

# **Role of Manufacturing Sector in Development of Eastern Region of Uttar Pradesh**

Prof. Rajesh Pal  
Department of Economics  
Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith  
Varanasi – 221002  
Uttar Pradesh  
Contact Number: 8840586628  
E-mail: rajesh.pal6@gmail.com

Suman Kumar Preme  
Research Scholar  
Department of Economics  
Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith  
Varanasi – 221002  
Corresponding author: Mobile Number 9455528270  
Email: skpreme100@gmail.com

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### **Abstract**

Eastern region of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) is an agrarian economy and demographic profile is predominantly rural in character with high level of poverty. Small and marginal farmers dominate the scenario of land holding. Main source of income of majority of population is agriculture. There are many districts in the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh, where agro-based industry could be established. Maharajnagar is the one district, where over 11.5 per cent of the total land of the district is covered by forest which offer very good potential for forest based industries. On the other hand, Sonbhadra district is rich in mineral and forest resources. Sonbhadra and Mirzapur can be developed on the basis of development of stone based industries. Ambedkar, Azamgarh, Mau, and Varanasi are suitable for manufacturing of handloom and powerloom based cloths. Ambedkar is known for its Tanda terri-cotton cloths. However, Benarasi Sari (Hand Looms/ Power Looms) of Mubarakpur is famous all over the world. It is a village household industry with looms setup in the most of rural households. This cluster constitutes the most important industry in the district affording maximum employment and is responsible for major percentage of values of industrial production in the district. Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. For example, the agro based industries in India have given major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. To support the development of agriculture sector there is a strong need to develop industrial sector in the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. Eastern region of Uttar Pradesh has potential for development of agro based industries, forest based industries, and mineral based industries provided all infrastructural facilities like transport, communication, and regular power supply are made available to the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. This paper focuses on the importance of development of manufacturing sector in the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh and find out the potential for development of micro, small and medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in manufacturing sector as manufacturing industries not only help in modernising of agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also help in creation of job opportunities for those depending on agriculture for their livelihood.

**Keywords:** manufacturing sector, eastern region of Uttar Pradesh, MSMEs.

**JEL:** A1, J23, L60, Q10, R10.

### **Introduction**

Uttar Pradesh with its largest population and the largest producer of agricultural products in India, it is also the largest consumer market of the country. It had the largest number of estimated Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) with a share of 14.20 per cent of MSMEs in the

country (ASSOCHAM) and its contribution to national output stood at 8 per cent, such that it is third largest contributor to India's gross domestic product (RBI. 2018). It has the biggest railway network in the country with a railway density of 40 km which is double the rail density of the India. Agriculture, fertilisers, cement, coal and manufacturing are the major sectors and industries served by the railways (IBEF. 2018: 16). It is a state with an access to a robust industrial infrastructure, has 15 industrial areas, 12 specialised parks (IBEF. 2018: 28), 4 growth centres and Industrial Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDC). However, since 2005, the gap between its per capital income and the national average has widened consistently. Asian Development<sup>1</sup> Bank has estimated that per capital income of U.P stood at less than 50 per cent of the national average in 2017-18. Agriculture still accounts for quarter of the state's output.<sup>2</sup>

Eastern region is the most populous region, contributing nearly 40 per cent to the state population. This region is officially designated as backward region (GoUP.2008). It is critically short of power and no development can take place without regular power supply. Credit to small and tiny has been a chronic problem of the eastern region. This needs to be solved through mechanism of self-help groups and incentives to local bodies for successful arrangements with the rural banks (Government of India a:47)

Uttar Pradesh comprises 75 districts divided into four economic regions called Western, Central, Eastern and Bundelkhand region. This study focuses on the importance of manufacturing sector on the socio-economic development of eastern region, which is also known as Purvanchal region comprises 28 districts of Uttar Pradesh, viz., Ambedkar Nagar, Amethi, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Balrampur, Ballia, Basti, Chandauli, Deoria, Ayodhya (Faizabad), Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Kaushambi, Kushinagar, Maharganj, Mau, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Prayagraj (Allahabad), Sant Kabir Nagar, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Shrawasti, Siddharth Nagar, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, and Varanasi.

