



Government of India  
Ministry of MSME

## **BRIEF INDUSTRIAL PROFILE OF DISTRICT**

# **CHAMOLI**



### **MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES - DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE**

**Kham Bangla, Kaladhungi Road,  
Haldwani, Nainital, Uttarakhand, India**

Phone: 05946-221053 Fax: 0594-6228353

e-mail: [dcdi-haldwani.dcmsme@nic.in](mailto:dcdi-haldwani.dcmsme@nic.in)

Website: <http://msmedihaldwani.gov.in/>

## Foreword

The Potentiality Survey of any area is a document of the opportunities available in the area with information on the present natural, financial, technical resources of that area. The Industrial Potential Survey of District Chamoli of Uttarakhand State has been prepared with a view to give detailed information on the Geography, seasonal environmental conditions, its important places, administrative set up with their contact details, agricultural and forest produces etc. It also has information on present industrial scenario like no. of industrial Estates/areas, types and no. of MSMEs and large industries, no. of registered MSMEs, exportable products, existing manufacturing and service enterprises along with the scope for establishing new manufacturing and service enterprises in the district. A brief detail of central and state agencies which are existing in the District/State for assistance in setting up of MSMEs, is also provided in this report.

This Potentiality survey of District Chamoli will be of utmost help for the new as well as existing entrepreneurs in the District and State of Uttarakhand for exploring opportunities and setting up of enterprises in the District. Entrepreneurs of the other States of the India will also be benefited with the information covered in this survey report.

A lot of thanks to the officers of various agencies, particularly the officers of District Industries Centre (DIC), Gopeshwar for providing authentic information for this survey report. The help and support of colleagues and officers in MSME-DI, Haldwani in generation of this report is need to be mentioned. Also, overall guidance of Director, MSME-DI, Haldwani in the preparation of this Industrial Potential Survey report is highly appreciated.

**(D.S. Martolia)**

**Asst. Director**

## **1. General Characteristics of the District Chamoli.**



### **1.1 Location & Geographical Area:-**

<b>DISTRICT</b>	<b>CHAMOLI</b>
<b>HEADQUARTERS</b>	<b>GOPESHWAR</b>
<b>DIVISION</b>	<b>GARHWAL</b>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>UTTRAKHAND</b>
<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>INDIA</b>
<b>FOREST COVER</b>	<b>69%</b>

## Contents

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
1.	General Characteristics of the District	3
1.1	Location & Geographical Area	3
1.2	Topography	5
1.3	Agriculture	5 -6
1.4	Horticulture	6
1.5	Availability of Minerals.	6-8
1.6	Forest	8-12
1.7	Administrative set up	13-14
2.	District at a glance	15-16
2.1	Existing Status of Industrial Area in the District- Chamoli.	16
3.	Industrial Scenario Of District- Chamoli.	17
3.1	Industry at a Glance	17
3.2	Year Wise Trend Of Units Registered	17
3.3	Details Of Existing Micro & Small Enterprises & Artisan Units In The District Chamoli	18
3.4	Large Scale Industries / Public Sector undertakings	18
3.5	Major Exportable Item	18
3.6	Growth Trend	19
3.7	Vendorisation / Ancillarisation of the Industry	19
3.8	Medium Enterprises	19
3.9	Service Enterprises	19
3.10	Potentials areas for service industry	19
3.10	Potential for new MSMEs	20-21
4.	Existing Clusters of Micro & Small Enterprise	22-23
5.	General issues raised by industry association	23
6.	Central/State Agencies assisting in setting up of MSMEs	23-24

The District of Chamoli came into existence on 24th February 1960. The Tibet region surrounds the district on the north, Pithoragarh and Bageshwar districts of Uttarakhand on the east and Almora surrounds it on the south, while it borders with Garhwal on the southwest, Rudraprayag on the west and Uttarakashi on the northwest. Gopeshwar is the administrative headquarters of the district. A diverse range of destinations of pilgrim and sightseeing tourist spots like Badrinath, Hemkund Sahib, Valley of flowers and Auli are there in the district. Chipko Movement is also believed to originate at this place. Chamoli established itself as "the most spectacular in its natural assets; be it maintain scenery, valley aspects, water-edges, floristic varieties, dramatic landform or the climatic cardinalities". Bhotiya ethnic group, who follows to Hinduism, also reside in this district. Out of all the hill districts of Uttarakhand, India, Chamoli district is one of such district. The place is famous and well known for its places of worship and temples and is also known as the dwelling place of gods. The Chipko Movement originated from this place and has strategic importance.

