



2ND EDITION
**“STUDY ON INVESTMENT,
DEVELOPMENT & GROWTH
IN PROGRESSIVE
UTTAR PRADESH
2021-22 TO 2024-25
AND EMERGING UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES”**

AUGUST 2025

MSME EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL



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MSME Export Promotion Council

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Anandiben Patel
Governor, Uttar Pradesh



सत्यमेव जयते

Raj Bhavan
Lucknow - 226 027

17 July, 2025

Message

I am pleased to learn that the MSME Export Promotion Council is bringing out the second edition of the study titled **“Investment, Development & Growth in Progressive Uttar Pradesh 2021-22 to 2024-25 and Emerging Unlimited Opportunities.”**

The MSME sector plays a pivotal role in driving inclusive economic growth, generating employment, and fostering innovation across both urban and rural landscapes. I hope this study will serve as an important document in highlighting untapped opportunities—especially in agriculture and village-based industries—and in encouraging stakeholders to contribute meaningfully to the state’s economic development.

I extend my best wishes for the success of this publication and hope it further strengthens investor confidence in the state.


(Anandiben Patel)

Yogi Adityanath



CHIEF MINISTER
UTTAR PRADESH

No!-401/c.m.u.p/2025



Lok Bhawan,
Lucknow - 226001

Date : 23-05-2025

Message

I am happy to know that the MSME Export Promotion Council is bringing out the 2nd edition of its study on 'Investment, Development & Growth in Progressive Uttar Pradesh 2021-22 to 2024-25 and Emerging Unlimited Opportunities'.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed for the industrial development of the state. It has successfully created an environment which is conducive for industrial activities. The Government has worked relentlessly towards improving infrastructure and attracting investment. It is providing all facilities to the investors

Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of MSMEs in the country. Our State is a leading exporter of MSME products in various categories. MSME sector is the growth engine of Uttar Pradesh's economy. Our state is uniquely famous for its product-specific traditional industrial hubs across its 75 districts. With an objective of giving a major push to these traditional industries, the Government of Uttar Pradesh is implementing 'One District, One Product' scheme. This scheme is enhancing the opportunities for the entrepreneurs, artisans, youth and women.

I hope that this study would provide a comprehensive picture of the progress made by Uttar Pradesh.

My best wishes for the entire endeavour.


(Yogi Adityanath)

Surya Pratap Shahi

MINISTER

Department of Agriculture, Agriculture
Education and Agricultural Research,
Uttar Pradesh



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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 & you all to come and invest in the State.

Warm regards,

Yours,

Surya Pratap Shahi
(Surya Pratap Shahi)

Dr. D.S. Rawat Ji
Chairman
MSME Export Promotion Council,
New Delhi.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Uttar Pradesh has emerged as one of India's most dynamic and investment-friendly states because of the robust & expanding infrastructure such as transport, logistics, ports and airports. The state has investor-friendly governance, streamlined approvals, digital systems, sector specific policies lower the barrier for investment. The state has thriving electronics, defense, manufacturing, agro-processing, and green energy systems.

The state is not merely strong in numbers of MSMEs, but it is leading through smart policy design, -geographic clustering, inclusive financing, and powerful focus on heritage-led economic revival (ODOP). The state is actively transforming its MSMEs into global exporters and local growth magnets.

The MSME Export Promotion Council has been working closely with the state government to promote MSMEs, connect with global R&D centres, buyers and sellers, funding companies, etc.

We are pleased to bring out **the second edition of the study on "Investment, Development & Growth in Progressive Uttar Pradesh" 2021-22 to 2024-25**". The objective of the study is to highlight the emerging opportunities in the state for investors, state government policies and generate employment opportunities. We hope the study shall be useful to the investors, existing companies and state government.