In 2006 the Ministry of Panchyati Raj named Ambedkar Nagar, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Maharajganj, and Mirzapur as one of the country's 250 most backward districts out of a total of 640. It is one of the 34 districts in Uttar Pradesh currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). Micro and Small enterprises clusters exists in Ambedkar Nagar. Tanda city of Ambedkar Nagar is famous for Tand terri-cotton cloths. Main business in this district depends on hand-loom and power-loom. The cloths of Tanda are now exported to other different countries. Ambedkar Nagar has potential for development of power-loom as most of the people in the district are self-employed in the power loom. There is one cluster in manufacturing sector at Mariyahu based on Woollen Durry. Mirzapur is known for its stone based industries as huge quantity of raw materials are available in the district. There are four clusters in the manufacturing sector, viz., Brass & German Silver Utensils Cluster Mirzapur, Woolen Carpets and Durries Cluster, Plaster of Paris Idols and Toys Cluster, and Sandstone Blocks and Slabs.

Balrampur town is known for Balrampur Chini Mills, one of the largest sugar manufacturing industries in the country. The most of the land in the district is very fertile and is

suitable for its main crop sugarcane, wheat, rice and mustard etc. However, agriculture farming in the district depends on rain water.

The main occupation of the people of Azamgarh is agriculture as the industrial base of the district is very weak. However agricultural base is very strong. The cluster of Banasari Saree (hand-loom/power-loom) of Mubarakpur is providing maximum employment in the district and is responsible for major percentage of values of industrial production in the district. It is a village household industry as most of the looms are set-up in the rural households. The main places are Mubarakpur, Jahanganj, and Jeeyanpur etc. The weavers in this district are very proficient and possessor of innate skill, and use mill made yarn. This district is also known for its pottery, which is one of the oldest industries of the district, contributing substantially to the economic life of the people. The fancy pottery made in Nizamabad is famous in the world. The identified clusters in the district are Black Pottery Cluster of Nizamabad, Jute Rope/Yarn Cluster of Koelsa, Jute Rope/Yarn Cluster of Rani Ki Sarai. Jute rope, yarn and bags are another important industry in the district providing employment to its youth. Jute, yarn, and bags are manufactured at Koelsa and Rani Ki Sarai (Government of India c).

The industrial sector of Ballia is dominated by agro-processing. The Maniar is a place in the Ballia, where bindi (Indian ladies putting on their forehead) is manufactured. Hence, Maniar is known for its bindi industry and major supplier. Sugar refineries and mills for extracting oil from seeds are located in Faizabad. Faizabad is a market centre for the produce of the surrounding area, including grain, oilseeds, cotton, and tobacco. A hydroelectric plant is located nearby. The identified cluster in the district is Lead Acid Storage Battery.

There are five major clusters in manufacture sector in Gorakhpur district, viz., Chauri Chaura Leather Cluster, Power-Loom Cluster, Gorakhpur Stationery Cluster, Gorakhpur Plastic Cluster, Gorakhpur Readymade Garment Cluster. There is only one cluster in Ghazipur district named as Jute Wall Hanging Cluster. The Government Opium & Alkied Industries in Ghazipur is exporting the items i.e. Opium Powder I.P. and Opium Cake I.P. and in future their export may likely to be increased.

Mau, formerly Mau Nath Bhanjan is a small industrial town on the banks of Ghaghara (Saryu) is the powerhouse of textile weavers in eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. There is one cluster in manufacturing sector called Hand looms and Power looms.

Sravasti is industrially backward district. However, with the development of basic infrastructure like industrial estate and transportation facilities there is huge scope of forest and agro-based industries in this district.

The economy of Bahraich and Chandauli district is mainly agrarian in nature. Both districts are industrially backward district and most of the industries in this district are based on agricultural and forest products. Sericulture is another occupation in the Bahraich district where people depends on for their livelihood. The Tendu leaves are found in huge quantity in Chaundali district, which is used for making 'Beedi' (Government of India c).

