

**INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP****A case study of eastern Uttar Pradesh in North India****Dr. Mridula Mishra\*****Introduction:**

Industrial and entrepreneurship development is not necessarily an individualistic effort. Entrepreneurship development has made significant contribution in providing employment to millions of people, generating foreign exchange for growing economy, producing import substitutes, contributing to value addition, and utilizing the vast human and natural resources of the country. In view of the above contributions, entrepreneurship development through small enterprises has caused to occupy a crucial role in the economic process of the nation. No country, whether large or small, development or developing, can underestimate the immense potential and contribution of small enterprises. It has become all the more important in view of globalization and economic liberalization. This paper examines the industrial development of eastern U.P. Also, the paper is divided into three sections: first section contains introductory framework of industrial development in U.P. Second section also analyzes the case study of small industries in eastern U.P. and socio-economic scenario in context of Uttar Pradesh. The third & last section of this paper studies the concluding remarks and suggestions which develop the industrial environment in economic development of Uttar Pradesh.

A balanced regional development strategy for the districts with economic regions is the main objective. Economic regions mean a group of districts for which levels of achievable development can be specified. A full use of development strategy is to be made while translating it into action through formulation of projects and schemes at the district level. Thus, geographical contiguity becomes an essential element in identification of economic regions. The districts have, by now, been identified by their levels of overall development through application of cluster analysis. Quite often, geographically contiguous districts are also similar in socio-economic and cultural patterns. Homogeneity of districts with respect to these socio-economic factors is the second qualification in defining economic regions. For example, in Uttar Pradesh all the districts of Meerut, Ghaziabad, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahr qualify for high level of development and they

are also highly rich in resources base and institutional structure. While Gonda, Bahraich, Basti, Deoria in Eastern Uttar Pradesh qualify for low level of development. Another criterion is the feasible regional cooperation in pooling resources to evolve a balanced pattern of growth. In other words, it should be feasible for a deficit district in any economic region to draw upon the resources from its neighboring districts to raise its socio-economic status.

An added feature of economic region is the spillover effects between the regions. Such effects would be prospective as in industrial complex analysis or could also be disadvantageous. Schemes and projects in resources rich districts can provide job opportunities for the unemployed in neighboring districts, supportive activities may be encouraged in the deficit districts with economic region. The level of achievable development for different districts may be defined by keeping the average performance of the economic region in agricultural, industrial and other activities. While deriving strategies of development, uniformity among social and infrastructural factors need to be guaranteed at any cost. These activities include primary education, health facilities, metal led and pucca roads, rural electrification, drinking water supply and a minimum of postal arrangement.

When these alternative criteria are employed to define economic regions, three district categories of economic regions would emerge. The economic regions based on purely coherence and homogeneity fall in the first category. Wherever such homogeneity among districts does not pertain, adjacent districts, which are marginally different from each other, may be emerged. Such economic region may be called composite homogeneous regions. The third category of regions consists of districts that may not be strictly coherent or homogeneous, but are geographically topographically and agro-climatically contiguous. Thus, the basis of identification of economic regions along with their justification it is now contemplated to identify them in the context of Uttar Pradesh using the main findings of cluster analysis pertaining to overall development, separately for 1971 and 1981 has been shown in Table-1.1.

**Table-1.1****Identified Economic Regions: 1971 and 1981.**

<b>1971:</b>	<b>District Regions:</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>District Regions:</b>
(i)	Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Ghaziabad	(i)	Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr
(ii)	Kheri, Sitapur, Bahraich, Gonda, Hardoi	(ii)	Bareilly, Rampur, Pilibhit, Badaun, Shahjahanpur
(iii)	Mirzapur	(iii)	Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Gonda, Bahraich
II.	Composite Homogeneous Regions		
(iv)	Shaharanpur, Bijnore, Moradabad, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra	(iv)	Lalitpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Banda, Hamirpur.
(v)	Pratapgarh, Allahabad, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Barabanki, Jaunpur, Varanasi, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Ballia, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Basti.	(v)	Shaharanpur, Bijnore, Moradabad
(vi)	Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Badaun, Shahjahanpur, Etah, Farukhabad, Mainpuri, Etawah.	(vi)	Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Faizabad
(vii)	Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda, Lalitpur, Jalaun.	(vii)	Lucknow, Kanpur, Unnao, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur.
III.	Other Regions:		
(viii)	Kanpur, Unnao, Lucknow, Fatehpur	(viii)	Aligarh, Etah, Agra, Mathura, Etawah.
(ix)	Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Pauri-garhwal, Almora, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Dehradun.	(ix)	Allahabad, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Ballia, Deoria, Varanasi, Mirzapur.
		(ix)	Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Pauri-garhwal, Almora, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Dehradun.

**Source: Statistical Abstract, State Planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, 1970-71 and 1987-88.**

### Development of small scale Industries in Eastern Uttar Pradesh:

The role of small scale industries has always been emphasized in the development policy and protection and promotion of small industry has constantly featured as a major plank of industrial policy in India. The importance of the issue has of late increased due to the recognition that the development efforts in the past decades have not come upto the expectation particularly in the sphere of employment and distributive justice and the small scale sector is presumed to be particularly suited for meeting these objectives.

