

Investment Opportunities

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

Other Domestic Industries - The workers in brass and bell-metal, principally at Ranchi and Lohardaga, used to manufacture the ordinary vessels for household use; the village Kumhars supplied pottery of ordinary description; the carpenters turned out rough wooden work. The village Kumhars still carry on their work while the others have, more or less, disappeared from the scene. As in old times, basket-making is even now carried on by the Turies and Doms all over the district while rope is manufactured by Birhors and other aboriginal tribes from sabai grass and other fibres. Among musical instruments drums are locally manufactured.

Gold - Washing - In the Sonapet Valley, several unsuccessful attempts were made to develop the gold-washing industry. At one time this led to a so-called gold boom in Calcutta which landed many people in disaster. The Jhoras of Biru occasionally washed for gold in the auriferous sands of the river Sankh and other rivers, but a hard day's work was well rewarded if the gold-dust obtained was worth 3 or 4 annas.

Diamonds - This country was famous in olden times for diamonds. Tavernier refers to diamond-mining at Soumelpore in Lohardaga (now Ranchi) district of Chota Nagpur where diamonds were found in the sands of the river Koel. But nobody has been heard prospecting about them now.

Coffee - In the early part of the present century experiments showed that coffee could do well in Chota Nagpur. Its cultivation was started near Ranchi and the local Roman Catholic Mission made pioneering efforts to propagate it. However, cultivation remained restricted and at present no coffee is grown at all in the district.

Silk - Formerly the rearing of tasar cocoons was carried out on a small scale in portions of Tamar and Khunti thanas. Wild cocoons were very rare and tasar was usually obtained from cocoons reared on the asan tree (*Terminalia Tomentosa*). The Roman Catholic Mission at Khunti made some efforts to encourage this industry in the vicinity of Khunti. However, there is now little trace of this industry.

MINERAL BASED INDUSTRIES

The important economic minerals which occur in this district are: coal, limestone, laterite, barytes, fireclay, china-clay, bauxite, etc.

Coal. - The following eight collieries are being worked in this district: -

Name of colliery	Management
Manki Colliery no. 1, P.O. Khelari, Ranchi.	M/s. N. C. M. I. Ltd., Modi House, Kanke Raod, Ranchi.
Karkatta Colliery, P. O. Khelari, Ranchi	M/s. Karkatta Coal Co. Ltd., Modi House, Kanke Road, Ranchi.
Ray Colliery no. 3, P. O. Ray, Ranchi.	M/s. N. C. M. I. Ltd., 82, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta – 1 or Modi House, Kanke Road, Ranchi.
Manki Colliery no. 2, P. O. Ray, Ranchi	Do
West Tuman Colliery, P.O. McCluskieganj, Ranchi	M/s. Chouhan Brothers, Old Commissioner's Compound, Ranchi.
Karanpura Dewarkhand Colliery, P.O. Khelari, Ranchi.	M/s. Karanpura Dewarkhand Colliery, F-3. Gillander House, 8, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta – 1.
Churi Colliery, P.O. Ray, Ranchi.	M/s. United karanpura Colliery (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O. Kharkharee, Dhanbad.
Dakra Bukbuka Colliery, P.O. Ray, Ranchi	Do

The following quarries and mines are also being worked : -

Name of works	Management
Limestone	
Khelari Limestone quarries, (Sarle), P.O. Ray, Ranchi.	Associated Cement Co. Ltd., Cement House 121, Queens Road, Bombay.
Khelari Limestone quarries, (Khelari), P.O. Khelari, Ranchi.	Do
Ray Dundu Limestone quarry, P.O. Ray, Ranchi.	M/s. Ray Limestone Co., P.-40, Princes Street (4 th floor), Calcutta – 13.
Laterite	
Salaiya Laterite, P.O. Lohardaga, Ranchi.	National Cement Mines and Industries Ltd.
Barytes	
Silwai Barytes Mine, P.O. Tatisilwai, Ranchi.	M/s. Orissa Manganese Minerals (Pvt.) Ltd., 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
Fireclay	
Ray/Bishejhapa Fireclay Mines, P.O. Ray, Ranchi.	Modi House, Kanke Road, Ranchi.
China clay mines	
Charu China-clay, P.O. Charu, via Lohardaga, Ranchi.	M/s. National Cement Mines and Industries Ltd., 82, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square East. Calcutta – 1.
Jaruadih China-clay, P.O. Chutupalu, Ranchi.	Shri S. N. Jaiswal, Lalpur, Ranchi.
Manhe Chine-clay, P.O. Lohardaga, Ranchi.	M/s. National Cement mines and Industries Ltd., 82, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta – 1.

