

Report on the
INDUSTRIAL SURVEY
of the United Provinces

Cawnpore District

By

JAGDISH SAHAY VATAL, B.A.



ALLAHABAD:

Printed by the Superintendent, Government Press, U. P.

1924

l. c. d.

X9.252.N2t

F3.2

12338

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>
FOREWORD i—viii
CHAPTER I—	
1. General features	1
2. Area	ib.
3. Population	ib.
4. List of Ferries	ib.
5. List of Roads	2
6. Railways	5
7. Canals	6
8. List of Markets	ib.
9. List of Fairs	11
10. Cattle census, 1920	12
11. Movement of labour in Cawnpore	ib.
CHAPTER II—	
1. Art industries	14
2. Building materials	18
3. Food grains	21
4. Haberdashery	25
5. Hardware	26
6. Leather	30
7. Miscellaneous—	
(a) Cardboard boxes for medicinal phials and soaps, etc.	39
(b) Cane furniture	40
(c) The Indian Distillery, Cawnpore	41
(d) Electricity	42
(e) Forest	44
(f) Glue manufacture	45
(g) Jail industries	46
(h) Khajur (date) mattings	48
(i) Kites and yarn for kite-flying	49
(j) Lens-making for spectacles	50
(k) Moonj mondhas	ib.
(l) Hollow wares and tin works	51

	<i>Page.</i>
(m) Manufacture of tin-covered chir boxes ...	52
(n) Umbrella Manufacturing Company, Badshahi-naka, Cawnpore ...	53
8. Oils ...	54
9. Other industries connected with edibles—	
(i) Fishing ...	58
(ii) Ice factories ...	61
10. Textiles—Cotton—	
(1) Cloth ...	<i>ib.</i>
(2) Dyeing and bleaching ...	64
(3) Calico printing ...	67
(4) Ginning and pressing ...	68
(5) Weaving ...	70
CHAPTER III—Industrial possibilities of the district—	
1. Glue ...	74
2. Soap Factory ...	<i>ib.</i>
3. Hosiery ...	75
4. Alluminum wares ...	<i>ib.</i>
5. Utilization of slaughter-house products ...	<i>ib.</i>
6. Boot lace and eyelet-making ...	76
7. Cardboard boxes ...	<i>ib.</i>
8. Hollow wares and tin works ...	<i>ib.</i>
9. Hide ...	<i>ib.</i>
10. Tanning school ...	<i>ib.</i>
11. Museum ...	77
12. Furniture-making ...	<i>ib.</i>
13. Machinery for ordinary quality of boots and shoes ...	<i>ib.</i>
14. Fittings for harness, suit cases, etc. ...	<i>ib.</i>
15. Chrome tanning ...	<i>ib.</i>
CHAPTER IV—Statistics—	
1. Flour mills ...	78
2. Foundries ...	79
3. Leather ...	80
4. Miscellaneous ...	82
5. Oil mills ...	<i>ib.</i>
6. Other industries connected with edibles ...	84
7. Textiles ...	<i>ib.</i>
CHAPTER V—Directory—	
1. List of banks ...	87
2. List of boot and shoe manufacturers ...	<i>ib.</i>

CONTENTS.

iii

	<i>Page.</i>
3. List of important dealers in leather goods ...	88
4. List of hide merchants ...	89
5. List of tanneries ...	92
6. List of important rangias ...	<i>ib.</i>
7. List of important printing presses ...	<i>ib.</i>
8. List of dealers in gota ...	93
9. List of dealers in silver and gold ornaments ...	<i>ib.</i>
10. List of zardozi karkhanas ...	<i>ib.</i>
11. List of zardozi workmen ...	<i>ib.</i>
12. List of dealers in brass and copper wares ...	94
13. List of dealers in iron and galvanized sheet goods ...	<i>ib.</i>
14. List of lathe works ...	95
15. List of dealers in firewood ...	<i>ib.</i>
16. List of oil mills ...	<i>ib.</i>
17. List of technical schools ...	96
18. List of tin box manufacturers ...	<i>ib.</i>
19. List of principal cane furniture-makers ...	<i>ib.</i>
20. List of principal calico printers ...	<i>ib.</i>
21. List of ginning and pressing mills ...	<i>ib.</i>
22. List of cotton mills ...	97
23. List of woollen mills ...	<i>ib.</i>
24. List of principal flour mills ...	<i>ib.</i>
25. List of electrical works ...	98
26. List of chemical works ...	<i>ib.</i>
27. List of brush works ...	<i>ib.</i>
28. List of date-matting manufacturers ...	<i>ib.</i>
29. List of importers of cloth ...	<i>ib.</i>
30. List of wholesale dealers in cloth ...	99
31. List of retail dealers in cloth ...	101
32. List of arhatias dealing in cloth ...	<i>ib.</i>
33. List of grain merchants ...	103
34. List of furniture-makers ...	104
35. List of brick kilns ...	105
36. List of lime kilns ...	106
37. List of horn comb manufacturers ...	<i>ib.</i>
38. List of khajur mat and fan manufacturers ...	107
39. List of tent manufacturers ...	<i>ib.</i>
40. List of wooden block makers ...	<i>ib.</i>

