

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIALIZATION IN EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH

S. L. KAYASTHA and M. B. SINGH, Varanasi

ABSTRACT : The present study reveals four definite phases of industrialization in Eastern U. P., i. e. industrialization before First World War, between the World Wars, post Second World War and during the plan period. Before the First World War, there were small scale and cottage type of industries, e. g. silk, carpet, cotton textile, woollen textile, leather embroidery, indigo, shellac, saltpetre, perfume oils, opium, copper vessels and gold and silver thread. Industrialization between First and Second World War period was the dawn of industrialization for Eastern U. P. because in this period 23 sugar factories, 1 jute and 1 cotton textile factory were established in the region. The post-war years marked the development of new range of industries including cement and distillery industries. Development during the plan period helped establishment of all groups of industries i. e. cement, sugar, fertilizer, steel, aluminium, chemical, flour, paper, thermal and hydropower, industrial gases and diesel locomotive. At present Eastern Uttar Pradesh has 3,412 cottage and village units, 340 small-scale and 458 of large-scale industries. It is worth mentioning that the distribution of these industries are mainly confined to the northern and southern districts of the region. Middle part of the Eastern U. P. has less number of industrial units.

The study deals with the evolution of industrialization in Eastern Uttar Pradesh which resolves into definite phases, i. e., before First World War, between the world wars, post Second World War, during the plan period and the present industrial landscape. The study area comprises of 9 districts, namely, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Basti and Deoria.

Industrialization Before First World War Period (Before 1914)

Prior to 1914, there were small-scale and cottage type industries in the Eastern Uttar Pradesh (Fig. 1). The articles manufactured by these factories were of high repute and were in demand in the country outside U. P. and even abroad. For instance, the ancient Varanasi has been famous from early times for its beautiful brocades and

gossamer fabrics. The Jatakas and the Arthashastra refer to the silk and cotton industries of this place (Gazetteer of Varanasi District, 1965, p. 140). Several of its arts and handicrafts acquired a worldwide reputation, attracting traders from distant lands. Two English travellers, William Foster (who visited India between 1583 and 1619), and Ralph Fitch (who visited Varanasi in 1583) mention that Varanasi was famous for the manufacture of cloth. The former makes mentions of the varieties called Jholi Mihrkul. During Jehangir's time, Varanasi continued to be famous for the manufacture of cummerbands, turbans, cloth and garments (particularly for women), copper pots, dishes, basins and other articles of common use. The French physician, Francois Bernier, who visited India during the closing years of Shahjahan's

reign and stayed in the country for several years, wrote about Varanasi: "Large halls are seen in many places called kar-kanays for workshops for the artisans. In one hall embroiderers are busily employed, superintended by a master. In another you see the goldsmiths; in a third, painters; in a fourth, varnishers in lacquer work; in a fifth, joiners, turners, tailors and shoemakers; in a sixth, manufactures of silk, brocade and those fine muslins of which are made turbans, girdles with golden flowers, and drawers worn by females so delicately fine as frequently to wear out in one night" (Bernier 1968). Even in the eighteenth century "commerce had as many pilgrims as religion. All along the shores of the venerable stream lay great fleets of vessels laden with rich merchandise. From the looms of Banaras went forth the delicate silks that adorned the halls of St. James and of Versailles" (Ma Caulay 1906). The beauty and the quality of the materials produced here made them worthy of being presented even to foreign monarchs and the high dignitaries. The kinkhawbs (rich varieties of brocade) are lengths of silk which are embroidered in gold and silver thread and never lose their lustre. Varanasi has continued to maintain this character and still does.

Mirzapur district of this region has significant place in carpet weaving since the early days. It is difficult to say exactly when carpet weaving industry was established in Mirzapur. Carpets were made in Jaunpur and Allahabad during the time of Akbar, and it is possible that weavers from these places migrated to Mirzapur. There is no doubt, however, that the industry has been in existence for more than a hundred years. There is a general tradition that the manufacture of carpets first started in the village of Ghosia and then spread to the adjacent village of Madho Singh; and these places are still the chief centres of the industry in the rural tracts (District Gazetteer of Mirzapur District, 1911, pp. 68-75).

Both these villages lie on the grand trunk road and are passed by pilgrims on their way to Varanasi, Allahabad or Vindhychal. It is possible therefore, that the manufacture in early days was stimulated by the demand of cheap carpets and prayer mats on the part of these pilgrims; and the district had further the advantage of producing wool. At any rate the industry appears to have started in the rural tracts, and it has maintained a rural and popular character ever since. It is carried on at the present time in about a hundred villages, most of which lie north of the River Ganga and its rural character is further obvious from the fact that over 3000 weavers are settled in villages, while only about 400 work in Mirzapur town. It is also remarkable that twenty-three castes of Hindus and eighteen castes of Muslims are engaged in it.

