Kanpur, chosen by some Indian captains of industries, is the fourth biggest manufacturing centre of the Republic. It has grown very rapidly during recent years and leads the country in high cost of living. Here the industry is organised on a completely modern basis. Besides the labour concentration, supervision, free investment of capital for erecting mills and purchasing machinery, one finds that the economies of large scale production have been secured.

Owing to the phenomenal progress made in the field of industry and commerce, it has rightly been called the economic metropolis of Northern India or the industrial capital of Uttar Pradesh, with all types of industries, seasonal and perennial, government and private. It surpasses every other town in Northern India in the number of units of power consumed, in the number of telephone connections, in the number of printing presses, trade associations and commerce chambers and in banking and insurance facilities. Kanpur has had the privilege of witnessing the foundation of the first cotton mill in the State in 1867 by Lord Elgin,

the then Governor General and Viceroy of India. It can also boast of having the biggest tannery and thermal power plant not only in India but in Asia as well. On the occasion of the visit to the Kamla Club, Kanpur, on December 20, 1941, H.E. Sir Maurice Hallet, the then Governor of the State, held that, "Kanpur is second to none in the production of material needed for defence requirements". Textile mills, woollen and cotton, engineering works such as coach-making, building and motor car repairing, railway workshop, tramway works, Government Roads Central Workshop, etc., factories for minerals and metals, such as copper smelting, foundries, iron and steel smelting, petroleum refineries, industries connected with the chemicals, hides and leather, are to be found in much larger number at Kanpur than in any other town in the State.

Kanpur, including the Cantonment, Municipality, and the Juhi Notified Area, makes a total of 17.2 square miles, and taking into account the war-time extensions, it may roughly be said to spread over an area of 20 square miles today, and it is the worst and the least in the whole of India for the population it contains.

It is almost equidistant from India's old frontiers, being 840 miles from Bombay, 940 miles from Khyber and almost an equal distance from Assam. It is a terminus of the North Eastern and the Central Railways and stands on the main line of the Northern Railway. The National Highways run towards Bombay, Calcutta, and to Delhi both via Agra and Lucknow. About 172 miles of metalled and 810 miles of unmetalled roads of the Kanpur District play an important role in connecting it with its suburbs.
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

1951

= 500 PERSONS
According to the observations of Prof. Radha Kamal Mikerjee, the present Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, Kanpur rears its head over the debris of the ruined villages and broken homesteads. The rapid expansion in its population as shown in the following figures of 'A' class towns has been due to immigrants rather than to birth:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of City</th>
<th>Total population of municipal area (1951)</th>
<th>Increase since 1931</th>
<th>Percentage of increase to total population.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Kanpur</td>
<td>7,05,383</td>
<td>2,43,755</td>
<td>65.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Lucknow</td>
<td>4,96,861</td>
<td>2,74,659</td>
<td>44.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Agra</td>
<td>3,72,665</td>
<td>2,22,764</td>
<td>38.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Banaras</td>
<td>3,55,777</td>
<td>2,05,315</td>
<td>42.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Allahabad</td>
<td>3,32,295</td>
<td>1,83,914</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The all out war effort during the last war and partition of the country have been mainly responsible for the sudden influx of people into the city from the adjoining districts. The population today is more than double of what it was before the War. The density in the municipal area of Kanpur is 71,360 per square mile, while the area, developed during the last 20 years as a result of the activities of the Improvement Trust, has a density of 1,033 per square mile. The city holds 2,60,000 persons as industrial population, i.e. more than 37 per cent, the highest figure of all cities in the State. (Map Nos.16 & 17)

The advent of the British (Scotch), the Marwarees, the Gujratees and the Panjabis in the field of business, of the Parsees and the Bengalese in the field of medicine, law and administration, and of the Muslims in the leather trade, encircled the life of the city and led to its progress in
Various directions. The political and military importance, a place of pilgrimage due to sacred Ganga, easy means of communication, attraction of foreign enterprises, the low rate of municipal taxation, and a secure centre of supply in the event of war, cumulatively contributed to a considerable extent to the development of the resources at Kanpur.