	<i>Page.</i>
CHAPTER VI—Miscellaneous—	
1. Statement of kankar in Cawnpore district ...	108
2. Statement showing the places where reh is found	110
3. Statement regarding fibre in Cawnpore district	114
4. Slaughter-house statement	115
5. Census of (industrial) workers	<i>ib.</i>
6. Tariff Schedule for various articles exported to foreign countries	116
BIBLIOGRAPHY	117

FOREWORD.

CAWNPORE is a rapidly growing industrial centre in the United Provinces, and its trade chiefly consists in food grains, oilseeds, and other foodstuffs, spices, sugar, gur, cotton, jute, cotton and woollen yarn, Indian made textiles of all kinds, foreign piece-goods, hides and skins, leather and leather goods, tallow, oils—fixed and essential—and ghee, salts of alkalis, such as common salt, khari, saji and shora, timber, dyes, metals and metal ware—the trade in iron (old and new) being of fairly large dimensions. Goods worth crores of rupees are imported into the city and distributed to almost all parts of the provinces. The marketing system is almost the same for all kinds of articles as is described in the report for cloth and grain. Transactions are carried on through brokers and dealers, with the result that between the importer and the final consumer of goods at least four intermediaries intervene. To the advantage of the consumer this system can be improved by means of a co-operative arrangement among the dealers which may also benefit the general trade.

Many of the industries of Cawnpore district are centralized in the Cawnpore city. Their introduction is mostly due to the enterprise and initiative of the Europeans and most of the mills and factories are still run by Europeans or are under their management, though a few flour mills, oil mills, pressing and ginning factories and tanneries are to be found under purely Indian management. A woollen mill and some cotton mills and a jute mill also are under Indian management. These have complete organizations of their own and many of them have also provided workmen's quarters for their employees in order to secure more or less stable labour. They buy their raw materials from all over the provinces and also import it in no small quantities from other provinces. They have either contractors for the supply of raw material or send out their own agents to purchase it. They are most of them doing well, notwithstanding the temporary set-back caused by the slump in the trade leading to accumulated stocks.

But the condition of the cottage industrialists is far from satisfactory. Their system of work, production, purchase and sale of articles is the same as is noticed in other parts of the provinces and therefore troubles are more or less identical. A few are partially organized on the small factory system but most of them are suffering from entire lack of organization, want of credit and capital and old wasteful methods of production due to absence of knowledge of improved methods. They have neither the means to know nor the knowledge of cheap markets for the purchase of raw materials nor the best markets for the sale of their products. The result is that they buy and sell in the nearest market or through hawkers who bring materials to them at their houses. They would have been wiped off long ago but for the peculiar conditions and the vast extent of the country. Even now they require the greatest protection, otherwise they are returning to agriculture, affecting adversely both industries and agriculture. I would take a few examples from the report and show that not only has the capital to be found for them, improved methods discovered and brought to them, arrangements made for the purchase of materials and sale of goods, but even the ideas of business morality, thrift and standardized production have to be taught to them. The industries of India, and especially the art industries, flourished and improved under the fostering care of the kings and nobles, raises and big landholders for a long time and therefore the industrialists naturally depend upon and look to the patronage of the Government. Co-operation and research are the great needs of these people and the two remedies, if properly applied and in time will remove not a few of their wants.

(1) Karchobi and zardozi work is done in Cawnpore by 80 and 50 workmen who can each work 2 tolas of material on an average giving a daily consumption of 260 tolas. There is a difference of 2 annas in the wages of people working in the karkhanas and those working independently. Thus the artisans would gain about Rs. 32 a day if they could combine and own credit sufficient to be able to get work direct. A combination of these men is recommended. Goods worth two lakhs of rupees are manufactured every year. Co-operatively organized workers can very well run karkhanas of their own

and become independent of the middlemen and come in direct touch with their consumers.

(2) Rice husking by power has not yet commenced in Cawnpore although the export of paddy from the city is said to be worth 20 to 25 lakhs of rupees every year. Several power rice hulling plants are working in the province and this should engage the attention of some capitalist.

(3) Horn combs are made to a certain extent, but the industry is in the hands of the illiterate people. The needs of the industry are better organization and capital which would bring in improvements in the softening of horns and utilization of the tips and the shavings. Besides combs, other articles made of horn should be introduced, so that all parts of the horns could be properly used. This is an industry which should suit a small capitalist.

