

Government of India

Ministry of SSI & ARI

STATE PROFILE OF UTTANCHAL

2000-2001

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FOREWORD

At the instance of Development Commissioner (SSI) New Delhi, the State Profile of Uttranchal 2000-2001 has been prepared by the SISI, Kanpur, as per conceptual parameters provided by the Economic Advisor office of the DC(SSI), New Delhi. The profile contains the details like physical and human resources, infrastructural facilities, status of large/medium scale industries, status of small scale industries, 10 thrust potential industries in the state and list of 100 potential industries, availability of institutional support provided by Central as well as State Government.

This profile has been prepared after comprehensive studies and conducting intensive survey so as to bring forth valuable information and data on the State of Uttranchal. I am confident that the data, detailed information and an analysis there of on various aspects contained in this profile would be useful to the departments, developmental agencies, financial institutions engaged in policy formation and development of SSI and also to existing industries, prospective entrepreneurs and NRI.

The study was conducted and the profile was prepared by the untiring efforts of T.N. Sinha, IES, Deputy Director (EI) and Shri H.P. Jaiswal, Small Industry Promotion Officer (EI).

The officers deserve highly appreciation for their sincere efforts and dedication for bringing out the State Profile of Uttranchal 2000-2001.

Kanpur

Sd/-
(SHYAM DEO)
DIRECTOR

January, 2001.

The newly created State, Uttranchal was previously a part of Uttar Pradesh. The scenic beauty and religious importance of this region have excited the interest of the people since early times. The State is surrounded by the international boundary of Nepal, China and Tibet. The unique socio-economic and environmental condition of the state demands a different approach from the other States.

At the instance of Development Commissioner (SSI), New Delhi, the State Profile of Uttranchal was prepared. As it was a newly created state, the data/information about demography, infrastructure, resource, present industrial status was not readily available and it was gathered by hard and untiring efforts of the team.

We are deeply acknowledging the cooperation and help in providing the data/information about the state to the offices and departments of State Government. We especially mention our gratitude to president, Indian Industries Association, Uttranchal, Dehradun and Department of Tourism,

Uttaranchal State for sparing their valuable time and extending their cooperation in providing information.

Sd/-
(T.N. SINHA)
Dy. Director (EI)

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UTTRANCHAL AT A GLANCE

1	Geographical Area (Sq. Km.)	54343
2	Population (1991 Census) (000)	7050
2.1	Rural	5416
2.2	Urban	1634
2.3	Density of population (Persons per Sq. Km)	130
3	Literacy (Percentage)	57.12
3.2	Female	39.65
4	Land utilization (1997-98	
4.1	Total Area (000 hectares)	5593
4.2	Forest (do-)	3501
4.3	Net Area sown (-do-)	1205
5	Total Districts	13
6	Total Tehsils	50
7	Total Blocks	95
8	Populated Villages	15669
9	Cities and Town Areas	70
10	No. of Large / Medium Units	166
10.1	Employment (Crores)	46377
10.2	Investment (Crores)	1588.91
11	No. of SSI Units	29872
11.1	Employment (Nos.)	88561
11.2	Investment (Crores)	225.54
12	Total Area Under Forest (Sq. Km.)	35013
12.1	(a) Total Forest Area Under forest Department (Sq. Km.)	
	(i) Total Forest (Sq. Km.)	24340
	(ii) Reserved (Sq. Km.)	24160
12.2	(b) Civil & Soyam (Sq. Km.)	7040
12.3	(c) Panchayati Forest (Sq. Km.)	3338
13	Main Forest Crops	
13.1	I Timber (Cubic Metre)	263241
13.2	II Fire Wood (Cubic Metre)	53887
13.3	III Bamboo (Kauri)	13346
13.4	IV Tendoo Leaf (Standard Bora)	279
13.5	V Lisa (Qintal)	32968
14	Live Stock	4920391
15	Total Tourists in 2000 (Lakh Nos.)	213.66
15.1	Indian Tourists (Lakh Nos.)	212.96
15.2	Foreign Tourists (Lakh Nos.)	0.70

CHAPTER - I

Objective and Methodology

1.1 Objective

At the instance of the additional Secretary & Development commissioner (SSI) Govt. of India. New Delhi the State Profile of Uttranchal was prepared during year 2000.-2001.

The State of Uttranchal, which was formerly the Northern part of Uttar Pradesh, came into existence 9th November, 2000. The newly established state comprises of 13 districts.

An attempt was made to analyse to available infrastructure facilities resources available and to suggest the potential industries, which would be set up in the State on the basis of raw material and demand potential.

1.1 Methodology

To achieve the above objective a team of officers have collected the information available from various departments and agencies, discussed with the knowledgeable persons, associations and cross section of the society about the potentialities of the state and suggested some measures for the over all economic, social and industrial development of the State.

CHAPTER – II

Introduction

Uttaranchal is a newly created State, which came into existence on 9th November, 2000. The mighty Himalayas standing on the northern frontier of the State are highly rugged and have difficult and precipitous slopes, horned peaks, serrated crests of high ridges, criques and glaciers, snow clad slopes, hanging valleys, cascades of sparkling water supplied by melting ice, torrential rapids, deep canyons, roaring streamlets, huge boulders and glistening lakes.

The scenic beauty and the grandeur of the Central Himalayan ranges and the remote location of the of the religious temples like Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri have excited the interest of people since very early times. In the Pauranik literature, this part of the Himalayas bears the name of Uttara-Khand of Kedar-Khand. Ved Vyasa being attracted to the scenic beauty and religious importance of this region wrote an Upa-Purana about it.

The region and especially the peaks are abundantly referred to in historical literature, indicating that great saints, travelers and king frequently visited this part of the Himalayas. In fact every peak, rock and rivulet is dedicated to some deity of saint and has an appropriate legend attached to it. Previously it was a part of Uttar Pradesh. The State demands a different approach from other states. The State is surrounded with the international boundary of Nepal, China and Tibet. In the north it is bounded with china and U.P. in the south, in the west the State Hariyana and Himachal Pradesh makes its boundary where as in the east it is surrounded by Nepal. The population of the State is 70.50 lakh as per Population Census 1991, which is estimated to 1 crores at present. The Uttaranchal State can be divided in two different regions. The 1st is Tarai area with flat topography, which includes plain of Dehradun, Haridwar, Kotdwar, Uttaranchal is rich in natural resources like water, minerals, vegetation and herbs. Nearly two third of the area of the State is under forest. The Tarai area of the State offers an ample opportunity for the industrial growth. There are 166 large/medium scale industries in the State, which has the investment of Rs. 1588.91 crores providing employment to approximately of 46377 persons. In the small-scale sector there are 29872 units registered with Directorate of Industries in which Rs.225.5 crores are invested in plant & machinery, which have proved employment to 88561 persons. The State is having a potential for 20, 000MW of hydro-electric power. The State has an unique and ample potentiality in the field of Tourism. It is estimated that about 1800 to 1900 crores of revenue is generated every year from tourism. It can be further developed and it may be a good source of foreign currency also.

2.1 Topography

The State is situated in the Himalayan Mountains between 29⁰ and 31⁰ north latitude and 77⁰ and 81⁰ East longitudes. It is surrounded by the Himalayas in

the north, Uttar Pradesh in the south, Nepal in the east and Haryana and Himachal Pradesh in the west.

2.2 Area

The total geographical area of the state is 54343 square kilometers, which is worked out to be 1.65% of the total area of the country. It is reported that 35013 sq. kms of the area is covered under forest, which is 65.6% of the total geographical area. The maximum forest area is in the districts of Almora, Uttarkashi, which is 90.6% of the total geographical area whereas the minimum forest area 932 sq. kms i.e. 27.8% is in Udham Singh Nagar district.

2.3 Climate

The State of Uttaranchal is surrounded by hills of Himalayan range. The entire state has the climate of cold to severe cold, the month of January remains the coldest month where the mercury drops down to several degrees below the freezing point. The summer season is extremely pleasant.

2.4 Population

As per the 1991 Census, the population of the state was 7050 thousand person against the total population of India 846303 thousand persons, which comes out to be 0.83%. the density of population was 130 persons per square kilometers. The estimated population of the state is about 1 crore. The rural and urban population of the State was 5416 and 1634 thousand persons respectively which comes out to be 76.82% and 23.18 % of the total population of Uttranchal State.

2.5 Administrative set up of Uttranchal

Dehradun is the Capital of newly established State of Uttranchal. It comprises of 13 districts. 5 Tehsils and 95 C.D. Blocks. Besides, there are 15669 populated villages and 70 cities and town areas in the newly constituted state. The details of administrative set up of the State have been shown in the following Table No. 2.5

Table No. 2.5

Sl. No.	District	Tehsils	Blocks	Populated Villages	Cities & Town Areas
1	Uttar Kashi	4	6	678	3
2	Chamoli	6	9	1222	6
3	Tehri Garhwal	5	10	1750	5
4	Dehradun	4	6	746	9
5	Pauri Garhwal	6	15	3107	7
6	Pithoragarh	5	8	1568	3
7	Almora	4	11	2173	3
8	Nainital	4	8	1082	8
9	Udham Singh Nagar	4	7	682	15
10	Champawat	1	4	653	3
11	Bageshwar	1	3	851	1
12	Rudraprayag	3	2	654	2
13	Haridwar	3	6	503	6
	Total:	50	95	15669	70

Source: Statisrical Diary, U.P. for 1999, State Planning Institute, Lucknow.

It is observed from the above Table that the districts Chamoli and Pauri Garhwal are having the maximum number of Tehsils i.e. 6 and the districts Champawat and Bageshwar each are having only one tehsils, which is minimum in the State. The populated villages in the State range from 503 in Haridwar to 3107 in Pauri Garhwal.

