



2ND EDITION
**“STUDY ON INVESTMENT,
DEVELOPMENT & GROWTH
IN PROGRESSIVE
UTTARAKHAND
2020-21 TO 2023-24
AND EMERGING UNLIMITED
OPPORTUNITIES”**

JANUARY 2025

MSME EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL





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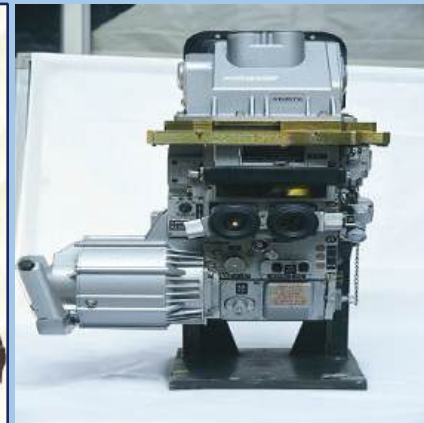
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JANUARY 2025

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Pushkar Singh Dhami



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Message

I am glad to know that the MSME Export Promotion Council is bringing out the 2nd edition of the Study On "INVESTMENT, DEVELOPMENT & GROWTH IN PROGRESSIVE UTTARAKHAND 2020-21 TO 2023-24 AND EMERGING UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES". I also greatly appreciate the various activities MSME EPC is carrying out in the state.

Our Government is committed to provide jobs through investment in various sectors and create world-class infrastructure. Our Government has brought out highly investors' friendly policies in the direction of ease of doing business.

While I extend an invitation to all the investors to come and invest in the state, I assure you all the support shall be extended to the project.

I wish you a successful event.

(Pushkar Singh Dhami)

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Message

I congratulate the MSME Export Promotion Council for working with the State Government in promoting the investment especially to tap the untapped potential in the MSME sector and also in rural areas. Our State has abundant resources, availability of a large number of skilled and unskilled manpower, and on the top of it, recently a host of policy announcements have been made towards facilitating the businesses and "ease-of-doing-business".

I assure you of our full cooperation. I request you all to come and invest in the State.


(Ganesh Joshi)

Dr. Dhan Singh Rawat

Minister

Medical Health and Medical Education,
Co-operative, Higher Education, Sanskrit
Education, School Education



Vidhan Sabha Bhavan

Dehradun

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MESSAGE

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I assure you of our full cooperation. I request you all to come and invest in the State.

Warm regards,

(Dr. Dhan Singh Rawat)



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Though Uttarakhand, one of the youngest states of India, offers tremendous opportunities for investment, growth and development, the state continues to witness migration of the young people in search of better opportunities and employment. The state has been attracting investment but it has been limited to tarai area and highways which has not been able to create job opportunities to local people and especially to start-ups. The state has huge opportunities in micro and small scale sector, horticulture and handicrafts but due to logistic and active government support, even the existing units are struggling to survive.

The State government is keen to generate job opportunities for the people by developing MSMEs, organic farming, horticulture and agri-based industries. The objectives of the second edition of the study are to supplement the effort of the State administration, create awareness with regard to the emerging opportunities for investors. We hope it will be helpful for all those who are looking to invest in Uttarakhand.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D S Rawat', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Dr. D S Rawat
Chairman, MSME EPC



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UTTARAKHAND



Uttarakhand is a Himalayan state in North India. The geographical area of the state is 53483 sq.km. and the terrain and topography of the state is largely hilly with a large areas under snow cover and steep slopes. Uttarakhand state comprises of 02 regions, 13 districts, 78 tehsils, and 95 community development blocks.

The districts lying in Garhwal Region are Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pauri, Rudraprayag, Tehri, Dehradun and Haridwar. And the remaining 06 in Kumaon Region are Udham Singh Nagar, Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh, Champawat & Bageshwar. The human population of the state is 1.01 Crore (2001) compared to 25.18 lakh in 1951 and that of livestock is 50.22 lakh in 2012 as compared to 41.68 lakh (1993).

Uttarkashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh districts of Uttarakhand share international boundary in the NW with China. In the east, the districts of Pithoragarh, Champawat and Udham Singh Nagar also share inter-state boundaries with Himachal Pradesh in the north-west, while Dehradun, Haridwar, part of Nainital and Udham Singh Nagar touches the boundary of Uttar Pradesh in the south.

The floral & faunal composition is diverse and interesting. Between the Himalaya in the north and the hills and the plateau in the south lies a vast Gangetic Plains which is one of the largest homogenous alluvial plains in the world. In Uttarakhand, the Bhabar skirts the Shiwaliks mainly in Garhwal and Nainital – Pilibhit while the Terai extends from river Yamuna on the west and a large portion of it lies in the Nepal. The Terai in Uttarakhand covers lower portion of district Nainital.