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

Dr D S Rawat
Chairman, MSME EPC



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UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India with a population of more than 200 million people. Uttar Pradesh shares its borders with Nepal on the north, the Indian states of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh on the northwest, Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan on the west, Madhya Pradesh on the south, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand on the southeast, and Bihar on the east. It is the fourth largest Indian state by area covering 243,286 km, accounting for 7.3 per cent of the total area of India. It is divided into 18 divisions and 75 districts.



Though long known for sugar production, the state's economy is dominated by the services industry. The services sector comprises travel and tourism, hotel industry, real estate, insurance and financial consultancies. The economy of Uttar Pradesh is the third largest state economy in India.

The state is recognized as a major milk-producing state in India. The state's resources, policy incentives, infrastructure and climate are best suited for investments in diverse sectors such as information technology (IT), agro-based and food processing, light engineering goods, sports goods, textiles, leather based, tourism, and biotechnology.

The state has a well developed social, physical, and industrial infrastructure. It has also good connectivity and rail links to all major cities. The state has witnessed a high rate of infrastructure growth in the recent past. There has been a considerable rise in the number of industrial clusters/hubs and public-private-partnership (PPP) projects in the infrastructure domain. The state is a favoured tourist destination in India with Taj Mahal, one of the eight Wonders' of the world, located in Agra. The UP government is all set to establish the UP Ecotourism Development Board. The key objective of the initiative is to promote the state's rich legacy of forests and wetlands to increase tourist footfall while creating jobs for those living around the natural heritage.



The state offers a wide range of subsidies, policy, and fiscal incentives as well as assistance for businesses under the Industrial assistance for businesses under the Industrial and Services Sector Investment Policy, 2004 and Infrastructure and Industrial Investment Policy, 2012. The state has well drafted, sector-specific policies for IT and biotechnology. The new Uttar Pradesh Civil Aviation Promotion Policy 2017 was brought to promote investment and trade in Uttar Pradesh and to promote tourism while increased road connectivity along with air connectivity will create more employment avenues.



The state government also passed Uttar Pradesh Startup Policy, 2020. The objective of the policy is to be among the top-3 states in Start Up ranking, establish/support minimum of one incubator in each district of the state, and create an ecosystem for start-ups in the state.

Uttar Pradesh has set an audacious goal of turning UP into a \$1 trillion economy by 2029. With its current GSDP hovering around \$335 billion, this would require sustained annual growth of 24% - a target that economists consider unrealistic.

Over the past few years, UP has maintained a nominated growth rate of around 10% on a low base. This is still way below the pace needed to meet the 2029 target. Moreover, achieving such exponential growth would require massive private and public investment, policy stability, and structural reforms on an unprecedented scale.



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

The Gross State Value Added in 2021-22 at basic prices were Rs,18,301,060.5 million, taxes on products Rs.2199219.1 million, subsidies on product Rs.686556.3 million, GSDP Rs.19813723.2 million and per capita GSDP Rupees 85,293.3.

In 2022-23, the GSVA were Rs.20,851,913.8 million, taxes on product Rs.2614490.2 million, subsidies on product Rs.880089.0 million, GSDP Rs.22586315.0 million and per capita GSDP Rupees 96238.1.

In 2023-24, the GSVA were Rs.23,552,380.6 million, taxes on products Rs,2955839.7 million, subsidies on products Rs.880298.8 million, GSDP Rs.25627921.5 million and per capita GSDP Rupees 108097.3.

NET STATE VALUE ADDED (NSVA) AND NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP) AT CURRENT PRICES: BASE YEAR 2011-12 RS. MILLION

During 2021-22, the NSVA were Rs.15690330.2 million, NSDP Rs.17202993.0 million and per capita NSDP Rs.74054.8 and in 2022-23, the NSVA were Rs.17758396.7 million, NSDP Rs.19492797.9 million and per capita NSDP Rs.83056.9. In 2023-24, the NSVA were Rs.20073154.0 million, NSDP Rs.22148694.9 million and per capita NSDP Rs.93422.1.

