REPORT ON
RURAL CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT
A CASE STUDY

Sponsored by
PLANNING COMMISSION, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Society for Economic and Social Transition
New Delhi

PREFACE

The Planning Commission assigned a case study on Rural Cluster Development to the Society for Economic and Social Transition (SEST). The objective of the study is to assess, through field surveys, the ground situation regarding existing clusters of small-scale industries, the problems faced by them and measures to be adopted to improve the viability of existing clusters as well as the formation of new clusters.

The study has been undertaken in four districts of the state of Uttar Pradesh which have a rich heritage of rural small-scale industries. The districts selected are those in which the programme of Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana is being implemented. These districts have better access to resources for rural development programmes which include implementation of rural cluster development programme.

The study found that while there are very few formal clusters which are recognized and assisted by the State Government as such, small-scale entrepreneurs of units having similarities in products, services or raw materials have grouped themselves into informal clusters to avail the benefits of group action. The study thus extends both to "natural clusters" formed by units set up to take advantage of locally available skills, raw materials, proximity to market etc. as well as to "induced clusters" set up by the government or other agencies through the creation of infrastructure accompanied by a range of technical services designed to cater to a group of units in a local area.

The survey indicates that small-scale entrepreneurs are quite resourceful and clearly perceive the advantages of clusterisation. While deficiencies of infrastructure, difficulties in timely availability of finance etc are cited as problems, the entrepreneurs are equally keen over getting assistance in economic procurement of upgraded appropriate technology, getting R&D support from government institutions, training facilities for their managers, technicians and workers in different areas and regular availability of information about market trends and marketing opportunities.

The study has come out with some recommendations based on survey analysis, intensive interactions with the small-scale entrepreneurs, local government officials and other knowledgeable persons. We hope these will be of interest to the concerned government departments and industry associations as also to non-government organisations and researchers in this area.

Shahzad Bahadur
Project Director

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research study on Rural Cluster Development was conducted with the grant-in-aid sanctioned by the Planning Commission, Government of India. The report now presented is the effort of a team of researchers of the Society of Economic and Social Transition (SEST).

The basic idea for the study emerged out of discussions held in the Working Group on Rural Cluster Development constituted under the chairmanship of the Advisor (VSI), Planning Commission. Director SEST, as a member of the working group, had the benefit of discussions with officers of the Planning Commission, KVIC, SIDBI, NGOs and others on the subject.

The scheme for project implementation was drawn by S.K.Sinha who also acted as coordinator. The field studies for the project were conducted under the guidance of S.K.Sinha and BAL Krishna. Statistical analysis and tabulation was supervised by Bal Krishna. A.K.Sarkar assisted with the tabulation and analysis of data. Sourcing of relevant research material through the internet was assisted by Vivek Mathur.

The administrative aspects of the project were looked after by R.C.Nandwani. Computer assistance was provided by Savita Sharma.

The research study was conducted under the overall guidance of Dr S.P.Gupta, Honorary Chairman, SEST whose advice at all stages was crucial in providing unity, coherence and direction to the study.

Shahzad Bahadur
Project Director

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF TABLES (Cont..)

LIST OF TABLES (Cont..)

RURAL CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT
A CASE STUDY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Planning Commission, Government of India desired a case study to be undertaken in selected districts to determine, with the help of field surveys, various aspects of the formation and operation of rural clusters. The case study was assigned to be undertaken by the Society for Economic and Social Transition (SEST), New Delhi.

A large number of clusters of various types of industries already exist in different States. A study carried out by UNIDO has listed 358 SSI clusters covering 18 types of industries in 16 states. Development Commissioner S.S.I. through the Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries (2001-2002) has placed the number of clusters as 1223 in the registered sector covering 321 products and 819 in the unregistered sector covering 250 products. The number of handicraft clusters has been assessed as 3000 by DC Handicrafts. Number of existing clusters in specific type of industries such as handlooms has been estimated by different organizations.

The study has been undertaken with the following objectives.

i. To study the present scenario of existing clusters and the problems faced by them.
ii. To assess the role of existing policies and programmes in the development and operation of different clusters.
iii. To assess the possibilities of formation of viable clusters of different types of industries in the selected areas of study.
iv. To study the additional employment potential in existing and proposed clusters for unskilled labour, semi-skilled labour, technicians and professional manpower in different clusters.

v. To study the availability of raw materials, finance, technical and managerial manpower in proposed clusters and suggested ways of improvement therein.
vi. To assess the impact of technology upgradation in improving the viability of clusters in different sectors of small and tiny industries.
vii. Requirements of training for entrepreneurs and managers.
viii. Other issues relevant to the increase in profitability of clusters.

4. The study extends to “natural clusters” formed by units set up to take advantage of locally available skills, raw materials, proximity to market etc. and to “induced clusters” set up by the government or other agencies through the creation of infrastructure accompanied by a range of technical services designed to cater to a group of units in a local area.

5. The state of Uttar Pradesh known for the large variety of small industries operating in different districts was chosen for the study. Four districts of Uttar Pradesh namely Unnao. Barabanki. Hardoi and Gorakhpur were selected for the study. These districts are included in the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana, (RSVY) and have a number of small and medium industries of different categories running in them to enable a critical study being made of the functioning of formal and informal clusters. In each district two Development Blocks were identified based on the discussion held with the District Planning Officers and in each selected Block, four villages/ semi-urban areas were selected for conducting the study. Thus eight villages/semi urban areas in each district were covered for the study. In each district 150 respondents were contacted through a well-designed questionnaire. About 125 respondents were owners of small industries of different categories and 25 were the government officials and other knowledgeable persons. In all, 611 respondents in all the four districts were covered.

6. Gorakhpur has the oldest established units where more than 45 per cent of the units were established prior to 1970. In the other three districts, most of the units were established in 1990s or even later. Out of 611 surveyed units,

65 per cent units are engaged in manufacturing activities, 18 per cent in processing activities and the rest in servicing activities. More than 40 per cent of the units were household industries and more than 35 per cent of the units were reported as proprietorship firms.

7. Analysis of financial parameters revealed that the surveyed units were more economical in the use of capital as compared to the national average given in the Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries. Their average output is also comparable.

8. The 611 surveyed units employed a total of 5498 workers (4462 males and 1036 females), an average of 9 employees per unit as against the all-India average of 4.48. The share of technical employees in total employment was observed as 45 per cent (46 per cent for males and 39 per cent for females). The share of contract workers was 18 per cent, of daily wage workers 19 per cent and of family workers 18 per cent. The share of women in the surveyed units was 18.84 per cent. It was more for family workers (28 per cent) and less for contract workers (14 per cent). The national average for female employment is 13.31 per cent but the average for Uttar Pradesh is very low at 5.11 per cent according to Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries.

9. The growth of employment as ascertained from the surveyed units for the period s 2001 to 2004 has been of the order of 5 per cent per annum. The demand for technicians and skilled workers is expected to remain strong but the skills will have to suit the existing industries or those being set up. The demand and supply of skills can best be matched through planned formation and strengthening of industrial clusters. The overall percentage of female workers has gone down from 19.5 per cent in 2001 to 18.8 per cent in 2004 mainly on account of decrease in the number of contract employees. While the increase in female family workers could be on account of domestic circumstances, the increase in the number of female technical persons is a positive development.

10. The surveyed units complained about quality of power, interruptions in supply and high tariffs. There were not many complaints about water supply and availability of raw materials. Provision of storage facilities was desired.

11. The survey has revealed that most of the SSI entrepreneurs are well aware of the benefits of cooperation and group action even though they may not be aware of the concept of clusterisation as enunciated by UNIDO and other agencies. It is recognized that the collective strength of clusters enables its members to get assistance in availability of raw materials on better terms, availability of finances for setting up projects, obtaining government subsidies, updating technology of production, identification of markets, transportation, storage and marketing. Mutual discussion, increased awareness and competition within the cluster are also beneficial to the national economy through more efficient use of raw material, efficient use of power, increase in productivity leading to increase in workers' income, a more congenial labour owner relationship, evolution of local leadership and promotion of innovation and creativity.

12. Most of the respondents feel that being part of a cluster ensures easier and timely availability of raw materials as also at a better price, advantage of adequate storage and higher credit limits from banks. The presence of cluster also leads to improvement in availability of quality control facilities. It ensures regular off take of production leading to low inventories. Being members of a group, they obtain quicker perception of market changes and desired improvement in the quality of products. Infrastructure facilities of roads, power, water supply and pollution control measures can be provided more conveniently and at lesser cost per unit to clusters of industries. Membership of clusters helps in obtaining government subsidies and in getting bank finance.

13. An important advantage of clusterisation is the availability of upgraded technologies to the members of the cluster. Failure to upgrade technology has been the main factor contributing to sickness of the small-scale units. The resources of the small entrepreneur are, however, inadequate to

properly search for the latest appropriate technology and a suitable technology provider. Import or local purchase of such technology may be beyond the reach of an individual small-scale entrepreneur. The cumulative knowledge and financial resources of the cluster are crucial in identifying the latest technology and in obtaining the best terms for its transfer to the members of the cluster desirous of upgradation of their units.

14. The handloom sector has obtained the best advantage of clusterisation. In this sector the maximum number of industrial units obtained the advantage of assistance in technology upgradation followed by assistance in obtaining raw materials, assistance in obtaining better and economic transport and assistance in obtaining government subsidy. The handicraft cluster units received the minimum advantage of clusterisation.

15. While the main driving force for clusterisation is the profit to individual industrial units, such profit maximization by the units, also, leads to economical use of national resources. Efficient use of power through interaction in groups has been reported by several units. Strengthening of infrastructure of rural roads and power lines etc has also been reported by the group members.

16. The units have, also, given their views regarding the constraints faced by them in operating these units at maximum efficiency. The biggest deficiency concerns infrastructure. Erratic power supply and poor connectivity (to power grid) have been cited as the foremost constraints to growth and it is felt most keenly in Gorakhpur. Lack of marketing facilities is the second most felt constraint. The entrepreneurs are not fully aware of government policies regarding small-scale industry and clusterisation and are not able to take their full advantage. The district and the village level officials are not of much help. While the entrepreneurs are fully aware of the necessity of technological upgradation in order to remain competitive as regards quality and price, they lack knowledge about latest technologies and the cost of acquiring such technologies is also a deterrent.

17. The need for training is keenly felt by the entrepreneurs. The requirements of training vary for entrepreneurs and managers and for technicians and skilled workers and have been specified by them in detail.

The areas in which entrepreneurs expressed the need for training are as follows:

Upgradation of technology

Obtaining finance

Dealing with market

Energy conservation

The areas in which need for training for managers are perceived are as follows:

i. Administration
ii. Production
iii. Labour management
iv. Market trends
v. Finance and marketing
vi. Technological upgradation
vii. Quality and cost control
viii Designs in line with changing tastes and market requirements

The areas in which training needs are perceived for technicians and skilled workers are:

i. Safe and efficient operation of machines
ii. Knowledge of upgradation of technology
iii. Energy conservation
iv. Increasing productivity – maximizing output
v. Training of workers of small industry in similar large industries
vi. Harmonious employer-employee relations

18. Other areas in which entrepreneurs need assistance are:

i. Assistance to entrepreneurs in preparation of feasibility report

ii. Inform entrepreneurs, specially small ones, about facilities made available by the government and financing institutions. Dissemination of such information to clusters through newsletter etc. should be formalized.
iii. Simplify and liberalize procedures for sanction of loans on single window concept and in a time bound manner
iv. Ensure availability of power and water at reasonable rates.
v. Improve communications
vi. Assist clusters with market information
vii. Assist clusters in selection of proper technology for upgradation.
viii. R&D for technology improvement / upgradation and availability of R&D to small entrepreneur.
ix. Provide training facilities focusing on needs of clusters

The efforts of the government need to be supplemented by the banks, financing institutions and other development agencies.

19. The financial and manpower resources of the government are limited and practically, it is not possible to provide all the assistance needed by all the small-scale units to remove their bottlenecks and increase their productivity. It is, therefore, essential to concentrate on the formation and operation of industrial clusters which should emerge as centres of excellence. The example of a few successful clusters will induce the other individual units to come together as clusters and consolidate their strength through unity.

20. The respondents were also asked to give their views as to the nature of clusters that they considered viable in their districts. The two factors they considered most important were availability of raw materials and of skilled workers. They are of the opinion that about 30 clusters can be successfully established in the four surveyed districts. Product-wise details have been given.

21. The survey confirms that Small Scale Industry can contribute very significantly to employment and income generation. The role of Small Scale Industry (SSI) in providing employment opportunities and mobilizing local

skills and capital resources has been recognized in all the six Industrial Policy Resolutions adopted by successive Governments at the Centre. In the pre-reform period, the Government initiated various reform measures from time to time to facilitate the rapid development of the SSI sector. These included policy of reservation, periodical revision of investment ceilings, schemes for modernization and technological upgradation, marketing assistance, fiscal incentives etc. In the post-reform period, there has been a shift in focus from “protection” to “promotion”. The steps taken include enhancement of investment limits, establishment of growth centres, export promotion, marketing assistance, incentives for quality improvement etc. An important initiative in the post-reform period is the emphasis laid on the cluster development programme. The cluster development approach has been fully established in government policies. The basic requirement now is for faithful and efficient implementation of these policies.

22. A primary objective of promoting SSIs has been their high employment potential specially in rural and backward areas. The growth of employment in the SSI sector during the period 2001-02 has been estimated in the Economic Survey as 4.4 per cent. The employment growth in the surveyed units is higher at 5.1 per cent for about the same period. An encouraging feature of the employment scenario in the surveyed units is that about 45 per cent of the employment is for technical persons. It implies that unit owners are realizing the value of quality production which can be achieved only by employing properly qualified technical persons which would include technicians and skilled workmen.

23. The important suggestions/recommendations which have emerged as a result of analysis of the responses received in the survey and also, through discussions with government officials and other knowledgeable persons are:

i. The present schemes for assistance to clusters are very inadequate. There has to be manifold increase in providing infrastructure of roads, power and water and provision of common facilities of testing, quality and significant R&D support specifically designed to assist particular types of clusters adopting a sectoral approach. Specific allocation for rural cluster development is suggested for formation of 5 to 10 clusters during 2005-07.

ii. Technology upgradation requires a coordinated approach for determining the precise changes in demand, the search for appropriate technology and a reliable and economical technology supplier, mechanism for delivery of technology and mobilizing the manpower required to operate the new technology. Individual small-scale units and even small clusters may find difficulties in trying to upgrade the technology of their units so as to be competitive in cost and quality nationally and inter-nationally. An association within the cluster could assist individual units and the Ministry could help through a "Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme" similar to that of the Ministry of Textiles. Training of managers/ technical persons in upgraded technology should be arranged.

iii. The stated government policy is to proceed with de-reservation in a phased manner. 65 items reserved for exclusive manufacture in the SSI sector were de-reserved in October 2004, bringing down the number of reserved items to 605. It was announced in the budget speech for 2004-05 that an additional 108 items reserved for small enterprises have been de-reserved. Out of these 108 items marked for de-reservation, 30 are related to textiles including hosiery. Such de-reservation can lead to loss of market for SSI units which may lead to their closure and large scale unemployment. While de-reservation cannot be held back due to WTO commitments, it should be possible to earmark 25 to 30 percent of government purchases of items produced by small scale industries to be made only from SSI clusters on the lines of Small Business Administration of U.S.A.

iv. Lack of technically trained persons has been cited as a constraint. It is suggested that cluster specific training facilities for technicians should be provided at Industrial Training Institutes in the vicinity of the clusters. Facilities for training of managers in administration, production, accounts, labour relations etc. should be provided in the Training Institutes of the State Government.

v. Industries Departments of State Governments should assist the clusters in getting assistance about latest technologies from the concerned R&D institutions.

vi. Modern testing facilities and quality certification laboratories, at least at the headquarters of the Revenue Divisions, should be provided (if not provided already) by the Ministry of SSI / State Government. The rates for utilisation of their facilities should be reasonable to encourage SSI units to take their full advantage in improving the quality of their products.

vii. As the resources of the Central and State Governments are limited, involvement of private enterprises in the provision of infrastructure of power, water, roads, tele-communications, raw material banks, information hub etc. for SSI clusters on commercial basis should be considered. Private institutions could be provided facilities of land etc. for setting up industrial estates themselves to provide facilities to SSI clusters.

viii. Financial institutions should provide expeditious one window service to SSI clusters. Provision of lending, insurance and other financial services to SSI clusters and units by local micro financial institutions should be investigated.

ix. “Adoption” of Rural SSI Clusters could be made a part of fulfillment of social responsibility by the large industries of the area. Local officers of the Industries Department of the State Governments could discuss such proposals with the local chapters of the main Industry Associations such as ASSOCHAM, CII, FICCI etc. Possibilities of ancilliarisation could also be investigated.

x. Based on the analysis of information available in the surveyed units availability of raw materials, traditional skills, markets and linkages of their products to other industries as ancillaries and suggestions received from knowledgeable persons/ government officials, the type of potential clusters are mainly agro based units. In Gorakhpur district Rice mill, Mango pulp, Pickles, Mini-sugar mill, Special handloom products and Powerloom should be considered as the potential clusters whereas in Unnao district potential units would be considered like Mango pulp. Pickles, Chikan, Carpet, Zariwork and Powerloom. In Barabanki district Potato chips, Menthol based , Papad, Rice mill, Agricultural implements, Powerloom and Terracotta should be considered as the potential clusters whereas in Hardoi district the potential clusters might be considered as Mango pulp , Potato chips, Juice processing , Dairy products, Flour mill, Carpet, Zariwork and Handloom/ Powerloom.

24 The Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) is specifically targeted towards backward districts and backward areas. Since employment generation is a primary requisite for poverty alleviation and development, the RSVY should give priority in allocation of resources to SSI development and specifically to the development of clusters. There are a number of Government of India schemes to benefit SSI clusters and allocation of resources by RSVY for these schemes will help in employment generation and poverty eradication in RSVY districts.

25 In conclusion, the small-scale sector has a bright future in the national economy and can truly be the growth sector for the millennium. The path to SSI growth is through clusterisation. Instruments for growth are available in government policies and resources for various plan schemes. Efficient implementation of policies can accelerate generation of additional employment and incomes in the rural and backward areas.

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The study.

1.1.1 The contribution of Small Scale Industries (SSI) towards employment generation, alleviation of poverty and inequalities and development of backward areas is recognized worldwide. In India, the small scale sector with over 3.4 million units at the end of March 2002, contributed more than 40 percent of the gross value of output in the manufacturing sector and about 35 percent of the total exports of the country. They provided employment to over 19.2 million persons, which is second only to agriculture. SSIs created more than 3.2 million jobs during the Ninth Plan period.

1.1.2. The Government has been assisting the SSI sector through policies for reservation of products for exclusive manufacture in SSI sector, preferential purchase policy, preferential access to credit, assistance in technology upgradation and other measures. A comprehensive package of incentives for SSI sector was announced by the Prime Minister on 30 August 2000.

1.1.3. An important plank of government policy for the development of small-scale industries as also Khadi and village industries (KVI) is to encourage formation of “clusters”. A cluster is generally defined as “a geographically, economically and socially linked proximate group of enterprises in a particular field with commonalities and complementarities, common opportunities and threats”.

1.1.4. A large number of clusters of various types of industries already exist in different States. A study carried out by UNIDO has listed 358 SSI clusters covering 18 types of industries in 16 states. Development Commissioner

S.S.I. through the Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries (2001-2002) has placed the number of clusters as 1223 in the registered sector covering 321 products and 819 in the unregistered sector covering 250 products. The number of handicraft clusters has been assessed as 3000 by DC Handicrafts. Number of existing clusters in specific type of industries such as handlooms has been estimated by different organizations.

1.1.5. The Planning Commission, Government of India constituted a Working Group on Rural Cluster Development to study various issues regarding such clusters. It was revealed that the actual operation of rural clusters was facing a number of problems. In order to assess the ground situation, the Planning Commission desired a case study to be undertaken in selected districts to determine, with the help of field surveys, various aspects of the formation and operation of rural clusters. The case study was assigned to be undertaken by the Society for Economic and Social Transition (SEST), New Delhi.

1.2. Historical Perspective

1.2.1 Alfred Marshall, the English economist, is supposed to have propounded the cluster concept in 1910. He examined the industrial districts found in Europe. He cited the chief causes of industry localization as physical conditions such as climate and availability of raw materials. These factors resulted in benefits or externalities for firms within them such as technology availability, access to a skilled labour pool, access to inputs and marketing advantages. These externalities provided competitive advantage both domestically and internationally.

1.2.2. Economic geographers have tried to explain the existence of clusters on the basis of cost minimization or maximisation of profit and maximisation of space utility. The preferred locations for new entrepreneurs are those where demand is large or supply of inputs is more convenient and these are places where other producers of similar goods are already located.

1.2.3. Other economists (Porter - 1998) have argued that the competition that exists between firms located in a cluster drives productivity and innovation creating new resource endowments such as skilled staff and technological know-how. Human capital has also been identified by some as the main engine of growth.

1.2.4. All these theories of competitive advantage presuppose an existing cluster of firms. They do not explain why the first one or two firms established themselves at a particular location. This could be by accident, some personal preference or due to some exceptional circumstances such as location of a large industry or government facility require particular types of goods or services. As the first firms become successful, availability of workers and investors improves making the location more attractive for subsequent entrepreneurs.

1.3. Potential for formation of Small Firm Clusters in India.

1.3.1. Clusters of interlinked firms collaborating technologically and strategically are known to contribute significantly to the economic growth and prosperity of the regions where they are located. Clusterisation leads to efficiency in terms of resource use and in promoting inter-industry and inter-sectoral linkages. Well known examples of such clusters in developed countries are the textile industry in Northern Italy and computer software in California's Silicon Valley. In India, examples of such clusters are the footwear industry in Agra, sports goods in Meerut, glass products in Firozabad, computer software in Bangalore, light engineering and textiles in Ludhiana, hosiery and ready made garments in Delhi, handloom and powerlooms in Gorakhpur and many others.

1.3.2. Small firm clustering has assumed an increasingly important role in economic growth. The rise in the preference for non- standardized goods and changes in consumers' tastes and requirements have demanded flexible specialization on the part of producers. Small firms having low capital levels and ample scope to accommodate workers with a variety of skills enable them to adjust swiftly to market signals. The manufacturing capabilities of small firms have been enhanced in specific context by adoption of CAD/CAM micro-electronic based processes. It has been the experience that such flexibility in small enterprises has led to success only when the firms have been spatio-sectorally concentrated in industrial clusters. Such success has been fostered by a high degree of inter-firm linkages including horizontal linkages and collaboration between firms forming part of the cluster and vertical linkages between suppliers, manufacturers and distributors.

1.3.3. Clustering of firms creates an information rich environment with specialized labour pools. Industry trends and technical innovations can be communicated quickly between firms in a cluster. Greater levels of social cohesion and community connections shared between people involved in geographic clusters facilitate cooperation and collective action.

1.3.4. A significant fact brought to light in the UNIDO study of clusters was that 125 of these clusters have been classified as "natural clusters". These clusters have been formed by units set up to take advantage of locally available skills, raw materials, proximity to market etc. Gradually, similar types of industries grow in number by utilizing the existing pool of trained workers who shift from one unit to another. These clusters have grown spontaneously and not as a result of any policy of the government. On the other hand, only 13 of the 138 clusters were set up by the government or other agencies through the creation of infrastructure accompanied by a range of technical services designed to cater to a group of units in a local area. Such clusters formed as a result of intervention by the government or other agency are termed as "induced clusters". It was also revealed that while market opportunities had induced formation of 99 clusters, another 33 were formed due to facilities of raw materials or skilled labour.

1.3.5. The conditions conducive to the formation and functioning of clusters have favoured their location in or near cities where 65 per cent of such clusters are located. Only about 13 per cent are located in small towns and rural areas. In order to ensure dispersion of industrial activity, employment and income generation in the rural areas, special efforts and policy measures are required.

1.4. Government support

1.4.1. Realizing the importance of cluster formation, the Government of India, through Development Commissioner SSI launched a scheme “Integrated Technology Upgradation and Management Programme (UPTECH)” in 1998 which has been renamed as “ Small Industry Cluster Development Programme”. The programme applies to any cluster of industries where there is a commonality in the method of production, quality control and testing, energy conservation, pollution control etc. The scheme covers a comprehensive range of issues related to technology upgradation, productivity improvement, energy conservation, diversification of products, skill upgradation and market development.

1.4.2. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is taking up development of 50 clusters during the Tenth Plan. The cluster development plan seeks to establish forward and backward linkages, set up common facility centres and common service network support for cluster units.

1.4.3. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has an ambitious scheme for development of industrial clusters during the Tenth Plan period with an outlay of Rs 675 crore. Under the scheme, industrial clusters with high growth potential are picked up. The scheme emphasizes converting static local efficiency into dynamic competitiveness. The scheme supports innovation, product design and development through association with specific R&D institutions. It assists the cluster units in developing common facilities like raw material depots, testing facilities, design centres, information hub etc. It also assists in appropriate technology transfer, information sharing and quality improvement. The share of government in funding the cost of any project under the scheme is limited to 75 per cent of project cost. The remaining 25 per cent has to be financed by other stakeholders of the respective cluster. Similar scheme with adequate outlay is required to be approved for the SSI sector.

1.4.4. The Tenth Plan outlay for the SSI sector is Rs 3449 crore which is only 3.6 per cent higher as compared to the Ninth Plan outlay. This could be due to non-utilization of about 13 per cent of the Ninth Plan outlay. The position of utilization needs to be improved in the Tenth Plan. Allocation of additional funds to the different agencies under the Ministry of Small Scale Industry for the time bound development of identified clusters of small scale industries, handlooms and handicrafts is essential. The allocation should cover the financing and implementation of cluster specific projects on a pattern similar to that of the cluster scheme of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry mentioned above. Implementation of these projects will go a long way in improving the health of the cluster units and generate additional income and employment.

1.5. World Trade Organization and other externalities.

1.5.1. The small scale industries in any cluster, existing or proposed, will have to take into account the changes that have occurred in the industrial, commercial and financial environment on account of liberalisation of the economy and globalisation. The small-scale industry had, prior to liberalisation, operated in a protected environment with large scale reservation, subsidies and little competition from foreign goods in most of its products. This situation has changed radically and for the worse as far as small scale industry is concerned.

1.5.2. The de-reservation of most of the items reserved for the small-scale industry has placed it in competition with indigenous large-scale industry which can produce the same products cheaper and of better quality due to economics of scale, improved technology and easier access to credit. If small scale units are to survive and prosper, these facilities will need to be extended consciously in greater measure in order to obtain the larger benefits to the national economy in terms of employment and alleviation of poverty specially in rural and semi- urban areas.

1.5.3. The removal of quantitative restrictions and lowering of customs tariffs has thrown open the Indian market to cheap foreign products from neighbouring countries. Some safeguards are available through levy of anti dumping duties but the long-term solution for indigenous small-scale industry is to upgrade production technology, improve worker efficiency and productivity and ensure consistency in quality of production.

1.5.4. The removal of quotas for our textile products should also be taken as opportunity rather than as a handicap. Technology upgradation, continuous improvement of quality and changes in designs to conform to the requirements and tastes of foreign buyers can certainly enhance our market share in the developed countries. It will also improve the competitiveness of the products of small-scale industry in relation to similar products of our own large-scale industry.

1.5.5. While these considerations apply to small-scale industry as a whole, these factors will be relevant in proposing new clusters in rural and semi- urban areas.

1.6. Role of Panchayti Raj Institutions.

Panchayti Raj Institutions at village and block level can play an active role in rural cluster development. Local Panchayats are the key to the locality / region where the clusters are likely to be developed. Panchayats could provide ground level guidance to the government officials/ agencies in developing infrastructure like roads, water and power. They could help the entrepreneurs in conceptualizing viable projects using local resources of raw materials and skills and could stand guarantor / surety to the entrepreneurs for the financial assistance from banks / financial institutions. Panchayats could even provide some financial help to small enterprises. Panchayats could help the entrepreneurs in getting suitable manpower. Panchayats could also play an important role in developing better relations between labour and owners. Panchayats could also help the entrepreneurs in building construction, acquiring land and also provide godowns for storage of products if necessary. In this way the role of Panchayti Raj Institutions is important in the development of rural clusters.

1.7. Objectives of the Study

The study has been undertaken with the following objectives.

i. To study the present scenario of existing clusters and the problems faced by them.

ii. To assess the role of existing policies and programmes in the development and operation of different clusters.

iii. To assess the possibilities of formation of viable clusters of different types of industries in the selected areas of study.

iv. To study the additional employment potential in existing and proposed clusters for unskilled labour, semi–skilled labour, technicians and professional manpower in different clusters.

v. To study the availability of raw materials, finance, technical and managerial manpower in proposed clusters and suggested ways of improvement therein.

vi. To assess the impact of technology upgradation in improving the viability of clusters in different sectors of small and tiny industries.

vii. Requirements of training for entrepreneurs and managers.

viii. Other issues relevant to the increase in profitability of clusters.

1.8 Methodology of the study.

1.8.1 Uttar Pradesh has been known for the large variety of small industries operating in different parts of the State. The state, according to the Third

All India Census of Small Scale Industries, had 17,07,977 SSI units which were 16.23 per cent of the total SSI units in the country. The state, therefore has been chosen for conducting the case study on " Rural Cluster Development".

1.8.2 The study intends to determine the actual field situation in respect of small scale industries including village industries and their problems in respect of inputs, labour and marketing of their output (i.e. goods and services) and to determine as to how these problems could be solved or at least minimized through the formation of suitable clusters. The study thus aims to provide inputs for policy formulation regarding development of viable rural industries clusters.

1.8.3 For the purpose of this case study, four districts of Uttar Pradesh were selected. The Planning Commission desired that the districts selected for the study should be chosen from the districts identified under Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana, (RSVY) and should be such which already, have a number of small and medium industries of different categories running in them to enable a critical study being made of their functioning as also the possibilities of cluster formation.

1.8.4 The idea of linking the study with RSVY was that the suggestions thrown up by the study could be implemented better in RSVY districts where resources and infrastructure facilities could be made available more easily. The following four districts of Uttar Pradesh have been selected for the study.

1. Unnao
2. Hardoi
3. Barabanki, and
4. Gorakhpur

All the above districts selected for the study are identified under RSVY.

1.9 Selection of Cluster Units.

In each district two Development Blocks were identified based on the discussion held with the District Planning Officers and in each selected Block, four villages/ semi-urban areas were selected for conducting the study. Thus eight villages/semi urban areas in each district were covered for the study. In each district 150 respondents were contacted through a well designed questionnaire. About 125 respondents were owners of small industries of different categories and 25 were the government officials and other knowledgeable persons. In all, 611 respondents in all the four districts were covered.

1.10 Analysis of Data

The information thus obtained has been analysed and report has been prepared based on the assessments and perceptions of individuals and organisations who are actual participants in the formation and implementation of rural industries clusters. The report, thus, presents the ground realities of clusterisation and the suggestions offered in the report are based on the actual experience of the respondents in existing clusters, government officials and other knowledgeable persons who are concerned with the developmental activities. The report, therefore, is expected to be helpful to the Planning Commission while considering appropriate guidelines for Rural Cluster Development.

1.11 Presentation of Report

The report has been presented in the following five chapters along with the executive summary:

Chapter I	Introduction
Chapter II	Background Analysis of Cluster Units in the Survey
Chapter III	Benefits of Cluster Development
Chapter IV	Constraints in Cluster Development and Suggestions for Improvement.
Chapter V	Prospects, Outlook and Recommendations

CHAPTER-II

BACKGROUND ANALYSIS OF CLUSTER UNITS IN THE SURVEY

Choice of survey area

The study has been undertaken to determine the role of clusterisation in the development of small-scale industries and handicrafts. Being in the nature of a case study, it was limited to one state namely Uttar Pradesh which has a rich heritage of SSIs producing a wide spectrum of goods having appreciative buyers in India and abroad. The four districts chosen for the study, namely Unnao, Barabanki, Hardoi and Gorakhpur are included in the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) and have small or large groups of individual units producing similar types of goods. These groups could be functioning as formal or informal clusters or could have the potential of cluster formation for their benefit.

District statistics for the district of Unnao for the year 2002-03 indicates that there were 80 small-scale industries and 2425 khadi and village industries. Leather, handicrafts, engineering and chemical industries were the main constituents. The SSIs employed about 700 persons besides their owners.

Barabanki district had 4462 SSIs and 176 khadi and village industries. Handloom, fabrication, tractor trolleys and wooden furniture were the main items produced. SSIs employed about 6000 persons.

Hardoi district has been showing a declining trend in SSIs. In 2002-03, there were only 75 SSIs and 50 khadi and village industries. The main items produced were carpets. zari, chikan work, shoes and fabrication work.

Gorakhpur district has a tradition of nurturing small industries. The district, in 2002-03 had 466 SSIs employing 1662 persons and 126 khadi and village industries employing 925 persons. The main industries were handlooms, handicrafts and light engineering goods, paints, shoe soles and furniture.

The methodology of the survey was discussed with the local officers and two development blocks were selected as representative in each district taking into account the concentration of particular types of SSI units there. The existence of clusters as also the potential for the formation of new clusters of different types of industry was considered. About 150 units selected in each district were chosen to give representation to different types of industry. A total of six hundred eleven units have, thus, been covered in the study, 154 units in Unnao, 154 units in Barabanki, 153 units in Hardoi and 150 units in Gorakhpur. (Ref. Table-1)

Gorakhpur has the oldest established units where more than 45 per cent of the units were established prior to 1970. In the other three districts, most of the units were established in 1990s or even later. (Ref. Table-1)

The surveyed units have been classified as SSI units, handloom units and handicraft units. It has been observed that more than 30 per cent of the units in Unnao are under SSI category, whereas number of such units in Gorakhpur district is more than 75 per cent. In Barabanki district, SSI covers more than 40 per cent of the industrial units while in Hardoi also it is about 40 per cent. Barabanki district has more than 30 per cent units in handloom clusters whereas in the other three districts it is only about 10 per cent or less. (Ref. Table-1)

2.1.9 Out of six hundred eleven units, 65 per cent units are engaged in manufacturing activities and 18 per cent in processing activities. Thus more than 80 per cent of the units are found engaged in manufacturing and processing activities. This distribution has been observed in all the districts. Service providing units constituted only 4 per cent of the total units, the highest percentage of 9 per cent being observed in Hardoi district followed by 6 per cent in Unnao. (Ref. Table-2)

It has also been observed that more than 40 per cent of the units were household industries and more than 35 per cent of the units were reported as proprietorships firms. Around 45 per cent of the units were reported as not using power which appears to be surprising. However, in Gorakhpur district, such units were less than 20 per cent. (Ref. Table 3 and Table– 4)

2.2 Distribution of Units by Fixed Capital, Working Capital, Labour and Output

Capital employed

The main advantage of the small scale industries to the national economy, as also to the small entrepreneur, is their low capital base. It has been observed for the surveyed units that more than 85 per cent of them have their fixed capital below Rs. 5 lakhs, the percentage varying from 79 per cent to 99 per cent in different districts. Only 5 per cent of the units were found to have the fixed capital in the range of Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs 10 lakhs. At the national level, according to Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries (year 2001-02), 96 per cent of SSI units had fixed capital below Rs 5 lakhs while only 1 per cent had it between 5 to 10 lakhs (Ref. Table–6). The survey reveals that fixed capital requirements have increased in the three years since the Third Census. The national average for fixed investment per unit increased from 1.60 lakhs for Second Census (1990-91) to Rs 6.68 lakhs for the Third SSI Census (2001-02).

As far as working capital is concerned, 85 per cent of the units are having working capital less than Rs. 2 lakhs and only 5 per cent of the units were found to have the working capital in the range of Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs 5 lakhs while another 5 per cent fall in the range of Rs 5 lakhs to Rs 10 lakhs. In case of Gorakhpur and Hardoi districts, the units having working capital less than Rs. 2 lakhs are around 95 per cent. (Ref. Table-7)

Annual Output

The annual output of the surveyed units is low. About 75 per cent of the units have output below Rs. 5 lakhs whereas about 10 per cent have outputs in the range of Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs 10 lakhs (Ref. Table-8). According to Third SSI Census (year 2001-02), at the national level the average gross output per unit of registered SSI units was Rs 4.22 lakhs.

2.2.3 Capital/ Labour Ratio

The analysis of capital/labour ratio indicates that units in SSI clusters are more capital intensive. The SSI units have to invest Rs 2.36 lakh for employing one person whereas for other units it is Rs 46,000. Handloom and Handicraft clusters seem to use much less capital for employing one person which is Rs 11,000 and Rs 6,000 respectively. (Ref. Table – 12A)

2.2.4 Output/ Labour Ratio

The output/ labour ratio indicates that the maximum output per labour has been observed in SSI clusters which is Rs 1.95 lakh. This varies from district to district and maximum output of Rs 3.92 lakh is observed in Barabanki district whereas minimum output of Rs 57,000 is observed in Gorakhpur district. (Ref. Table-12C)

2.2.5 Capital/ Output Ratio

The average capital/output ratio for all surveyed units is 1.08. It is the highest for Barabanki district at 1.85 and lowest for Hardoi at 0.27. It is 0.41 for Unnao and 0.59 for Gorakhpur. The capital/output ratio is dependent on the type of industry which is more capital intensive in Barabanki. Again, the lowest capital/output ratio is for Handicraft cluster at 0.18 and highest for SSI units at 1.21. (Ref. Table–12B)

2.3 Distribution of Units by Size of Employment.

2.3.1 The 611 surveyed units employed a total of 5498 workers (4462 males and 1036 females), an average of 9 employees per unit. About 48 per cent of the surveyed units were found to employ less than five persons. This percentage however varies from district to district. In Hardoi district, more than 60 per cent units were having less than five employees and the number of such units in Unnao districts constitutes more than 45 per cent. It has also been observed that the units employing between 5 to 9 persons in Barabanki, Gorakhpur, Hardoi and Unnao districts were 49 per cent, 45 per cent, 31 per cent and 27 per cent respectively with an average of 38 per cent. 10 per cent of the industrial units were found to have employed between 10 and 19 persons, such units being 12 per cent each in Gorakhpur and Barabanki district and 14 per cent in Unnao. Only 16 units (3 per cent) employed between 20 to 50 persons and only 8 units (1 per cent) above 50 persons. (Ref. Table–9)

The Third SSI Census reveals that per unit employment for SSI units at the national level has gone down from 6.29 in the Second Census to 4.48 in the Third Census.