Uttarakhand is popularly referred to as 'the land of the Gods' (Devbhumi) owing to its huge number of Hindu pilgrimage sites and the proximity to Mount Kailash, the Pauravas, Kushanas, Kunindas, Guptas, Katyris, Palas, Chands, Parmars (or Panwars) and the British have ruled the state by turns.



ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY:

Although roughly three-fifths of the working population of Uttarakhand is engaged in agriculture, less than one-fifth working population is engaged in agriculture, less than one-fifth of the total area is cultivable. Steep slopes require careful terracing and irrigation, with water drained from the upper levels used to irrigate the lower ones. This method of terrace cultivation allows fields to be shown more than once per year. Wheat is the most



widely cultivated crop, followed by rice and various types of millets, which are planted on the drier leeward slopes. Sugarcane is grown extensively in the gently rolling foothills of the southern region. Other important crops include pulses such as peas and chickpeas, oilseeds, such as soybeans, peanuts, and mustard seeds, and assorted fruits and vegetables.

Many farmers practice animal husbandry. The largest concentration of cattle to support dairy farming is found in the southern foothills. Goats and sheep are more common in the mountainous areas, although some cattle are kept in every village.

Forests in Uttarakhand provide for construction, fuel wood, and various manufacturing activities, including handicrafts. Reforestation programs sponsored by the state government have moderately increased production, which in turn, has facilitated development of additional forest based industries.



GROSS CROPPED AREA: ALL SEASONS – FOODGRAINS 000 HECTARES

As per the information available as on 16th November 2023, in 2020-21, the gross cropped area for food grains was 809 hectares; cereals 746 hectares and pulses 63 hectares. In 2021-22, it was 788 hectares; 729 hectares for cereals and 59 hectares for pulses, whereas, in 2022-23, it came down to 748.3 hectares for foodgrains; 686.3 hectares for cereals and 62 hectares for pulses.



TOTAL PRODUCTION: ALL SEASONS: FOOD GRAINS 000 TONNES

During the year 2020-21, the total production of foodgrains was 2001.8 tonnes; 1940.5 tonnes cereals and 61.3 tonnes pulses. While in 2021-22 the total food grains production was 1924.4 tonnes; cereals 1860.9 tonnes and 63.5 tonnes pulses, in 2022-23, the food grains production was 1771.1 tonnes; 1709.6 tonnes cereals and 61.5 tonnes.





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HORTICULTURE



Most of the agriculture in the state is rainfed. The net irrigated area of the state stands at 3.38 lakh hectares. The net irrigated area to net sown area for the state is 45 per cent. Being large area under hills, irrigation is available mostly in the plains and valleys.

Uttarakhand produce 14.70 crore spikes of cut flowers and rank eighth in the country. Productivity of spices is highest (6.82 MT/ha) in the country against national average of 1.85 MT/ha. Uttarakhand rank eighteenth in the country in establishing food processing units.

Horticulture production surpasses 355 million tonnes for 2022-23 Agriculture Ministry. The total horticulture production estimated for the year 2022-23 is 355.25 million tonnes, an increase of about 8.07 million tonnes from the year 2021-22 (347.18 million tonnes).

ORGANIC FARMING

Eighty per cent of farmers in Uttarakhand practice organic farming by default in rain fed conditions. This practice has been the source of food security for small and marginal farmers in terms of safe, multiple and nutritious food. At present, the total area certified for organic farming is about 23 per cent, which is likely to be increased to 31 per cent soon.

Faced with 66 percent decline in organic exports from Uttarakhand in 2022-23 due to continuous migration of the people, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and the state government have chalked out plans to promote products to boost shipments. The state is proposing to set up mandis for organic produce so that once 50 per cent area target under organic is achieved by 2025, farmers will not face any hurdles in marketing their products. The organic exports from Uttarakhand slid to 97 tonnes worth Rs.4.2 crore (\$0.5 million) in 2022-23 from 285 tonnes worth Rs.11.6 crore (1.7 million) in 2021-22. Medicinal plant products, pulses and cereals were the largest contributors, together capturing about 90 per cent of the export volumes.

The cultivated area under Organic Certification during 2023-24 in Uttarakhand has been 1,01,820.39 Ha, organic area under wild collection 24.26 Ha, organic farm production 44,745.43 MT.