The major clusters in manufacturing sector in Varanasi district are Glass Beads, Silk Brocades Cluster, Handloom Clusters at Saraiyan, Bazardeeha, Baragaon, Harshosh, Jallipura,

Lallapura, Sarimohna, Katehar. The major exportable items of M/s DLW located in Varanasi is Diesel Engine, which is exported to countries like Nepal, Bangladesh, Srilanka, Bhutan, and Vietnam etc.

Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi) district is known by the name of ‘Carpet city’ as it is home to the largest hand-knotted carpet weaving industry hubs in South Asia. It is biggest carpet manufacturing centre in India. There is one cluster named as Cluster of Carpet Industries. The Mirzapur-Bhadohi region is the largest handmade carpet weaving cluster, engaging around 3.2 million people in the industry, while Bhadohi employs 22 lakh rural artisans.

Pratapgarh district is known for its amla-based product. This district has one cluster in manufacturing called Amla cluster, located in Chilbila. There is one cluster in Sant Kabir Nagar district named as Brass Ware Cluster. The principal products manufactured in this cluster are brass utensils namely Thali, Lota, Glass, Parat, Bowl, Kalchi, Kalash etc. There is one cluster each in Siddharth Nagar and Sultanpur districts, called Rice Cluster and Moojh Rope Cluster respectively in manufacturing sector.

Sonebhadra district is rich in mineral and forest resources, though the main occupation of people is agriculture. The district has historic, cultural, and ecological affinities with the Bundelkhand region. Obra, Anpara, Renusagar and NTPC Rihand & NTPC Shaktinagar are the power project located in this district.

### **Potential for Development of Manufacturing Industries**

The eastern zone is by far the most backward region in terms of industrialisation and value addition. There is potential for industrial development in the region. The potential of rural entrepreneurship has not been fully utilised because of a very low level of operations. Based on Chinese models of village and town level enterprises, eastern region could formulate policies for village level enterprises according to prevailing specialisation to increase scale of operation (Government of India a: 44). Growth in exports provides a much needed pathway for job creation in eastern region. For instance, in just five year period 2001-2006, labour-intensive exports enabled China to create 70 million jobs for workers with primary education (Los et al. 2015: 19-32). In India, increase export explains the conversion of about 800,000 jobs from informal to formal between 1991 and 2001, representing 0.1 per cent of labour force (ILO Report. 2019). China’s image as a low-cost location for final assembly of industrial products was rapidly changing due to labour shortages and increases in wages. These developments in China present an unprecedented opportunity to chart a similar export trajectory as that pursued by China and create unparalleled job opportunities for its youth. By importing components and assembling them in China for the world, China created job at an unprecedented scale. Similarly, by integrating “Assemble in eastern region for the world” into Make in India, eastern region could create job opportunities for the youth (Government of India b: 100-101).

The gross domestic product by economic activity for 2018-19 is given in the Table 1, while Table 2 explains the same in percentage. Primary sector comprises: (i) agriculture, forestry and fishing which includes crops; livestock; forestry and logging; fishing and aquaculture, (ii) mining and quarrying. Secondary sector comprises: (i) manufacturing, (ii) electricity, gas, water

supply and other utility services, and (iii) construction. Tertiary sector consists of: (i) trade and hotel and restaurant, (ii) financial services, (iii) real estate, ownership of dwellings and professional services, (iv) public administration, (v) transport, storage and communication, and (vi) other services. Transport, storage and communication include railway, other means of transport, storage, communication and services related to broadcasting.

Except Kaushambi, Mirzapur, Prayagraj and Sonbhadra, contribution of agriculture, forestry and fishing in primary sector of all districts of eastern region of Uttar Pradesh is above 93 per cent. This shows that most of the people in the eastern region depend on primary sector especially in agriculture, forestry and fishing for their livelihood. In Sonbhadra district contribution of mining and quarrying in primary sector is 82.16 per cent as shown in the Table 2.