TOTAL REVENUE AND CAPITAL RECEIPTS RS.MILLION

As per the information available on 25 th February 2025, total revenue and capital receipts during 2021-22 were Rs.4502434.6 million; total revenue Rs.3710114.4 million and capital receipts Rs.792320.2 million.

While in 2022-23 the total revenue and capital receipts were Rs.5063567.9 million; total revenue Rs.4172415.0 million and capital receipts Rs.744789.8 million, in 2023-24, total Rs.5699238.7 million; total revenue Rs.4658011.7 million and capital receipts Rs.1280969.6 million.

GOODS & SERVICE TAX COLLECTIONS RS.MILLION

As on 1st May 2025, in 2021-22 total goods & service tax collections were Rs.879698.3 million; central goods & service tax Rs,198087.3 million, state goods & service tax Rs.273661.2 million, integrated goods and service tax Rs.265591.4 million and compensation cess Rs.142358.4 million.

While in 2022-23, goods and service tax collections were Rs.1016925.8 million, central CGST Rs.238237.5 million, state SGST Rs.325338.2 million, integrated IGST Rs.297793.1 million and compensation cess Rs.155557.0 million.

In 2023-24, total goods & service tax collections were Rs.1122122.3 million; CGST Rs.263278.5 million, SGST Rs.348452.3 million, IGST Rs.344617.5 million and compensation cess Rs.165774.0 million.

AGRICULTURE



Agriculture is the most important aspect of Uttar Pradesh economy. The state is known as one of the top producers of goods and services all over the country. Uttar Pradesh agriculture is always involved in the development of the country. Here 59% of the population get employment from agriculture. It may be mentioned that:

- Uttar Pradesh agriculture data shows that UP itself shares 16.83% of the share of total milk production in the country.

- Agriculture data says UP has a big contribution of 24% in the primary sector of the economy, 27% in the secondary sector of the economy and 49% in the tertiary sector of the economy.
- Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of vegetables in the country.
- The main production is rice, maize, gram, lentils, wheat, millet and peas.
- UP's agriculture is mostly known for the production of sugarcane, lentils, wheat, barley and potatoes.

GROSS CROPPED AREA: ALL SEASONS: FOOD GRAINS AND NON-FOOD CROP OILSEEDS – 000 HECTARES



The information available on 27 th September 2024 says, in 2021-22 the gross cropped area for food grains was 19547.0 hectares; cereals 17118.0, pulses 2429.0 hectares and non-food crop oilseeds 1207.0 hectares. In 2022-23, the gross cropped area for food grains was 20,412.1 hectares; cereals 17,656.1 hectares, pulses 2756 hectares and oilseeds 1613.4 hectares and in 2023-24, food grains 20,964.7 hectares; cereals 17,921.7 hectares, pulses 3043 hectares and oilseeds 1919 hectares.

TOTAL PRODUCTION: ALL SEASONS: FOODGRAINS AND NON-FOODGRAINS OIL SEEDS – 000 TONNES.



As per the information on 5 th October 2024, in 2021-22 the total food grains production was 56188.1 tonnes; cereals 53568.5 tonnes, pulses 2619.6 tonnes and oilseeds 1237.3 tonnes. In 2022-23, total food grains production was 57508.8 tonnes; cereals 54666.3 tonnes, pulses 2842.5 tonnes and oil seeds 1868.2 tonnes and in 2023-24, food grains 60,285.5 tonnes; cereals 57,171.0 tonnes, pulses 3114.5 tonnes and non-food oilseeds 2232.9 tonnes.

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



As per the Central Electricity, Uttar Pradesh is projected to have a power surplus in 2025-26 with 4391 MW. It has been observed that electricity requirement and peak demand for Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd (UPPCL), Uttar Pradesh is increasing with a CAGR of 5.8% respectively from 2023-24 to 2031-32 as forecasted by 20 th EPS.