The best designs now in use are copies of old oriental carpets which have been sketched and designed for Messrs. E. Hill and Co. by their London agents from originals in different museums but nearly eighty per cent. of the total production is exported to England and, therefore, the designs most favoured are those required in European household. The industry had made rapid strides since E. Hill & Co developed the export trade. The business of supplying the foreign markets has largely passed into the hands of European firms, who take more care to satisfy the requirements of the purchaser than the Indian firms. In 1911, Messrs. E. Hill & Co. carried work in Mirzapur city and other parts of the district employing on an average some 2,500 hands; and in Bhadohi (Varanasi) Messrs. Tellery & Co. employed some 600 persons. The principal native firms are Sheikh Abdul Karim, Sheikh Rahmat-Ullah and Beni Prasad but their establishments as well as their output is very much smaller than that of the European firms.

Kunwar Jagdish Prasad (1907) estimated that at that time woollen carpets to the value of Rs. 7.00 lakhs were exported every

year from U. P. out of which Mirzapur alone had a share of Rs. 6 lakhs or nearly 90 per cent. of the U. P. production which is easily revealed by the following data (Table I).

Still, this industry contributes a great share in income by cottage and handicraft industries.

Table I : Export of Woollen Carpets

Year	Export from Mirzapur in Maunds	Total export from U. P. in Maunds
1898-1899	6,895	7,833
1899-1900	9,117	11,658
1900-1901	9,865	10,734
1901-1902	9,114	9,787
1902-1903	12,378	12,944
1903-1904	13,451	13,948

Eastern U. P. is famous for cotton textiles since ancient times. Azamgarh and Gorakhpur districts have good position in cotton textiles in comparison to other districts. In the medieval period, with the middlemen emerging as financiers, the industrial guilds of Gorakhpur disappeared. Much of the returns from the bargain were pocketed by the middlemen leaving the artisan in the state of poverty. However, the nobility at times helped the artisans who could sell their goods at reasonable prices (Edwards and Garret 1907). Akbar had abolished many cesses and taxes, thus relieving the condition of the artisans. In this period the handloom industry prospered in the district and a large number of Muslims joined the trade. The artisans lived in comparative peace till the annexation of the district by the East India Company in 1803. The company discouraged Indian industries, so that textile and other goods manufactured in England could be sold in India (Dutt 1907). The weavers stopped producing fine drapery and only Garha (coarse cloth) was manufactured as noticed in the first decade of the twentieth century. Mixed fabric of cotton (Dhusa) and wool was woven in very limited quantities at Gorakhpur. In Azamgarh district it is still an important industry. In former days, not only was the

whole population of the district clad in cloth of local manufacture, but large quantities of different kinds were exported to other parts of India, The great centres the industry have always been the towns of Mau, Muhammadabad and Kopa, where cloths of fine texture and silk mixtures are also made; and the weavers are for the most part Muhammadabadi Julahas. In 1876, the number of looms in the district was 13,058 and the number of weavers of above fifteen years of age, was according to the census returns of 1872, 12,700 or 2.80 per cent. of the population above that age. In 1901, Azamgarh district had 60,394 persons as weavers and their dependants (District Gazetteer of Azamgarh 1911). The weaving has certainly declined in recent years, first as a result of plague, from which the weaver class appears to have suffered greatly and secondly, as the result of the rise in the price of yarn combined with unfavourable agricultural seasons. In Mubarakpur, the chief product is a silk and cotton mix like satin, the fabrics woven being known as Sangris and Ghaltas.

About 1803 an unique industry of embroidering leather was carried on by two or three families at Gorakhpur. Skins of deers were tanned in rich reddish - brown surface with salbark rendering the other surface soft

like velvet. The leather was then embroidered with coloured silk and finished with gilt edge. Round pillow cases, embellished with rich words in Persian, were then carved out in suitable sizes. Price of a piece ranged between 8 annas (50 paise) to a rupee, chairs, or table covers and prayer mats were also made sometimes.

Indigo industry of the region is worth mentioning. Prior to the introduction of British rule, indigo was a product of no importance and was grown only in small patches by dyers for their own use. In Jaunpur district, the manufacture of indigo on large-scale was first attempted in 1789 by Dr. John Williams, surgeon to the detachment at Jaunpur (Jaunpur District Gazetteer 1908). His work was done in partnership with Mr. G. Robinson, who founded the concerns at Bhataura and Bisharatpur. The enterprise grew rapidly, in spite of the opposition shown both by the cultivators and the native officials and other factories were soon started at Babeha, Nurpur and Kalinjara. More were subsequently added such as those at Pasewa and Ahmadpur, and by 1841 no less than 14,000 acres were under indigo. The manufacture of indigo first started in Varanasi in 1787 by John Borthwick Gilchrit (Narain 1959) a surgeon in the district and a year later Ensign Charters were permitted to start their cultivation and manufacture of indigo. In Azamgarh district, it was started in 1800 by Stewart and Scott and indigo concern was established in Azamgarh proper. Seven factories were erected in 1807 at Kondar, Azamatpur and Bisauli in pargana Nazimabad, at Bahadurpur in Ghosi, close to Dohrighat, at Achhaibat and Nagwa in Gopalpur in Pargana Atrauli. In 1811, the manufacture of indigo was in the hands of Europeans or Eurasians, the only Indian who possessed a factory being one Basu Darzi, who had purchased six of those factories belonging to one Mr. Hunter. About 1860, however, Indians began to take an interest in the trade. Numbers of new native factories sprang up in all districts of