Table 1: Gross District Domestic Product by Economic Activity 2018-19 (Revised)  
At Constant Prices in Crores Rs. (Base Year 2011-12)

District	Economic Activity			
	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Financial Services
Ambedkar Nagar	2047.14 (2194.36)	147.22	664.29 (1108.87)	392.96 (4334.86)
Amethi	1843.76 (1859.87)	16.12	1267.59 (1948.51)	449.10 (3318.52)
Azamgarh	3352.15 (3430.28)	78.13	213.23 (1488.59)	727.44 (8196.92)
Ayodhya	2271.89 (2357.43)	85.54	731.67 (1215.66)	435.06 (5999.73)
Bahraich	3550.97 (3670.96)	119.99	477.71 (766.83)	458.45 (5642.91)
Balrampur	2143.56 (2206.52)	62.96	442.75 (613.69)	325.13 (2844.03)
Ballia	2244.61 (2332.60)	87.99	345.74 (868.74)	505.23 (5485.67)
Basti	2059.72 (2198.58)	138.86	314.44 (1038.85)	383.60 (5420.18)
Chandauli	1509.63 (1618.51)	108.88	830.07 (1115.24)	381.26 (3295.45)
Deoria	1859.59 (1895.79)	36.20	365.36 (737.09)	507.57 (6217.21)
Ghazipur	2411.65 (2481.39)	69.74	455.92 (1013.82)	629.20 (7230.51)
Gonda	3409.19 (3548.36)	139.17	878.96 (1412.95)	526.29 (5852.92)
Gorakhpur	2990.51 (3156.09)	165.58	1443.21 (3384.53)	944.97 (11485.52)

Jaunpur	2382.82 (2426.50)	43.69	682.06 (1726.60)	781.24 (7327.89)
Kaushambi	1280.84 (1856.83)	575.99	230.10 (1640.91)	287.70 (2550.23)
Kushinagar	3798.52 (3858.74)	60.22	624.55 (1612.70)	467.81 (5648.69)
Maharganj	2141.06 (2174.07)	33.01	343.62 (1056.61)	360.21 (4951.40)
Mau	1037.44 (1058.51)	21.07	781.97 (1901.50)	369.57 (4674.07)
Mirzapur	1894.43 (2894.61)	1000.17	878.97 (1962.64)	437.40 (5839.69)
Pratapgarh	2105.25 (2135.10)	29.85	200.79 (697.18)	570.73 (5465.54)
Prayagraj (Allahabad)	3634.13 (4941.96)	1307.82	3307.79 (10487.76)	1258.41 (20962.60)
Sant Kabir Nagar	1628.10 (1737.20)	109.10	193.44 (393.62)	280.69 (2223.05)
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	836.20 (897.34)	61.14	1292.14 (1893.49)	294.72 (2951.56)
Shrawasti	897.34 (964.17)	66.83	150.67 (298.97)	161.39 (1429.78)
Siddharth Nagar	2473.78 (2525.31)	51.54	216.82 (1106.44)	346.18 (3936.55)
Sonbhadra	881.65 (4942.25)	4060.60	1955.80 (2465.82)	357.87 (5137.92)
Sultanpur	2064.75 (2085.87)	21.11	519.95 (1590.91)	399.98 (5150.10)
Varanasi	1811.76 (1845.30)	33.54	1777.38 (4669.95)	1160.17 (11047.06)
Eastern Region	60562.13 (69294.19)	8732.06 (69294.19)	21586.95 (50218.46)	14200.35 (164620.58)
Uttar Pradesh	249032.15		295970.09	515745.41

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Uttar Pradesh.  
<http://updes.up.nic.in>

Note: Figures in parenthesis shows data for primary sector, secondary sector, and tertiary sector.