No picture of Kanpur industry can be taken as complete and no estimate of its expansion can be gauged without taking into consideration the Kanpur Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd. Towards the end of 1912, the first bulk contract for the industrial load was entered into with the Kanpur Woollen Mills for a demand of 200 KWS. This was only the beginning of the application of electricity to the industrial development in Kanpur and thereafter the output of units has been steadily increasing. In 1918, it was decided to build a new power station on the banks of the Ganga. Gradual extensions have been almost continuously up to date. Below is given the distribution of power at Kanpur through different types of connections:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of connection</th>
<th>Connected load</th>
<th>Units consumed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large industries</td>
<td>64,511.41</td>
<td>78.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small industries</td>
<td>8,638.98</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>10,550.33</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Large and small scale industries thus take away about 88 per cent of the entire load and 94.4 per cent of the total energy supplied by the company for all purposes. The cotton
Textiles consume 2/3rd of the total power consumed by all large scale industries in Kanpur. Besides 60 large industrial establishments there are 150 small power consumers and another 700 smaller establishments scattered all over the city.

**Industrial Evolution of Kanpur**

The population figures evidently prove that few cities in India have expanded so rapidly as Kanpur. Long ago, it was only a small village of about 300 mud houses. The population comprised those people who, during the reign of the Nawabs of Lucknow, were either turned out of that city or sought shelter from their high handed autocratic rule. Their occupation was either agriculture or handicraft, the products of which they supplied to Lucknow.

In 1857, Oudh was annexed by the British and this resulted in considerable increase of Kanpur's trade and industry. But the real industrial development started after the Mutiny of 1857. On making Kanpur a military base, British military forces were stationed here. There was a considerable demand for food, clothing and equipment for these forces. So, a great number of small cottage industries were started on the spot for clothing and equipment. The East India Company too established a factory, and the manufacture of indigo and planting of cotton for clothing were started with great rapidity. This business of indigo and cotton planting flourished during the period 1912-19, but later gambling and smuggling led to the downfall of industry and business. The East India Company had to close down the cotton gins and great loss had to be borne by the indigo planters.
After the Mutiny, facilities and amenities, together with security, were afforded by the Cantonment established in Kanpur, and so the traders and merchants were very much attracted. They came from different parts of the country and helped the city to gain importance industrially. Some started commerce and others set up branch establishments. With them came the working classes — the labourers.

In 1901, Kanpur became a big grain and linseed oil supplying centre for neighbouring places in the State. By this time, two textile mills had been founded, the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, and the Victoria Mills. In the year 1903, Government established another factory under the name of Government Harness and Saddlery Factory. Side by side, iron and brass utensils were required on a large scale, but no co-operative or mass scale production was undertaken.

The development of Kanpur Station as a Junction of many railway lines is also one of the most important factors in the development of this town into a big market. The city gained its considerable lead over Lucknow in respect of supply of grain and trade in hides and skins, because the railway to Kanpur was built at an earlier date than that to Lucknow.

Kanpur developed not only as a producing but also as a distributing centre. It now supplies mill-made and handloom cloth to the whole of northern India. The yearly trade of cloth at Kanpur amounts to about Rs. 40 crores.

**Cotton Textile Mills**

Kanpur has become a predominant textile centre in the country and can boast of "La systeme industrielle et commer-
cielle des provinces unis-c'est mio". The textile industry which had taken birth on a small scale at the very first stationing of military force in this town gained importance after the Mutiny which, though affected the industry, did not ruin it completely. The first cotton mill in Kanpur — the famous Elgin Mills — was started as early as in the year 1861, and although in the succeeding years new mills were started, the real expansion of the industry began in 1935 when the dark clouds of depression had passed away and the prices found their own pre-depression level. The Appendix No. III shows the progress of the industry from the year 1929 onwards.