The share of technical employees in total employment was observed as 45 per cent (46 per cent for males and 39 per cent for females). The share of contract workers was 18 per cent, of daily wage workers 19 per cent and of family workers 18 per cent. (Ref. Table-11A)

The share of women in the surveyed units was 18.84 per cent. It was more for family workers (28 per cent) and less for contract workers (14 per cent). The national average for female employment is 13.31 per cent but the average for Uttar Pradesh is very low at 5.11 per cent according to Third SSI Census while it is as high as 37.15 per cent for Kerala. The survey, however, indicates that female employment is showing improvement.

2.3.2 The share of technical workers was higher for handlooms (48.4 per cent) and handicrafts (51.4 per cent) and lower for SSI units (45.6 per cent). District wise highest proportion of technically qualified persons is found in Hardoi (49.8 per cent) followed by Gorakhpur and Barabanki at 48.2 per cent each and 35.6 per cent for Unnao. (Ref. Table –11A)

2.3.3 The availability of technically qualified persons including skilled workers pertaining to particular trades is thus crucial to success of small-scale industries. In small handloom and handicraft units, the owner himself is the technician.

2.3.4 This also points to proper direction being given to the training institutes regarding training requirements. Often there is a mis-match between the expertise of the tradesmen and technicians coming out of the training institutes and the requirements of the local industry. This problem can be resolved to a large extent through a proper plan of clusterisation which would enable the most efficient use of resources including the resources of training.

2.3.5 Substantial scope for the employment of technically trained persons in small-scale industry also indicates that high priority should be given to this sector and clusterisation should be encouraged and facilitated to ensure viability of individual units.

2.4 Distribution of Units with Respect to Facilities Available in the Cluster.

2.4.1 Power Supply

According to the survey it appears that about 63 per cent of the responding units have enough power supply and 85 per cent have reported availability of continuous supply of power. 52 per cent of the responding units have indicated availability of power at cheaper rate.

District wise analysis indicates that in Unnao district around 59 per cent units enjoy continuity in power supply whereas the number of such units in Gorakhpur, Barabanki and Hardoi district were more than 90 per cent. More than 90 per cent units in Gorakhpur district indicated availability of enough power whereas such units in Hardoi are 79 per cent. In other two districts the units indicating enough power supply are around 40 per cent. More than 85 per cent of the responding units in Hardoi have indicated the availability of power at concessional rate whereas such units in Barabanki, Gorakhpur and Unnao districts are 70 per cent, 32 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. Most of the respondents want further improvement in the quality of power supply, its continuity and concessional tariffs. (Ref. Table–14A)

2.4.2 Water Supply

In respect of water supply, 60 per cent of the responding units have indicated enough water supply and around 80 per cent have indicated continuity in the water supply. Only 33 per cent units indicated that water is being supplied at cheaper rate. More than 90 per cent of the responding units in Gorakhpur districts have indicated enough water supply whereas such units in Hardoi, Unnao and Barabanki are 73 per cent, 41 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. Availability of continuous water supply has been reported by 57 per cent of the responding units in Unnao district while in other three districts such units constituted more than 80 per cent of the responding units. Ref. Table-14B),

2.5 Distribution of units by Advantage of Raw Material Facilities.

The analysis indicates that 53 per cent of units reported assured availability of raw materials with a district wise variation from 35 per cent in the district of Gorakhpur to 75 per cent in case of Barabanki district. 43 per cent of the units reported timely availability of raw materials. However district wise percentage varied from 30 per cent in Hardoi to 58 per cent in Barabanki. 47 per cent of the industrial units reported availability of raw material at favourable prices. In the district of Unnao, 61 per cent units reported availability of raw materials at favourable prices whereas the percentages of such units in Hardoi, Barabanki and Gorakhpur were 54 per cent, 47 per cent and 26 per cent respectively. More than 50 per cent of the industrial units have shown the extension of credit facilities; but in Gorakhpur district the percentage of such units is around 35 per cent. More than 55 per cent of the industrial units reported availability of facilities for storage of goods at site for which Barabanki district has shown a maximum of 70 per cent followed by Unnao district with 56 per cent, Hardoi with 48 per cent and Gorakhpur with 47 per cent. (Ref. Table-15).

Distribution of units by Availability of Quality Control Facilities.

Most of the units in Gorakhpur, Barabanki and Hardoi have reported absence of any quality control system. However 23 per cent of units (34 per cent in district Barabanki, 31 per cent in Unnao and 29 per cent in the district Hardoi) have reported some measure of quality control. 16 per cent of the industrial units in Unnao district have also reported availability of facilities for quality certification in the industrial area. (Ref. Table-16).

2.7 Distribution of Units by Advantage in Marketing of Products.

2.7.1 The respondents were of the view that cluster formation would be helpful in the identification of markets for the products of the industrial units working in the area. More than 50 per cent of the units were of this view and emphasized that regular off take of their production will bring down inventory costs. About 45 per cent emphasized role of easier transportation in bringing down costs. It is interesting to note that in Barabanki district, regular payment by buyers was reported by than 66 per cent of the units. (Ref. Table-17)

2.7.2 The need for quick perception of market changes in tastes, quality and quantity of goods to be produced for sale was emphasized by more than 50 per cent of the respondents. Such information is not available to a small entrepreneur. They desired some common facility and government assistance for the monitoring and communication of such information. They expressed awareness of the fact that clusterisation would enable easier and quicker dissemination of emerging market trends. (Ref. Table–17)

2.8 General awareness of advantages of cluster formation by units

2.8.1 It is recognized that clusterisation of industrial units benefits the owners/entrepreneurs in various ways. Some of the benefits are assistance in formulation of financially viable project, assistance in availability of finance in setting up the project, assistance in obtaining government sanctions and subsidy, awareness of risks and ways to get over them, assistance in obtaining raw materials, assistance in obtaining better and more economical transport, assistance in technology upgradation and assistance in obtaining marketing facilities. Most of the units surveyed reported the advantage of assistance in obtaining raw materials followed by economical transportation, creating awareness of risk and ways to get over them and assistance in obtaining government subsidy.

2.8.2 Some other advantages were also perceived as a result of cluster formation. These were improved worker-owner relations and increase in worker productivity. As many as 43 per cent of the industrial units surveyed reported more efficient use and economy in the use of power due to interaction in the group. 40 per cent of units reported that cluster formation helped in getting rural infrastructure strengthened. 39 per cent of the respondents felt that interaction in the group promotes innovation and creativity. (Ref. Table –26A)

2.9 Training needs for Entrepreneurs, Managers and Skilled Workers.

2.9.1 Training Needs For Entrepreneurs

It has been observed that more than 40 per cent of the responding industrial units in all the 4 districts have not indicated any training requirement for entrepreneurs. This percentage however varies from district to district; the lowest 26 per cent being in Barabanki district and highest 72 per cent in Unnao district. 17 per cent of the responding units have expressed the need for training in respect of upgradation of technology, dealing with the markets and obtaining finance by the entrepreneurs. About 14 per cent emphasized training about market production and finance. 4 per cent of entrepreneurs suggested training need for energy conservation, economizing in inputs and maximising output and profit. In Gorakhpur district, a maximum of 25 per cent of the responding entrepreneurs were in favour of training in respect of market, production and finance followed by 17 per cent in Barabanki and 14 per cent in Hardoi district. Maximum 24 per cent of the respondents in Barabanki district emphasised need of training for upgradation of technology, market dealing and finance followed by 20 per cent in Hardoi and 19 per cent in Gorakhpur district. (Ref. Table–18A)

Training Needs For Managers

As far as training needs for managers of different units are concerned, about 17 per cent of the managers emphasized on training about administration, production and financial management whereas 16 per cent of the managers emphasized need of training about labour productivity,. About 7 per cent of the managers emphasized the need for training on market availability and finance administration and 6 per cent of the managers desired training for new technology and marketing. 7 per cent of respondents desired training on labour management and making harmonious labour-owner relationship and 5 per cent of the managers emphasized the need for training about product and market. In Gorakhpur district more than 20 per cent of the respondents emphasized training about administration, production and financial management followed by 18 per cent respondents on training for new technology and upgraded marketing, 14 per cent suggested training about market availability and finance administration, 13 per cent on training about maintaining workers and 10 per cent on training about labour management and making harmonious labour-owner relationship. In Unnao district, training about administration, production and financial management was supported by 20 per cent of the respondents whereas such percentage in Barabanki and Hardoi was 16 and 15 respectively. Interestingly the maximum number of respondents in Hardoi emphasized the need of training about maintaining harmonious worker-owner relationship. (Ref. Table-18B).

2.9.3 Training Needs For Skilled Workmen/Technicians

In respect of training for skilled workers/technicians, it was observed that 18 per cent of the respondents emphasized training for quality maintenance and handling of new machinery whereas 11 per cent of the respondents desired training about new and upgraded technologies. 9 per cent of the respondents desired initial training for skill development whereas 7 per cent of the respondents emphasized training for efficient use of raw materials and quality maintenance. In Gorakhpur district, a maximum of 39 per cent of respondents emphasized training for quality maintenance and new machinery followed by initial training for skill development and training about new and upgraded technology whereas in Barabanki district the maximum number of respondents emphasized training for quality maintenance and new machinery followed by training about new and upgraded technology, training for efficient use of raw materials and quality maintenance and how to maintain harmonious relationship between labour and owners. In Unnao district, the emphasis was on training about advanced knowledge of the art of handicrafts by about 5 per cent of the respondents whereas in Hardoi district maximum number of respondents emphasized training for efficient use of raw materials and quality maintenance followed by training on quality maintenance and handling new machinery and training on maintaining harmonious relations between labour and owners. (Ref. Table-18C)

Growth of employment

2.10.1 Information about employment has been obtained from the respondents for two periods namely for the years 2001 and 2004. It has been tabulated for four categories namely technical persons, contract workers, daily wage workers and family workers. The average rate of growth of employment during the period 2001-04 has been of the order of 5 per cent per annum. (Ref. Table-10A and Table-11A)

The growth of employment in the surveyed units can be seen from the following figures:

Table: Growth of employment in the surveyed units

Category	March,2001 (no.)		August,2004 (no.)		Annual Growth Rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Technical persons	1752	342	2069	407	4.9	5.1	4.9
Contract employees	717	145	834	141	4.4	-0.7	3.6
Daily wagers	649	171	844	197	7.8	4.1	7.0
Family workers	600	246	715	291	5.1	4.9	5.1
Total	3718	904	4462	1036	5.3	4.0	5.1

2.10.3 It is seen that the maximum number of workers are in the category of technical persons (45 per cent) while in the other categories they are almost equally divided at about 18 per cent each. This implies that small industry owners are consciously using their skilled workers and technically trained persons to streamline their production and to upgrade their technology in order to produce better quality products economically for meeting market requirements. It also implies that demand for technicians and skilled workers will remain strong but the skills will have to suit the existing industries or those being set up. The demand and supply of skills can best be matched through planned formation and strengthening of industrial clusters.

2.10.4 It will, also, be seen that employment growth has been steady for all the four categories of workers. The maximum growth is seen in daily wage workers, which indicates that industries are expanding but will like to wait for hiring regular employees till their expansion consolidates. Technical persons, which form the mist important constituent of the workers, have shown a consistent and encouraging increase.

2.10.5 Female employment has also shown steady increase except for contract workers. However, the overall percentage of female workers has gone down from 19.5 per cent in 2001 to 18.8 per cent in 2004 mainly on account of decrease in the number of contract employees. While the increase in female family workers could be on account of domestic circumstances, the increase in the number of female technical persons is a positive development.

2.10.6 The district-wise growth of employment for different categories of employees for the four districts is shown in the table below.

District- wise Annual Rate of Growth of Employment by Type of cluster and by Categories of Employees (%)

SSI	Unnao	Barabanki	Hardoi	Gorakhpur	All Districts
Technical Persons	1.63	4.48	8.41	5.12	4.8
Contract Employees	1.96	7.38	-5.08	2.54	3.1
Dailywage Workers	3.53	2.78	13.6	21.9	6.3
Family Workers	2.08	6.95	2.97	5.98	5.2
Total	2.34	5.13	7.6	5.71	4.8
HANDLOOM					
Technical Persons	12.5	2.27	6.08	3.42	5.4
Contract Employees	0.83	8.56	1.68	0	2.2
Dailywage Workers	8.57	0.98	13.26	0	7.6
Family Workers	- 1.16	6.58	-2.69	5.35	3.8
Total	6.63	3.15	6.44	3.42	5.1
HANDICRAFT					
Technical Persons	7.44	0	2.98	0	5.2
Contract Employees	11.42	0	-0.49	0	5.3
Dailywage Workers	19.03	0	6.29	0	10.2
Family Workers	15.71	0	0.62	0	7.2
Total	10.47	0	2.72	0	6.3

OTHER					
Technical Persons	1.54	5.18	5.74	2.52	3.8
Contract Employees	3.89	14.37	0	8.57	8.3
Dailywage Workers	4.01	9.52	6.06	0	6.0
Family Workers	1.56	3.27	-2.46	18.29	3.8
Total	2.42	6.65	4.39	18.91	4.7
ALL UNITS					
Technical Persons	2.32	4.14	5.59	5.03	4.9
Contract Employees	3.19	8.52	0.64	2.57	3.5
Dailywage Workers	5.47	3.13	10.63	21.9	7.0
Family Workers	4.92	5.81	-1.34	6.27	5.1
Total	4.51	4.81	5.31	5.75	5.1

2.10.7 Average annual growth of employment has been observed as 5 per cent which is nearly the same as observed in the Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries. The rate of growth differs from district to district and with categories of employees as well. The maximum rate of growth at 5.75 per cent has been observed in Gorakhpur district followed by 5.31 per cent in Hardoi district, 4.81 per cent in Barabanki and 4.51 per cent un Unnao district. So far as categories of employees are concerned, the highest growth rate was observed in daily wage workers at 7 per cent per annum. The average rate of growth in employment of technical persons for all the four districts was observed as 4.9 per cent whereas family worker's growth was 5.1 per cent. Contract employees were observed to grow at 3.6 per cent annually. For technical persons Hardoi district was having maximum growth rate of 5.59 per cent whereas Gorakhpur had 5.03 per cent, Barabanki 4.14 per cent and Unnao only 2.32 per cent.

Technical persons are important for industrial growth, industrial development and production of industrial goods and therefore analysis of such personnel only by types of cluster has been attempted. In SSI clusters growth rate of technical persons was observed to be matching with the total employment in SSI cluster. However the growth of technical persons in each district except Hardoi was less than the growth of total employment in the particular district. In Hardoi district growth rate of technical persons in employment was observed to be 8.4 per cent against the growth of 7.6 per cent of all employees. In Gorakhpur district growth of technical persons was observed around 5.1 per cent against the overall employment growth of 5.7 per cent whereas in Barabanki district against the growth of 5.1 per cent in overall employment, the growth rate of technical persons was around 4.5 per cent. In Unnao district growth rate of total employment is less at 2.3 per cent and the growth rate for technical persons at 1.6 per cent. It appears that Unnao district is backward in SSI development and accordingly the employment of technical persons in that district for SSI units is also low.

For Handloom cluster however the growth rate of technical persons in Unnao district was observed as high as 12 per cent against the growth in total employment recorded as 6.6 per cent. The overall growth of technical persons in Handloom clusters has been observed as more than 5 per cent whereas in Gorakhpur district it is only 3.4 per cent and in Barabanki district it is quite low at 3.2 per cent. In Hardoi, however the growth of technical persons in employment seems to be quite significant at about 6.1 per cent. It appears that the employability of technical persons in Handloom cluster in the district of Unnao and Hardoi is better than the other two districts of Barabanki and Gorakhpur.

For Handicraft cluster, no units could be included in the survey for Barabanki and Gorakhpur district and therefore the growth rate of total employment as well as of technical persons has been obtained based on the information available from two districts only. The growth rate of technical persons in this cluster has been observed at 5.2 per cent against the overall growth of 6.3 per cent. In Unnao district the growth rate of technical persons was observed to be 7.4 per cent against overall employment rate of 10.5 per cent. This seems to be quite significant and indication of employability of technical persons in Unnao district under the

Handicraft cluster is encouraging. In Hardoi district the growth rate of technical persons has been observed as 3.0 per cent against overall growth in employment at 2.7 per cent.

Employability

It appears from the analysis that SSI clusters offer good opportunities for employment of technical persons except in Unnao. Handloom clusters offer somewhat better opportunities of employment for technical persons as compared to the Handicraft clusters. In other types of clusters the employability of technical persons seems to be lower but the contract employees in this cluster were observed to have more employment opportunities. Keeping in view the significant share of technical persons in employment it could be inferred that cluster development in rural areas is important to create additional employment for skilled and semi-skilled workers and specially for technically qualified persons. Cluster development is also expected to encourage entrepreneurship development for both men and women, as today's technical persons become tomorrow's entrepreneurs.

2.12. Implications of responses

The survey has revealed the perceptions of entrepreneurs and managers actually owning and operating small-scale units, the problems they are facing and the assistance they expect from different agencies. In particular, their responses indicate their awareness of the benefits of clusterisation and the measures to be taken to make clusterisation more effective. These perceptions and measures are elaborated in subsequent chapters of this report.

CHAPTER- III

BENEFITS OF CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT

Awareness Of Clusterisation

3.1.1 Clusters have been known to have existed in India for centuries and much before the evolution of the concept of SSI development as a plank of state policy. The survey has revealed that most of the SSI entrepreneurs are aware of the benefits of cooperation and group action even though they may not be aware of the concept of clusterisation as enunciated by UNIDO and other agencies. SSI units producing similar products have been getting together naturally in procuring raw materials, in transportation of goods, in marketing and other activities even where there are no formal clusters. The efficiency and profitability of these units could be advanced significantly through proper organisation of appropriate clusters.

3.1.2 Experience with cluster formation indicates that significant benefits accrue as a result of clusterisation. The collective strength of clusters enables its members to get assistance in availability of raw materials on better terms, availability of finances for setting up projects, obtaining government subsidies, updating technology of production, identification of markets, transportation, storage and marketing. Mutual discussion, increased awareness and competition within the cluster are also beneficial to the national economy through more efficient use of raw material, efficient use of power, increase in productivity leading to increase in workers income, a more congenial labour owner relationship, evolution of local leadership and promotion of innovation and creativity. These hypotheses have been tested through responses of the survey.

3.1.3 The responses received in the survey cover a wide range of small-scale industries as also a range of opinions. Ten major groups of industries covered in the four districts of Unnao, Gorakhpur, Barabanki and Hardoi are garments, dying and printing, cotton and wooden shawls, zari work, leather products, carpets, wood furniture, food products, engineering industry and fabrication. These products have been classified amongst four types of groups or informal clusters namely SSI, handloom, handicrafts and others. More than 25 per cent of the units are found engaged in garments, whereas about 10 per cent units are engaged in zari and about 5 per cent in carpet manufacturing. Around 15 per cent of the industrial units were engaged in wood furniture and around 5 to 7 per cent industrial units are engaged in light engineering and fabrication work. Around 5 per cent of the industrial units were engaged in manufacture of shawls and other cotton and woolen products. Production and marketing of food products accounts for another 15 per cent (Ref. Table-5A). The responses of the survey are analysed in the following paragraphs.

Availability Of Raw Materials

Availability of raw materials can be gauged in four parts namely assured availability of raw material, timely availability of raw material, availability of raw material on better prices and facilities for storage of goods and services produced by the industry at site. Enhancement of credit limit to the industrial units can also be considered.

53 per cent of the respondents feel that being part of a cluster ensures easier availability of raw materials while 43 per cent feel that it ensures timely availability. 47 per cent feel that they are able to get a better price as members of cluster while 56 per cent get advantage of adequate storage. 52 per cent have obtained higher credit limits from banks. (Ref. Table-15)

District-wise breakup indicates that assured availability of raw material is reported in Barabanki district as 75 per cent whereas in the districts of Gorakhpur and Hardoi, such units were slightly more than 35 per cent. Facilities for storage at site have been reported by 56 per cent of the cluster units. District wise analysis indicated that the facilities of storage at site reported in Barabanki district are around 70 per cent whereas in Gorakhpur and Hardoi such units are slightly less than 50 per cent. About

43 per cent of the industrial units have reported timely availability of raw materials of which Barabanki district has shown nearly 60 per cent units reporting timely availability of raw materials whereas in Unnao district such units are slightly less than 50 per cent. The units reporting timely availability of raw materials in Gorakhpur district are around 35 per cent whereas in Hardoi such units are 30 per cent. Availability of raw material at better prices was reported by 47 per cent of the cluster units for Barabanki district. The units reporting better availability of raw material and better prices in Unnao District are around 60 per cent. In Hardoi, such units are more than 50 per cent whereas in Gorakhpur they are less than 30 per cent. The extension of credit limit to industrial units was reported by 52 per cent of the cluster units in all the four districts. The maximum number of units reporting the facility of extended credit limit were 62 per cent in Barabanki district followed by 58 per cent in Hardoi, 53 per cent in Unnao and 36 per cent in Gorakhpur. (Ref. Table- 15)

Quality Control Facilities

The presence of cluster leads to improvement in availability of quality control facilities but the magnitude is low. Analysis of responses indicates that only 23 per cent of the units have reported better quality control. In Barabanki district, such units are 34 per cent, in Unnao 31 per cent and in Hardoi only 29 per cent. It is interesting to note that no unit in Gorakhpur has reported either better quality control or facilities for test laboratories at reasonable prices in the region. Only one unit in Gorakhpur has reported the availability of facilities for quality certification whereas such units in Unnao district are around 15 per cent and in all the four districts together such units constituted only 4 per cent. Facilities for quality certification were also reported by one cluster unit each in Barabanki and Hardoi district. (Ref. Table-16)

Marketing

The analysis of the cluster units in respect of marketing products indicates that more than 50 per cent of the units have reported better facilities as regards identification of markets. Such units in the in the district of Barabanki are more than 70 per cent, in Unnao they are more than 65 per cent, in Hardoi around 48 per cent whereas in Gorakhpur such units are less than 30 per cent. (Ref. Table-17)

Regular off take of production leading to low inventories has been reported by 51 per cent of the cluster units in all the four districts. Such units in Gorakhpur district are around 40 per cent whereas in other three districts of Unnao, Barabanki and Hardoi, such units are more than 50 per cent. (Ref. Table-17)

Around 50 per cent of the cluster units have reported that clusterization has enabled the units to obtain a higher sale price for their products and as a group, they have better bargaining power with the buyers. The numbers of such units in Gorakhpur and Hardoi are less than 45 per cent whereas such units in Unnao and Barabanki are more than 50 per cent. (Ref. Table-17)

Regular payments by buyers due to clusterization have also been reported by more than 55 per cent of the industrial units in all the four districts. Such units in Barabanki district are around 67 per cent of the surveyed units whereas in Gorakhpur units reporting regular payment by buyers are around 43 per cent. In the districts of Unnao and Hardoi, such units are more than 55 per cent. (Ref. Table-17)

More than two-thirds of the industrial units in Barabanki district have reported that as parts of a group or cluster, they obtain quicker perception of market changes and desired improvement in the quality of products. Such perception in Unnao district was for about 60 per cent of the units. However, Gorakhpur district reported quicker perception of market changes and quality improvement only for about 30 per cent of the units. (Ref. Table-17)

Infrastructure Facilities

Infrastructure facilities of roads, power, water and pollution control measures can be provided more conveniently and at lesser cost per unit to clusters of industries.

3.5.2 Power Supply

For the surveyed units, it appears that about 63 per cent of the responding units have enough power supply and 85 per cent have reported availability of continuous supply of power. 52 per cent of the responding units have indicated availability of power at cheaper rate. Most of the respondents, however, want further improvement in the

quality of power supply, its continuity and further concessions in tariffs. (Ref. Table-14A)

3.5.3 Water Supply

Water supply has generally been reported to be satisfactory in the surveyed units. 60 per cent of the responding units have indicated enough water supply and around 80 per cent have indicated continuity in the water supply. (Ref. Table-16)

3.5.4 Transport

Easier transport is one of the obvious advantages of being a part of a cluster. Such advantage has been reported by more than 45 per cent of the industrial units in all the four districts. For Gorakhpur district where the units are comparatively old, this advantage is seen by 30 per cent of the units only whereas in Unnao and Barabanki districts such units were more than 50 per cent and in Hardoi slightly less than 50 per cent. (Ref. Table-17)

Storage Facilities

Small units having small turnovers cannot afford independent storage facilities of their own and may have to hire such facilities at high cost when needed. Joint facilities for a cluster reduce costs. Facilities for storage for finished goods at site have been reported by more than 40 per cent of the industrial units in all the four districts. Maximum number of such units are found in Unnao district with 57 per cent followed by Barabanki with 47 per cent, Hardoi with 39 per cent and Gorakhpur 23 per cent. (Ref. Table-17)

Risk Awareness

Small units do not have the information or the expertise to recognize the short or long term business risks. Around 60 per cent of industrial units in all the four districts have reported the advantage of clusterization in creating awareness of risk and ways to get over them. The number of such units in Barabanki and Hardoi districts are around 80 per cent and in Gorakhpur district such units are 63 per cent. Number of units reporting the advantage of creating awareness of risks and ways to get over them in Unnao district were only 16 per cent which indicates apathy on the part of the units. (Ref. Table-25)

Assistance In Obtaining Government Subsidies

More than 55 per cent units have reported advantage of clusterization, in getting assistance in obtaining government subsidy. In Gorakhpur district such units are around 63 per cent whereas in the districts of Barabanki and Hardoi they were more than 75 per cent. (Ref. Table-25)

Technology Upgradation

An important advantage of clusterisation is the availability of upgraded technologies to the members of the cluster. Failure to upgrade technology has been the main factor contributing to sickness of the small-scale units. The resources of the small entrepreneur are, however, inadequate to properly search for the latest appropriate technology and a suitable technology provider. Import or local purchase of such technology may be beyond the reach of an individual small-scale entrepreneur. The cumulative knowledge and financial resources of the cluster are crucial in identifying the latest technology and in obtaining the best terms for its transfer to the members of the cluster desirous of upgradation of their units. Technology providers, local or foreign, may also be willing to demonstrate their technologies and provide training in their maintenance and operation if several members of the cluster desire to have it installed in their units. Government departments and NGOs may, also find it more convenient to provide technology upgradation assistance to rural clusters. Manufacturers could, also be induced to set up semi-urban support bases to cater to the needs of a number of clusters.

Benefits of assistance in technology upgradation in clusters has been reported by 57 per cent of the industrial units in all the four districts. Maximum number of such units were in Barabanki district with 80 per cent followed by Hardoi 79 per cent and Gorakhpur 51 per cent. (Ref. Table-25)

3.10 Availability Of Finance

The advantage of assistance in availability of finances for setting up projects have been reported by about 50 per cent of the industrial units for all the districts. The maximum number of units reporting such advantage are found in Barabanki district followed by Hardoi and Gorakhpur. In Unnao district such units are only 18 per cent. (Ref. Table-25)

3.11 Maximising Profits

Around 38 per cent units have reported the advantage of increasing profit due to clusterization. Maximum number of such units are 66 per cent in

Hardoi district followed by 40 per cent units in Barabanki and 35 per cent in Gorakhpur district. Similar to the perception of other advantages in Unnao district, only 10 per cent units were found reporting increase in profit due to clusterization. (Ref. Table-25)

3.12 Clusterisation In Different Districts

3.12.1 This analysis indicates that the units of Unnao district are not getting as much benefit from clusterisation as the other three. Gorakhpur being the oldest district in respect of setting up of units, seems to be low in modern facilities in comparison to Barabanki and Hardoi district where the clusterization has started recently. The industrial units coming under SSI cluster are found to have maximum advantage of clusterization in case of getting assistance for better and economical transport followed by advantage of getting awareness of risks and ways to get over them. Getting assistance for obtaining raw material, assistance in obtaining Government subsidy and assistance in availability of finances for setting up projects are other advantages of clusterisation.

3.12.2 The handloom sector has obtained the best advantage of clusterisation. In this sector the maximum number of industrial units obtained the advantage of assistance in technology upgradation followed by assistance in obtaining raw materials, assistance in obtaining better and economic transport and assistance in obtaining Government subsidy. The handicraft cluster units received the minimum advantage of clusterisation and only 38 units have reported the advantage of assistance in obtaining raw materials followed by 34 units each reporting increase in profits and assistance in obtaining better and economical transport while 33 units have reported advantage of assistance in obtaining government subsidy. (Ref. Table-25)

3.12.3 Gorakhpur district has shown the maximum advantage of clusterization in the SSI sector in comparison to other districts. Barabanki and Hardoi districts have also indicated obtaining significant advantages of clusterization but in all cases number of such units in Gorakhpur district is more than the number of units in Barabanki and Hardoi. Unnao district does not appear to have taken advantage of clusterisation. (Ref. Table-25)

3.13 Advantage Of Clusterisation To National Economy

3.13.1 Economical Use Of Resources

While the main driving force for clusterisation is the profit to individual industrial units, such profit maximization by the units, also, leads to economical use of national resources. Efficient use of power has been reported by 43 per cent of the industrial units in all the four districts. This percentage however, varies from district to district. The maximum number of units (66 per cent) were reported in Barabanki district for more efficient power use followed by Gorakhpur with 57 per cent and Hardoi with 43 per cent. For Unnao only 8 per cent units have reported the same advantage.
(Ref. Table-26A)

Strengthening Rural Infrastructure

Consequent to the formation and operation of clusters, strengthening of rural infrastructure of rural roads and power lines etc has been reported which is essential for the economic development of the area. 40 per cent of the industrial units in all the four districts have reported this advantage of clusterisation. The maximum number of units reporting this advantage is in Barabanki district followed by Hardoi and Gorakhpur. Rural infrastructure development in Unnao district was reported only by 14 units which constitute less than 10 per cent of the total units surveyed in the district. (Ref. Table-26A)

Promoting Innovation And Creativity

Around 39 per cent of the units in all the four district have indicated advantage of clusterization for promoting innovation and creativity which make industry more efficient and competitive. In Hardoi district the number of units reporting such advantages was 57 per cent which was followed by Barabanki district with 51 per cent and Gorakhpur with 42 per cent. (Ref. Table-26A)

3.13.4 Increase In Productivity

Most of the units have indicated the development of more harmonious labour owner relationship as parts of a cluster. 33 per cent of the industrial units reported increase in workers' productivity and also workers' income. The maximum number of units reporting increase in workers income were 56 per cent in Hardoi district followed by 45 per cent in Barabanki and 24 per cent in Gorakhpur district. Increase in workers productivity was reported by 54 per cent units in Hardoi, 44 per cent units in Barabanki and 27 per cent units in Gorakhpur. The efficient use of raw material and development of local initiative and leadership was reported by around 10 per cent of the industrial units working in all the four districts. (Ref. Table-26A)

Conclusion

It is seen that clusterization in small-scale industries in the rural and semi-urban areas has a very important role to play in the economic development of those areas. Clusterisation provides economies of scale in business operations thereby attracting efficient service providers for raw materials, transport, marketing etc. Clusterisation also facilitates provision of infrastructure, training facilities, information, technology and human resources. Interaction among the members of a cluster encourages innovation and competition leading to quicker responses to market requirements. Their ability to take risks collectively is also enhanced. Increase in productivity leads to more efficient and economical use of resources such as power and water which is a benefit to the national economy.

The budget for the year 2005-06 recently presented in Parliament proposes to encourage the cluster development approach. The Ministry of Textiles will take up 20 handloom clusters in the first phase and invest Rs 40 crore. The amount is proposed to be provided to the handloom owners for production and marketing of handloom products. The policy of encouraging clusterisation by the Government will enable further development of the SSI sector and enable it to provide substantial additional employment in the rural and semi-urban areas which is the most important task facing the nation.

CHAPTER -IV

CONSTRAINTS IN CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT AND SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

4.1 Formation of Clusters

4.1.1 The advantages of clusterization for the small-scale industries have been brought out in the previous chapter. Government policies regarding small-scale industries are increasingly emphasizing formation of clusters. International agencies like UNIDO are also assisting in cluster formation. It is, therefore a matter of concern that even with such obvious advantages and incentives, clusterization has not made adequate progress.

4.1.2 Formally recognized clusters, as identified in the survey conducted for UNIDO, exist only in one of the four selected districts namely handlooms in Gorakhpur district. The Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries 2001-2002 mentions two clusters of furniture and oil crushing / expelling in Barabanki district. The obvious advantages of acting in groups are, however well recognized even when no formal clusters have been formed. The respondents of the survey consider such groups as informal clusters and their perceptions regarding problems faced by them individually or as members of such groups are indicative of the problems that clusters could face in case they were formally constituted.

4.1.3 Responses from the owners / managers of 611 units were obtained in the survey. Meaningful responses regarding problems faced or perceived by them were received from 436 respondents. These are analysed below.

Constraints Perceived

The basic objective of the entrepreneurs is to decrease production costs, increase sales revenues and maximize profits. Naturally they desire to take full advantage of government support, incentives, subsidies and concessionary finance. They also desire substantial improvement in the infrastructure of power, roads and water supply. They will also like that common facilities for testing and quality control are established at government cost. Training needs are also perceived for managers and skilled workmen. Denial of these facilities or delays in providing them are perceived as constraints.

The responding units are dispersed in 32 locations in 8 development blocks of 4 districts. These responses, cumulatively, are quite representative of the industry situation. The different constraints mentioned by the respondents have been analysed and the total number of respondents mentioning it as well as their percentage to the total number of respondents has been given (in brackets).

Deficiencies of infrastructure

Erratic power supply and poor connectivity (to power grid) have been cited as the foremost constraints to growth and 184 (42 per cent) respondents have mentioned this problem. It is felt most keenly in Gorakhpur with 94 (68 per cent) respondents and in Hardoi with 60 (43 per cent) respondents. It is not felt to that extent in Barabanki and Unnao which have better infrastructure on account of their proximity to the capital city, Lucknow and the industrial capital, Kanpur. (Ref. Table-24)

Lack of marketing facilities

This is the second most felt constraint. 75 respondents (17 per cent) have mentioned this problem. 40 respondents (29 per cent) of these are from Gorakhpur, 19 respondents (15 per cent) from Barabanki and 15 respondents (11 per cent) from Hardoi. It is not felt so keenly in Unnao. (Ref. Table-24)

Lack of awareness of government policies regarding small-scale industry and clusterisation.

While interacting with the entrepreneurs, especially of smaller units, the surveyors felt that they were not fully aware of the facilities offered by the government to the small-scale sector and its stated policy for encouraging cluster formation. It was stated that while district level officers do not take interest in small village level industries, the village level workers neglected their duties. Such lack of awareness has been reported by 19 respondents (4 per cent), mainly from Barabanki and Hardoi districts. (Ref. Table-24)

4.2.6 The problems faced by entrepreneurs include delays in sanction of loan by banks, sanction of subsidies and approval of credit limits. High level of duties and taxes, also, reduce profitability of enterprises considerably. About 90 units (21 per cent) have reported such problems, mainly from Hardoi (27 per cent) and Barabanki (25 per cent).

4.2.7 Technological upgradation

The entrepreneurs are fully aware of the necessity of technological upgradation in order to remain competitive as regards quality and price. In addition to lack of knowledge about latest technologies, the cost of acquiring such technologies is also a deterrent. This has been reported by about 7 per cent of units with 13 per cent in Hardoi and 10 per cent in Barabanki.

4.2.8 Training needs

The need for training is keenly felt by the entrepreneurs. The requirements of training vary for entrepreneurs and managers and for technicians and skilled workers.

The areas in which entrepreneurs expressed the need for training are as follows:

i. Upgradation of technology
ii. Obtaining finance
iii. Dealing with market
iv. Energy conservation

The areas in which need for training for managers is perceived are as follows:

i. Administration
ii. Production
iii. Labour management
iv. Market trends
v. Finance and marketing
vi. Technological upgradation
vii. Quality and cost control
viii. Designs in line with changing tastes and market requirements

The areas in which training needs are perceived for technicians and skilled workers are:

i. Safe and efficient operation of machines
ii. Knowledge of upgradation of technology
iii. Energy conservation
iv. Increasing productivity – maximizing output
v. Training of workers of small industry in similar large industries
vi. Harmonious employer-employee relations

4.2.9 Other problem areas

Other area in which entrepreneurs feel problems are:

i. Preparation of project feasibility reports
ii. High taxes
iii. Too many inspections; Corruption
iv. Lack of unity among entrepreneurs
v. Location far from market

vi. Availability of skilled workers

vii. Dereservation of items reserved exclusively for SSIs

4.2.10 Problems in clusters

While there are significant benefits in being a constituent of a cluster, there are some problems also. These were identified as follows by the entrepreneurs:

i. Rivalry and competition amongst the members

ii. Poaching of trained workers

iii. Preferential access to raw materials by the leaders of the cluster

iv. Aggravation of labour problems due to concentration of workers in small area.

v. Increase in wage levels due to limited availability of skilled workers and technicians

Suggestions for improvement and increasing profitability of clusters

In view of the considerable benefits to the national economy, the primary initiatives for the formation of clusters have to come from the Government. These initiatives would include selection of clusters of particular types of industries in particular areas depending upon their natural resources, availability of traditional skills, existing infrastructure of roads, power, water, tele-communications etc. Importance of such clusters for employment generation, output and exports could be considered.