The small scale industries play an important role in the economic development of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Rehi (Chemical) is found in the user plains of the Pratapgarh district. In the northern half the soil is less impregnated with it but in the southern portion, the user is often a bed of soft powdery reh, perfectly white and glistening in the sunshine like snow. This is chiefly noticeable in Jhil tracts. The total area under reh is estimated at user 125,000 acres and occurs mostly in Kunda and patti tahsils. Saltpetre was also extensively manufactured but the industry has now almost vanished only a few men in kunda did some work.

Wheat is available in large quantities in Pratapgarh district. The statement of wheat crop shows a production of over 20,0525 metric tone in 1989-90. The district used to manufacture a large amount of glass bangles, but since the introduction of Firozabad bangles, this industry has declined. Besides the change in tastes, the scarcity of fuels, the higher royalty changed by the Zamindars for different colours led to the decline of the industry. The chief centers of manufacture are sagra, Bhatni, Derhwa, Paharpur, Pipri, Saunsa, the last three in the Patti Tahsil and the others all round Lalganj police station. Glass is manufactured during 3 months while bangles are made during 4 to 5 months every year. The fashion has also changed and the old pattern and quality do not find a market, hence complete overhauling is required. The industry can be saved from extension if a few workers are sent to Firozabad for training in the latest methods of manufactures. The whole industry requires re-organizing by some capitalist financier.

In leather industry eleven thousand five hundred and fifty three hides and 46,886 skins are annually available in Pratapgarh district. There are agencies at Cawnpore which on getting the railway receipt, send to the export 75 per cent of the price. A limited numbers of charasas and water bags for local use are made, while at places manufacture of shoes is also to be seen. There is a good demand in Pratapgarh district for fish. Fish are available in (1) Sai (2) Ganga and (3) Gomti. Fishing is, however, not carried on extensively in the district, though it is done regularly in the rivers. The tanks and Jhils are owned by Talugdars and Zamindars. The important fish markets are in the district of: Mohanganj, Garwara, Antu, Patti, Lalgopolganj, Babuganj, Sangramgarh, Lalganj and Pikeganj in tahsil Kunda. There are no appreciable export of fish from the district. But a small quantity is sent to Lucknow, Allahabad and Calcutta from Beti (Kunda).

Although no exact figures of Mahua trees could be found out, but it could be maintained on good authority that it grows more abundantly in Pratapgarh district than anywhere else in Oudh. Mahua growers cover some 24,000 acres which would contain 3 lakh trees, producing over 10.5 lakh maunds of fruits. It

is chiefly found in pargana Ateha, in Pratapgarh. Presently, the industry is confined to poor people who get the oil expressed from the local Telis and use it for burning and cooking purposes. The mahua flower is an excellent raw material for manufacture of spirit. Five thousand maunds of linseed and rapeseed is also grown in the district which is locally expressed in oil kolhus. Some barre and nim seeds are also gathered for oil.

Pratapgarh district contains a large number of men, women and children who are engaged in handloom weaving industry. They are for the most part scattered in the villages and ply on their trade with the aid of throwshuttle looms. The following four places are important centers of weaving. Perwa, Babuganj, Matra and Nawabganj. One man hardly weaves here 3 yards per day on a throw-shuttle loom. The most urgent need in this industry is the supply of cheap yarn. If a yarn store is opened at a central place say at derwa, weavers shall not have to go to Mau Aima for its Purchase. Attempts should also be made to introduce fly shuttle looms and other improved appliances at important centers.

Lihafs are printed in village Nawabganj, Barahburji of tahsil kunda and the industry is carried on as subsidiary to agriculture. They are sold at Rs. 4-8 each in the local markets or are exported to Allahabad. The work last for about four months in the year, September to December and one family prepares about 200 lihafs in a season.

Blanket are largely weave in kunda where good wood is available from the sheep of local breed. The Gadariyas utilize it themselves in preparing blankets. The surplus is exported to Bihar. Wool is spun by women during their leisure's hours at night. Weaving is done by man. The industry is only subsidiary to agriculture and hence it takes one man hour to five days working three hours a day to prepare one blanket. There are 141 men and 160 women engaged in the industry. One family prepares one blanket in 5 days. The blanket are sold in local markets and sometimes dealers export them to Allahabad.

If the facilities for pasture be available, there is immense scope for dairy, poultry and farming. Ghee, milk, butter and eggs will have a ready sale in Allahabad, Banaras and Lucknow. Poultry, farming and piggeries cost almost nothing for their up-keep. The situation of Pratapgarh in the midst of three premier cities of united provinces and in the proximity of cawnpore ensures the highest development of these industries. Land is available, communication is easy and labour is cheap.

Sultanpur district lies in the east of the province of Oudh on both sides of the rivers Gomti. The boundaries of Sultanpur district are: North Faizabad, South, Pratapgarh west Rai Bareilly and east Jaunpur and Azamgarh districts. There are large number of oil mills could very easily run in the Sultanpur district. One in Amethi and another somewhere near Sultanpur city. Mahua is largely grown in Amethi and one small oil mill could very well specialize in it. Both Sultanpur and Amethi have got the facility of communication by railways. Cheap labour is also available here. So the seeds which are sent to Allahabad, Gawnpara and other places should be crushed here profitable. The industry will yield a large amount of oil-cake which would prove of much value to local and neighboring agriculture land.

In 1987-88, 2,29,698 metric ton rice is produced in Sultanpur district. A rice mill anywhere between the two would be quite successful. The use of machinery will set free a great deal of labour which could be employed in other profitable undertaking. The mill may be started on a small scale gradually expanded as experience is gained. Dal Kibbling could also be taken up at the proposal oil mills at Sultanpur and Amethi. It would require only small extra capital. In sugar industry, 409115 metric ton sugar is produced in 1989-90 in Sultanpur district. With the rise in duty on Java sugar, the industry is bound to pay. Jagdishpur in Baraunsa and Bishan-ganj in Chanda have been famous for a long time for this industry.