Although there are in Kanpur 16 mills, only about a dozen generally work and the rest are closed due to scarcity of raw-materials. In the past few years there has been a steady upward trend in the production of textile goods. The average production per month is 77,05,000 lbs. of yarn and 2,11,16,000 yards of cloth. These mills largely produce coarse variety of cloth. The Kanpur Textile Mills consume annually about 4,00,000 bales of cotton, three-fourths of which are imported from the Panjab, Madhya Pradesh and Khandesh. Within the State the chief 'mandies' (markets) which send their cotton to Kanpur are Kasganj, Ganjundwara, Etawah, Auriva, Bhartana, Aligarh, Mathras, Dibai, Chaura, Chandausi, Kauriganj, Mainpuri, Shikohabad, Saraganj, Agra, Ferozabad, Etmadpur, Mathura, Madhoganj, Kalpi and Harpalpur.

The Kanpur District produces some 2,00,000 maunds of "Kapas" (cotton) yearly. Besides, 6,00,000 maunds of cotton
is imported from western and trans-Gangetic districts within a radius of 50 to 60 miles for ginning and pressing. "Ganga-par" or trans-Gangetic districts produce superior quality of cotton. Malwa Kapas (cotton) comes from Bihar to the extent of 80,000 to 1,00,000 maunds. It is inferior cotton and is chiefly exported to the Panjab. Previously, more than half of the ginned cotton was locally consumed, the surplus being sent to Calcutta and Bombay.

Kanpur uses a great deal of "Panjab-American" variety. Another cotton used there is "Ujjain" grown near Indore, as the Kanpur mills are nearer than any other centre. This is a strong cotton, only slightly shorter in staple than "Panjab-American". For lower counts the Kanpur Mills use mostly "Bengals" which is grown quite close by. Annual consumption ranges from about three to four lakhs of bales. The following figures give an estimate of the cotton consumption of various types in the Kanpur Cotton Mills for six months ending 31st March, 1946:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bengal Desi</td>
<td>9,282 Bales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Comras short staple</td>
<td>16,237 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Comras long staple</td>
<td>3,265 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Panjab American Medium Staple</td>
<td>72,943 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Panjab American Long Staple</td>
<td>74,403 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Sind American long staple</td>
<td>300 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Cambodian Tinnevellies, etc.</td>
<td>72 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Hinti</td>
<td>1,751 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Broach fair staple</td>
<td>2,098 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Tarm</td>
<td>754 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Egyptian</td>
<td>2666 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Others</td>
<td>2 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>183,733 Bales</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. are the oldest amongst the cotton mills of northern India and manufacture especially excellent towels, medical cotton and bandage cloth.
The Muir Mills Co. Ltd. was founded in 1874 by Gavin Jones. It is at present the second largest cotton mill in Uttar Pradesh. The Victoria Mills, now an Indian concern, was formed with a capital of only five lakhs by Mr. Atherton West of Lancashire. He came to India as a weaving master at the Elgin Mills and was assisted by Messrs Baijnath Ramnath, a pioneer Indian firm, to start the new factory. It is the third largest cotton mill of the State. The mill produces mostly coarse yarn and rough cloth. The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. was established by Mr. A.F. Horsman, the General Manager of the Cawnpore Cotton Mills in 1911. His son brought it up to the level of the biggest textile mill in Asia, being, as a dividend paying concern, second to none in the East. In a moment it was sold to Indian hands. It has the largest number of spindles contained by any other mill of India. Till 1939, it produced the cheapest 'dhoti-pair' in the country for Rs.1-2-0 inspite of 34 per cent extra charges incurred in Kanpur as compared to Bombay. At these mills, special facilities are provided for the training of the sons and relatives of the employees under the guidance of expert labourers.

The Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co. was established in 1882 by Mr. John Harwood, who was an employee of the Elgin Mills. Like the Bijli Mills of Hathras, it has also changed many hands. Kakomi mills specially manufacture carpets of all sizes.