The efforts of the government need to be supplemented by the banks, financing institutions and other development agencies as also by private enterprises.

The suggestions for improvement flow from the constraints faced by small-scale units individually and in clusters. The following measures will improve the viability and profitability of clusters.

i. Assist entrepreneurs in preparation of feasibility report.
ii. Inform entrepreneurs, specially small ones, about facilities made available by the government and financing institutions. Dissemination of such information to clusters through newsletter etc. should be formalized.
iii. Simplify and liberalize procedures for sanction of loans on single window concept and in a time bound manner.
iv. Ensure availability of power and water at reasonable rates.
v. Improve communications.
vi. Assist clusters with market information.
vii. Assist clusters in selection of proper technology for upgradation.
viii. R&D for technology improvement / upgradation and availability of R&D to small entrepreneur.
ix. Provide training facilities focusing on needs of clusters.

4.3.3 The financial and manpower resources of the government are limited and practically, it is not possible to provide all the assistance needed by all the small-scale units to remove their bottlenecks and increase their productivity. It is, therefore, essential to concentrate on the formation and operation of industrial clusters which should emerge as centres of excellence. The example of a few successful clusters will induce the other individual units to come together as clusters and consolidate their strength through unity.

Role of financing institutions and private enterprises

The role of banks, financing institutions and private enterprises is important in ensuring the success of the cluster concept. They should assist in providing facilities for the formation of clusters and then assist the members of the clusters, individually and collectively in the operation of individual SSI units.

4.4.2 The Government of India considers the cluster approach .as important for the development of small-scale industry including handlooms and handicrafts. Different government institutions have taken up programmes for the identification of potential clusters and creating infrastructural facilities for their formation. While these institutions including D.C. SSI, KVIC and others have done creditable work, their resources are not enough to develop the process of clusterisation at a rapid pace. Active involvement of the banks and financial institutions with their vast resources and reach in all parts of the country is necessary to give a push to this programme. Their involvement will also provide additional resources for clusters being developed by the government institutions and also assist the establishment and operation of new units.

4.4.3 Development of micro-finance institutions should be encouraged. For rural clusters, simply sanctioning credit is not enough but a whole range of credit services is needed. This includes insurance for the units or the cluster as a whole as also re-insurance coverage for the micro-credit institution. These institutions should also assist in product development and market search including export possibilities. Indian handlooms and handicrafts are much in demand in developed countries and with proper management, quality control and guidance, their export volumes could rise several times over providing additional employment opportunities in the rural areas.

4.4.4 Small-scale industrial clusters could also ensure supply of quality intermediate products to large and heavy industry. This should be arranged through a proper process of ancilliarisation in which the large industry will place firm orders on the small scale clusters to supply specific items of defined specifications and quality according to specified time schedules. The large industry will also ensure prompt and timely payments in accordance with the orders placed upon the small-scale clusters. The large scale industry should consider the advantage of getting quality parts at reasonable prices without expanding its production base or its labour force and deal fairly without exploitation with its small scale suppliers who obviously lack bargaining power and cannot afford to sit idle in absence of orders.

4.4.5 Banks, financial institutions and private enterprises could also “adopt” some SSI, handloom or handicraft clusters as a part of their social responsibility. Their assistance could extend to creating and improving infrastructure, arranging finance, assistance in marketing etc. An important element of such assistance will be rendering advice about technology upgradation and assistance in its procurement.

4.4.6 Banks could also consider priority lending in backward areas and areas having adverse credit-deposit ratios coordinating with Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY).

4.4.7 Involvement of financing institutions and private agencies will reduce dependence on government support and release limited government funds for development of infrastructure which may be beyond the range of interest or resources of private institutions.

4.4.8 NGOs having necessary resources could also consider “adopting” some rural clusters and help them with technical and management advice.

4.5 Feasibility of cluster formation in surveyed areas

4.5.1 The respondents of the survey are fully aware of the advantages of acting as parts of clusters, formal or informal. As such, they have valuable ideas regarding the industrial activities which are most suitable for their areas/districts and which could be operated as clusters. The respondents, therefore, were asked to give their views as to the nature of clusters that they considered viable in their districts. Views of concerned government officers were also sought. The types of potential clusters considered viable by them in different districts are given below (ref: Table 27-A and Table 27-B)

District	Type of potential cluster
Gorakhpur	Agro-based, Rice mill, Mango pulp, Pickles, Mini-sugar mill, Special handloom products, Power looms
Unnao	Agro-based, Mango pulp, Pickles, Chikan, Carpet, Zari work, Power loom
Barabanki	Agro-based, Potato based, Menthol based, Papad, Rice mill, Agricultural implements, Timber/furniture Power loom, Terracotta
Hardoi	Agro-based, Mango pulp, Potato chips, Juice processing, Small rice mill, Dairy products, Flour mill, Handloom/Power loom, Children's clothing, Carpet weaving, Chikan, Zardosi/ Zari .

4.5.2 The analysis of information reveals that the factors considered important for setting up clusters of small scale industries are availability of raw materials, availability of traditional skills, availability of markets and linkages of their products to other industries as ancilliaries or otherwise. The dominant activity in the surveyed area being agriculture, horticulture and dairying, the majority of suggestions are for agro-based industries. However, availability of avenues of profitable investment in areas other than agro-processing appears to have weighed also with the respondents in prioritizing their perceptions of desirable SSI clusters for their areas.

4.5.3 43 per cent of the respondents in Gorakhpur district have emphasized agro-based industries for potential clusters whereas in Unnao and Hardoi districts, only 15 per cent have emphasized it. In Barabanki district, only 5 per cent have suggested it. 30 per cent of the respondents in Hardoi district have suggested setting up clusters of industries manufacturing potato chips and mango pickles due to easy availability of potatoes and mangoes in the district while in other districts, the preference for these industries is less than 10 per cent. About 18 per cent of the respondents in Hardoi district have suggested dairy product industry because of its substantial cattle population in the district while it has not been favoured in other districts. Juice processing industry has been suggested by 7 per cent of the respondents in Hardoi district due to large production of mangoes and other fruits. Fruit processing units, in general, have been suggested by 32 per cent of the respondents in Unnao district and by 23 per cent in Gorakhpur district.

4.5.4 Availability of timber for wooden furniture and wood carving is another resource for small scale industries. Considering also the availability of traditional skilled workers, wood based industry and handicrafts have been suggested by 8 per cent of the respondents in Barabanki district. Similarly, 8 per cent of the respondents have suggested leather industry units in Unnao district which has a number of large scale leather factories and tanneries. The small-scale leather based units there can have easier access to raw materials and processing and could also avail benefits of ancilliarisation to some extent.

4.5.5 Handlooms and powerlooms are a major source of employment and income in all these districts. Skills in these crafts have been picked up by workmen from generation to generation. As such, around 44 per cent of the respondents have suggested handlooms and powerlooms as potential industry for the region. It was suggested by more than 75 per cent of the respondents in Barabanki district followed by Hardoi with 41 per cent, Gorakhpur with 21 per cent and Unnao with 17 per cent. Around 30 per cent of the respondents in Hardoi district have suggested carpet and handloom work because of easy availability of raw materials and skilled workers while another 7 per cent have suggested 'chikan' and carpet weaving as potential industries. Production of handloom towels etc. has been suggested by as many as 75 per cent of the respondents in Gorakhpur district followed by 30 per cent in Unnao district and 16 per cent in Barabanki district. Availability of skilled weavers and workers has led 35 per cent of Unnao district respondents to suggest 'zari', handloom and carpet weaving as potential industries for cluster formation. Another small scale industry is that of production of chemicals used in other industries such as handlooms and handicrafts. About 16 per cent of the respondents in Unnao district have suggested chemical industry as a potential industry.

4.5.6 The above suggestions are based on the personal knowledge and experience of entrepreneurs and government officers working in the small industries set up. They could be helpful in identifying new projects that could be taken up in the area. A decision to take up a project will, obviously depend upon a thorough study of its technical and financial viability.

CHAPTER -V

PROSPECTS, OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Growth of Small Scale Industry

5.1.1 The role of Small Scale Industry (SSI) in providing employment opportunities and mobilizing local skills and capital resources has been recognized in all the six Industrial Policy Resolutions adopted by successive Governments at the Centre. In the pre-reform period, the Government initiated various reform measures from time to time to facilitate the rapid development of the SSI sector. These included policy of reservation, periodical revision of investment ceilings, schemes for modernization and technological upgradation, marketing assistance, fiscal incentives etc. In the post-reform period, there has been a shift in focus from "protection" to "promotion". The steps taken include enhancement of investment limits, establishment of growth centres, export promotion, marketing assistance, incentives for quality improvement etc. An important initiative in the post-reform period is the emphasis laid on the cluster development programme.

While growth of small-scale sector is a national priority, individual units face a number of problems mainly on account of their small size and paucity of resources. As individual units, they are not able to attract efficient service providers, mobilize essential common facilities, obtain information and resources for upgrading technology and take other steps to bring efficiency, reduce costs and increase profits. These constraints have been described in Chapter 4 taking into account interactions with the respondents of the survey.

5.2 Cluster Formation

5.2.1 It is known that SSIs operating in clusters benefit from backward and forward economic linkages strengthened by similar cultural and social backgrounds. The economics of agglomeration ensures a network of suppliers for providing raw materials, equipment, machinery, spares, repair and other services to units. Clusters encourage specialization in manufacturing processes, inter-firm relationships in production activities and sharing of information. Common facilities for product testing, quality control, transport and storage of products, pollution control, power, water and communication facilities can also be made available more conveniently to clusters rather than individual units. The clusters can engage in joint activities such as promotion, transportation and training which lowers the cost per unit of carrying out these functions. The clusters become information and knowledge networks creating efficiency and innovation making them responsive to market needs. Clusters provide the ability to take collective risks for developing new products and entering distant and international markets.

5.2.2 The Government of India has been encouraging clusterisation, specially in the post-reform era policies. The Integrated Technology Upgradation and Management Programme (UPTECH) operated by the Development Commissioner (SSI) has been described earlier. The programme serves an important function but is limited to only one aspect of development of SSIs namely technology upgradation. As the scheme is exclusively for clusters of industries, it encourages formation of clusters which is of benefit to all the SSIs operating in any region.

5.2.3 A package for encouraging the SSI sector was announced by the Prime Minister on 30th August 2000. Some important measures taken thereafter are as follows.

i. Investment limit in plant and machinery raised from Rs 50 lakh to Rs 1 crore.
ii. Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) fund of Rs 10,000 crore was operationalised by SIDBI in April 2004. 80 per cent of the lending from this fund will be for SSIs at interest rate 2 per cent below prevailing PLR of SIDBI.

iii. RBI increased composite loan limit for SSI sector from Rs 50 lakh to Rs 1 crore.

iv. Suitable legislation for freeing SSIs from Inspector Raj being formulated.

v. Promotional package for small enterprises being formulated to provide adequate credit, incentives for technology upgradation, infrastructure and marketing facilities.

vi. 50 centres to be developed in Tenth Plan under Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres Scheme.

vii. Integrated artisan centre approach for development of handicrafts

viii. Cluster development approach for new technologies in food processing.

ix. Industrial Cluster Development Scheme of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry envisages intervention for each cluster to be need based and specifically designed. Training and R&D support to be provided to each cluster.

5.2.4 The cluster development approach has been fully established in government policies. The basic requirement now is for faithful and efficient implementation of these policies.

5.3 Employment Potential in SSI Sector

5.3.1 The main objective of promoting SSIs is their high employment potential. The further advantage is that this employment is dispersed and benefits rural and backward areas.

5.3.2 The growth of employment in the SSI sector during the period 2001-02 has been estimated in the Economic Survey as 4.4 per cent. The employment growth in the surveyed units is higher at 5.1 per cent for about the same period.

5.3.3 An encouraging feature of the employment scenario in the surveyed units is that about 45 per cent of the employment is for technical persons. It implies that unit owners are realizing the value of quality production which can be achieved only by employing properly qualified technical persons which would include technicians and skilled workmen.

5.3.4 An area of concern is the lower overall growth of female employment (4 per cent) as compared to male employment (5.3 per cent). However, growth of female employment (5.1 per cent) in technical persons is higher than for males (4.9 per cent). It is expected that with higher clusterisation, female workers will feel more secure and join SSIs in greater numbers.

5.3.5 The Economic Survey has estimated the total employment in the SSI sector during 2004-05 as 282.82 lakhs. The average growth rate for the year has been estimated as 4.2 per cent. It would be reasonable to assume that with a policy of actively encouraging clusterisation in SSIs, the rate of growth of employment should rise to 4.5 per cent annually .It is 5.1 per cent as observed in the surveyed units. With 4.5 per cent growth rate, the SSI sector has a potential of providing additional employment to 12.72 lakhs persons annually.

5.4 Role of Government Policies

5.4.1 The survey indicates that the SSI entrepreneurs are generally satisfied with the government policies. The suggestions for reduction in taxes and duties, reduction of electricity tariffs, end of inspector raj, end of corruption etc. are demands which are commonly known and would apply to sectors other than SSI sector also. The complaint of the entrepreneurs is against delay, red-tapism, harassment and corruption.

5.4.2 The benefits of clusterisation are fully realized by the entrepreneurs. Local groups of SSI units forming informal clusters already exist. Government assistance is needed to make these clusters effective. The present schemes for assistance to clusters are very inadequate. There has to be manifold increase in providing infrastructure of roads, power and water and provision of common facilities of testing, quality and significant R&D support specifically designed to assist particular types of clusters adopting a sectoral approach.

5.4.3 The overall allocation for SSI and VSI sector has not kept pace with the needs of this sector. These allocations have to be stepped up in view of the crucial importance of the SSI sector for generating employment and promoting exports at low capital cost.

5.4.4 In view of the constraints of government finances, private sector including industry associations could be encouraged to provide infrastructure services to clusters of industries on commercial lines. They could also be provided facilities of land etc. for setting up industrial estates themselves.

5.4.5 Lack of technically trained manpower has been cited as a constraint. This could be taken care of by having properly designed courses of study to suit the manpower requirements of the clusters at the nearby Industrial Training Institutes.

5.4.6 Raw material banks could be set up for specific clusters such as handlooms, power looms, sericulture etc.

5.5 Technology Upgradation

Technology upgradation requires a coordinated approach for determining the precise changes in demand, the search for appropriate technology and technology supplier for satisfying the demand, the mechanism for delivery and the manpower required to operate the new technology. This could be done by an association of members of the cluster aided by the government agencies and the R&D institutions.

5.6 De-reservation

5.6.1 The stated government policy is to proceed with de-reservation in a phased manner. 85 items reserved for exclusive manufacture in the SSI sector were de-reserved in October 2004, bringing down the number of reserved items to 605. It was announced in the budget speech for 2004-05 that an additional 108 items reserved for small enterprises have been de-reserved. Of the 108 items marked for de-reservation, 30 are related to textiles including hosiery.

5.6.2 It is realized that with globalization and WTO commitments, progressive de-reservation is unavoidable. De-reservation also encourages large and heavy industry in the country to produce the same goods more economically due to economies of scale. However, some protection to SSI is essential to prevent large scale unemployment. This could be achieved by earmarking 25 to 30 percent of government purchases from SSIs on the lines of Small Business Administration of USA.

5.7 Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY)

The RSVY is specifically targeted towards backward districts and backward areas. Since employment generation is a primary requisite for poverty alleviation and development, the RSVY should give priority in allocation of resources to SSI development and specifically to the development of clusters. There are a number of Government of India schemes to benefit SSI clusters and allocation of resources by RSVY for these schemes will help in employment generation and poverty eradication in RSVY districts.

5.8 Recommendations

Based upon our interactions with respondents and knowledgeable persons, we consider the following recommendations as essential for the expeditious development of rural small industries clusters and for their efficient functioning.

(i) Specific allocations for Cluster Development

The need for formation of clusters of industries to enable individual small scale units to operate efficiently is well known. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is already operating an "Industrial Cluster Development Scheme" for industries in its purview. The Ministry of Small Scale Industry / Ministry of Textiles have already started operating a scheme for the development of rural clusters for small-scale industry. It is suggested that a target for setting up 5 to 10 rural industrial clusters (depending upon availability of resources) in districts taking into account the economic viability could be taken up during the remaining two years of the Tenth Plan (2005-07) . Assistance to each proposed cluster could be provided on "Project" basis and should ensure provision of essential infrastructure and other inputs. The Ministry of Small Scale Industry / Ministry of Textiles may take up time-bound targets through different institutions. (Action: Ministry of SSI. Textiles, AIAI).

(ii) Technology upgradation and modernization of SSI units

Technology upgradation should be based upon the precise changes in demand by enhancing quality reliability and other parameters of the products. The search for appropriate technology and a reliable and economical technology supplier, mechanism for delivery of technology and mobilizing the manpower required to operate the new technology etc are the other inputs required for technological upgradation. Individual small-scale units in the clusters may find it difficult in trying to upgrade the technology so as to remain competitive in cost and quality nationally and inter-nationally. An expert/ association within the cluster could help individual units. The Ministry of SSI could assist clusters through a "Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme" similar to that of the

Ministry of Textiles. This scheme should also include training of managers/ technical persons required for adoption of the upgraded technology. (Action: Ministry of Small Scale Industry).

(iii) Purchase Preference for items of Small Scale Industry

There has been progressive de-reservation of items previously reserved for exclusive manufacture by the small-scale industry. Such de-reservation can lead to loss of market for SSI units which eventually may lead to their closure and large scale unemployment. While de-reservation is welcome help the SSI units in marketing of their products, it should be possible to earmarking 25 to 30 percent of government purchases of such items produced by small-scale industry to be purchased by only from SSI units / clusters. (Action: Ministry of Small Scale Industry). This was also one of the main recommendations of the Study Group on 'Development of Small Scale Enterprises' under Dr. S.P.Gupta the then Member, Planning Commission.

(iv) Training

Provide cluster specific training facilities for technicians at Industrial Training Institutes in the vicinity of the clusters. Provide facilities for training of managers in administration, production, accounts, labour relations etc. in State Training Institutes. (Action: State Governments).

(v) Linkage of specific clusters with concerned R&D institutions. Industries Departments of State Governments should assist the clusters in getting assistance about latest technologies from the concerned R&D institutions.(Action: State Governments). Presently they are engaged only in regulation activities.

(vi) Testing facilities and quality certification.

Modern testing facilities and quality certification laboratories, at least one in each district/ cluster should be provided (if not provided already) by the Ministry of SSI / in association with State Governments. The utilisation of these facilities should be maximum and SSI units should be encouraged to take their full advantage in improving the quality of their products. (Action: Ministry of SSI / State Government / SSI units).

(vii) Provision of infrastructure through private enterprise

As the resources of the Central and State Governments are limited, involvement of private enterprise in creating infrastructure for power, water, roads, tele-communications, raw material banks, resource centres etc. for SSI clusters on commercial basis may be considered. (Action: Ministry of SSI / State Governments)

(viii) Financial facilities

Financial institutions should provide single window service to SSI clusters. Provision of insurance and other financial services to SSI clusters and units by local micro financial institutions (MFIs) need to be encouraged. (Action: Ministry of Finance) by enlarging equity support of MFIs

(ix) Involvement of large industry in rural SSI clusters

"Adoption" of Rural SSI Clusters could be made as a part of fulfillment of social obligation by large industry units. Local officers of the Industries Department of the State Governments could discuss such proposals with the local chapters of the main industry associations such as ASSOCHAM, CII, FICCI etc. Possibilities of enhancing ancilliarisation could also be investigated. (Action: Ministry of Commerce and Industry / State Governments)

(x) Establishment of new clusters

Based on the analysis of information available in the surveyed units availability of raw materials, traditional skills, markets and linkages of their products to other industries as ancillaries and suggestions received from knowledgeable persons/ government officials, the type of potential clusters are mainly agro based units. In Gorakhpur district Rice mill, Mango pulp, Pickles, Mini-sugar mill, Special handloom products and Powerloom should be considered as the potential clusters whereas in Unnao district potential units would be considered like Mango pulp. Pickles, Chikan, Carpet, Zariwork and Powerloom. In Barabanki district Potato chips, Menthol based , Papad, Rice mill, Agricultural implements, Powerloom and Terracotta should be considered as the potential clusters whereas in Hardoi district the potential clusters might be considered as Mango pulp , Potato chips, Juice processing , Dairy products, Flour mill, Carpet, Zariwork and Handloom/ Powerloom.

5.9 The Path Ahead

5.9.1 The Government of India and the State Governments have been actively assisting the SSI sector through policy initiatives and financial support through various programmes. To achieve the benefits of these programmes formation of clusters of interlinked firms collaborating technologically and strategically, which was a desirable option in the past, has become an urgent necessity now. Clusterisation leads to efficiency in terms of resource use and in promoting inter-industry and inter-sectoral linkages contributing significantly to the economic growth and prosperity of the region.

5.9.2 Clusters benefit from a high degree of horizontal linkages in the form of collaboration between firms forming part of the cluster and vertical linkages between suppliers, manufacturers and distributors. Suppliers, trading agents and financiers are attracted to geographical and sectoral concentration of firms which reduces their exposure to risks enabling them to offer better terms to their clients. The clusters, collectively, generate more experiential knowledge about the industry than individual units could do. Industry trends and technical innovations can be communicated quickly between firms in a cluster. Greater levels of social cohesion and community connections shared between people involved in geographic clusters facilitate cooperation and collective action. Clusters can engage in joint activities of transportation, training, seeking orders and utilizing marketing channels for exports at much reduced cost per unit. Owners can upgrade the technology of their units at substantially lower cost by utilizing the experience of other units in the cluster.

5.9.3 Small scale industries policy should aim to connect isolated rural and semi urban communities to the global market through development of industrial clusters. This should be treated as an important economic growth strategy for our country's small scale industrial sector. Our economy needs to create millions of jobs every year to keep pace with our increasing workforce. For a large labour surplus economy as ours small business should be encouraged as parts of 'clusters'. This will open the door to link India's small entrepreneurs to the wider global economy.

5.9.4 In its new programme initiatives for industrialisaiton the 10th Five Year Plan has prepared a scheme for cluster development of the small scale sector. Department of industry, Policy and Promotion under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is its nodal agency for monitoring and implementation. The scheme aims to pickup the industrial cluster with high growth potential. The State Govt. must take advantage of the scheme and create suitable pockets for conducive growth of existing units of all types in the form of vertical cluster. If advantage of the scheme is properly utilized the SSI units can be converted into a dynamic and competitive cluster.

5.9.5 Five decades of industrial development in India has seen many changes occurring in small medium and large industries. Now it is becoming quite clear that in days to come India will have to focus on its competitive and compatible advantages in areas like agriculture, dairy products, biotechnology, environment etc. It is high time for us to focus our attention towards these areas and effective technology. It must be realized that rural raw material, whether from agriculture, horticulture, forest, fisheries, minerals, herbs, food & food products etc could be some of the promising industries which could be setup in the rural and semi-urban areas as 'Cluster' with a suitable technology and proper policy packages as available. India has a rich heritage of artisans and they are in various areas like handloom, powerlooms, leather, pottery, paper making, herbs, stone carving, construction and water management etc. Of late even service sector has been included in the list of rural industries. These areas are considered potential areas for clusterisation; and such areas should be taken into active consideration while formulating policies and programmes for cluster development in rural/semi-urban areas.

REFERENCES

1. Ninth Five Year Plan

2. Tenth Five Year Plan

3. Economic Survey, 2003-04, 2004-05

4. Second and Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries

5. Report of the Study Group on the Development of Small Enterprises set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. P. Gupta, Member, Planning Commission.

6. Report of the Special Group on Targeting Ten Million Employment Opportunities Per Year.

7. Small Scale Industries in India – An Engine of Growth issued by the Office of Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries

8. SIDBI Report on Small Scale Industries

9. "Employment in the New Economic Order with Special Reference to Small Scale Industries" – Dr. Rajendra Prasad Memorial Lecture delivered by Dr. S. P. Gupta

10. "Small Industries in India – Policies and Perspectives' by B. Yerram Raju

11. "Rural Transformation in India – The Role of Non-farm Sector" Edited by Rohini Nayyar and Alakh Narain Sharma.

Table 1. Districtwise Distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by year of establishment

	Prior to 1970	1970-1979	1980-1989	1900-1999	2000 and later	Total
UNNAO						
SSI	3	1	5	21	23	53
HANDLOOM	0	3	2	5	5	15
HANDICRAFT	0	1	1	13	17	32
OTHER	20	2	5	16	11	54
Total	23	7	13	55	56	154
GORAKHPUR						
SSI	41	11	17	31	18	118
HANDLOOM	2	0	0	2	0	4
OTHER	25	0	0	2	1	28
Total	68	11	17	35	19	150
BARABANKI						
SSI	2	5	8	23	29	67
HANDLOOM	15	11	8	8	5	47
OTHER	17	3	2	9	9	40
Total	34	19	18	40	43	154
HARDOI						
SSI	4	9	7	17	21	58
HANDLOOM	7	3	3	3	0	16
HANDICRAFT	1	1	8	18	15	43
OTHER	18	2	0	9	7	36
Total	30	15	18	47	43	153
ALL CLUSTERS						
SSI	50	26	37	92	91	296
%	32	50	56	52	57	48
HANDLOOM	24	17	13	18	10	82
%	15	33	20	10	6	13
HANDICRAFT	1	2	9	31	32	75
%	1	4	14	18	20	12
OTHER	80	7	7	36	28	158
%	52	13	11	20	17	26
G.Total	155	52	66	177	161	611

Table 2. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by type of activity

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
Manufacturing	38	110	60	41	249
Processing	10	4	7	7	28
Service Providers	5	3	0	10	18
Others	0	1	0	0	1
Total	53	118	67	58	296
HANDLOOM					
Manufacturing	10	3	46	16	75
Processing	5	1	1	0	7
Total	15	4	47	16	82
HANDICRAFT					
Manufacturing	3	0	0	21	24
Processing	26	0	0	22	48
Service Providers	3	0	0	0	3
Total	32	0	0	43	75
OTHER					
Manufacturing	16	4	24	7	51
Processing	21	0	1	6	28
Service Providers	1	0	1	4	6
Others	16	24	14	19	73
Total	54	28	40	36	158
ALL CLUSTERS					
Manufacturing	67	117	130	85	399
%	44	78	84	56	65
Processing	62	5	9	35	111
%	40	3	6	23	18
Service Providers	9	3	1	14	27
%	6	2	1	9	4
Others	16	25	14	19	74
%	10	17	9	12	12
G.Total	154	150	154	153	611

Table 3. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by type of ownership

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
Self Entrepreneurship / Household unit	23	111	18	4	156
Partnership firm	8	3	3	1	15
Proprietorship	17	0	45	53	115
Company	5	2	1	0	8
No Response	0	2	0	0	2
Total	53	118	67	58	296
HANDLOOM					
Self Entrepreneurship / Household unit	10	4	31	0	45
Proprietorship	5	0	16	16	37
Total	15	4	47	16	82
HANDICRAFT					
Self Entrepreneurship / Household unit	26	0	0	11	37
Partnership firm	2	0	0	0	2
Proprietorship	4	0	0	32	36
Total	32	0	0	43	75
OTHER					
Self Entrepreneurship / Household unit	18	4	7	6	35
Partnership firm	1	0	2	0	3
Proprietorship	19	0	17	11	47
No Response	16	24	14	19	73
Total	54	28	40	36	158
ALL CLUSTERS					
Self Entrepreneurship / Household unit	77	119	56	21	273
%	50	79	36	14	45
Partnership firm	11	3	5	1	20
%	7	2	3	1	3
Proprietorship	45	0	78	112	235
%	29	0	51	73	38
Company	5	2	1	0	8
%	3	1	1	0	1
No Response	16	26	14	19	75
%	10	17	9	12	12
G.Total	154	150	154	153	611

Table 4. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by use of power

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
< 5 KVA	11	87	9	21	128
5 -10 KVA	3	26	24	19	72
10 - 20 KVA	7	1	10	6	24
20 - 50 KVA	5	0	3	0	8
>50	12	0	7	0	19
Not Using power	15	4	14	12	45
Total	53	118	67	58	296
HANDLOOM					
< 5 KVA	2	2	5	0	9
5 -10 KVA	1	1	1	0	3
10 - 20 KVA	1	0	1	0	2
Not Using power	11	1	40	16	68
Total	15	4	47	16	82
HANDICRAFT					
< 5 KVA	5	0	0	0	5
5 -10 KVA	2	0	0	0	2
Not Using power	25	0	0	43	68
Total	32	0	0	43	75
OTHER					
< 5 KVA	14	4	3	3	24
5 -10 KVA	4	0	15	3	22
10 - 20 KVA	2	0	1	0	3
20 - 50 KVA	4	0	0	0	4
>50	1	0	0	1	2
Not Using power	29	24	21	29	103
Total	54	28	40	36	158
ALL CLUSTERS					
< 5 KVA	32	93	17	24	166
%	21	62	11	16	27
5 -10 KVA	10	27	40	22	99
%	6	18	26	14	16
10 - 20 KVA	10	1	12	6	29
%	6	1	8	4	5
20 - 50 KVA	9	0	3	0	12
%	6	0	2	0	2
>50	13	0	7	1	21
%	8	0	5	1	3
Not Using power	80	29	75	100	284
%	52	19	49	65	46
G.Total	154	150	154	153	611

Table 5A. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of clusterand by major products / service

SSl	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE IMPLEMENTS & CULTIVATION	0	0	3	1	4
ANGOCHA, TOWEL	0	0	10	0	10
BATTERIES WORKS (MAKING & SUPPLY)	2	0	0	0	2
BED COVER, SHEETS, PILLOW, DHOTI OTHER CLOTHS	2	17	1	7	
BOTTLE (AMPLE)	2	0	0	0	2
BRICK	4	0	2	0	6
CARPET	0	0	0	2	2
CHATAI	0	0	0	1	1
CUSHION	0	0	0	6	6
DYEING & PRINTING	3	0	1	2	6
ENGG. WORK	0	3	0	2	5
FABRICATION WORK	1	3	15	24	43
FLOUR	1	0	4	1	6
FOOD PRODUCTS	17	0	17	9	43
HANKY	0	0	2	0	2
KURTA	0	0	0	1	1
LEATHER WORKS	2	1	0	0	3
LUNGI	0	1	8	0	9
PAINT	1	31	0	0	32
PHARMACEUTICAL	2	0	0	0	2
POLYBAG	0	0	1	0	1
REPAIRING	0	0	0	5	5
ROTATORS	0	0	0	2	2
RUMAL	0	0	3	0	3
SCARP	0	0	1	0	1
SHIRT	0	2	0	0	2
SHOE SOLE	1	0	0	0	1
SHAWL PRODUCT	0	42	0	0	42
STATIONARY, PRINTING, ADVERTISEMENT PRINTING	6	1	5	14	26
STEEL ALMIRAH & OTHER WORKS	4	3	3	3	13
TERRACOTTA WORKS	0	3	0	0	3
THAN	0	0	3	0	3
TRACTOR, TROLLEY , WAGON	8	0	14	7	29
TRUCK	1	0	0	3	4
TUBE, TILES	0	0	1	0	1
WOOD FURNITURE	8	34	35	46	123
ZARI, CHICKAN WORK & SAREES	3	0	3	2	8
OTHER	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	68	141	133	138	480
HANDLOOM					
ANGOCHA, TOWEL	4	0	66	24	94

Table 5A. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of clusterand by major products / service

	UNNAO	GORAKHPU	BARABANK	HARDOI	TOTAL
BEDCOVER, SHEETS, PILLOW, DHOTI OTHER CLOTHS	2	1	2	2	7
HANDICRAFT	2	0	0	0	2
HANKY	0	0	29	7	36
KHADI CLOTHES	0	0	0	3	3
LEATHER WORKS	0	1	0	0	1
LUNGI	0	0	7	6	13
RUMAL	0	0	1	0	1
SHIRT	0	0	0	2	2
ZARI, CHICKAN WORK &	2	0	0	1	3
TOTAL	10	2	105	45	162
HANDICRAFT					
ANGOCHA, TOWEL	5	0	0	0	5
BED COVER, SHEETS, PILLOW,					
OTHER CLOTHS	2	0	0		3
CARPET	0	0	0	21	21
DYEING & PRINTING	3	0	0	0	3
EMBROIDERY WORKS	1	0	0	2	3
HANDICRAFT	0	0	0	0	1
KURTA	0	0	0	7	7
ZARI, CHICKAN WORK &	24	0	0	35	59
TOTAL	35	0	0	66	102
OTHER					
AGRICULTURE IMPLEMENTS &					
CULTIVATION	2	0	0	1	3
ANGOCHA, TOWEL	1	0	12	1	14
BED COVER, SHEETS, PILLOW,	4	0	1	0	5
CEMENT PRODUCT	0	0	0	3	3
DYEING & PRINTING	12	0	1	0	13
FLOUR	0	0	1	0	1
FOOD PRODUCTS	2	0	4	1	7
HANKY	0	0	5	0	5
KURTA	0	0	0	2	2
LEATHER WORKS	1	0	0	0	1
LUNGI	0	0	6	0	6
PAINT	0	3	0	0	3
RUMAL	0	0	1	0	1
SHAWL PRODUCT	0	2	0	0	2
STATIONARY, PRINTING,	11	0	3	7	21
STEEL ALMIRAH & OTHER	1	0	0	0	1
THAN	0	0	2	0	2
WOOD FURNITURE	21	3	18	1	43
ZARI, CHICKAN WORK &	4	0	1	16	21
OTHER	1	0	0	1	2
TOTAL	60	8	55	33	156

Table 5A. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of clusterand
by major products / service

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
ALL CLUSTERS					
AGRICULTURE IMPLEMENTS & CULTIVATION	2	0	3	2	7
%	1	0	1	1	1
ANGOCHA.TOWEL	10	0	88	25	123
%	6	0	30	9	14
BATTERIES WORKS (MAKING & SUPPLY)	2	0	0	0	2
%	1	0	0	0	0
BED COVER, SHEETS, PILLOW, DHOTI OTHER CLOTHS	10	18	4	10	42
%	6	12	1	4	5
BOTTLE (AMPLE)	2	0	0	0	2
%	1	0	0	0	0
BRICK	4	0	2	0	6
%	2	0	1	0	1
CARPET	0	0	0	23	23
%	0	0	0	8	3
CEMENT PRODUCT	0	0	0	3	3
%	0	0	0	1	0
CHATAI	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	0	0
CUSHION	0	0	0	6	6
%	0	0	0	2	1
DYEING & PRINTING	18	0	2	2	22
%	10	0	1	1	2
EMBROIDERY WORKS	1	0	0	2	3
%	1	0	0	1	0
ENGG. WORK	0	3	0	2	5
%	0	2	0	1	1
FABRICATION WORK	1	3	15	24	43
%	1	2	5	9	5
FLOUR	1	0	5	1	7
%	1	0	2	0	1
FOOD PRODUCTS	19	0	21	10	50
%	11	0	7	4	6
HANDICRAFT	2	0	1	0	3
%	1	0	0	0	0
HANKY	0	0	36	7	43
%	0	0	12	2	5
KHADI CLOTHES	0	0	0	3	3
%	0	0	0	1	0
KURTA	0	0	0	10	10
%	0	0	0	4	1
LEATHER WORKS	3	2	0	0	5
%	2	1	0	0	1

Table 5A. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of clusterand by major products / service

	UNNAO	GORAK	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
LUNGI	0	1	21	6	
%	0	1		2	
PAINT	1	34	____	0	35
%	1	23		0	4
PHARMACEUTICAL	2	0	0	0	2
%	1	0	0		
POLYBAG	0	0	1		
%	0	0	0	0	0
REPAIRING	0	0	0	5	5
%	0	0	0	2	1
ROTATORS	0	0	0	2	2
%	0	0	0	1	0
RUMAL	0	0	5	0	5
%	0	0	2	0	1
SCARP	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	0	0	0
SHIRT		2	0	2	4
%		1	0	1	0
SHOE SOLE		0	0	0	1
%	1	0	0	0	0
SHAWL PRODUCT	0	44	0	0	44
%	0	29	0	0	5
STATIONARY, PRINTING,	17	1	*8*	21	47
%	10	1	*3*	7	5
STEEL ALMIRAH & OTHER WORKS	5	3	3	3	14
%	3	2			
TERRACOTTA WORKS	0	3	0	0	3
%	0	2	0	0	0
THAN	j_ 0	0	5	0	5
%	o	0	2	0	1
TRACTOR TROLLEY , WAGON	8	0	14	7	29
%	*5*	0	5	2	3
TRUCK	1	0	0	3	4
°/	1	0	0	1	0
TUBE, TILES	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	0	0	0
WOOD FURNITURE	29	37	53	47	166
%	17	25	18	17	18
ZARI, CHICKAN WORK & SAREES	33	0		54	91
%	19	0	1	19	10
OTHER	1	0	1	1	3
%	1	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	173	150	294	282	900

Note : Some units have more than one product therefore total may not tally

Table 5B.Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by production activity of the unit

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
Handloom	0	0	4	0	4
Powerloom	0	40	8	0	48
Handmade paper	1	1	0	0	2
Printing	2	0	0	4	6
Leather	1	0	0	0	1
Carpet Weaving	0	1	0	0	1
Bamboo Craft	0	0	1	1	2
Zari	1	0	2	1	4
Beadwork	1	0	0	1	2
Pottery	0	0	1	1	2
Terracotta	0	43	0	0	43
Metal-work	5	1	2	11	19
Lathe	1	0	0	13	14
Engineering	6	5	2	4	17
Wood Carving	3	8	1	1	13
Carpentry	3	13	9	7	32
Other	29	6	37	14	86
Total	53	118	67	58	296
HANDLOOM					
Handloom	10	1	39	16	66
Powerloom	0	0	1	0	1
Zari	0	0	2	0	2
Beadwork	0	0	4	0	4
Terracotta	0	1	0	0	1
Other	5	2	1	0	8
Total	15	4	47	16	82
HANDICRAFT					
Carpet Weaving	0	0	0	19	19
Zari	14	0	0	12	26
Other	18	0	0	12	30
Total	32	0	0	43	75
OTHER					
Handloom	1	0	1	1	3
Powerloom	1	3	11	0	15
Printing	2	0	2	3	7
Leather	1	0	0	0	1