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

Bauxite

History - The history of bauxite mining in the Ranchi district dates back to 1933 when Morris Baldevin and Company commenced working the deposit at Bagru Hill. After a few years of active mining, the bauxite quarries were taken over by the Maharaja of Chota Nagpur in 1938. Other lease-holders in the area were messrs. Jokhi Ram Mang Raj and Laterite Syndicate, managed by Messrs. Jessop and Company. The efforts of these companies did not prove successful in their objective to manufacture aluminium, cement and to obtain pig iron as by-product. About the end of 1938 a Canadian Company, the Aluminium Production Company of India Ltd. (now Indian Aluminium Company Ltd.) with a view to manufacture aluminium in India became interested in this bauxite deposit and took lease of the properties of Messrs. Jessop and Company and also of Messrs. Baldevin and Company from the Maharaja of Chota Nagpur and later started mining of bauxite on the Bagru Hill to feed their alumina plant at Muri. The Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd. used to get bauxite ore for their plant at Jaykaynagar (West Bengal) from the Kelhari Pahar about ten miles south of the head at Richughutu on the Barkakana line of the Eastern Railway. But due to inaccessibility of this area the Corporation discontinued quarrying at this place and obtained the ore from the Bagru Hill for some time.

Occurrence - The bauxite enrichment in the laterite cappings on the north-west side of the Ranchi district and on the adjoining high lands of the Palamau district constitute the most important deposits in India. This area was geologically mapped during 1943-47 and covers more than 1,500 square miles, falling between the latitudes 23°00' and 23°30' and the longitudes 84°00' and 84°45'. It has numerous occurrences of high grade ore of economically workable dimensions, some being thick and continuous over large areas. The reserves of ore amount to more than 1,00,00,000 tons. There are also other important deposits, particularly those bordering Surguja and Jashpur; but their development cannot be seriously considered until they are made accessible.

The bauxite deposits in the Ranchi district are detailed below :-

Location: Head-water region of the Auranga River

Sub-region and area	Minimum tonnage available.
Khamar Pat – Southern and eastern scarps	1,00,000
Mandua Pat – South of the village and wooded portion of the plateau.	1,00,000
Pokhra Pat – Northern, eastern and south-eastern scarps.	3,00,000
Garh Pat – Insignificant patches of alumina laterite	--
Dudhia Phar – Eastern and northern scarps	2,75,000
Bangla Pat – At the headwestern of the Damohan	60,000
Dhauta Pat – Insignificant patches of aluminous laterite	--
Mahua Pat – Insignificant patches of aluminous laterite	--
Kelhari Pahar – Eastern side, also defrital deposit on upper slopes.	60,000
<i>Location: Head-water region of the Chanpi river</i>	
Rudni Pat – North-west corner	5,000
Bagru Hill – Southern scarps	25,00,000
Maidan Pat – Irregular concentration on the southern side.	1,50,000
Plateau south of Maidan Pat – Mixed aluminous laterite.	
Garh Pat – Southern side	5,000
Saru Pahar – Northern scarp	1,50,000
Lalmatia Pat – All round the ruin, particularly to the south.	4,30,000
Dudha Pat – Eastern and western scarps	1,70,000
Manhe Pat – Northern side	74,000
Dhula Pat – South-eastern scarps	2,00,000
<i>Catchment area of the Ghaghra Nadi and the Jori Nala</i>	
Banjari Paltoli area	1,00,000
Dudhapattoli area	50,000
Chiropaltoli area	1,00,000
Bandapattoli area	1,60,000
Tuimu area	1,50,000
Serangdag	1,00,000
Mahua-Paltoli-Dungar Pattoli area	50,000
Pakripaltoli-Koilapattoli area	2,00,000
Kachki Pat	2,50,000
Hanrup area	50,000
<i>Catchment area of the Dhardhari Nadi</i>	
Amptipain area	4,50,000
<i>Catchment area of the Sankh river</i>	
Gurdari	1,30,000