Table 2: Gross District Domestic Product by Economic Activity 2018-19 (Revised)  
(In Percentage)

District	Economic Activity		
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector

	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Financial Services
Ambedkar Nagar	93.29	6.70	59.90	9.06
Amethi	99.13	0.86	65.05	0.001
Azamgarh	97.72	2.27	14.32	8.87
Ayodhya	96.37	3.62	60.18	7.25
Bahraich	96.73	3.26	62.29	9.71
Balrampur	97.14	2.85	72.14	11.43
Ballia	96.22	3.77	39.79	9.20
Basti	93.68	6.31	30.26	7.07
Chandauli	93.27	0.00067	74.42	11.56
Deoria	98.09	1.90	49.56	8.16
Ghazipur	97.18	2.81	44.97	8.70
Gonda	96.07	3.92	62.20	8.99
Gorakhpur	94.75	5.24	42.64	8.22
Jaunpur	98.19	1.80	39.50	10.66
Kaushambi	68.97	31.02	14.02	11.28
Kushinagar	98.43	0.15	38.72	8.28
Maharganj	98.48	1.51	32.52	7.27
Mau	98.00	1.99	41.12	7.90
Mirzapur	65.44	34.55	44.78	7.49
Pratapgarh	98.60	1.39	28.80	10.44
Prayagraj (Allahabad)	73.53	26.46	31.53	6.00
Sant Kabir Nagar	93.71	6.28	49.14	12.62
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	93.18	6.81	68.24	9.98
Shrawasti	93.06	6.93	50.39	11.28
Siddharth Nagar	97.95	2.04	19.59	8.79
Sonbhadra	17.83	82.16	79.31	6.96
Sultanpur	98.98	1.01	32.68	7.76
Varanasi	98.18	1.81	38.05	10.50
Eastern Region	87.39	12.60	42.98	8.62
Eastern Region	27.82		16.96	31.91

Note: Table 2 shows the figures of Table 1 in percentage calculated by author.

The contribution of primary sector, secondary sector, and tertiary sector of eastern region in gross domestic product of Uttar Pradesh is 27.82, 16.96, and 31.91 per cent respectively. The contribution of secondary sector is very low. This shows that growth of manufacturing sector in the eastern region is very poor. As compared to agriculture, forestry, and fishing, the contribution of manufacturing sector is very low. The development of any economy depends on manufacturing sector as it is considered as the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular. Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the pressure of increasing population on agriculture and provide opportunities for employment in secondary and

tertiary sectors. Development of manufacturing industries is precondition for eradication of poverty and unemployment. Exports of manufactured goods expand trade and commerce and bring in much needed foreign exchange. There is potential for development of both agriculture and industry in the eastern region. Development in this region is not exclusive but move hand in hand.

Shravasti district is endowed with natural resources, historical monuments, famous temples, pilgrimage centres; and presence of Sangam, Allahabad Fort, Patalpuri Temple and Akshaya Vat, Anand Bhawan, Swaraj Bhawan, Khusrau Bagh, Hanuman Mandir, Allahabad Museum in Prayagraj district have made the district very important tourist and pilgrim destination. Thus, both Shravasti and Prayagraj (Allahabad) could be developed as tourist and pilgrim destinations with the proper development of these attractions. Besides, with the development of basic infrastructure like industrial estate and transportation facilities there is huge scope of forest and agro-based industries in Shravasti district.

Gorakhpur, Deoria, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, and Faizabad are sugar producing district in the Tarai region. Sugar industries could be developed in these districts if proper social and physical infrastructure facilities are made available in these districts. Knowledge-based industries could be developed in the Allahabad and Varanasi districts. Eastern region of Uttar Pradesh has potential for development of agro based industries, forest based industries, knowledge-based industries, and mineral based industries provided all infrastructural facilities like transport, communication, and regular power supply are made available to the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh.

