Chapter - V

THE INDUSTRY

Industrialization has been recognised as a basic tool for economic development, where the size and location of industry is determined by several factors including raw material, source of power, skilled labour, means of communication, market and needs of the region. The main socio-economic factors created by the building up of an industrialized society are the raising of living standard, upsurge of nationalism and the development of transport and communication. But it should not be forgotten that the building of an industrialised society deteriorates the quality of environment as well as human health due to environmental pollution.

The eastern Uttar Pradesh is experiencing the acute economic backwardness due to sluggish industrial development. The main reasons are lack of capital formation, raw materials, power, industrial inefficiency or orthodox attitude towards industrial development, lack of infrastructure and negligence. The U.P. Government being riddled with regionalism never thought of balanced regional development. Even today the relics of handloom and carpet industry, metal works and many local crops show that in early 18th century the region was industrially well developed. (Fig. No. 22A)

Azamgarh has been declared as a district without industry, however the block has a sugar mill at Sathiaon. It was established in 1974 in co-operative sector. It is the only heavy industry in the district. The main industry is silk handloom industry with its centre at Mubarakpur. Besides these two main industries there are cottage and village industries that fulfilled the local requirements and employ most of the local labourers. (Fig. No. 22)

THE TEXTILE :

1. SILK HANDLOOM INDUSTRY :

The silk handloom industry, that produces the Banarasi brocade
sarees is the largest industry of the Sathiaon Block. It gives direct employment to 90% of the working force in Mubarakpur and Amilo towns and 17.5% in rural area. Calculated in the terms of money, being a costly article it has the highest turn-over of all the handloom industries in eastern U.P..

Mubarakpur Town and its suburb with a radius of ten kilometer is the greatest centre of silk handloom, that produces Banarasi brocade sarees, brocade lady suits and silk cloth. Mubarakpur is a typical town, where more than 90% of the families earn their livelihood directly or indirectly from the single industry i.e. Handloom Industry. About 40% of the total population (urban and rural) depends on this industry for their livelihood. There are 40 thousand handlooms in the district engaged in this industry. The estimated number of handlooms in Sathiaon Block is 31 thousand. Out of it 20 thousand are in urban centres of Mubarakpur and Amilo and the rest 11,000 are in the rural areas, mostly lying in the radius of 10 kilometer around Mubarakpur. Nearly 10 thousand Banarasi brocade sarees of different standard costing about one crore of rupees are prepared and sold in special saree market in Mubarakpur every afternoon. The chief customers are whole sale dealers from Varanasi. The finishing process is done in Varanasi before worldwide circulation.

Amilo is a twin town to Mubarakpur and is separated by a road, that runs between Mubarakpur and Jianpur on Azamgarh - Gorakhpur road. It has population composition, culture, way of life, means of livelihood similar to that of Mubarakpur. 73.6% of the total population is dependent on silk handloom industry. In Mubarakpur 85.30% of the main workers are engaged in household industry and 80.2% are only in handloom industry. Their actual number was 10,753 in Mubarakpur and 4,214 in Amilo. The males dominated the industry with 76.9% in Mubarakpur and 79.3% in Amilo. (Fig. No. 21B)

FACTORS OF LOCALIZATION:

The factors for the localization of an industry are momentum of an early start cheap skilled labour of traditional inheritance, supply of raw material, proximity of market, capital means of transport, good industrial
SATHIAON
INDUSTRIAL DENSITY
1991

INDEX
PERSONS PER SQUARE KM
Above 400
300-400
200-300
100-200
Below 100

Actual density in circles

Fig. No. 22
environment, machinery and management.

Mubarakpur enjoys the facilities of early start in the field of silk handloom industry. The handloom industry of brocade sarees was first established in Muhalla Purana Basti (Bakhari) of Mubarakpur in 1930 by Abid Husain, a clannish Ansari, also known as Julaha. Abid Ansari was an expert weaver and infusion of this industry took place from his house. He trained some persons from his own community at Mubarakpur, Amilo and Saraiya within 15 days. From that very date the industry flourished not only in the town but in suburbs too. Simultaneously the population of Mubarakpur doubled within past 30 years and a dwindling town became the second municipal of the town of the district in 1978.