the region. But at present, there is no sign of this industry in the region and it has been completely destroyed.

Shellac industry of the Mirzapur district has also its own importance from the beginning. This industry was first introduced early in the nineteenth century by Dr. Turnbull, a surgeon in the service of the East India Company, his name still survives in the river side bazar of Turnbulganj, near Chunar. The first factory, Jardine Skinner & Co. was established at Narghat and Bariaghat, which gave an employment to an average of 331 persons daily. Besides this, Messrs. Schoene Kilburn and Co. have a large factory, employing 513 persons daily at Rukhaghat, Messers C. J. Lucas factory employs 180 persons and there some eighty local houses, large and small, which carry on the manufacture. According to the census of 1901, there were 2,830 actual workers employed or connected with lac factories. After 1915, due to the first world war and the establishment of new factories in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, Mirzapur lost the monopoly. The following data gives a detailed idea about the steadily falling monthly status (Table II).

The region has also its own importance in the manufacture of pottery, sugar, brass ware, saltpetre, perfume oils, scents, zari embroidering making of gold and silver thread etc. Besides these, the region was famous for match industry. First match factory was established at Khalilabad (Basti district), now known as East India Match Company. Two other factories were at Salempur (Deoria district) and Ghosi (Azamgarh district).

In the proper sense, industrialization was started in 1826, when the large-scale opium factory was set up in Ghazipur city by the Central Government. Opium was an important foreign exchange earner. It was mostly exported to Great Britain, U. S. A., France etc. and earned about Rs. 2 to 3 crores. In 1962, it employed 989 persons, produced goods of the value of Rs. 25.1

Table II : Percentage of contribution of Mirzapur to the total exports of Shellac from India

Year	Percentage of contribution of Mirzapur to the total exports of Shellac from India
Up to 1915	75.00
1915-1920	66.50
1920-1930	33.00
Pre-war period (II nd World War)	8.50
1952-53	2.25
1955-1957	0.50

Source : Silver Jubilee Edition of Indian Lac Cess Committee Report, Ranchi, 1956.

millions though it had a capital investment of Rs. 3.6 millions. In 1903, another big sugar factory was established at Pratappur in Deoria district. This factory gave employment to 550 persons daily in 1974 and produced sugar worth Rs. 224 lakhs.

Industrialization Between First and Second World Wars (1914-45)

This period was the dawn of industrialization for Eastern Uttar Pradesh because 23 sugar factories, 1 jute factory and 1 cotton textile factory were established in the region. All these were large-scale units. First sugar factory was set up in 1914 at Sheorahi (Deoria district). In 1919, two factories one each of sugar and cotton textile came up at Sardarnagar (Gorakhpur district) and at Chaukaghat (Varanasi city), respectively. Sugar factory gave employment to about 2,661 persons in 1974. The business at the textile factory had to be suspended from November 1935 to April 1941 and again from April 1950 to May 1951 and it was closed in June 1954; after which it went into liquidation. There were 500 looms in the factory, the total cost of the establishment being about Rs. 18 lakhs and the annual output about 30 lakhs lbs. of cloth per year. About 1,600 workers used to be employed in this concern and medium cotton cloth was manufactured, the bulk of which was consumed locally and the rest found market in the other eastern districts of the state.

During 1920 and 1921, one sugar factory was established in each year. The grant of protection to the sugar factories in 1931-32 helped its development so that between 1928 and 1938, 18 sugar factories were established in the region. In 1930, one blanket factory came into existence at Jabalpur road in Mirzapur city. To meet the requirement of bags for sugar factories, one Jute Mill was set up in 1935 at Sahjanwa. An amount of Rs. 58.68 lakhs was invested in the Jute mill in 1972-73 when goods worth Rs. 158.33 lakhs were produced utilizing raw jute of the value of Rs. 76.57 lakhs. About 1,925 persons are employed in the factory.

