benefited. This has reached 42.68 per cent covering a rural population of 9.01 lakhs by March, 1975.

The total power consumption in the district during 1973-74 was 5,21,48,017 units. Out of this, 34.48 per cent was consumed by different industries, 0.46 per cent by agriculture and the rest 65.06 per cent was utilised for other purposes.

A statement showing the sale of electricity to various consumers during 1973-74 is given below :

Pattern of consumption	Units consumed
Domestic ..	1,72,04,993
Commercial ..	69,08,369
Small and Medium Industries ..	89,86,204
Large Industries ..	88,99,633
Street Lights ..	11,52,406
Agriculture and Irrigation ..	1,29,277
Railways ..	9,17,242
Water Works ..	74,08,498
Bulk supply ..	5,41,395
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,21,48,017</b>

In the absence of thorough geological survey, it is difficult to comment on the potential mineral wealth of the district which is considered to be poor. At present there is only one working fire-clay mine at Jagannath-prasad which feeds the refractory plant at Barang of the Orissa Industries Limited. Besides, as reported, there are occurrences of china-clay and quartzite at different places. Beach-sands of the district is having ilmenite and other valuable minerals. But these have not yet been worked on commercial basis. MINING

The building materials like stones and chips, produced from the hills of this district, particularly from the Tapang area of the Khurda subdivision, are being exploited and despatched to various parts of the State for construction purposes. The stone quarries of Tapang which belonged to the Jagannath Temple, Puri, are auctioned every three years. The production of boulders finds an easy market because of the construction of the Paradeep port.

The district, famous for its places of pilgrimage, has not earned any industrial or commercial importance. No heavy or large-scale industries have been established so far, mainly because of the lack of proper survey of its mineral resources and industrial potentiality. HEAVY AND  
LARGE-SCALE  
INDUSTRIES

SMALL-SCALE  
INDUSTRIES

Small-scale industrial units are gradually coming up mostly in the urban areas of the district. Industries which consume imported raw materials from outside the State have mostly thrived at Bhubaneswar and Jatni. Those industries consuming raw materials available locally are found to have grown at Puri, Sakhigopal and Khurda.

There were 106 units of small-scale industries in 1975 registered with the Directorate of Industries. Besides, there were many unregistered factories. These establishments provided employment to 12,817 workers.

Some details about these units are given below.

Basic Metal  
Industries

The basic metal industries are mainly located at Bhubaneswar, Puri, and Jatni. They manufacture engineering articles like railway sleepers, cast iron pipes, agricultural implements, wires, transformers, switches, and undertake general fabrication.

M/s. Patnaik Industries, Bhubaneswar, and the Tapang Light Foundry, Tapang, are the two largest foundries of the district. Production of railway sleepers alone constitute about 75 per cent of their total annual output. There are two smaller foundries located at Jatni. These are fairly old units which started functioning in 1944 and 1958 respectively. M/s. Gupta Cables (P) Ltd., Bhubaneswar, is the pioneering industry of its kind in the State of Orissa, which is manufacturing wires of the fine gauge from non-ferrous metals such as copper and aluminium since 1962. The capital investment is around Rs. 6 lakhs.

There are 24 engineering industries in the district employing 771 persons. Out of these, about 60 per cent units are located at Bhubaneswar.

Sheet Metal  
Industries

Sheet Metal products like iron buckets, trunks, tin containers, cans, etc. are produced in 7 factories employing 69 persons. There are two large sheet metal factories at Jatni producing galvanised iron buckets and other sheet metal products. The rest 5 industries are small units producing trunks, suitcases, small cans, etc.

Food Process-  
ing and Ma-  
nufacturing  
Industries

The food and agricultural processing industries include rice and flour mills, bakery, toffee and confectionary units, ice plants and cold storages; important among them being rice mills and ice plants.

The district is mainly a rice producing area. During 1971-72 there were 9 rice mills and 161 hullers in the district having an installed crushing capacity of 28,000 tonnes and 90,000 tonnes respectively. The total capital investment and employment in both these categories was Rs. 31,00,000 and 168 persons respectively. Most of the rice mills are situated at Jatni, Balugaon, Sakhigopal and Tangi. All these centres have good facilities for transport by rail and road.