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

The following mines are being worked in this district :

Name of mines	Management
Bagru Hill Mines, P.O. Lohardaga	M/s. Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd., 31, Chourangee Road, Calcutta.
Bagru bauxite Mines (Hill-top), P.O. Lohardaga.	M/s. New Churulia Coal Co. Ltd., 4, Lyans Range, Calcutta.
Brihni Bauxite Mines, P.O. Lohardaga.	M/s. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd., P.O. Richugutta (Palamau).
Champi Bauxite Mines, Lohardaga.	M/s Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., 7, Council House Street, Calcutta – 1.
Chulapani Bauxite Mines, P.O. Kuru	M/s. Bihar Fire Bricks and Potteries Ltd., P.O. Mugma (Dhanbad).
Khamar Bauxite Mines, P.O. Kuru.	M/s Aluminium corporation of India Ltd., Council House Street, Calcutta – 1.
Khamar Bauxite Mines, P.O. Kuru (Dhaura).	M/s. Bishunpur Karanpura Coal Mines Ltd., 82, Stephen House, Dalhosi Square East, Calcutta – 1.
Khamarpat Bauxite Mines, P.O. Kuru	M/s N. C. M. I. Ltd., Modi House, Kanke Road, Ranchi.
Madanpurdugu Bauxite Mines, P.O. Pasrar (Ranchi).	M/s Aluminium corporation of India Ltd., 7, Council House Street, Calcutta – 1.
Maidanpat Bauxite Mines, P.O. Lohardaga.	M/s. Hindustana Aluminium Corporation Ltd., P.O. Richugutta (Palamau).
Maidanpat bauxite Mines, P.O. Lohardaga.	M/s. Minerals and Mineral Ltd., P.O. Lohardaga, Ranchi.
Pakhar Bauxite Mines, P.O. Lohardaga.	Do
Do	M/s. Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., 7, Council Street, Calcutta – 1.
Do	M/s. N. C. M. I. Ltd., Modi House, Kanke Road. Ranchi
Pakhar Bauxite Mines. no. 3, P.O. Lohardaga.	Do
Pakhar bauxite Mines, no. 4, P.O. Lohardaga.	Do
Serangdag bauxite Mines, P.O. Adar	M/s. Indian Aluminium corporation Ltd., 31, Chourangee Road, Calcutta.

Uses of Bauxite - Apart from being the most suitable ore for the extraction of aluminium, bauxite is also used for the manufacture of alum. It has been found possible to purify kerosene by filtering it through partially calcined bauxite. It has also been discovered that by fusing bauxite and limestone and grinding the product, cement is obtained which is stronger and harder than

the best Portland Cement. Bauxite can be manufactured into a high quality refractory brick for furnace linings and it is also the raw material for the manufacture of certain alumina abrasives which are used as grinding powders or made into grinding wheels, etc. It is also used for the manufacture of aluminium sulphate and other aluminous salts.

Future Development - This bauxite area with its numerous perennial streams, deep gorge-like valleys and strong foundation rocks is ideally suited for future hydro-electric projects. The important sites which are likely to be found favourable for hydel-projects in this area are the North Koel Valley, about two miles north of Tendur, Sadnighagh Falls of the Sankh river about two miles north-west of Rajaders and Burhaghagh Falls of the Burha river near Kukud. These projects may have a total capacity of about 2,00,000 K.W. The availability of cheap electric power would enable the existing plants to increase their production considerably.