Chintamani, in his thesis, ' The Indian Industries in British Empire ', has enumerated several reasons for the establishment of sugar industries in this period, one of which is that when many heavy engineering industries of Britain, manufacturing machines for large-scale production, were losing their confidence in the business, the Britishers thought it wise to establish a few industries in British India for the successful running of these machine industries. Similar, statements have also been made by Dutt in his ' The Economic History of India in the Victorian Age '. All these statements appear to be true. Eastern U. P. also possesses the necessary bases for the establishment of sugar industry from the very beginning

on account of its large sugarcane acreage, cheap labour and vast market in and outside the region.

In 1940, Vjbhuti Glass Works Ltd. was set up at Ramnagar with the object of manufacturing glass bottles on semiautomatic machines. During the years of the Second World War, a major portion of the factory's output was supplied to government departments. In 1950, it was modernised and up-to-date equipment, designed to make about thirty-five tonnes of containers and pressed glass per day, was imported from the United States of America. A new plant was erected in February 1954. The bottles produced were exported to Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Lucknow and Kanpur. The capital investment of the concern was sixty-four lakhs of rupees, the production capacity is 10,800 tonnes valued at Rs. 53.19 lakhs and the chief raw materials used are sand, soda ash and lime.

This period shows decline in traditional industries for instance indigo, brocades, gold and silver thread and shellac showed fall in their production.

Industrialization in Post War Prior to Plan Period (1945-53)

The post-war years (after 1945) marked the development of new range of industries including cement and distillery. In this period two distillery factories have been set up at Captainganj (Deoria district) and at Sardarnagar (Gorakhpur district). First distillery was set up in 1945 at a cost of Rs. 21.64 lakhs. It employed 164 persons and manufactured alcohol worth Rs. 5.9 lakhs during 1963. Its rated capacity is 3.4 million gallons of power alcohol per year but actual production was 1.1 million gallons in 1964-65. This discrepancy between the rated capacity and the actual production of alcohol is due to non-availability of requisite amount of molasses regularly. Second distillery was established in 1951. The Factory's total investment amounted to

Rs. 50 lakhs in 1973-74, when alcohol worth Rs. 25 lakhs was produced consuming molasses and coal worth Rs. 8.63 lakhs. Coal is imported from Bihar and molasses are obtained from the local sugar mills. At present 250 persons are working in the unit. Churk cement factory was also established in this period but production started in 1954.

Development During Plan Period

Development During the First Plan

The principal objective of the first Five Year Plan in U. P. was the attainment of self-sufficiency in food. In addition to this success has also been achieved in the development of industries, irrigation, power expansion of educational facilities and extension of medical and animal husbandry activities. About 8 per cent. of the total investment was allocated for industries and minerals. After all only two factories have been established in this period, one each of diesel locomotive and chemicals at Maruadin and at Sahupuri (both in Varanasi District), respectively but production started in Second Five Year Plan.

Development During the Second Plan

The Second Five Year Plan aimed at an increase in national income by 25 per cent. rapid industrialization and expansion of employment opportunities. With a view to affect industrial development, the Second Five Year Plan for the state included many schemes for the expansion of these existing industries, improvement of marketing and establishment of new industries both in the public and private sector. It was also proposed to provide employment to 13 lakh persons in the State. These schemes were conceived to promote production in various fields, which would raise the national income. The total outlay on the Second Five Year Plan was estimated at Rs. 248 crores out of which about Rs. 17 crores were to be spent on industrial development.

The two principal objectives of the Second Five Year Plan were rapid industrialization

on account of its large sugarcane acreage, cheap labour and vast market in and outside the region.

In 1940, Vibhuti Glass Works Ltd. was set up at Ramnagar with the object of manufacturing glass bottles on semiautomatic machines. During the years of the Second World War, a major portion of the factory's output was supplied to government departments. In 1950, it was modernised and up-to-date equipment, designed to make about thirty-five tonnes of containers and pressed glass per day, was imported from the United States of America. A new plant was erected in February 1954. The bottles produced were exported to Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Lucknow and Kanpur. The capital investment of the concern was sixty-four lakhs of rupees, the production capacity is 10,800 tonnes valued at Rs. 53.19 lakhs and the chief raw materials used are sand, soda ash and lime.

This period shows decline in traditional industries for instance indigo, brocades, gold and silver thread and shellac showed fall in their production.

Industrialization in Post War Prior to Plan Period (1945-53)

The post-war years (after 1945) marked the development of new range of industries including cement and distillery. In this period two distillery factories have been set up at Captainganj (Deoria district) and at Sardarnagar (Gorakhpur district). First distillery was set up in 1945 at a cost of Rs. 21.64 lakhs. It employed 164 persons and manufactured alcohol worth Rs. 5.9 lakhs during 1963. Its rated capacity is 3.4 million gallons of power alcohol per year but actual production was 1.1 million gallons in 1964-65. This discrepancy between the rated capacity and the actual production of alcohol is due to non-availability of requisite amount of molasses regularly. Second distillery was established in 1951. The Factory's total investment amounted to

Rs. 50 lakhs in 1973-74, when alcohol worth Rs. 25 lakhs was produced consuming molasses and coal worth Rs. 8.63 lakhs. Coal is imported from Bihar and molasses are obtained from the local sugar mills. At present 250 persons are working in the unit. Churk cement factory was also established in this period but production started in 1954.