The cheap skilled labour of traditional inheritance is the second factor, that helped the location of the industry. Mubarakpur was famous for the manufacture of specially designed cloth like sangi, ghalta, satin and satinnilti with Benares (Varanasi) and Jalalabad among the towns of Allahabad province (Subah of Illahabad) during the 15th century A.D.. The three main castes in Mohammedan community the Ansaries (Weavers), Dhunia (Cotton carders) and Rangrez (Dyers) are the main dwellers of Mubarakpur and are giving completion to handloom industry from time immemorial. Mubarakpur had formerly been a place of weaving resorted by merchants from all parts of India. The weaving trade of the town suffered much downfall during 1882 and 1907 due to availability of cheap cloth from abroad, rise in price of yarn, famine conditions in the district due to flood drought and plague in 1904, 1905 and 1907. The weavers were forced to seek employment in the weaving mills of Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur and other textile cities of the country. Owing to trade depression, many of the weavers in Mubarakpur had been compelled to resort to the weaving of cotton handkerchiefs and Dekhini, pagari (south Indian Turban), which were more in demand in Maratha dominated regions. The silken sarees were woven to meet the local demands and export to South India. Thus Mubarakpur is the home for cheap skilled labour of traditional inheritance in weaving brocade sarees.

THE RAW MATERIAL:

The two principal raw materials used for Banarasi brocade saree's
manufacture are silk yarn and gold or silver threads. The threads may be original or imitations. The weavers use both the silks i.e. mulberry and tussah silk. The chief source of silk is Bangalore and Malda (West Bengal). The local dealers either purchase it directly from Bangalore and Malda or via wholesale dealers of Varanasi. They dye it at home and some times coloured silk in different shades known as "katan" is also imported. Due to soaring coste of these yarns, artificial silk rayon yarns, imported mainly from Surat are used to bring down the cost of the brocade sarees.

The pure gold and silver threads, known as Zari threads, the second most important raw material used as weft over silk till March 1963, the date, when Defence of India Rule 1963 (Amendment) was passed and the availability of gold in open market became difficult. Consequently the Indian (J.K.Mills Kanpur) and Japanies golden or silver lurex served as substitute till 1970. At present only imitation threads of mercerised silk polished with copper and then gold and silver of different trade marks are being used. They are mainly imported from Varanasi and Surat. These two cities were also famous for suppling pure gold and silver threads before 1970.4

THE MARKET:

The industry suffered from marketing problems time and again but the manufacturers always changed their production according to the demand. Banarasi sarees have been always regarded as an aristocrate wear as it contains silk and gold. Among Hindus it is a sacred garment. Before Independence it was very popular among Rajas, Nawabs, Jagirdars and Zamindars and now-adays it is equally popular in capitalists, upper class and even middle class people too. It has a wide market all over the country and it is exported all over the world, where Indians live. The name of sacred city Varanasi (Banarasi) attached to this garment gives sensational religious feeling to Hindus all over the world and they want to wear it at functions like marriage and festivals. It has a wide market in Bangla Desh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The weavers also weave dress materials for Salwar and Sameej to capture market in those regions and countries where Saree is not popular.

THE OTHER FACTORS:

The industry is financed by local traders, businessmen from
Varanasi and banks. On account of rapid turnover the capital multiplies very soon. It has road links from Mau Junction, which facilitates the visit of traders from Calcutta and other marketing centres. Varanasi is on direct road connection and businessmen come from there to purchase woven sarees daily. The very atmosphere of Mubarakpur is charged with Banarasi Saree. The carpenters and blacksmiths are engaged in manufacturing and repairing the small machinery used for weaving i.e. handloom, Charkha, Pareta, spindle etc. The Rangrez are dying fabrics and designers preparing new designs and calendering is going on in calendering plants. The voice of handloom may be heard from every house of the town. There is a special saree market in Mubarakpur where shops are opened afternoon and before evening it is full of gaddi owners (purchasers) dalals and weavers. The transaction of one crore of rupees approximately takes place by purchasing and selling of ten thousand sarees and dress materials.