In 2021-22, the total installed capacity of power plants (excluding central sector) was 18611.6 MW; coal 13434.0 MW, hydro 724.1 MW, renewable energy 4453.5 MW and non-utilities 4779.9 MW.

In 2022-23, as per the information available with CMIE on 30.8.2024, the total installed capacity were 18815.2 MW; coal 13340.0 MW, hydro 724.1 MW, renewable energy 4751.1 MW and non-utilities 5688.0 MW.



ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES: NUMBER OF FACTORIES: ALL INDUSTRIES

Uttar Pradesh's industrial scenario is characterized by a rapidly growing economy with a diverse industrial base. The state is emerging as a major hub for manufacturing, particularly in textiles, food processing, IT, and automobiles. Government policies and infrastructure development are facilitating this growth, with a focus on attracting investments and fostering a skilled workforce. It may be stated that:

- The state government has implemented various policies to attract investments and promote industrial growth.
- These include initiatives like One-District-One-Product (ODOP), industrial corridors, and start-up policies.
- The government is also focusing on infrastructure development, including the creation of industrial parks, special economic zones (SEZs) and growth centres.

While the state has made significant strides, challenges remain, such as inadequate infrastructure in some areas and labor issues. Addressing these challenges will be crucial for sustaining and accelerating industrial growth. The state has the potential to become a major industrial powerhouse in India, provided the right policy framework, investments, and infrastructural improvements are implemented. Major industries in Uttar Pradesh are:

- Agro-based
- Sugar
- Handloom and textile
- Leather
- Information & Technology
- Tourism and Hospitality
- Automobile and manufacturing
- MSMEs

In 2021-22, according to annual survey of industries, total factories were 17481 and factories in operation 141095. In 2022-23, total factories were 19102 and factories in operation 16263.



OUTSTANDING NUMBER OF COMPANIES REGISTERED WITH MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (MCA) NUMBERS

As on 28 th April 2025, in 2021-22, the outstanding number of registered companies were 151122, active 106606, closed 38263, lying dormant 94, under liquidation 210 and under the process of struck off 5949.

In 2022-23, 168644 registered companies, 116360 active, 50438 closed, dormant 105, under liquidation 211 and under the process of struck off 1528.

While in 2023-24, companies registered were 189487, active 135869, closed 51834, dormant 108, under liquidation 292 and under the process of struck off 1384, in 2024-25, registered companies were 209515, active 154417, closed 53030, dormant 111, under liquidation 294 and 1440 under the process of struck off.

NUMBER OF NEWLY REGISTERED COMPANIES WITH MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (MCA)

While in 2021-22, there were 16969 newly registered companies, in 2022-23, 17341, 2023-24 there were 20603 and in 2024-25 there were 19610 newly registered companies.

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



In 2021-22, exports of all commodities were Rs.1569141.3 million; petroleum & crude products Rs.28033.1 million, agricultural & allied products Rs.301555.5 million, ores & mines Rs.3488.4 million, manufactured goods Rs.1214084.5 million and other commodities Rs.21979.8 million.

While in 2022-23, exports of all commodities were Rs.1740373.2 million; petroleum & crude products Rs.30437.6 million, agricultural & allied products Rs.305126.9 million, ores & minerals Rs.5988.1 million, manufactured goods Rs.1367730.7 million and other commodities Rs.31089.8 million.

In 2023-24 exports of all commodities had gone up to Rs.1707067.4 million; petroleum & crude products Rs.27870.6 million, agricultural & allied products Rs.291792.1 million, ores & minerals Rs.8142.5 million, manufactured goods Rs.1351819.3 million and other commodities Rs.27443.8 million.

NUMBER OF BANKING OFFICES BY BANK GROUP

During 2021-22, the number of all scheduled commercial banks offices were 18073; public sector banks 11013, foreign banks 17, regional rural banks 4344, private sector banks 2385 and small finance banks 314.