Table 5B.Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by production activity of the unit

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
Carpet Weaving	0	0	0	1	1
Zari	3	0	1	6	10
Herbal/Tulsi	1	0	0	0	1
Pottery	1	0	0	0	1
Metal-work	0	0	0	1	1
Lathe	0	0	0	2	2
Engineering	2	0	2	0	4
Wood Carving	3	0	0	0	3
Carpentry	7	1	5	0	13
Other	32	24	18	22	96
Total	54	28	40	36	158
ALL CLUSTERS					
Handloom	11	1	44	17	73
%	7	1	29	11	12
Powerloom	1	43	20	0	64
%	1	29	13	0	10
Handmade paper	1	1	0	0	2
%	1	1	0	0	0
Printing	4	0	2	7	13
%	3	0	1	5	2
Leather	2	0	0	0	2
%	1	0	0	0	0
Carpet Weaving	0	1	0	20	21
%	0	1	0	13	3
Bamboo Craft	0	0	1	1	2
%	0	0	1	1	0
Zari	18	0	5	19	42
%	12	0	3	12	7
Beadwork	1	0	4	1	6
%	1	0	3	1	1
Herbal/Tulsi	1	0	0	0	1
%	1	0	0	0	0
Pottery	1	0	1	1	3
%	1	0	1	1	0
Terracotta	0	44	0	0	44
%	0	29	0	0	7
Metal-work	5	1	2	12	20
%	3	1	1	8	3
Lathe	1	0	0	15	16
%	1	0	0	10	3
Engineering	8	5	4	4	21
%	5	3	3	3	3
Wood Carving	6	8	1	1	16
%	4	5	1	1	3

Table 5B.Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by production activity of the unit

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
Carpentry	10	14	14	7	45
%	6	9	9	5	7
Other	84	32	56	48	220
%	55	21	36	31	36
G.Total	154	150	154	153	611

Table 6. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by fixed capital (Rs. In lakhs)

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
< 5	32	106	46	58	242
5 -10	5	5	9	0	19
10 - 20	3	5	3	0	11
20 - 50	4	1	2	0	7
50-100	8	1	2	0	11
>100	1	0	5	0	6
Total	53	118	67	58	296
HANDLOOM					
< 5	14	4	46	16	80
5 -10	0	0	1	0	1
10 - 20	1	0	0	0	1
Total	15	4	47	16	82
HANDICRAFT					
< 5	30	0	0	43	73
5 -10	2	0	0	0	2
Total	32	0	0	43	75
OTHER					
< 5	46	27	37	35	145
5 -10	6	1	3	0	10
50-100	2	0	0	1	3
Total	54	28	40	36	158
ALL CLUSTERS					
< 5	122	137	129	152	540
%	79	91	84	99	88
5 -10	13	6	13	0	32
%	8	4	8	0	5
10 - 20	4	5	3	0	12
%	3	3	2	0	2
20 - 50	4	1	2	0	7
%	3	1	1	0	1
50-100	10	1	2	1	14
%	6	1	1	1	2
>100	1	0	5	0	6
%	1	0	3	0	1
G.Total	154	150	154	153	611

Table 7. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by working capital(Rs. In lakhs)

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
< 2	28	109	45	55	237
2 - 5	6	4	2	3	15
5 - 10	3	1	11	0	15
10 - 20	3	0	1	0	4
20- 50	5	1	1	0	7
>50	8	3	7	0	18
Total	53	118	67	58	296
HANDLOOM					
< 2	13	4	45	14	76
2 - 5	1	0	0	1	2
5 - 10	1	0	2	1	4
Total	15	4	47	16	82
HANDICRAFT					
< 2	28	0	0	43	71
2 - 5	3	0	0	0	3
5 - 10	1	0	0	0	1
Total	32	0	0	43	75
OTHER					
< 2	41	28	35	34	138
2 - 5	5	0	3	1	9
5 - 10	5	0	2	1	8
10 - 20	1	0	0	0	1
20- 50	1	0	0	0	1
>50	1	0	0	0	1
Total	54	28	40	36	158
ALL CLUSTERS					
< 2	110	141	125	146	522
%	71	94	81	95	85
2 - 5	15	4	5	5	29
%	10	3	3	3	5
5 - 10	10	1	15	2	28
%	6	1	10	1	5
10 - 20	4	0	1	0	5
%	3	0	1	0	1
20- 50	6	1	1	0	8
%	4	1	1	0	1
>50	9	3	7	0	19
%	6	2	5	0	3
G.Total	154	150	154	153	611

Table 8. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by output (Rs. In lakhs)

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
< 5	36	100	49	57	242
5 - 10	3	13	6	1	23
10 - 20	3	3	3	0	9
20 - 50	7	1	2	0	10
50- 100	1	1	0	0	2
>100	3	0	7	0	10
Total	53	118	67	58	296
HANDLOOM					
< 5	11	4	47	14	76
5 - 10	2	0	0	0	2
20 - 50	2	0	0	2	4
Total	15	4	47	16	82
HANDICRAFT					
< 5	25	0	0	40	65
5 - 10	5	0	0	3	8
20 - 50	2	0	0	0	2
Total	32	0	0	43	75
OTHER					
< 5	40	28	38	34	140
5 - 10	6	0	2	2	10
10 - 20	4	0	0	0	4
20 - 50	3	0	0	0	3
50- 100	1	0	0	0	1
Total	54	28	40	36	158
ALL CLUSTERS					
< 5	112	132	134	145	523
%	73	88	87	95	86
5 - 10	16	13	8	6	43
%	10	9	5	4	7
10 - 20	7	3	3	0	13
%	5	2	2	0	2
20 - 50	14	1	2	2	19
%	9	1	1	1	3
50- 100	2	1	0	0	3
%	1	1	0	0	0
>100	3	0	7	0	10
%	2	0	5	0	2
G.Total	154	150	154	153	611

Table 9.Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by size of employment

SIZE	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
< 5	16	35	16	39	105
5 – 9	19	65	35	19	138
10 – 19	10	17	13	0	40
20 – 49	5	1	1	0	7
>=50	3	0	2	0	5
Total	53	118	67	58	296
HANDLOOM					
< 5	7	2	20	3	32
5 – 9	2	2	26	10	40
10 – 19	3	0	1	1	5
20-49	3	0	0	0	3
>=50	0	0	0	2	2
Total	15	4	47	16	82
HANDICRAFT					
< 5	11	0	0	28	39
5 – 9	10	0	0	12	22
10 – 19	6	0	0	3	9
20-49	4	0	0	0	4
>=50	1	0	0	0	1
Total	32	0	0	43	75
OTHER					
< 5	39	27	22	29	117
5 – 9	11	0	14	6	31
10 – 19	4	0	0	0	4
20 – 49	1	0	0	1	2
Total	54	28	40	36	158
ALL CLUSTERS					
< 5	73	64	58	99	294
%	47	43	38	65	48
5 – 10	42	67	75	47	231
%	27	45	49	31	38
10 – 19	22	18	18	4	62
%	14	12	12	3	10
20 – 49	13	1	1	1	16
%	8	1	1	1	3
>=50	4	0	2	2	8
%	3	0	1	1	1
G.Total	154	150	154	153	611

Table 10A. Districtwise distribution of employees as on 31st March 2001 by type of cluster and by category and sex.

	UNNAO		GORAKHPUR		BARABANKI		HARDOI		TOTAL	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
SSI										
Technical Persons	172	0	462	109	271	7	99	2	1004	118
Contract Employees	243	70	120	0	110	3	6	0	479	73
Dailywage Workers	172	37	30	0	108	11	55	0	365	48
Family Workers	40	0	291	144	39	10	36	4	406	158
Total	627	107	903	253	528	31	196	6	2254	397
HANDLOOM										
Technical Persons	44	5	14	2	99	60	137	59	294	126
Contract Employees	28	6	6	0	17	1	75	25	126	32
Dailywage Workers	18	9	0	0	52	34	46	32	116	75
Family Workers	14	11	8	2	31	29	9	2	62	44
Total	104	31	28	4	199	124	267	118	598	277
HANDICRAFT										
Technical Persons	107	47	0	0	0	0	125	32	232	79
Contract Employees	14	36	0	0	0	0	59	0	73	36
Dailywage Workers	15	10	0	0	0	0	42	21	57	31
Family Workers	13	17	0	0	0	0	34	12	47	29
Total	149	110	0	0	0	0	260	65	409	175
OTHER										
Technical Persons	87	4	9	2	75	13	51	0	222	19
Contract Employees	4	3	3	0	19	1	13	0	39	4
Dailywage Workers	44	17	0	0	32	0	35	0	111	17
Family Workers	36	0	6	4	32	10	11	1	85	15
Total	171	24	18	6	158	24	110	1	457	55
ALL CLUSTERS										
Technical Persons	410	56	485	113	445	80	412	93	1752	342
%	39	21	51	43	50	45	49	49	47	38
Contract Employees	289	115	129	0	146	5	153	25	717	145
%	27	42	14	0	16	3	18	13	19	16
Dailywage Workers	249	73	30	0	192	45	178	53	649	171
%	24	27	3	0	22	25	21	28	17	19
Family Workers	103	28	305	150	102	49	90	19	600	246
G.Total	1051	272	949	263	885	179	833	190	3718	904

Table 10B. Districtwise distribution of employees as on 31st March 2001 by type of cluster and by production activity of unit and sex

	UNNAO		GORAKHPUR		BARABANKI		HARDOI		TOTAL	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
SSI										
Handloom	0	0	0	0	16	7	0	0	16	7
Powerloom	0	0	292	61	57	13	0	0	349	74
Handmade paper	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	1
Printing	16	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	29	0
Leather	48	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	12
Carpet Weaving	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	24	0
Bamboo Craft	0	0	0	0	8	3	4	4	12	7
Zari	8	0	0	0	4	0	14	0	26	0
Beadwork	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0
Pottery	0	0	0	0	36	3	9	0	45	3
Terracotta	0	0	300	176	0	0	0	0	300	176
Metal-work	22	0	6	0	13	0	27	0	68	0
Lathe	7	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	48	0
Engineering	17	0	35	0	4	0	13	0	69	0
Wood Carving	12	0	78	0	6	0	7	0	103	0
Carpentry	6	0	115	0	51	1	23	0	195	1
Other	491	95	49	15	333	4	41	2	914	116
Total	627	107	903	253	528	31	196	6	2254	397
HANDLOOM										
Handloom	87	30	2	0	164	88	267	118	520	236
Powerloom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zari	0	0	0	0	8	6	0	0	8	6
Beadwork	0	0	0	0	17	24	0	0	17	24
Terracotta	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	6	4
Other	17	1	20	0	10	6	0	0	47	7
Total	104	31	28	4	199	124	267	118	598	277
HANDICRAFT										
Carpet Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	48	92	48
Zari	52	48	0	0	0	0	70	4	122	52
Other	97	62	0	0	0	0	98	13	195	75
Total	149	110	0	0	0	0	260	65	409	175
OTHER										
Handloom	6	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	17	0
Powerloom	6	0	12	6	72	18	0	0	90	24
Printing	9	0	0	0	8	0	4	0	21	0
Leather	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Carpet Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0
Zari	9	3	0	0	6	3	50	1	65	7
Herbal/Tulsi	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Pottery	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Metal-work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lathe	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	0

Table 10B. Districtwise distribution of employees as on 31st March 2001 by type of cluster and by production activity of unit and sex

	UNNAO		GORAKHPUR		BARABANKI		HARDOI		TOTAL	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Engineering	6	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	19	0
Wood Carving	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Carpentry	24	1	6	0	38	0	0	0	68	1
Other	82	20	0	0	18	3	26	0	126	23
Total	171	24	18	6	158	24	110	1	457	55
ALL CLUSTERS										
Handloom	93	30	2	0	183	95	275	118	553	243
%	9	11	0	0	21	53	33	62	15	27
Powerloom	6	0	304	67	129	31	0	0	439	98
%	1	0	32	25	15	17	0	0	12	11
Handmade paper	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	1
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Printing	25	0	0	0	8	0	17	0	50	0
%	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
Leather	53	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	12
%	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Carpet Weaving	0	0	24	0	0	0	100	48	124	48
%	0	0	3	0	0	0	12	25	3	5
Bamboo Craft	0	0	0	0	8	3	4	4	12	7
%	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	1
Zari	69	51	0	0	18	9	134	5	221	65
%	7	19	0	0	2	5	16	3	6	7
Beadwork	0	0	0	0	17	24	4	0	21	24
%	0	0	0	0	2	13	0	0	1	3
Herbal/Tulsi	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pottery	4	0	0	0	36	3	9	0	49	3
%	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	1	0
Terracotta	0	0	306	180	0	0	0	0	306	180
%	0	0	32	68	0	0	0	0	8	20
Metal-work	22	0	6	0	13	0	27	0	68	0
%	2	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	2	0
Lathe	7	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	62	0
%	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	0
Engineering	23	0	35	0	17	0	13	0	88	0
%	2	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Wood Carving	22	0	78	0	6	0	7	0	113	0
%	2	0	8	0	1	0	1	0	3	0
Carpentry	30	1	121	0	89	1	23	0	263	2
%	3	0	13	0	10	1	3	0	7	0
Other	687	178	69	15	361	13	16	15	1282	221
%	65	65	7	6	41	7	20	8	34	24
G.Total	1051	272	949	263	885	179	833	190	3718	904

Table 11A. Districtwise distribution of employees as on 31st August 2004 by type of cluster and by category and sex

	UNNAO		GORAKHPUR		BARABANKI		HARDOI		TOTAL	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
SSI										
Technical Persons	180	2	552	128	320	8	132	2	1184	140
Contract Employees	275	60	131	0	140	5	5	0	551	65
Daily wage Workers	201	35	55	5	116	15	86	0	458	55
Family Workers	42	1	362	171	52	10	32	4	488	186
Total	698	98	1100	304	628	38	255	6	2681	446
HANDLOOM										
Technical Persons	65	9	15	3	107	65	169	72	356	149
Contract Employees	28	7	6	0	23	1	81	25	138	33
Daily wage Workers	31	5	0	0	54	35	78	44	163	84
Family Workers	16	8	9	3	39	36	7	3	71	50
Total	140	29	30	6	223	137	335	144	728	316
HANDICRAFT										
Technical Persons	125	73	0	0	0	0	149	25	274	98
Contract Employees	36	37	0	0	0	0	58	0	94	37
Daily wage Workers	26	20	0	0	0	0	61	17	87	37
Family Workers	26	24	0	0	0	0	37	10	63	34
Total	213	154	0	0	0	0	305	52	518	206
OTHER										
Technical Persons	91	5	12	0	90	15	62	0	255	20
Contract Employees	4	4	4	0	30	2	13	0	51	6
Daily wage Workers	49	21	0	0	44	0	43	0	136	21
Family Workers	38	0	8	10	36	11	11	0	93	21
Total	182	30	24	10	200	28	129	0	535	68
ALL CLUSTERS										
Technical Persons	461	89	579	131	517	88	512	99	2069	407
%	37	29	50	41	49	43	50	49	46	39
Contract Employees	343	108	141	0	193	8	157	25	834	141
%	28	35	12	0	18	4	15	12	19	14
Daily wage Workers	307	81	55	5	214	50	268	61	844	197
%	25	26	5	2	20	25	26	30	19	19
Family Workers	122	33	379	184	127	57	87	17	715	291
%	10	11	33	58	12	28	8	8	16	28
G.Total	1233	311	1154	320	1051	203	1024	202	4462	1036

Table 11B. Districtwise distribution of employees as on 31st August 2004 by type of cluster and by production activity of unit and sex

	UNNAO		GORAKHPUR		BARABANKI		HARDOI		TOTAL	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
SSI										
Handloom	0	0	0	0	25	8	0	0	25	8
Powerloom	0	0	391	71	67	16	0	0	458	87
Handmade paper	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	6	1
Printing	18	2	0	0	0	0	16	0	34	2
Leather	90	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	12
Carpet Weaving	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	24	0
Bamboo Craft	0	0	0	0	8	4	4	4	12	8
Zari	8	0	0	0	14	0	14	0	36	0
Beadwork	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	10	0
Pottery	0	0	0	0	35	3	9	0	44	3
Terracotta	0	0	383	210	0	0	0	0	383	210
Metal-work	26	0	6	0	16	0	40	0	88	0
Lathe	9	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	57	0
Engineering	35	0	36	0	13	0	22	0	106	0
Wood Carving	12	0	80	0	6	0	7	0	105	0
Carpentry	9	3	126	0	57	3	25	0	217	6
Other	482	81	50	22	387	4	67	2	986	109
Total	698	98	1100	304	628	38	255	6	2681	446
HANDLOOM										
Handloom	108	26	4	0	176	98	335	144	623	268
Powerloom	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	0	8	3
Zari	0	0	0	0	12	6	0	0	12	6
Beadwork	0	0	0	0	17	24	0	0	17	24
Terracotta	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	6
Other	32	3	20	0	10	6	0	0	62	9
Total	140	29	30	6	223	137	335	144	728	316
HANDICRAFT										
Carpet Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	34	101	34
Zari	105	67	0	0	0	0	102	5	207	72
Other	108	87	0	0	0	0	102	13	210	100
Total	213	154	0	0	0	0	305	52	518	206
OTHER										
Handloom	6	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	14	0
Powerloom	4	0	16	10	98	22	0	0	118	32
Printing	6	0	0	0	8	0	7	0	21	0
Leather	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Carpet Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0
Zari	13	3	0	0	6	3	62	0	81	6
Herbal/Tulsi	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Pottery	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Metal-work	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0
Lathe	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	0
Engineering	6	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	20	0
	UNNAO		GORAKHPUR		BARABANKI		HARDOI		TOTAL	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE

Table 11B. Districtwise distribution of employees as on 31st August 2004 by type of cluster and by production activity of unit and sex

Wood Carving	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Carpentry	27	2	8	0	47	0	0	0	82	2
Other	90	25	0	0	24	3	29	0	143	28
Total	182	30	24	10	200	28	129	0	535	68
ALL CLUSTERS										
Handloom	114	26	4	0	204	106	340	144	662	276
%	9	8	0	0	19	52	33	71	15	27
Powerloom	4	0	407	81	173	41	0	0	584	122
%	0	0	35	25	16	20	0	0	13	12
Handmade paper	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	6	1
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Printing	24	2	0	0	8	0	23	0	55	2
%	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
Leather	95	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	12
%	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Carpet Weaving	0	0	24	0	0	0	109	34	133	34
%	0	0	2	0	0	0	11	17	3	3
Bamboo Craft	0	0	0	0	8	4	4	4	12	8
%	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	1
Zari	126	70	0	0	32	9	178	5	336	84
%	10	23	0	0	3	4	17	2	8	8
Beadwork	7	0	0	0	17	24	3	0	27	24
%	1	0	0	0	2	12	0	0	1	2
Herbal/Tulsi	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pottery	5	0	0	0	35	3	9	0	49	3
%	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	0
Terracotta	0	0	389	216	0	0	0	0	389	216
%	0	0	34	68	0	0	0	0	9	21
Metal-work	26	0	6	0	16	0	44	0	92	0
%	2	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	2	0
Lathe	9	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	71	0
%	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	0
Engineering	41	0	36	0	27	0	22	0	126	0
%	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Wood Carving	22	0	80	0	6	0	7	0	115	0
%	2	0	7	0	1	0	1	0	3	0
Carpentry	36	5	134	0	104	3	25	0	299	8
%	3	2	12	0	10	1	2	0	7	1
Other	712	196	70	22	421	13	198	15	1401	246
%	58	63	6	7	40	6	19	7	31	24
G. Total	1233	311	1154	320	1051	203	1024	202	4462	1036

Table 12A. Districtwise capital/labour ratio by type of cluster

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI	0.89	0.34	7.60	0.24	2.36
HANDLOOM	0.08	0.00	0.17	0.07	0.11
HANDICRAFT	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.06
OTHER	0.79	0.14	0.24	0.16	0.46
ALL CLUSTERS	0.61	0.33	4.64	0.12	1.48

Table 12B. Districtwise capital/output ratio by type of cluster

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI	0.42	0.60	1.94	0.42	1.21
HANDLOOM	0.12	0.00	0.44	0.19	0.24
HANDICRAFT	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.18
OTHER	0.54	0.33	0.54	0.32	0.52
ALL CLUSTERS	0.41	0.59	1.85	0.27	1.08

Table 12C. Districtwise output/labour ratio by type of cluster

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI	2.12	0.57	3.92	0.58	1.95
HANDLOOM	0.67	0.39	0.39	0.37	0.44
HANDICRAFT	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.35
OTHER	1.46	0.41	0.44	0.50	0.89
ALL CLUSTERS	1.48	0.56	2.52	0.45	1.37

Table 13. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by registration/affiliation with Association

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
Manufacture	15	2	0	0	17
Service	2	0	0	0	2
Not affiliated but desire to form association	26	91	55	50	222
Not affiliated and do not need any association	10	25	12	8	55
Total	53	118	67	58	296
HANDLOOM					
Manufacture	3	0	0	0	3
Not affiliated but desire to form association	7	4	40	14	65
Not affiliated and do not need any association	5	0	7	2	14
Total	15	4	47	16	82
HANDICRAFT					
Manufacture	1	0	0	0	1
Trading	1	0	0	0	1
Not affiliated but desire to form association	24	0	0	39	63
Not affiliated and do not need any association	6	0	0	4	10
Total	32	0	0	43	75
OTHER					
Manufacture	5	0	1	0	6
Service	1	0	0	0	1
Not affiliated but desire to form association	20	4	21	13	58
Not affiliated and do not need any association	28	24	18	23	93
Total	54	28	40	36	158
ALL CLUSTERS					
Manufacture	24	2	1	0	27
%	16	1	1	0	4
Trading	1	0	0	0	1
%	1	0	0	0	0
Service	3	0	0	0	3
%	2	0	0	0	0
Not affiliated but desire to form association	77	99	116	116	408
%	50	66	75	76	67
Not affiliated and do not need any association	49	49	37	37	172
%	32	33	24	24	28
G.Total	154	150	154	153	611

Table 14A. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by getting better facilities (Power Connection)

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
Enough Power	14	106	24	30	174
Cheaper Rate	7	37	34	43	121
Continuance of power	31	105	52	51	239
Total	50	115	58	51	274
HANDLOOM					
Enough Power	3	4	18	9	34
Cheaper Rate	2	1	39	12	54
Continuance of power	5	3	42	12	62
Total	9	4	44	12	69
HANDICRAFT					
Enough Power	10	0	0	40	50
Cheaper Rate	5	0	0	36	41
Continuance of power	18	0	0	41	59
Total	25	0	0	41	66
OTHER					
Enough Power	20	4	12	16	52
Cheaper Rate	10	1	17	12	40
Continuance of power	16	4	22	16	58
Total	34	4	26	16	80
ALL CLUSTERS					
Enough Power	47	114	54	95	310
%	40	93	42	79	63
Cheaper Rate	24	39	90	103	256
%	20	32	70	86	52
Continuance of power	70	112	116	120	418
%	59	91	91	100	85
G.Total	118	123	128	120	489

Note: Only responding units have been analysed and therefore total may not tally

Table 14B. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by getting better facilities (Water)

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
Enough Water	17	104	17	9	147
Cheaper Rate	2	16	32	9	59
Continuance of Water	18	98	45	17	178
Total	34	115	58	18	225
HANDLOOM					
Enough Water	3	3	2	6	14
Cheaper Rate	0	1	11	8	20
Continuance of Water	4	1	13	8	26
Total	7	3	15	9	34
HANDICRAFT					
Enough Water	6	0	0	20	26
Cheaper Rate	1	0	0	15	16
Continuance of Water	10	0	0	23	33
Total	19	0	0	23	42
OTHER					
Enough Water	8	4	3	10	25
Cheaper Rate	7	0	6	9	22
Continuance of Water	15	4	13	10	42
Total	22	4	15	12	53
ALL CLUSTERS					
Enough Water	34	111	22	45	212
%	41	91	25	73	60
Cheaper Rate	10	17	49	41	117
%	12	14	56	66	33
Continuance of Water	47	103	71	58	279
%	57	84	81	94	79
G.Total	82	122	88	62	354

Note : Only responding units have been analysed and therefore total may not tally

Table 14C. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by getting better facilities (Use of Internal Roads)

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI	35	112	35	22	204
HANDLOOM	7	4	15	10	36
HANDICRAFT	22	0	0	25	47
OTHER	26	4	16	14	60
Total	90	120	66	71	347

Note: Only responding units have been analysed and therefore total may not tally

Table 15. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by reporting advantage of being part of cluster in availability of raw material

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
Assured availability	40	50	54	24	168
Timely availability	28	50	36	16	130
Better prices	39	37	26	33	135
Extended credit	36	48	44	33	161
Facilities for storage at site	36	65	55	30	186
Other	14	48	31	2	95
Total	53	118	67	58	296
HANDLOOM					
Assured availability	8	1	37	7	53
Timely availability	7	1	35	4	47
Better prices	7	1	32	12	52
Extended credit	7	4	32	14	57
Facilities for storage at site	6	3	32	7	48
Other	1	3	4	0	8
Total	15	4	47	16	82
HANDICRAFT					
Assured availability	24	0	0	22	46
Timely availability	19	0	0	20	39
Better prices	25	0	0	28	53
Extended credit	15	0	0	31	46
Facilities for storage at site	18	0	0	24	42
Other	2	0	0	4	6
Total	32	0	0	43	75
OTHER					
Assured availability	28	3	24	3	58
Timely availability	21	1	19	6	47
Better prices	22	2	15	10	49
Extended credit	23	2	20	11	56
Facilities for storage at site	27	3	21	13	64
Other	5	1	8	3	17
ALL CLUSTERS					
Assured availability	100	54	115	56	325
%	65	36	75	37	53
Timely availability	75	52	90	46	263
%	49	35	58	30	43
Better prices	93	40	73	83	289
%	60	27	47	54	47
Extended credit	81	54	96	89	320
%	53	36	62	58	52
Facilities for storage at site	87	71	108	74	340
%	56	47	70	48	56
Other	22	52	43	9	126
%	14	35	28	6	21
G.Total	154	150	154	153	611

Note: Cluster units have reported more than one advantage and therefore total may not tally

Table 16. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by quality control facilities in cluster

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
Better Quality control	13	0	30	29	72
Facilities for test laboratories at reasonable price	2	0	0	0	2
Facility for quality certification	8	1	1	0	10
No quality control system	45	117	66	58	286
Total	53	118	67	58	296
HANDLOOM					
Better Quality control	6	0	16	9	31
Facilities for test laboratories at reasonable price	3	0	0	0	3
Facility for quality certification	2	0	0	0	2
No quality control system	13	4	47	16	80
Total	15	4	47	16	82
HANDICRAFT					
Better Quality control	15	0	0	5	20
Facilities for test laboratories at reasonable price	6	0	0	0	6
Facility for quality certification	9	0	0	1	10
No quality control system	23	0	0	42	65
Total	32	0	0	43	75
OTHER					
Better Quality control	13	0	6	1	20
Facilities for test laboratories at reasonable price	1	0	0	0	1
Facility for quality certification	5	0	0	0	5
No quality control system	49	28	40	36	153
ALL CLUSTERS					
Better Quality control	47	0	52	44	143
%	31	0	34	29	23
Facilities for test laboratories at reasonable price	12	0	0	0	12
%	8	0	0	0	2
Facility for quality certification	24	1	1	1	27
%	16	1	1	1	4
No quality control system	130	149	153	152	584
%	84	99	99	99	96
G.Total	154	150	154	153	611

Note: Cluster units has shown more than one characteristic and therefore total may not tally

Table 17. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by reporting advantages of being part of cluster in marketing of products

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
Identification of markets	42	40	53	36	171
Regular off take low inventories	30	60	39	35	164
Easier transportation	36	39	33	27	135
Facilities for storage of finished goods	34	33	40	19	126
Higher sale price -better bargaining power	34	61	47	30	172
Regular payment by buyers	38	58	57	44	197
Quicker perception of market changes in tastes, quality and quantity of goods to be produced for sale	35	44	58	34	171
Total	53	118	67	58	296
HANDLOOM					
Identification of markets	8	1	37	10	56
Regular off take low inventories	7	0	27	12	46
Easier transportation	8	1	31	9	49
Facilities for storage of finished goods	9	1	19	6	35
Higher sale price -better bargaining power	7	3	24	4	38
Regular payment by buyers	6	4	29	7	46
Quicker perception of market changes in tastes, quality and quantity of goods to be produced for sale	9	2	31	7	49
Total	15	4	47	16	82
HANDICRAFT					
Identification of markets	24	0	0	22	46
Regular off take low inventories	24	0	0	23	47
Easier transportation	19	0	0	26	45
Facilities for storage of finished goods	19	0	0	23	42
Higher sale price -better bargaining power	19	0	0	19	38
Regular payment by buyers	21	0	0	25	46
Quicker perception of market changes in tastes, quality and quantity of goods to be produced for sale	20	0	0	22	42
Total	32	0	0	43	75
OTHER					
Identification of markets	29	3	20	5	57
Regular off take low inventories	23	2	18	11	54
Easier transportation	25	3	17	10	55
Facilities for storage of finished goods	26	1	13	12	52
Higher sale price -better bargaining power	29	2	12	13	56
Regular payment by buyers	25	2	17	14	58
Quicker perception of market changes in tastes, quality and quantity of goods to be produced for sale	28	1	16	11	56
ALL CLUSTERS					
Identification of markets	103	44	110	73	330
%	67	29	71	48	54
Regular off take low inventories	84	62	84	81	311
%	55	41	55	53	51

Table 17. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by reporting advantages of being part of cluster in marketing of products

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
Easier transportation	88	43	81	72	284
%	57	29	53	47	46
Facilities for storage of finished goods	88	35	72	60	255
%	57	23	47	39	42
Higher sale price -better bargaining power	89	66	83	66	304
%	58	44	54	43	50
Regular payment by buyers	90	64	103	90	347
%	58	43	67	59	57
Quicker perception of market changes in tastes, quality and quantity of goods to be produced for sale	92	47	105	74	318
%	60	31	68	48	52
G.Total	154	150	154	153	611

Note: Cluster unit reported more than one advantage and therefore total may not tally

Table 18A. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by training needs for entrepreneurs

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
TRAINING ABOUT MARKET, PRODUCTION AND FINANCE	1	26	7	7	41
CREATION OF BETTER MARKET VIEWS & NEW DESIGNS	0	0	4	5	9
TRAINING FOR UPGRADATION OF MODERN TECHNIQUES, MARKET DEALING AND FINANCE	0	22	17	14	53
ABOUT ENERGY CONSERVATION, LESS INPUT & MORE OUTPUT, PROFIT.	0	0	1	3	4
TRAINING ABOUT CONTROL OF QUALITY & QUANTITY OF PRODUCT AND LABOUR MANAGEMENT.	0	0	0	2	2
TRAINING PROGRAMMME ABOUT HOW TO MAINTAIN INDUSTRIES	1	8	0	0	9
TRAINING FOR MARKET PRICES & DEMAND	0	4	0	0	4
ABOUT BUSINESS IMPROVING POLICY AND PROGRAME	2	0	0	0	2
TRAINING OF QUALITY MAINTAINANCE OF PRODUCT,FINANCING & CLIENT DEALING	2	0	0	1	3
YES,TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PRODUCTION FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATION.	4	1	2	0	7
ABOUT IMPROVING PRODUCTION, FINANCING & WORKER-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS	0	0	1	0	1
YES ABOUT NEW DESIGNING & MODERNISE MACHINE OPERATION	1	0	6	1	8
NO TRAINING REQUIRED	34	52	22	13	121
TOTAL	45	113	60	46	264
HANDLOOM					
TRAINING ABOUT MARKET, PRODUCTION AND FINANCE	1	1	11	2	15
CREATION OF BETTER MARKET VIEWS & NEW DESIGNS	0	0	2	3	5
TRAINING FOR UPGRADATION OF MODERN TECHNIQUES, MARKET DEALING AND FINANCE	1	1	8	5	15
ABOUT ENERGY CONSERVATION,LESS INPUT & MORE OUTPUT,PROFIT.	0	0	5	3	8
TRAINING ABOUT CONTROL OF QUALITY & QUANTITY OF PRODUCT AND LABOUR MANAGEMENT.	0	1	1	0	2
TRAINING PROGRAMMME ABOUT HOW TO MAINTAIN INDUSTRIES	1	0	0	0	1

Table 18A. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by training needs for entrepreneurs

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
TRAINING FOR MARKET PRICES & DEMAND	1	0	3	1	5
ABOUT BUSINESS IMPROVING POLICY AND PROGRAME	0	0	7	1	8
TRAINING OF QUALITY MAINTAINANCE OF PRODUCT,FINANCING & CLIENT DEALING	0	0	3	0	3
YES,TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PRODUCTION FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATION.	0	0	1	1	2
ABOUT IMPROVING PRODUCTION, FINANCING & WORKER-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS	8	1	6	0	15
YES ABOUT NEW DESIGNING & MODERNISE MACHINE OPERATION	1	0	0	0	1
NO TRAINING REQUIRED	13	4	47	16	80
HANDICRAFT					
TRAINING ABOUT MARKET,PRODUCTION AND FINANCE	0	0	0	6	6
CREATION OF BETTER MARKET VIEWS & NEW DESIGNS	0	0	0	3	3
TRAINING FOR UPGRADATION OF MODERN TECHNIQUES, MARKET DEALING AND FINANCE	1	0	0	2	3
ABOUT ENERGY CONSERVATION, LESS INPUT & MORE OUTPUT, PROFIT.	0	0	0	6	6
TRAINING ABOUT CONTROL OF QUALITY & QUANTITY OF PRODUCT AND LABOUR MANAGEMENT.	0	0	0	1	1
TRAINING PROGRAMMME ABOUT HOW TO MAINTAIN INDUSTRIES	1	0	0	0	1
TRAINING FOR MARKET PRICES & DEMAND	0	0	0	1	1
ABOUT BUSINESS IMPROVING POLICY AND PROGRAME	5	0	0	0	5
TRAINING OF QUALITY MAINTAINANCE OF PRODUCT,FINANCING & CLIENT DEALING	3	0	0	4	7
YES,TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PRODUCTION FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATION.	2	0	0	1	3
ABOUT IMPROVING PRODUCTION, FINANCING & WORKER-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS	0	0	0	5	5
YES ABOUT NEW DESIGNING & MODERNISE MACHINE OPERATION	18	0	0	14	32
NO TRAINING REQUIRED	1	0	0	0	1
Total	31	0	0	43	74

Table 18A. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by training needs for entrepreneurs

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
OTHER					
TRAINING ABOUT MARKET, PRODUCTION AND FINANCE	0	3	5	2	10
TRAINING FOR UPGRADATION OF MODERN TECHNIQUES, MARKET DEALING AND FINANCE	2	0	7	3	12
ABOUT ENERGY CONSERVATION, LESS INPUT & MORE OUTPUT, PROFIT.	0	0	1	0	1
TRAINING PROGRAMMME ABOUT HOW TO MAINTAIN INDUSTRIES	0	1	0	0	1
TRAINING FOR MARKET PRICES & DEMAND	0	0	0	1	1
ABOUT BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT POLICY AND PROGRAME	1	0	0	0	1
TRAINING OF QUALITY MAINTAINANCE OF PRODUCT,FINANCING & CLIENT DEALING	1	0	1	0	2
ABOUT COMPUTER DESIGNING .	0	0	0	1	1
YES,TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PRODUCTION FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATION.	1	0	2	0	3
ABOUT MORE PRODUCTION & FINANCING & IMPROVE WORKER-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS	0	0	1	1	2
YES ABOUT NEW DESIGNING & MODERNISE MACHINE OPERATION	0	0	2	0	2
NO TRAINING REQUIRED	28	0	7	9	44
Total	33	4	26	17	80
ALL CLUSTER					
TRAINING ABOUT MARKET, PRODUCTION AND FINANCE	2	30	23	17	72
%	2	25	17	14	14
CREATION OF BETTER MARKET VIEWS & NEW DESIGNS	0	0	6	11	17
%	0	0	5	9	3
TRAINING FOR UPGRADATION OF MODERN TECHNIQUES, MARKET DEALING AND FINANCE	4	23	32	24	83
%	3	19	24	20	17
ABOUT ENERGY CONSERVATION, LESS INPUT & MORE OUTPUT, PROFIT.	0	0	7	12	19
%	0	0	5	10	4

Table 18A. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by training needs for entrepreneurs

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
TRAINING ABOUT CONTROL OF QUALITY & QUANTITY OF PRODUCT AND LABOUR MANAGEMENT.	0	1	1	3	5
%	0	1	1	2	1
A TRAINING PROGRAMMME ABOUT HOW TO MAINTAIN INDUSTRIES	2	9	0	0	11
%	2	7	0	0	2
A TRAINING FOR MARKET PRICES & DEMAND	0	4	0	2	6
%	0	3	0	2	1
ABOUT BUSINESS IMPROVING POLICY AND PROGRAME	9	0	0	0	9
%	7	0	0	0	2
TRAINING OF QUALITY MAINTAINANCE OF PRODUCT,FINANCING & CLIENT DEALING	7	0	4	6	17
%	6	0	3	5	3
ABOUT COMPUTER DESIGNING .	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0
YES,TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PRODUCTION FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATION.	7	1	11	2	21
%	6	1	8	2	4
ABOUT MORE PRODUCTION & FINANCING & IMPROVING WORKER-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS	0	0	5	1	6
%	0	0	4	1	1
YES ABOUT NEW DESIGNING & MODERNISE MACHINE OPERATION	1	0	9	7	17
%	1	0	7	6	3
NO TRAINING REQUIRED	88	53	35	36	212
%	72	44	26	30	43
RELATED WITH SALES OF FINISHED GOODS & WELL VERSED MARKETING.	2	0	0	0	2
%	2	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	122	121	133	122	498