THE DIFFUSION OF SILK INDUSTRY:

The art of weaving Banarasi brocade sarees reached Mubarakpur from Varanasi about 1930 and intensified in certain localities of the town. Now the industry is not confined to municipal boundary but it has spread in villages with decreasing density from its focal point Mubarakpur. Figure No. 25 shows the approximate rings with varying density of handloom in rural areas. The handlooms are very rarely found in the south of Azamgarh-Mau road.

The weavers are from the villages and mostly from landless scheduled caste community. The teenager boys generally enter the handloom industry as helper weavers called "Doria". These low-paid boys by and by learnt the art of weaving and are promoted as weavers. Not satisfied with their wages, service conditions and social difficulties, being Hindu working in Mohammedan families. They arranged to purchase handlooms (Hath-Karghas) and planted it at their own houses. They got some loan and subsidy through block in Harijan welfare schemes.

The second reason for diffusion is the competitive spirit in the
villagers to work more and earn more. Sometimes due to fast growing population they are forced to work more and more to feed their family. If they have handlooms at their home instead of working eight hours in Mubarakpur they work up to 12 hours and their wives and children serve as 'Doria'. In such conditions the wages are charged at the rate of per saree on contract basis. This rate varies between 150 and 400 rupees.

One objective of diffusion was the use of casual labour. The small farmers or those engaged in animal husbandry, want to earn some money by working on handlooms as they know the art of weaving. They carry on this profession in their spare time because it is not possible for them to spare ten hours per day in a continuation to go and work in Mubarakpur.

The rapid growth of urban population and resultant reduction in per capita covered area in Mubarakpur and Amilo is another cause for diffusion of handloom industry. In these towns the residential problem is so acute that it is impossible to establish more handloom sets in urban centres as they can only be installed on ground floor of their houses. Thus the capitalists engaged in this industry, mostly Mohammedans are establishing handlooms at the weavers houses in villages and weavers are charging ten to twenty rupees with their usual wages.

MEASUREMENT OF DIFFUSION:

Though the handloom industry is diffused and scattered from Mubarakpur to rural areas, its special distribution is influenced by two major factors i.e. the distance from Mubarakpur and the caste composition of a village. Table no. 5.1 gives the distance of sample villages from Mubarakpur and per thousand number of handlooms situated there. The regressional analysis of the table has been made and the result is depicted in figure no. 23. However the table itself shows that the number of handlooms per thousand of population decreases as the distance of the village from Mubarakpur increases. The eastern part of the block area (Muinabad) is under the influence of powerloom industry of Khairabad and Mohammadabad and handloom industry disappears there due to this reason.
REGRESSION

DIFFUSION OF HANDLOOMS

\[ Y = a + bX \]

\[ X = a + bY \]

DISTANCE IN Km

NO OF HANDLOOMS (PER THOUSAND PEOPLE)

SHARMA P.

FIG. NO: 23
### Table No. 5.1
Impact of distance on diffusion of handloom Industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Villages</th>
<th>Actual Value</th>
<th>Calculated Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$X$</td>
<td>$Y$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Mustafabad</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Dilia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Atardiha</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Nibi Buzurg</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Baithauli</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Kashipur</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Muinabad</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Khemaupur</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Asarna</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>71</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$X =$ Actual distance from Mubarakpur in Kilometer.