While in 2022-23, there were 18415 banking offices of all scheduled commercial banks; public sector banks 10957, foreign 15, regional rural banks 4351, private sector banks 2657 and small finance banks 403, in 2023-24, there were 18883 banking offices; public sector banks 10943, foreign banks 16, regional rural banks 4380, private sector banks 3028 and small finance banks 483.



CREDIT DISBURSED BY ALL SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RS.MILLION



The total credit disbursed by all scheduled commercial banks, as per the information available on 8 th June 2024, during 2021-22 were Rs.6462842.3 million; agriculture Rs.1735568.6 million, industry Rs.1275542.7 million, transport operators Rs.97145.8 million, professional & other services Rs.308485.1 million, personal loans Rs.2062824.6 million, trade Rs.743287.6 million, finance Rs.115192.7 million and miscellaneous Rs.124795.3 million.

While in 2022-23, the total bank credit were Rs.7554888.2 million; agriculture Rs.1913650.8 million, industry Rs.1393098.9 million, transport operators Rs.143548.9 million, professional and other services Rs.379226.3 million, personal loans Rs.2524927.6 million, trade Rs.882154.6 million, finance Rs.149273.0 million and miscellaneous Rs.169008.1 million.

In 2023-24, the total credit disbursed were Rs.9246205.8 million; agriculture Rs.2099761.3 million, industry Rs.1683620.7 million, transport operators Rs.189499.5 million, professional & other services Rs.476573.1 million, personal loans Rs.3368539.6 million, trade Rs.1055803.4 million, finance Rs.170146.1 million, and miscellaneous Rs.202262.3 million.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TOURIST VISITS



Uttar Pradesh is a favoured tourist destination in India with Taj Mahal, one of the eight wonders of the world, located in Agra. The state witnessed rise in tourist arrivals and is expected to grow further. Uttar Pradesh has established the UP Ecotourism Development Board. The key objective of the initiative is to promote the state's rich legacy of forests and wetlands to increase tourist footfall while creating jobs for those living around the natural heritage.

Tourism development in Uttar Pradesh is boosting the state's economy and creating jobs for thousands of people. More than 65 crore tourists visited Uttar Pradesh in 2024, making it the tourism capital of India.

During 2021, total visits were 109753172; domestic 109708435 and foreign 44737. While in 2022, total visits were 318562,600; domestic 317913600 and foreign 649000, in 2023, total visits were 480128000; domestic 478526000 and foreign 1602000.



MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM SECTOR (MSME)

Uttar Pradesh has a 90-lakh MSME base which is the highest in India and the state contributes around 14 per cent share of India's total MSME count of 6.33 crore. The sector accounts for almost 60% of the total industrial output in Uttar Pradesh.

The state is placed 2nd on the EoDB rankings under the Business Reforms Action Plan of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India.

The number of MSMEs registered in UP are micro 89.64 lakhs, small 0.36 lakhs and medium 0.00, as per the Annual Report MSME, GoI.

MSMEs in UP are major employment generators, providing jobs to millions of people, especially in the rural and semi-urban areas. This has helped in reducing regional disparities and promoting inclusive growth. Women and marginalized communities especially have benefitted from the employment opportunities created by MSMEs. MSMEs in UP provide employment to over 14 million people and the export-oriented nature of many MSMEs has significantly boosted the state's foreign exchange earnings.

Some of the key MSME sub-sectors in UP include textiles and handicrafts, renowned for traditional crafts like handloom weaving, embroidery, and craft making, with cities like Varanasi and Lucknow famous for silk saris and chikankari embroidery respectively. The leather industry in Kanpur and Agra produces high quality leather goods, contributing significantly to India's leather exports. The state's fertile land supports a robust agro-processing sector, with MSMEs engaged in processing and packaging agricultural products, including dairy, fruits, and vegetables. With the rise of digitization, many MSMEs in UP have ventured into IT services, software development, and digital marketing, contributing to the state's technological advancement.