Kankar is abundantly found everywhere in the Sultanpur district. But as there is very little local demand for lime, it is not manufactured on a large scale. If markets are found outside, the Product can be turned out cheaply here, cheap raw material, cheap labour, facility of communication etc. will make it an ideal place for lime manufacture. Munj is found all along the Gomti and on the banks of tanks and lakes. Ban is already manufactured in villages along the river, but it is done primitive lines and the production is small.

Tanning is available in Sultanpur district. Most of them are exported and only a few are utilized in the manufacture of shoes. Shoes made in Sukul-Ka Bazar have been exported to outside markets. But curing and tanning done locally is very crude. If improved methods are employed they would fetch higher price and improve the local manufacture.

Reh (chemical) could again be used for bangle-making and for the manufacture of soda. Skilled labour is still available in the district but now the Manihars only sell the imported articles. It may mentioned that if only a few of them are sent out to Firozabad to learn the latest method, the local industry could again be revived. For this purpose, the grant of stipends and the giving of facilities in training are absolutely necessary.

Sultanpur is said to be free from all diseases which affect the animals. The death rate amongst sheep is smaller here than in other districts. Sheep breeding may be encouraged by (i) setting apart enough grazing ground; and (ii) introducing better blood amongst the existing stock.

The district of Mirzapur has an area of 5,233 square km. It has a population of 16,53,834 persons giving a mean, density of 336 per square km. Its boundaries are in North Jaunpur and Varanasi districts, East-Bihar, South-Sarguja State, West-Rewah and Allahabad districts.

The district is rich in minerals but owing to the inaccessible nature of the tract where occur, they have not been exploited with the exception of building and lime-stones.

Marble's stone is found in the rocks east of Aundhi. Near the south west boundary of Mirzapur, there is a lead mine which was worked at one time, but is now abandoned. In Singrauli, there is a considerable supply close to the now abandoned coal mines in the Singrauli basin.

The Mirzapur forests appear to be rich in economically useful trees, e.g. pipal used for lac culture, semal noted for silk cotton. The wood is an excellent light wood and may serve well where such wood is required, e.g. in ship building or match industry.

Shisham, sal or sakhu, Tendu wood (ebony), are trees which yield useful timber, suitable for building and furniture purposes. Tendu leaves are said to be used for bidi making. Bamboo has immense well known uses and is of late coming in to prominence as excellent raw material for paper pulp manufacture. Mahua tree yields the flowers and fruits whose economic uses are too well known to be described the flower is an excellent base for industrial useful oil.

The census indicated that there are large number of kumhars in the Mirzapur district. No royalty is charged by the zamindars, from whose tanks the earth for making potteries is taken, as they buy utensils at rates cheaper than the prevailing ones. The number of workmen is small so the demand for articles is limited. Pottery work is exported annually to Varanasi, Allahabad and Calcutta.

Several handloom weaving factories have recently started on a small scale. They are not flourishing. Several factories have been closed. The only remedy as against short output and high wages is popularising of the system of piece wages. The Various kind of cloth as Markin, velvet, Flannel, Japan Silk and China silk are imported in Mirzapur.

Carpets are made in Mirzapur from the time of Akbar. The ancient centre of Madho Singh and in Mirzapur and Bhadohi in Varanasi are still maintaining their premier position. Carpet used to be made of cotton in those days. Woolen carpets were manufactured for purposes of export. Export trade has increased enormously, better designs have been introduced and carpets of superior quality have begun to be manufactured out of more evenly spun and better eyed yarn. Wages have risen and skilled labour is not available at reasonable rates. To feed all the factories. Ordinary, carpet weaving is undertaken as an occupational subsidiary to agriculture. Ninety per cent of the carpets made in Mirzapur are exported to Europe, Australia and America. Design to suit Western tastes are therefore mostly in vogue. The offer of good prices induced an artificial demand, with the result that carpets good, bad and indifferent some dyed and utilizing dead wool - were exported.

There are large number of carpenters, turners and joiners in the Mirzapur district. These people work at the houses of private persons on daily wages. In Ganeshganj there are several big shops where all sorts of wood such as Sakhu, Shisham, sagwan, planks and Ballis of all kinds are always kept in stock in large quantities for sale. These timbers are imported from the jungles of Gorakhpur and Bilaspur. The trees in the neighboured of large town are cut down while young for firewood and charcoal and the neighbouring jungle is being gradually cleared. About 50 families of wood turners of Ahraura manufacture wooden toys. Almost all the manufactured articles are sent to Varanasi. The profit in this industry about 25 per cent. Improvements in wood industry may be affected by showing to the workmen articles of superior designs and better workmanship manufactured in other places, and by finding out markets other than the already development of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. It is true that small scale industries has progressed since last three decades. But the growth rate of industrial production is very slow. The reason is that the economy of eastern Uttar Pradesh is based agriculture or primary sector. But it does not mean that industrial sector in eastern Uttar Pradesh is backward. Many industries of eastern district such as carpet industry of Mirzapur district, silk industry of Varanasi and Food Products of Allahabad, are fa-

mous not only in India but all over the world. Consequently, these industries export their particular commodities to different countries of the world. The small scale industries contribute in the field of production, employment, investment. It has been also generating the larger number of employment in urban areas as well as rural areas. The importance of small scale industries has been increased in the economy of Uttar Pradesh because there is capital scarcity and labour intensity. For these factors the government of Uttar Pradesh has been emphasising the planning process of small industries.