Note: Only responding units have been analysed and therefore total may not tally

Table 18B. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by training needs for managers

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
TRAINING ABOUT ADMINISTRATION, PRODUCTION & FINANCIAL	1	16	9	1	27
TRAINING FOR NEW TECHNOLOGY AND UPGRADE MARKETING	0	12	4	2	18
ABOUT LABOUR MANAGEMENT	0	8	3	0	11
SHORT TRAINING ABOUT PRODUCT AND MARKET	1	2	2	2	7
TRAINING ABOUT MARKET AVAILABILITY AND FINANCE, ADMINISTRATION	0	10	0	0	10
TRAINING ABOUT HOW TO MAINTAIN WORKERS	0	10	8	10	28
TRAINING ABOUT HOW CAN OPERATE MACHINE .	0	5	0	1	6
ABOUT EFFICIENT USE OF RAW MATERIALS, QUALITY MAINTENANCE OF PRODUCT	0	0	1	0	1
COST EFFICIENCY BETTER MANAGEMENT OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION	1	0	0	0	1
LOW COST, BEST QUALITY PRODUCT, LOW INVENTORIES	0	0	1	0	1
DEVELOP NEW SKILLS & IDEAS	1	0	0	0	1
NO KNOWLEDGE & TRAINING REQUIRED	10	7	13	8	38
MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTION	0	1	1	0	2
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT .	1	0	1	7	9
TRAINING ABOUT HOW CAN MANAGE INDUSTRIES	0	2	0	0	2
TOTAL	15	73	43	31	162
HANDLOOM					
TRAINING ABOUT ADMINISTRATION, PRODUCTION & FINANCIAL	2	1	7	1	11
ABOUT LABOUR MANAGEMENT	0	0	0	1	1
SHORT TRAINING ABOUT PRODUCT AND MARKET	0	0	0	1	1
TRAINING ABOUT MARKET AVAILABILITY AND FINANCE, ADMINISTRATION	1	1	3	0	5

Table 18B. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by training needs for managers

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
TRAINING ABOUT HOW TO MAINTAIN WORKERS	0	0	7	7	14
ABOUT EFFICIENT USE OF RAW MATERIALS, QUALITY MAINTENANCE OF PRODUCT	0	0	4	0	4
ENERGY SAVING	1	0	0	0	1
NO KNOWLEDGE & TRAINING REQUIRED	1	1	15	3	20
TRAINING RELATED TO INFORMATION ABOUT CHARGES OF GOVT. BANK RATES	0	0	1	0	1
ABOUT ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT	0	0	2	0	2
MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTION	0	0	1	0	1
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT .	0	0	1	3	4
TOTAL	5	3	41	16	65
HANDICRAFT					
TRAINING ABOUT ADMINISTRATION, PRODUCTION & FINANCIAL	3	0	0	10	13
ABOUT LABOUR MANAGEMENT	0	0	0	4	4
SHORT TRAINING ABOUT PRODUCT AND MARKET	0	0	0	4	4
TRAINING ABOUT MARKET AVAILABILITY AND FINANCE, ADMINISTRATION	0	0	0	2	2
TRAINING ABOUT HOW TO MAINTAIN WORKERS	1	0	0	6	7
ENERGY SAVING	1	0	0	0	1
NO KNOWLEDGE & TRAINING REQUIRED	5	0	0	10	15
TOTAL	10	0	0	36	46
OTHER					
TRAINING ABOUT ADMINISTRATION, PRODUCTION & FINANCIAL	2	0	0	2	4
TRAINING FOR NEW TECHNOLOGY AND UPGRADE MARKETING	0	2	0	0	2
ABOUT LABOUR MANAGEMENT	0	0	3	2	5

Table 18B. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by training needs for managers

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SHORT TRAINING ABOUT PRODUCT AND MARKET	0	0	1	4	5
TRAINING ABOUT MARKET AVAILABILITY AND FINANCE, ADMINISTRATION	0	0	4	1	5
TRAINING ABOUT HOW TO MAINTAIN WORKERS	0	0	1	1	2
TRAINING ABOUT HOW TON OPERATE MACHINE .	0	0	0	1	1
ABOUT EFFICIENT USE OF RAW MATERIALS, QUALITY MAINTENANCE OF PRODUCT	1	0	1	0	2
ABOUT THE MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS	0	0	2	0	2
COMPARING & PRINTING	1	0	0	0	1
DEVELOP NEW SKILLS & IDEAS	0	0	1	0	1
NO KNOWLEDGE & TRAINING REQUIRED	7	1	2	1	11
TRAINING OF MANAGEMENT OF SSI	0	0	1	0	1
ABOUT ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT	0	0	1	0	1
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT .	0	0	2	0	2
TRAINING ABOUT HOW TO MANAGE INDUSTRIES	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	11	4	19	12	46
ALL CLUSTERS					
TRAINING ABOUT ADMINISTRATION, PRODUCTION & FINANCIAL	8	17	16	14	55
%	20	21	16	15	17
TRAINING FOR NEW TECHNOLOGY AND UPGRADE MARKETING	0	14	4	2	20
%	0	18	4	2	6
ABOUT LABOUR MANAGEMENT	0	8	6	7	21
%	0	10	6	7	7
SHORT TRAINING ABOUT PRODUCT AND MARKET	1	2	3	11	17
%	2	3	3	12	5

Table 18B. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by training needs for managers

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
TRAINING ABOUT MARKET AVAILABILITY AND FINANCE, ADMINISTRATION	1	11	7	3	22
%	2	14	7	3	7
TRAINING ABOUT HOW TO MAINTAIN WORKERS	1	10	16	24	51
%	2	13	16	25	16
TRAINING ABOUT HOW TO OPERATE MACHINE .	0	5	0	2	7
%	0	6	0	2	2
ABOUT EFFICIENT USE OF RAW MATERIALS, QUALITY MAINTENANCE OF PRODUCTS	1	0	6	0	7
%	2	0	6	0	2
ABOUT THE MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS	0	0	2	0	2
%	0	0	2	0	1
COMPARING & PRINTING	1	0	0	0	1
%	2	0	0	0	0
COST EFFICIENCY BETTER MANAGEMENT ENERGY CONSUMPTION	1	0	0	0	1
%	2	0	0	0	0
LOW COST, BEST QUALITY PRODUCT LOW INVENTORIES	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
ENERGY SAVING	2	0	0	0	2
%	5	0	0	0	1
DEVELOP NEW SKILLS & IDEAS	1	0	1	0	2
%	2	0	1	0	1
NO KNOWLEDGE & TRAINING REQUIRED	23	9	30	22	84
%	56	11	29	23	26
TRAINING OF MANAGEMENT OF SSI	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0

Table 18B. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by training needs for managers

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
TRAINING RELATED TO INFORMATION ABOUT CHARGES OF GOVT. BANK RATES	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
ABOUT ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT	0	0	3	0	3
%	0	0	3	0	1
MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTION	0	1	2	0	3
%	0	1	2	0	1
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT .	1	0	4	10	15
%	2	0	4	11	5
A TRAINING ABOUT HOW TO MANAGE INDUSTRIES	0	3	0	0	3
%	0	4	0	0	1
GRAND TOTAL	41	80	103	95	319

Note: Only responding units have been analysed therefore total may not tally

Table 18C. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by training needs for skilled workers

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
TRAINING OF QUALITY MAINTENANCE & ABOUT NEW MACHINERY	2	28	3	4	37
TRAINING ABOUT NEW & UPGRADED TECHNOLOGIES	1	16	6	3	26
INITIAL TRAINING FOR SKILLS	1	18	1	1	21
ABOUT NEW DESIGN MACHINES SHOULD BE GIVEN TO TECHNICIANS	1	0	2	6	9
TRAINING ABOUT POWER CONSERVATION	0	0	2	0	2
TRAINING ABOUT PRODUCTION	2	0	0	1	3
TRAINING FOR LESS INPUT AND MORE OUTPUT & PROFIT	0	0	1	0	1
TRAINING FOR EFFICIENT USE OF RAW MATERIALS, QUALITY MAINTENANCE	0	1	3	4	8
ABOUT FOR HOW TO MAINTAIN HARMONIOUS RELATION BETWEEN LABOUR & OWNERS	0	0	1	3	4
TRAINING OF CLOTH PRINTING, DYEING	1	0	0	0	1
CREATION OF BETTER MARKETS ACCORDING TO CHANGING MARKET CONDITION .	1	0	0	2	3
NO TRAINING REQUIRED	5	2	5	1	13
POWERLOOM TRAINING WITH THE HELP OF SKILLE D TECHNICIANS OF BIG INDUSTRIES	0	0	2	1	3
RELATED TO SHEET METAL WORKS, DESIGNING WORKS AND TRAINING	1	1	2	0	4
TRAINING & PROGRAM MUST BE CONDUCTED BY SENIOR TECHNICIAN	0	0	1	0	1
YES TRAINING HOW TO GET BETTER PRODUCT	0	0	1	0	1
TRAINING OF MACHINE OPERATING, NEW FASHION, DESIGNING AND PRODUCTION	1	0	1	2	4
TRAINING FOR NEW TECHNOLOGY, DESIGN, UPGRADATION OF SKILLS	0	6	5	1	12
BETTER TRAINING FACILITIES UNDER BIG INDUSTRIES PROFESSIONALS	0	0	5	0	5
PROVIDE EFFICIENT TRAINING WITH THE HELP OF SKILLED TECHNICIANS.	0	0	2	2	4
Total	16	72	44	30	162

Table 18C. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by training needs for skilled workers

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
HANDLOOM					
TRAINING OF QUALITY MAINTENANCE & ABOUT NEW MACHINERY	2	1	6	0	9
TRAINING ABOUT NEW & UPGRADED TECHNOLOGIES	0	0	5	0	5
INITIAL TRAINING FOR SKILLS	3	1	0	0	4
ABOUT NEW DESIGN MACHINES SHOULD BE GIVEN TO TECHNICIANS	0	0	4	3	7
TRAINING ABOUT POWER CONSERVATION	0	0	1	0	1
TRAINING ABOUT PRODUCTION	0	0	2	1	3
TRAINING FOR EFFICIENT USE OFRAW MATERIALS, QUALITY MAINTENANCE	0	0	4	3	7
ABOUT FOR HOW TO MAINTAIN HARMONIOUS RELATION BETWEEN LABOUR & OWNERS	0	0	4	1	5
TRAINING ABOUT HANDLOOM WORKS	0	0	2	0	2
CREATION OF BETTER MARKETS ACCORDING TO CHANGING MARKET CONDITION .	0	0	1	3	4
NO TRAINING REQUIRED	1	0	6	0	7
POWERLOOM TRAINING WITH THE HELP OF SKILLED TECHNICIANS OF BIG INDUSTRIES	0	0	1	0	1
RELATED TO SHEET METAL WORKS, DESIGNING WORKS AND TRAINING	1	0	0	0	1
TRAINING & PROGRAM MUST BE CONDUCTED BY SENIOR TECHNICIAN	0	0	3	1	4
YES TRAINING HOW TO GET BETTER PRODUCT	0	0	1	0	1
TRAINING OF MACHINE OPERATING, NEW FASHION, DESIGNING AND PRODUCTION	0	0	2	0	2
TRAINING FOR NEW TECHNOLOGY, DESIGN, UPGRADATION OF SKILLS .	1	1	0	1	3
TRAINING OF MACHINE OPERATORS	0	0	1	0	1
BETTER TRAINING FACILITIES UNDER BIG INDUSTRIES PROFESSIONALS	0	0	2	0	2
Total	8	3	45	13	69

Table 18C. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by training needs for skilled workers

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
HANDICRAFT					
TRAINING OF QUALITY MAINTENANCE & ABOUT NEW MACHINERY	2	0	0	1	3
INITIAL TRAINING FOR SKILLS	1	0	0	1	2
ABOUT NEW DESIGN MACHINES SHOULD BE GIVEN TO TECHNICIANS	2	0	0	9	11
TRAINING ABOUT POWER CONSERVATION	0	0	0	1	1
TRAINING ABOUT PRODUCTION	0	0	0	2	2
TRAINING FOR LESS INPUT AND MORE OUT PUT & PROFIT	0	0	0	1	1
TRAINING FOR EFFICIENT USE OF RAW MATERIALS, QUALITY MAINTENANCE	0	0	0	9	9
ABOUT HOW TO MAINTAIN HARMONIOUS RELATIONS BETWEEN LABOUR & OWNERS	0	0	0	4	4
ABOUT HANDICRAFT ART KNOWLEDGE	3	0	0	0	3
TRAINING ABOUT HANDLOOM WORKS	0	0	0	1	1
NO TRAINING REQUIRED	4	0	0	1	5
RELATED TO SHEET METAL WORKS, DESIGNING WORKS AND TRAINING	1	0	0	0	1
RELATED WITH FURNITURE & CARPENTRY.	1	0	0	0	1
REPAIRING TRAINING	1	0	0	0	1
TRAINING OF MACHINE OPERATING, NEW FASHION, DESIGNING AND PRODUCTION	1	0	0	2	3
TRAINING FOR NEW TECHNOLOGY, DESIGN, UPGRADATION OF SKILLS .	1	0	0	3	4
TOTAL	17	0	0	35	52
OTHER					
TRAINING OF QUALITY MAINTENANCE & ABOUT NEW MACHINERY	0	2	6	5	13
TRAINING ABOUT NEW & UPGRADED TECHNOLOGIES	1	1	3	1	6
INITIAL TRAINING FOR SKILLS	2	1	1	0	4
ABOUT NEW DESIGN MACHINES SHOULD BE GIVEN TO TECHNICIANS	2	0	0	1	3

Table 18C. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by training needs for skilled workers

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
TRAINING FOR EFFICIENT USE OFRAW MATERIALS, QUALITY MAINTENANCE	0	0	1	0	1
ABOUT HOW TO MAINTAIN HARMONIOUS RELATIONS BETWEEN LABOUR & OWNERS	0	0	1	0	1
TRAINING ABOUT HANDLOOM WORKS	0	0	1	0	1
TRAINING IN CLOTH PRINTING, DYEING	1	0	0	1	2
CREATION OF BETTER MARKETS ACCORDING TO CHANGING MARKET CONDITION .	0	0	1	0	1
NO TRAINING REQUIRED	5	0	1	0	6
POWERLOOM TRAINING WITH THE HELP OF SKILLED TECHNICIANS OF BIG INDUSTRIES	0	0	1	0	1
RELATED TO SHEET METAL WORKS, DESIGNING WORKS AND TRAINING	2	0	1	0	3
RELATED WITH FURNITURE & CARPENTRY.	1	0	0	0	1
YES TRAINING HOW TO GET BETTER PRODUCT	0	0	1	0	1
TRAINING OF MACHINE OPERATING, NEW FASHION, DESIGNING AND PRODUCTION	0	0	0	3	3
TRAINING FOR NEW TECHNOLOGY, DESIGN, UPGRADATION OF SKILLS	3	0	2	1	6
BETTER TRAINING FACILITIES UNDER BIG INDUSTRIES PROFESSIONALS	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	17	4	21	12	54
ALL CLUSTERS					
TRAINING OF QUALITY MAINTENANCE & ABOUT NEW MACHINERY	6	31	15	10	62
%	10	39	14	11	18
A TRAINING ABOUT NEW & UPGRADED TECHNOLOGIES	2	17	14	4	37
%	3	22	13	4	11
INITIAL TRAINING FOR SKILLS	7	20	2	2	31
%	12	25	2	2	9
ABOUT NEW DESIGN MACHINES SHOULD BE GIVEN TO TECHNICIANS	5	0	6	19	30
%	9	0	5	21	9
TRAINING ABOUT POWER CONSERVATION	0	0	3	1	4
%	0	0	3	1	1

Table 18C. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by training needs for skilled workers

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
TRAINING ABOUT PRODUCTION	2	0	2	4	8
%	3	0	2	4	2
TRAINING FOR LESS INPUT AND MORE OUTPUT & PROFIT	0	0	1	1	2
%	0	0	1	1	1
TRAINING FOR EFFICIENT USE OF RAW MATERIALS, QUALITY MAINTENANCE	0	1	8	16	25
%	0	1	7	18	7
ABOUT HOW TO MAINTAIN HARMONIOUS RELATIONS BETWEEN LABOUR & OWNERS	0	0	6	8	14
%	0	0	5	9	4
ABOUT HANDICRAFT ART KNOWLEDGE	3	0	0	0	3
%	5	0	0	0	1
TRAINING ABOUT HANDLOOM WORKS	0	0	4	1	5
%	0	0	4	1	1
TRAINING OF CLOTH PRINTING, DYEING	2	0	0	1	3
%	3	0	0	1	1
CREATION OF BETTER MARKETS ACCORDING TO CHANGING MARKET CONDITION .	1	0	2	5	8
%	2	0	2	5	2
NO TRAINING REQUIRED	15	2	12	2	31
%	26	3	11	2	9
POWERLOOM TRAINING WITH THE HELP OF SKILLED TECHNICIANS OF BIG INDUSTRIES	0	0	4	1	5
%	0	0	4	1	1
RELATED TO SHEET METAL WORKS, DESIGNING WORKS AND TRAINING	5	1	3	0	9
%	9	1	3	0	3
RELATED WITH FURNITURE & CARPENTRY.	2	0	0	0	2
%	3	0	0	0	1

Table 18C. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by training needs for skilled workers

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
REPAIRING TRAINING	1	0	0	0	1
%	2	0	0	0	0
TRAINING PROGRAM MUST BE CONDUCTED BY SENIOR TECHNICIAN	0	0	4	1	5
%	0	0	4	1	1
YES TRAINING HOW TO GET BETTER PRODUCT	0	0	3	0	3
%	0	0	3	0	1
TRAINING OF MACHINE OPERATION, NEW FASHION, DESIGNING AND PRODUCTION	2	0	3	7	12
%	3	0	3	8	4
TRAINING FOR NEW TECHNOLOGY, DESIGN, UPGRADATION OF SKILLS	5	7	7	6	25
%	9	9	6	7	7
TRAINING OF MACHINE OPERATORS	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
BETTER TRAINING FACILITIES UNDER BIG INDUSTRIES PROFESSIONALS	0	0	8	0	8
%	0	0	7	0	2
PROVIDE EFFICIENT TRAINING WITH THE HELP OF SKILLED TECHNICIANS.	0	0	2	2	4
%	0	0	2	2	1
GRAND TOTAL	58	79	110	91	338

Note: Only responding units have been analysed and therefore total may not tally

Table 19. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by suggestions for improving quality

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
ATTAIN IN WORLD CLASS STANDARDS TO COMPETE IN THE GLOBAL MARKET	3	0	0	0	3
AVAILABILITY OF ALTERNATE FACILITY (LIGHT ,WATER ,TRANSPORT, RAW MATERIAL AND TECHNOLOGY.	11	7	14	3	35
BY ADOPTION OF NEW & ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .	0	0	5	5	10
CLASS STANDARDS TO COMPETE IN THE GLOBAL AND REQUIREMENT	1	0	1	0	2
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN FOREIGN INVESTORS & SSI UNITS.	0	0	2	2	4
CREATION OF BETTER WORKING STANDARDS AND MODERN FACILITIES	0	0	5	8	13
DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING SHOULD BE IN LOCAL MARKET.	2	0	0	0	2
DIVERSIFICATION	11	7	6	12	36
EASY AVAILABILITY OF GOOD RAW MATERIAL, MARKET ,FINANCE AND TRANSPORT FACILITIES.	1	0	0	0	1
EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF RAW MATERIALS, FINE MARKET AND LABOURS	5	1	6	11	23
GOVERNMENT SHOULD HELP THE FINISHED GOODS TO WORLD CLASS STANDARDS.	3	0	2	5	10
IMPROVING QUALITY THROUGH MODERN TECHNIQUES	1	0	0	0	1
INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY OF WORKERS	6	3	2	2	13
KNOWLEDGE OF DEMANDS OF WORLD CLASS MARKET AND MODERN TECHNOLOGY	1	3	0	0	4
LABOUR TRAINING	1	0	0	0	1
LESS EXCISE DUTY	0	0	1	0	1
MACHINES SHOULD BE ALSO OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY	1	0	0	0	1
MANAGEMENT OF RAW MATERIALS	0	0	0	1	1
MANUFACTURE INSTITUTION SHOULD BE DEVELOPED	0	0	0	1	1
MARKET REQUIREMENT OF CHANGE	1	0	0	0	1

Table 19. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by suggestions for improving quality

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
MODERN MACHINERY, TECHNIQUE AND MARKETING	10	0	26	21	57
MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING MUST BE CREATED BETWEEN SMALL AND BIG UNITS	0	0	1	0	1
PROVIDE WITH BETTER INFRASTRUCTURE. (LIKE ROADS, ELECTRICITY ETC.)	1	0	5	4	10
QUALITY SHOULD BE APPROVED BY GOVT.	0	0	1	0	1
RAW MATERIAL WHICH WE GET SHOULD BE STANDARD QUALITY	1	0	0	0	1
REDUCTION IN THE COST OF PRODUCTION THROUGH EFFICIENT MANAGEMENTS OF RAW MATERIALS.	5	0	2	1	8
SAME QUALITY AS GOODS IN DESIGNING COLOURS	1	0	1	0	2
SKILLED TECHNICAL WORKERS.	4	7	1	1	13
STANDARD QUALITY OF RAW MATERIAL FOR STANDARD FINISHED GOOD.	5	0	0	0	5
TAX SHOULD BE LOW	1	0	0	0	1
THROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF STANDARD RAW MATERIALS	0	3	2	0	5
TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF RAW MATERIALS	2	0	0	0	2
TECHNOLOGY MUST BE UPGRADED.	0	0	2	2	4
THROUGH KNOWLEDGE & STANDARD MARKET AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES	9	35	39	35	118
THERE ARE NEED TO ATTAIN WORLD CLASS STANDARD.	6	1	0	1	8
THROUGH DEMAND OF WORLD CLASS MARKET	0	0	1	0	1
THROUGH AVAILABILITY OF STANDARD RAW MATERIALS.	0	38	13	6	57
THROUGH AVAILABILITY OF STANDARD RAW MATERIALS, SKILLED WORKERS AND MARKETS	12	11	8	15	46
WORKERS MUST BE GIVEN SPECIAL TRAINING THROUGH EXPERIENCED TECHNICIAN WORK AND MATERIAL	0	1	2	0	3
WE HAVE THINK TO ABOUT LOCAL MARKET ONLY YET BY PROPER INCREASED LEVEL GOOD INSTRUCTOR	6	0	0	0	6
TOTAL	46	117	67	58	288

Table 19. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by suggestions for improving quality

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
HANDLOOM					
ANY REPUTED AGENCY SHOULD ENSURE THE QUALITY OF RAW MATERIALS	0	0	3	1	4
ATTAIN IN WORLD CLASS STANDARDS TO COMPETE IN THE GLOBAL MARKET	1	0	0	0	1
AVAILABILITY OF ALTERNATE FACILITY (LIGHT ,WATER ,TRANSPORT, RAW MATERIAL AND TECHNOLOGY.	6	0	8	0	14
BANK SHOULD GIVE CREDIT CARD TO HANDLOOM ENTREPRENEURS.	1	0	0	0	1
BY ADOPTION OF NEW & ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .	0	0	5	0	5
CLASS STANDARDS TO COMPETE IN THE GLOBAL AND REQUIREMENT	0	0	1	0	1
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN FOREIGN INVESTORS & SSI UNITS.	0	0	3	0	3
CREATION OF BETTER WORKING STANDARDS AND MODERN FACILITIES	0	0	1	1	2
DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING SHOULD BE IN LOCAL MARKET.	0	0	1	0	1
DIVERSIFICATION	3	0	10	3	16
EASY AVAILABILITY OF GOOD RAW MATERIAL, MARKET, FINANCE AND TRANSPORT FACILITIES.	1	0	1	0	2
EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF RAW MATERIALS, FINE MARKET AND LABOURS	2	0	11	3	16
GOVERNMENT SHOULD HELP THE FINISHED GOODS TO WORLD CLASS STANDARDS.	0	0	4	1	5
IMPROVING QUALITY THROUGH MODERN TECHNIQUES	1	0	0	0	1
INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY OF WORKERS	2	0	5	0	7
KNOWLEDGE OF DEMANDS OF WORLD CLASS MARKET AND MODERN TECHNOLOGY	0	0	3	0	3
LESS EXCISE DUTY	0	0	1	0	1
MACHINES SHOULD BE ALSO OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY	1	0	1	0	2
MANAGEMENT OF RAW MATERIALS	0	0	3	0	3
MARKET REQUIREMENT OF CHANGE	2	0	1	0	3

Table 19. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by suggestions for improving quality

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
MODERN MACHINERY, TECHNIQUE AND MARKETING	5	0	11	6	22
PROVIDE WITH BETTER INFRASTRUCTURE. (LIKE ROADS, ELECTRICITY ETC.)	1	0	2	5	8
QUALITY SHOULD BE APPROVED BY GOVT.	1	0	0	0	1
RAW MATERIAL WHICH WE GET SHOULD BE STANDARD QUALITY	0	0	2	0	2
REDUCTION IN THE COST OF PRODUCTION THROUGH EFFICIENT MANAGEMENTS OF RAW MATERIALS.	1	0	3	1	5
ADOPTION OF NEW ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	0	0	1	0	1
SKILLED TECHNICAL WORKERS.	0	0	1	2	3
TECHNOLOGY MUST BE UPGRADED.	0	0	1	0	1
THROUGH KNOWLEDGE & STANDARD MARKET AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES	2	4	19	6	31
THERE ARE NEED TO ATTAIN WORLD CLASS STANDARD.	0	0	1	0	1
THROUGH AVAILABILITY OF STANDARD RAW MATERIALS.	0	3	6	5	14
THROUGH AVAILABILITY OF STANDARD RAW MATERIALS, SKILLED WORKERS AND MARKETS	0	0	18	5	23
WORKERS MUST BE GIVEN SPECIAL TRAINING THROUGH EXPERIENCED TECHNICIAN WORK AND MATERIAL	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	15	4	47	16	82
HANDICRAFT					
ANY REPUTED AGENCY SHOULD ENSURE THE QUALITY OF RAW MATERIALS	0	0	0	1	1
AVOID POOR SUPPLY PROPER MARKET GUIDANCE	1	0	0	0	1
A STABILISED NEW RAW MATERIAL MARKET	1	0	0	0	1
AVAILABILITY OF ALTERNATE FACILITY (LIGHT ,WATER ,TRANSPORT, RAW MATERIAL AND TECHNOLOGY.	10	0	0	1	11
BANK SHOULD GIVE CREDIT CARD TO HANDLOOM ENTREPRENEURS.	1	0	0	0	1

Table 19. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by suggestions for improving quality

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
BY ADOPTION OF NEW & ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .	0	0	0	2	2
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN FOREIGN INVESTORS & SSI UNITS.	0	0	0	2	2
DESIGN OF FINISHED GOODS SHOULD BE UPGRADED	2	0	0	0	2
DIVERSIFICATION	2	0	0	11	13
EASY AVAILABILITY OF GOOD RAW MATERIAL, MARKET, FINANCE AND TRANSPORT FACILITIES.	1	0	0	1	2
EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF RAW MATERIALS, FINE MARKET AND LABOURS	5	0	0	2	7
GOVERNMENT SHOULD HELP THE FINISHED GOODS TO WORLD CLASS STANDARDS.	2	0	0	6	8
INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY OF WORKERS	7	0	0	0	7
MARKET REQUIREMENT OF CHANGE	3	0	0	0	3
MATERIAL SHOULD BE GOVT. APPROVED AT CHEAP RATE	1	0	0	0	1
MODERN MACHINERY, TECHNIQUE AND MARKETING	10	0	0	2	12
PROVIDE WITH BETTER INFRASTRUCTURE. (LIKE ROADS, ELECTRICITY ETC.)	1	0	0	0	1
QUALITY SHOULD BE APPROVED BY GOVT.	2	0	0	0	2
RAW MATERIAL WHICH WE GET SHOULD BE STANDARD QUALITY	1	0	0	0	1
REDUCTION IN THE COST OF PRODUCTION THROUGH EFFICIENT MANAGEMENTS OF RAW MATERIALS.	4	0	0	0	4
SHOULD BE MAINTENANCE THE QUALITY OF CLUSTERS BY GOVT.	1	0	0	0	1
SKILLED TECHNICAL WORKERS.	3	0	0	4	7
STANDARD QUALITY OF RAW MATERIAL FOR STANDARD FINISHED GOOD.	1	0	0	0	1
TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF RAW MATERIALS	1	0	0	0	1
TECHNOLOGY MUST BE UPGRADED.	2	0	0	0	2
THROUGH KNOWLEDGE & STANDARD MARKET AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES	3	0	0	51	54

Table 19. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by suggestions for improving quality

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
THERE ARE NEED TO ATTAIN WORLD CLASS STANDARD.	2	0	0	0	2
THROUGH AVAILABILITY OF STANDARD RAW MATERIALS.	0	0	0	11	11
THROUGH AVAILABILITY OF STANDARD RAW MATERIALS, SKILLED WORKERS AND MARKETS	8	0	0	13	21
WORKERS MUST BE GIVEN SPECIAL TRAINING THROUGH EXPERIENCED TECHNICIAN WORK AND MATERIAL	1	0	0	0	1
WE HAVE THINK TO ABOUT LOCAL MARKET ONLY YET BY PROPER INCREASED LEVEL GOOD INSTRUCTOR	2	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	32	0	0	43	75
OTHER					
ADOPTION OF NEW ADVANCE TECHNOLOGY	0	0	2	0	2
ANY REPUTED AGENCY SHOULD ENSURE THE QUALITY OF RAW MATERIALS	0	0	0	1	1
A STABILISED NEW RAW MATERIAL MARKET	1	0	0	0	1
AVAILABILITY OF ALTERNATE FACILITY (LIGHT ,WATER ,TRANSPORT, RAW MATERIAL AND TECHNOLOGY.	2	0	5	0	7
BANK SHOULD GIVE CREDIT CARD TO HANDLOOM ENTREPRENEURS.	2	0	0	0	2
BY ADOPTION OF NEW & ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .	0	0	6	2	8
CLASS STANDARDS TO COMPETE IN THE GLOBAL AND REQUIREMENT	2	0	0	0	2
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN FOREIGN INVESTORS & SSI UNITS.	1	0	0	0	1
DESIGN OF FINISHED GOODS SHOULD BE UPGRADED	2	0	0	0	2
DIVERSIFICATION	4	0	3	0	7
EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF RAW MATERIALS, FINE MARKET AND LABOURS	3	0	1	1	5
GOVERNMENT SHOULD HELP THE FINISHED GOODS TO WORLD CLASS STANDARDS.	2	0	0	0	2
IMPROVING QUALITY THROUGH MODERN TECHNIQUES	0	0	1	0	1

Table 19. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by suggestions for improving quality

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY OF WORKERS	6	1	1	2	10
KNOWLEDGE OF DEMANDS OF WORLD CLASS MARKET AND MODERN TECHNOLOGY	0	0	2	0	2
LABOUR TRAINING	0	0	1	0	1
LESS EXCISE DUTY	0	0	1	0	1
MACHINES SHOULD BE ALSO OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY	1	0	0	0	1
MANAGEMENT OF RAW MATERIALS	1	0	0	0	1
MANUFACTURE INSTITUTION SHOULD BE DEVELOPED	0	0	1	0	1
MATERIAL SHOULD BE GOVT. APPROVED AT CHEAP RATE	1	0	0	0	1
MODERN MACHINERY, TECHNIQUE AND MARKETING	9	0	4	1	14
NECESSARY GOODS SHOULD BE AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF COUNTRY	0	0	1	0	1
QUALITY SHOULD BE APPROVED BY GOVT.	1	0	0	0	1
REDUCTION IN THE COST OF PRODUCTION THROUGH EFFICIENT MANAGEMENTS OF RAW MATERIALS.	1	1	1	0	3
SKILLED TECHNICAL WORKERS.	1	1	1	1	4
STANDARD QUALITY OF RAW MATERIAL FOR STANDARD FINISHED GOOD.	3	0	1	0	4
THROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF STANDARD RAW MATERIALS	0	0	0	1	1
TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF RAW MATERIALS	0	0	1	0	1
THROUGH KNOWLEDGE & STANDARD MARKET AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES	3	6	13	23	45
THERE ARE NEED TO ATTAIN WORLD CLASS STANDARD.	2	0	0	0	2
THROUGH AVAILABILITY OF STANDARD RAW MATERIALS.	0	1	7	2	10
THROUGH AVAILABILITY OF STANDARD RAW MATERIALS, SKILLED WORKERS AND MARKETS	10	0	11	5	26
WORKERS MUST BE GIVEN SPECIAL TRAINING THROUGH EXPERIENCED TECHNICIAN WORK AND MATERIAL	1	0	0	0	1

Table 19. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by suggestions for improving quality

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
WE HAVE THINK TO ABOUT LOCAL MARKET ONLY YET BY PROPER INCREASED LEVEL GOOD INSTRUCTOR	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	31	4	26	17	78
ALL CLUSTERS					
ADOPTION OF NEW ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	0	0	2	0	2
%	0	0	1	0	0
ANY REPUTED AGENCY SHOULD ENSURE THE QUALITY OF RAW MATERIALS	0	0	3	3	6
%	0	0	2	2	1
AVOID POOR SUPPLY PROPER MARKET GUIDANCE	1	0	0	0	1
%	1	0	0	0	0
A STABILISED NEW RAW MATERIAL MARKET	2	0	0	0	2
%	2	0	0	0	0
ATTAIN IN WORLD CLASS STANDARDS TO COMPETE IN THE GLOBAL MARKET	4	0	0	0	4
%	3	0	0	0	1
AVAILABILITY OF ALTERNATE FACILITY (LIGHT ,WATER ,TRANSPORT, RAW MATERIAL AND TECHNOLOGY.	29	7	27	4	67
%	23	6	19	3	13
BANK SHOULD GIVE CREDIT CARD TO HANDLOOM ENTREPRENEURS.	4	0	0	0	4
%	3	0	0	0	1
BY ADOPTION OF NEW & ADVANCE TECHNOLOGY .	0	0	16	9	25
%	0	0	11	7	5
CLASS STANDARDS TO COMPETE IN THE GLOBAL AND REQUIREMENT	3	0	2	0	5
%	2	0	1	0	1

Table 19. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by suggestions for improving quality

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN FOREIGN INVESTORS & SSI UNITS.	1	0	5	4	10
%	1	0	4	3	2
CREATION OF BETTER WORKING STANDARDS AND MODERN FACILITIES	0	0	6	9	15
%	0	0	4	7	3
DESIGN OF FINISHED GOODS SHOULD BE UPGRADED	4	0	0	0	4
%	3	0	0	0	1
DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING SHOULD BE IN LOCAL MARKET.	2	0	1	0	3
%	2	0	1	0	1
DIVERSIFICATION	20	7	19	26	72
%	16	6	14	19	14
EASY AVAILABILITY OF GOOD RAW MATERIAL, MARKET ,FINANCE AND TRANSPORT FACILITIES.	3	0	1	1	5
%	2	0	1	1	1
EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF RAW MATERIALS, FINE MARKET AND LABOURS	15	1	18	17	51
%	12	1	13	13	10
GOVERNMENT SHOULD HELP THE FINISHED GOODS TO WORLD CLASS STANDARDS.	7	0	6	12	25
%	6	0	4	9	5
IMPROVING QUALITY THROUGH MODERN TECHNIQUES	2	0	1	0	3
%	2	0	1	0	1
INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY OF WORKERS	21	4	8	4	37
%	17	3	6	3	7
KNOWLEDGE OF DEMANDS OF WORLD CLASS MARKET AND MODERN TECHNOLOGY	1	3	5	0	9
%	1	2	4	0	2

Table 19. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by suggestions for improving quality

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
LABOUR TRAINING	1	0	1	0	2
%	1	0	1	0	0
LESS EXCISE DUTY	0	0	3	0	3
%	0	0	2	0	1
MACHINES SHOULD BE ALSO OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY	3	0	1	0	4
%	2	0	1	0	1
MANAGEMENT OF RAW MATERIALS	1	0	3	1	5
%	1	0	2	1	1
MANUFACTURE INSTITUTION SHOULD BE DEVELOPED	0	0	1	1	2
%	0	0	1	1	0
MARKET REQUIREMENT OF CHANGE	6	0	1	0	7
%	5	0	1	0	1
MATERIAL SHOULD BE GOVT. APPROVED AT CHEAP RATE	2	0	0	0	2
%	2	0	0	0	0
MODERN MACHINERY, TECHNIQUE AND MARKETING	34	0	41	30	105
%	27	0	29	22	20
MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING MUST BE CREATED BETWEEN SMALL AND BIG UNITS	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
PROVIDE WITH BETTER INFRASTRUCTURE. (LIKE ROADS, ELECTRICITY ETC.)	3	0	7	9	19
%	2	0	5	7	4
NECESSARY GOODS SHOULD BE AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF COUNTRY	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0

Table 19. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by suggestions for improving quality

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
QUALITY SHOULD BE APPROVED BY GOVT.	4	0	1	0	5
%	3	0	1	0	1
RAW MATERIAL WHICH WE GET SHOULD BE STANDARD QUALITY	2	0	2	0	4
%	2	0	1	0	1
REDUCTION IN THE COST OF PRODUCTION THROUGH EFFICIENT MANAGEMENTS OF RAW MATERIALS.	11	1	6	2	20
%	9	1	4	1	4
ADOPTION OF NEW ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
SAME QUALITY AS GOODS IN DESIGNING COLOURS	1	0	1	0	2
%	1	0	1	0	0
SHOULD BE MAINTENANCE THE QUALITY OF CLUSTERS BY GOVT.	1	0	0	0	1
%	1	0	0	0	0
SKILLED TECHNICAL WORKERS.	8	8	3	8	27
%	6	6	2	6	5
STANDARD QUALITY OF RAW MATERIAL FOR STANDARD FINISHED GOOD.	9	0	1	0	10
%	7	0	1	0	2
TAX SHOULD BE LOW	1	0	0	0	1
%	1	0	0	0	0
THROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF STANDARD RAW MATERIALS	0	3	2	1	6
%	0	2	1	1	1
TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF RAW MATERIALS	3	0	1	0	4
%	2	0	1	0	1

Table 19. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by suggestions for improving quality

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
TECHNOLOGY MUST BE UPGRADED.	2	0	3	2	7
%	2	0	2	1	1
THROUGH KNOWLEDGE & STANDARD MARKET AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES	17	45	71	115	248
%	14	36	51	86	47
THERE ARE NEED TO ATTAIN WORLD CLASS STANDARD.	10	1	1	1	13
%	8	1	1	1	2
THROUGH DEMAND OF WORLD CLASS MARKET	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
THROUGH AVAILABILITY OF STANDARD RAW MATE RIALS.	0	42	26	24	92
%	0	34	19	18	18
THROUGH AVAILABILITY OF STANDARD RAW MATERIALS, SKILLED WORKERS AND MARKETS	30	11	37	38	116
%	24	9	26	28	22
WORKERS MUST BE GIVEN SPECIAL TRAINING THROUGH EXPERIENCED TECHNICIAN WORK AND MATERIAL	3	1	2	0	6
%	2	1	1	0	1
WE HAVE THINK TO ABOUT LOCAL MARKET ONLY YET BY PROPER INCREASED LEVEL GOOD INSTRUCTOR	9	0	0	0	9
%	7	0	0	0	2
GRAND TOTAL	124	125	140	134	523

Note: Only responding units have been analysed

Table 20. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by suggestions for reducing cost.