Besides these, there are about 10 ginning mills in Kanpur of which five are equipped with presses as well. The total number of gins in all the mills of Kanpur is estimated to be about 500.
The mills have their own dye-houses and trained dye-masters or better known as dye experts. Wool is coloured by the Kanpur Woollen Mills only. They do not take outside work as they can barely cope with their own work. Bleaching is done by all the mills for their own requirements under expert supervision and with modern plant. Most of them have installed electrolyser whereby they can make their own bleaching liquid. They also possess arrangements for finishing of cloth for example, machine for starch mixing, damping machine, statering machine, and calendering machine. Besides some of the mills have equipment for the making of flannellets.

Woollen Mills.

Kanpur is one of the oldest centres of woollen manufacture in the country. Although woollen textiles are manufactured both on large and small scale in the city, the only two big mills produce the bulk of woollen goods. One of them is the Kanpur Woollen Mills. Its trade mark is 'Lal-Imli' and it has completed 75 years of its existence. It is the pride of the city and the biggest woollen mill of India. It has 17,448 spindles (Woollen 7,776 and Worsted 9,672) and 527 looms (power 355 and handloom 172) and it employs more than 4,000 workers. The magnitude of the 'Lal-Imli' can best be appreciated from the fact that it manufactured 26,66,000 blankets, 97,000 pairs of knitted putties, 32,80,000 hosiery items and 24,90,000 yards of surges, flannels, shirting flannels and overcoat cloth and 36,000 yards of felt in 1943.

The other is the J.K.Woollen Mills, started in 1921. The following table gives a comparative production of two mills:
Hosiery.

Kapur is also a big centre for the hosiery industry. It has four big hosiery factories which are among the biggest in the country, and about three dozen smaller units. The annual output of these mills is worth about half a crore of rupees. The Misra Hosiery Mills are the pioneers in producing some of the finest and best qualities of interlock vests and sports shirts of different styles, colours and designs. During the War they had put their plants cent per cent for War requirements converting their machines for production of woollen garments. By introducing gas masks to assist War efforts, they did yeoman service to the Imperial fighting forces.

The main handicaps of this industry are its dependence on yarn supplies, especially from the Madura Mills (South India) and on the hosiery knitting needles for which a plant may be established in the city.

Jute Industry.

Like other textiles, the Jute Industry too was introduced at Kapur by Arnold Beer, an English man, in 1900. It passed on to a banking firm of Mirzapur which kept it closed for many years till in 1936 it was turned into the Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills. In 1925, the late Kamlapat Singhamia established the
J.K. Jute Mills Company, now the biggest jute mill of the State. (Chapter VI)

Leather and Leather Goods.

Kanpur is the principal leather manufacturing centre in the country and is famous for its leather products of superior workmanship. It has recently been affected by the sudden emigration of Muslims to Pakistan. As early as 1867, the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory was established in Kanpur, which is now employing 4,000 workmen and is designed to meet the entire army demand in India. The H.W. Tannery and Cawnpore Tannery are supposed to be the biggest of private concerns in Asia. The Flex Footwear Company, engaging some six thousand workers has established its name for proficient work in the whole of the country as well as abroad. Presently, Kanpur has all the tanneries of U.P. except one at Agra, where tanning is done by up-to-date methods.

The estimated production in all tanneries is calculated to be worth Rs. 3,40,000 in normal times, but during the war it rose to Rs. 2 crores. According to the Leather and Leather Goods Panel, Kanpur produces about 13,680,000 sq. ft. of chrome leather. The daily turn-over of all local tanneries comes to about 2,000 hides.

Among the subsidiary raw materials, lime is imported from Mahiari and Katni, acids from England, and 'babul' (acacia) bark is brought from Nepal, Rampur, Unao, Etawah and other districts. 'Babul' is largely employed together with myrobalans and other tanning materials. Large quantities of tanning materials are also available from neighbouring forests situated in the Mirzapur, Banda, Hamirpur and Jhansi districts. The Chhatarpur estate is said to possess ample
resources of a variety of tanning material and can supply it in case of need.