$Y =$ Number of handlooms

$X'= $ Calculated distance

$Y'= $ Calculated Number

Formulae:

\[ X' = a + by \]

\[ Y' = a + bx \]

Fig. No. 23 plots these figures and shows the regression lines and fig. no: 24 shows the rings on the basis of formulae ($X' = a+by$ and $Y' = a+bx$) plotted on the map. Both the maps show the negative zone along the southern, eastern and western margins as regards the distribution of handlooms.

Another factor that affects the distribution of handlooms and its diffusion is the caste composition of the population. The higher caste persons living even in the vicinity of Mubarakpur have no handlooms. The sample study of the nine villages shows that Chamars have 67.96% of the
SATHIAON
DIFFUSION OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRIES
BASED ON X ON Y

INDEX
URBAN CENTER

NO OF HANDLOOMS
47 - 55
38 - 47
29 - 38
21 - 29
12 - 21
3 - 12
0 - 3

LINE OF UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION

FIG NO 24

SHARMA P.
total handloom being followed by Muslims 10.21%, Dhobies 6.94% and Koeries 6.12% (Table No. 5.2). Thus the above analysis shows that the two factors i.e. the distance from Mubarakpur and percentage of chamars in the population of a village decide the number of handlooms in a village.

Table No. 5.2
Caste composition of Handloom Owners (in sample villages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Castes</th>
<th>Handlooms</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Chamars</td>
<td></td>
<td>333</td>
<td>67.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Muslims</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Dhobies</td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ahirs</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Rajbhrs</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Konhrs</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Others</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>490</td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HANDICAPS IN DIFFUSION:

The chief handicap in complete spreading of this household industry in the villages and providing work to unemployed and partly employed persons is the dissatisfaction among village weavers and small scale producers. The controlled silk thread is purchased by some influential urban persons at low rate and marginal producers are forced to purchase it at higher rates from open market. They also suffer in the hands of Dalals "Middlemen" between producers and purchasers from Varanasi. No doubt the weavers are suffering from exploitation.

THE PROBLEMS OF SILK HANDLOOM INDUSTRY:

The industry made good progress since it was established in 1931.
but off and on it suffered from problems. The industry depends on imported silk from Japan, Korea, China, Brazil and Burma etc. and often suffers fluctuations. The import duty imposed on Indian goods in some countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka is limiting the market. The increased price of silver and gold forced the weavers to depart from the originality to imitations. To scape the Gold Control Act, 1963 the weavers began to use golden and silver latex in the place of Zari of pure gold. The industry greatly expanded the production of cheap cotton mixed sarees, which are within the reach of the masses. To meet the fashion - oriented buyer's demand they replaced the gaudy textures and design with simple and modern ones; simultaneously it reduced the cost of production. They also used the polyster fabrics to find market where costly silk market is not available. All this improved the quality and made the industry up-to-date.

THE PLANNING:

The government should set-up a board to expand markets in and out of the country, laying down standard of quality for export. It should also set up technical institutes to impart training for better production and design. Import in designs and colour schemes will help the craft to flourish. There should be an organisation for collecting statistical and other informations regarding demand and supply of the Banarasi sarees. There should be a strong co-operative of weavers for propaganda, financial assistance and market arrangement. There must be a family welfare centre for weavers. Minimum wages must be fixed and child labour discouraged. The government must patronise this industry and encourage the manufacture of such art pieces, which have wide market outside the country.

2. THE COTTON HANDLOOM:

The cotton handloom industry flourished before the introduction of silk handlooms throughout the block area. But due to poor return it is centred in Shahgarh and surrounding villages in the south-west part of the block. Shahgarh has been famous for weaving indigenous cloth since time immemorial. Now-adays rough cotton cloth is being prepared here. The weavers of Shahgarh prepare Khadi cloth for Gandhi Ashram and cheap cotton
sarees. There are 7 mohammedan families with 13 handlooms in Shahgarh engaged in this industry. The total number of handlooms engaged in weaving cotton cloth is 20 in Sathiaon Block.