### **Obstacles for Development of Industries**

The strength of eastern region of U.P. lies in its strong agricultural base and high level of output and naturally developed industrially activities across different districts of the eastern region. However, in terms of per capita production and yield per hectare in the eastern region is very low. Further, damaged roads, inadequate street light, irregular power supply and power cut, law and order problems, lack of marketing assistance for exports, insufficient supply of skilled labour, illegal and encroachment in industrial estate, lack of banking and health facilities, limited e-commerce by small exporters, lack of awareness about various government schemes among entrepreneurs, lack of financial assistance from financial institutions, lack of transport facility, inadequate credit facilities for the first generation of entrepreneurs, lack of research and development facilities for development of new products and manufacturing technology, lack of market tie up are several weaknesses in, and threats to the progress of the eastern region. Lack of entrepreneurship among educated youth in the region is responsible for slow industrial development in the region.

### **Macroeconomic Strategies and Recommendations**

Based on the foregoing discussions, the strategies and recommendations for the socio-economic development of eastern region of U.P are summarised. However, at the outset some clear findings need to be reiterated:

1. Relative decline of eastern region in the state economy;
2. Available resources provide strong base for agricultural development and there is potential for development of manufacturing sector;
3. Due to lack of social and physical infrastructure region is lagging behind in industrialization;
4. Bankers do not accept loan applications under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) especially in cases of the new entrepreneurs and insist for the collateral security;
5. Investment climate needs to be improved through good governance and make sure that social and physical infrastructure is available;
6. Investment in development of skill and enhancement in employability of the people is required;
7. Low level of diversification, low productivity and low per capital income;
8. Agriculture is not market-oriented; and
9. Eastern region has potential to be emerged as a major assembly hub for several labour intensive products.

Thus, a focused approach is required to develop eastern region. Districts of the eastern region must be developed according to the comparative advantage they enjoy. The solution lies in the rapid urbanisation and industrialisation, better investment climate, investment in social, physical and financial infrastructure both in rural and urban areas, increase in agricultural productivity, efficient irrigation mechanisms and farmer education, education and health facilities, involvement of local bodies in the development programme, public-private partnership, financial arrangement for the development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), accessibility to formal financial institution and positive attitude of the administration towards development schemes, and employment opportunities programme, special economic zones (SEZ) are required to be created in Prayagraj (Allahabad), Gorakhpur, and Varanasi, mutual development of agriculture and industry is needed in the region. Along with huge investment in industry, this region requires investment in building human capital and social security.

In order to attract investment in the eastern region from the corporate houses, region should plan financial and commercial complexes at Varanasi and Gorakhpur with modern amenities, connectivity and research facilities through public-private partnership. Research and development centre should be established in the eastern region that focuses on the development of region according to the comparative advantage that each district of the region enjoys. Research activities from all educational institutions should be published and documented to generate a sense of competition and awareness.

## **Conclusion**

Except Sonbhadra, agriculture still remains the primary livelihood option for the majority of the working population in eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. Eastern region of Uttar Pradesh is suitable

for agro-based industries, knowledge-based industries, and stone-based industries. This region has potential for development of labour-intensive product. Cheap labourers are available in more quantity in the eastern region. Making use of imported parts and components, eastern region could be emerged as a major assembly hub for several labour intensive products. By integrating “Assemble in eastern region for the world” into Make in India, eastern region will not only fulfill the demand for unskilled-labour intensive products but also create job opportunities for the youth. The eastern region should specialise more in the areas of its comparative advantage and achieve significant quantity expansion. The eastern region can benefit significantly from utilising the potential opportunities from greater trade with the high income markets; this requires a reorientation of trade specialization towards labour-intensive product lines. This can be achieved both via selective focus on (i) traditional labour intensive sector (Government of India b: 100-109), (ii) promotion of strong local linkages for domestic industries, and (iii) increased participation in global value chain (GVC),<sup>3</sup> wherein linkages are globally dispersed. In order to promote industrial investment and attract investment in the region from outside, it is imperative to create an environment which is congenial to entrepreneurship development.

### Footnotes

1. Analysis by ADB study team based on data drawn from Government of India. Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation. [www.mospi.gov.in](http://www.mospi.gov.in).
2. Data drawn from Government of India. Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation. Central Statistical Office.
3. A higher level of participation in GVC implies that, for any given country, the share of foreign value added in gross exports is higher than when more inputs are sourced locally.

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