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
AVAILABILITIES OF RAW MATERIALS AND WORKERS WHICH ARE GOVT. APPROVED	0	0	1	0	1
BETTER MANAGEMENT	0	0	2	0	2
CHANGING OF MARKET REQUIREMENT	1	2	3	0	6
DIVERSIFICATION	46	80	49	50	225
EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF RAW MATERIALS .	11	6	21	19	57
INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY OF WORKERS.	35	61	16	24	136
MARKET REQUIREMENT CHANGE AND REDUCE RATES.	19	66	27	12	124
REDUCE OVERHEADS AND OTHER MEASURES SPECIALLY IN THE CONTEXT OF BEING A PART OF A CLUSTER	3	0	8	18	29
UPGRADATION OF TECHNOLOGIES, MARKETS AND PRODUCTS SUIT TO CHANGING MARKET REQUIREMENTS	30	16	16	8	70
WAYS TO INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	53	116	66	58	293
HANDLOOM					
AVAILABILITIES OF RAW MATERIALS AND WORKERS WHICH ARE GOVT. APPROVED	1	0	0	0	1
CHANGING OF MARKET REQUIREMENT	2	1	1	0	4
DIVERSIFICATION	11	2	36	14	63
EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF RAW MATERIALS .	5	0	19	7	31
INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY OF WORKERS.	7	3	31	7	48

Table 20. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by suggestions for reducing cost.

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
FULLY COMPLETE MATERIALS SHOULD SELL IN THE GLOBAL MARKET	1	0	0	0	1
MARKET REQUIREMENT CHANGE AND REDUCE RATES.	6	2	7	0	15
REDUCE OVERHEADS AND OTHER MEASURES SPECIALLY IN THE CONTEXT OF BEING A PART OF A CLUSTER	0	0	8	8	16
UPGRADATION OF TECHNOLOGIES, MARKETS AND PRODUCTS SUIT TO CHANGING MARKET REQUIREMENTS	5	0	26	2	33
TOTAL	15	4	47	16	82
HANDICRAFT					
AVAILABILITIES OF RAW MATERIALS AND WORKERS WHICH ARE GOVT. APPROVED	1	0	0	0	1
DIVERSIFICATION	25	0	0	26	51
EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF RAW MATERIALS .	5	0	0	19	24
INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY OF WORKERS.	18	0	0	37	55
FULLY COMPLETE MATERIALS SHOULD SELL IN THE GLOBAL MARKET	1	0	0	0	1
MARKET REQUIREMENT CHANGE AND REDUCE RATES.	9	0	0	10	19
REDUCE OVERHEADS AND OTHER MEASURES SPECIALLY IN THE CONTEXT OF BEING A PART OF A CLUSTER	4	0	0	2	6
UPGRADATION OF TECHNOLOGIES, MARKETS AND PRODUCTS SUIT TO CHANGING MARKET REQUIREMENTS	24	0	0	14	38
TOTAL	32	0	0	43	75
OTHER					
BETTER MANAGEMENT	0	0	1	0	1
DIVERSIFICATION	28	3	16	13	60

Table 20. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by suggestions for reducing cost.

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF RAW MATERIALS .	10	0	8	2	20
INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY OF WORKERS.	21	1	15	10	47
MARKET REQUIREMENT CHANGE AND REDUCE RATES.	6	4	9	9	28
REDUCE OVERHEADS AND OTHER MEASURES SPECIALLY IN THE CONTEXT OF BEING A PART OF A CLUSTER	1	0	0	1	2
UPGRADATION OF TECHNOLOGIES, MARKETS AND PRODUCTS SUIT TO CHANGING MARKET REQUIREMENTS	25	2	11	3	41
TOTAL	37	4	25	17	83
ALL CLUSTERS					
AVAILABILITIES OF RAW MATERIALS AND WORKERS WHICH ARE GOVT. APPROVED	2	0	1	0	3
%	1	0	1	0	1
BETTER MANAGEMENT	0	0	3	0	3
%	0	0	2	0	1
CHANGING OF MARKET REQUIREMENT	3	3	4	0	10
%	2	2	3	0	2
DIVERSIFICATION	110	85	101	103	399
%	80	69	73	77	75
EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF RAW MATERIALS .	31	6	48	47	132
%	23	5	35	35	25
INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY OF WORKERS.	81	65	62	78	286
%	59	52	45	58	54

Table 20. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by suggestions for reducing cost.

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
FULLY COMPLETE MATERIALS SHOULD SELL IN THE GLOBAL MARKET	2	0	0	0	2
%	1	0	0	0	0
MARKET REQUIREMENT CHANGE AND REDUCE RATES.	40	72	43	31	186
%	29	58	31	23	35
REDUCE OVERHEADS AND OTHER MEASURES SPECIALLY IN THE CONTEXT OF BEING A PART OF A CLUSTER	8	0	16	29	53
%	6	0	12	22	10
UPGRADATION OF TECHNOLOGIES, MARKETS AND PRODUCTS SUIT TO CHANGING MARKET REQUIREMENTS	84	18	53	27	182
%	61	15	38	20	34
WAYS TO INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	137	124	138	134	533

Note: Only responding units have been analysed

Table 21. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by role of Panchayati Raj Institutions for cluster development

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
CAN HELP FOR PROVIDING EASY LOANS	0	0	2	0	2
PANCHAYAT CAN ARRANGE. THE FACILITY OF BETTER POWER, MORE WATER AND GOOD ROADS.	9	40	3	5	57
PANCHAYAT CAN MAKE WORKSHEDS AND PROVIDE FINANCIAL HELP FOR SMALL ENTERPIRSES.	0	1	6	13	20
PANCHAYAT CAN PROVIDE FINANCIAL HELP TO SMALL ENTERPRISES.	0	0	0	1	1
PANCHAYAT SHOULD DEVELOP LOCAL WEEKLY MARKET	0	1	2	0	3
PANCHAYATI RAJ CAN DO SOMETHING ABOUT BETTER EDUCATION IN AREA.	0	14	0	0	14
PANCHAYAT CAN HELP TO MAKE A GOOD RELATION BETWEEN LABOUR & OWNERS	2	0	5	2	9
PANCHAYAT CAN DEVELOP A LOCAL MARKET IN THE LOCALITY WHICH WILL HELP IN SALE OF OUR PRODUCTS.	0	0	1	0	1
PANCHAYAT CAN DEVELOP WORK,FINANCIAL HELP AND RELATIONSHIP FOR SSI UNIT	0	4	2	0	6
PANCHAYAT RAJ CAN ORGANISE HEALTH CAMP FOR SSI UNIT	0	4	0	0	4
PANCHAYAT CAN HELP TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS FROM GOVT. SIDES LIKE UNREQUIRED INTERRUPTION OF GOVT. INDUSTRIES	0	0	4	2	6
PANCHAYAT CAN LEAVE OCTROI OR REDUCE LOCAL TAXES AND LOAN HELP FOR SMALL ENTERPRISES.	1	0	0	3	4
PANCHAYAT RAJ CAN DEVELOP SKILL OF WORKERS	0	5	0	0	5
PANCHAYAT RAJ CAN ORGANISE INFORMATION ABOUT MARKET IN VILLAGE AREA	0	16	0	0	16
PANCHYAT CAN GIVE RAW MATERIAL (TREES FOR CULTURE)	1	0	0	0	1
PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS CAN HELP THE WEAVERS PROVIDING LOAN AND TRAINING FROM GOVT	0	0	8	5	13
PANCHAYAT CAN GIVE PLOT AT CHEAP RATE.	0	0	4	2	6

Table 21. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by role of Panchayati Raj Institutions for cluster development

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
PANCHAYAT CAN MAKE WORKSHEDS FOR HANDLOOM WORKERS	1	0	0	1	2
PANCHAYAT CAN PROVIDE FINANCIAL HELP FOR SSI UNITS PANCHAYAT CAN ARRANGE WEEKLY MARKETS FOR SALE	0	0	2	3	5
NO ROLE	34	25	25	21	105
TOTAL	53	118	67	58	296
HANDLOOM					
PANCHAYAT CAN ARRANGE. THE FACILITY OF BETTER POWER, MORE WATER AND GOOD ROADS.	1	0	1	3	5
PANCHAYAT CAN MAKE WORKSHEDS AND PROVIDE FINANCIAL HELP FOR SMALL ENTERPRISES.	1	0	3	2	6
PANCHAYAT SHOULD DEVELOP LOCAL WEEKLY MARKET	0	0	1	0	1
PANCHAYATI RAJ CAN DO BETTER THING ABOUT EDUCATION IN AREA.	0	1	0	0	1
PANCHAYAT CAN HELP TO MAKE A GODOWN FOR RAW MATERIALS AND FINISHED GOODS	0	0	2	2	4
PANCHAYAT CAN HELP TO MAKE A GOOD RELATION BETWEEN LABOUR & OWNERS	0	0	2	1	3
PANCHAYAT CAN DEVELOP A LOCAL MARKET IN THE LOCALITY WHICH WILL HELP IN SALE OF OUR PRODUCTS.	0	0	1	0	1
PANCHAYAT CAN DEVELOP WORK,FINANCIAL HELP AND RELATIONSHIP FOR SSI UNIT	0	1	0	0	1
PANCHAYAT CAN HELP TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS FROM GOVT. SIDES LIKE UNREQUIRED INTERRUPTION OF GOVT. INDU	0	0	3	1	4
PANCHAYAT CAN LEAVE OCTROI OR REDUCE LOCAL TAXES AND PROVIDE LOAN HELP FOR SMALL ENTERPRISES	1	0	2	0	3
PANCHAYAT RAJ CAN ORGANISE INFORMATION ABOUT MARKET IN VILLAGE AREA	0	0	1	0	1
PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIE CAN PROVIDE NEW MATERIAL AT CONTROL RATE.	0	0	2	0	2
PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS CAN HELP THE WEAVERS PROVIDING LOAN AND TRAINING FROM GOVT	0	0	5	0	5

Table 21. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by role of Panchayati Raj Institutions for cluster development

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
PANCHAYAT CAN GIVE PLOT AT CHEAP RATE.	0	0	1	0	1
PANCHAYAT CAN REDUCE OCTROI & EXCISE ETC.	0	0	0	1	1
PANCHAYAT CAN MAKE WORKSHEDS FOR HANDLOOM WORKERS	0	0	2	1	3
PANCHAYAT CAN PROVIDE FINANCIAL HELP FOR SSI UNITS PANCHAYAT CAN ARRANGE WEEKLY MARKETS FOR SALE	0	0	2	0	2
NO ROLE	9	2	18	5	34
TOTAL	15	4	47	16	82
HANDICRAFT					
PANCHAYAT CAN ARRANGE. THE FACILITY OF BETTER POWER, MORE WATER AND GOOD ROADS.	0	0	0	4	4
PANCHAYAT CAN MAKE WORKSHEDS AND PROVIDE FINANCIAL HELP FOR SMALL ENTERPIRSES.	2	0	0	3	5
GIVE THE AREA OF STABILISED INDUSTRIES.	1	0	0	0	1
PANCHAYAT SHOULD DEVELOP LOCAL WEEKLY MARKET	0	0	0	2	2
PANCHAYAT CAN HELP TO MAKE A GODOWN FOR RAW MATERIALS AND FINISHED GOODS	0	0	0	3	3
PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS CAN IMPROVE THE RURAL CLUSTERS IN RURAL AREA.	1	0	0	0	1
PANCHAYAT CAN HELP TO MAKE A GOOD RELATION BETWEEN LABOUR & OWNERS	0	0	0	5	5
PANCHAYAT CAN DEVELOP WORK,FINANCIAL HELP AND RELATIONSHIP FOR SSI UNIT	0	0	0	2	2
PANCHAYAT CAN HELP TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS FROM GOVT. SIDES LIKE UNREQUIRED INTERRUPTION OF GOVT. INDUSTRIES	0	0	0	1	1
PANCHAYAT CAN LEAVE OCTROI OR REDUCE LOCAL TAXES AND PROVIDE LOAN HELP FOR SMALL ENTERPRISES.	1	0	0	1	2
PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS CAN PROVIDE WOODS TRAM FOREST DEPT. IN THEIR BLOCKS	1	0	0	0	1

Table 21. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by role of Panchayati Raj Institutions for cluster development

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS SHOULD HELP FOR IMPROVING SUCH TYPE OF WORK BUT NOT CARE	1	0	0	0	1
PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS CAN HELP THE WEAVERS PROVIDING LOAN AND TRAINING FROM GOVT	0	0	0	4	4
PANCHAYAT CAN GIVE PLOT AT CHEAP RATE.	0	0	0	2	2
PANCHAYAT CAN MAKE WORKSHEDS FOR HANDLOOM WORKERS	0	0	0	1	1
PANCHAYAT CAN PROVIDE FINANCIAL HELP FOR SSI UNITS PANCHAYAT CAN ARRANGE WEEKLY MARKETS FOR SALE	0	0	0	1	1
NO ROLE	20	0	0	15	35
Total	32	0	0	43	75
OTHER					
AS A GOOD BODY PANCHAYAT HAS A ROLE TO PLAY IN CLUSTERISATION	1	0	0	0	1
PANCHAYAT CAN ARRANGE. THE FACILITY OF BETTER POWER, MORE WATER AND GOOD ROADS.	1	4	2	2	9
PANCHAYAT CAN MAKE WORKSHEDS AND PROVIDE FINANCIAL HELP FOR SMALL ENTERPIRSES.	2	0	2	0	4
MEMBER OF PANCHAYAT AT SHOULD ACESS IS GETTING PROJECT PROPOSAL PASSED LOAN & INSTALLMENT BETTER	1	0	0	0	1
PANCHAYAT SHOULD DEVELOP LOCAL WEEKLY MARKET	0	0	0	1	1
PANCHAYAT CAN HELP TO MAKE A GODOWN FOR RAW MATERIALS AND FINISHED GOODS	0	0	0	3	3
PANCHAYAT CAN HELP TO MAKE A GOOD RELATION BETWEEN LABOUR & OWNERS	0	0	3	2	5
PANCHAYAT CAN DEVELOP A LOCAL MARKET IN THIS LOCALITY WILL BE HELP OF SALE TO OUR PRODUCTS.	1	0	0	0	1
PANCHAYAT CAN DEVELOP WORK,FINANCIAL HELP AND RELATIONSHIP FOR SSI UNIT	0	0	1	0	1
PANCHAYAT CAN LEAVE OCTROI OR REDUCE LOCAL TAXES AND PROVIDE LOAN HELP FOR SMALL ENTERPRISES.	0	0	2	0	2

Table 21. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by role of Panchayati Raj Institutions for cluster development

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
PANCHAYAT RAJ CAN ORGANISE INFORMATION ABOUT MARKET IN VILLAGE AREA	0	0	1	0	1
PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIE CAN PROVIDE NEW MATERIAL AT CONTROL RATE.	1	0	1	0	2
PANCHAYATI RAJ SHOULD CHANGE THE TECHNOLOGY TIME TO TIME	0	0	1	0	1
PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS CAN HELP THE WEAVERS PROVIDING LOAN AND TRAINING FROM GOVT	0	0	0	2	2
PANCHAYAT CAN DEVELOP ROAD,WATER TANK FOR ENTERPRENURS	2	0	0	0	2
PANCHAYAT CAN GIVE PLOT AT CHEAP RATE.	0	0	3	0	3
PANCHAYAT CAN MAKE WORKSHEDS FOR HANDLOOM WORKERS	0	0	1	1	2
PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION CAN GIVE PLOT FOR STORAGE AT LOW CHARGES.	1	0	0	0	1
NO ROLE	24	0	7	5	36
Total	54	28	40	36	158
ALL CLUSTERS					
AS A GOOD BODY PANCHAYAT HAS A ROLE TO PLAY IN CLUSTERISATION	1	0	0	0	1
%	1	0	0	0	0
CAN HELP FOR PROVIDING EASY LOANS	0	0	2	0	2
%	0	0	1	0	0
PANCHAYAT CAN ARRANGE. THE FACILITY OF BETTER POWER, MORE WATER AND GOOD ROADS.	11	44	6	14	75
%	7	29	4	9	12
PANCHAYAT CAN MAKE WORKSHEDS AND PROVIDE FINANCIAL HELP FOR SMALL ENTERPIRSES.	5	1	11	18	35
%	3	1	7	12	6

Table 21. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by role of Panchayati Raj Institutions for cluster development

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
GIVE THE AREA OF STABILISED INDUSTRIES.	1	0	0	0	1
%	1	0	0	0	0
PACHAYAT CAN PROVIDE FINANCIAL HELP TO SMALL ENTERPRISES.	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0
MEMBER OF PANCHAYAT AT SHOULD ACESS IS GETTING PROJECT PROPOSAL PASSED LOAN & INSTALLMENT BETTER	1	0	0	0	1
%	1	0	0	0	0
PANCHAYAT SHOULD DEVELOP LOCAL WEEKLY MARKET	0	1	3	3	7
%	0	1	2	2	1
PANCHAYATI RAJ CAN DO BETTER THING ABOUT EDUCATION IN AREA.	0	15	0	0	15
%	0	10	0	0	2
PANCHAYAT CAN HELP TO MAKE A GODOWN FOR RAW MATERIALS AND FINISHED GOODS	0	0	2	8	10
%	0	0	1	5	2
PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS CAN IMPROVE THE RURAL CLUSTERS IN RURAL AREA.	1	0	0	0	1
%	1	0	0	0	0
PANCHAYAT CAN HELP TO MAKE A GOOD RELATION BETWEEN LABOUR & OWNERS	2	0	10	10	22
%	1	0	6	7	4
PANCHAYAT CAN DEVELOP A LOCAL MARKET IN THE LOCALITY WHICH WILL HELP IN SALE OF OUR PRODUCTS.	1	0	2	0	3
%	1	0	1	0	0
PANCHAYAT CAN DEVELOP WORK,FINANCIAL HELP AND RELATIONSHIP FOR SSI UNIT	0	5	3	2	10
%	0	3	2	1	2

Table 21. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by role of Panchayati Raj Institutions for cluster development

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
PANCHAYAT RAJ CAN ORGANISE HEALTH CAMP FOR SSI UNIT	0	4	0	0	4
%	0	3	0	0	1
PANCHAYAT CAN HELP TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS FROM GOVT. SIDES LIKE UNREQUIRED INTERRUPTION OFGOVT. INDU	0	0	7	4	11
%	0	0	5	3	2
PANCHAYAT CAN LEAVE OCTROI OR REDUCE LOCAL TAXES AND LOAN HELP FOR SMALL ENTERPRISES.	3	0	4	4	11
%	2	0	3	3	2
PANCHAYAT RAJ CAN DEVELOP SKILL OF WORKERS	0	5	0	0	5
%	0	3	0	0	1
PANCHAYAT RAJ CAN ORGANISE INFORMATION ABOUT MARKET IN VILLAGE AREA	0	16	2	0	18
%	0	11	1	0	3
PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIE CAN PROVIDE NEW MATERIAL AT CONTROL RATE.	1	0	3	0	4
%	1	0	2	0	1
PANCHYAT CAN GIVE RAW MATERIAL (TREES FOR CULTURE)	1	0	0	0	1
%	1	0	0	0	0
PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS CAN PROVIDE WOODS TRAM FOREST DEPT. IN THEIR BLOCKS	1	0	0	0	1
%	1	0	0	0	0
PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS SHOULD HELP FOR IMPROVING SUCH TYPE OF WORK BUT NOT CARE	1	0	0	0	1
%	1	0	0	0	0
PANCHAYATI RAJ SHOULD CHANGE THE TECHNOLOGY TIME TO TIME	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0

Table 21. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by role of Panchayati Raj Institutions for cluster development

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS CAN HELP THE WEAVERS PROVIDING LOAN AND TRAINING FROM GOVT	0	0	13	11	24
%	0	0	8	7	4
PANCHAYAT CAN DEVELOP ROAD,WATER TANK FOR ENTERPRENURS	2	0	0	0	2
%	1	0	0	0	0
PANCHAYAT CAN GIVE PLOT AT CHEAP RATE.	0	0	8	4	12
%	0	0	5	3	2
PANCHAYAT CAN REDUCE OCTROI & EXCISE ETC.	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0
PANCHAYAT CAN MAKE WORKSHEDS FOR HANDLOOM WORKERS	1	0	3	4	8
%	1	0	2	3	1
PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION CAN GIVE PLOT FOR STORAGE AT LOW CHARGES.	1	0	0	0	1
%	1	0	0	0	0
PANCHAYAT CAN PROVIDE FINANCIAL HELP FOR SSI UNITS PANCHAYAT CAN ARRANGE WEEKLY MARKETS FOR SALE	0	0	4	4	8
%	0	0	3	3	1
NO ROLE	87	27	50	46	210
%	56	18	32	30	34
GRAND TOTAL	154	150	154	153	611

Table 22. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by problems faced being a part of cluster

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
Rivalry and competition from other member of the cluster	14	40	13	0	67
Poaching of trained workers	3	22	7	0	32
Preferential access to raw materials etc	6	19	8	1	34
Labour problems	7	14	18	1	40
Total	53	118	67	58	296
HANDLOOM					
Rivalry and competition from other member of the cluster	3	1	10	0	14
Poaching of trained workers	0	0	5	0	5
Preferential access to raw materials etc	2	0	7	0	9
Labour problems	0	0	14	0	14
Total	15	4	47	16	82
HANDICRAFT					
Rivalry and competition from other member of the cluster	4	0	0	1	5
Poaching of trained workers	0	0	0	1	1
Preferential access to raw materials etc	4	0	0	0	4
Labour problems	3	0	0	1	4
Total	32	0	0	43	75
OTHER					
Rivalry and competition from other member of the cluster	6	2	6	0	14
Poaching of trained workers	0	1	2	0	3
Preferential access to raw materials etc	5	1	4	2	12
Labour problems	5	2	3	0	10
Total	54	28	40	36	158
ALL CLUSTERS					
Rivalry and competition from other member of the cluster	27	43	29	1	100
%	18	29	19	1	16
Poaching of trained workers	3	23	14	1	41
%	2	15	9	1	7
Preferential access to raw materials etc	17	20	19	3	59
%	11	13	12	2	10
Labour problems	15	16	35	2	68
%	10	11	23	1	11
G.Total	154	150	154	153	611

Note: All units did not respond and some units have indicated more than one problem, therefore total may not tally

Table 23. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by type of shortcomings in existing govt. policies

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
CORRUPTION OF GOVT OFFICERS, NO EASY PROCEDURES OF GETTING LOAN	0	12	11	9	32
NO MORE CREDIT FACILITY AVAILABLE FOR SSI	1	22	0	0	23
NO RELIEF FOR SSI UNITS IN CONTROL, EXCISE ETC. CORRUPTION OF GOVT OFFICERS.	0	0	9	1	10
NO RELIEF FOR SSI UNITS IN OCTROI, EXCISE ETC. NO EASY PROCESS FOR LOAN.	0	0	7	6	13
AWARENESS CAMPAIGN SHOULD BE RUN IN SSI'S.	0	0	0	1	1
LACK OF AWARENESS OF WORKERS & ENTREPRENEURS	0	15	1	0	16
BANKING POLICIES SHOULD HAVE MORE FLEXIBILITY	0	0	0	1	1
LACK OF PROPER TRAINING ABOUT MARKET	0	3	0	0	3
NO PROPER TRAINING FACILITY FOR SSI UNITS	0	1	0	0	1
NO MORE INSPECTION FROM GOVT OFFICERS	0	2	0	0	2
GOVT SHOULD GIVE RELAX IN TAXES TO BIG UNITS FOR CO-OPERATE TO SSI UNITS.	0	0	0	1	1
HIGH TAXES PAY FOR SSI UNIT	0	0	1	0	1
GOVT. SHOULD TAKE FAST ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT	1	0	0	0	1
GOVT. SHOULD INTRODUCE EXPORT POLICY	0	0	0	1	1
NO MARKETING FACILITIES IS AVAILABLE GOVT. SHOULD PURCHASE THE HANDLOOM PRODUCT FROM WEAVERS	0	1	0	0	1
LACK OF PROPER KNOWLEDGE OF UPGRADING TECHNOLOGY	0	4	0	0	4
LACK OF POLICY FOR SMALL ENTREPRENEURS.	0	1	0	0	1
NO ANY SPECIFIC POLICY AVAILABLE FOR SMALL ENTREPRENEURS	1	3	2	1	7

Table 23. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by type of shortcomings in existing govt. policies

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
NO EASY PROCESS FOR LOAN NO SEPARATE POLICY IS AVAILABLE FOR SSI UNITS	0	0	0	1	1
NO ENCOURAGING POLICY IS AVAILABLE FOR UNITS FOR ADEQUATE LOAN FACILITIES.	0	0	3	6	9
NO SEPARATE POLICY IS AVAILABLE FOR SSI UNITS HIGH TAX IN THE CASE OF GETTING MORE GAINS	0	11	3	7	21
NO ENCOURAGEMENT POLICY IS AVAILABLE FOR CARPET WEAVERS	0	7	1	0	8
NO RELIEF FUND FOR ENTREPRENEURS	0	6	0	0	6
THERE MUST BE CREATION OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN SMALL AND BIG UNITS.	0	0	0	1	1
THE POLICIES ARE NOT BEING FULFILLED ACCORDING TO PRESENT MARKET CONDITIONS	0	0	1	0	1
THERE MUST BE A REVALUATION IN EXPORT POLICY	0	0	0	1	1
THERE MUST BE CHANGE IN SUBSIDY RATE	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	3	88	40	37	168
HANDLOOM					
CORRUPTION OF GOVT OFFICERS, NO EASY PROCEDURES OF GETTING LOAN	1	1	7	3	12
NO MORE CREDIT FACILITY AVAILABLE FOR SSI	0	1	0	0	1
NO RELIEF FOR SSI UNITS IN CONTROL, EXCISE ETC. CORRUPTION OF GOVT OFFICERS.	0	0	4	1	5
NO RELIEF FOR SSI UNITS IN OCTROI, EXCISE ETC. NO EASY PROCESS FOR LOAN.	0	0	2	1	3
ENTREPRENEURS OF CLUSTER DON'T WANT TO KNOW ABOUT ANY SCHEME OF GOVT.	0	0	1	0	1
LACK OF BETTER SUPPLY OF POWER LACK OF SEPARATE POLICY FOR SSI UNITS	0	0	1	0	1
LACK OF GOOD MKT, ADEQUATE LOAN SUPPLY.	0	0	1	0	1
SMALL UNITS MUST GET FACILITY OF SELLING THEIR GOODS & PROJECT	1	0	0	0	1

Table 23. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by type of shortcomings in existing govt. policies

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
LACK OF POLICY FOR SMALL ENTREPRENEURS.	1	0	0	0	1
NO EASY PROCESS FOR LOAN NO SEPARATE POLICY IS AVAILABLE FOR SSI UNITS	0	0	2	0	2
NO ENCOURAGING POLICY IS AVAILABLE FOR UNITS FOR ADEQUATE LOAN FACILITIES.	0	0	3	1	4
NO SEPARATE POLICY IS AVAILABLE FOR SSI UNITS HIGH TAX IN THE CASE OF GETTING MORE GAINS	0	0	4	3	7
POLICY MUST HELP IN PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT & MUST INSTIL QUALIFIED OWNERS TO COMPETE IN SELLING GOODS INTERNALLY & EXTERNALLY	1	0	0	0	1
WRONG MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCT SELLING &SUPPLY.	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	4	2	26	9	41
HANDICRAFT					
CORRUPTION OF GOVT OFFICERS, NO EASY PROCEDURES OF GETTING LOAN	0	0	0	9	9
NO RELIEF FOR SSI UNITS IN CONTROL, EXCISE ETC. CORRUPTION OF GOVT OFFICERS.	0	0	0	3	3
NO RELIEF FOR SSI UNITS IN OCTROI, EXCISE ETC. NO EASY PROCESS FOR LOAN.	0	0	0	5	5
GOVT SHOULD GIVE RELAX IN TAXES TO BIG UNITS FOR CO-OPERATE TO SSI UNITS.	0	0	0	2	2
NO ANY SPECIFIC POLICY AVAILABLE FOR SMALL ENTREPRENEURS	0	0	0	1	1
NO EASY PROCESS FOR LOAN NO SEPARATE POLICY IS AVAILABLE FOR SSI UNITS	0	0	0	1	1
NO ENCOURAGING POLICY IS AVAILABLE FOR UNITS FOR ADEQUATE LOAN FACILITIES.	0	0	0	6	6
NO SEPARATE POLICY IS AVAILABLE FOR SSI UNITS HIGH TAX IN THE CASE OF GETTING MORE GAINS	0	0	0	7	7
NO ENCOURAGEMENT POLICY IS AVAILABLE FOR CARPET WEAVERS	1	0	0	2	3
OFFICIALS NEGLECT SMALL UNITS, LEFT TO FEND ON THEIR OWN	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	2	0	0	36	38

Table 23. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by type of shortcomings in existing govt. policies

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
OTHER					
CORRUPTION OF GOVT OFFICERS, NO EASY PROCEDURES OF GETTING LOAN	1	1	5	7	14
THROUGH PROCEDURE OF GETTING LOAN INSECURITY OF ENTREPRENEURS	0	0	1	0	1
NO RELIEF FOR SSI UNITS IN CONTROL, EXCISE ETC. CORRUPTION OF GOVT OFFICERS.	1	1	2	0	4
NO RELIEF FOR SSI UNITS IN OCTROI, EXCISE ETC. NO EASY PROCESS FOR LOAN.	0	0	0	1	1
DIFFERENT GOVT. DEPTT CONCERNED WITH SSI DEVELOPMENT.	0	0	0	1	1
LACK OF AWARENESS OF WORKERS & ENTREPRENEURS	0	1	1	0	2
BANKING INFRASTRUCTURE SHOULD BE DEVELOPED	0	0	1	0	1
GOVT. SHOULD PROVIDE BETTER INFRASTRUCTURE TO DEVELOP SSI UNITS	0	0	0	1	1
FINANCE TRAINING PROGRAMMES	0	0	1	0	1
FINANCIAL HELP PLANT MACHINE WORKING	0	0	1	0	1
GOVT. INSPECTION RATE IN MINIMIZE FOR SSI UNITS	0	2	0	0	2
HIGH TAXES PAY FOR SSI UNIT	0	0	1	0	1
GOVT. SHOULD TAKE FAST ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT	1	0	0	0	1
GOVT. SHOULD PURCHASE THE LAND PRODUCT FROM WEAVERS	1	0	0	0	1
GROUP APPROACH GROUP FINANCE SURE RECOVERY OF BANK	0	0	1	0	1
NO MARKETING FACILITIES IS AVAILABLE GOVT. SHOULD PURCHASE THE HANDLOOM PRODUCT FROM WEAVERS	5	1	0	2	8
LACK OF PROPER KNOWLEDGE OF UPGRADING TECHNOLOGY	0	0	1	0	1
LACK OF RAW MATERIAL LACK OF PROFIT FOR PRODUCTION	0	0	1	1	2

Table 23. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by type of shortcomings in existing govt. policies

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
INTEGRATION OF VARIOUS ACTIVATES AT GIVE PLACE /TIME IN THRUST AREA OF MANUFACTURING MARKETING NEEDS LOCAL SITUATIONS TRANSPORTATION AND ACTIVATION OF	0	0	1	0	1
NO ANY SPECIFIC POLICY AVAILABLE FOR SMALL ENTREPRENEURS	3	0	0	0	3
NO EASY PROCESS FOR LOAN NO SEPARATE POLICY IS AVAILABLE FOR SSI UNITS	0	0	1	0	1
NO ENCOURAGING POLICY IS AVAILABLE FOR UNITS FOR ADEQUATE LOAN FACILITIES.	0	0	1	4	5
NO SEPARATE POLICY IS AVAILABLE FOR SSI UNITS HIGH TAX IN THE CASE OF GETTING MORE GAINS	0	1	5	3	9
NO ENCOURAGEMENT POLICY IS AVAILABLE FOR CARPET WEAVERS	1	3	0	0	4
NO RELIEF FUND FOR ENTREPRENEURS	0	1	0	0	1
NO PROPER CHANNEL IS AVAILABLE FOR COORDINATE BETWEEN UNIT	1	0	0	0	1
NO SPECIAL FACILITY FOR WORKERS	0	1	0	0	1
RBI MUST PROVIDE BANKERS WITH EXTRA POWER TO CREATE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING AMONGST SSI	0	0	1	0	1
QUALITY CERTITIEATION FACILITY SHOULD BE SET UP BY GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	1	1
TOUGH LOAN PRODUCT INSPECTOR ROLE IS ENOUGH	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	15	12	25	21	73
ALL CLUSTERS					
CORRUPTION OF GOVT OFFICERS, NO EASY PROCEDURES OF GETTING LOAN	2	14	23	28	67
%	8	14	25	27	21
NO MORE CREDIT FACILITY AVAILABLE FOR SSI	1	23	0	0	24
%	4	23	0	0	8

Table 23. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by type of shortcomings in existing govt. policies

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SECURITY DEMAND MAKES LOAN SANCTION BY BANKS DIFFICULT	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
NO RELIEF FOR SSI UNITS IN CONTROL, EXCISE ETC. CORRUPTION OF GOVT OFFICERS.	1	1	15	5	22
%	4	1	16	5	7
NO RELIEF FOR SSI UNITS IN OCTROI, EXCISE ETC. NO EASY PROCESS FOR LOAN.	0	0	9	13	22
%	0	0	10	13	7
DIFFERENT GOVT. DEPTT CONCERNED WITH SSI DEVELOPMENT.	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0
AWARENESS CAMPAIGN SHOULD BE RUN IN SSI'S.	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0
LACK OF AWARENESS OF WORKERS & ENTREPRENEURS	0	16	2	0	18
%	0	16	2	0	6
BANKING POLICIES SHOULD HAVE MORE FLEXIBILITY	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0
BANKING INFRASTRUCTURE SHOULD BE DEVELOPED	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
GOVT. SHOULD PROVIDE BETTER INFRASTRUCTURE TO DEVELOP SSI UNITS	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0
FINANCE TRAINING PROGRAMMES	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0

Table 23. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by type of shortcomings in existing govt. policies

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
LACK OF PROPER TRAINING ABOUT MARKET	0	3	0	0	3
%	0	3	0	0	1
NO PROPER TRAINING FACILITY FOR SSI UNITS	0	1	0	0	1
%	0	1	0	0	0
FINANCIAL HELP PLANT MACHINE WORKING	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
GOVT. INSPECTION RATE ITO MINIMIZE FOR SSI UNITS	0	2	0	0	2
%	0	2	0	0	1
NO MORE INSPECTION FROM GOVT OFFICERS	0	2	0	0	2
%	0	2	0	0	1
GOVT SHOULD GIVE RELAX IN TAXES TO BIG UNITS FOR CO-OPERATE TO SSI UNITS.	0	0	0	3	3
%	0	0	0	3	1
HIGH TAXES PAY FOR SSI UNIT	0	0	2	0	2
%	0	0	2	0	1
GOVT. SHOULD TAKE FAST ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT	2	0	0	0	2
%	8	0	0	0	1
GOVT. SHOULD INTRODUCE EXPORT POLICY	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0
GOVT. SHOULD PURCHASE THE PRODUCT FROM WEAVERS	1	0	0	0	1
%	4	0	0	0	0

Table 23. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by type of shortcomings in existing govt. policies

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
GROUP APPROACH GROUP FINANCE SURE RECOVERY OF BANK	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
ENTREPRENEURS OF CLUSTER DON'T WANT TO KNOW ABOUT ANY SCHEME OF GOVT.	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
LACK OF BETTER SUPPLY OF POWER LACK OF SEPARATE POLICY FOR SSI UNITS	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
LACK OF GOOD MKT, ADEQUATE LOAN SUPPLY.	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
NO MARKETING FACILITIES IS AVAILABLE GOVT. SHOULD PURCHASE THE HANDLOOM PRODUCT FROM WEAVERS	5	2	0	2	9
%	21	2	0	2	3
SMALL UNITS MUST GET FACILITY OF SELLING THEIR GOODS & PROJECT	1	0	0	0	1
%	4	0	0	0	0
LACK OF PROPER KNOWLEDGE OF UPGRADING TECHNOLOGY	0	4	1	0	5
%	0	4	1	0	2
LACK OF POLICY FOR SMALL ENTREPRENEURS.	1	1	0	0	2
%	4	1	0	0	1
LACK OF RAW MATERIAL LACK OF PROFIT FOR PRODUCTION	0	0	1	1	2
%	0	0	1	1	1

Table 23. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by type of shortcomings in existing govt. policies

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
INTEGRATION OF VARIOUS ACTIVITIES AT GIVEN PLACE /TIME IN THRUST AREA OF MANUFACTURING MARKETING NEEDS LOCAL SITUATIONS TRANSPORTATION AND ACTIVATION OF	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
NO ANY SPECIFIC POLICY AVAILABLE FOR SMALL ENTREPRENEURS	4	3	2	2	11
%	17	3	2	2	3
NO EASY PROCESS FOR LOAN NO SEPARATE POLICY IS AVAILABLE FOR SSI UNITS	0	0	3	2	5
%	0	0	3	2	2
NO ENCOURAGING POLICY IS AVAILABLE FOR UNITS FOR ADEQUATE LOAN FACILITIES.	0	0	7	17	24
%	0	0	8	17	8
NO SEPARATE POLICY IS AVAILABLE FOR SSI UNITS HIGH TAX IN THE CASE OF GETTING MORE GAINS	0	12	12	20	44
%	0	12	13	19	14
NO ENCOURAGEMENT POLICY IS AVAILABLE FOR CARPET WEAVERS	2	10	1	2	15
%	8	10	1	2	5
NO RELIEF FUND FOR ENTREPRENEURS	0	7	0	0	7
%	0	7	0	0	2
NO PROPER CHANNEL IS AVAILABLE FOR COORDINATE BETWEEN UNIT	1	0	0	0	1
%	4	0	0	0	0
NO SPECIAL FACILITY FOR WORKERS	0	1	0	0	1
%	0	1	0	0	0

Table 23. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by type of shortcomings in existing govt. policies

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
OFFICIALS NEGLECT SMALL UNITS, LEFT TO FEND ON THEIR OWN	1	0	0	0	1
%	4	0	0	0	0
POLICY MUST HELP IN PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT & MUST INSTIL QUALIFIED OWNERS TO COMPETE IN SELLING GOODS INTERNALLY & EXTERNALLY	1	0	0	0	1
%	4	0	0	0	0
RBI MUST PROVIDE BANKERS WITH EXTRA POWER TO CREATE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING AMONGST SSI	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
THERE MUST BE CREATION OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN SMALL AND BIG UNITS.	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0
QUALITY CERTITIEATION FACILITY SHOULD BE SET UP BY GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0
THE POLICIES ARE NOT BEING FULFILLED ACCORDING TO PRESENT MARKET CONDITIONS	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
THERE MUST BE A REVALUATION IN EXPORT POLICY	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0
THERE MUST BE CHANGE IN SUBSIDY RATE	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
TOUGH LOAN PROCEDURE, INSPECTOR ROLE IS EXCESSIVE	1	0	0	0	1
%	4	0	0	0	0
WRONG MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCT SELLING &SUPPLY.	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	24	102	91	103	320

Note: only responding units have been analysed

Table 24. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by constraints in cluster development.