The name of block within the tehsils in various districts of the state are given in the Table 2.5(A)

Sl.No.	Name of Districts	Tehsils	Blocks
1	Naintal	1.Nainitl 2.Haldwani 3.Dhari 4.Koshya Kautauli	1.Okhal kando 2.Betal Ghat 3.Ram Garh 4.Bhimtal 5.Ghari 6.Katbagh 7.Haldwani 8.Ram Nagar
2	Almora	1.Almora 2.Ranikhet 3.Bhikyasen 4.Kapkot	1.Habalbagh 2.Lamgod 3.Bheshiyachana 4.Dholodevi 5.Syaldev 6.Selt 7.Syaldev 8.Bhikyasen 9.Tadikhet 10.Dorahot

			11.Chokhutiya
3	Udham Singh Nagar	1.Kashipur 2.Kicha 3.Khatima 4.Sitarganj	1.Kashipur 2.jaspur 3.Bajpur 4.Gudarpur 5.Rudrapur 6.Khatima 7.Sitarganj
4	Pithoragarh	1.Dharchula 2.Munshiyari 3.Pithoragarh 4.Didihot 5.Golihot	1.Pithoragarh 2.Moomakot 3.Gangolihot 4.Kahalichina 5.Didihot 6.Berinag 7.Dharchula 8.Munsiyari
5	Bageshwar	1.Bageshwar	1.Garoon 2.Bageshwar 3.Kapkot
6	Champawat	1.Champawat	1.Champawat 2.Pati 3.Lohaghat 4.Barakot
7	Chamoli	1.Chamoli 2.Joshimath 3.Karnaprayag 4.Gourali 5.Pokhri 6.airsen	1.Joshimath 2.Karnaprayag 3.Gairsen 4.Nayarain 5.Bagan 6. Bharali 7.Dewal 8. Dasholi 9. Ghat 10.Pokhari
8	Uttarkashi	1.Dunda 2.Rajmahi 3.Parola 4.Bhatwadi	1.Bhatwadi 2.Dunda 3.Chinyalisa 4.Naugaun 5.Parola 6.Mori
9	Rudraprayag	1.Rudraprayag 2.Ukhimath 3.Kapkot	1.Ukhimath 2.Augstmuni
10	Tehri Garhwal	1.Tehri 2.Pratap Nagar 3.Dev Prayag 4.Narendra Nagar 5.Ghanshali	1.Jaunpur 2.Chamba 3.Dholdhar 4.Bhilanyan 5.Pratap Nagar 6.Jakhoni Dham 7.Jakholi 8.Dev Prayag 9.Kriti Nagar 10Narendra Nagar

11	Pauri Garhwal	1.Lance Down 2.Pauri 3.Thalisen 4.Dhoomakot 5.Shri Nagar	1.Khirto 2.Pankhet 3.Pokhar 4.Pauri 5.Kalji Khal 6.Yamkeshwar 7.Birokhal 8.Thalisen 9.Daurikhal 10.Dugadda 11.Kot 12.Naini Danda 13.Lance down 14.Pavo 15.Rikhnikhel
12	Dehradun	1.Dehradun 2.Chakrata 3.Vikash Nagar 4.Rishikesh	1.Daiwala 2.Rajpur 3.Sahaspur 4.Vikash Nagar 5.Kalsi 6.Chatrata
13	Haridwar	1.Haridwar 2.Roorkee 3.Lakshar	1.Roorkee 2.Bhagwan Nagar 3.Narson 4.Bahdrabad 5.Khanpur

CHAPTER – III

Resources

3.1.0 Human Resources

Uttaranchal was a part of Uttar Pradesh. As per the 1991 Census the population of the State was 7050 thousand. The details pertaining to the population have been extracted from the census of the population of Uttar Pradesh in respect of districts, which are now in newly established State of Uttaranchal.

3.1.1 Density of the Population

Density of the population was 130 per square kilometer. The district wise population details are given in table 3.1.1 where the total area is 54343 square kilometers.

Table 3.1.1

District wise Population of Uttaranchal (1991)

Sl.No.	District	Area Sq.Km	Density per Sq Km	Population 000	Rural 000	Urban 000
1	Uttar Kashi	8016	30	240	222	18
2	Chamoli	7520	43	325	287	38
3	Tehri Garhwal	3796	137	520	487	33
4	Dehradun	3088	332	1026	510	516
5	Pauri Garhwal	5230	128	672	590	82
6	Pithoragarh	7169	58	417	381	36
7	Almora	3607	170	612	565	47
8	Nainital	3422	160	582	391	191
9	Udham Singh Nagar	3358	272	915	623	292
10	Champawat	1712	113	193	167	26
11	Bageaswar	1626	138	224	218	6
12	Rudraprayag	2439	82	200	199	1
13	Haridwar	2360	476	1124	776	348
	Total	54343	130	7050	5416	1634

Source: Statistical Diary U.P. for 1999, State Directorate of Economics & Statistics, U.P., Lucknow.

The above table shows that the density of population of district Uttar Kashi is extremely lower (30 per sq.km.) and the density of district Haridwar is higher (476 per sq km). The district which are having the lower density of population are Uttar kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Rudra Prayag, which shows that these districts are rarely populated. The districts which are having the higher density of population, are Hardwar (476 per sq km.), Dehradun (332 per sq km.), Udham Singh Nagar (372 per sq km) and Almora (170 per sq km), which have the density of population above the State's densely populated. It is also revealed that the population in rural areas (5416 thousand) was more than the population of urban area (1634 thousand).

3.1.2 Literacy

In the present area, when the Economic and Industrial development are taking place at such a faster rate, literacy is considered to be one of the most dominate indicators of the socio-economic development of a region, state of the country. Viewed in this where the rate of the literacy is at almost lowest ebb. Population Census of 1991 reveals that literacy percentage in Uttarnchal 57.12% percentage is given in table 3.1.2.

Table 3.1.2

Literacy status of Uttranchal(1991)

Sl.No.	District	Persons	Male	Female
1	Uttar Kashi	47.23	55.73	25.31
2	Chamoli	61.08	82.01	40.37
3	Tehri Garhwal	48.38	72.10	26.41
4	Dehradun	69.50	77.95	59.26
5	Pauri Garhwal	65.35	82.46	49.44
6	Pithoragarh	59.01	79.44	38.37
7	Almora	58.66	79.96	39.60
8	National	56.52	67.88	43.19
9	Udham Singh Nagar	-	-	-
10	Champawat	-	-	-
11	Bageshwar	-	-	-
12	Rudraprayag	-	-	-
13	Haridwar	48.35	59.51	34.93
	Total	57.12	64.12	39.65

Source: Statistical Diary U.P. for 1999. State Directorate of Economics & Statistics, U.P., Lucknow.

Analytical review of the table shows that 57.12% of the persons in the State of Uttranchal were literate as per Census of 1991, which is above the level of national literacy of 52.21 %. The literacy between the male and female in the

State was 64.12 % and 39.65%. it reveals that the literacy among female is lagging behind perhaps because of social taboos and unawareness. The district Dehradun occupies the top position where literacy percentage is 69.50. The literacy among the male is 77.95% whereas it is 59.26% in female. The district Pauri Garhwal (65.35%) and Chamoli (61.08%) come next to Dehradun in literacy. The percentage figure of district Udham Singh Nagar, Champawat, Bageshwar and Rudra Prayag is included in the district from which these are carved out.

3.2.0 Physical Resources:

Another part of the resource is physical resources, which play an important role in the development of the area. These resources include Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Minerals etc. A brief describe of physical resources is given in the ongoing paras.

3.2.1 Agriculture

During seventies, the country has witnessed many droughts at fairly rapid intervals which formed a very difficult situation and created acute scarcity of food grains as a result of which the country has to go for massive imports of food grains from abroad. Such type of adverse situation awoke the policy makers and the new policies and measures adopted in this direction by way of providing improved and latest technology in cultivation. Use of better inputs such as fertilizers high yielding varieties of seeds, facilities to farmers have ushered in an era of green revolution and this key economy sector has taken greater strides in enhancing the production of food grains to a level of not only attaining self sufficiency but also putting to country amongst the few exporting countries of food grains in the world by the end of century. Agricultural is the predominant occupation in the country as well as in the State.

Details of the Major crops products in the State are given in following table
3.2.1

Table 3.2.1
District wise Production of Food – grains (tones) in Uttranchal
(1996- 97)

Sl.No	District	Rice		Wheat	Pulses	Total Food Grains	Oil Seeds	Sugar Cane	Potato
1	Almora	A	36295	53727	162024	162024	1295	-	1621
		P	38483	57808	2574	168540	1003	-	36573
2	Nainital	A	13066	29002	2251	55967	11291	48622	2548
		P	32326	68854	1816	118056	5826	2898454	57452
3	Pithoragarh	A	30833	38201	7126	104625	2141	-	2604
		P	39628	55824	5385	146188	1360	-	58752
4	Udham Singh Nagar	A	94316	87342	4769	189106	8062	5	761
		P	274832	283284	3851	568328	7602	297	16345

5	Bageshwar	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Champanawat	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Chamoli	A	17117	20411	633	58582	693	-	1756
		P	20631	23726	350	71320	620	-	39619
8	Dehradun	A	14574	24871	2863	63115	1935	7244	1362
		P	23726	41311	1941	95474	1513	414415	30841
9	Pauri Garhwal	A	24173	38740	4683	129053	819	1	361
		P	25908	36482	2542	139107	574	59	8145
10	Tehri Garhwal	A	16706	33740	3525	98678	1649	-	1464
		P	25313	44638	2349	131545	1089	-	33031
11	Uttarkashi	A	18817	13744	1402	36113	1741	-	2118
		P	15681	21613	904	54273	1022	-	47786
12	Rudrapur	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Haridwar	A	21241	48551	5524	77987	4825	64305	468
		P	52084	129634	4023	190063	4566	3813282	10629
	Total	A	287138	388329	36361	975250	34451	120177	15063
		P	548612	773174	25735	1682894	25175	7126512	339173

A = Area

P = Production

Source: Agricultural statistics of U.P. for 1996-97, Directorate of Agriculture, Statistics & Crop Insurance, U.P., Krishi Bhawan, Lucknow.

It is observed from the above table that main crops produced in the State of Uttaranchal are Rice & Wheat among the food grains. The total food grains produced in the State were 1682894 tonnes during the year 1996-97. Sugarcane, the cash crop produced during the year was 7126512 tonnes and the productions of potato was to the level of 339173 tonnes. The maximum production of the rice (274832 tonnes) and wheat (283284 tonnes) was recorded in Udham Singh Nagar. The total production of the pulses was 25735 tonnes. Arhar and Masur are main pulses produced in the area. Mustard seeds, Til and Soyabean are main oil seeds which are produced in Uttaranchal. The total production of the oil seeds was to the tune of 25175 tonnes.