RESOURCES AND POWER:

Uttarakhand lacks mineral and energy resources sufficient for rapid industrialization. Aside from silica and limestone, which are the only minerals that are found – and – mined – in considerable quantities, there are small reserves of gypsum, magnesite, phosphorite and bauxite.



GROSS INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER PLANTS (EXCLUDING CENTRAL SECTOR) MW



During 2020-21, the gross installed capacity of power plants (excluding central sector), as per the information available 30 August 2024, was 3343.1 MW; total thermal 549 MW, coal 99 MW, gas 450 MW, hydro 2081.2 MW, renewable energy sources 713 MW and non-utilities 542.2 MW.



While in 2021-22, the total gross installed capacity was 3562 MW; total thermal 549 MW, coal 99 MW and gas 450 MW, hydro 2081.2 MW, renewable energy 931.8 MW and 685 MW non-utilities, in 2022-23, it was reported total 3683.9 MW, total thermal 549 MW; 99 MW gas, 450 MW gas, 2201.2 MW hydro, 933.8 MW renewable energy and 693 MW non-utilities.



According to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the electricity demand for the state of Uttarakhand is increasing with a CAGR of 5.1% from 2023-24 to 2031-32 as forecasted by 20th EPS. The projections of UPCL also indicate that electricity demand may increase with a CAGR of 3.3% from 2023-24 to 2029-30. For satisfying resource adequacy i.e., meeting the electricity demand reliably and at affordable cost, the state need to methodically plan its capacity expansion either by investing or by procuring power. In view of the

reduction in cost of solar panels and newer technology options like battery energy storage systems, planning for long term optimal generation capacity mix gains tremendous importance so as the future generation capacity mix is cost effective as well as environment friendly.

POWER REQUIREMENT, AVAILABILITY AND DEFICIT

As per the Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy (CMIE) as on 27th April 2024, during the year 2020-21 the power requirement was 13811 million kwh, power availability 13802 million kwh, power deficit -9 million kwh (-0.1%), peak demand 2372 MW, and peak demand met 2372 MW.

In 2021-22, 15520 million kwh was the power requirement, availability 15426 million kwh, power deficit -94 million kwh (-0.6%), peak demand 2468 MW and peak demand met 2468 MW.



While in 2022-23, the total power requirement was 15389 million kwh, power availability was reported at 15127 million kwh, power deficit -262 million kwh (-1.7%), peak demand 2594 MW and peak demand met 2594 MW, during the year 2023-24, the total power requirement was 15647 million kwh, power availability 15534 kwh, power deficit -113 million kwh (0.7%), peak demand 2635 MW, peak demand met 2436 MW, peak deficit -199 MW (-7.6%).

TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION LOSSES (UTILITIES)

The CMIE data indicates that as on 30th August 2024, in 2020-21, electricity availability and consumption in the state were 14389.2 million kwh and 11225.1 million kwh respectively, transmission & distribution losses 3164.2 million kwh i.e., 21.99%.

In 2021-22, electricity availability and consumption were 15909.1 million kwh and 12518.8 million kwh, transmission & distribution losses 3164.2 million kwh i.e., 21.31%. However, in 2022-23 the electricity availability and consumption were 16559.6 kwh and 13509 kwh, transmission & distribution losses were 3050.6 kwh i.e., 18.42%.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing activities have continued to expand in the state; within just a few years of attaining statehood, the contribution of the sector to the state's gross product, at about 25 per cent, had exceeded that of agriculture. The government assists agriculture-based and food processing industries such as sugar milling, as well as manufacture of wood and paper products, woollen garments, and leather goods. Among Uttarakhand's other notable manufacturers are cement, pharmaceuticals, automobiles and other transportation equipment, and electrical products.



ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES: NUMBER OF FACTORIES: ALL INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES IN OPERATION

As per the Annual Survey of Industries, as on 13th February 2024, there were 2988 factories in 2020-21, and 2978 in 2021-22.

The factories in operation in 2020-21 were 2411 and in 2021-22, there were 2506.



OUTSTANDING NUMBER OF COS REGISTERED WITH THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (MCA)

As on 9th May 2024, in 2020-21, the registered companies were 10,434, active 7595, closed 2185, lying dormant under section 455 of Companies Act 2013 were 7, under liquidation 16 and under the process of struck off 631. In 2021-22, 11,931 were registered companies, 8980 active, 2436 closed, 7 dormant, 16 under liquidation and 492 under the process of struck off.

While in 2022-23, there were 13,505 regd cos, 9688 active, 3397 closed, 8 dormant, 15 under liquidation and 397 under the process of struck off, during their FY 2023-24, 15,236 were registered cos, 11,299 active, 3478 closed, 9 dormant, 18 under liquidation and 432 under the process of struck off.