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
RAW MATERIALS ARE NOT AVAILABLE EASILY THERE IS NO PROPER CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURS AND GOVT..	1	0	0	0	1
LACK OF AWARENESS BETWEEN OWNERS OF SSI UNITS UNHELPFUL GOVT POLICY	0	0	3	3	6
PEOPLE ARE NOT MUCH AWARE OF CLUSTERS.	0	0	1	0	1
BAD POWER SUPPLY, NO ROADS, LACK OF MARKET FACILITIES	0	0	1	1	2
LACK OF REGULAR POWER SUPPLY & LACK OF FINANCIAL HELP FROM GOVT. TO ENTREPRENEURS	0	75	11	22	108
LACK OF MARKETING PLACE FOR PRODUCT LACK OF ROAD POWER WATER ETC	0	31	10	4	45
THERE ARE LACK OF FACILITIES FOR THE STORAGE OF FINISHED GOODS NO REGULAR SUPPLY OF ELECT.. NO MARKET FACILITY AVAILABLE	0	0	1	0	1
LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITY (LIKE ROAD, TRANSPORT, WATER)	2	0	1	0	3
ROAD, POWER SUPPLY, LACK OF AWARENESS BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURS.	0	1	2	0	3
LACK OF EDUCATION IN THE AREA LACK OF STANDARD RAW MATERIALS	0	0	1	0	1
CORRUPTION IN THE SOCIETY NO PROPER TRANSPORTATION	0	0	1	0	1
LACK OF POWER BAD ROAD, LACK OF HEALTH EDUCATION RELATED SERVICES	0	0	2	4	6
LACK OF PROPER GUIDANCE . LACK OF AWARENESS BETWEEN OWNERS OF SSI UNITS.	0	0	3	6	9
LACK OF PROPER TECHNOLOGY, INTERRUPTIONS IN POWER SUPPLY	0	0	1	0	1
UN DEVELOPED GOVT. POLICIES	0	0	6	0	6
UNHELPFUL GOVT POLICIES LACK OF PROPER GUIDANCE	0	0	4	5	9

Table 24. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by constraints in cluster development.

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
+SOCIO-POLITICAL PROBLEMS LACK OF ECONOMICAL FACILITIES	0	0	1	0	1
THROUGH PROCEDURE OF LOAN LACK OF MARKETING PLACE OF PRODUCT	0	0	6	7	13
INSECURITY OF ENTREPRENEURS LACK OF MARKETING PLACE OF PRODUCTS.	0	0	2	2	4
TOTAL	3	107	57	54	221
HANDLOOM					
LACK OF AWARENESS BETWEEN OWNERS OF SSI UNITS UNHELPFUL GOVT POLICY	0	0	3	0	3
LACK OF REGULAR POWER SUPPLY & LACK OF FINANCIAL HELP FROM GOVT. TO ENTREPRENEURS	0	3	6	6	15
LACK OF MARKETING PLACE FOR PRODUCT LACK OF ROAD POWER WATER ETC	0	0	7	3	10
ROAD, POWER SUPPLY, LACK OF AWARENESS BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURS.	0	0	1	0	1
BEING RURAL AREA ILLITERACY OF ENTREPRENEURS	0	0	1	0	1
GROWTH OF POPULATION POVERTY LACK OF EDUCATION ARE SHORT COMING	0	0	1	0	1
LACK OF EDUCATION IN THE AREA LACK OF STANDARD RAW MATERIALS	0	0	2	0	2
LACK OF POWER BAD ROAD, LACK OF HEALTH EDUCATION RELATED SERVICES	0	0	2	0	2
UNITY OF ENTREPRENEURS OF SSI LACK OF TRANSPORTATION	0	0	1	0	1
LACK OF PROPER AND ADVANTAGE PROJECT	2	0	0	0	2
NO FINANCE IS GIVE TO SMALL UNITS	1	0	0	0	1
LACK OF PROPER GUIDANCE . LACK OF AWARENESS BETWEEN OWNERS OF SSI UNITS.	0	0	2	1	3
UNHELPFUL GOVT POLICIES LACK OF PROPER GUIDANCE	0	0	4	4	8
LIMITATION OF RESOURCES POPULATION	0	0	1	0	1

Table 24. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by constraints in cluster development.

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
HIGH INTEREST INCREASE IN EXCISE DUTY	0	0	1	0	1
NO MUTUAL TRUST & FACILITIES OF COOPERATION BETWEEN UNITS.	1	0	0	0	1
NOT GETTING THE GOVT. SUBSIDIES TO ENTREPRENEURS INCORRECT INFORMATION ARE THE MAJOR CONSTRAINTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT	0	0	1	0	1
THROUGH PROCEDURE OF LOAN LACK OF MARKETING PLACE OF PRODUCT	0	0	3	0	3
INSECURITY OF ENTREPRENEURS LACK OF MARKETING PLACE OF PRODUCTS.	0	0	2	1	3
LACK OF PROPER GUIDANCE	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	4	3	38	16	61
HANDICRAFT					
RAW MATERIALS ARE NOT AVAILABLE EASILY THERE IS NO PROPER CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURS AND GOVT..	1	0	0	0	1
LACK OF AWARENESS BETWEEN OWNERS OF SSI UNITS UNHELPFUL GOVT POLICY	0	0	0	3	3
LACK OF REGULAR POWER SUPPLY & LACK OF FINANCIAL HELP FROM GOVT. TO ENTREPRENEURS	0	0	0	13	13
LACK OF MARKETING PLACE FOR PRODUCT LACK OF ROAD POWER WATER ETC	0	0	0	3	3
ROAD, POWER SUPPLY, LACK OF AWARENESS BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURS.	1	0	0	1	2
LACK OF EDUCATION IN THE AREA LACK OF STANDARD RAW MATERIALS	0	0	0	1	1
LACK OF PROPER GUIDANCE . LACK OF AWARENESS BETWEEN OWNERS OF SSI UNITS.	0	0	0	2	2
UNHELPFUL GOVT POLICIES LACK OF PROPER GUIDANCE	0	0	0	4	4
THROUGH PROCEDURE OF LOAN LACK OF MARKETING PLACE OF PRODUCT	0	0	0	9	9

Table 24. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by constraints in cluster development.

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
INSECURITY OF ENTREPRENEURS LACK OF MARKETING PLACE OF PRODUCTS.	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	2	0	0	37	39
OTHER					
NO ASSISTANCE FROM GOVT. SECTOR	1	0	0	0	1
SOME GOVT OFFICERS DO NOT TAKE INTEREST VILLAGE LEVEL WORKERS DO NOT WORK	1	0	0	0	1
RAW MATERIALS ARE NOT AVAILABLE EASILY THERE IS NO PROPER CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURS AND GOVT..	0	0	0	1	1
LACK OF AWARENESS BETWEEN OWNERS OF SSI UNITS UNHELPFUL GOVT POLICY	1	0	3	3	7
LACK OF REGULAR POWER SUPPLY & LACK OF FINANCIAL HELP FROM GOVT. TO ENTREPRENEURS	1	16	12	19	48
LACK OF MARKETING PLACE FOR PRODUCT LACK OF ROAD POWER WATER ETC	1	9	2	5	17
UNAVAILABILITY OF MARKET FOR HANDLOOM PRODUCTS	2	0	0	0	2
LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITY (LIKE ROAD, TRANSPORT, WATER)	3	0	1	0	4
ROAD, POWER SUPPLY, LACK OF AWARENESS BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURS.	1	0	1	0	2
LACK OF EDUCATION IN THE AREA LACK OF STANDARD RAW MATERIALS	0	0	4	0	4
LACK OF POWER BAD ROAD, LACK OF HEALTH EDUCATION RELATED SERVICES	0	1	2	1	4
SPACE PROBLEM LIGHT. ROAD PROBLEM	3	0	0	0	3
UNITY OF ENTREPRENEURS OF SSI LACK OF TRANSPORTATION	0	0	1	0	1
ENTREPRENEURS DON'T WANT TO DO THE WORK THEY HAVE INTEREST ONLY IN GOVT.	0	0	0	1	1

Table 24. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by constraints in cluster development.

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
IRON COORDINATION APPROACH BY THE ORGANISATION & THE MISINGS ON THE PART OF UNITS	0	0	1	0	1
LACK OF PROPER AND ADVANTAGE PROJECT	1	0	0	0	1
LACK OF SOLVING ECONOMIC PROBLEM	0	1	0	0	1
LOCATION OF UNITS LACK OF FUND LACK OF MARKET	0	0	0	1	1
LACK OF PROPER GUIDANCE . LACK OF AWARENESS BETWEEN OWNERS OF SSI UNITS.	0	0	4	1	5
LACK OF TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE	0	1	0	0	1
UNHELPFUL GOVT POLICIES LACK OF PROPER GUIDANCE	0	0	2	1	3
SOCIO-POLITICAL PROBLEMS LACK OF ECONOMICAL FACILITIES	0	0	1	0	1
SSI SHOULD BE ORGANISED THEN DEVELOP IT	1	0	0	0	1
THROUGH PROCEDURE OF LOAN LACK OF MARKETING PLACE OF PRODUCT	0	0	0	1	1
INSECURITY OF ENTREPRENEURS LACK OF MARKETING PLACE OF PRODUCTS.	0	0	2	0	2
TOTAL	16	28	36	34	114
ALL CLUSTERS					
NO ASSISTANCE FROM GOVT. SECTOR	1	0	0	0	1
%	4	0	0	0	0
SOME GOVT OFFICERS DO NOT TAKE INTEREST VILLAGE LEVEL WORKERS DO NOT WORK	1	0	0	0	1
%	4	0	0	0	0

Table 24. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by constraints in cluster development.

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
RAW MATERIALS ARE NOT AVAILABLE EASILY THERE IS NO PROPER CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURS AND GOVT..	2	0	0	1	3
%	8	0	0	1	1
LACK OF AWARENESS BETWEEN OWNERS OF SSI UNITS UNHELPFUL GOVT POLICY	1	0	9	9	19
%	4	0	7	6	4
PEOPLE ARE NOT MUCH AWARE OF CLUSTERS.	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
BAD POWER SUPPLY, NO ROADS, LACK OF MARKET FACILITIES	0	0	1	1	2
%	0	0	1	1	0
LACK OF REGULAR POWER SUPPLY & LACK OF FINANCIAL HELP FROM GOVT. TO ENTREPRENEURS	1	94	29	60	184
%	4	68	22	43	42
LACK OF MARKETING PLACE FOR PRODUCT LACK OF ROAD POWER WATER ETC	1	40	19	15	75
%	4	29	15	11	17
THERE ARE LACK OF FACILITIES FOR THE STORAGE OF FINISHED GOODS NO REGULAR SUPPLY OF ELECT.. NO MARKET FACILITY AVAILABLE	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
UNAVAILABILITY OF MARKET FOR HANDLOOM PRODUCTS	2	0	0	0	2
%	8	0	0	0	0
LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITY (LIKE ROAD, TRANSPORT, WATER)	5	0	2	0	7
%	20	0	2	0	2

Table 24. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by constraints in cluster development.

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
ROAD, POWER SUPPLY, LACK OF AWARENESS BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURS.	2	1	4	1	8
%	8	1	3	1	2
BEING RURAL AREA ILLITERACY OF ENTREPRENEURS	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
GROWTH OF POPULATION POVERTY LACK OF EDUCATION ARE SHORT COMING	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
LACK OF EDUCATION IN THE AREA LACK OF STANDARD RAW MATERIALS	0	0	7	1	8
%	0	0	5	1	2
CORRUPTION IN THE SOCIETY NO PROPER TRANSPORTATION	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
LACK OF POWER BAD ROAD, LACK OF HEALTH EDUCATION RELATED SERVICES	0	1	6	5	12
%	0	1	5	4	3
SPACE PROBLEM LIGHT. ROAD PROBLEM	3	0	0	0	3
%	12	0	0	0	1
UNITY OF ENTREPRENEURS OF SSI LACK OF TRANSPORTATION	0	0	2	0	2
%	0	0	2	0	0
ENTREPRENEURS DON'T WANT TO DO THE WORK THEY HAVE INTEREST ONLY IN GOVT.	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0

Table 24. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by constraints in cluster development.

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
IRON COORDINATION APPROACH BY THE ORGANISATION & THE MISINGS ON THE PART OF UNITS	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
LACK OF PROPER AND ADVANTAGE PROJECT	3	0	0	0	3
%	12	0	0	0	1
LACK OF SOLVING ECONOMIC PROBLEM	0	1	0	0	1
%	0	1	0	0	0
LOCATION OF UNITS LACK OF FUND LACK OF MARKET	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0
NO FINANCE IS GIVE TO SMALL UNITS	1	0	0	0	1
%	4	0	0	0	0
LACK OF PROPER GUIDANCE . LACK OF AWARENESS BETWEEN OWNERS OF SSI UNITS.	0	0	9	10	19
%	0	0	7	7	4
LACK OF PROPER TECHNOLOGY, INTERRUPTIONS IN POWER SUPPLY	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
LACK OF TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE	0	1	0	0	1
%	0	1	0	0	0
UN DEVELOPED GOVT. POLICIES	0	0	6	0	6
%	0	0	5	0	1
UNHELPFUL GOVT POLICIES LACK OF PROPER GUIDANCE	0	0	10	14	24
%	0	0	8	10	6

Table 24. Districtwise distribution of sampled units by type of cluster and by constraints in cluster development.

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
LIMITATION OF RESOURCES POPULATION	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
HIGH INTEREST INCREASE IN EXCISE DUTY	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
NO MUTUAL TRUST & FACILITIES OF COOPERATION BETWEEN UNITS.	1	0	0	0	1
%	4	0	0	0	0
NOT GETTING THE GOVT. SUBSIDIES TO ENTREPRENEURS INCORRECT INFORMATION ARE THE MAJOR CONSTRAINTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
SOCIO-POLITICAL PROBLEMS LACK OF ECONOMICAL FACILITIES	0	0	2	0	2
%	0	0	2	0	0
SSI SHOULD BE ORGANISED THEN DEVELOP IT	1	0	0	0	1
%	4	0	0	0	0
THROUGH PROCEDURE OF LOAN LACK OF MARKETING PLACE OF PRODUCT	0	0	9	17	26
%	0	0	7	12	6
INSECURITY OF ENTREPRENEURS LACK OF MARKETING PLACE OF PRODUCTS.	0	0	6	4	10
%	0	0	5	3	2
LACK OF PROPER GUIDANCE	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0
GRAND TOTAL	25	138	131	141	435

Note: All units did not respond and some have identified more than one constraint, therefore total may not tally

Table 25. Districtwise classification of sampled units by type of cluster and by advantage of cluster to owner/entrepreneur

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
Assist in formulation of financially viable project	0	2	0	0	2
Assist in availability of finance for setting up project	3	65	48	38	154
Assist in obtaining government subsidy	3	70	51	43	167
Create awareness of risks and ways to get over them	3	73	57	49	182
Assist in obtaining raw materials	4	85	54	55	198
Assist in obtaining better/more economical transport	3	97	54	51	205
Assist in technology upgradation	3	57	50	51	161
Improve marketing facilities	0	6	3	2	11
Increase profits	2	46	18	40	106
Other	2	53	36	12	103
Total	53	118	67	58	296
HANDLOOM					
Assist in formulation of financially viable project	1	0	0	0	1
Assist in availability of finance for setting up project	3	1	29	16	49
Assist in obtaining government subsidy	3	3	34	14	54
Create awareness of risks and ways to get over them	3	3	32	13	51
Assist in obtaining raw materials	3	3	36	15	57
Assist in obtaining better/more economical transport	3	3	35	15	56
Assist in technology upgradation	3	2	37	16	58
Improve marketing facilities	0	0	0	4	4
Increase profits	2	1	29	11	43
Other	1	2	9	1	13
Total	15	4	47	16	82
HANDICRAFT					
Assist in availability of finance for setting up project	3	0	0	23	26
Assist in obtaining government subsidy	2	0	0	31	33
Create awareness of risks and ways to get over them	1	0	0	31	32
Assist in obtaining raw materials	3	0	0	35	38
Assist in obtaining better/more economical transport	3	0	0	31	34
Assist in technology upgradation	2	0	0	26	28
Improve marketing facilities	0	0	0	2	2
Increase profits	3	0	0	31	34
Other	0	0	0	6	6
Total	32	0	0	43	75
OTHER					
Assist in formulation of financially viable project	2	1	0	0	3
Assist in availability of finance for setting up project	19	17	29	26	91
Assist in obtaining government subsidy	18	22	32	30	102
Create awareness of risks and ways to get over them	18	18	33	31	100
Assist in obtaining raw materials	18	22	35	35	110
Assist in obtaining better/more economical transport	17	24	31	33	105
Assist in technology upgradation	18	17	36	28	99
Improve marketing facilities	0	4	1	6	11
Increase profits	9	6	15	19	49

Table 25. Districtwise classification of sampled units by type of cluster and by advantage of cluster to owner/entrepreneur

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
Other	8	15	22	9	54
Total	54	28	40	36	158
ALL CLUSTERS					
Assist in formulation of financially viable project	3	3	0	0	6
%	2	2	0	0	1
Assist in availability of finance for setting up project	28	83	106	103	320
%	18	55	69	67	52
Assist in obtaining government subsidy	26	95	117	118	356
%	17	63	76	77	58
Create awareness of risks and ways to get over them	25	94	122	124	365
%	16	63	79	81	60
Assist in obtaining raw materials	28	110	125	140	403
%	18	73	81	92	66
Assist in obtaining better/more economical transport	26	124	120	130	400
%	17	83	78	85	65
Assist in technology upgradation	26	76	123	121	346
%	17	51	80	79	57
Improve marketing facilities	0	10	4	14	28
%	0	7	3	9	5
Increase profits	16	53	62	101	232
%	10	35	40	66	38
Other	11	70	67	28	176
%	7	47	44	18	29
G.Total	154	150	154	153	611

Note: Cluster units have indicated more than one advantage, therefore total may not tally

Table 26A. Districtwise classification of sampled units by type of cluster and by advantage of cluster to society/national economy to a large extent

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
Efficient use of raw material	0	17	11	12	40
Efficient use of and economy in use of power	1	71	44	19	135
Increase in worker productivity	1	32	28	32	93
Increase in worker income	1	33	29	31	94
Harmonious labour-owner relations	1	48	37	31	117
Benefit to local economy	3	50	37	28	118
Strengthen rural infrastructure	3	52	38	35	128
Develop local initiative and leadership	2	30	3	5	40
Promote innovations and creativity	0	42	36	33	111
Other	0	1	5	0	6
Total	53	118	67	58	296
HANDLOOM					
Efficient use of raw material	2	2	9	1	14
Efficient use of and economy in use of power	0	2	29	4	35
Increase in worker productivity	1	1	19	12	33
Increase in worker income	1	1	23	8	33
Harmonious labour-owner relations	1	1	25	11	38
Benefit to local economy	2	3	25	7	37
Strengthen rural infrastructure	0	1	28	9	38
Develop local initiative and leadership	0	0	5	2	7
Promote innovations and creativity	0	1	17	11	29
Other	0	0	6	0	6
Total	15	4	47	16	82
HANDICRAFT					
Efficient use of raw material	0	0	0	9	9
Efficient use of and economy in use of power	1	0	0	22	23
Increase in worker productivity	1	0	0	20	21
Increase in worker income	1	0	0	22	23
Harmonious labour-owner relations	1	0	0	21	22
Benefit to local economy	0	0	0	23	23
Strengthen rural infrastructure	1	0	0	17	18
Develop local initiative and leadership	1	0	0	3	4
Promote innovations and creativity	1	0	0	18	19
Other	0	0	0	1	1
Total	32	0	0	43	75
OTHER					
Efficient use of raw material	3	3	4	1	11
Efficient use of and economy in use of power	10	13	28	21	72
Increase in worker productivity	9	8	21	18	56

Table 26A. Districtwise classification of sampled units by type of cluster and by advantage of cluster to society/national economy to a large extent

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
Increase in worker income	8	2	18	24	52
Harmonious labour-owner relations	6	10	27	20	63
Benefit to local economy	9	17	26	18	70
Strengthen rural infrastructure	10	10	22	18	60
Develop local initiative and leadership	1	2	1	3	7
Promote innovations and creativity	7	20	26	25	78
Other	0	1	7	0	8
Total	54	28	40	36	158
ALL CLUSTERS					
Efficient use of raw material	5	22	24	23	74
%	3	15	16	15	12
Efficient use of and economy in use of power	12	86	101	66	265
%	8	57	66	43	43
Increase in worker productivity	12	41	68	82	203
%	8	27	44	54	33
Increase in worker income	11	36	70	85	202
%	7	24	45	56	33
Harmonious labour-owner relations	9	59	89	83	240
%	6	39	58	54	39
Benefit to local economy	14	70	88	76	248
%	9	47	57	50	41
Strengthen rural infrastructure	14	63	88	79	244
%	9	42	57	52	40
Develop local initiative and leadership	4	32	9	13	58
%	3	21	6	8	9
Promote innovations and creativity	8	63	79	87	237
%	5	42	51	57	39
Other	0	2	18	1	21
%	0	1	12	1	3
G.Total	154	150	154	153	611

Note: Cluster units have indicated more than one advantage; therefore total may not tally

Table 26B. Districtwise classification of sampled units by type of cluster and by advantage of cluster to society/national economy to some extent

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
Efficient use of raw material	1	1	1	17	20
Efficient use of and economy in use of power	3	30	12	36	81
Increase in worker productivity	2	69	26	19	116
Increase in worker income	2	62	25	16	105
Harmonious labour-owner relations	2	49	18	18	87
Benefit to local economy	1	48	16	23	88
Strengthen rural infrastructure	1	49	17	17	84
Develop local initiative and leadership	0	26	7	2	35
Promote innovations and creativity	3	55	14	20	92
Other	0	0	2	1	3
Total	53	118	67	58	296
HANDLOOM					
Efficient use of raw material	1	0	2	4	7
Efficient use of and economy in use of power	3	1	5	12	21
Increase in worker productivity	1	1	16	2	20
Increase in worker income	1	1	10	5	17
Harmonious labour-owner relations	1	2	11	5	19
Benefit to local economy	1	0	10	8	19
Strengthen rural infrastructure	3	1	7	5	16
Develop local initiative and leadership	0	1	8	4	13
Promote innovations and creativity	2	1	7	5	15
Other	0	1	0	0	1
Total	15	4	47	16	82
HANDICRAFT					
Efficient use of raw material	1	0	0	1	2
Efficient use of and economy in use of power	2	0	0	15	17
Increase in worker productivity	2	0	0	16	18
Increase in worker income	0	0	0	8	8
Harmonious labour-owner relations	1	0	0	13	14
Benefit to local economy	2	0	0	11	13
Strengthen rural infrastructure	2	0	0	17	19
Develop local initiative and leadership	1	0	0	6	7
Promote innovations and creativity	0	0	0	15	15
Total	32	0	0	43	75
OTHER					
Efficient use of raw material	1	3	4	3	11
Efficient use of and economy in use of power	8	9	6	12	35
Increase in worker productivity	8	11	12	8	39
Increase in worker income	10	16	14	9	49
Harmonious labour-owner relations	8	13	9	11	41
Benefit to local economy	9	6	11	13	39

Table 26B. Districtwise classification of sampled units by type of cluster and by advantage of cluster to society/national economy to some extent

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
Strengthen rural infrastructure	8	13	14	14	49
Develop local initiative and leadership	4	9	0	5	18
Promote innovations and creativity	9	3	5	8	25
Other	1	0	1	1	3
ALL CLUSTERS					
Efficient use of raw material	4	4	7	25	40
%	3	3	5	16	7
Efficient use of and economy in use of power	16	40	23	75	154
%	10	27	15	49	25
Increase in worker productivity	13	81	54	45	193
%	8	54	35	29	32
Increase in worker income	13	79	49	38	179
%	8	53	32	25	29
Harmonious labour-owner relations	12	64	38	47	161
%	8	43	25	31	26
Benefit to local economy	13	54	37	55	159
%	8	36	24	36	26
Strengthen rural infrastructure	14	63	38	53	168
%	9	42	25	35	27
Develop local initiative and leadership	5	36	15	17	73
%	3	24	10	11	12
Promote innovations and creativity	14	59	26	48	147
%	9	39	17	31	24
Other	1	1	3	2	7
%	1	1	2	1	1
G.Total	154	150	154	153	611

Note: Cluster units have indicated more than one advantage,therefore total may not tally

Table 27A. Districtwise classification of suggestions received for better potential industries by types of cluster and characteristic available in the region for SSI

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
SOUP INDUSTRIES BECAUSE THIS IS AGRO BASED AREA LOCATION-GORKHPUR WITH BETTER POWER SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTING FACILITY	0	1	0	0	1
AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIAL IN ALL RURAL AREA.	0	49	2	5	56
CHIPS INDUSTRIES, MANGO PICKLE DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF POTATO & MANGO	0	7	7	23	37
MANY INDUSTRIES BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF MARKET IN ALL OF STATE	0	1	0	0	1
JUICE PROCESSING THERE IS LARGE PRODUCTION OF MANGOES AT NEAR BY AREAS	0	0	0	4	4
MENTHOL INDUSTRIES RICE MILL, BECAUSE MENTHOL RICE ARE GROWING IN THIS AREA	0	0	5	0	5
OIL MILL, RICE MILL, BAKERY HOUSE, MENTHOL. DUE TO EFFICIENCY AVAILABILITY OF MUSTARD, RICE, MENTHOL, WHEAT, ETC.	0	0	1	0	1
PAPAD UDYOG LARGE SCALE OF DAL MENTHOL FACTORY FARM OF MENTHOL	0	0	4	0	4
PEPPERMINT-LARGE SCALE CULTIVATION OF MENTHOL,	0	0	1	0	1
POPCORN -LARGE SCALE CULTIVATION OF CORN'S	0	0	1	0	1
SMALL RICE MILL WOOD CARVING OPPORTUNITY GROWTH DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIALS & MAN POWER	0	18	11	7	36
SUGAR INDUSTRY BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF REGULAR RAW MATERIALS LOCATION ALL RURAL AREA	0	6	0	0	6
NON FARM ACTIVITIES LIKE MANUFACTURING OF AGRICULTURE IMPLEMENTS BY LOCAL RESOURCES & FINANCE.	0	0	1	0	1
DAIRY PRODUCTION- PEOPLE ARE MAINLY DEPENDED ON CATTLE COW, BUFFALO ETC. AND PLOTS AVAILABLE AT CHEAP RATES.	0	0	1	11	12

Table 27A. Districtwise classification of suggestions received for better potential industries by types of cluster and characteristic available in the region for SSI

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
WELDING RELATED WORK BECAUSE OF PROPER TRANSPORTATION AND BETTER MARKET FACILITIES.	0	0	4	0	4
ANY IRON INDUSTRIES BILPUST GWD QUALITY RAW MATERIALS CAN BE OBTAINED	0	0	2	0	2
PRINTING PRESS-BECAUSE THERE IS MUCH SCOPE OF DEMAND OF MARRIAGE CARDS	0	0	1	0	1
BAKERY MILL, RICE MILL, SUGAR MILL, CAN DEVELOPED IN THIS AREA DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF PADDY ,GANNA,ETC	0	0	1	2	3
POWERLOOM BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF SKILLED WORKERS	0	1	0	0	1
CATTLE UNITS BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF CATTLE IN THIS IS GOOD	0	0	0	1	1
FLOUR MILL, RICE MILL DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF WHEAT & PADDY	0	0	0	1	1
FOOD PROCESSING UNIT (IT IS MANGO BELT SO RAW MATERIAL WOULD BE EASILY AVAILABLE AT CHEAP RATE)	2	26	4	1	33
FURNITURE WORKS (BETTER MARKETING FACILITIES FOR FURNITURE)	0	0	2	0	2
LEATHER INDUSTRIES BECAUSE BIG LEATHER UNITS & TANNERIES ARE SITUATED HERE	0	0	1	0	1
SSI OF MEDICINES	1	0	0	0	1
TIMBER WORKS BECAUSE OF EASY AVAILABILITY OF WOOD AT REASONABLE RATES	0	0	8	0	8
TOTAL	3	109	57	55	224
HANDLOOM					
AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIAL IN ALL RURAL AREA.	0	1	3	2	6
CHIPS INDUSTRIES, MANGO PICKLE DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF POTATO & MANGO	0	0	1	2	3

Table 27A. Districtwise classification of suggestions received for better potential industries by types of cluster and characteristic available in the region for SSI

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
JUICE PROCESSING THERE IS LARGE PRODUCTION OF MANGOES AT NEAR BY AREAS	0	0	0	1	1
MENTHOL INDUSTRIES RICE MILL, BECAUSE MENTHOL RICE ARE GROWING IN THIS AREA	0	0	5	0	5
OIL MILL, RICE MILL, BAKERY HOUSE, MENTHOL. DUE TO EFFICIENCY AVAILABILITY OF MUSTARD, RICE, MENTHOL, WHEAT, ETC.	0	0	2	0	2
SMALL RICE MILL WOOD CARVING OPPORTUNITY GROWTH DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIALS & MAN POWER	0	1	15	3	19
SUGAR INDUSTRY BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF REGULAR RAW MATERIALS LOCATION ALL RURAL AREA	0	0	1	0	1
NON FARM ACTIVITIES LIKE MANUFACTURING OF AGRICULTURE IMPLEMENTS BY LOCAL RESOURCES & FINANCE.	1	0	2	0	3
DAIRY PRODUCTION- PEOPLE ARE MAINLY DEPENDED ON CATTLE COW, BUFFALO ETC. AND PLOTS AVAILABLE AT CHEAP RATES.	0	0	0	4	4
ANY IRON INDUSTRIES BILPUST GWD QUALITY RAW MATERIALS CAN BE OBTAINED	0	0	2	0	2
BAKERY MILL, RICE MILL, SUGAR MILL, CAN DEVELOPED IN THIS AREA DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF PADDY ,GANNA,ETC	0	0	1	0	1
CHEMICALS IT PROVIDES RAW MATERIAL TO HANDICRAFTS HANDLOOM UNITS AT ROW	0	0	1	1	2
POULTRY FARM. AVAILABILITY OF HEN & DUCKS.	0	0	0	1	1
FLOUR MILL, RICE MILL DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF WHEAT & PADDY	0	0	1	0	1
FOOD PROCESSING UNIT (IT IS MANGO BELT SO RAW MATERIAL WOULD BE EASILY AVAILABLE AT CHEAP RATE)	1	1	0	0	2
FURNITURE WORKS (BETTER MARKETING FACILITIES FOR FURNITURE)	0	0	1	1	2
TOTAL	2	3	35	15	55

Table 27A. Districtwise classification of suggestions received for better potential industries by types of cluster and characteristic available in the region for SSI

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
HANDICRAFT					
AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIAL IN ALL RURAL AREA.	0	0	0	6	6
CHIPS INDUSTRIES, MANGO PICKLE DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF POTATO & MANGO	0	0	0	9	9
JUICE PROCESSING THERE IS LARGE PRODUCTION OF MANGOES AT NEAR BY AREAS	0	0	0	2	2
OIL MILL, RICE MILL, BAKERY HOUSE, MENTHOL. DUE TO EFFICIENCY AVAILABILITY OF MUSTARD, RICE, MENTHOL, WHEAT, ETC.	0	0	0	1	1
SMALL RICE MILL WOOD CARVING OPPORTUNITY GROWTH DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIALS & MAN POWER	0	0	0	4	4
DAIRY PRODUCTION- PEOPLE ARE MAINLY DEPENDED ON CATTLE COW, BUFFALO ETC. AND PLOTS AVAILABLE AT CHEAP RATES.	0	0	0	10	10
CHEMICALS IT PROVIDES RAW MATERIAL TO HANDICRAFTS HANDLOOM UNITS AT ROW	2	0	0	0	2
FLOUR MILL, RICE MILL DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF WHEAT & PADDY	0	0	0	3	3
FOOD PROCESSING UNIT (IT IS MANGO BELT SO RAW MATERIAL WOULD BE EASILY AVAILABLE AT CHEAP RATE)	0	0	0	3	3
TOTAL	2	0	0	38	40
OTHER					
SOUP INDUSTRIES BECAUSE THIS IS AGRO BASED AREA LOCATION-GORKHPUR WITH BETTER POWER SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTING FACILITY	1	1	1	0	3
AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIAL IN ALL RURAL AREA.	4	9	2	7	22
CHIPS INDUSTRIES, MANGO PICKLE DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF POTATO & MANGO	2	0	0	9	11

Table 27A. Districtwise classification of suggestions received for better potential industries by types of cluster and characteristic available in the region for SSI

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
JUICE PROCESSING THERE IS LARGE PRODUCTION OF MANGOES AT NEAR BY AREAS	0	0	0	3	3
MENTHOL INDUSTRIES RICE MILL, BECAUSE MENTHOL RICE ARE GROWING IN THIS AREA	0	0	9	0	9
OIL MILL, RICE MILL, BAKERY HOUSE, MENTHOL. DUE TO EFFICIENCY AVAILABILITY OF MUSTARD, RICE, MENTHOL, WHEAT, ETC.	0	0	2	0	2
PAPAD UDYOG LARGE SCALE OF DAL MENTHOL FACTORY FARM OF MENTHOL	0	0	1	0	1
POPCORN -LARGE SCALE CULTIVATION OF CORN'S	1	0	0	0	1
SMALL RICE MILL WOOD CARVING OPPORTUNITY GROWTH DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIALS & MAN POWER	0	4	12	8	24
SUGAR INDUSTRY BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF REGULAR RAW MATERIALS LOCATION ALL RURAL AREA	0	3	3	0	6
ANY IRON INDUSTRIES BILPUST GWD QUALITY RAW MATERIALS CAN BE OBTAINED	0	1	0	0	1
PRINTING PRESS-BECAUSE THERE ARE MUCH SCOPE OF DEMANDS OF MARRIAGE CARDS	0	0	1	0	1
RY MILL, RICE MILL, SUGAR MILL, CAN D IN THIS AREA DUE TO AVAILABILITY ,GANNA,ETC	0	0	0	1	1
CANDLE INDUSTRIES: AVAILABILITY OF SKILLED WORKER LOC:GIDHRAHA	0	1	0	0	1
CARPET SKILLED WORKERS ARE AVAILABLE TRADITIONAL WORK OF THIS AREA	0	0	0	3	3
JAM & JELLY INDUSTRIES DAIRY FARM DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF MANGOES & MILK	0	0	0	1	1
CHEMICALS IT PROVIDES RAW MATERIAL TO HANDICRAFTS HANDLOOM UNITS AT ROW	2	1	0	1	4
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES AVAILABLE MARKET FACILITY LOC;GORAKHPUR CITY AREA.	0	1	0	0	1