### Economic Development of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Small Scale Industries:

The economic development of eastern Uttar Pradesh is based on agriculture and industrial sector. The factors which affect the economic development of Eastern Uttar Pradesh such as population, density of population, sex ratio, literacy rate, agricultural and industrial parameters, employment, health and education, communication etc. The growth rate of population in Eastern Uttar Pradesh has been shown in Table-1.2

**Table 1.2**

#### Population and Growth rate of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, 1991

Sr. No.	Number of District of Eastern Uttar Pradesh	Total Population		Absolute Increase	Decennial Growth
		1981	1991	(1981-91)	(1981-91)
1.	Allahabad	37,97,033	49,09,919	1112886	29.31
2.	Azamgarh	25,12,954	31,48,830	635876	25.30
3.	Bahraich	22,16,245	27,48,327	532082	24.01
4.	Ballia	18,50,296	22,49,598	399302	21.58
5.	Basti	22,00,456	27,50,764	550308	25.01
6.	Deoria	34,96,564	44,27,345	930781	26.62
7.	Faizabad	23,82,515	29,83,950	601435	25.24
8.	Gorakhpur	24,60,611	30,67,280	606669	24.66
9.	Gonda	28,34,562	35,71,797	737235	26.01
10.	Ghazipur	19,44,669	23,98,746	454077	23.35
11.	Jaunpur	25,32,734	32,05,019	672285	26.54
12.	Mirzapur	12,61,150	16,53,834	392684	31.14
13.	Pratapgarh	18,01,049	22,10,680	409631	22.74
14.	Sultanpur	20,42,778	25,60,805	518027	25.36
15.	Varanasi	37,01,006	47,98,729	1097723	29.66

**Source: Economic Survey of Uttar Pradesh, 1991-92.**

Table 1.2 revealed the decennial growth rate of population of all districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The population was 39,97,037 in Allahabad in 1981 which has been increased to 49,09,919 in the year 1991. It means that the decennial growth rate of population has become 20.31 per cent. Similarly Varanasi district ranks second, position in terms of population. The population of Varanasi district was 37,01,006 in the year 1981 which has been increased to 47,98,729 in the year 1991.

The decennial growth rate of Varanasi district is 29.66 per cent. It may be stated that Allahabad is the most populous city of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. On other side the lowest population belong to Mirzapur district which was 12,61,150 persons in 1981 and 16,53,834 persons in 1991 respectively. The decennial growth rate is the highest is Mirzapur district and the lowest in Pratapgarh. The sex ratio and Density of population have been shown in Table-1.3.

**Table 1.3**

#### Sex Ratio and Density of Population in Eastern Uttar Pradesh

Sr. No.	District	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)		Density (Person per sq. km.)	
		1981	1991	1981	1991
1.	Allahabad	890	877	523	676
2.	Azamgarh	1031	1010	596	747
3.	Bahraich	855	841	322	400
4.	Ballia	984	952	619	753
5.	Basti	930	913	514	642
6.	Deoria	988	967	642	813
7.	Faizabad	934	926	528	661
8.	Gorakhpur	952	928	740	923
9.	Gonda	890	872	386	486
10.	Ghazipur	988	961	576	710
11.	Jaunpur	1009	995	627	794
12.	Mirzapur	897	975	255	334
13.	Pratapgarh	1006	991	485	595
14.	Sultanpur	971	936	461	577
15.	Varanasi	904	896	727	943

**Source: Economic Survey of Uttar Pradesh, 1991-92.**



Table 3.3 revealed the sex ratio and density of population of Eastern Uttar Pradesh in 1981 and 1991. The sex ratio has shown in terms of females per 1000 males. The sex ratio was found the highest in Azamgarh (1031) in 1981 and the lowest in Bahraich district (855). The sex ratio is also found the highest in Azamgarh district in 1991 which is 1010 while on the other side the lowest sex ratio belong to

Bahraich (841). Density has also shown in terms of person per sq. km. The density of population was found the highest in Gorakhpur district (740) in 1981 while the highest density of population in 1991 in Varanasi and the lowest density in 1981 was 255 in Mirzapur and in 1991 (334) respectively. Literate population and literacy rate have been shown in Table-1.4

Table 1.4

**Literate Population and Crude Literacy Rate in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, 1991**

Sr. No.	District	Literate Population			Crude Literacy Rate		
		Persons	Males	Female	Persons	Males	Female
1.	Allahabad	16,61,230	12,37,089	4,24,141	33.83	47.30	18.40
2.	Azamgarh	9,88,680	6,94,235	2,94,445	31.40	44.33	16.80
3.	Bahraich	5,50,669	4,36,115	1,14,554	20.04	29.22	9.12
4.	Ballia	8,10,619	5,65,035	2,45,584	36.03	49.02	22.39
5.	Basti	8,21,206	6,04,029	2,17,177	29.85	42.01	16.54
6.	Deoria	13,25,271	9,88,417	3,36,854	29.93	43.91	15.48
7.	Faizabad	10,08,496	7,07,785	3,00,711	33.80	45.69	20.96
8.	Gorakhpur	10,53,269	7,56,129	2,97,130	34.34	47.54	20.12
9.	Gonda	8,05,823	6,25,507	1,80,316	22.56	32.78	10.84
10.	Ghazipur	8,25,619	5,88,728	2,36,669	34.42	48.14	20.15
11.	Jaunpur	10,85,655	7,91,986	2,93,669	33.87	49.30	18.37
12.	Mirzapur	5,17,377	3,78,834	1,38,543	31.28	42.94	17.95
13.	Pratapgarh	4,32,745	5,36,833	1,95,912	33.15	48.35	17.80
14.	Sultanpur	8,19,505	5,96,179	2,23,326	32.00	45.07	18.04
15.	Varanasi	18,32,596	12,95,811	5,36,785	38.19	51.09	23.68