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- ❖ Visbreaking with Soaker Internal Technology, Haldia Refinery



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- ❖ Thoxcat-ES™: A Novel LPG Sweetening Catalyst
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MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM SECTOR IN UTTARAKHAND



Micro, small and medium businesses are considered to be one of the most important drivers of economic growth in most economies throughout the world. MSMEs are the main drivers of economic growth in India, and the sector fosters a balanced regional growth. Needless to mention, this sector plays a vital role in Uttarakhand's production, investment and job creation. The sector is helping in mitigating the problem of migration and underutilization of

natural resources.

According to the directorate of industry, in Uttarakhand there are a total of 58,040 registered MSME units in the State providing jobs to more than 4 lakh people. Haridwar, Dehradun, Udam Singh Nagar and Pauri Garhwal ranked top 4 districts respectively in terms of having the largest number of registered MSME units. Till 2021, the MSME units were as under in various districts:

- Almora: 3577 micro, 112 small and 31 medium.

However, as per the random survey carried out by the MSME Export Promotion Council nearly 25 per cent of the MSMEs (registered as well as unregistered) are either closed or are struggling to survive and large number of people have lost their livelihood. In Uttarakhand, MSMEs are most vulnerable to sickness because of the paucity of liquidity, supply chain disruption in sales, revenue, and profit. In addition, the MSMEs are facing a shortage of working capital mainly due to a reduction in cash flow and reduced access to finance. During the pandemic Covid-19, these factors collectively are leading to an increase in the operational cost of these units. Also, decrease in GDP and trade activity around the globe further deepen the challenges faced by MSMEs especially micro enterprises and, therefore, most governments struggle to introduce effective policies for MSMEs to respond to the current crisis appropriately. It was found that in the state, it has been difficult for many MSMEs to resume operation which further resulted in economic losses and kept many on the brink of closing permanently.

Now, there are approximately 41,216 small scale industries in the state and approximately 190 large scale industries. According to the Annual Report for 2023-24 of the Ministry of MSMEs, Government of India, in Uttarakhand, 3,80,000 are male and 20,964 female workers among 4,00,964.

SERVICES:

The state government has invested in the services sector, particularly in the development of information technology and tourism industries. In the 1st decade of 21st century, the sector already accounted for more than half of the state's gross product. The tourism industry has shown significant growth, as the state's snow capped peaks, glaciers, lush green river valleys, waterfalls, lakes, flora and fauna, wildlife sanctuaries, and pilgrimage sites attract a large number of domestic and international visitors.

TOURISM

Uttarakhand is known for the natural environment of the Himalayas. There are 122 top places to visit in Uttarakhand. Tourism, according to some estimates, contributes about 4.4 per cent of the state Gross Domestic Product and employs 2 per cent of the state's population (tourism is a part of the service sector which overall contributed significantly).

The state offers upto 50% Stamp Duty exemption for all eligible new tourism units subject to a ceiling of Rs.25 lakhs. Upto 80% reimbursement of interest on loan taken for construction of tourism units. 30% Capital Investment Subsidy to be given on investments with an upper limit. According to the state government, tourism inflow to Uttarakhand is expected to register significant growth in the next decade touching around 67 million by 2026.

To promote Home Stay, the state government gives for plain districts, 25% of the cost or maximum interest subsidy benefit of Rs.1.00 lakh/year for five years. For hilly districts, 33% of the cost of maximum Rs.10.00 lakh basic subsidy and maximum interest subsidy.



IT & ITES

The government of Uttarakhand is continuously making various efforts in order to project the state as a finest place for IT and ITeS companies to set up their business.

- The IT sector has been accorded industry status by the state government.
- With the establishment of the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) earth station at Dehradun, Uttarakhand now offers ultra high – speed connectivity.
- To promote IT sector in the state, the State Infrastructure & Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand Ltd (SIIDCUL) has developed a state-of-the-art Software Technology Park on more than 60 acres at Dehradun, the state capital with high-tech buildings. The IT Park in Dehradun offers following facilities to the units established:
 - Developed plots of varying sizes
 - Academic zone for educational and research organizations to STPI incubation center to promote local entrepreneurs.
 - Large tracts of land have been devoted to green areas and open spaces.
 - Conference hall and training centres
 - Guest house
 - Forex service and banks & ATMs
 - Multi cuisine food court
 - Health club with Gym & Medical Centre
 - Service apartments
 - Library and information bureau
 - Indoor and Outdoor sport facilities like squash, tennis, badminton courts, billiards, etc



Major players have set up their units in Uttarakhand due to congenial business environment here. Some of these factors include:



- The industrial electricity tariff in Uttarakhand is one of the lowest across the states in India with availability of land, providing enabling environment for doing business in the state
- The state is known for its law & order. Uttarakhand is proud of having a history of industrial harmony
- Uttarakhand houses educational institutes of repute which address the issue of skilled manpower availability in the state

- Apart from that, the state has also created Uttarakhand Skill Development Mission which provides skill development training to students across sectors including Information Technology

- Uttarakhand is under the process of developing its IT base houses reputed IT firms like HCL, Infosystems, Wipro Infrotech, HP. These players have introduced state-of-the-art operating practices and have developed an ecosystem in the state.