Development During Plan Period

Development During the First Plan

The principal objective of the first Five Year Plan in U. P. was the attainment of self-sufficiency in food. In addition to this success has also been achieved in the development of industries, irrigation, power expansion of educational facilities and extension of medical and animal husbandry activities. About 8 per cent. of the total investment was allocated for industries and minerals. After all only two factories have been established in this period, one each of diesel locomotive and chemicals at Maruadin and at Sahupuri (both in Varanasi District), respectively but production started in Second Five Year Plan.

Development During the Second Plan

The Second Five Year Plan aimed at an increase in national income by 25 per cent. rapid industrialization and expansion of employment opportunities. With a view to affect industrial development, the Second Five Year Plan for the state included many schemes for the expansion of these existing industries, improvement of marketing and establishment of new industries both in the public and private sector. It was also proposed to provide employment to 13 lakh persons in the State. These schemes were conceived to promote production in various fields, which would raise the national income. The total outlay on the Second Five Year Plan was estimated at Rs. 248 crores out of which about Rs. 17 crores were to be spent on industrial development.

The two principal objectives of the Second Five Year Plan were rapid industrialization

with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries and a large expansion of employment opportunity. The consequence of industrial development was the opening of large-scale factories, one each of cement, chemical and aluminium; one at Dalla and two at Renukoot. In this period maximum factories were set up in Gorakhpur district (7), followed by Mirzapur (3) and Basti district (1). In addition to these, some another demand-based industries have come up in the region.

Development During Third Plan

Uttar Pradesh does not occupy a prominent position on the industrial map of the country and though some progress has been made during the last decade, unfortunately with its limited resources and the comparatively small allocation for industries in the State sector, the State Government cannot undertake any sizeable programme of industrialization itself. By and large, the State will have to depend on the initiative of the private sector and on the establishment of industries under the public sector by the Government of India. It will, however, have to create necessary conditions, for attracting private enterprises.

There is an acute shortage of well-developed industrial sites. It takes considerable time to acquire and develop land causing avoidable time lay in the implementation of essential and licensed undertaking. On the other hand, developed land can easily be sold out to interested parties without any loss. In order to provide suitable land to prospective industrialists and with a view to ensuring planned development of industrial areas, it is proposed to reserve and develop suitable sites in different regions. Industrial estates have been established at Gorakhpur, Deoria, Basti and other places in Mirzapur, care being taken to select the sites with due regard to the availability of facilities of rail and road transport, electric power, water-supply and other amenities.

For the third plan, the Central Government, however, started work on a factory for the production of nitrogenous fertilizer at Gorakhpur. The railways have set up a diesel engine manufacturing unit near Varanasi. In the field of mineral development, the development and exploitation of the Singrauli coalfield was planned.

Some schemes were taken into consideration in third plan. These included development of brass-ware industry at Mirzapur, and expansion of the pottery development scheme at Chunar. The sericulture scheme is being implemented in Gorakhpur district. It provides for plantation research, training, production and rearing. The sericulture scheme is, at present in operation in Tamkahi (Deoria district). Castor cultivation, however, is widely practised in the region. A pilot scheme for the development of tassar industry was included in the plan at a cost of Rs. 0.39 lakhs. This industry is proposed to be introduced at Ahraura (Mirzapur District) where the Arjun, Ber and other trees on which silk worms can be fed are available in large numbers.

Development During Fourth Five Year Plan

This plan period includes mainly the expansion and development programme of existing industries. The main emphasis was on development of handloom and powerloom, small-scale industries (silk, khadi, and village industries) multiple programme for the development of agricultural implements and also to develop new industrial estates in the region.

A number of detailed and preliminary investigations on the prospecting programme in Eastern U. P. was carried out by the Directorate of Geology and Mining, such as Kajarahat limestone deposits in Mirzapur district. Besides this the Directorate has also located certain important areas in the region where different types of minerals have been found, such as a programme of survey of these minerals and also a programme for

finding out new sources of dolomite and limestone in Mirzapur district.

Two power projects were established in this plan period, i. e., Obra Thermal Power Station and Rihand Dam Project at the cost of Rs. 4.57 crores and Rs. 3.75 crores, respectively. Four another large-scale factories have been set up in the region, namely, Messrs. Industrial Air Gases, D. L. W. at Maruadih, Air Gases at Dulhipur, Sahkari Sugar Mill at Aurai (Varanasi district)

and Messrs. Saraiya Steel Complex, Sardarnagar in Gorakhpur district.