Land Utilisation Pattern

The total area of the State of Uttaranchal was 5593342 hectares of which forests covered the area of 3501285 hectares, cultivable wastes constituted 322840 hectares and net area sown comprised of 1201598 hectares by the end of 1997-98. Details of land Utilisation together with other relevant information are given in table 3.2.2(A) and Table 3.2.2(B).

Table 3.2.2(A)**Land Utilisation in Uttranchal**

Sl.No.	Item	Area (in hectare)
1.	Total Area	5593342
2.	Forest	3501285
3.	Barren & uncultivable Land	299114
4.	Land utilization for purposes other than agriculture	164238
5.	Cultivable Waste	322840
6.	Permanent Meadows & Other Meadows	446458
7.	Current Fellow	78109
8.	Net Area Sown	1201598

Source: Statistical Diary U.P. for 1999, State Directorate of Economics & Statistics, U.P., Lucknow.

Table 3.2.2(B)**Area wise land Utilisation in Uttranchal (Hectares)**

Sl.No	District	Total Area	Forest	Barren & Uncultivated	Land utilisation for other purposes	Cultivable Waste	Perma nent Meadows	Curr ent fellows	Net Area sown
1	Uttarkas hi	817631		20802	7123	9393	22267	4042	27714
2	Chamoli	847077		163933	17985	33145	56844	1696	467040
3	Tehri Garhwal	574542		12482	11246	74362	2934	8627	67692
4	Dehradu n	302901		1995	18040	12789	4346	7404	50927
5	Pauri Garhwal	752728		34918	17842	45265	106948	18342	8572
6	Rudrapr ayag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Pithorag arh	648100	341250	25270	14767	52535	122475	13356	78447
8	Almora	726970	392238	33587	18212	62794	111888	8835	99416
9	Nainital	411112	300153	2966	889	26547	17344	5292	50121
10	Udham Singh Nahgar	278775	93205	1141	24334	36193619	1111	4682	150653
11	Champa wat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Bageshw ar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Haridwar	233506	72475	2020	26000	2391	301	5833	124486

	Total	5593342	350128 5	299114	164238	322 840	446458	781 09	1201598
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Note : Information in respect of Rudraprayag, Champawat and Bageshwar is included in the districts from which these are carved out.

Source; Statistical diary, U.P. for 1999, State Directorate of Economic & Statistics, U.P., Lucknow.

Animal Husbandry

Live stock is considered to be one of the important sources for the economic and industrial development of an area. Live stock statistics of 9th revised edition published by Animal Husbandry, U.P. reveal that there were 49920391 live stock population in 1993, which includes poultry also. The District wise live stock population is given in Table 3.2.3.

Table 3.2.3
Live Stock Population in Uttranchal (1993)

Sl.No.	District	Cows	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Total	Others	Total
1	Almora	3588 48	152387	32227 0	2100 35	269	59437	24408	77921 7
2	Nainital	2689 46	228999	3252	9736 8	3979	36502 5	67184	66972 8
3	Pithoragarh	3095 93	107448	46083	1833 45	210	40074	23657	67033 6
4	Udham Singh Nagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Bageswar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Champawat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Chamoli	2329 48	67135	74247	9707 8	447	13115	16081	50105 1
8	Dehradun	1072 28	51527	37336	9750 4	4789	18269 9	28029	36907 6
9	Pauri Garhwal	3709 62	80135	43441	1715 02	699	59155	16934	68367 3
10	Tehri Garhwal	1799 13	120666	25682	1232 13	548	31759	20503	47052 5
11	Uttarkashi	2329 48	38220	89329	9561 3	4468	-	13180	34407 8
12	Rudraprayag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Haridwar	1541 09	217545	6804	2190 0	1391 0	84035	31554	44582 2
	Total	2216 386	1064062	64844 4	1097 558	2529 7	77614 4	24153 0	49203 91

Source: Statistics of Animal Husbandry – 9th Revised Edition, 1996-97, deptt. of Animal Husbandry, U.P., Lucknow.

The analysis of the above table reveals that there were 2216386 cows and 1064062 buffaloes, 648444 sheep and 1097558 goats in the State. These are the main source of milk and hides/skin. The hides and skin available from the fallen and slaughtered animals can be exploited for industrial use. At present these hides/skin collected are sent out of the State like Kanpur and Agra for its tanning. The bones available from these animals can be used for bone crushing which in turn is used as manure.

The poultry sector has got a vast potential for producing eggs. Though the production of eggs has shown an upward trend but the pace of progress has been slow looking to its potentials. There were 7761444 poultry birds in the state during the year 1993.

3.2.4 Forestry

Statistical data available from forest department reveal that forest in Uttranchal constitute 65.6% of the total area in Uttranchal, against the minimum of 33% fixed by the National Forest Policy of 1998. The per capita forest in Uttranchal is 0.58 hectares as against world average of 0.89 hectares and more than national per capita forest area 0.09 hectares.

Table 3.2.4
District wise forest Area (Sq. Km.)

Sl. No.	District	Forest Area under Forest Deptt.		Civil & Soyam	Panchayati	Cantt. & Misc. Area	Total Forest Area	Geographical Area	% of Forest Area
		Total Forest	Reserved						
1	Almora	795	795	1478	971	19	3263	3607	90.6
2	Nainital	2602	2893	179	221	-	3002	3422	87.7
3	Pithoragarh	751	751	885	1040	1	2677	7169	37.3
4	Udham Singh Nagar	932	923	-	-	-	932	3558	27.8
5	Bageswar	659	659	-	-	-	659	1626	40.5
6	Champawat	736	736	-	-	-	736	1712	43.0
7	Chamoli	2823	2823	1899	665	7	5394	7520	71.7
8	Dehradun	1470	1406	437	79	88	2074	3088	67.2
9	Pauri Garhwal	2325	2307	1743	359	16	4447	5230	85.8
10	Tehri Garhwal	2694	2694	275	3	-	2972	3796	78.3
11	Uttarkashi	6955	6936	148	-	160	7263	8016	90.6

	shi								
12	Rudraprayag	873	873	-	-	-	873	2439	35.8
13	Haridwar	725	664	-	-	-	725	2360	30.7
	Total	24340	24160	7040	3338	291	35013	53343	65.6

Source: U.P. Forest Statistics (In Brief) 1999, Chief Conservator of Forests (admn.) U.P., Lucknow.

The above table reveals that 65% of that total area of Uttranchal is covered under forests. It has been reported that 35013 sq. km of the area is under forest of which 24340 sq. km has been under Forest Department. This forest area ranges from 659 sq. km in Bageshwar to 7263 sq. km in Uttar Kashi which accounts to 90.6 % of total geographical area.

Timber wood, Firewood, Lisa are main forest produce. It is reported that total availability of the timber wood and firewood was 263241 cub. meter and 53887 cub. Meter respectively. As much as 32968 quintals of Lisa was also available from the forest. The main species available in the State are Chir, Deodar, Sal, Teak, Sissoo, Khair, Eucalyptus, haldoo etc. Based on the forest resources available in the State the industries like Match Industry, Plywood Industry, Building Material, Sports, Toys, Scale Industry, Pencil Industry, Packing Cases, Resin and Turpentine Industry can be developed. The details of forest produce are presented in the Table 3.2.4(A) and Table 3.2.4(B):

Table 3.2.4(A)

Main Forest Produce

Sl.No.	District	Timber (cub.Mtr)	Firewood (CubMtr)	Bamboo (Kauri)	Tendoo Leaves (Std.Bora)	Lisa (Qtl)
1.	Almora	5570	1173	-	-	2363
2.	Nainital	81845	23934	-	278	1146
3.	Pithoragarh	1575	-	-	-	2844
4.	Udham Singh Nagar	35803	4197	-	-	12643
5.	Bageswar	1869	-	-	-	3076
6.	Champawat	4643	1969	-	-	6185
7.	Chamoli	3200	30	-	-	-
8.	Dehradun	1369	113	-	-	-
9.	Pauri Garhwal	87330	11663	-	-	-
10.	Tehri Garhwal	5361	5089	13346	-	4711
11.	Uttarkashi	4467	1122	-	-	-
12.	Rudraprayag	2187	-	-	1	-
13.	Haridwar	20995	4597	-	-	-
	Total	263241	53887	13346	279	32968

Source: U.P. Forest Statistics (in Brief) 1999, Chief Conservator of Forests (Admn.) U.P., Lucknow.

Table 3.2.4 (B)

Details of species – wise Forest Area under forest department

Sl. No.	Items	(Area in Hectares)
1.	Chir	392495
2.	Deodar	109820
3.	Fir / Spruce	71214
4.	Kaita	11523
5.	Cypress	12558
6.	Sal	153938
7.	Teak	18969
8.	Asna	7446
9.	Khair	8579
10.	Eucalyptus	28799
11.	Haldoo	2708
12.	Sissoo	144044
13.	Miscellaneous	531631
14.	Unproductive	360302
	Total	1854026

Source: U.P. forest statistics (in Brief) 1999, Chief conservators of forests (Admn.), U.P., Lucknow.

3.2.5 Minerals

Minerals are the most important resource available in the State of Uttarakhand. Rock formation in Himalayan ranges possesses the major mineral deposit in the State. The major minerals are lime Stone, Soap Stone, Magnesite and ores of Copper, Zinc Lead, which are available in various part of Pithoragarh, Almora, Mussoorie, Bageshwar etc. As many as 42 patte and 4 patte were issued of lease basis for 20 to 30 years for mining Soap Stone and Magnesite respectively. Presently mining has been banned by the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court. Minerals have got vast scope for industrial use and Lime Stone of Mussoorie and Dehradun is of very good quality.

Based on mineral resources, a number of industries like cement industry, cosmetic, Paints, Lubricants, Soap, extraction of Copper, Lead and other industries have got a good scope to be developed sand/Moram, Bolder etc., which come with the current of water are available in Tarai areas of National, Udham Singh Nagar, Champawat, Haridwar and Dehradun as minor minerals, which are used as building material.