Rice milling

There are 10 ice factories in the district. Most of these units are working exclusively for the preservation of fish for export outside the district. The Government ice factory at Balugaon has also a cold storage for catering to the needs of the local fishermen. Some other ice factories at Puri and Bhubaneswar have provisions for cold storage. The Uttarayani Potato Growers' Storage and Marketing Co-operative Society started a cold storage in 1964 with a capital investment of Rs. 5,80,000. It has a capacity of preserving 750 tonnes of potato. Of the other cold storages in the district, the Bhargabi Cold Storage located at Pipli has a capacity of 400 tonnes.

Ice Factories

The fruit processing unit at Bhubaneswar was started in 1962-63 by the Agriculture Department. Many of the Tribals grow fruits like oranges and pineapples in the hilly areas, but due to the operation of the unscrupulous middlemen they are deprived of getting a fair price for their produce. With a view to prevent such exploitation of the Tribals by the middlemen, fruit preservation units were started at Bissam-Cuttack in Koraput district and at Jirango in Ganjam district. At these centres fruits are procured from the Tribals at fair price and the juice extracted from the fruits are preserved and then transferred for processing in the factory at Bhubaneswar. The products are being sold under the trade name P. I. O. This factory manufactures squash, jelly, pickle, etc.

Fruit Preservation and Processing Unit, Bhubaneswar

An amount of about 5 lakhs of rupees has been invested on machinery and other equipments. In addition to the purchases made from the Tribals, the main raw materials like orange, pineapple, lime, guava, mango, tomato, etc. are also procured from open markets and the products are sold through dealers. The unit produced nearly 34,500 bottles of squash, jelly, pickles and ketchup during the year 1975-76, valued at about two lakhs of rupees.

The forest based industries of the district utilise timbers available in the district and also depend upon logs imported from other forest-rich districts of the State. Important concentration of this industry is found at Bhubaneswar and Balugaon. Other comparatively less important centres are Nayagarh and Jatni. The biggest saw mill

Forest Based Industries

working with power is situated at Bhubaneswar. The investment in the saw mills ranges between Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,00,000 and the production varies from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 2,00,000. On an average, the employment in these saw mills is about 25 persons.

There are about 10 small-scale carpentry units in the district manufacturing wooden furniture and other wooden articles. One of these units is managed by the Khadi and Village Industries Board at Bhubaneswar. It has the highest annual production as it is the only unit producing wooden equipments which are utilised in other cottage industries like oil-pressing, beekeeping and hand spinning.

#### Chemical Industries

Soap, candles, medicines, shark-liver oil, cosmetics, chemicals and *gurakhu*, etc., are manufactured by these industries. Most of the chemical industries are market-oriented and as such these units are located in places which are centrally situated and have advantage of transport and accessibility to urban markets. There were 18 such industries in the district in 1975 and they employed 133 persons.

#### Fishing Industries

Fishing is one of the important industries of the district which has a long seaboard and a great salt water lake, the Chilka.

#### Lake Fishing

The Chilka lake covers an area of about 906 sq. km. in summer and 1,165 sq. km. during rainy season. The major portion of the lake lies in the Puri district. The lake, which is the largest estuarine lake of India, yields about 4,000 tonnes of fish per annum.

The development of fish trade with Calcutta has resulted in the appearance of several merchants from West Bengal and a few from Orissa, who have ensured a regular supply by collecting fish from the individual fisherman and co-operative societies. The commissioned agents or middlemen who are responsible for the collection of fresh fish from the unrestricted fishing areas or Bahar Chilka also supply a portion of the fresh fish. The formation of co-operative societies in the lake area has reduced considerably the monopoly of the merchants who used to exploit the poor fishing communities.

The sale of dry fish which was the main trade prior to the World Wars has gone down as the trade in fresh fish developed. Besides fish production, Chilka lake is famous for its esteemed table crab. During 1971 and 1972 total crab landing were estimated at 52.90 and 67.88 tonnes respectively. Country boat building is another brisk trade connected with the fishing industry of the Chilka lake.