TRANSPORTATION:

Roads of various descriptions connect nearly all towns of Uttarakhand. Although the central and southern portions of the state are served by several national highways, the northern border zones are not connected by official roads at all; rather, an extensive network of mountain trails links the villages with nearby tracks extend from plains of Uttar Pradesh into the valleys of southern and eastern Uttarakhand.



GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED (GSVA) AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP) AT CURRENT PRICES: BASE YEAR 2011-12

As per the information gathered as on 20th August 2024, in 2020-21, the GSVA at basic prices were Rs.2,121,829.4 million, taxes on product Rs.175,146.2 million, subsidies on products Rs.40,808.0 million, GSDP Rs.2,256,167.6 million and per capita GSDP Rupees 198,851.4.

During the year 2021-22, the GSVA were Rs.2,519,599.0 million, taxes on products Rs. 206,707.8 million, subsidies on products Rs. 54,874.9 million, GSDP Rs.2,671,431.9 million and per capita GSDP Rupees 232,946.6. However, in 2022-23, the GSVA were Rs.2,867,987.5 Million, taxes on products Rs. 233,530.1 Million, subsidies on products Rs. 63,710.2 million, GSDP Rs. 3,037,807.4 Million and per capita GSDP Rs.262,173.8.

In 2023-24, the GSVA were Rs.3,271,140.7 Million, taxes on products Rs.270,743.6 Million, subsidies on products Rs.79,819.9 Million, GSDP Rs.3,462,064.4 Million and per capita GSDP Rs.295751.3.

NET VALUE ADDED (NSVA) AND NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP) AT CURRENT PRICES; BASE YEAR 2011-12

As per the data available as on 20th August 2024, the Net State Value Added (NSVA) at current prices in 2020-21 were Rs.1,845,839.1 million, taxes on products Rs.175,146.2 million, subsidies on products Rs.40,808.0 million, NSDP Rs.1980177.3 million and per capita NSDP Rs.174526.5. During the FY 2021-22, the NSVA were Rs.2,201,931.3 Million, taxes on products were Rs.206,707.8 Million, subsidies on products were Rs.54,874.9 Million, NSDP Rs.2353764.2 million Million and per capita NSDP Rs.205246.3.

In 2022-23, the NSVA were Rs.2,506,708.3 Million, taxes on products Rs.233,530.1 Million, subsidies on products Rs. 63,710.2 Million, NSDP Rs.2676528.2 Million and per capita NSDP Rs.230,994.1.

In 2023-24, the NSVA were Rs.2,854,993.8 Million, taxes on products were Rs.270,743.6 Million, subsidies on products Rs. 79,819.9 Million, NSDP Rs.3045917.4 Million and per capita NSDP Rs.260201.4.

Machinery Finance

EXPRESS and SPEED Loan for Machinery are designed to provide MSMEs with quick and flexible financing for acquiring machinery and equipment.



1) EXPRESS Loan

Product Highlights

- Fast Approval:** Automated loan processing ensures quick approval and disbursement.
- 100% Financing:** Get up to 100% financing with FD collateral for machinery purchase.
- Flexible Repayment:** Enjoy repayment terms of up to 5 years, with moratorium upto 3 months.

2) SPEED Loan

Product Highlights

- Minimal Collateral:** Secure up to 100% financing with minimal FD collateral requirement.
- Large Loan Amount:** Financing of up to ₹50 crore to meet your machinery purchase needs.
- Flexible Repayment:** Repayment terms of up to 7 years, with a moratorium upto 12 months.

ARJANA

To provide financial assistance on softer terms to MSMEs promoted by women entrepreneurs.



Product Highlights

- Inclusive Financing:** 100% financing for standalone machinery for existing units.
- Flexibility:** Repayment tenure up to 7 years with 2 years moratorium.
- Special Incentives:** 50% of the credit guarantee fee covered by SIDBI. Incentive for maintaining good payment track record.
- Loan Limits:** Up to ₹3 Cr, financing up to 80% of project costs for established entities and 75% for new units.
- Easy Access:** Online application, no prepayment charges and lower processing fees.