3.2.6 Tourism

In the calm and serene hill of Uttranchal, one industry is poised for phenomenal growth. Travel and tourism, no other region is as diverse, multifaceted and richly enclosed with travel and tourism resources as Uttranchal State. And offering ample opportunity for developing these areas into major tourism spots for tourists, both domestic and international.

Contributing to the rise in travel in the coming years will be going economies, intensification of trade, opening up of air and surface transport, liberalization and implementation of specific projects at existing as well as new destination. Total domestic and international tourist arrivals have a potential to grow from 111.51 lakhs in 1990 to 202.01 lakhs by the year 1998. By the year 2000 we estimate that if the potential offered is properly utilized, the state can attract over 267 lakhs tourists.

Table 3.2.6

Statement of Tourists in Uttranchal (In Lakh Nos.)

Year	Indian	Foreigner	Total
1992	91.69	0.56	92.25
1993	104.02	0.70	104.72
1994	136.17	0.47	136.64
1995	139.83	0.41	140.24
1996	160.53	0.47	161.00
1997	176.58	0.51	177.09
1998	192.47	0.56	193.03
1999	193.60	0.64	194.24
2000	212.96	0.70	213.66

Source: director of Tourism, Uttranchal.

Till now the State Government had laid emphasis on providing the necessary infrastructure through the public sector. However, with the fast changing economic scenario, there is now a need to involve the private sector in development of tourism infrastructure and adopt the approach that will ensure best possible utilisation of resources of the State in long run.

3.2.6.1 Cable cars

Traveling in Cable Cars is most interesting and it has got a great business opportunity. The existing cable cars at Mussoorie and National have been attracting a large number of tourists. Comfort, speed and thrill make them the preferred choice of tourists. Besides, cable cars are eco-friendly in the hills as their installation requires minimum of land and disturbs minimum of forests.

3.2.6.2 Trekking & Camping

With majestic mountains on one end and varied terrain on the other, mighty rivers crisscrossing and one of the finest forest in India the Uttranchal hills are trekkers' paradise. Then, there's a surfeit of historical monuments, heritage sites, religious shrines and traditional yatra routes, which attract tourist to trek.

3.2.6.3 River Rafting & Water Sports Complex

The hills of Uttranchal with its extensive rivers and lakes play host to a variety of water sports pursuit of man. There's great opportunity for promotion of adventure tourism by creating facilities for river rafting, water sports, angling and aero sports. The high note of water sports began with the famous 'Ocean to Sky' expedition led by the historic victor, Sir Edmund Hillary. As a result of inflatable rafts, kayaks and canoes are a common sight today in addition to other sport in raging river in Uttranchal. River rafting in Ganges is being done successfully by the private entrepreneurs. Opportunities for angling exist at Dak Pathar in Yamuna, Byas Ghat in Ganga, Srinagar in Alaknanda and Doli Tal Lake near Uttarkashi. Exciting water sports can be developed at Dak Pathar, Chilla Barrage, Sharda Barrage & Nanak Matha Lake.

3.2.6.4 Skiing Resorts

During winter the snow-capped slopes of Uttranchal hills come alive. Hordes of professional and amateur skiers, both from India and abroad line up for the exhilarating winter sport of skiing. Auli is the case in point where the ski slopes allow a descent of 500 mts. from the ridge at 3049 mts., over a stretch of 3 Kms.

3.2.6.5 Religious Sites

The Uttarnchal hills have been called "dev Bhumi", the abode of Gods. Nestling in the awesome Himalayas, this state is steeped in myths and legends and is replete with shrines, sacred rivers, scenic spots, et al. The famous 'Char Dhams' – Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri and shrines of other gods and Goddesses span the varied geographical tapestry of the state. What ever be the location, these sanctuaries of faith have seen the arrival of millions of pilgrims through the ages.

3.2.6.6 Kailash Mansarovar Yatra

The holy Mansarovar is the holiest, the most fascinating the most inspiring the most famous of all the lakes in the world and most ancient that civilization has known. The Himalaya are the central to their cosmology the peaks are the petals of the golden lotus, which Lord Vishnu created as a first step in the formation of universe. On one of these peaks Mount Kailash sits Shiva in a state of perpetual meditation generating the spiritual force that sustains the cosmos.

3.2.6.7 Wild Life sanctuaries in Uttranchal

The snow Mountains, Rolling Meadows, high altitude lakes and dense forests in the hills of Uttranchal support exotic wild life and plant life. These wonderful creations of nature add a dash of splendor to abundance that exists in the environs of the Garhwal and Kumaon regions. In order to preserve this gift of wild life and enable visitors to have a privileged view of the same the State of Uttranchal has created special areas, national parks and sanctuaries.

Sl. No.		District	Area Sq. Km
1	Kedarnath Sanctuary	Chamoli	967
2	Valley of Flowers	Chamoli	87.5
3	Nanda devi National Park	Chamoli	630
4	Ashok Sanctuary	Pithoragarh	----
5	Corbett National Park	Nainital	520.8
6	Rajaji National Park	Dehradun	820.0
7	Govind Wildlife Sanctuary	Uttarkashi	95.3

3.2.6.8 Lakes in Uttranchal

The sheer beauty of the enchanting lakes cost a magic spell on all onlookers compelling them to forget the arduous trek that they have to undertake to reach them. The calm and serene lakes amidst lofty peaks of the mighty Himalayas and verdant forests are a breathing sight to behold and are ample rewards for nature and adventure loves alike. Main lakes are –

1. Dodi Tal
2. Saptrishi Kund
3. Nachiketa Tal
4. Kedar Tal
5. Sahastra Tal & Masar Tal
6. Vasuki Tal
7. Devaria Tal
8. Hem Kund Sahib
9. Kagbhusandi Tal
10. Satopanta Lake
11. Arwa tal
12. Roop Kund
13. Khurpee Tal
14. Naini lake
15. Sat tal
16. Bhim tal
17. Nakuchia Tal
18. ShyamlaTal

CHAPTER IV

Present Industrial Scenario

4.1.0 Large & Medium Scale Industries

Although endowed with abundant natural resources, vast market for consumption of goods and adequate trend, the state remained, by and large backward on the industrial scenario of the country. There are 166 large / medium scale industries where 1588.91 crores of rupees are invested in plant and machinery. As many as 46377 persons are employed on these industries. The district wise details of the large/medium scale industries are given below in table 4.1.0:

Table 4.1.0

Large/Medium Scale Industries in Uttranchal

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Large/ Medium units	Investment Rs. In Crores	Employment
1.	Almora	3	10.28	260
2.	Nainital	87	902.49	23045
3.	Pithoragarh	3	8.89	211
4.	Udham Singh Nagar	1	8.71	32
5.	Bageswar	-	-	-
6.	Chempawat	-	-	-
7.	Chamoli	-	-	-
8.	Dehradun	50	233.74	14052
9.	Pauri Garhwal	7	266.43	1187
10.	Tehri Garhwal	8	29.00	510
11.	Uttar Kashi	-	-	-
12.	Rudraprayag	-	-	-
13.	Haridwar	7	99.37	7080
	Total	166	1588.91	46377

Source: Directorate of Industries, U.P., Kanpur.

It is quite obvious from the above Table that as many as 166 large/medium scale industries have come into existence in the State of which 87 units are local in National District, 50 units in Dehradun and rest are scattered to the districts Tehri Garhwal, Pauri Garhwal, Haridwar, Almora, Pithoragarh and Udham Singh Nagar. These units with the total investment of Rs. 1588.91 crores have generated employment to 46377 persons. These units are engaged in the manufacture of dead burnt Magnesite, food products Beverages, paper & paper products, electrical machinery apparatus rubber & Plastic products etc.

4.2.0 Small Scale Industries

Keeping in view socio-economic condition technical know-how, inherent artisanship and infrastructural facilities in the State of Uttaranchal as well as the country as a whole small scale sector finds an important rather pivotal place along with large and medium scale industries for over all development of the state economic upliftment of the masses as also generating more employment opportunities. Another objective for laying greater emphasis and thrust on the development for small scale sector has been to remove regional imbalances and dispersal of economic resources to all the areas in meaningful and effective manner. The analysis of the data thrown up by the Second All India Census for SSI units conducted by the SIDO during 1990-91 has shown that per unit employment generation improvement cost in small scale sector is much less as compared to large and medium scale sector. The Census of SSI units revealed that per unit investment in plant & machinery is of the order of Rs. 93 thousands and that in fixed assets Rs. 1.84 lakhs per units 59.06% units were found to be in backward areas and remaining 40.94% in non-backward areas.

The State Directorate of Industries, U.P. has been assessing, registering the growth of SSI and village industries in U.P. Various policy measures taken up and different type of facilities, incentives and concessions extended to small scale sector has yielded positive results. The details pertaining to the small-scale industries have been extracted from the Directorate of Industries, U.P. (Computer Cell), Kanpur in respect of the 13 districts, which are now, in newly established State of Uttaranchal. As on 31.03.1999 there were 29872 units run by SSI entrepreneurs. These units with the investment of Rs. 225.54 crores in plant and machinery provided employment to 88561 persons. The district wise details of the SSI units are given in table 4.2.0:

Table 4.2.0

Small Scale Industries in Uttaranchal

(As on 31.03.1999)

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of SSI units	Investment Rs.in Crores	Employment
1.	Almora	4716	10.30	14588
2.	Nainital	3948	49.25	12766
3.	Pithoragarh	2386	8.61	5243
4.	Udham Singh Nagar	1122	11.82	1776
5.	Bageswar	50	0.21	78
6.	Chempawat	52	0.38	103
7.	Chamoli	2734	11.85	6383
8.	Dehradun	2864	38.14	9533
9.	Pauri Garhwal	2883	16.27	8811
10.	Tehri Garhwal	2779	20.93	8469
11.	Uttar Kashi	2206	9.06	5726
12.	Rudraprayag	108	0.62	200
13.	Haridwar	4024	48.10	14885
	Total	29872	225.54	88561

Source: Directorate of Industries, U.P., Kanpur.