Production and export of fish from Chilka during the period 1967-68 to 1971-72 are given below :—

Year	Estimated total fish landing (in tonnes)	Exported by rail (in tonnes)
1967-68	2,601	2,341
1968-69	3,538	2,424
1969-70	3,723	3,110
1970-71	2,740	2,431
1971-72	3,270	2,973

There are about 3,500 boats, 90,000 prawn traps and 62,000 nets in operation in the lake for catching fish. About 48,000 persons, in and around the lake, living in 114 villages depend solely on the catches from the Chilka, out of which 8,000 are active fishermen.

About 10,000 tonnes of marine fish and 2,500 tonnes of inland fish are produced in the district annually, out of which the major portion is exported outside in fresh condition. Besides, 650 tonnes (approximately) of dry fish and about 120 tonnes of live tortoise are exported from the district every year.

Marine  
Inland  
and fish-  
ing

The Chilka Reorganisation Scheme was started in 1959 with the object of ameliorating the conditions of the poor, illiterate and innocent fishermen of the lake when the Central Fishermen's Co-operative Society Ltd., came into existence. It is devoted to the furtherance of the economic activities of its primary societies.

A Co-operative Circle has been established at Balugaon to look after the 47 numbers of Fishermen's Co-operative Societies of the Chilka lake area having 7,442 members. The total working capital of these societies in 1973 was Rs. 28,19,587. Another Fishermen's Co-operative Society was organised at Puri in 1975 for the development of the fishing industry. Steps are being taken for proper preservation of fresh fish, fish drying in hygienic conditions and canning of fish for export. Research centres and training schools have been established for improvement of existing fisheries and other connected subjects.

The details about the pisciculture has been given in Chapter IV, Agriculture and Irrigation.

(8 Rev.—30)

## Textile Industries

The only power loom factory of the district was started during 1959 by the Barunei Power-loom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., at Bajapur in Khurda subdivision. Established with a capital investment of Rs. 3,19,000, it provides employment to 48 persons. The factory produced 6,39,000 metres of cloth during 1972-73. Besides, there are 4 small-scale textile factories located at Khurda under private management. These units are operated by manual labour and produce *sarees*, *lungis*, napkins, etc. Staple yarn is mostly used for production of *sarees* and *lungis*. These textile factories employ 159 persons.

## Coir

There are three coir goods manufacturing industries in the district located at Satasankha near Sakhigopal. The largest among them is Messers Indian Latex Fibre Corporation, started with a capital investment of about Rs. 14 lakhs. It produces rubberised coir mattresses, cushions and air filters worth Rs. 30 lakhs annually. The main raw materials like long-staple coir fibre and rubber are imported from Kerala. Its sister concern, M/s. Orissa Fibre, functions as an ancillary to this industry and has invested Rs. 3,35,000. These two industries provide employment to about 126 persons. The other concern M/s. Kalinga Ropes has invested Rs. 1,00,000 and produces coir ropes and mats utilising the coir fibre available inside the district. It provides employment to 15 persons.

## Miscellaneous Industries

Various types of industries engaged in manufacturing of television sets, tarpaulin, leather shoes, polythene bags and pipes, cement poles, bricks, tyre retreading, motor repairing, printing press etc., are included in this category. These industries are 15 in number and they employ 258 persons. Among the units manufacturing concrete products, M/s. Orissa Concrete Products Ltd., Bhubaneshwar, was set up in 1961 under the Pilot Project Scheme of the State Government with a capital investment of Rs. 10,00,000. It started with an assured market by way of supplying its products mostly to Public Works Department of the State Government. This industry is the only unit of its kind in the State and has got very good prospects. The other notable unit is Khandagiri Cement Works, Bhubaneshwar, producing hume pipes and electrical poles, etc., established at a cost of Rs. 3,20,000. M/s. Konark Television was established in 1973 with a capital investment of Rs. 42,43,000 in the Bhubaneshwar Industrial Estate by the Orissa Small Industries Corporation Ltd., a State Government undertaking. It assembles televisions in its factory in collaboration with M/S. Hindustan Aeronautics limited. It provides employment to 33 persons. The factory started production from December 1974. During 1975 it produced 860 sets.