Programmes of Industrial Development During the Fifth Plan

The growth rate for industrial production aimed at during the Fifth Five Year plan is about 8-10 per cent. per annum. The two principal industries of the State, namely, the textile and sugar industries have been in a mess. The main reasons for the decay of

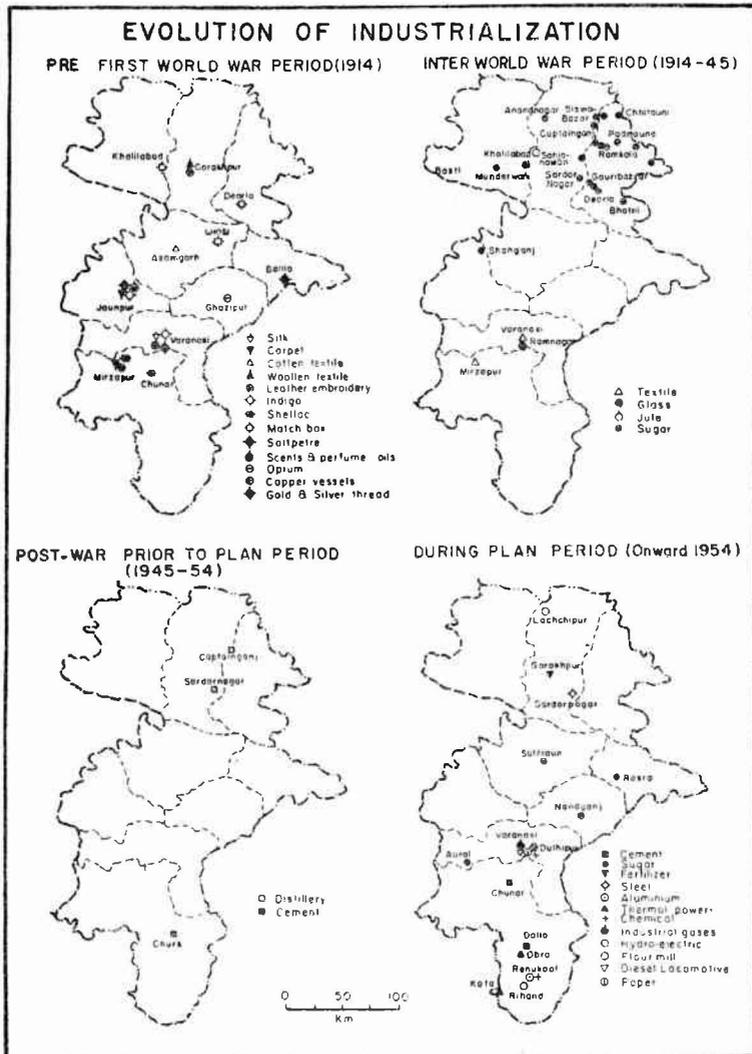


Fig. 1

DISTRIBUTION OF LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES, 1975

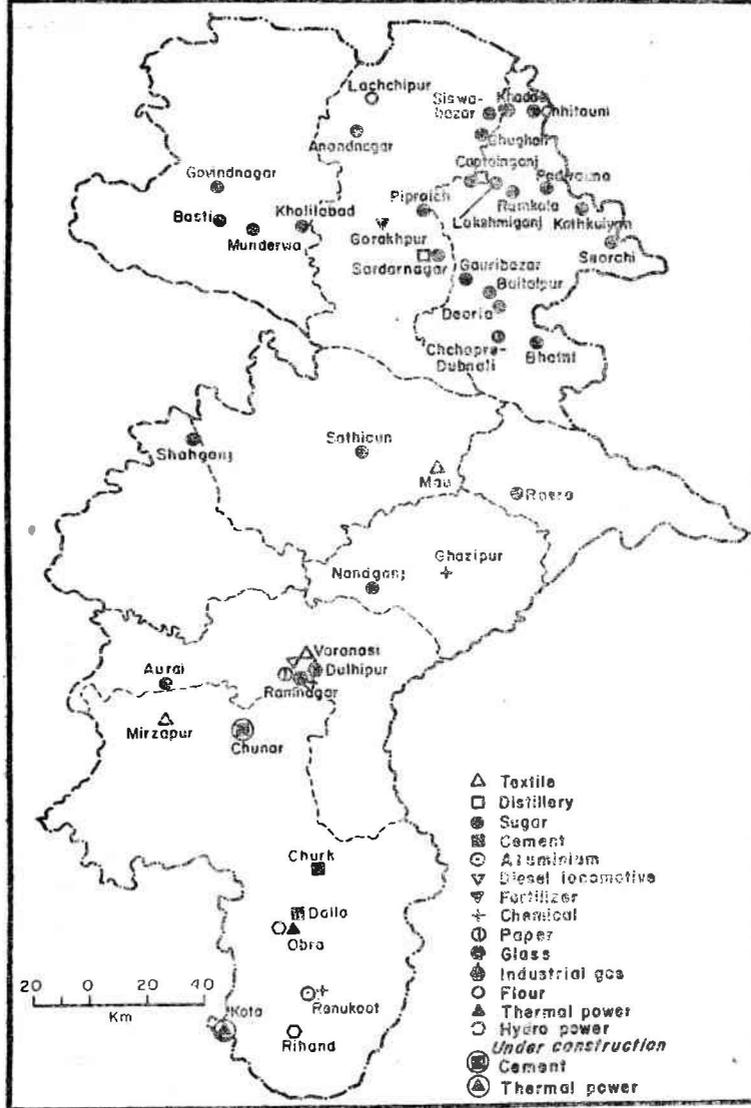


Fig. 3

the textile industry in the State have been the obsolescence of machinery and the reluctance of the management to plough back for the profits for the modernization of the units. Sugar production had gone down from 16.25 lakh tonnes in 1969-70 to 8.32 lakh tonnes in 1971-72. It is, however, expected to go up in the

coming years. The recovery percentage is poor and the machinery is quite obsolete. The State Government have set up the U. P. State Sugar Corporation not only for rehabilitating the sick mills. Consequently, 4 new sugar mills have been set up at Paikoli (Deoria district), Rasra (Ballia district), Nandganj (Ghazipur district) and Sathiaun

(Azamgarh district). The expansion of Gorakhpur fertilizer factory has been done to raise the production capacity from 1.60 lakh tonnes to 2.05 lakh tonnes. The state Government is establishing three factories, namely, Kajarahat Cement Factory at a cost of Rs. 82 crores, Kota Super Thermal Power Station at a cost of Rs. 4.68 crores in Mirzapur district and Magahar Cotton Mills at a cost of Rs. 6 crores in Basti district. In private sector Basant Paper Mill has been established at Ramnagar at a cost of Rs. 3 crores.

The Present Industrial Landscape – Cottage, Village and Handicraft Industries

In Eastern Uttar Pradesh where there is a great unemployment, cottage, village and

handicraft industries have a special role to play as the persons need not migrate to the urban centres and the work can be carried on during the slack agricultural season. The vast number of persons depending on agriculture have sub-marginal productivity and in the near future it is not possible to shift them to industries. Thus, cottage industries will continue to occupy a prominent place in the economy of Eastern U. P. and all efforts must be made to remove the hurdles in the way of their development.