The above table shows that as many as 29872 registered small scale industries units were in existence in the State which were engaged in the manufacture of mainly food products other items of manufacture were hosiery Garments, Chemical& Chemical products, Metal products, Repairing & Servicing etc. The maximum number of units 4716 were in Almora district, which generated employment to 14588 persons with capital investment of Rs. 10.30 crores. In terms of number of units, Haridwar comes next to Almora where there were 4024 SSI units generating employment to 14885 persons with an investment of Rs. 48.10 crores. The district Bageshwar has the letest units (50), which provided employment to 78 persons with investment Rs. 0.21 crores, and champawat with 52 units comes next to Bageshwar. These units were having investment of Rs. 0.38 crores and provided employment to 103 persons. Brief description of these small scale units in various major industry groups is given in the following paras.

Food based Industries

Table 4.2.1
Food Products SSI units in Uttranchal

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of SSI units	Investment Rs.in Crores	Employment
1.	Almora	458	2.03	2643
2.	Nainital	985	14.10	3868
3.	Pithoragarh	738	3.26	1664
4.	Udham Singh Nagar	204	2.20	694
5.	Bageswar	18	0.09	36
6.	Chempawat	11	0.22	23
7.	Chamoli	695	1.72	1346
8.	Dehradun	314	8.12	1033
9.	Pauri Garhwal	665	2.99	1758
10.	Tehri Garhwal	616	3.76	1719
11.	Uttar Kashi	367	2.73	983
12.	Rudraprayag	35	0.22	56
13.	Haridwar	383	7.50	1370
	Total	5489	48.98	17193

The above table reveals that there were 5489 small scale units in the group of food products. These units provided employment opportunities to 17193 persons with an investment of Rs. 48.98 crores. The maximum number of units in this group exists in National i.e. 985 units having an investment of Rs. 14.10 crores generated employment to 3868 persons. Pithoragarh comes next to it with 738 unit providing employment to 1664 persons with an investment of Rs. 3.26 crores. Champawat was having 11 units which is least in this group of industries providing employment to 23 persons with investment of 0.22 crores. The units in the group of food products were engaged in the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, edible oil, fruit preservation etc.

Table 4.2.2**Hosiery & Garments**

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of SSI units	Investment Rs.in Crores	Employment
1.	Almora	622	2.35	2761
2.	Nainital	225	1.13	612
3.	Pithoragarh	664	1.21	1397
4.	Udham Singh Nagar	3	0.05	11
5.	Bageswar	-	-	-
6.	Chempawat	21	0.08	46
7.	Chamoli	309	1.05	784
8.	Dehradun	860	8.47	2985
9.	Pauri Garhwal	376	0.48	1032
10.	Tehri Garhwal	1037	1.80	2662
11.	Uttar Kashi	814	2.22	2438
12.	Rudraprayag	16	0.04	33
13.	Haridwar	231	1.26	621
	Total	5178	20.14	13382

The above table reveals that 5178 registered small scale units were there in the State by the end of March, 1999 under the category of hosiery & Garments Industry. These units had an investment of Rs. 20.14 crores and provided employment to 13382 persons. The units were engaged in the manufacture of under garments, woollen hosiery, readymade garments etc. Many of the units were doing job work stitching of the clothes.

Table 4.2.3**Repairing and Servicing Industries**

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of SSI units	Investment Rs.in Crores	Employment
1.	Almora	194	0.30	308
2.	Nainital	706	2.17	716
3.	Pithoragarh	395	1.33	818
4.	Udham Singh Nagar	212	0.51	302
5.	Bageswar	-	-	-
6.	Chempawat	3	0.02	6
7.	Chamoli	331	1.34	762
8.	Dehradun	385	2.24	962
9.	Pauri Garhwal	486	2.55	1144
10.	Tehri Garhwal	300	1.52	932
11.	Uttar Kashi	226	0.29	367
12.	Rudraprayag	8	0.02	12
13.	Haridwar	1238	12.22	3026
	Total	4484	24.51	9355

It is observed from the above table that 4484 small scale units in repairing and servicing group of industries were registered in the State which were engaged in auto repairing, mechanical workshop, servicing & repairing of opportunity to 9355 persons with the capital investment of Rs.24.51 crores. The maximum number of units 1238 were in Haridwar, which provided employment to 3026 persons with the capital investment of Rs. 12.22 crores. There units in champawat were the least, which provided employment to 6 persons and were having investment of Rs.0.02 crore

Table 4.2.4

Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of SSI units	Investment Rs.in Crores	Employment
1.	Almora	2694	2.78	6606
2.	Nainital	261	1.27	287
3.	Pithoragarh	148	0.60	240
4.	Udham Singh Nagar	284	1.07	270
5.	Bageswar	30	0.10	36
6.	Chempawat	-	-	-
7.	Chamoli	22	0.11	47
8.	Dehradun	488	4.83	1065
9.	Pauri Garhwal	610	3.72	1652
10.	Tehri Garhwal	215	4.46	690
11.	Uttar Kashi	188	1.16	390
12.	Rudraprayag	-	-	-
13.	Haridwar	600	7.79	3198
	Total	5540	27.89	14481

The above table reveals that there were 5540 small scale registered units in the category of Miscellaneous Industry in the State which were engaged in various manufacturing and processing activities like Printing Press, Stationery items, Lead Pencils, School bags, Shopping bags, Wooden Art pieces and decorative articles etc. These units provided employment to 14481 persons in the state with an investment of Rs. 27.89 crores. The highest number of units 2694 were registered in Almora district, which comes out to be 48.6% of the total units in this group, which provided employment to 6606 persons with a capital investment of Rs. 2.78 crores. As many as 610 units (11.0%) in Pithoragarh and 600 (10.8%) in Haridwar district comes next in order. 22 units in Chamoli were least.

4.3.0 Handloom

Handloom sector of Uttranchal has got the distinction of being pioneer industry and comes only next to Agriculture with regard to employment and rural development. The characteristics of handloom sector is that offers employment opportunities at lesser investment. It is spread over to remote rural and semi urban areas and benefits mainly the people belonging to minority community, SC/ST. This sector has vast export potential also. In this context there is dire need to develop the handloom sector in the State on modern technique and design etc.

4.4.0 Khadi & Village Industries

Khadi & Village Industries has been an important employment oriented sector to improve the economic condition and development of rural areas by providing employment opportunities to rural people and economically weaker section of the society.

The main objectives of the Khadi & village Industries sector are –

1. To create maximum employment under non-farm sector for rural unemployed youth.
2. To maximum production of marketable village industries products.
3. Intensive rural industrialisation for improving the quality of life of rural people.

4.5.0 Sericulture

Sericulture sector also has an important place in the economy and play a vital role in providing a base for upliftment of economic condition of rural masses specially farmers by way of providing employment and supplementing their income. The climatic condition of the area is suitable for development of the sericulture industry. Silk yarn has a good market potentials. During the year 1996-97 as many as 15930 families in U.P. including Uttranchal were benefited through sericulture industry. Against a total demand of about 3000 M. tonnes only 37 tonnes of silk yarn could be produced. There is a great scope for the development of sericulture industry looking to such a vast gap between demand and supply of the silk yarn. There are several projects operating in almost all the districts of Garhwal Division and Kumaon Division in the State of Uttranchal. There has been a target for plantation of mulberry over a total area of 600 hectares and 300 hectares in Garhwal and Kumaon Division respectively and provide employment to about 6100 persons in the State.

CHAPTER V

Infrastructure

Infrastructure facilities are the most important factor for the economic and industrial development of the area. Transport facilities, power facilities, telecommunication and banking facilities are the most important part of the infrastructural facilities. The infrastructural facilities of the Uttranchal State are given below:

5.1 Transport

5.1.1 Rail

Owing to the geographical circumstances and hilly areas, most of the places in Uttranchal are not directly connected with rail.

5.1.2 Road Transport

Road transport has been principal means for movement of the people and transportation of goods from & to these hilly areas of the State. Because of the socio- economic and geographical circumstances road transport is the most popular and practical means of transport.

With a view to providing transport facility to the people of hilly areas about 460 buses are being run by the U.P. State Road Transport Corporation on 172 routes.

5.1.3 Air Transport

Airports in the State are located at Dehradun and Pant Nagar but there is no regular air transport service available. The Airport Authority of India may be approached for upgradation of these airports so that international charters and cargo could be handled.

5.2 Communication

Postal services and telephones provide communication facilities which are considered to be an important component of infrastructure. The area of the State is served with a network of 2695 post office, 543 telegraph centers, 5095 PCOs. As many as 55316 telephone connections were given in the State.

5.3 Power

Power is considered to be one of the most important components of the infrastructure in the development process of industries and agriculture. It also function as the most important instrument of soci-economic change. In order to ensure regular production, distribution & supply of electric power, concerted efforts are being made by the Govt. of U.P. The production capacity of the State Electricity Board at present is 5775.75 Mege Watt. Out of which 4271 Mw of electricity is produced by thermal power stations whereas 1504.75 MW electricity is being produced by Hydel. In the process of electrification programme, as many as 12311 villages have been electrified which comes out to be 78.6% of the total populated villages in the State of Uttranchal.

5.4 Bank

Credit Deposit Ratio

Finance is also an important input for overall economic development of a particular area. For industrial development, finance is considered to be an essential component. The C.D. Ratio of the State is 28.62 % as against the National average around 55%. District wise Statement of C.D. Ratio of 13 districts including RR in Uttranchal is given at table 5.4 the C D Ratio is below than the National Average has been due to various reasons mainly – lack of infrastructural facility, which the industrial community would like to have in the State.

Table 5.4
Districtwise Credit Deposit Ratio of Uttranchal
(As on March, 1999)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Lead Bank			
1.	Almora	SBI			
2.	Nainital	BOB			
3.	Pithoragarh	SBI			
4.	Udham Singh Nagar	BOB			
5.	Bageswar	SBI			
6.	Chempawat	SBI			
7.	Chamoli	SBI			
8.	Dehradun	PNB			
9.	Pauri Garhwal	SBI			
10.	Tehri Garhwal	SBI			
11.	Uttar Kashi	SBI			
12.	Rudraprayag	SBI			
13.	Haridwar	PNB			
	Total				

Source: Statical Diary U.P. for 1999, state Planning Industrite U.P., Lucknow.