Weaving, carpentry, smithery, pottery making, manufacture of *gur* and *khandsari*, palm *gur*, cane and bamboo furniture, hand-made paper, leather goods, oil pressing, soap making, and processing of pulses and cereals, etc., are the main categories of cottage industries found in the district which cater to the simple needs of the people. Developed since centuries, these unorganised industries have been patronised by the Government for their survival. Industrial Co-operative Societies have been formed for them and they are being given technical and financial assistance for improvement. At present there are 153 Industrial Co-operative Societies in this district, and they together provide part-time employment to about 6,000 persons, who have to supplement their income by agriculture. The industrial co-operative societies get financial assistance from the State Government and the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board. Technical assistance is being extended to different industries by the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board and also by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Improved tools and machinery like power dehusker and power *ghani*, etc., are being supplied to the societies and individual entrepreneurs for better production.

A lime manufacturing unit has been started successfully at Puri by an individual with financial assistance from the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board under the self-employment scheme for educated unemployed persons. This industry is producing lime from the sea-shells abundantly available on the sea-beach. Puri, Daspalla, and Ranpur are famous for producing cheap and beautiful foot-wear and hand-bags from the hides of different animals and reptiles. One visiting Puri usually comes across cobblers inside the town and in the beach hawking shoes and *chappals* of apparently fashionable stuff and designs. During the recent years some cobblers' co-operative societies have been formed and their products are being sold in government depots and show-rooms organised by the Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Among the categories of cottage industries, notable is the making of camphor garlands in Puri town. It has earned a reputation throughout Orissa and even outside the State. Narendrapur, Ranpur, Balanga and Ganeswar are the main centres of the district where cane and bamboo furniture are produced. It is a prospective industry and the products are marketed without any difficulty. Sakhigopal has earned a name for coir work. Rope and twine making affords livelihood for a considerable number of persons and rope made from coconut fibre is exported in a small scale.

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

#### Handloom Weaving

The cheap handloom products of Khurda made out of coarse variety of cotton and staple have earned a reputation of its own. The industry has been organised both under private sector and co-operative sector. Weavers working at their home with their own loom also contribute a major portion of the total textile production of the district. There are 43 Weavers' Co-operative Societies having 4,429 members. The wage earned by weaving has not shown any significant increase and agriculture is still the subsidiary occupation of most of the weavers. The handloom products of this district being coarse and cheap, the wage earned by them is generally low. In order to enhance the *per capita* income of the weavers of this district they are required to produce finer stuff with artistic designs.

A pattern making factory-cum-training centre has been started at Khurda to train young weavers. The duration of the course is 18 months and the trainees get monthly stipend of Rs. 50 per month.

#### CRAFTS

Puri district, renowned through ages for its artistic monuments of superb architectural beauty and interest and dotted with innumerable holy religious shrines, has developed crafts peculiar to this place and its traditions. Notwithstanding severe stress and strain, some of these handicrafts have lived through generations and undaunted by time have survived to offer a fair chance for revival. Stone and wood carving, applique work, *patta* painting, brass images, etc., are a few such industries with their fixed concentration of labour and artisans. Some important crafts are discussed below.

#### Stone Carving

In the ornamentation of the hundreds of temples, monasteries and other works of stone which were built in the course of many centuries in Orissa, the carvers acquired the most extraordinary technical skill in architectural decoration. The work of stone carvers of today does not fall much behind the high artistic excellence reached by their predecessors. At present a few families still continue to follow the age-old tradition of creating artistic figures and images on stones of various quality. Most of them work on soap-stone and some on sand-stone and hard-stone.

Pathuria Sahi in Puri is crowded with houses along narrow winding alleys wherein live the descendants of the builders of the temples of Puri, Bhubaneshwar and Konarak. The products are very fine and beautiful in quality and are highly appreciated by foreign tourists and people coming from other parts of India. These artistic products have got good marketing potentiality in foreign markets.

*Samiana* (canopies) and *chhatris* (umbrellas) that bear magnificent appliques and designs of great artistic skill are manufactured in the district at Pipli and Puri. The applique work at Pipli is a hereditary craft. Brightly coloured patches of red, blue, black, white and yellow clothes are stitched together in required form to produce a colourful and harmonious pattern. Canopies and *tarasas* made in applique process are increasingly finding place in festivities, while graceful umbrellas are used on the beach and in the garden. Four co-operative societies have been formed at Pipli and Puri to encourage and unite the artisans whose products are also exported to many foreign countries.