As regards the leather goods manufacturing units, there are half a dozen big concerns, besides hundreds of small factories scattered throughout the city. Kaipur enjoys a number of favourable factors for developing this industry. Firstly, there are some large scale tanneries which can supply finished leather. Secondly, the workers are hereditarily skilled. The turnover of these small-scale units is estimated at Rs.25 lakhs per month. "Production of service footwear in the whole of the United Kingdom totalled 7,00,00,000 pairs during the War period. In comparison, the production of more than 2,00,00,000 pairs in India by the Cooper Allen & Col (Kaipur) alone, stands out as a significant achievement."

Recently, Lucknow, the biggest neighbouring town, is going ahead of Kaipur in leather industry.

Oil Crushing.

There are more than a dozen big oil mills, many of them have originated as 'Kolhus'. Most of them are now equipped with automatic oil expellers and with the most advanced machinery available. Besides the use of oils for domestic purposes, this has also made possible the starting of several industries like soap, paints and varnishes and chemicals, etc. in the city. Sesamum, linseed, rape-seed, 'mahua', mustard, castor, cotton seeds and ground-nuts are some of the seeds, which are crushed at Kaipur and imported from all over the State, chiefly from Rannagar and Haldwani (Naini Tal), Tulsipur, Balrampur and Gonda, Faizabad, Nepalganj, Sultanpur and Etawah.
districts. The quantity of oil seeds crushed annually is estimated at 2,50,000 maunds, the bulk of which is exported to other states e.g. Bihar, Bengal, etc.

The Ganesh Flour Mills with a maximum capacity of 50 tons per day, produces large quantities of vegetable products out of ground-nuts and other oils.

The industry is facing great difficulty in procuring iron and steel for manufacture of spare parts for 'Kolhus' and oil expellers and other spare parts. There is tremendous scope for this industry to develop on a large scale in Kanpur because of easily available markets for oil.

Engineering and Metals.

Although there are some thirty three engineering repair shops and about 40 metallic mineral factories, employing over 4,000 workers, there are only a few of them which have more than 100 hands. They are scattered mostly in Charunganj, Darshan Purwa, Juhi, Latouche Road, etc. The most important is the J.K. Iron Steel Co. Ltd., which alone gives employment to 1,186 men. The other important ones are the Singh Engineering Works and the Kanpur Rolling Mills employing 276 and 207 men respectively.

The rolling mills turn iron in rounds and flats from scrap iron used mainly for building purposes. There are some units which manufacture electrical and metal fittings while others make wire nettings and agricultural implements. Some are engaged in galvanizing process and making of buckets and steel trunks. M/s Bhatia Safe Works manufacture steel safes and chests and are perhaps the largest producers and
suppliers of these articles in the State. The quality of the product matches well with the 'Godrej' and 'Allwyn'. Besides, two other important companies viz. Charan Safe Works and Gujranwala Safe Co. have also come into existence. The Ganesh Flour Mills manufacture canisters only for packing their own product — Vanaspati Ghee. (page 80).

Chemical Manufacture.

The city consumes large quantities of chemicals most of which are imported. In recent times about two dozen chemical factories have sprung up and these give employment to some 4,000 persons. The Kanpur Chemical Works Ltd. employing 600 persons, is one of the most important and the only concern which manufactures heavy chemicals, i.e. mineral acids, sulphates, etc. The raw materials are purchased either locally or brought from Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Bihar, East Bengal and the Panjab. Here is a good scope for the production of potassium dichromate, sodium dichromate, magnesium sulphate, copper sulphate, etc. The manufacture of fertilisers would be a useful branch of this industry. The pharmaceutical industry has much developed during the war years, but it is capable of further development.

Starch.

The large extent of textile industry proffers a good scope for sizing materials. At present, Kanpur has only one working factory, the "Pearl Products Co. Ltd." which is designed to manufacture textile and tanning oils, soaps, detergents, starches, etc. on appreciable scale. The capacity of production on a daily basis is quantitatively three-fold of the pre-war magnitude. The other starch plant is lying
idle with the New Flour Mill.

