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Report on the
INDUSTRIAL SURVEY
of the United Provinces

Jalaun District



• *By*
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FOREWORD.

THE only industry that existed in Jalaun for some time was dyeing of *samrudī* cloth in Saiyadnager and that of *chunris* in Kotra—two villages of Orai tahsil. The industry has declined in both the places and hardly two families now dye *samrudī* in Saiyadnagar and four families survive in Kotra to dye *chunris*. The introduction of synthetic dyes, which can be easily manipulated, has led every family to dye its own cloth, and a change in the tastes of people in favour of the lighter and multifarious shades in which mill-dyed cloth is obtainable has ousted the *chunri* from the exalted position it held in the Indian fashions formerly. *Chunris* are now used in marriages only. There is little hope of reviving the industry.

The dyeing of cheap *kharrua* cloth like that of Jhansi and *amaua* like that dyed in the Gwalior State has been substituted for the dyeing of *samrudī* and *chunri*.

Oilseeds.—But the district has an extensive trade in agricultural products. Amongst those from which industries can be built up the first place should be given to oilseeds. In normal years *sesamum* and rape-seeds are produced in about 5,000 acres, and linseed in 32,500 acres. The district thus produces about 1½ lakhs maunds of these oilseeds. To this should be added another half a lakh maunds of cotton seed. Linseed is almost all exported, so is the cotton seed. Both these eventually find a way abroad. About four-fifths of *makua* is also exported from the district, but a major portion of it is crushed in Cawnpore. It is desirable to make efforts to crush linseed and *makua* in the district. The principal purchasers of linseed are the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands. Germany and Italy also used to export large quantities in pre-war days. France, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands have all raised a tariff wall against the import of oil. There is no hope of any of these foreign countries

buying the Indian oil. Before the crushing of linseed advances it will be necessary to begin the manufacture of paints and varnishes in the country. A market will also have to be found for the cake. *Mahua* oil, on the other hand, can easily be consumed in the manufacture of soaps.

Rape and sesamum are crushed in the district, but their supply is so small that it cannot suffice for the large number of oil-crushers in the district. The natural consequence is that *telis* have taken to agriculture and the district imports oil from outside. An oil mill will certainly benefit the district, but if there were a demand for linseed oil and linseed cake, a co-operative society for the purchase of the seed and the sale of oil and oil-cake will solve the problem much more quickly than the oil mill, as it will find employment for the *telis* as well as help the district to use its raw material.

Hides and skins.—About 75,000 maunds of hides and 1,000 maunds of skins are available annually from the slaughter-houses. In addition to these, account should be taken of the hides and skins of dead animals. These would be about 1,200 maunds of hides and 200 maunds of skins. Most of this raw material is exported at present and a small tannery is desirable to arrest this export. Kalpi is suggested as the best place for one, as it is on the banks of the Jamuna and has a good drainage. *Babul* bark is also available there.

Cotton.—Another raw material which is all exported at present is cotton. The district is not a great consumer of yarn. But large quantities of yarn are imported in the division and a mill in Bundelkhand can very well utilise its raw product and supply its demand of yarn.

The following gentlemen have helped in the survey work and the thanks of the department are due to them :--

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3. T. W. Morris, Esq., L.C.S., Commissioner, Jhansi.
4. Rai Gopal Das Sharma Sahib, M.L.C.
5. Lala Chimman Lal, officiating Collector, Jalaun.

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CHAMPA RAM MISRA.

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