At present about 3,412 industrial units of this type are working in the region (Table III). Out of 3,412 units, 661 units are in Varanasi, 598 units in Azamgarh, 498 units in Mirzapur, 451 units in Gorakhpur, 422 units in Basti, and the lowest, 137 units, are

Table III : Number of cottage and village industries

District	No. of units	District	No. of units
Varanasi	661	Gorakhpur	451
Mirzapur	498	Basti	422
Jaunpur	166	Azamgarh	598
Ghazipur	207	Deoria	272
Ballia	137	Eastern U. P.	3412

in Ballia district. The main type of industries are silk and cotton weaving, carpet making, brass-ware, glass beads, pottery, toy making, ivory, perfume oils, blanket making, oil pressing, leather tanning etc. Carpets, handloom cloth, glass beads, Banarasi sarees and brass-ware are very famous in India as well as in foreign countries also. Rs. 50 lakhs worth glass beads are exported to foreign countries every year.

Small Scale Industries

The small and large-scale industries are divisions of those industries which are registered under factories Act of 1948. For registration, there should be at least 20 persons in manual factories and if factory is

consuming both power and labour then there should be at least 10 persons. Factory which is registered under factories act and has invested up to Rs. 10 lakhs, comes under small-scale and more than that investment are considered large-scale.

It is evident from Table IV that Eastern Uttar Pradesh has 340 units of small-scale industries in 1975. Out of these, more than half the units (189) are concentrated in Varanasi district. Gorakhpur and Azamgarh have second and third place having 49 and 41 units respectively. Varanasi is at first preference in every respect and Mirzapur at second in providing employment, investment and production by succeeding Gorakhpur and Azamgarh, because they have greater number of units than Mirzapur.

Largest number of units are in engineering group of industries, e. g., 136 followed by 81 textile and 57 in agro-based industries (Table V). Lowest units are in forest, livestock and mineral group of industries. Main products of small-scale industries are sugar, cloth, agricultural implements, medicines, steel, brasswares, M. S. and iron pipes, cement pipes, bakeries, polythene, electric wires, cycle parts, electric motors and starters, aerated water, printing works, flour products, steel trunks, aluminium utensils, fans, mechanical drawing instruments etc. (Fig. 2).