3. THE POWER LOOM INDUSTRY:

Khairabd and Muhammadabad are the two power loom centres, located in Muhammadabad tahsil of Mau district. They are only two kilometer from the eastern boundary of the block. As the sample survey of Muinabad and Kashipur shows hundreds of persons daily migrate to these towns from the eastern Nyay Panchayats to work as daily wage earners in power loom industry of Khairabad and Muhammadabad. The wage-rate in power loom industry is higher than the handloom industry. In some villages of the said Nyay Panchayats rich Mohammedans tried to install powerloom but the industry collapsed due to power cut and technical difficulties. The power loom industry attracts the labourers in the east, where due to distance the effect of the Mubarakpur dwindles. These two centres prepare sarees of good quality known as "Kota check". These sarees have 'Tana' threads of rayon.

U.P. government started a handloom factory at Sathiaon in 1971. It is being run by a private owner and manufactures towel and beautiful door curtains (Parda). It gives employment to 43 persons and produces 3500 pieces every month.

MANUFACTURING OF HANDLOOM MACHINERY:

Most of the parts of handloom machinery are locally manufactured. The wood required is timber, imported from Trans-Ghaghara plain. The weavers remark that more than 50 instruments, big and small, are required to give the finishing touch to Banarasi brocade saree. The weaving set (Hathkargha) comprises of the wooden structure, the thread divider, the spindle, the spindle hitter and the designer etc. The Gandhian Charkha, the Pareta, the vertical wheel 'Nari' and the Tana instrument helps to prepare the thread before it goes to handloom for weaving. The spindle is purchased from Varanasi. These instruments are made of wood, bamboo and steel. Most of them are locally prepared and have a market in Mubarakpur. Both the rural and urban weavers
purchase it from there. The black smith, the carpenter and the bamboo technicians (Bansphors) manufacture and some times repair them. Though the number of these technicians is not known but to look after 40 thousand of handlooms and manufacture new sets they must be in thousands.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT INDUSTRY:

Indian agriculture is a combination of old and new farm machinery. The new machinery includes tractors along with its appliances pumping sets, thrashers, sugar cane crushers and chaff cutters. All these are imported except thrashers but are locally repaired. Besides electric motors there are 382 diesel engines being used in lifting water and moving thrashers and cane crushers. To repair these machineries, Jeep and motor cycles, there are 5 workshops in Mubarakpur, 3 in Sathiaon and two in Shahgarh.

Due to small land holdings, in spite of new machinery, the old plough, spade and hand hoe, axe and sickle etc. are also widely used. They are mostly prepared by village carpenters and black smiths. They are doing this work by tradition from generation to generation. Plough is used widely by small and marginal farmers and the rest of the instruments are required by all the farmers.

METAL AND WOOD INDUSTRIES:

There are small family based wooden and metal industries in Mubarakpur, Amilo, Sathiaon and Shahgarh. Furniture, window and door for houses, handloom structures and agricultural implements are manufactured in wooden workshops. In metal industry welding based manufacturing produces channel gates, shutters, window grills and doors, chairs and parts of handloom machinery. The tin plate industry is common in Mubarakpur and Shahgarh and Boxes, Grain stores, Water-stores, drums, cooler bodies and almirahs are common.

THE AGRO - BASED INDUSTRIES:

SUGAR INDUSTRY:

Keeping in view the sugarcane production in Azamgarh district
and the demand of sugar, a sugar factory was established at Sathiaon in co-operative sector. The initial capital invested in the factory was Rs. 1817.5 lacs. The factory began to function on January 14, 1974. It has 276 permanent and 435 seasonal employees. Besides these employees thousands of persons are engaged in crushing seasons in different trades. New hotels and refreshment shops are opened for visitors such as farmers, drivers, traders and businessmen. The small town looks flooded with men. The factory is responsible for the growth of Sathiaon as urban and service centre. It is most probable that Sathiaon will emerge soon as a town due to its location and as an industrial and communicational centre.