Heavy Industries

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Hatia

Heavy Engineering industries are considered as the base of economic stability of any modern country. These industries produce capital equipment and machinery vitally needed for the establishment of various other industries which in turn accelerate the economic progress of a country. The capital equipment and machinery required for the development of basic industries have all along been imported. In order to make the country self-reliant and also to conserve foreign exchange as well as train and give employment to our own people, the Government of India established the Heavy Engineering Corporation, as a public sector undertaking, in 1958. This Corporation was entrusted with the setting up of a Heavy Machine Building Plant, a Foundry Forge Plant and a Heavy Machine Tools Plant at Hatia, Ranchi. These plants form the foundation for the development of basic industries in the country and a unique engineering complex in the world. The Heavy Engineering Corporation will have a capital outlay of over 200 crores of rupees. The annual turnover of the plants is expected to be worth about Rs. 100 crores and this amount can be considered as a saving on foreign exchange that the country is likely to need in near future.

The Heavy Machine Tools Plant

It is being set up in collaboration with Czechoslovakia and will have an annual production capacity of 10,000 tonnes of machine tools, like central lathes, radial drilling machines, double column planing machines, horizontal boring machines, vertical boring and turning mills, plano-milling machines, precision cylindrical and roll grinding machines, etc. When in full production, the plant is expected to manufacture approximately 278 complete machine tools per year. The average weight of each machine will be 25/30 tonnes while the maximum weight of an individual machine is expected to be over

180 tonnes-the maximum piece weight of a single component being 50 tonnes. The production range will include 7 different capacity models.

Large & Medium Size Industries

Usha Martin Black Wire Ropes Ltd.

It is a public limited concern. The factory is situated at Tatisilwai, about eight miles east of Ranchi. It was started in 1961 and went on production in 1962. The bulk of the raw materials, i.e., the high carbon wire rods are imported from U.S.A. and Japan. The plant is located at this place due to the neighbourhood of market, i.e., the mining areas and the engineering industries of Chota Nagpur. Its production in 1962 was 996 tonnes; in 1963, 3,249 tonnes and in 1964, 4,345 tonnes. In 1966 the factory employed 292 workers (all males).

High Tension Insulator Factory

The High Tension Insulator Factory was started in 1961 at Namkum. It is managed by the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation. The purpose of establishing this factory was to manufacture high tension and low tension insulators for electrical transmission and thereby help save foreign exchange. The factory was to manufacture high tension and low tension insulators for electrical transmission and thereby help save foreign exchange. The factory is run by electric power. The raw materials used are Chine-clay, E.P. ball, Kori or plastic clay, felspar, silica sand and quartz, The factory has started production from 1963 and the output in 1963-64 was 717.42 tonnes. The main purchasers of the products are the State Electricity Board and also some private parties. In 1965, there were 395 male and 65 female workers in this factory.

Waxpol Industries Ltd.

The Waxpol Industries Ltd., which has its head office in Calcutta, started a factory at Tatisilwai in 1962. It is a public limited concern. Its object is to manufacture waxpol chemicals to meet the demand of home market. The raw materials used are waxes, solvents, vegetable oil, fatty acids, tin sheets, lithographic ink and miscellaneous chemicals. The bee-wax is available from the forests of Chota Nagpur. The industry offers its finished products as a main industrial raw material for consumers in the cosmetic and pharmaceutical trades; manufacture of tin containers for packing; and manufacture of specialised foundry chemicals under a technical collaboration scheme with an American firm and also to foundries including Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi. From October, 1962 to December, 1964 the value of products was of Rs. 5,12,901. The products are distributed all over the country.

Ranchi Distillery

This distillery was started in 1906 and is located on Ranchi Hazaribagh road off Lalpur Chawk. This is a private concern, but under the supervision of the State Excise Department. It prepares about 14,000 litres of alcohol daily which is despatched by road to different warehouses in Bihar, each litre costing 48 Paise. About 200 labourers (males) are employed in the factory.

Bharat Ball Bearing Industry

Bharat Ball Bearing Co. Ltd. is a public limited concern, located at Ratu, seven miles west of Ranchi. It started production in March, 1963. The ball and roller bearing industry occupies a key position in the industrial development of the country. This factory will turn out on full production 2.5 million ball and roller bearings per year in wide range and will help not only to save but also to earn valuable foreign exchange. But one of its main customers, the automobile industry of the country, is facing slump in 1967, and thus reducing the demand for the products of this industry.