Problems and Prospects

Among the factors retarding the quicker growth of small-scale industries, shortage of power is a major problem. Difficulty in getting raw materials, lack of trained craftsmen and technicians, lack of transport facilities and marketing difficulties are also other problems. Lack of entrepreneurship is also an important factor in the quicker growth of small-scale industries in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Besides, due to the competition of large-scale industries, these are not growing at the faster rate.

Table IV : Districtwise statistics of small-scale industries (1975) (Rs. in lakhs)

District	No. of units	Total investment	Average daily no. of workers	Value of products & by-products including job works (Rs.)
Varanasi	189	1048.68	6393	2051.50
Mirzapur	34	350.19	2497	873.17
Jaunpur	13	N. A.	213	61.10
Ghazipur	2	6.42	65	16.86
Ballia	2	15.95	21	4.48
Gorakhpur	49	310.90	1461	282.52
Azamgarh	41	127.87	1026	123.45
Basti	4	11.25	81	4.87
Deoria	6	57.45	1070	26.98

Table V : Districtwise statistics of small-scale industries by product groups (1975)

District	Agro	Textile	Forest	Livestock	Mineral	Chemical	Engineering	Miscellaneous
Varanasi	29	37	1	2	5	12	83	20
Mirzapur	7	7	2	-	-	1	15	2
Jaunpur	5	-	-	-	-	1	7	-
Ghazipur	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ballia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gorakhpur	11	2	-	-	2	2	22	10
Basti	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
Azamgarh	1	33	-	-	1	1	4	1
Deoria	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-
Eastern U. P.	57	81	4	2	8	19	137	33

In 1975, eighty units of small-scale industries were closed. This is also a problem in itself. So there is need to restart the sick units. The small-scale industries of the region offer better prospects for further development and growth because the region lacks capital needed for the development of large-scale industries. This requires the attention of government to help remove these difficulties and introduce new techniques for the improvement of quality of goods.

Large-Scale Industries

According in government policy, large-scale industries are those which have investment of more than Rs. 10 lakhs.

Numbers of large-scale units is very low in the region. Eastern U. P. had only 45 units of this type in 1975 (Table VI). It is worth mentioning that out of 45 units, 29 are agro-based units, e. g., about two-third of them in only one sector. It is clear from Fig. 3 that large-scale units are mostly distributed in the northern part (Tarai area of U. P.) and southern part (consisting of Varanasi and Mirzapur district). Middle part of the region which comprises Ballia, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Azamgarh had only six factories, one each in Ballia and Jaunpur and two each in Ghazipur and Azamgarh district. There were five large-scale government sector units in 1975.

Table VI : Districtwise statistics of large-scale industries (1975) (Rs. in lakhs)

District	No. of units	Total investment	Average daily No. of workers	Value of products and by-products including job works (Rs.)
Varanasi	6	907.27	1664	572.69
Mirzapur	5	10,677.32	6808	6369.13
Jaunpur	1	141.86	846	138.98
Ghazipur	2	—	—	—
Ballia	1	—	—	—
Gorakhpur	9	1267.58	4241	1501.89
Basti	4	946.61	1949	1262.02
Azamgarh	2	179.73	477	222.90
Deoria	15	1976.65	6500	2634.25

The main large-scale industries are sugar, textile, cement, aluminium, diesel-locomotives and fertilizers. Deoria district had 15 large-scale units in 1975, while Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Basti have 9, 6, 5, 4

units each respectively. Mirzapur district, being at the fourth place regarding the number of units, has given comparatively more employment (6,808) in comparison with other districts.

References

- Bernier, F. (1968) : *Travels in the Mughal Empire A. D. 1556-1668*, P. 259.
 Dutt, R. (1906) : *The Economic History of India*, Vol. 1, p. 776.
 Edwards, S. M, and Garret, H. L. O. (1907) : *Mughal Rule in India*, p. 182.
 Gazetteer of Azamgarh District, 1911, pp. 56-64.
 Gazetteer of Jaunpur District, 1908, pp. 58-63.
 Gazetteer of Mirzapur District, 1911, pp. 68-75.

Gazetteer of Varanasi District, 1965, p. 140.

Kimwar, J. P. (1907) : Monograph on Carpet Making in the U. P., Allahabad, p. 31

Ma Caulay, T. B. (1906) : Warren Hastings, p. 55.

Narain, V. A. (1959) : Jonathan Duncan and Varanasi, A. D. 1787-1795, p. 97.

Silver Jubilee Edition of Indian Lac Cess Committee Report, Ranchi, 1956.

Addresses of the authors

Dr. S. L. Kayastha, Professor and Head Dept of Geography, B. H. U., Varanasi 221005

M. B. Singh, Lecturer, Dept. of Geography, B. H. U., Varanasi 221005