Table 5.4(A)

Districtwise/Sectorwise Achievement of All Bank

Under annual Credit Plan 1999-2000 (Up to March 2000(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Agriculture	Industries	Sevices	Total	%Achievement over target
1.	Almora	730.76	152.84	1797.38	2680.98	97.35
2.	Nainital	2272.08	766.17	1596.81	4635.06	82.19
3.	Pithoragarh	441.71	174.11	1562.69	2178.71	94.40
4.	Udham Singh Nagar	19766.05	10270.63	1415.70	41492.38	129.05
5.	Bageswar	227.39	41.55	600.50	869.44	91.69
6.	Chempawat	165.00	105.34	529.63	799.97	76.67
7.	Chamoli	188.40	95.00	831.05	1114.45	81.00
8.	Dehradun	2011.40	722.50	3229.60	5963.50	126.19
9.	Pauri Garhwal	620.32	99.83	1632.58	2352.73	80.12
10.	Tehri Garhwal	753.47	150.68	1186.52	2090.67	73.02
11.	Uttar Kashi	562.72	92.50	1103.22	1758.44	115.45
12.	Rudraprayag	127.40	27.69	341.58	496.95	73.06
13.	Haridwar	5084.80	1066.80	1738.40	7890.00	101.35
	Total	32951.50	13765.64	17565.84	64282.98	109.04

Source: State Level Bankers Committee Report, State Bank of India, Local Head Office, Lucknow

CHAPTER VI

POTENTIAL & THRUST INDUSTRIES

Though the State Uttranchal is rich in forest and mineral resources, utilisation of these resources could not be made to the required level due to certain social and legal bindings and as such the pace of industrialisation has been remarkably slow because of being handicapped in tapping the natural resources which are available in the area and lack of developed infrastructural facilities in the State. Discussions with the knowledgeable persons having vast experiences in industrial ventures yielded an outcome that there is a great scope for certain industries to be developed in the State based on herbs/medicinal plants, horticulture produce, agriculture & forest resources and also based on local demand. Tourism is also another important sector which has a tremendous scope for its development there. As many as 10 potential/thrust industries for the state have been identified a brief description of which is given below:

6.1 Leather Footwear

Leather footwear has been the oldest traditional industry in India, which is being manufactured mainly in the cottage and Small Scale sector. Most of the units follow traditional process in the manufacture of leather footwear by using hand tools and sewing machine only. But there are few units which are well organised and manufacture leather shoes, boots, sandals, Chappals etc. by using mechanized & modern technologies, which help in maintaining uniformity in quality and also increase the productivity.

The handmade process is nothing but skilled job of craftsmen and is restricted to certain communities and places. Looking to the increasing demand for these items in internal as well as international markets, the leather footwear industry has a great scope for development. As concerned with the international markets, a special care is to be taken for its quality. The leather footwear industry is classified broadly in the following groups:

1. Boots and Shoes
2. Sandals and Chappals
3. Footwear Components

There is good scope for establishing leather footwear industry in Uttranchal. The project at a glance is given below:

Project at a Glance:

1.	Total Project Cost	Rs. 2,70,000/-
2.	Employment	5 persons
3.	Profit per Annum	Rs. 3,50,000/-
4.	Plant & Machinery	Rs. 70,000/-

5.	Raw Material (for 3 months)	Rs. 80,000/-
6.	Working Capital	Rs. 1,20,000/-
7.	Return on Total Investment	40 %
8.	Turn Over Per Annum	Rs. 12,50,000/-
9.	Break Even Point	50 %

6.2 Detergent Cake & Powder:

Every body is well conversant throughout the world with detergent products especially in urban and semi-urban markets. Detergent is being manufactured in cake, power of liquid form in different quality and grades. Rin, Fena, O.K. Wheel, Sasa, Ghari, 555 are some brands which are now very popular in the market. Due to high cost of vegetable oils the manufacturing of laundry soap/cake is very uneconomical and hence the consumption of detergents is increasing day by day and it is established that the demand will increase in future also. It is an industry, which depends upon the production of Petroleum. As the main raw material is petroleum based and thus with the growth of petroleum product this industry will also develop. There is very good scope of soap and detergent industry in the Uttranchal State. The project at a glance is given below:

Project at a Glance:

1.	Annual Production capacity	90MT
2.	Annual Product Value	Rs. 13,80,000
3.	Plant & Machinery	Rs. 67,000
4.	Working Capital (for 3 month)	Rs. 2,78,700
5.	Annual Cost of Production	Rs. 11,83,850
6.	Annual Profit	Rs. 12,07,500
7.	Return on Investment	56.65 %
8.	Break Even Point	48.43 %
9.	Employment	7 Persons
10	Power	Electricity

6.3 Plastic Lamination for Packaging:

Packaging is an important and integral part of a product. It not only protects the product from losses during storage & transportation but also attracts the consumers and helps in the selling and marketing of the product. Various kinds of packaging materials are in use depending upon the nature of product and its applications. Plastic materials have opened a new door in the field of packing and it is replacing almost all packing material like plain and coated paper, wooden boxes etc. Plastic laminates are now being used very commonly in the packaging of food and food products. Pharmaceuticals, detergent power and various other products Lamination ensures the aesthetic value and have a glossy look to the product. It also protects the product from water, moisture, stains rough handling etc. It provides impermeability good barrier properties thus improving the self life of the product. This work is carried out on job work basis. There is a good scope for laminated plastic packaging in Uttranchal State. The project at a glance is given below:

Project at a Glance:

1.	Annual Production	86400 Kgs.
2.	Fixed Capital	Rs. 13,41,000/-
3.	Working Capital (3 months)	Rs. 27,72,000/-
4.	Annual Cost of Production	Rs. 1,17,30,300/-
5.	Annual Product Value	Rs. 1,33,05,600/-
6.	Annual Profit	Rs. 15,75,300/-
7.	Rate of Return	38.3 %
8.	Break Even Point	34 %
9.	Employment	14 Persons
10.	Power	Electricity

6.4 Herbal Medicine/Product

Ayurvedic system of medicine is as old as Vedic age. Now a days people give preference to the Ayurvedic medicines as the allopathic medicines are costlier and have side effects. Ayurvedic medicines are based on mainly plants/herbs and its extracts and minerals both in single ingredient drugs and compound formulation.

Kasthusadhi (Predominantly plant drugs)

Rasausadhi (Predominately Metal & Minerals)

The Ayurvedic drugs are derived from vegetable sources from the various parts of the plant like root, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits or plant as a whole.

All the raw materials such as herbs, minerals etc. for preparation of Ayurvedic medicines are abundantly available in Uttranchal State.

Herbal medicines and products are becoming popular day by day and demand for Ayurvedic based product is increasing tremendously in both urban and rural areas for its inherent potential & negligible side effects. Although there is tremendous potentiality of raw materials for the Ayurvedic medicines and herbal based products in Uttranchal State, yet herbal based manufacturing units have not come up with the State as compared to other areas. Thus there is a great scope for development of units manufacturing herbal medicines in the state.

Project at a Glance

1.	Plant & Machine	Rs. 2,84,200/-
2.	Working Capital for 2 months	Rs. 5,99,300/-
3.	Annual Turn over	Rs. 23,79,000/-
4.	Cost of Production	Rs. 20,25,950/-
5.	Net Profit	Rs. 3,53,050/-
6.	Net Profit Ratio	14.8 %
7.	Rate of Return	58.8 %
8.	Break Even Point	56.5 %
9.	No. of persons employed	10 persons.

6.5 Paints & Varnishes

Paint formulations have got a wide range of uses. Paints are anticorrosive, give protection to the surface on which it is applied and give lustrous look. The important factor in paints is binder consisting of oil and resins, which is responsible for toughness, adhesion, resistance to water and chemicals, durability and colour retention of the coating.

The Process of paints consists of production of binders medium of varnish and then finally the production of paint. The ball mill is used for making liquid paints. Pigments and extenders with some portion of binder and solvent are charged to the ball mill and when the some portion of binder and solvent are charged to the ball mill and when the desired dispersion is achieved the material is mixed with rustproof binder medium and solvent. Finally shades, viscosity etc are adjusted according to the requirement.

Paint and varnishes are packed in tin containers of 50 ml to 5 liters and drum of 20 liters and 200 liters capacities. There has been a good demand for paint & varnish and therefore, there is a good scope for the development of paint industry. The particulars of the project in brief are given below:

Project at a Glance:

1.	Total Fixed Capital (Investment)	Rs. 45,0,000/-
2.	Working capital (3 months)	Rs. 6,49,500/-
3.	Cost of Production (per annum)	Rs. 28,01,900/-
4.	Net Sales (per annum)	Rs. 32,34,600/-
5.	Profit	Rs. 4,32,700/-
6.	Profit on Total Investment	37.7 %
7.	Break Even Point	40 %
8.	Employment	5 Persons
9.	Energy	Electricity

6.6 Mineral Water

Mineral water is made by treatment of raw water by reverse osmosis technique and then ozonisation of the same. Mineral water prepared by this technique is free from bacteria and viruses and also destroys bad tastes, organic colour and unpleasant odours.

Due to poor quality of raw water there is great need of mineral water in hotels, restaurants, tourism department and for sophisticated people. In future the great demand of mineral water is expected to grow throughout the country. The technique used for preparing mineral water given in this project is highly sophisticated.

Mineral water is safe for drinking and is prepared for a class of sophisticated people in the society and foreign visitors whereas it has become need of the mass inhabited in populated environment. Now people are taking mineral

water during journey, as it is convenient and safe for health point of view. Tourism is one of the most important sources of economic development in Uttranchal State; there is a good demand for mineral water. Deu to rising trend of education level, standard of living and health consciousness the demand of mineral water is increasiung day by day. Though some units manufacturing mineral water exist in the State but they are not able to meet the increasing demand of the same. Hence, there is good scope for establishing few units to manufacture mineral water in the State. The project at a glance is given below:

Project at a glance:

1.	Plant & Machinery	Rs. 17,26,500/-
2.	Working Capital (3 months)	Rs. 31,27,800/-
3.	Turn Over per year	Rs. 1,51,20,000/-
4.	Profit per year	Rs. 15,83,526/-
5.	Profit on Investment	32.62 %
6.	Break Even Point	46.96 %
7.	Persons employed	10 persons.