Lac Industry

Lac is a unique natural resin, being the only one of animal origin. It has been cultivated in India since ancient times. About the beginning of the 19th century with the manufacture of lac dye, it made its debut in international market. It possesses properties of such value as to find ready use in a large number of industries. It is a commodity of considerable importance in the economy of India, its cultivation being a source of subsidiary income for a large number of families, majority belonging to the economically backward Adivasi communities of Chota Nagpur. It earns for the country foreign exchange of about Rs. 10 crores annually and thus occupies a position in the export list of the country. The growing of lac and its collection has been an important industry of the cultivators of this district. The manufacture of lac was carried on principally at Bundu in the Khunti subdivision. There were eight lac factories in the district at the Industrial Census of 1911, giving employment to 415 male and 220 female workers. These figures, however, underestimated the extent of the industry because many of the factories had been closed on account of lack of demands for lac in Europe, which was the scene of the First World War (1914-18).

The modern lac industry in the Ranchi district owes its development to Stainforth, a retired civilian, who established a factory at Doranda near about 19870. During the inter-war years (191-45), a Jewish gentleman Arathoona, added considerable to its growth. The factories at Murhu (Khunti) still commemorate his name. Bihar produces the largest quantity of lac in India, accounting for nearly 41 per cent of the country's production. On an average the baisakhi crop accounts for more than 70 per cent and the katki for about 17 per cent of the total production in the State. In Bihar, the production is

concentrated in Chota Nagpur Division, the Ranchi district having its own share.

The statement below shows the production of lac in quintals from 1959-60 to 1965-66 :-

Year	Production (in quintals)
1959-60	93,311
1960-61	1,06,747
1961-62	75,583
1962-63	1,02,642
1963-64	75,209
1964-65	57,201
1965-66	51,392

Bharat Spun Pipe Company

The Bharat Spun Pipe Company, a private undertaking, started a factory at Ranchi in 1955. It is run by electric power and employs 42 males and 10 females. The raw materials used are cement, iron, sand and chips which are locally available. The products are mainly sold in Chota Nagpur. In the initial stage the factory manufactures R.C.C. Spun Pipe up to 10 12" inside diameter, but now it manufactures pipe up to 72" inside diameter. The average production per annum during the five-year period ending 1964 was worth Rs. 3,19,471.

The Industrial Gases Limited.

The Industrial Gases Limited which has its head office in Calcutta, started working near Khijri (Ranchi) during 1963-64. It is a Public Limited Company. The location of this industry near Ranchi may be attributable to ready market, i.e., heavy consumption of gases in local industrial establishments. The raw materials used are calcium carbide and acetone which are available in abundance in Calcutta and Madra. The factory is in its initial stage. It employs only 22 male workers at present.

Small Scale Industries

Cottage Industries

The main characteristics of a cottage industry are that it is carried on as a household occupation by the inmates of a family, mostly in their spare time. Traditionally each family invested its own capital or even borrowed it and also marketed the products personally in the local hats. The products usually bore the stamp of individuality. But with the growth of modern industries, producing goods on mass scale and division of labour the primitive cottage

industries gradually vanished and as we have seen above some of them survived only on adjusting themselves to new conditions.

Weaving

The table below shows the extent of the weaving industry prior to the last World War (1939-45) :-

Subdivision	No. of Villages where looms were Working	Cotton looms.	Woollen looms	No. of Primitive looms	No. of flysuttle looms
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Sadar	605	5,219	87	1,616	3,583
2. Khunti	599	2,112	49	2,008	104
3. Gumla	696	3,117	Nil	2,452	466
4. Simdega	403	2,528	Nil	2,402	126
Total	2,303	12,976	136	8,478	4,279

The aforesaid figures were compiled after the industrial census of 1941. Since then no systematic census has been held in this respect; but from actual working, the Weaving Demonstration Party of the Industries Department found that there had been 40 per cent to 50 per cent increase in general in the number of looms in the district. Among the important weaving centres, the villages Neori, Irwa, Chakla Barwe, Kuchchu, Kamte, Bajarmara, Kute, Baredih, Chandwa Humbir and Hochar may specially be mentioned.