Applique  
Work

Proficiency in the working of non-ferrous metals is one of the most ancient handicrafts of the district. This metal craft reached a high level of perfection during the rule of the Ganga kings from the 11th century onwards. The types and varieties of brass and bell-metal products cover a vast number of objects. Among the more popular products mention may be made of household utensils and pots, temple accessories, ornaments and decorative wares and curios. Kantilo, Khalisahi, Pratapsasan (Balakati), Bhainchua and Muktapur are the important centres of this industry in the district. During 1961 there were 711 establishments in the district and 1,370 skilled artisans were engaged in this trade. The traditional caste of braziers is Kansari, but persons belonging to many other castes have also adopted this profession. Co-operative societies have been formed to give the artisans better financial stability. At present there are 15 co-operative societies in the district having 517 members.

Brass and  
Bell-metal

The industry has to face stiff competition and has to survive against many new rivals like aluminium, stainless steel and ceramics. Yet it has not declined due to the conventional association of brass and bell-metal with the social and cultural life of the people of this country.

The wood carving of Puri is worked in a style blending folk and classical forms with a special feature of colour paintings on the wooden objects. A variety of decorative and utilitarian objects like toys depicting birds and animals—real and mythical, dowry

Wood  
Carving

boxes and bowls are fashioned by the carvers. A combination of skill, and folk and classical styles makes these objects unique in the field of Indian handicrafts. Khandapara is one of the important centres of wooden toys and other turnery products.

**Mask** Various types of decorative articles including masks are produced from *sola pith* and *papier-mache*. The pith decorations are traditionally used to decorate the images during various festivals. Beautiful toys with detachable limbs like nodding tigers, other animals, and different types of masks are made in *papier-mache* by the folk painters of Puri. A co-operative society has been organised for this craft at Puri town.

**Patta Chitra** *Chitrakars* or folk painters of Puri and Raghurajpur belong to an indigenous school of painting which dates back to a remote past. The age-old tradition is still preserved by the *chitrakars* and their women folk.

The *patta* or the canvas is being prepared by coating the cloth with a mixture of chalk and gum made from tamarind seed, which provides a leathery surface to the ground. On it the painter draws directly with his brush, with light Indian red or yellow and then the forms are filled in with earth and stone colours, mainly with yellow, blue, red and white. *Pattachitra*, though basically a folk style, has been influenced by classical Orissan sculpture forms. The subjects depicted in the *pattachitras* mainly cover major gods and goddesses in the Hindu pantheon, familiar episodes in the Radha-Krishna legend and Jagannath, the chief deity of the land.

**Co-operative  
Industries  
and Pilot-  
Projects**

There are 220 Industrial Co-operative Societies in the district dealing in various cottage industries including 24 for handicrafts and 43 for handloom weaving. The industries processing pulses and cereals, producing oil and soap, *gur* and *khandasari*, hand made paper, pottery, cane and bamboo furniture etc., are financed by the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board and the rest are mostly financed by the State Government. The handloom weaving provides employment to 1,220 persons and 6,082 persons are engaged in other village industries.

Small scale industries under co-operative sector have been set up in 12 Grama Panchayats of the district under the Panchayat Samiti Industries Scheme. The total investment in these 12 industries is Rs. 11,15,100. These units, excepting the sugar factory at Nayagarh, are managed by the State Government who have substantial share in the investment. The power-loom industry at Khurda is also a co-operative undertaking. Besides, a factory

for manufacture of pre-stressed concrete products have been established near Bhubaneshwar under the Pilot Project Scheme with an investment of about Rs. 10,00,000. The management is in the hands of a private entrepreneur and the State Government holds the majority shares.

Various Departments and organisations of the State and Central Government are functioning to look to the interest of the existing industries and to help the establishment of new ones. Machinery on hire-purchase basis and money for working capital are being provided to the entrepreneurs by the Orissa Small Industries Corporation and the Orissa State Finance Corporation. Under the State-aid to Industries Act, some industries have received financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 10,12,937 during the period 1949-50 to 1973-74. They are being provided with suitable plots of land with necessary structures. Financial assistance and supply of controlled raw materials are also allowed to these industries. The Export Promotion and Marketing Directorate of the State Government helps the small-scale industries in marketing their products.