During season, the factory consumes 13,000 tons of sugarcane per day. Sugarcane, the main raw material, is supplied from the districts of Azamgarh, Mau, Ambedkarnagar and Jaunpur. The single procurement centre in Ambedkarnagar is at Baskhari and in Jaunpur at Shahganj. The factory has got 42 procurement centres at different places in command area besides direct purchasing at mill gate. The other two main raw materials i.e. lime and sulphur are brought from Madhya Pradesh and Gujrat.

The sugar factory produces 1250 Tons of sugar per day. It supplies sugar to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Bengal. Besides sugar the factory produces two by products i.e. Molasses and vogases. In the year 1993-94 the factory produced 61,514 tons of molasses, supplied to distilleries, situated in Trans-Ghaghara plain. Some vogases are used for fuel in the factory and also in small scale factories, mostly sizing mills at Mau. It is also the raw material for rough paper and hard board. The paper mills situated at Faizabad and Kanpur purchase it and a part of it is utilised by small industries situated at Mau and Allahabad.

To maintain the ecological balance and to check the ill effect of the factory affluents the factory has setup an affluent treatment plant. The presence of lime and sulphur in processing-used water pollutes the surface and underground water making it harmful for drinking and irrigation. Both the crops and animals may suffer from it. The affluent plant makes the water free from harmful contents before permitting it to go out of the factory area.
Besides the sugar mill there is a Cane Development Council to ensure the supply of cane to the factory. It promotes the cane growth in command area by introducing good seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides. It provides some fund for the socio-economic development of the command area. It constructs new roads and maintains cart-tracks within the radius of 10 kilometer from the factory to promote the farming system in general and cane in particular. It also supplies tyred carts and agricultural aids on credit basis. Uptill now the council has constructed 48 kilometer of pitched roads and 56 kilometers of brick paved roads.

THE AGRO- BASED SMALL INDUSTRIES:

There are three agro-based small or domestic industries i.e. rice mills, flour mills and oil mills. With a few exceptions the three units are running under one roof and by the same engine. In villages mostly tubewell owners do the three work without proper licence. Mubarakpur and Amilo have small flour mills in each mohalla to prepare to flour of hire basis. There are four oil mills in Mubarakpur and one in each Amilo, Sathiaon, Shahgarh, Ibrahimpur. Their actual production is not recorded but they are engaged in purchasing and importing oil seeds from outside the block and extracting oil for local use. There are four rice mills based on latest technology situated at Amilo, Ibrahimpur, Sathiaon and Shahgarh. They use local paddy for making rice. The bulk of paddy goes to traditional outdated mills, whose husking rate is neither good nor they produce good full size rice. The flour of superior variety (Maida and Suzi) is imported from Kanpur and Gorakhpur. Likewise rice too is imported from Dehradoon and Trans Ghaghara plain. Rice flake (Chura) is also prepared by machines throughout the block in the season i.e. from November to January.

There is a cold storage at Mubarakpur, which preserves potato for the local use in off season. It preserves the potato collected by businessmen or by farmers on hire. As the local product is not sufficient the businessmen import it from Farukhabad or western Uttar Pradesh.

There are four bakeries, three at Mubarakpur and one at Shahgarh. They produce bread, cake and different varieties of rough biscuits,
locally consumed. They are very small, generally run by less than 5 persons. Due to small investment they try to sell their products daily.

There are five saw mills in Sathiaon Block. Out of it two are functioning at Mubarakpur and one in each market Ibrahimpur, Sathiaon and Shahgarh. They use generally local timber of different trees and give size to imported timber as desired by consumers. These units have no record for timber, they use. Some times they are without work and their working hours are very limited.

**POTTERY AND BRICK KILNS:**

Most of the villages have Kumhars, a caste making earthen pots for villager's demand. This is the chief source of their livelihood. The earthen pots are mostly used at the time of festivals marriages and now the tea-stalls are its maximum users. It is also used for giving food to animals (Haudi) and preserving 'gur' (raw suger) and water in the villages. The eradication of untouchability and custom of taking food in small hotels has restricted their use as cooking pots. The raw material used in the earth and the cow dung. Both are available in the area in abundance.