Ice

There are only half a dozen ice factories which fail to cope with the local demand. Because of the tremendous increase in the population of the city, there is still scope for a few ice factories.

Distilleries

The Kanpur Sugar Works Ltd., and the Indian Distillery are the two distilleries of Kanpur. They have a maximum productive capacity of about 2,700 gallons per day. The raw materials used are 'Mahua' flowers, molasses and coal. In addition to these, chemicals like sulphuric acid, ammonium sulphate, etc., are also utilised.

Cottage Industries

In addition to the afore-mentioned large number of industries in Kanpur, a few important cottage industries need special mention. Amongst these, leather goods, brush-making, cane furniture, date matting, biscuits and confectionery and horn comb-making are notable.

The leather cottage workers are scattered all over the city, more specially in Beconganj, Juhi, Gwaltoli, Nawabganj and Parade where there are about a thousand workers who prepare about 15,000 articles per day. About 60 to 70 men in Coolie Bazar are engaged in making cane and bamboo furniture. The cane is imported from Pilibhit, Bareilly, Gonda and Nepal. Malacca cane is also imported in small quantity from Bombay and Calcutta and from wholesale dealers at Lucknow. More than a dozen families in
Ghatai Mahal are engaged in the manufacture of date mattings and fans. About 25 families in Beconganj and PENCH BAGH are engaged in manufacturing horn combs from buffalo horns. These combs find a good market in villages.

Trade

Kanpur is also the biggest centre of trade in the State. Goods worth crores of rupees are imported and then distributed to almost all parts of the State. It attracts raw materials as well as finished piece goods from all over India. The chief trade of the city consists of food grains, oil seeds, spices, sugar, 'gur', cotton, jute, yarn, textiles of all kinds, foreign piece goods, hides and skins, leather and leather goods, tallow, oils, fine and essential glue, salts and alkalis, timber, dyes, metal ware, etc. The trade in iron (old and new) is being carried on a fairly large scale. It is an important bullion market as well.

Kanpur is the biggest market for disposal of cotton textile in Northern India. Almost every mill of importance has its 'sole or wholesale' agency office in Kanpur. In the whole of General Ganj market there are hundreds of shops dealing in cloth. The Kanpur Hosiery goods are much in demand all over the country because of their quality and a large portion of the output is sent either to other states or to such far off countries as Iraq, Iran, and other countries in the Middle East.

The dead hides ('murdari') are imported mostly from central and western U.P. while the slaughtered hides ('halali') are imported partly from Ambala, Jullundur, Lalitpur, Bhopal, etc.,
and partly from western U.P. Twenty five per cent of the total quantity of hides and skins imported into the city are exported after treatment and the balance is consumed locally.

The main markets for Kanpur hides are Jaipur, Jodhpur, Agra, Gwalior, Aligarh, Mathura, Delhi, Fatehpur, Allahabad and the ports of Madras and Calcutta, where from they are shipped to foreign countries like U.K., Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Spain, France, Australia, and America. A few firms have their agencies at Calcutta and prefer to export direct to Europe while most of them sell to exporting European firms at Calcutta. Dead 'hides' find a very favourable market in Italy while slaughtered go to Germany. Buffalo hides and goat skins are exported to America. One firm is said to have exported goat skins of the value of $5,00,000 dollars in 1954. Due to shortage of ships and greater demand in the country itself exports have greatly dwindled.

In Kanpur there are two big markets for hides. Both are in Hiramanpurwa within the municipal limits of Anwarganj Ward. Phool Wali Gali is meant for sale of leather cuttings, country tanned hides and skins; while Penchbagh Market is held on Mondays and Fridays where business in country tanned and raw hides is transacted. In both these markets cuttings and 'Pitwar' (belly) are sold by auction. Calf hides generally fetch higher values as these are light and require less labour to varnish them.