STATE  
ASSISTANCE  
TO INDU-  
STRIES

There is an Industrial Estate in the district located at Bhubaneshwar. It was constructed in 1973 to provide modern type of factory accommodation. It has 24 'A' type and 36 'B' type sheds to suit different small-scale industries. So far, 25 units have gone into production in this Industrial Estate. They manufacture television sets, hosiery goods, steel furniture, fabricated items, plastic and polythene goods, chemicals, electrical fittings and bulbs, pharmaceutical preparations, bakery products, etc.

INDUSTRIAL  
ESTATE

Proper geological survey has not yet been conducted so far for minerals available in the district. The fairly rich marine and forest resources of the district can lead to the establishment of a few small resource based industries. A few demand oriented industries can also be set up successfully.

INDUSTRIAL  
POTENTIAL  
AND PLAN  
FOR FUTURE  
DEVELOP-  
MENT

Fish freezing and canning units can be started near Balugaon utilising the fish available from the Chilka lake and the sea.

Marine

The forests of Khurda subdivision is rich in bamboos and canes and about 2,25,000 bamboos and 12,00,000 canes are raised on an average every year. At present only a few cottage industries are producing cane furniture with hand tools. A small factory can be started to manufacture furniture with modern design, using quality paints to secure market appeal.

Forest

Soft wood, suitable for making toys is available in the forests of Nayagarh subdivision. Among the many items that can be manufactured out of wood, toys have always been popular. Bhubaneswar and Puri being places of pilgrimage, toys and other wooden articles have a good and growing market.

**Oil Pressing**

About 2,500 hectares of land are under cultivation of non-edible *polang* seeds and the normal annual production is 5,000 tonnes. *Polang* oil is being used locally for candle making. The oil has very good market as a constituent in soap-making and preparation of industrial lubricants. An oil-pressing unit can be set up in the district.

**Power Alcohol**

The sugar factories and other small *gur* and *khandsari* units of the district are not utilising the molasses of the sugarcane. About 6,000 tonnes of molasses per annum can be made available for preparation of power alcohol. It is being used as a basic raw material for many synthetic products and insecticides like D. D. T. A plant can be started at Nayagarh which is in the vicinity of existing sugar factory.

**Other Industries**

Demand based industries like tin containers, printing ink, paints and varnishes, insecticides, etc., can also be started in the district to meet the requirements of the growing population.

**INDUSTRIAL WORKERS**

According to the 1971 Census the total population of the district is 23,40,859, out of which the number of working population is 6,80,597, the proportion of workers being 29.07 per cent of the total district population. Out of this economically active group, 72.16 per cent are engaged in agriculture. Only 0.05 per cent (362 persons) are engaged in mining and quarrying, 3.53 per cent (23,979 persons) in household industries and 1.88 per cent (12,817 persons) in other main industries of the district. The workers in the industrial sector comprise a very insignificant proportion of the total workers. Since agriculture predominates the economy of the district, industry has not been able to absorb more percentage of workers from the agricultural sector.

**LABOUR AND EMPLOYEES ORGANISATION**

Out of 75 trade unions registered in the district till December, 1975, 19 trade unions have been organised by the industrial workers of different factories, viz., saw mills, engineering establishments, stone quarry, printing press, etc.

Under the provisions of the Factories Act the employer is required to provide basic amenities to his workers. Besides, the Labour Department of the State Government takes necessary steps for the proper implementation of various labour laws in force in the district.

A Labour Welfare Centre is functioning at Bhubaneswar and two Reading Room-cum-Recreation Centres have been established at Puri and Jatni for the industrial workers. Thirty-two numbers of two-roomed houses have been provided to the workers at Bhubaneswar under Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme. M/s. Patnaik Industries, Bhubaneswar, has also constructed 88 numbers of tenements under the said scheme for its employees.

Details about the labour welfare measures have been dealt with in Chapter XVII-Other Social Services.

[8 Rev.—31 ]