**Source: Economic Survey of Uttar Pradesh, 1991-92.**

Table 1.4 revealed the number of literate population and literacy rate of 1991 of eastern Uttar Pradesh. That there are large number of literate population lives in Varansi district (18,32,596) in which male population is 12,95,811 and female population is 5,36,785. The literacy rate is also found the highest in Varanasi district which is 38.19. The male literacy rate is 51.09 and female literacy rate is

23.68 in Varanasi district. Allahabad ranks second position amongst districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh. The total literate population is 16,61,230 in which male population is 12,37,089 which female literacy rate is 4,24,141 in Allahabad district. The lowest literacy rate belongs to Bahraich (20.04) district. Regionwise population and the degree of urbanisation is shown in Table-1.5.

Table 1.5

**Region wise population and the Degree of Urbanisation in Uttar Pradesh**

Sr. No.	Region / State	Percentage of urban population to total population 1981	Density of population sq. km. 1981	Decennial growth of population 1971-81	Regional Contribution to total population 1981
1.	Western	23.71	479	+25.66	35.49
2.	Central	21.16	428	+24.47	17.68
3.	Eastern	10.69	485	+25.57	37.57
4.	Hill	18.30	95	+26.52	4.36
5.	Bundelkhand	19.57	185	+26.52	4.90
6.	Uttar Pradesh	19.95	377	+25.49	100.00

**Source: District wise Indicators of Development, Area Planning Division, State Planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh, 1982,**

According to 1981 Census, the contribution of the Eastern region to the total population of the state was the highest (37.57 per cent) followed by 35.49 per cent in the western region and 17.68 per cent in the central region. However, the contribution of the hill and Bundelkhand regions recorded to be relatively low i.e., 4.36 and 4.90 respectively. The regional contribution to the total population in the state appears to be directly related to the density of population per sq. km. of area. To contribution of the western and the central regions to the total population of the state are found to be higher with the higher density of population in these regions. However, the situation in respect of the hill and Bundelkhand regions seems to be in reverse order i.e. lower contribution to the state population with its lower density. Moreover, the density of population appears to be positively co-related with urbanisation.

A relatively higher density of population in the western and the central regions matches with relatively higher percentage of urban population to the total population. whereas, the lower order or urbanisation seems to be tied with lower density of population in the Hill and the Bundelkhand regions. But the situation of Eastern region regarding this kind of relationship of found to be exceptional in the sense that the region with the highest density of population (485 per sq. km.) has got the lowest percentage of urbanisation, i.e. 10.69. Thus, positive relationship may be considered between density of population and urbanisation.

The economy of eastern Uttar Pradesh is mainly based on agricultural sector, and of about 35 per cent population of Uttar Pradesh lives in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. In the capital scarcity economy,

the agriculture sector became most important in economic development of economy. There is no doubt that it create large number of employment but it also true that there is much disguised unem

ployment and under employment in agriculture sector. Because agriculture is the important sector in economy of eastern Uttar Pardesh so that levels of agricultural development has been show in Table-1.6

**Table 1.6**  
**Levels of Agricultural Development in Uttar Pradesh, 1979-80.**

Sr. No.	Indicators	Eastern	Western	U.P.
(i)	Gross Value of agricultural produce per hactare of net area shown, 1976-77	2401.00	3314.00	2703.00
(ii)	Gross Value of agricultural produce per capita of rural population, 1976-77	418.00	701.00	562.00
(iii)	Gross Value of agricultural produce per agricultural workers, 1976-77	1610.00	3117.00	2220.00
(iv)	Intensity of cropping, 1976-77	140.93	146.93	139.01
(v)	Percentage of area under High yielding varieties to gross cropped area, 1978-79	38.84	34.33	34.52
(vi)	Consumption of fertilizer per hactare of gross cropped area (kg.) 1978-79	50.03	55.57	45.33
(vii)	Consumption of power per hectare in agriculture (KWH) 1978-79	94.07	152.07	97.11
(viii)	Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown, 1978-79	48.35	68.07	50.86
(ix)	Percentage of area under commercial crops to gross cropped area, 1978-79	11.18	28.06	17.41

**Source: U.P. Ke Krishi Ankre, Statistics Division, Directorate of Agriculture, U.P., 1979-80.**

There is wide variation in gross value of agricultural produce per hectare of net area sown between eastern and western region. As shown in table 1.6, this value in the Uttar Pradesh during 1976-77 was Rs.27.3 with the (Rs.3314) in the Western region and Rs.2401 in the eastern region. At the state gross value of agricultural produce per capita of rural population in 1976-77 was Rs.562 but the corresponding figures for western and eastern were Rs.701 and Rs.418.