Why Choose ARJANA?

- Empowering women**
- Flexible**
- Supportive**

STHAPAN

Empowering greenfield MSMEs to establish new units with comprehensive financial support for capital investments.



Product Highlights

- Comprehensive Coverage:** Funding for land purchase, factory construction, machinery, and solar installations.
- Repayment:** Up to 7 years with a 2-year moratorium.
- Financing Options:** Loans up to ₹50 Cr, covering up to 75% of project costs.
- Eligibility:** New units with promoters having experience of at least 3 years.
- Quick & Easy:** Seamless online application and quick sanction.

Why Choose STHAPAN?

- Growth-Oriented**
- Reliable**
- Innovative**

From plans to possibilities, with **STHAPAN**

Working Capital

Enhance Business Momentum With Working Capital Finance



SWIFT (SIDBI Assistance for Working Capital using Integrated Financial Tools)

- Overdraft limit up to ₹3 crore.
- Choose from multiple banking platforms (IDBI, CUB, Yes Bank).
- Simplified process with minimal paperwork.

STEP (SIDBI Term Loan to Enhance Production)

- Assistance in the form of working capital term loans.
- Financing up to ₹300 lakh.
- Flexible repayment terms of up to 3 years.

Working Capital Facility

- Exclusive support for SIDBI term loan customers.
- Access to temporary overdraft and ad hoc limits.
- Internet banking facilities for seamless transactions.



NUMBER OF BANKING OFFICES BY BANK GROUPS

As on 6 June 2024, in 2020-21 there were 2220 banking offices in the state; public sector banks 1512, foreign banks 1, regional rural banks 287, private sector banks 393 and small finance banks 27.

While during 2021-22, total number of banking offices were 2176; PSUs 1427. Foreign bank 1, regional rural banks 287, private sector banks 402 and small finance banks 29, in 2022-23, total number of bank offices were 2202; PSUs 1441, foreign 1, regional rural banks 289, private sector banks 434 and small finance banks 36.



However, in 2023-24, the number went up to 2280; PSUs 1466, foreign 1, regional rural banks 291, private sector banks 480 and small finance banks 41.

CREDIT OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS BY BANK GROUP RS MILLION

Credit to various sectors of the economy were increasing steadily. In 2020-21, as per the data available as on 7 June 2024, the credit limit was Rs.8,52,711.9 million, amount outstanding were Rs.6,07,396.0 million. while public sector banks credit limit was Rs.5,53,007.3 million, the amount outstanding was Rs.4,19,695.9 million. Credit limit of foreign banks was Rs.4,949.5 million, the amount outstanding was Rs.1,270.6. credit limit of regional rural banks was Rs.38,988.4 million, amount outstanding was Rs.26,077.8 million. The credit limit of private sector banks was Rs.2,52,255.2 million, amount outstanding was Rs.1,58,227.9 million and the credit limit of small finance banks was Rs.3,511.5 million and outstanding amount was Rs.2,123.8 million.

During the FY2023-24, the total credit of scheduled commercial banks by bank group was Rs.1,356,165.0 million and amount outstanding Rs.948031.0 million; PSU banks credit limit was Rs.755775.2 million and amount outstanding Rs.542395.8 million. Foreign banks credit limit was Rs.2558.0 million and amount outstanding Rs.1184.1 million. The regional rural banks credit limit was Rs.55753.4 million and amount outstanding Rs.37612.9 million. While the credit limit of private sector banks was Rs.531630.8 million and outstanding amount Rs.359969.5 million, the credit limit of small finance banks was Rs.10447.6 million and amount outstanding Rs.6868.7 million.

INVESTMENT BY ALL PROJECTS - RS.MILLION



It has been a matter of concern that private investment in the state has been decreasing. Keeping in view of the hardships being experienced by the entrepreneurs, there is an urgent need to review the existing policies of the state government and making them attractive for investors to help generate jobs. In the absence of the opportunities in the state, doing agriculture is becoming dis-incentive, nearly 80 per cent people from the state have migrated in the metro cities for better job

prospects, better education and health facilities. Various policy announcements made by the successive governments have not been able to produce results. The state has been threatened that outside people will settle in the state over the period of time.

In 2020-21, the new investment projects announced by government and private sector, as per the CMIE data as on 8 January 2025, were of Rs.54990.1 million only, the projects completed were of Rs.46938.1 million, projects revived of Rs.250000 million but total investment projects outstanding were high of Rs.2579928.0 million and under implementation of Rs.1356729.6 million.

