



## Organizational Structure of Directorate of Industries and its Role with Special Reference to Uttar Pradesh

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### Abstract

District Industries centers (DICs) are playing very important role for the development of country under the supervision of State Directorate of Industries. In Uttar Pradesh these DICs are Serving to 76 districts and 809 Development Blocks in the field of Cottage and small scale Industries DICs are providing financial and non financial advice and assistance to such industries for their rapid growth in U.P. The paper indicates the organizational structure of Directorate of industries and its role to make the development of Uttar Pradesh state.

**Keywords:** State Small Industries Corporations, State Directorate of Industries, District Industries Centers, Development Blocks, Cottage and small scale Industries

### PAPER/ARTICLE INFO

RECEIVED ON: 12/04/2014

ACCEPTED ON: 11/06/2014

Reference to this paper should be made as follows:

**Neelam Gupta (2015).**  
"Organizational Structure of Directorate of Industries and its Role with Special Reference to Uttar Pradesh"  
*Int. J. of Trade & Commerce-IIARTC*, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 194-197

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The pattern of organization and structure of the State Directorates of industries varies from state to state, depending upon their actual requirements. Also, the pattern is under continuous review in each state and is modified from time to time to suit new needs, as and when they arise. It would, therefore, be difficult to give a precise description of the organizational pattern obtaining in different states. The broad pattern existing in most of the states and also in Uttar Pradesh may, however, be described in general terms, as follows :-

The State Directorate of Industries is organized, in most cases, on a four-tier system, viz; (i) the headquarter, (ii) the zone, (iii) the district and (iv) the block levels.

The director of Industries, who is the head of the entire Directorate, is assisted, at the State level at headquarter by a group of technical and administrative personnel. The Director is usually incharge of subjects relating to industries including large-scale industries, small-scale industries, various other industry programmes like handicrafts, handloom, sericulture, village industries, etc. In some states, the Directors of Industries are also responsible for such programmes as Industrial (Technical) Training officer, he is assisted, in most cases, by an officer of the rank of an Additional Director with the necessary complimentary staff. In most States, there is a nucleus of technical officers, in different trades, like mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, ceramics, glass, etc., to assist the Director and Additional Director in their work.

In many states, for each zone consisting of a few contiguous districts, an officer of the rank of Joint Director or Deputy Director is posted to coordinate the implementation of the entire work in those districts.

At the district level, a General Manager or a District Industries Officer is incharge of the programme, reporting directly to the Zonal Joint Director. The General Manager/District Industries Officer is assisted by a number of inspectors, depending upon the work load in the district, in the matter of registering, inspecting and assisting the small scale units.

At the C.D. block level, an Assistant Manager (Industry) functions in most of the states, primarily on extension work, i.e. explain to the local artisans the various programmes of assistance, available to them, and assist them in organizing and managing industrial cooperatives, managing common facility workshops etc.

The Assistant Manager, also locates local entrepreneurial skills and assist them in establishing new small-scale units.

The work of the officers of the Directorates of Industries at all levels may, broadly, be divided into two categories, viz; (i) promotional and (ii) regulatory. The promotional functions include all assistance in setting up new units. While the regulatory measures include registration of small-scale units, financing, distribution of scarce raw materials, implementation of quality marking and marketing schemes, running common facility centers, constructing industrial estates etc. for some of these functions, the Director of Industries utilize the assistance of State Small-scale Industries Corporations, particularly in such work as running raw material depots, managing industrial estates, managing production units, etc.

## **2. PROMOTIONAL ASSISTANCE**

Promotional assistance to new entrepreneurs includes all services rendered through the industrial extension service like the survey of development potentialities of an area, preparation of schemes,

blue prints, issue of technical literature, publicity, technical assistance, etc. This work is now undertaken by the small-scale industries in all the States. However, in some states, the Directorates of Industries are now equipped to undertake this work and they are gradually taking up this work also. In Uttar Pradesh, the State Directorate has set up common facility centers and in some cases, industrial research laboratories also, for the benefit of small industries.