Intensity of cropping plays an important role in accelerating the gross value of agricultural produce and overall development of agriculture in the economy. In Uttar Pradesh, the intensity of cropping during 1977-78 was 139.01 per cent whereas western was 146.93 percent and 140.93 in eastern region.

The percentage of area under High yielding varieties (HYV) to gross cropped area during 1978-79 was 34.53 in western region and 38.84 in eastern region. The consumption of fertilizer per hectare of gross cropped area during 1978-79 was 55.57 in western region and 50.03 in eastern region. Similarly, the consumption of power per hectare in agriculture in KWH during the period was (152.07

KWH) in the western region and (94.07 KWH) in the eastern region. The percentage of net irrigated area sown during 1978-79 was 68.07 in the western region and 48.35 in the eastern region. The maximum use of agricultural inputs and application of advanced agricultural practices in the western region has resulted in the highest level of agricultural productivity. The use of agricultural inputs in eastern region is low, with the result we notice that agricultural productivity.

After the comparatively analysis of agriculture production it is observed that Deoria, Gorakhpur, Basti are considered the rich districts in agriculture sector. Uttar Pradesh's economy is capital - scarcity and labour intensive. In this situation, only agricultural sector does not generate proper employment in rural area. Consequently, the role of small industries become more effective for the economic development of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Because small scale industries plays an important role in the economic development of eastern Uttar Pradesh since decades of seventies so there have been so many changes in eastern region of Uttar Pradesh in industrial sector. The different situation of small industry in 1971 and 1981 has shown in Table-1.7.

**Table 1.7**  
**Situation of small Scale Industries in Eastern Uttar Pradesh 1971 and 1981.**

Sr. No.	District	Percentage Contribution of industrial sector to total net domestic product		Value added by manufacture (Rs) per industrial workers		Concentration of all factories per 000' sq. km. of area	
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1.	Allahabad	18.50	30.40	65.20	195.40	21.97	25.53
2.	Azamgarh	7.40	13.00	22.62	44.15	5.40	10.79
3.	Bahraich	2.20	1.70	28.62	30.05	4.19	3.92
4.	Ballia	6.40	6.76	7.76	70.27	1.27	1.28
5.	Basti	6.60	2.60	51.94	51.40	1.37	2.05
6.	Deoria	8.80	8.30	53.47	74.38	4.19	6.65
7.	Faizabad	9.90	11.90	42.44	60.85	3.89	5.25
8.	Gorakhpur	9.60	13.50	175.63	267.63	0.90	2.10
9.	Gonda	5.60	5.70	38.87	54.70	2.55	2.98
10.	Ghazipur	18.40	16.30	66.35	42.15	10.11	11.65
11.	Jaunpur	6.10	4.80	68.85	60.63	4.02	4.27
12.	Mirzapur	32.62	29.90	162.26	372.42	3.07	3.56
13.	Pratapgarh	4.80	7.80	8.41	24.44	1.09	1.11
14.	Sultanpur	8.30	8.70	6.06	10.65	0.96	1.12
15.	Varanasi	38.80	42.50	144.86	160.50	33.14	45.95

Table 1.7A

Number of workers engaged in industrial sector per sq. km. of area		Percentage of household industrial workers to total workers		Percentage of other workers to total workers		Value of industrial output (Rs) per KWH consumption of electricity	
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
2.46	3.13	4.75	6.56	22.33	23.05	6.70	10.90
0.29	0.78	6.96	8.02	10.67	12.80	10.60	3.80
8.22	8.34	8.96	1.27	8.88	9.07	9.60	7.30
0.89	0.35	4.32	4.03	13.30	15.90	0.20	2.80
0.36	0.83	2.52	3.18	6.71	9.08	13.00	6.10
1.54	3.37	1.77	2.83	8.97	13.22	11.90	10.50
0.30	0.73	4.53	4.51	12.23	14.29	2.80	3.30
0.24	0.32	4.51	4.82	13.45	15.94	8.30	6.30
0.47	0.80	1.81	1.53	8.43	9.15	18.70	7.40
2.76	3.54	2.19	3.16	13.40	17.76	1.30	2.00
9.24	8.36	3.74	5.47	12.70	15.07	3.10	3.20
0.34	8.83	3.03	7.52	16.63	20.74	2.20	0.80
0.83	0.84	3.36	2.29	9.05	13.22	8.50	0.80
0.30	0.87	3.32	3.01	8.56	10.27	1.28	0.20
2.58	2.49	12.31	16.47	29.39	31.24	4.90	6.10

Source: Economic Survey of Uttar Pradesh, 1991-92.

Table 3.7 revealed the different situation of small scale industries in 1971 and 1981. It also shows the percentage of industrial sector to total net domestic product, value added, by manufacture (Rs) per industrial worker, number of workers engaged in industrial sector per sq. km. of area, percentage of household industrial workers to total workers, percentage of other workers to total workers and value of industrial output (Rs) per KWH consumption of electricity.

The percentage of industrial sector to total net domestic product was the highest in Varanasi (38.80) in 1971 while in 1981. The lowest percentage of industrial sector to total net domestic product was the lowest in Bahraich district (2.20) in 1971 and 1.70 in 1981. The concentration of all factories per '000 sq. km. of area was the highest in Varanasi 33.14 in 1971 and 45.95 in 1981. While the lowest contribution of all factories per '000 sq. km. of area was Pratapgarh district. (1.09) in 1971 and (1.11) in 1981. The number of workers engaged in industrial sector per sq. km. of area was the highest in Jaunpur (9.24) and lowest in Ghazipur (0.24) in 1971 while in 1981, the number of industrial workers was the highest in

Mirzapur (8.83) and lowest in Ballia district (0.35). The percentage of household industrial workers to total workers was the highest in Varanasi district (12.31) and lowest in Deoria (1.77) in 1971 while the highest percentage of household workers to total workers was 16.47 in Varanasi and lowest in Bahraich district 1.27 in 1981.