The Sathiaon Block had 23 brick kilns in 1993. They supply bricks to urban centres of Azamgarh, Mubarakpur, Amilo, Muhammadabad, Khairabad and rural areas. As the citizens are replacing their Kachcha mud built houses by brick built houses and tendency of urbanization is growing, there is great demand of bricks. The seven brick kilns that are working in the west of Sathiaon mainly supply bricks to Azamgarh city. They give employment to about 1200 persons, 50% of it are local and the remaining from tribal areas of Chhota Nagpur (Bihar). The owners of these kilns are mostly local with a few exceptions. They are misusing the good agricultural land due to their improper functioning but employing a chain of workers as production, transportation and construction workers.

Besides these two industries based on soil, there are two thatching tiles producing units located near Mubarakpur. They produce tiles for temporary roofs. In recent years their demand has increased at the cost of tin roofs.
THE ROADWAYS REGIONAL WORKSHOP:

On the right side of the Azamgarh-Ghazipur road, in the village of Samenda at 5th kilometer from Azamgarh, the district headquarters, there is a regional workshop. It was established in 1979. There are 151 workers in the workshop and 10 office workers in the attached service manager's office. In addition to this staff, one service Manager and three foremen look after the work. The workshop remains open in normal time from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. It takes heavy repairs of departmental buses, collected from Azamgarh region i.e. the districts of Ballia, Mau and Azamgarh. The buses, badly damaged in accidents are repaired here. It's main work is reconditioning of Roadways buses by denting, painting and repairs. It collects spares from outside and fits them in engines and bodies of the government buses.

The workshop, though originally situated at a lonely place, has attracted local persons for the human requirements. There are shops, school, tea stalls and small hotels, which serve the workers and passengers, who start or finish their journey here. It is attracting settlement in a linear pattern.

THE INDUSTRIAL PLANNING:

After the study of present resources, industrial base and growing population, the industrial planning is the only way to feed the swelling population. The population has a good number of expert weavers, well trained in designing and planning textile industry. The government must take advantage of it in its different fields. The block deserves to develop any textile like woolen, cotton, jute and carpet that needs high skill because the expert silk weavers can follow any weaving technology. Undoubtedly the area deserves the establishment of any artistic weaving industry, where efficient labour is more important than the raw material. The area needs a weaving mill at Sathiaon. It also needs a carpet training centre and training centre for preparing art pieces from jute. It also needs a demonstration centre at any suitable place in the area. The chief cause of emphasis on the textile industry is the light raw material that can be transported easily.

In agro-based industries, Sathiaon deserves the establishment
of flour mills and flour based food processing industries like bakery and confectionary because these things are being supplied from Kanpur and neighbouring districts have acute demand. Agriculture being the main profession the area has a demand for improved agricultural implements, which can be manufactured under one shade.

Sathiaon sugar mill has two byproducts, the molasses and vogases. The molasses is the chief raw material for alcohol industry and it can be established at Sathiaon. Sathiaon may be a good site for a paper and straw board factory because it is a communicational centre where cheap land is available. The main raw material vogases is available from the sugar mill and it can be imported from Ghosi (Mau) and Rasara (Ballia). Moreover the region produces rice straw, husk and wheat straw in abundance.

Sathiaon deserves to be developed as industrial estate because it has maximum facilities in Azamgarh and Mau districts. It is situated on broad gauge railway line between Azamgarh and Mau and has cheap usur land available on low payment. Efficient labour for textile and inefficient labour for any industry are available in abundance. Any industry producing consumer goods may be suggested for this site due to high demand in eastern Uttar Pradesh.

REFERENCES:
2. Based on sample survey.
5. Prashad H. Ibid.