6.7 Woollen Knitting & Embroidery:

Due to shortage of power and lack of other infrastructure facilities handloom woollen knitting and embroidery units are very popular and common in entire Uttranchal State. The State is totally hilly and few places are very cold even in rainy and summer seasons, the woollen knitting and embroidery units operated by hand process cater to the needs of the local people and fulfill their daily requirement of the cloths. Traditional handloom items like shal, galuk etc are not only popular in Uttranchal State but also in whole of the country. Fancy and decorative items are also produced by the local people. Local ladies are well trained to operate nitting machine and handloom-cum-embroidery units as they are already trainedsince their childhood as their tradition. So there is a good scope for woollen knitting cum handloom and embroidery units in whole of the Uttranchal State. A brief description of the project given below can be seen at a glance.

Project at a Glance:

1.	Total fixed Capital (Incestment)	Rs. 70,600/-
2.	Working capital (for one month)	Rs. 82,220/-
3.	Cost of Production (per year)	Rs. 7,73,313/-
4.	Turn over (per year)	Rs. 8,52,000/-
5.	Total Profit (per year)	Rs. 78,687/-
6.	Net Profit Ratio	9.2 %
7.	Rate of Return	59.2 %
8.	Break Even Point	34.6 %
9.	Employment	17 persons

6.8 Leaf Cup and Plates

Leaf Cup and Plates are used in many states of the country in marriages, picnic and other social gathering where food is served. It is manufactured from suitable leaves of Kachnar, Banana, Dhak etc. collected from forest and are available in the local village markets. Cleaned leaves are fed to the machine with small bamboo sticks and the polythene sheets fitted with desired size of dies which in the operation gives the shape cups and plates of desired size and the packed into a bundle of 100 Pcs. Uttranchal having thick forest can provide sufficient raw materials at cheaper rates. There is a good scope for setting up of atleast two below can be seen at a glance.

Project at a Glance

1.	Investment in Fixed Capital	Rs. 52,300/-
2.	Working capital (for one month)	Rs. 21,400/-
3.	Cost of Production (per year)	Rs. 2,75,615/-
4.	Turn over (per year)	Rs. 3,16,800/-
5.	Net Profit (per year)	Rs. 41,185/-
6.	Net Profit Ratio	14.9 %
7.	Rate of Return	43.3 %
8.	Break Even Point	41.3 %
9.	Employment	6 persons

6.9 Repairing & Maintenance of Computers:

With the Modernisation and increasing trend of computerisation in the State, the people living in the state are using computer of different brand names of business as well as for industrial activity. Because of erratic and irregular electric supply there might be some problems in using computers, but yet, there is developing fast. In the Uttranchal State, there is great scope of Repairing and Maintenance of Computer. Hence, one or more such units can be set up in every district of the State. Its demand is expected to rise in future. The project at a glance is given below:

Project at a Glance:

1.	Investment in Fixed Capital	Rs. 2,50,000/-
2.	Working Capital (3 month)	Rs. 50,000/-
3.	Cost of Production (per year)	Rs. 3,60,000/-
4.	Turn over (per year)	Rs. 4,80,000/-
5.	Net Profit (per year)	Rs. 1,20,000/-
6.	Net Profit Ratio	25 %
7.	Rate of Return	40 %
8.	Break Even Point	45.4 %
9.	Employment	5 Persons

6.10 Flour Milling

Milling of wheat into flour is one of the important processing unit. At present about 80 % of the total annual production of wheat is milled by disc. Mills operating in cities, towns and villages and the total number of such Chakkies are around 15 thousand and the remaining wheat are milled by roller flour mills. With the change of fashion standard of living and liking and of the people the food habit have also changed. Consumption of flour has been increasing in the form of fast food items like nodules, which are run especially for foods and also household purposes. The mini roller mills have milling capacity of about 30 MT wheat per day and total investment on such flour mills will be around 80 lakhs. A simple mini flour mill based on Chinese technology has now been introduced which costs around Rs. 13 lakhs on machinery and equipment and it can be accommodated in a shed measuring 80x40x20 ft and per hour production capacity is one ton.

Project at a Glance:

1.	Total Fixed Capital	Rs. 28,00,000/-
2.	Total Working Capital (per month)	Rs. 10,32,050/-
3.	Cost of Production per year	Rs. 1,31,81,000/-
4.	Total Sale	Rs. 1,40,22,800/-
5.	Rate of Return on Sale	6.08 %
6.	Break Even Point	56 %
7.	Profit before tax	Rs. 8,47,000/-
8.	Employment	10 Persons

List of Potential Product for Industries in Uttranchal

Auto Spare parts from Plastics
 Auto Rickshaw Parts
 Auto Electric Parts
 Auto Bulbs
 Auto Brake Light
 Ayurvedic Medicines
 Fruit Processing & Preservation
 Pickles, Murabba & Chutenys
 Fruit Sauce
 Bread, Biscuits
 Cattle Feed
 Rice Bran oil
 Dairy Products
 Hair oil
 Soap Bath
 Soap Washing
 School Bags
 Printing Press
 Stationery Items
 Tooth Paste & Power
 Pressure Stoves
 Aluminium Utensils
 Voltage Stabilizers
 Inverter

Emergency Lights
Agriculture Equipment
Electronic Cigarette Lighter
Electronic Gas Lighter
Electronic Indicating Meters
Electronic Timers
Electro Thermometers
Electric Iron
Electric Motors
Aromatic Items
Medical disposable Items
Glassware and other related items
PVC Shoes and Chappals
Hawai Chappals
Sole leather
Chrome Leather
Electric Horns Auto
Rubber Beading Auto
Rubber Beading Auto
Rubber Mats Auto
Soldering Wire
Readymade Garments
Woollen Knitted wears
Socks
Under Garments
Essential Oil
Wooden Furniture
Cotton Hisiery
Woollen Hoeiery
Paper
Paper Plates and Cups
Holdals & Bags
Laminated Paper
Moulded Travel Goods
Telepronted Rods
Computer Stationery (Paper)
Teletap Rolls
File Cover
Bicycle tyre
Bicycle Tube
Bicycle Rims
Bicycle Career
Leather Shoes
Leather Tanned
Leather Belting
Leather sandal Covers
Leather Garments
Paint
Varnish
Distemper
PVC Domestic Goods
Ply Wood
Herbal Cosmetics

Mushroom Preservation
Straw Board
Storage Bin
Nut Bolts
Iron Gate and Grills
Electronic Watches
Canvas Shoes
Cement Hollow Bricks
Mineral Water
Flour Mills
Rice Mill
Spices
Data Processing from Computers
Repairing & Servicing of Computers
Repairing & Servicing Automobile
Repairing & Servicing of Electrical Items
Repairing & Servicing of Electronic Items
Repairing & Servicing of Bicycle
General Engineering Workshop
Wood Wool
Furniture Moulded
Wooden Building materials
Motor Winding & Repairing

CHAPTER VII

ECONOMIC FACILITIES, INCENTIVES& CONCESSIONS

7.1.0 Facilities provided by the Government of India

With a view to accelerate the rapid industrial development, remove regional imbalances, development of backward areas, decentralisation of industries etc., the Govt. of India as well as Government of Uttranchal have provided a package of facilities, incentives and concessions to the small scale industrial units. These facilities, incentives and concessions will pave a pace of industrialisation in Uttranchal State.

7.1.1 Transport Subsidy

Govt. of India provides Transport subsidy to the extent of 75 %of the total transportation cost of the materials, which are brought into the selected backward districts, and finished goods, which are being sent outside these selected areas to the small scaleindustries units. This facility has been extended to 8 districts viz; Dehradun, Nainital, Almora, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Uttar Kashi and Chamoli in the State from the selected railheads of Dehradun, Rishkesh, Moradabad, Bareilly, Kotdwar, Shahjahanpur and Rampur. The entrepreneurs are entitled to avail of this facility from the shortest points.

7.1.2 Supply of Machinery on Concessional Terms:

With a view to attracting large numbers of entrepreneurs and providing indigenous machines as well as imported machines to the entrepreneurs of backward areas, the NSIC has liberated its terms and Conditions for Supply of machinery on hire purchase. The scheme envisages concessions on earnest money payable by techno cards and entrepreneurs of backward from a range of 15-30 % to 1-25 % depending upon the value of machinery. The full purchase value is payable in half yearly/easy installment with a moratorium of 12 to 18 months. A rebate of 2 % in the rate of interest is allowed for prompt and timely payment of installments. The opening of office of NSIC is urgently required in the State.

7.1.3 Consultancy of Technical Services

Small Industries Service Institute reimburse100% consultancy fee charged by approved consultant from unit in backward regions and 25 % in case of units located in non-backward areas. The maximum limit for reimbursement of consultancy charges is Rs. 2,000/- per unit.

7.1.4 Soft loan scheme for Modernisation

Under the scheme financial assistance to selected industries is provided for modernisation/renovation/replacement of plant & machinery so as to improve quality productivity and competitiveness of the small scale. The scheme is operated by IDBI/SIDBI in collaboration with Industrial Financial Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Credit and Reinvestment Corporation of India (ICICI). SIDBI provides 100 percent refinance of loans for modernisation sanctioned by State Financial Corporation and State Industrial Development Corporation and 75% in case of loans for modernisation floated by the Bank. The Modernisation scheme further envisages automatic refinance of loan up to Rs. 5 lakhs. Rate of interest charges on such loans is 11.5% per annum.

7.1.5 Bill Rediscounting Scheme:

The purpose of bill re-discounting is to help manufacture of indigenous machinery and equipment is push the sales of these products by offering deferred payment facilities to the prospective purchasers & users of the machinery required and repay the cost over a number of years. Bills/Promissory notes drawn in favour of or by the machinery manufacturers are discounted by them with their banks who in turn rediscount the same with SIDBI. The office of SIDBI should also be opened in the capital City Uttranchal.

In order to ensure larger flow of assistance to small scale sector the SIDBI/IDBI has introduced special concession rates of discount/rediscount for purchase as well as seller manufacturers in this sector. Normally the facilities under the scheme are not available for purchaser of machinery for new projects. However, exception has been made in the case of small scale sector.