(4) (a) *Brass utensils*.—As at several other places in the provinces thalis, katoras, batuas, etc. of the usual heavy type are made at Cawnpore by the beating and casting processes by re-melting old vessels. These utensils are liked by the people because (1) of the fact that broken brass vessels can be exchanged and (2) they are not so fragile as China or glass ware. But the utensils which are manufactured in this district or elsewhere in the provinces are of a heavy type and therefore very costly. The need of the industry is therefore the manufacture of lighter vessels. Die presses are used in other provinces to produce such vessels and the same should be tried here. Cawnpore can easily take a lead and it will soon grow into a great distributing centre for them as it is for many other articles in other lines. The organization of the industry is the same as elsewhere. The dealer-capitalist gets the largest amount of profit and then the head factory man and last of all comes the labourer. The first supplies the capital and is responsible for the proper organization of the trade, the second supplies the expert knowledge and is responsible for the manufacture, while the third actually sweats but has neither the necessary means nor the knowledge. If the factory men were to organize themselves and thereby find capital, it should not be difficult to get the trade into their hands. But a large amount of capital has to be sunk into the business, and in the

present organization it is not very easy to eliminate the capitalist.

(ii) *Iron utensils*.—The industry is established on a fairly good basis, but similar utensils have begun to be manufactured in many other places also. As piece wages have already been worked out and are prevalent in the industry, a co-operative organization of the workers can very easily be managed. Their chief want is capital and touch with export markets. If the latter can be established, which it should not be difficult to do, a store should work very well, thereby improving the condition of the five to six hundred workers who are already in the industry. The profits in the industry are—

(a) dealers about 13 per cent. ;

(b) manufacturers about 11 per cent.

The former can be very easily diverted to the latter by means of a co-operative store.

(5) *Leather*—(i) *Hides and skins*.—There is no dearth of the raw hides and skins which are attracted to Cawnpore from many districts of the provinces and from outside the provinces also.

A portion of this material is tanned in the district, either (1) in power tanneries in the city, equipped and worked on modern lines, or (2) by small tanners working at their homes in the villages. The former deal with 2,000 hides a day or 400,000 hides in a year of 200 days; while the latter are able to tan 100,000 hides annually at the rate of Re. 1-4 to Re. 1-8 per hide. Together the district requires 500,000 hides annually, and has to depend on its imports which come to a very much larger figure. The surplus is exported to seaports and eventually finds a way to foreign countries of which the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, the United States of America, Sweden, Norway, Spain, France and Australia are the chief ones. Apparently it will be more profitable to the country to export tanned leather in place of the raw material. But first of all the tanneries here are not able to produce as good leather and at the same price as is produced in foreign countries, and secondly, many of the countries purchasing our raw material have imposed an import duty varying from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. on leather, while raw hides are usually admitted free, and lastly, the railways class tanned leather as no. 6 while raw hides are classed as no. 4 at Railway Risk. The combined

result of all these and shipping concession for raw hides is that India finds it more profitable to export raw hides than leather.

This condition can only improve by removing the various causes leading to the export of hides in preference to leather. The village tanner is in need of better methods of tanning and successful improvements in his mode of working should be demonstrated to him on the spot.

(ii) *Leather goods*.—Cawnpore is also a great manufacturing centre for leather goods and has gained a special reputation for its harness and saddlery suit cases and handbags, which it supplies to most other districts of the provinces.

Co-operative societies are likely to benefit both the tanners and the manufacturers of leather goods as the trade is mostly in the hands of capitalists and piece wages are prevalent.

(6) *Oils and allied industries*.—The district grows a lot of oilseeds as will be seen from the following table :—

Seed.	Area		
	1918-19. Acres.	1919-20. Acres.	1920-21. Acres.
Rape and mustard ...	157	270	158
Linseed ...	12	127	102
Sesamum ...	62	393	374

It also imports a very large quantity from all over the provinces. The total amount of seeds crushed in the district is estimated at 15 lakh maunds. Besides this, not a small amount is exported from Cawnpore in the raw state.

The various gins of the district are producing a large quantity of cotton seed of which not much industrial use is made at present. The industry is well organized with nine power mills and the production can easily increase with extended markets for the sale of oil. The need of this industry is the starting on a big scale of the allied industries of soap-making and the manufacture of paints and varnishes, margarine, etc., in which the local produce of mohwa and other oils would be consumed. The expression of cotton seed oil has still to be started in the province. This can only become popular in the district if some simple hand or bullock power appliance for delinting and husking the seed were available. At present cotton seed boiled entire is given as food to animals.

The animals do not require all the fat contained in the seed and much is wasted which could be expressed leaving sufficient in the cake for feeding the animals.