During the FY 2021-22, the new investment projects announced were of Rs.66468.6 million, projects completed of Rs. 27086.4 million, projects revived of Rs. 30 million, and total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.2379104.7 million and under implementation of Rs.1429702.9 million.

While in 2022-23, the new investment projects announced were worth Rs.118180.6 million, completed of Rs.14635.8 million, revived projects of Rs.7340.0 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.2521608.8 million and under implementation of Rs.1560523.1 million, in 2023-24, the total new investment projects announced were of Rs.337377.9 million, completed of Rs.28371.8 million, revived of Rs.4338.9 million, the total outstanding of Rs.2835281.3 million and under implementation of Rs.1599873.5 million.



INVESTMENT PROJECTS BY GOVERNMENT – RS.MILLION

During the FY 2020-21, new investment projects announced by government were of Rs.48260.4 million, completed projects worth Rs.20440.9 million, revived the pending projects of Rs.250000 million, the total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.2393464.2 million and under implementation of Rs.1293728.1 million.



While in 2021-22, the investment projects announced were of Rs.49725.4 million, completed of Rs.23502.4 million, revived of Rs.30 million, the total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.2192778.7 million and under implementation of Rs.1363640.4 million, during 2022-23, the new projects announced were worth Rs.109597.3 million, completed Rs.8106.6 million, revived of Rs.7240 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.2333338.8 million and under implementation of Rs.1482781.4 million.

During 2023-24, the new investment projects announced were of Rs.70232.7 million, completed the projects of Rs.26378.5 million, revived projects of Rs.3598.9 million, the total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.2396344.4 million and under implementation of Rs.1522249.4 million.

INVESTMENT PROJECTS BY PRIVATE SECTOR – RS.MILLION

While in 2020-21, as per the CMIE data available as on 4 September 2024, the new investment projects announced were worth Rs.6729.7 million, completed Rs.26497.2 million, total number of investment projects outstanding were of Rs.186463.0 million and under implementation of Rs.63001.5 million, in 2021-22, new investment projects of Rs.16743.2 million, completed projects of Rs.3584 million, total outstanding investment projects of Rs.186326 million and under implementation of Rs.66062.5 million.

During the FY 2022-23, announced investment projects of Rs.8583.3 million, projects completed of Rs.6529.2 million, revived projects of Rs.100 million, total outstanding projects of Rs.188270 million and under implementation of Rs.77741.7 million.

In 2023-24, announced investment projects of worth Rs.266325.2 million, completed the projects of Rs.1993.3 million, revived of Rs.740 million projects, the total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.438936.7 million and under implementation of Rs.77624.1 million.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IN INDIAN RUPEES (DGCI&S) RS.MILLION



All commodities exports from the state in 2020-21 were Rs.159155.4 million; petroleum crude products Rs. 62.8 million, non-petroleum products agricultural & allied products Rs.7276 million, ores & chemicals Rs.1464.8 million, manufactured goods Rs.1464 million and other commodities Rs.1278.6 million.

While in 2021-22, exports of all commodities were Rs.144137.8 million; petroleum products Rs.48.1 million, non-petroleum products agricultural & allied products Rs.8703.5 million, ores & chemicals Rs.2003.1 million, manufactured goods Rs.131626.2 million and other commodities Rs. 1757 million, during 2022-23, all commodities exports Rs.143112.6 million; petroleum crude products Rs.8.9 million, non-petroleum products agricultural & allied products Rs.7766.1 million, ores & chemicals Rs.1912.2 million, manufactured goods Rs.131615.3 million and other commodities Rs.1809.5 million.

In 2023-24, exports of all commodities had increased to Rs.149280.5 million; petroleum & crude products Rs.15.8 million, non-petroleum products agriculture & allied products Rs.7342.5 million, ores & chemicals Rs.1215.2 million, manufactured goods Rs.138121.2 million and other commodities Rs.2585.6 million.

However, the exports from the state has been far below than its potential due to lack of multiple factors such as connectivity, cold-chain storage, inadequate availability of affordable finance, etc.