7.1.6 Scheme for Rehabilitation of Sick Units:

The small scale industrial units which have been financed by SFCs/SIDCs and are declared sick by SLIIC are eligible for assistance under this scheme operated by SIDBI through State Financial Corporation/State Industrial Development Corporations. The rehabilitation assistance may inter-alia cover margin money for additional term loan and working capital payment of statutory liabilities cash losses that may occur during nursing programme, over the installments agreed to be refunded into a separate term loan, part from the minimum capital expenditure required for re-starting the unit on viable level.

During 1991, SIDBI has introduced a scheme of reimbursement of cost of the consultancy charges paid by the sick small scale industrial units for preparation of viability reports for their rehabilitation.

7.1.7 Reservation of items for exclusive production in small scale sector:

The Govt. of India has reserved 836 items for exclusive production in small scale sector. The list of items is reserved by the small scale Industries Board

from time to time and addition/deletions are made in accordance with the requirements of the country. Salient feature of this reservation scheme is that no large medium scale unit is allowed to manufacture the reserved items and in case of large/medium industries granted license for manufacture prior to reservation of the items, their capacity is pegged with reference to the best production achievement by the unit during last three years.

7.1.8 Reservation of items for exclusive purchase from small scale sector.

The Govt. of India has reserved 358 items for exclusive purchase from small scale sector, which is classified as Group IV Industry, the Group V Industry which contains 13 items, 75 % of the requirements of the Govt. of India are to be procured from small scale units. Similarly of Group VI Industry in which 28 items are included 50 % requirements of the Govt. of India are to be purchased from small scale units. The DGS&D supplies free tenders exempts SSI units from registration fee in case of above items.

7.1.9 Price Preference on Govt Purchase:

In addition to reservation of items for exclusive purchase from small scale units, price preference of 15 % is allowed by the Central Purchase Organisation (DGS&D) where they compete along with large/medium scale units subject to condition that products conform to specifications and quality. This benefit has been offered to small scale sector with a view to enhancing their competitive strength vis-à-vis large scale sector.

7.1.10 National Awards for Quality Products:

The scheme of National Awards was initiated in 1986 to give awards to outstanding SSI units for excellence and for quality awareness. Each year, ten product groups are selected under which SSI units manufacturing those items, can apply through their respective State Directorate of Industries.

7.1.11 International Exhibitions:

SIDO is annually participating in selected international exhibitions held abroad by the India Trade Promotion Organisation. Under the scheme, all expenses relating to space charges, shipment, insurance, handling and clearing, publicity are provided by small industries Development Organisation. The selected units are expected to bear expenses of transportation of exhibits to and from Mumbai. These units, however, can depute their representative to exhibition at their own expenses.

7.1.12 Training Programmes on Packaging for Exports:

Training Programmes on Packaging for Exports are organized in various parts of the country to acquaint SSI exporters with the latest packaging standards/techniques. These programmes are organised in association with the Indian Institute of Packaging.

7.1.13 Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana:

On 15th August, 1983 (in his Independence Day Address, Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao), Prime Minister of India announces a new scheme to provide Self Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth and named it PRIME MINISTER'S ROZGAR YOJANA (PMRY). The PMRY has been designed to provide Self-Employment to more than a million persons by setting up of 7 lakhs micro-enterprises by the educated unemployed youth in 4 years starting from 1993-94.

The Government of India has modified in the guidelines of Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana vide their O.M. No. 14/14/97/SSI(P) dated 22.01.1999.

The main parameters of PMRY is as follows:

Age:

For all educated unemployed 18-35 years in general; with a 10 years relaxation for SC/ST, Ex-Servicemen, Physically Handicapped persons and women.

Project Cost:

Rs. 1.00 lakh for business sector. Rs. 2.0 lakhs for other activities loan to be of composite nature. If two or more eligible persons join together in a partnership, project up to Rs. 10.00 lakhs are covered. Assistance shall be limited to individual admissibility.

Income:

For the eligibility criteria of income it now amended that the income of the family should be not more than Rs. 40,000/-

7.1.14 Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for Technology Upgradation of the Small Scale Industries:

The scheme will provide 12 percent back ended Capital subsidy on projects of technology upgradation by SSI units in the specified products/sub-sectors.

Scope of the Scheme

To begin with, the scheme would cover the following products/sub-sectors in the SSI:-

Leather & Leather Products including Footwear and Garments;
Food Processing;
Information Technology (Hardware);
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals;
Auto Parts and Components;
Electronic Industry particularly relating to Design and Measuring;
Glass and Ceramic items including Tiles;
Dyes and Intermediates;
Toys;
Tyres;
Hand Tools;
Bicycle Parts and
Foundries – Ferrous and Cast Iron.

The above list of products/sub-sectors would be expanded as the Scheme progresses with the approval of the Technical Advisory committee constituted under this Scheme.

Type of Unit to be covered under the Scheme

Existing SSI units registered with the State Directorate of Industries, which upgrade with the state-of-the-art Technology with or without expansion.
New SSI units which are registered with the State Directorate of Industries and which set up their facilities only with the appropriate eligible and proven technology duly approved by the technical Advisory Committee.

Duration of the Scheme

The scheme will be in operation for a period of five years from 01.10.2000 to 30.09.2005, or till the time sanctions of capital subsidy by the Nodal Agency reaches Rs. 600 crores, whichever is earlier.

Nodal Agency:

Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) will act as the Nodal Agency.

7.2.0 Food Processing Industries:

The Ministry of Food processing industries has been operating several plan scheme for the development of processed food sector in the country since the inception of Eight Plan Period (1992-97) taking in to account the recommendations of the working Group of Planning commission the constraints faced by industry. The need to accelerate growth of this sector and the priority status accorded to it by Government the Ministry of Food Processing Industries proposes to operate the following plan scheme during the Ninth Plan commencing in 1997.

7.2.1 Scheme for Development of Infrastructural Facilities:

The Scheme aims to support for creation of infrastructural facilities in various sectors of food processing industries it has the following three components:

Establishment of post-harvested infrastructure and cold chain facilities for food processing and integrated projects of mushrooms, hops, gherkins and baby corn.

Established of food processing industrial estates/food parks.
Infrastructural facilities for preservation and processing of fish.

7.2.2 Scheme for setting up / Expansion Modernisation of food processing industries.

Pattern of Assistance 5- 200 lakhs Grant/loan.

7.2.3 Scheme for development/Modernisation of meat processing.

Pattern of Assistance 75- 200 lakhs Grant/loan.

7.2.4 Scheme for development of poultry & Egg processing.

Pattern of Assistance 75- 100 lakhs IN Grant/loan.

7.2.5 Scheme for Research & Development in Food Processing Industries

Pattern of Assistance 100 % of the project cost in grant.

7.2.6 Scheme for Person Power Development in Food Processing Industries.

7.2.7 Scheme for Strengthening of Traditional Fich Processing technology & Marketing.

Pattern of Assistance 10 lakhs Grant.

7.2.8 Scheme for setting up of Innovative Dairy Projects.

Pattern of Assistance 50% of cost of capital equipment up to 75 lakhs as loan.

7.2.9 Scheme for Development/improvement of marketing, Quality control, Storage and Transport of meat and meat products.

Pattern of Assistance up to 10 lakhs Grant/loan.

7.2.10 Scheme for generic advertisement on processed food and marketing assistance.

Pattern of Assistance 10-25 lakhs as Grant/loan.

7.2.11 Scheme for Strengthening of backward linkages of food processing industries.

7.2.12 Scheme for promotion of food processing industries. The scheme has following components:

- A) Strengthening of the Directorate of Fruit & Vegetable Processing for information, education and quality systems.
- B) Participation of National/International Exhibitions/Fairs.
- C) Promoting studies, survey etc. in the food processing sector.
- D) Performance awards.

7.2.13 Scheme for strengthening of Nodal Agencies.

Annexure - I

Summary, Conclusion & Recommendation

1. The Uttarakhand State has a unique socio-economic, environment and agro climatic condition. The state can be clearly demarcated into two distinct regions. The first is Tarai area. The second is Hilly region of lower and middle Himalayas.
2. The State is well endowed with natural and mineral resources. These potential resources have not been harnessed effectively. Agriculture is the primary sector of state's economy. There are tremendous opportunities for exploiting horticulture, floriculture, herbs, extractions and sericulture.
3. The 65 % of the total geographical area under forest provides sustenance and host of raw materials like resin and herbs. The remaining area is fit for cultivation and is largely located in the valleys has access to better infrastructure and irrigation.
4. It is estimated that there is a potential of nearly 20000 MW of Hydro electricity power of which only a fraction of it has been utilized till now. The priority should be accorded to develop the hydro electricity.
5. There is lack of infrastructure facility in the State. Necessary infrastructure facilities should be provided for the overall development of the State.

6. The hilly region of the state have the tremendous potential for developing the tourism. The unexpected verginal natural beauty of the area and spiritual tourism attract about 213.66 lakhs tourists every year. The state shall make substantial investment in expanding the existing infrastructure facilities to promote tourism.
7. There are 166 large/medium scale industries working in the state and manufacturing food products, rubber and plastic products, chemical and chemical products. Non-metallic mineral products, electric machinery and apparatus and paper products. There is an investment of Rs. 1588.51 crores and giving the employment opportunity to 46377 persons.
8. In small scale sector there are 28972 registered units in which 225.54 crores rupees are invested and giving employment opportunity to 88561 persons.
9. The unique socio-economic geographical and environmental condition of the state demands a different approach from the rest of the state. A package of facilities like low rate of interest on loan lower rate of electric tariff may be provided to the entrepreneurs for the accelerated industrial development of the state.
10. The lack of initiative drives poor motivation and over crowding of agriculture sector are the causes of slow pace of industrialisation. The government and non-government agencies are to be made effective for creating entrepreneurship in the state.
11. Financial institutions should also come forward to provide finance to the entrepreneurs for taking new ventures based on natural resources and demand based industries.
12. Hither-to traditional industries like woollen weaving silk weaving, wooden based industries, herbs based industries should be encouraged to increase the per capita income of the people of the state.
13. Uttranchal is a newly created state. The industrial policy may be chalked out and regional offices of the organisation like SIDBI, NSIC, SFC, D.I., SISI, State SIC, Export Promotion and other agencies useful for industrial development may be started at earliest.