Cawnpore ought to take the lead. The Technological Institute can take up these subjects.

(7) *Textiles—Cloth.*—(i) Cloth is of two kinds (a) made in the mills (1) Foreign and (2) Indian, and (b) woven on hand-looms.

(a) (1) There are four intermediaries between the importing house and the actual consumer besides the many brokers that always infest the bazars and get a good commission every time that the cloth changes hands. If we take into consideration the intermediaries between the actual producer and the importing houses, perhaps their number will be still greater. There is no doubt that without any radical change in the system many of the middlemen's profits can be eliminated bringing cheaper cloth to the poor, e.g., if foreign firms could be induced to have their own shops in India, there will be no need for the importing houses or if the retailers could combine to have an organization sufficient to give them credit and find them the necessary money, there would be no need for the arhatiya or the byopari.

With an increase in the strength and consignmen security of the organization perhaps it will be able to get credit from the importing houses direct, thus eliminating all middlemen.

(2) The wholesale dealers and some of the retailers buy direct from the Indian mills. There is no importing house in this case and many of the middlemen do not exist for this kind of goods. The result should be that this kind of cloth should sell cheap. But as a matter of fact it does not. Perhaps the mills are guided in their prices by those of the imported cloth or perhaps by want of sufficiently big mills and the comparative inefficiency of the Indian worker the cloth is produced at higher cost in India than abroad. The prices of this kind of cloth are also likely to come down with a fall in the prices of foreign cloth if the retailers backed by an organization could be brought into direct touch with the importing houses.

(b) Handloom woven cloth is also attracted in large quantities to Cawnpore and the late non-co-operation movement.

temporarily gave an impetus to it, resulting in the opening of several wholesale and retail "pure swadeshi" shops. With the decline of the enthusiasm in non-co-operation and the fall in the prices of foreign cloth many of these shops had to close down. The one way to keep alive the sale of such cloth is to bring down the prices so as to be able to compete with those of the foreign cloth. This will happen when the handloom weavers, backed by an organization of their own, can get cheap money. In these cases also there are a number of middlemen and the fall can only be brought about by bringing the manufacturers in direct touch with the consumers. The department has already given the matter due consideration and a scheme for organizing the weavers on an experimental basis is already in hand.

Dyeing.—Both yarn and cloth are dyed. Dyed yarn is greatly in demand in Cawnpore mills as well as throughout the provinces. Some of the mills have got their own dye houses; still there is much scope for separate factories undertaking to supply dyed yarn to other mills as well as to the outlying districts which have at present to depend for their supply on the yarn imported from Petlad and Ahmadabad. Cloth dyeing for the mills is done to a small extent by private firms but mostly all the mills own dye houses.

Printing.—A little coarse printing is done in the city and in Musanagar where ordinary jajams, quilts and lihafs are mostly produced. The work is mostly kachcha, and the suggestions made in the report about the training of weavers will be greatly useful if the workers could be organized on a proper basis. Night classes could then be easily organized for their benefit by the Government School of Dyeing and Printing, Cawnpore.

Durries.—Co-operative organization is also likely to benefit the durrie workers. They are about 500 in number in two muhallas and the system of payment by piece work has already been introduced here.

Suggestions for introducing several new industries will be found in Chapter III of the report. The success of small hosiery mills is doubtful as they will have to face the competition with cheap Japanese articles with which the markets are full and also with the large scale production of the big mills.

The report is drawn upon lines similar to those of the other reports. It has been revised by Messrs. S. T. Gadre, M.Sc., A.I.I.Sc. (Industrial Chemist to Government), and J. P., Srivastava, M.Sc., A.M.S.T., of the Civil Lines, Cawnpore, who have given several useful suggestions. Our thanks are due to them for all the assistance they have rendered ungrudgingly.

Thanks are also due to the following gentlemen for help given in the survey work:—

- Mr. J. M. Clay, I.C.S., O.B.E., Collector, Cawnpore.
- Mr. Raj Narain Bangra, Vakil, Cawnpore.
- Mr. Abdul Rahman, Vakil, Cawnpore.
- Mr. Md. Raza (Proprietor, Whitfield and Company).
- Mr. J. M. Shaw (Manager, United Provinces Central Mills, Cawnpore).
- Mr. Suraj Nath Wanchoo, Vakil, Cawnpore.
- Mr. D. N. Rozdon, Headmaster, Leather Working School, Cawnpore.
- Mr. H. B. Shroff, Principal, Government School of Dyeing and Printing, Cawnpore.
- Mr. D. N. Bakhshi, Civil Lines, Cawnpore.
- Mr. Fahim-ud-din, Merchant, Cawnpore.

CHAMPA RAM MISRA.

2nd January, 1924.