The percentage of other workers to total workers in Bahraich (9.07) in 1981. The value of industrial output was the highest in Varanasi district (31.24) and the lowest (Rs.) per KWH consumption of electricity was the highest in Gonda district (18.70) and the lowest in Ballia and Mirzapur (each 0.20) in 1971. While this percentage has increased in 1981. In 1981, the value of industrial output (Rs) per KWH consumption of electricity was few highest in Allahabad district (10.90) and the lowest in Sultanpur district (0.20). It may be concluded that percentage of industrial sector to total net domestic product, number of workers, percentage of household worker to total workers is found the highest in Varanasi district and the lowest in Bahraich, Gonda and Ballia district. The level of industrial development has shown in table 1.8

Table 1.8

## Levels of Agricultural Development in Uttar Pradesh, 1979-80.

S. N.	Indicators	Western U.P.	Eastern U.P.	Central U.P.	Bundel khand	Hill U.P.	U.P.
1.	Percentage contribution of industrial sector to total net domestic product, 1979.	22.00	16.40	18.50	10.40	6.30	18.00
2.	Value added by manufacture (Rs) 1977-78	9.83	123.39	88.24	88.94	70.78	98.57
3.	Concentration of all factories per '000 sq. km. area 1977-78.	45.04	8.72	27.29	1.83	3.28	19.98
4.	Number of workers engaged in industrial sector sq. km. of areas 1977-78.	3.49	1.33	4.89	0.28	0.57	2.24
5.	Percentage of household industrial workers to total workers, 1981.	4.27	4.27	3.74	3.59	2.19	4.39
6.	Percentage of other workers to total workers, 1981.	26.59	15.82	21.52	17.96	27.22	21.27
7.	Value of industrial output (Rs) per KWH consumption of electricity, 1977-78.	8.20	2.20	6.60	3.00	3.10	5.00

Source: District wise Indicators of Development, Area Planning Division, State Planning, Uttar Pradesh, 1980 and 1982.

It may be stated that inter regional disparities in levels of industrial development are noticed to have direct links with levels of the overall development in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The western and central regions of Uttar Pradesh, which are relatively much ahead in development status, are supported with higher contribution of industrial sector to total net domestic product. Whereas the reverse seems to be true in case of backward regions of Uttar Pradesh. Not only this, but it also noticed that the western and the central regions of Uttar Pradesh, have relatively larger concentration of factories per '000 sq. km. of area and also larger number of industrial workers per sq. km. of area. Moreover, the percentage of workers engaged in the manufacturing and other non-agricultural sectors of the forward regions also exhibits a glaring disparities in industrial output per KWH consumption of electricity also shows a significant difference from one region to another. This value in the western and central region is found to be much higher as compared to other backward regions of the state. Thus, inter regional differentials in industrial development seems to be closely associated with inter regional differentials in the overall development.

Health statistics of Eastern region has shown in table-3.9. Health and education are the main factors of human being. There has been a tremendous fast development of hospitals and educational institutions in Uttar Pradesh. The percentage of Allopathic hospitals and dispensaries on per lakh population is higher in Allahabad, Varanasi, Bahraich and Ghazipur districts. The percentage of social services is the highest in Allahabad (2.94) and the lowest in Deoria (1.58) in 1980-81 but number of hospitals has increased in different districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh. The percentage of hospital in Allahabad district is 3.22 and the highest percentage in Varanasi (3.54) and the lowest percentage in Gonda (2.07) in 1989-90. The percentage of beds in Allopathic highest and dispensaries on per lakh population is the highest in Varanasi (87.45) and the lowest in Deoria (15.46) in 1980-81. The percentage of beds in Allopathic hospitals has been increased in 1989-90. The highest percentage of beds in Varanasi (87.49) and the lowest in Deoria (19.16). It means that Deoria district is not development in terms of medical facilities.

Table 1.9

## Health Statistics of Eastern Region, 1980-1990

Sr. No.	District	Number of Allopathic Hospital and dispensaries on per lakh population (with Primary Health Centre)		Number of beds in Allopathic Hospital and dispensaries at per lakh population (with beds of Primary Health Centre)	
		1980-81	1989-90	1980-81	1989-90
1.	Allahabad	2.94	3.22	78.47	79.35
2.	Azamgarh	2.09	2.29	22.22	20.23
3.	Bahraich	2.52	2.96	28.23	29.08
4.	Ballia	2.65	3.45	21.75	29.67
5.	Basti	2.01	2.36	26.14	24.70
6.	Deoria	1.58	2.32	15.46	19.16
7.	Faizabad	1.98	2.28	45.90	45.87
8.	Gorakhpur	2.05	2.08	54.98	74.76
9.	Gonda	2.04	2.07	32.59	29.10
10.	Ghazipur	2.52	3.20	22.35	27.92
11.	Jaunpur	1.78	2.53	25.05	26.40
12.	Mirzapur	3.34	3.10	36.58	38.07
13.	Pratapgarh	2.16	3.46	39.83	42.64
14.	Sultanpur	2.06	3.06	32.78	36.82
15.	Varanasi	2.35	3.54	87.45	87.49
	Total	2.24	2.73	40.15	41.31

Source: Directorate of Economic and Statistics, State Planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh.