Business is transacted throughout the year but is very dull during the rains and brisk from October to March. Most of the transport is carried on by rail. Hides are also brought by carts from neighbouring districts or by pack animals from the interior of the district of Kanpur.
Some ten years ago, the extent of hides business in the city amounted to the value of Rs. 1,00,000 per day; but by the exodus of the Muslims the business has become dull and more affected towards degradation. Now the number of hides annually imported into the city is about 20 lakhs and the export is about the same. After the War, some of the foreign countries have stopped going in for Indian hides and some have decreased the amount of their annual import. The 'babool' bark is imported from the districts of Unao, Etawah, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Rai Bareli, Kanpur, Faizabad and Nepal; while lime is imported from Katni.

Kanpur 'Chappals' and shoes find a very favourable market in Madras and Bombay, Ceylon, Burma and even in Agra. In addition to footwear, it also manufactures several of other articles, which find a ready market everywhere.

Kanpur is the principal sugar and 'gur' distribution centre in the country. Most of the important associations and technological institutions related to sugar are located here.

Kanpur is also an important distributing centre for 'kirana'. There are about 85 big dealers and over a thousand retailers, and annual transaction amounts to the colossal figure of Rs. 50 crores. The articles are exported to all towns in U.P. and adjoining areas. The trade has not suffered from controls, but continues to prosper.

Kanpur has a very big market for tobacco. It is received for sale, from the producers even from such distant places as Gujarat, Madras, and Bihar, and distributed to Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and other areas.
The War Time Expansion

The War, in spite of the Government control and restrictions, had a wholesome effect on the development of several industries in the city. The big Ordnance Factories were started during the War and one of them is still working and doing civil work.

The Woollen mills raised their capacity by enlarging their equipments. Both of the large woollen mills of Kanpur now have 691 looms and 22,854 spindles i.e. an increase of 102 and 3,142 respectively. The financial gains of 5 cotton mills in Kanpur during the War also bear witness to this and the mills worked all the the three shifts to cope with the increased demand:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Rs. 34,82,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Rs. 34,58,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Rs. 61,58,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Rs. 96,97,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Rs. 1,87,69,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Rs. 67,91,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Rs. 88,19,809</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the War, Elgin Mills were the chief suppliers of tents. Even now, it is supplying tents to the Middle East countries for the rehabilitation plan carried on there. After the War, the partition of the country affected some of the industries adversely. The textile mills have begun to run two shifts only and have engaged themselves in producing utility cloth under government instructions.

Concentration

With regard to the concentration of factories the town may be divided into different industrial zones. The largest
number of workers are employed in Darshanpurwa and Gwaltoli with 30,607 and 29,697 respectively, while the total number employed in the notified factories under section 5(I) and (2) of the Factories Act, 1934, is 1,05,241 including 825 female workers. Chamarajan and Juhi come next with 11,912 and 11,571 workers respectively. Then come Mirpur and Patkapur.

Out of the total of 248 factories owned by Government and Local Bodies in the State, 36 factories are located in Kanpur alone and account for one-fourth of the total labour engaged in them. Among all the other factories, leaving aside the local bodies and Government factories, half the total number of textile mills, including cotton, woollen, jute, silk and hosiery are located in Kanpur and give employment to more than 4/5 of the total labour engaged in whole of the State. The largest number of cotton mills is at Kanpur, then in Agra and after that in Aligarh. Out of 31 such mills, 16 are in Kanpur and employ 4/5 of the total labour. In woollen textile, Kanpur employs practically the whole of the labour engaged. The greatest number of engineering works, chemical works, mineral and the factories connected with food, drink and tobacco are found in Kanpur. The concentration of factories engaged in hides and skins is the most important in this town. More than half the shoe and leather factories and more than 5/6th of the tanneries are located here and employ 5,985 workers out of a total of 6,452 employed in the whole State. Thus out of 1,300 notified factories in the State, 234 are in Kanpur and account for 1/3 of the total labour.
The idea of this great concentration can best be given by the income derived from Sales Tax which in Kanpur is about as much as in the rest of the State. Hence, it may safely be asserted that due to its favourable situation as a distributing centre, Kanpur dominates not only the industrial but also the commercial life of the entire State.