The credit potential assessed for the MSME sector in Uttar Pradesh has seen a dramatic rise, reaching INR 2,91,690.72 crore for 2024-25. The surge underscores the government's strong push for industrial growth.

However, despite its impressive growth, the MSME sector in the state faces several hurdles. A lack of raw materials at competitive prices, limited access to institutional credit, outdated skills and design development, fast changing technology, timely availability of credit at affordable rates, exploitation by the middlemen, and shift towards power looms affecting traditional weaving are some of the major obstacles. Addressing these challenges is crucial for the sustained expansion of MSMEs and the economic well being of artisans and small scale entrepreneurs.

IT/ITES & SOFTWARE INDUSTRY



Uttar Pradesh is a prominent hub for the IT and software sector in North India, known for its significant contribution to the region's software and services exports. The state holds the sixth position nationally in software exports. UP has a strong IT and ITeS presence, particularly in areas like NOIDA and Lucknow, with a growing number of IT companies and job opportunities.

Key aspects of the sector in the state are:

- **IT Hub of North India:** UP is recognized as a leading hub in North India, contributing significantly to the region's software and services exports.
- **Strong IT and ITeS Presence:** Noida and Lucknow have emerged as a major IT hubs, with a notable presence of IT companies. The state has around 300 STPI-registered IT units'.
- **Job Creation and Economic Growth:** Lucknow is ranked among the top 10 cities in India for job creation, and the IT sector is a major driver of economic growth in the state. IT and ITeS sector employs nearly 3.55 lakh people. Additionally, there are over 40 Global Capability Centres in UP.
- **Incentives and Policies:** the UP government has implemented various incentives and policies to attract investment and foster growth in the IT sector.
- **Government Initiatives:** the government is actively promoting the IT industry by providing infrastructure, streamlining clearances, and offering special packages for mega projects in the IT sector.
- **Industry Status:** the state government granted "industry" status to the IT and ITeS sectors, enabling companies to purchase land at industrial rates and benefit from industrial power tariffs.
- **STPI Parks:** several Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) are operational in UP, including those in Noida, Kanpur, and Lucknow, which support the growth of software and hardware industries.

INVESTMENT BY ALL PROJECTS RS.MILLION



As per the latest data made available by the Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy (CMIE) on 11th August 2025, in 2021-22, the new investment projects announced were worth Rs.1186256.0 million, investment projects completed were of Rs.965023.4 million, investment projects revived of Rs.106254.3 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.12636486.3 million and under implementation Rs.9222362.7 million. During the FY 2022-23, the new investment projects announced were of Rs.1729001.1 million, projects completed of Rs.543131.7 million, projects revived of Rs.132594.7 million, total investment projects outstanding of Rs.13671866.0 million and under implementation Rs.8838539.4 million.

While in 2023-24, new investment projects announced were of 1592002.5 million, projects completed of Rs.774019.7 million, investment projects revived of Rs.284899.7 million, total investment projects outstanding of Rs.14293029.1 million and under implementation of Rs.8861028.8 million, in 2024-25, the projects announced were worth Rs.1633234.0 million, completed of Rs.646342.4 million, revived of Rs.706540.0 million, total outstanding projects were of Rs.15,558,558.2 million and under implementation of Rs.9345437.5 million.

While in 2023-24, new investment projects announced were of 1592002.5 million, projects completed of Rs.774019.7 million, investment projects revived of Rs.284899.7 million, total investment projects outstanding of Rs.14293029.1 million and under implementation of Rs.8861028.8 million, in 2024-25, the projects announced were worth Rs.1633234.0 million, completed of Rs.646342.4 million, revived of Rs.706540.0 million, total outstanding projects were of Rs.15,558,558.2 million and under implementation of Rs.9345437.5 million.