The eastern region comprises 15 districts the whole of Gorakhpur and Varanasi divisions, a major part of Faizabad division and Allahabad district of Allahabad division. This region covers over the eastern part of the Gangetic Plain. It is traversed by the Ganga, Ghagra, Gandak and Gomti rivers and by their tributaries. These rivers after create a broad flood plain in several districts of this region during the rainy season. The region has mainly alluvial soil which is fertile although there are Chunks of alkaline and saline lands as well. The land is, on the whole, fertile and the climate is favourable for agricultural production. The region has tropical monsoon climate.

However, the eastern region, which was lagging far behind in respect of road availability in the initial stages, has made a fast recovery during the seventies and the level of achievement is now fairly comparable with the western region. Similarly, in respect of transport facilities, the percentage of villages situated within 3 km. from bus stops in 1980 was the highest (31.25 per cent) in the

eastern region and the lowest (22.15 per cent) in the central region as against the state average of 28.21 per cent. These disparities in respect of electricity power availability range from 22.44 per cent in the Bundelkhand region to 42.84 per cent in the western region. The three backward regions of the states i.e. eastern Bundelkhand Hills still experience shortages of this facilities and lag far behind the other economic regions of the state. As far as banking facilities are concerned, we notice, a significant improvement in Bundelkhand and Hill regions. However, the progress seems to be gloomy in the eastern region where the number of bank offices per lakh of population in noticed to be the lowest i.e. 3.70.

With a view to improving quality of life, efforts to provide social services in eastern region were made in the past through launching the National Programme of Minimum Needs. No doubtly, as result of these efforts there might have been tremendous improvement in the availability of social infrastructure in eastern of the state. However, in spite of these tremendous



efforts, the magnitude of disparities in levels of social services is still of a serious concern. The availability of number of Junior Basic Schools per lakh of population differs from 56.84 in the

eastern to 59.46 in the western region as against the average of about 64.50 in the state, as would be evident from Table-1.10.

**Table 1.10**  
**Inter-regional Disparities in Levels of Social Services, 1980**

S. N.	Indicators	Eastern U.P.	Western U.P.	Central U.P.	Bundel khand	Hill U.P.	U.P.
1.	Number of Junior Basic Schools per lakh of population December, 1980	59.46	56.84	62.92	84.54	144.18	63.98
2.	Number of Senior Basic Schools per lakh of Population, December, 1980.	10.94	18.59	12.86	17.0	25.93	12.09
3.	Number of higher secondary schools per lakh of population, 1980	5.06	4.07	3.25	4.32	13.57	4.70
4.	Number of Hospitals dispensaries (allopathic) per lakh of population, 1980.	2.63	2.79	4.10	3.78	10.52	3.25
5.	Number of Hospital beds per lakh of population, 1979-80.	43.13	42.12	66.67	50.03	127.17	51.02

**Source: District wise Indicators of Development, Area Planning Division, State Planning, Uttar Pradesh, 1981.**

Roads plays an important role in the economic development of eastern Uttar Pradesh. The length of roads which is constructed by public work department has measured in terms of km. on per lakh population is the highest in Mirzapur (53.00) and the lowest in Gorakhpur (26.81) in 1980-81. The length of road is the highest in Sultanpur (59.28) and lowest in Gorakhpur (25.11) in 1990-91.

The number of telegrams (on per lakh population) is 5.7 in Balia district which is the highest among the district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and 2.2 in Mirzapur district which is the lowest in 1989-90. The number of post offices (on per lakh population) is 1989-90, the highest number of post offices in Faizabad (21.8) and the lowest in Varanasi (10.7). The number of telephone connection is the highest in Varanasi (275) and lowest in Basti (17) in 1980-81. But in 1989-90, the highest telephone connections in Varanasi (399) and the lowest number in Basti district (32).

### Conclusion:

It may be concluded that small scale industries play an important role in the economic development of eastern Uttar Pradesh. The leather and handloom weaving industries of Pratapgarh, silk industry of Varanasi, Carpet industry of Mirzapur, have been generating large employment in eastern Uttar Pradesh. Consequently, the standard of living has increased. The Mirzapur forests appear to be rich in economically useful trees, i.e. pipal used for lac culture, semal noted for silk cotton. The importance of small scale industries has been increased in the economy of eastern Uttar Pradesh. It may be noticed that inter-regional disparities of small industrial development are direct linkages with the levels of the overall development in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The eastern region of Uttar Pradesh is supported with higher contribution of small industries to total net domestic product. With a view to improving the quality of life, efforts to provide social services in eastern region were made in the past through launching the national programme of minimum needs. It also concluded that small scale industries have been generating employment opportunities in the rural economy of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Solving the financial problem of U.P. Small industries, the credit should chiefly be given to gain certain results such as securing modern equipment and better utilization of manpower. It may be concluded that cooperative. Bank should expand

into the industrial field. A system of loans against the security of real estate mortgages be considered and developed. It may be concluded that the percentage to total worker in agriculture sector in higher than industrial sector. Therefore, the agro-based industries should be developed in rural area of eastern districts. Another suggestion about the small scale industries is that the training center should be opened in village and town by the representative of the government appropriate technology must be introduced to replace conventional and traditional method. This would reduce the cost of production and improve the quality of products.

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