During war time, when the cotton mills in the country concentrated on defence production, there was a general scarcity of cloth in the country for popular consumption. This gave a fillip to the indigenous weaving industry to develop; but the prosperity could not be sustained. After cessation of the war-time controls mill-made cloth began to flood markets. This fierce competition and the rising cost of production gave serious blows to the industry. Since 1967 the weaving industry is passing through a difficult time.

Silk Industry

Eri-silk is an important cottage industry in the district. It produces fine yran, but there is scope for improvement. The Government Eri-silk farm in Ranchi has started as cottage industry. There is a State Tasar Seed Distribution Centre at Simdega. Disease-free lays are distributed to cocoon rearers, who raise them on asan, sidha, ber and jamum trees. This industry has much potentiality for development in future.

Biri-making

The biri leaves are available in abundance in the local forests, while tobacco is mainly imported from Gujerat side. Biri is manufactured throughout the district. If tobacco could be grown on the upland of the district the industry may develop.

Toy-making

The toy-making is a new industry. There are a variety of soft wood trees, viz., salai, lot, karam and simul that are available in the district Toy-making centres have been started under the Industrial Estate. The Estate is manufacturing wooden toys, paper mache and card board toys.

Ironware and Cutlery

Silli in the Sadar subdivision is an important centre for cutlery manufacture. Iron chains, scissors, knives, carpenter's tools, heavy axes (tangi), ablua or phalsa are manufactured. The manufactured products have attained prominence. Even the ordinary village blacksmiths are capable of producing a number of articles; but are handicapped due to lack of finance, availability of raw materials and organised marketing. The industry may develop in future.

Trunk Manufacture

Trunk manufacture is carried on mainly in Ranchi and Lohardaga towns. Hindpiri mahalla in Ranchi town is centre of trunk manufacture. Manufacture of water-tight and air-tight trunks, which require artisan skill and adaptation, is also carried on. The finished products are exported. There are about 25 trunk manufacturers in Ranchi employing about 150 workers.

Furniture-making

A large number of saw mills and furniture works have sprung up in the district. This industry got a fillip due to various large-scale industrial concerns and Government offices which have opened at Ranchi. The Punjabis have more or less a monopoly in this industry. The Chota Nagpur Furniture Works, Dhiman and Co., and others are the main manufacturers.

There are two bucket manufacturing industries in Ranchi town. Each of them employs 30 to 40 workers. The buckets are sold locally.

Repair Works

Besides, there are a large number of small engineering workshops, mainly in Ranchi town doing petty repairs.

Pottery

A Pottery Development Centre was started in Ranchi in 1960. This is under the administrative control of the Bihar State Industries Corporation. The raw materials used are china-clay, quartz, felspar, fireclay and gypsum. The raw materials are imported from Bikaner, Rajmahal and Calcutta. The finished products are saucers, jars, bati, toys and flower vases. About 68 males and 11 females are employed.

Footwear

A small footwear factory has been started in Ranchi in 1963. The leather is supplied from the local tanneries and also from Kanpur, Agra and Calcutta. About 10,000 pairs were the annual production in 1965. About 45 workers are employed in this factory.

Fifty ancillary units are already under the process of being set up in Ranchi in collaboration with Heavy Engineering Corporation and the State and Central Governments together with the entrepreneurs and will invest around Rs. 1 crore in machines and equipments and Rs. 50 lakhs in buildings besides an outlay of approximately Rs. 20 lakhs on land and essential infra structures of the Industrial Area. These units will execute orders of Heavy Engineering Corporation to the extent of Rs. 3 crores or more. More units in the meantime will be planned and set up as the production of Heavy Engineering Corporation develops. While heavy Engineering Corporation's annual turnover may be to the tune of Rs. 100 crores in near future, ancillary units may share 10 per cent of the turnover.

Related Links

Industrial Area Development Authorities (IADA)

1. Adityapur Industrial Area Development Authority (AIADA)
2. Bokaro Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA)
3. Ranchi Industrial Area Development Authority (RIADA)