INVESTMENT PROJECTS BY GOVERNMENT: RS. MILLION

As per CMIE (12th August 2025), in 2021-22, the new investment projects announced were of Rs.633135.1 million, projects completed were of Rs.772461.8 million, investment projects revived of Rs.89254.3 million, total projects outstanding were of Rs.6176884.8 million and under implementation Rs.4395250.1 million.



While in 2022-23, projects announced were of Rs.412818.9 million, projects completed Rs.369878.7 million, revived projects of Rs.91264.7 million, total investment projects outstanding of Rs.6273031.6 million and under implementation Rs.4763643.3 million, in 2023-24, projects announced of Rs.584046.4 million, projects completed of Rs.534312.1 million, projects revived of Rs.277699.7 million, total outstanding projects of Rs.6990679.6 million and under implementation Rs.5006095.1 million.

While in 2022-23, projects announced were of Rs.412818.9 million, projects completed Rs.369878.7 million, revived projects of Rs.91264.7 million, total investment projects outstanding of Rs.6273031.6 million and under implementation Rs.4763643.3 million, in 2023-24, projects announced of Rs.584046.4 million, projects completed of Rs.534312.1 million, projects revived of Rs.277699.7 million, total outstanding projects of Rs.6990679.6 million and under implementation Rs.5006095.1 million.

During the FY 2024-25, new investment projects announced were of Rs.428687.5 million, investment projects completed of Rs.423280.2 million, investment projects revived of Rs.2840.0 million, total projects outstanding of Rs.6981934.5 million and under implementation of Rs.4644641.5 million.

INVESTMENT PROJECTS BY PRIVATE SECTOR RS.MILLION

In 2021-22, (CMIE 9th August 2025), new investment projects announced by private sector were of Rs.553120.9 million, completed of Rs.192561.6 million, revived projects of Rs.17000.0 million, total outstanding projects were of Rs.6459601.5 million and under implementation of Rs.4827112.6 million. In 2022-23, projects announced were worth Rs.1316182.2 million, projects completed of Rs.173253.0 million, revived projects of Rs.41330.0 million, total investment projects outstanding of Rs.7398834.4 million and under implementation Rs.4074896.1million.



While in 2023-24, projects announced were of Rs.1007956.1 million, completed of Rs.239707.6 million, revived of Rs.7200.0 million, total outstanding projects were of Rs.7302349.5 million and under implementation of Rs.3854933.7 million and in 2024-25, announced projects worth Rs.1204546.5 million, completed of Rs.223062.2 million, revived of Rs.703700.0 million, total outstanding projects were of Rs.8576623.7 million and under implementation of Rs.4700796.0 million.

The MSMEPC, in view of the large number of projects outstanding, has underlined the urgent need for setting up of a High Powered Committee headed by the Chief Secretary to review each outstanding project and ensure issuance of all clearances by the departments concerned within a time bound period. This will help generation of new jobs and big boost to the state's economy. It may be mentioned that the state government has set an audacious goal of turning UP into a \$1 trillion economy by 2029. With its current GSDP hovering around \$335 billion, this would require sustained annual growth of 24%.



Achieving such exponential growth would require massive private and public investment, policy stability, and structural reforms on an unprecedented scale. Indeed, the state has come a long way from its BIMARU past. It has positioned itself as a key player in India's economic future, and its efforts to attract investment and expand infrastructure are commendable but the journey is undoubtedly far from over. Therefore, the state must address deep-rooted issues such as low per capita income, poor human development indicators, and social inequalities to translate macroeconomic growth into broad-based prosperity.



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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Procurement from	MSE	SC/ST MSE	Women-led MSE
FY 2024-25*	₹ 8502 Cr	₹ 811 Cr	₹ 647 Cr
FY 2023-24	₹ 4347 Cr	₹ 182 Cr	₹ 94 Cr

*All MSE-related procurement targets (Govt. MoU) met

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Together, let's Innovate, Collaborate, and Grow towards a Viksit Bharat