Table 27A. Districtwise classification of suggestions received for better potential industries by types of cluster and characteristic available in the region for SSI

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE PROVIDED FOR THESE	1	0	0	0	1
FOOD PROCESSING UNIT (IT IS MANGO BELT SO RAW MATERIAL WOULD BE EASILY AVAILABLE AT CHEAP RATE)	5	5	2	1	13
FOUNDRIES COLD STORAGES BRICK KILN RICE MILLS	0	0	1	0	1
LATHER INDUSTRIES BECAUSE BIG LATHER UNITS & TANNERIES ARE SITUATED HERE	2	0	0	0	2
TIMBER WORKS BECAUSE THERE ARE EASY AVAILABILITY OF WOODS ON REASONABLE RATES	0	0	2	0	2
TOTAL	18	26	36	34	114
ALL CLUSTERS					
SOUP INDUSTRIES BECAUSE THIS IS AGRO BASED AREA LOCATION-GORKHPUR WITH BETTER POWER SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTING FACILITY	1	2	1	0	4
%	4	1	1	0	1
AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIAL IN ALL RURAL AREA.	4	59	7	20	90
%	16	43	5	14	21
CHIPS INDUSTRIES, MANGO PICKLE DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF POTATO & MANGO	2	7	8	43	60
%	8	5	6	30	14
MANY INDUSTRIES BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF MARKET IN ALL OF STATE	0	1	0	0	1
%	0	1	0	0	0
JUICE PROCESSING THERE IS LARGE PRODUCTION OF MANGOES AT NEAR BY AREAS	0	0	0	10	10
%	0	0	0	7	2

Table 27A. Districtwise classification of suggestions received for better potential industries by types of cluster and characteristic available in the region for SSI

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
MENTHOL INDUSTRIES RICE MILL, BECAUSE MENTHOL RICE ARE GROWING IN THIS AREA	0	0	19	0	19
%	0	0	15	0	4
OIL MILL, RICE MILL, BAKERY HOUSE, MENTHOL. DUE TO EFFICIENCY AVAILABILITY OF MUSTARD, RICE, MENTHOL, WHEAT, ETC.	0	0	5	1	6
%	0	0	4	1	1
PAPAD UDYOG LARGE SCALE OF DAL MENTHOL FACTORY FARM OF MENTHOL	0	0	5	0	5
%	0	0	4	0	1
PEPPERMINT-LARGE SCALE CULTIVATION OF MINT,	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
POPCORN -LARGE SCALE CULTIVATION OF CORN'S	1	0	1	0	2
%	4	0	1	0	0
SMALL RICE MILL WOOD CARVING OPPORTUNITY GROWTH DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIALS & MAN POWER	0	23	38	22	83
%	0	17	30	15	19
SUGAR INDUSTRY BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF REGULAR RAW MATERIALS LOCATION ALL RURAL AREA	0	9	4	0	13
%	0	7	3	0	3
NON FARM ACTIVITIES LIKE MANUFACTURING OF AGRICULTURE IMPLEMENTS BY LOCAL RESOURCES & FINANCE.	1	0	3	0	4
%	4	0	2	0	1

Table 27A. Districtwise classification of suggestions received for better potential industries by types of cluster and characteristic available in the region for SSI

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
DAIRY PRODUCTION- PEOPLE ARE MAINLY DEPENDED ON CATTLE COW, BUFFALO ETC. AND PLOTS AVAILABLE AT CHEAP RATES.	0	0	1	25	26
%	0	0	1	18	6
WELDING RELATED WORK BECAUSE OF PROPER TRANSPORTATION AND BETTER MARKET FACILITIES.	0	0	4	0	4
%	0	0	3	0	1
ANY IRON INDUSTRIES BILPUST GWD QUALITY RAW MATERIALS CAN BE OBTAINED	0	1	4	0	5
%	0	1	3	0	1
PRINTING PRESS-BECAUSE THERE ARE MUCH SCOPE OF DEMANDS OF MARRIAGE CARDS	0	0	2	0	2
%	0	0	2	0	0
BAKERY MILL, RICE MILL, SUGAR MILL, CAN DEVELOPED IN THIS AREA DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF PADDY, GANNA,ETC	0	0	2	3	5
%	0	0	2	2	1
CANDLE INDUSTRIES: AVAILABILITY OF SKILLED WORKER LOC:GIDHRAHA	0	1	0	0	1
%	0	1	0	0	0
CARPET SKILLED WORKERS ARE AVAILABLE TRADITIONAL WORK OF THIS AREA	0	0	0	3	3
%	0	0	0	2	1
POWERLOOM BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF SKILLED WORKERS	0	1	0	0	1
%	0	1	0	0	0

Table 27A. Districtwise classification of suggestions received for better potential industries by types of cluster and characteristic available in the region for SSI

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
CATTLE UNITS BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF CATTLE IN THIS IS GOOD	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0
JAM & JELLY INDUSTRIES DAIRY FARM DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF MANGOES & MILK	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0
CHEMICALS IT PROVIDES RAW MATERIAL TO HANDICRAFTS HANDLOOM UNITS AT ROW	4	1	1	2	8
%	16	1	1	1	2
POULTRY FARM. AVAILABILITY OF HEN & DUCKS.	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES AVAILABLE MARKET FACILITY LOC;GORAKHPUR CITY AREA.	0	1	0	0	1
%	0	1	0	0	0
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE PROVIDED FOR THESE	1	0	0	0	1
%	4	0	0	0	0
FLOUR MILL, RICE MILL DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF WHEAT & PADDY	0	0	1	4	5
%	0	0	1	3	1
FOOD PROCESSING UNIT (IT IS MANGO BELT SO RAW MATERIAL WOULD BE EASILY AVAILABLE AT CHEAP RATE)	8	32	6	5	51
%	32	23	5	4	12

Table 27A. Districtwise classification of suggestions received for better potential industries by types of cluster and characteristic available in the region for SSI

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
FOUNDRIES COLD STORAGES BRICK KILN RICE MILLS	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
FURNITURE WORKS (BETTER MARKETING FACILITIES FOR FURNITURE)	0	0	3	1	4
%	0	0	2	1	1
LATHER INDUSTRIES BECAUSE BIG LATHER UNITS & TANNERIES ARE SITUATED HERE	2	0	1	0	3
%	8	0	1	0	1
SSI OF MEDICINES	1	0	0	0	1
%	4	0	0	0	0
TIMBER WORKS BECAUSE THERE ARE EASY AVAILABILITY OF WOODS ON REASONABLE RATES	0	0	10	0	10
%	0	0	8	0	2
GRAND TOTAL	25	138	128	142	433

Note: All units did not respond and some have given more than one suggestion, therefore total may not tally

Table 27B. Districtwise classification of suggestions received for better potential industries by type of cluster and characteristic available in the region for Handicraft

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
HAND LOOM, POWERLOOM GROWTH IN THIS SECTOR TRADITIONAL WORK OF THIS AREA	0	20	46	20	86
SEWING OF CHILDREN'S CLOTH BETTER AVAILABILITY OF SKILLED WORKERS.	0	0	0	4	4
AGARBATTI INDUSTRIES AVAILABILITY OF MARKETING IN LOCATION OF GORAKHPUR AREA	0	1	0	0	1
ARTIFICIAL JEWELLERY DESIGNING MATERIALS AND SKILLED LABOUR ARE AVAILABLE AT CHEAP RATES.	0	0	0	1	1
AVAILABILITY OF PADDY & SUGAR CANE :RICE MILLS, SUGAR MILLS	0	0	0	1	1
BARIBO CRAFT,CARPET WEAVING DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF BARIBO & WORKERS	0	0	0	1	1
CARPET & HANDLOOM WORKS AVAILABILITY OF WORKERS & RAW MATERIALS	0	0	0	20	20
CHICKAN WORKS & CARPET WEAVING AVAILABILITY OF SKILLED WORKERS	0	0	1	4	5
DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF MILK: FOOD PRODUCTS	0	0	0	1	1
EMBROIDERY WORKS AVAILABILITY OF CHEAP MATERIALS	0	0	1	0	1
HANDICRAFT AND POWERLOOM BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIAL	0	1	0	1	2
POWERLOOM, HANDLOOM,TERACOTTA AND TOWEL HANDLOOM WORKS ARE AVAILABLE HERE.	1	83	6	0	90
WEAVING BECAUSE THERE IS AVAILABILITY OF SKILLED LABOUR.	0	0	1	0	1
WOOD HANDICRAFT BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF SKILLED WORK	0	2	0	0	2
ZARI HANDLOOM, CARPET WEAVING , AVAILABILITY OF WEAVING & WORKERS.	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	2	107	55	53	217
HANDLOOM					
HAND LOOM, POWERLOOM GROWTH IN THIS SECTOR TRADITIONAL WORK OF THIS AREA	0	0	29	8	37

Table 27B. Districtwise classification of suggestions received for better potential industries by type of cluster and characteristic available in the region for Handicraft

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
ARTIFICIAL JEWELLERY DESIGNING MATERIALS AND SKILLED LABOUR ARE AVAILABLE AT CHEAP RATES.	0	0	0	1	1
AVAILABILITY OF PADDY & SUGAR CANE :RICE MILLS, SUGAR MILLS	0	0	0	6	6
CARPET & HANDLOOM WORKS AVAILABILITY OF WORKERS & RAW MATERIALS	0	0	0	1	1
MODERN SERVICE SECTOR MUST BE ENCOURAGED.	1	0	0	0	1
POWERLOOM, HANDLOOM,TERRACOTA AND TOWEL HANDLOOM WORKS ARE AVAILABLE HERE.	2	3	8	0	13
ZARI HANDLOOM, CARPET WEAVING , AVAILABILITY OF WEAVING & WORKERS.	1	0	1	0	2
TOTAL	4	3	38	16	61
HANDICRAFT					
HAND LOOM, POWERLOOM GROWTH IN THIS SECTOR TRADITIONAL WORK OF THIS AREA	0	0	0	12	12
SEWING OF CHILDREN'S CLOTH BETTER AVAILABILITY OF SKILLED WORKERS.	0	0	0	1	1
CARPET & HANDLOOM WORKS AVAILABILITY OF WORKERS & RAW MATERIALS	0	0	0	17	17
CHICKAN WORKS & CARPET WEAVING AVAILABILITY OF SKILLED WORKERS	0	0	0	3	3
ZARDOZI WORK BECAUSE SKILLED WORK ARE AVAILABLE HERE	0	0	0	1	1
HANDICRAFT AND POWERLOOM BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIAL	0	0	0	1	1
PAPAD & CHIPS FACTORY-DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF POTATO.	0	0	0	1	1
ZARI HANDLOOM, CARPET WEAVING , AVAILABILITY OF WEAVING & WORKERS.	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	0	0	0	37	37
OTHER					
HAND LOOM, POWERLOOM GROWTH IN THIS SECTOR TRADITIONAL WORK OF THIS AREA	4	8	24	16	52

Table 27B. Districtwise classification of suggestions received for better potential industries by type of cluster and characteristic available in the region for Handicraft

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
ARTIFICIAL JEWELLERY DESIGNING MATERIALS AND SKILLED LABOUR ARE AVAILABLE AT CHEAP RATES.	0	0	1	0	1
AVAILABILITY OF PADDY & SUGAR CANE :RICE MILLS, SUGAR MILLS	0	0	1	2	3
BARIBO CRAFT,CARPET WEAVING DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF BARIBO & WORKERS	0	0	0	1	1
CARPET & HANDLOOM WORKS AVAILABILITY OF WORKERS & RAW MATERIALS	0	0	0	3	3
CHICKAN WORKS & CARPET WEAVING AVAILABILITY OF SKILLED WORKERS	2	0	0	2	4
ZARDOZI WORK BECAUSE SKILLED WORK ARE AVAILABLE HERE	0	0	0	4	4
HANDICRAFT AND POWERLOOM BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIAL	1	0	2	0	3
KNITTING WORK BECAUSE WILL SKILLED LABOURS ARE AVAILABLE	0	0	1	0	1
LEATHER GOODS PRODUCTS, BAKERIES, LAUNDRY	0	0	0	1	1
POWER AVAILABLE OF SKILLED WORKERS IN RASOOLPUR AND ZAHIDABAD:POWERLOOM	0	1	0	0	1
POWERLOOM, HANDLOOM,TERACOTTA AND TOWEL HANDLOOM WORKS ARE AVAILABLE HERE.	4	15	7	0	26
WORKS BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF SKILLED WORKERS	0	0	0	1	1
ZARI HANDLOOM, CARPET WEAVING , AVAILABILITY OF WEAVING & WORKERS.	6	0	0	1	7
TOTAL	17	24	36	31	108
ALL CLUSTERS					
HAND LOOM, POWERLOOM GROWTH IN THIS SECTOR TRADITIONAL WORK OF THIS AREA	4	28	99	56	187
%	17	21	77	41	44
SEWING OF CHILDREN'S CLOTH BETTER AVAILABILITY OF SKILLED WORKERS.	0	0	0	5	5
%	0	0	0	4	1

Table 27B. Districtwise classification of suggestions received for better potential industries by type of cluster and characteristic available in the region for Handicraft

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
AGARBATTI INDUSTRIES AVAILABILITY OF MARKETING IN LOCATION OF GORAKHPUR AREA	0	1	0	0	1
%	0	1	0	0	0
ARTIFICIAL JEWELLERY DESIGNING MATERIALS AND SKILLED LABOUR ARE AVAILABLE AT CHEAP RATES.	0	0	1	2	3
%	0	0	1	1	1
AVAILABILITY OF PADDY & SUGAR CANE :RICE MILLS, SUGAR MILLS	0	0	1	9	10
%	0	0	1	7	2
BARIBO CRAFT,CARPET WEAVING DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF BARIBO & WORKERS	0	0	0	2	2
%	0	0	0	1	0
CARPET & HANDLOOM WORKS AVAILABILITY OF WORKERS & RAW MATERIALS	0	0	0	41	41
%	0	0	0	30	10
CHICKAN WORKS & CARPET WEAVING AVAILABILITY OF SKILLED WORKERS	2	0	1	9	12
%	9	0	1	7	3
ZARDOZI WORK BECAUSE SKILLED WORK ARE AVAILABLE HERE	0	0	0	5	5
%	0	0	0	4	1
DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF MILK: FOOD PRODUCTS	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0
EMBROIDERY WORKS AVAILABILITY OF CHEAP MATERIALS	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
HANDICRAFT AND POWERLOOM BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIAL	1	1	2	2	6
%	4	1	2	1	1
KNITTING WORK BECAUSE WILL SKILLED LABOURS ARE AVAILABLE	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
LEATHER GOODS PRODUCTS, BAKERIES, LAUNDRY	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0
MODERN SERVICE SECTOR MUST BE ENCOURAGED.	1	0	0	0	1
%	4	0	0	0	0

Table 27B. Districtwise classification of suggestions received for better potential industries by type of cluster and characteristic available in the region for Handicraft

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
PAPAD & CHIPS FACTORY-DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF POTATO.	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0
POWER AVAILABLE OF SKILLED WORKERS IN RASOOLPUR AND ZAHIDABAD:POWERLOOM	0	1	0	0	1
%	0	1	0	0	0
POWERLOOM, HANDLOOM,TERRACOTTA AND TOWEL HANDLOOM WORKS ARE AVAILABLE HERE.	7	101	21	0	129
%	30	75	16	0	30
WEAVING BECAUSE THERE IS AVAILABILITY OF SKILLED LABOUR.	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
WOOD HANDICRAFT BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF SKILLED WORK	0	2	0	0	2
%	0	1	0	0	0
WORKS BECAUSE AVAILABILITY OF SKILLED WORKERS	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0
ZARI HANDLOOM, CARPET WEAVING , AVAILABILITY OF WEAVING & WORKERS.	8	0	1	2	11
%	35	0	1	1	3
GRAND TOTAL	23	134	129	137	423

Note: All units did not respond and some have given more than one suggestion; therefore total may not tally

Table 28 A. Districtwise classification of suggestions received for improving viability/profitability by type of cluster and by character in Financing

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
BANKS ARE ALLREADY FLEXIBLE TOWARDS SSI's	0	0	0	2	2
BANKS CAN EXTEND CREDIT LIMITS	0	0	4	3	7
BANKS SHOULD PROVIDE LOAN & FINANCIAL FACILITIES WITH LOW INTEREST RATES	0	0	10	16	26
EXPORT PRODUCTS SHOULD BE INTRODUCED IN SSI's	0	0	2	3	5
INVESTMENT POLICY FINALISED AT THE INITIAL STAGES	0	0	1	0	1
THERE MUST BE SOME CHANGES IN	0	0	0	1	1
BANKS SHOULD SUPPORT FOR INITIAL INVESTMENT AND WORKING CAPITAL	2	107	35	30	174
TOTAL	2	107	52	55	216
HANDLOOM					
BANKS CAN EXTEND CREDIT LIMITS	0	0	2	1	3
BANKS SHOULD PROVIDE LOAN & FINANCIAL FACILITIES WITH LOW INTEREST RATES	0	0	4	7	11
IMPROVEMENT IN FIRM & COUDEBR	1	0	0	0	1
BANK SHOULD SUPPORT FOR INITIAL INVESTMENT AND WORKING CAPITAL	1	3	31	8	43
TOTAL	2	3	37	16	58
HANDICRAFT					
BANKS SHOULD PROVIDE LOAN & FINANCIAL FACILITIES WITH LOW INTEREST RATES	0	0	0	1	1
EXPORT PRODUCTS SHOULD BE INTRODUCED IN SSI's	0	0	0	1	1
BANKS SHOULD SUPPORT FOR INITIAL INVESTMENT AND WORKING CAPITAL	0	0	0	36	36
TOTAL	0	0	0	38	38
OTHER					
BANKS ARE ALLREADY FLEXIBLE TOWARDS SSI's	0	0	0	4	4
BANKS CAN EXTEND CREDIT LIMITS	0	0	2	2	4
BANKS SHOULD PROVIDE LOAN & FINANCIAL FACILITIES WITH LOW INTEREST RATES	0	0	3	2	5
BANKS SHOULD SUPPORT FOR INITIAL INVESTMENT AND WORKING CAPITAL	10	28	30	25	93
TOTAL	10	28	35	33	106
ALL CLUSTERS					
BANKS ARE ALLREADY FLEXIBLE TOWARDS SSI's	0	0	0	6	6
%	0	0	0	4	1
BANKS CAN EXTEND CREDIT LIMITS	0	0	8	6	14
%	0	0	6	4	3

Table 28 A. Districtwise classification of suggestions received for improving viability/profitability by type of cluster and by character in Financing

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
BANKS SHOULD PROVIDE LOAN & FINANCIAL FACILITIES WITH LOW INTEREST RATES	0	0	17	26	43
%	0	0	14	18	10
EXPORT PRODUCTS SHOULD BE INTRODUCED IN SSI's	0	0	2	4	6
%	0	0	2	3	1
IMPROVEMENT IN FIRM & COUDEBR	1	0	0	0	1
%	7	0	0	0	0
INVESTMENT POLICY FINALISED AT THE INITIAL STAGES	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
THERE MUST BE SOME CHANGES IN	0	0	0	1	1
%	0	0	0	1	0
BANKS SHOULD SUPPORT FOR INITIAL INVESTMENT AND WORKING CAPITAL	13	138	96	99	346
%	93	100	77	70	83
GRAND TOTAL	14	138	124	142	418

Note: Only responding units have been classified

Table 28B. Districtwise classification of suggestions received for improving viability/profitability by type of cluster and by character in Infrastructure

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
Roads	3	109	57	55	224
Power	3	109	57	55	224
Transport	3	109	57	55	224
Communication	2	109	57	55	223
Banking	2	109	57	55	223
Police	2	109	35	43	189
Market Information and Marketing facilities	2	109	57	55	223
Trading	4	116	64	56	240
Total	4	116	64	56	241
HANDLOOM					
Roads	3	3	38	16	60
Power	3	3	38	16	60
Transport	3	3	38	16	60
Communication	3	3	38	16	60
Banking	3	3	38	16	60
Police	3	3	29	15	50
Market Information and Marketing facilities	2	3	38	16	59
Trading	2	4	40	16	62
Total	2	4	40	16	63
HANDICRAFT					
Roads	1	0	0	38	39
Power	1	0	0	38	39
Transport	0	0	0	38	38
Communication	0	0	0	38	38
Banking	1	0	0	38	39
Police	1	0	0	36	37
Market Information and Marketing facilities	1	0	0	38	39
Trading	1	0	0	42	43
Total	1	0	0	42	44
OTHER					
Roads	18	27	37	35	117
Power	18	27	37	35	117
Transport	18	27	37	35	117
Communication	18	27	37	35	117
Banking	19	27	37	35	118
Police	18	27	32	34	111

Table 28B. Districtwise classification of suggestions received for improving viability/profitability by type of cluster and by character in Infrastructure

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
Market Information and Marketing facilities	18	27	37	35	117
Trading	19	27	38	35	119
Total	19	27	38	35	120
ALL CLUSTERS					
Roads	25	139	132	144	440
%	96	95	93	97	94
Power	25	139	132	144	440
%	96	95	93	97	94
Transport	24	139	132	144	439
%	92	95	93	97	94
Communication	23	139	132	144	438
%	88	95	93	97	94
Banking	25	139	132	144	440
%	96	95	93	97	94
Police	24	139	96	128	387
%	92	95	68	86	83
Market Information and Marketing facilities	23	139	132	144	438
%	88	95	93	97	94
Trading	26	147	142	149	464
%	100	100	100	100	99
G.Total	26	147	142	149	468

Note: Only responding units have been classified and percentage are based on the maximum response

Table 29. Districtwise classification of role of modern information technology in cluster development by type of cluster

	UNNAO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
IMPROVED QUALITY OF PRODUCTS	2	107	54	55	218
BETTER PRODUCTION GOOD QUALITY	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	2	107	55	55	219
HANDLOOM					
IMPROVED QUALITY OF PRODUCTS	2	3	35	16	56
MODERN MACHINES	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	2	3	36	16	57
HANDICRAFT					
IMPROVED QUALITY OF PRODUCTS	1	0	0	38	39
NIL BCERAP WHITE SAND	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	2	0	0	38	40
OTHER					
IMPROVED QUALITY OF PRODUCTS	18	28	36	35	117
TOTAL	18	28	36	35	117
ALL CLUSTERS					
IMPROVED QUALITY OF PRODUCTS	23	138	125	144	430
%	96	100	98	100	99
BETTER PRODUCTION GOOD QUALITY	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
MODERN MACHINES	0	0	1	0	1
%	0	0	1	0	0
NIL BCERAP WHITE SAND	1	0	0	0	1
%	4	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	24	138	127	144	433
Note: only responding units have been classified					

Table 30. Districtwise classification of role of NGOs in cluster development by type of cluster

	UNNAOOO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SSI					
NGO CAN HELP FOR LOAN TAKING FORM FINANCE SECTOR	0	10	5	7	22
NGO CAN HELP IN CREATING MARKET FACILITIES	0	23	6	8	37
NGO'S CAN SALE THE PRODUCT INTO BIG MARKET OUTSIDE THE STATE AND COUNTRY.	0	2	8	11	21
NGO CAN CREATE AWARENESS BETWEEN SSI UNIT OWNER & WORKER THEY CAN COORDINATE WITH BUYER AND OWNERS.	1	0	0	0	1
NGO CAN SETUP EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES FOR US.	0	3	0	1	4
NGO CAN ARRANGE TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SKILLED WORKER AND MANAGERS	0	1	2	5	8
NGO CAN BE USEFUL IS SECURING STATEMENT SUPPLY OF PRODUCTS OF THE FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR	1	0	0	0	1
NGO CAN DEVELOP WORKSHED FOR SSI UNIT	0	1	0	0	1
NGO'S CAN PROVIDE MARKETING AND TRAINING TO ENTREPRENEURS	0	0	5	5	10
NGO CAN HELP PROVIDING TRAINING TO ENTREPRENEURS &SKILLED WORKERS	0	0	6	2	8
NGO CAN HELP TO ENTREPRENEURS IN TAKING GOVT. SUBSIDIES IE. POWER, WATER, ROAD, RAW MATERIALS ETC.	0	0	1	0	1
NGO CAN MAKE WORKING ENVIRONMENT	0	1	0	0	1
NGO CAN ORGANISE A HEALTH EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR WEAVERS	0	9	0	0	9

Table 30. Districtwise classification of role of NGOs in cluster development by type of cluster

	UNNAOOO	**GORAKHPUR**	**BARABANKI**	**HARDOI**	**TOTAL**
NGO CAN PROVIDE THE TRAINING OF HANDLOOM WORKS	0	0	1	0	1
NGO DOES NOT HAVE EXPERIENCE OF INDUSTRIES MATTER.	0	0	6	1	7
NGO'S HAVE THE KNOWLEDGE IN SSI'S	0	0	1	0	1
SELF WORKING GROUPS OF NGO'S CAN BE FORMED TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE TO SSI'S	0	3	1	0	4
NGO CAN ARRANGE AWARENESS CAMPAIGN. NGO CAN SET UP THE FACILITIES OF HEALTH EDUCATION FOR WORKERS.	0	0	0	3	3
TOTAL	2	53	42	43	140
HANDLOOM					
NGO CAN ASSIST. TO RURAL CLUSTER OF SSI UNITS TO REMOVE	0	0	1	0	1
NGO CAN HELP FOR LOAN TAKING FORM FINANCE SECTOR	0	1	5	2	8
NGO CAN HELP IN CREATING MARKET FACILITIES	1	0	3	5	9
NGO'S CAN SALE THE PRODUCT INTO BIG MARKET OUTSIDE THE STATE AND COUNTRY.	0	0	5	1	6
MOBILISING OPINION IN FAVOUR OF CLUSTER FORMATION. CREATING AWARENESS ABOUT THE EFFECTIVE ROLE OF CLUSTER IN GENERATION	1	0	0	0	1
NGO CAN ARRANGE TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SKILLED WORKER AND MANAGERS	0	0	2	0	2
NGO CAN CHANGE THE MARKET POLICY NGO CAN PROVIDE THE FACILITY OF FIRST AID.	0	0	1	0	1

Table 30. Districtwise classification of role of NGOs in cluster development by type of cluster

	UNNAOOO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
NGO CAN COME FORWARD TO PROVIDE DIFFERENT WAYS OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY	0	0	1	0	1
NGO'S CAN PROVIDE MARKETING AND TRAINING TO ENTREPRENEURS	0	0	6	2	8
NGO CAN HELP IN EXPERIENCE OF PRODUCTS	0	0	0	1	1
NGO CAN HELP PROVIDING TRAINING TO ENTREPRENEURS &SKILLED WORKERS	0	0	3	0	3
NGO CAN HELP TO ENTREPRENEURS IN TAKING GOVT. SUBSIDIES IE. POWER, WATER, ROAD, RAW MATERIALS ETC.	0	0	1	0	1
NGO CAN PROVIDE GOOD SECURITY TO SSI.	0	0	1	0	1
NGO CAN PROVIDE THE TRAINING OF HANDLOOM WORKS	0	0	0	1	1
NGO DOES NOT HAVE EXPERIENCE OF INDUSTRIES MATTER.	0	0	1	1	2
NGO'S CAN HELP IN PROVIDING TRAINING FOR SSI'S	0	0	0	1	1
NGO'S HAVE THE KNOWLEDGE IN SSI'S	0	0	0	1	1
SELF WORKING GROUPS OF NGO'S CAN BE FORMED TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE TO SIS'S	0	0	1	0	1
NGO PANCHAYAT SHOULD HELP THE ZARI WORKER TO UPLIFT FROM THE SUBSISTENCE LEVEL TO DEVELOPMENT LEVEL	1	0	0	0	1
NGO CAN ARRANGE AWARENESS CAMPAIGN. NGO CAN SET UP THE FACILITIES OF HEALTH EDUCATION FOR WORKERS.	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	3	1	32	15	51

Table 30. Districtwise classification of role of NGOs in cluster development by type of cluster

	UNNAOOO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
HANDICRAFT					
NGO CAN HELP FOR LOAN TAKING FORM FINANCE SECTOR	0	0	0	3	3
NGO CAN HELP IN CREATING MARKET FACILITIES	0	0	0	5	5
NGO'S CAN SALE THE PRODUCT INTO BIG MARKET OUTSIDE THE STATE AND COUNTRY.	0	0	0	10	10
NGO CAN SETUP EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES FOR US.	0	0	0	2	2
NGO CAN ARRANGE TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SKILLED WORKER AND MANAGERS	0	0	0	2	2
NGO'S CAN PROVIDE MARKETING AND TRAINING TO ENTREPRENEURS	0	0	0	7	7
NGO SHOULD HELP IN DESIGNING THE PROJECTS	1	0	0	0	1
NGO CAN HELP PROVIDING TRAINING TO ENTREPRENEURS &SKILLED WORKERS	1	0	0	0	1
NGO CAN HELP TO ENTREPRENEURS IN TAKING GOVT. SUBSIDIES IE. POWER, WATER, ROAD, RAW MATERIALS ETC.	0	0	0	2	2
NGO DOES NOT HAVE EXPERIENCE OF INDUSTRIES MATTER.	0	0	0	1	1
NGO CAN ARRANGE AWARENESS CAMPAIGN. NGO CAN SET UP THE FACILITIES OF HEALTH EDUCATION FOR WORKERS.	0	0	0	2	2
TOTAL	2	0	0	34	36
OTHER					
NGO CAN HELP IN ORGANISING FAIRS WASTE MANAGEMENT PRODUCT TESTING	1	0	0	0	1
NGO CAN ASSIST. TO RURAL CLUSTER OF SSI UNITS TO REMOVE	0	0	1	0	1

Table 30. Districtwise classification of role of NGOs in cluster development by type of cluster

	UNNAOOO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
NGO CAN HELP FOR LOAN TAKING FORM FINANCE SECTOR	1	2	1	9	13
NGO CAN HELP IN CREATING MARKET FACILITIES	1	4	6	4	15
NGO'S CAN SALE THE PRODUCT INTO BIG MARKET OUTSIDE THE STATE AND COUNTRY.	0	1	3	2	6
NGO CAN CREATE AWARENESS BETWEEN SSI UNIT OWNER & WORKER THEY CAN COORDINATE WITH BUYER AND OWNERS.	1	0	0	0	1
NGO CAN SETUP EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES FOR US.	0	1	0	1	2
NGO CAN ARRANGE TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SKILLED WORKER AND MANAGERS	0	0	1	1	2
PROVIDE NEW INFORMATION TO INDUSTRIALIST	2	0	1	0	3
NGO'S CAN PROVIDE MARKETING AND TRAINING TO ENTREPRENEURS	1	0	1	3	5
NGO SHOULD HELP IN DESIGNING THE PROJECTS	1	0	0	0	1
NGO CAN HELP PROVIDING TRAINING TO ENTREPRENEURS &SKILLED WORKERS	3	0	5	3	11
NGO CAN HELP IN FORMING A UNIT UNDER CENTRAL GOVT, FOR PROPER RUNNING OF SIS'S	0	0	1	1	2
NGO CAN IMPROVE THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL CLUSTER	1	0	0	0	1
NGO CAN ORGANISE A HEALTH EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR WEAVERS	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**
NGO CAN PROVIDE THE TRAINING OF HANDLOOM WORKS	0	2	0	0	2

Table 30. Districtwise classification of role of NGOs in cluster development by type of cluster

	UNNAOOO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
NGO DOES NOT HAVE EXPERIENCE OF INDUSTRIES MATTER.	0	0	1	1	2
SELF WORKING GROUPS OF NGO'S CAN BE FORMED TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE TO SIS'S	2	0	4	1	7
NGO CAN ARRANGE AWARENESS CAMPAIGN. NGO CAN SET UP THE FACILITIES OF HEALTH EDUCATION FOR WORKERS.	1	4	4	1	10
NGO. CAN PROVIDE UPDATE INFORMATION ABOUT NEW DESIGN MARKET DEMAND RAW MATERIALS MARKET CHANGES ETC.	0	0	1	1	2
TOTAL	0	0	1	0	1
ALL CLUSTERS	15	14	31	28	88
NGO CAN HELP IN ORGANISING FAIRS WASTE MANAGEMENT PRODUCT TESTING					
%	1	0	0	0	1
NGO CAN ASSIST. TO RURAL CLUSTER OF SSI UNITS TO REMOVE	5	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	2	0	2
NGO CAN HELP FOR LOAN TAKING FORM FINANCE SECTOR	0	0	2	0	1
%	1	13	11	21	46
NGO CAN HELP IN CREATING MARKET FACILITIES	5	19	10	18	15
%	2	27	15	22	66
NGO'S CAN SALE THE PRODUCT INTO BIG MARKET OUTSIDE THE STATE AND COUNTRY.	9	40	14	18	21
%	0	3	16	24	43

Table 30. Districtwise classification of role of NGOs in cluster development by type of cluster

	UNNAOOO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
NGO CAN CREATE AWARENESS BETWEEN SSI UNIT OWNER & WORKER THEY CAN COORDINATE WITH BUYER AND OWNERS.	0	4	15	20	14
%	2	0	0	0	2
MOBILISING OPINION IN FAVOUR OF CLUSTER FORMATION. CREATING AWARENESS ABOUT THE EFFECTIVE ROLE OF CLUSTER IN GENERATION	9	0	0	0	1
%	1	0	0	0	1
NGO CAN SETUP EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES FOR US.	5	0	0	0	0
%	0	4	0	4	8
NGO CAN ARRANGE TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SKILLED WORKER AND MANAGERS	0	6	0	3	3
%	0	1	5	8	14
NGO CAN BE USEFUL IS SECURING STATEMENT SUPPLY OF PRODUCTS OF THE FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR	0	1	5	7	4
%	1	0	0	0	1
NGO CAN CHANGE THE MARKET POLICY NGO CAN PROVIDE THE FACILITY OF FIRST AID.	5	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	1	0	1
NGO CAN COME FORWARD TO PROVIDE DIFFERENT WAYS OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY	0	0	1	0	0
%	0	0	1	0	1

Table 30. Districtwise classification of role of NGOs in cluster development by type of cluster

	UNNAOOO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
NGO CAN DEVELOP WORKSHED FOR SSI UNIT	0	0	1	0	0
%	0	1	0	0	1
PROVIDE NEW INFORMATION TO INDUSTRIALIST	0	1	0	0	0
%	2	0	1	0	3
NGO'S CAN PROVIDE MARKETING AND TRAINING TO ENTREPRENEURS	9	0	1	0	1
%	1	0	12	17	30
NGO SHOULD HELP IN DESIGNING THE PROJECTS	5	0	11	14	10
%	2	0	0	0	2
NGO CAN HELP IN EXPERIENCE OF PRODUCTS	9	0	0	0	1
%	0	0	0	1	1
NGO CAN HELP PROVIDING TRAINING TO ENTREPRENEURS &SKILLED WORKERS	0	0	0	1	0
%	4	0	14	5	23
NGO CAN HELP TO ENTREPRENEURS IN TAKING GOVT. SUBSIDIES IE. POWER, WATER, ROAD, RAW MATERIALS ETC.	18	0	13	4	7
%	0	0	2	2	4
NGO CAN HELP IN FORMING A UNIT UNDER CENTRAL GOVT, FOR PROPER RUNNING OF SIS'S	0	0	2	2	1
%	0	0	1	1	2

Table 30. Districtwise classification of role of NGOs in cluster development by type of cluster

	UNNAOOO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
NGO CAN IMPROVE THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL CLUSTER	0	0	1	1	1
%	1	0	0	0	1
NGO CAN MAKE WORKING ENVIRONMENT	5	0	0	0	0
%	0	1	0	0	1
NGO CAN ORGANISE A HEALTH EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR WEAVERS	0	1	0	0	0
%	0	11	0	0	11
NGO CAN PROVIDE GOOD SECURITY TO SSI.	0	16	0	0	3
%	0	0	1	0	1
NGO CAN PROVIDE THE TRAINING OF HANDLOOM WORKS	0	0	1	0	0
%	0	0	2	2	4
NGO DOES NOT HAVE EXPERIENCE OF INDUSTRIES MATTER.	0	0	2	2	1
%	2	0	11	4	17
NGO'S CAN HELP IN PROVIDING TRAINING FOR SSI'S	9	0	10	3	5
%	0	0	0	1	1
NGO'S HAVE THE KNOWLEDGE IN SSI'S	0	0	0	1	0
%	0	0	1	1	2

Table 30. Districtwise classification of role of NGOs in cluster development by type of cluster

	UNNAOOO	GORAKHPUR	BARABANKI	HARDOI	TOTAL
SELF WORKING GROUPS OF NGO'S CAN BE FORMED TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE TO SIS'S	0	0	1	1	1
%	1	7	6	1	15
NGO PANCHAYAT SHOULD HELP THE ZARI WORKER TO UPLIFT FROM THE SUBSISTENCE LEVEL TO DEVELOPMENT LEVEL	5	10	6	1	5
%	1	0	0	0	1
NGO CAN ARRANGE AWARENESS CAMPAIGN. NGO CAN SET UP THE FACILITIES OF HEALTH EDUCATION FOR WORKERS.	5	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	2	6	8
NGO. CAN PROVIDE UPDATE INFORMATION ABOUT NEW DESIGN MARKET DEMAND RAW MATERIALS MARKET CHANGES ETC.	0	0	2	5	3
%	0	0	1	0	1
GRAND TOTAL	22	68	105	120	315

Note: All units did not respond and some have indicated more than one role; therefore total may not tally