CONCLUSION:

AGRICULTURE – making agriculture sustainable in hills is a huge challenge. Majority of the people have migrated in metro cities. Wild animals have become un-controlable and harming not only the agriculture but human beings. Therefore, the state government must implement its declared policy of Uttarakhand Organic. So far, no concrete measures have been taken either to promote organic farming or horticulture. In the absence of private investment flowing in to generate jobs for the local people, the MSME EPC suggests the following measures:



MSME SECTOR

- It is suggested to establish Enterprise Development Centres (EDCs) to facilitate development of entrepreneurs into full fledged, self-sustaining enterprises and provide technical know-how , managerial skill, filling up of the knowledge gap.
- Since MSME clusters are inadequately equipped in areas such as tool rooms, innovation centres, testing facility etc, therefore, these clusters be encouraged to collaborate with companies having innovation infrastructure.
- MSMEs lack expertise in product development, technology adoption and marketing strategy. Therefore, it is recommended to state government to build networks of development service providers that can provide customized solutions in the area of technology, product development and marketing techniques, use of technology to get timely affordable finance.



TOURISM



- With the objective of boosting tourist traffic to Uttarakhand and enriching the quality and content of tourism products, there is an urgent need to develop and promote attractive package tours, with the help of private sector tour operators and travel agencies.
- Tourism industry for Uttarakhand is extremely important and has tremendous potential to stimulate the economic growth of the state.
- Therefore, the state government should develop the tourism infrastructure and maintain tourist destinations, airports, railway stations, etc.
- It may be added that small businesses in tourist areas benefit from the influx of tourists and opportunities for growth.

HEALTH SECTOR



- Indeed, providing health care to the scattered rural settlements in Uttarakhand has long been a formidable challenge. With limited infrastructure, shortage of medical equipment and large vacancies for doctors, footfalls in the state's public health facilities have been low. People are often left with no choice but to travel long distances to reach larger hospitals in the plains.
- The government should promote through policy incentives public-private partnership. In addition, the state government should establish equipped with modern healthcare facilities hospitals at the districts headquarters.



About Confederation of Organic Food Producers and Marketing Agencies

The Confederation of Organic Food Producers & Marketing Agencies, established in 2018, is the umbrella body of the organic food producers, processors, marketing agencies, buyers/sellers, certifying agencies, seed suppliers, consultants and other stakeholders. The objective of the Confederation is:

- to promote nature-friendly, scientific, farming systems and practices that are economically viable, energy efficient, climate friendly.
- simultaneously oriented towards the conservation of the environment and the empowerment of rural communities, building upon indigenous and traditional knowledge, skills and practices.
- help/guide farmers on how to undertake organic farming, assist farmers engaged in transitional organic farming to access practical know-how from experienced families or farmers through various means.
- to create awareness among all sections of consumers about the determinants of conventional chemical agriculture and consequences.
- to work closely with other organic farming associations, farmers associations in India and internationally in order to strengthen the organic farming movement.
- to hold programmes all over the country, take farmers to exhibit at international exhibitions, buyer/sellers meet that will help them directly.
- to lobby with Centre and State Governments for a conducive environment for the organic food industry.

It may be mentioned that India holds a unique position among 187 countries practicing organic agriculture. India is home to 30 per cent of total organic producers in the world having 2.30 million ha.

There is urgent need of the organic farming in India as:

- * the organic food industry is rising and is growing very fast ensuring high profitability,
- * food security needs to be addressed with the growing population and decreasing supply of resources
- * maintaining a clean and green environment is extremely important and, therefore, environmental sustainability needs to be maintained.
- * There needs to be an improvement in health as consumption may lead to many diseases.
- * strike balance between the environment and livelihood



ABOUT MSME EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

The micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the economy. It contributes significantly in the economic and social development of the country by fostering entrepreneurship and generating largest employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost, next only to agriculture. MSMEs are complementary to large industries as ancillary units and this sector plays extremely important role in the inclusive industrial development, and empowerment of rural sector.

The MSMEs are widening their domain across sectors of the economy, producing diverse range of products and services to meet demands of domestic as well as global markets. As per the MSME Industry Report, micro (manufacturing & services) stands for turnover up to Rs.5 crore, small turnover up to Rs.50 crore and medium turnover Rs.250 crore. With around 63.4 million units throughout the geographical expanse of the country, MSMEs contribute over 6.11% of the manufacturing GDP and 24.63% of the GDP from service activities as well as 33.4% of India's manufacturing output. The share of export of specified MSME related products to All India exports is around 50% in 2020-21.

The MSME Export Promotion Council, a non-profit organization, is incorporated as Section 8 of the Company Law by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India. The Council acknowledged as the fountain-head of knowledge, works closely work with the Centre and State Governments, Associations of micro, small and medium enterprises to help, promote and encourage these units.

The focus of services and activities is enhancing the entrepreneurial skill development, training, enriching the knowledge on various laws, promotion of women entrepreneurialship especially in the North Eastern Region and SC-ST communities, connecting them with knowledge digital firms, fintech companies and importers/exporters, etc.



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