The regulatory function performed by the Directorate of Industries Uttar Pradesh for the development of small-scale industries to run the small-scale industries in lawful manner.

### **3. DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTERS AND ITS ROLE**

The district industries centers (D.I. Cs) programme was launched on 1st May 1978 to provide a focal point for the promotion of small, tiny, village and cottage industries and to provide all the services and support to the decentralize of industries sector under a single roof, as far as practicable, at pre-investment, investment and post-investment stages. The main thrust of this programme is on the development of such industrial units in rural areas and small towns which would create longer employment opportunities in those areas. Generally, the district industries centers have been set up in each district of the country under a phased programme. As per Census of 2011, the total number of approved and functioning D.I.Cs. stand 627 covering 640 districts of the country. After this some new districts and D.I.Cs are also setup by various State Governments.

### **4. DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES IN U.P.**

The administration of U.P. is divided under 3 status such as regions, divisions and districts level status. At present, Bundelkhand region, central region, eastern region and western region are working in Uttar Pradesh.

After the formation of Uttaranchal State in 2000 year, there were 70 districts and 17 divisions in U.P. Our prior Chief Minister Miss. Mayavati announced four new divisions namely 1-Devipatan, 2- Basti, 3-Mirzapur and 4-Saharanpur) and 9 new districts (namely-1- Ambedkar Nagar 2-Kaushambi 3-Jyotiba Pule Nagar 4-Mohamaya Nagar (Hathras) 5-Gautam Budh Nagar 6-Chandauli 7-Shravasti 8-Sant Kabeer Nagar and 9-Auriya).

On Jan., 13, 2004, Chief Minister Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav discontinued these new divisions and districts on the ground of economy and for the welfare of farmers land.

But in a setback to the Mulayam Singh Yadav government in Uttar Pradesh, the Allahabad High Court on Friday, (21<sup>st</sup> May, 2004) quashed the notification abolishing nine districts and four commissionerates created by the previous Miss. Mayavati government.

The notification was issued by the Yadav government on January, 13 last. A Division Bench comprising Chief Justice Tarun Chatterjee and Justice Ashok Bhushan passed the order on a bunch of writ petitions challenging the state government notification.

The petitioners had challenged the government order, abolishing nine districts and four commissionerates on the ground that it was decided in and arbitrary manners and on political considerations. The four divisions were Devipatan, Basti, Mirzapur and Saharanpur while the district were Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Shravasti, Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras) Sant Kabir Nagar, Kaushambi, Auriya, Gautam Budh Nagar, Chandausi and Ambedkar Nagar.. On June 4, 2004,

Supreme Court announced to continue the decision of Allahabad High Court. Thus, in U.P., as per court decision there were 70 districts while the functioning DICs were 68.

But as per our recent study 76 districts and 809 Development Blocks are in U.P. while the functioning DICs are 71. The offices of Districts Industry centers are in the process of establishment. In U.P. these DIC,s are playing very important role in the development of cottage and small-scale industries by providing financial and non-financial assistance to these industries.

## **5. CONCLUSION**

In short, we can say that to achieve the goal of faster economic development of the state, Government of Uttar Pradesh has provided various types of assistance to the small-scale industries under the supervision of Directorate of Industries, Kanpur through 71 district Industry centres of the state. This assistance can be divided financial and non-financial. No doubt financial assistance plays a significant role in the development of small-scale Industries, but non-financial assistance which include, industrial estates, store purchase programme, supply of raw material and machinery, quality control scheme and various other incentive schemes are also equally important. In Uttar Pradesh 76 districts are providing such type of facilities through 71 District Industries Centers for the rapid growth of small scale industries. Thus, with the active role of these industries centers we can say the future of U.P. state is bright since they are actively involved in the development of U.P. state.

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