## 1.2 Topography

As per geographic area district Chamoli is second largest district in the State.

i) Latitude	30° - 31' North
ii) Longitude	79° - 80° East
iii) Geographical Area	8030 SQ.KM.
iv) Average Rain Fall	1230.80mm
v) Temperature range	Max.42 Min.0

## 1.3 Agriculture:

Department of Agriculture was set up in 1875. Initially, the Department of Agriculture was limited only to compiling statistics and to establish model form. In 1880, it was attached to the Department of Land Records. After implementation of Govt. of India Act 1919 and as a result in order to establish State Agriculture Policy, the Agriculture Department came into existence on 01.12.1919. After Uttarakhand State came into existence in the year 2000, Uttarakhand Govt. had notified the restructuring of the Agriculture Department on 02.08.2003.

Major Crops in Uttarkashi district are Rice, Wheat, Barley, Maize, Mandua etc. Statistical details are available in District at a Glance (Sl. No. 3.1)

## **1.4 Horticulture:**

Uttarakhand is known for its horticultural crops, which include fruits, vegetables, off-season vegetables, floricultural crops, medicinal and aromatic plants. Horticulture is one of critical sectors in the economy of the hill state of Uttarakhand. It provides much needed opportunity for diversification and increased employment in the state where the scope of high rate of growth in conventional agriculture is rather limited due to peculiar topography and majority of scattered and marginal holdings. Uttarakhand shared 2.81 per cent of all India area under fruits.

## **1.5 Availability of Minerals.**

The minerals that are found in the district are the following-

**Asbestos**-This is of the amosite variety and can be used for the production of asbestos, cement bricks, laboratory asbestos sheet and paper, but is not considered to be of economic importance.

**Magnestie** - This is of an average quality is crystalline in nature, and is found associated with crystalline dolomites and sometimes with soapstone. The Magnesium carbonate found here is also of average quality and its mineralisation has also been reported to occur in the district.

**Soapstone or Steatite** - This white saponaceous stone resembling pipe clay is obtained in as lenticular body and is associated with mineral pyrites, which adds a color to it, and in places with magnesite. it can be mined for use as filler in soap and in the cosmetic industries. In the past various utensils were made of it which, when polished, had the appearance of marble.

**Copper** - The copper mines in the district are extensive and of reputed during the period of Hindus and The Gorkhas rules. All the rich mines have since being exhausted and at present they do not offer a fair field for the employment of capital.

**Iron** - Small and sporadic occurrence of iron are known to occur in several parts of district but are of hardly any economic important. Iron ore, rich in hematite, and magnetic ore, with hematite and siderite, also occur in the district.

**Graphite** - In the past this mineral, also known as plumbago, found mostly in patti Lohba, was used as a dye but no large deposits have been noticed for a long time.

**Gold** - Although no gold mines have been discovered in the district, the sands of Alaknanda and the Pinddar are said to be auriferous to a limited extent.

**Gypsum** - This mineral is found on the bank of some river and was used in the past for the manufacture of saucers and bowls .when ground to a fine powder it is known as Plaster of Paris and can be used for a number of purposes.

**Lead** - Deposits of this metal were fairly numerous in the past but it is found in somewhat inaccessible places and has long since ceased to be worked.

**Slate** - This dense, fine grained metamorphic rock, which is produced from a fine clay, can be split into thin, smooth plates and is quarried throughout the district. It is suitable for roofing purposes, the thin dark blue slates being somewhat inferior in quality.

**Limestone** - By burning this mineral, lime is procured which can be used as mortar. There are two distinct ranges of lime stone hills in the district, the first, north of the Alaknanda in Nagpur, the second, running from Lohba patti to the Pinddar and again to the Alaknanda in patti Bacchansyun in district Garhwal. Reserves of dolomite exists in the district and tufaceous deposits are also found near several Nullahs.

**Building Stone** - Stone which can be used for building purposes is available in most parts of the district. Sand stone is found in abundance in the lower hills. Gneiss and chlorite schists which are available throughout the district are frequently used for building purposes.

**Sulphur** - This yellow mineral, also known as brimstone is found in the district as green sulphate of iron and is obtainable from iron pyrites and copper mines, its presence being characterised by a small as of rotten eggs. Sulphur springs also occur in many parts in the district.

**Bitumen** - The brownish white natural sulphate of alumina known as Shilajit is found in rocks at a fairly high altitude and occur in small lumps which generally have an admixture of red sand and micaceous stone embedded in them. It is used in Ayurvedic medicine and during the season when there is an influx of pilgrims, it fetches good income to those who deal in it.

Some other minerals found in the district are Antimony, Arsenic, Lignite or Brown Marble, Mica and silver. Physiographic ally the district, which lies in a region of tectonic or folded and over thrust mountain chains, has strata are structurally marked by complex folds, reverse faults, over thrusts and nappies of



great dimensions, all these as well as frequent earthquake of varying intensity give region to believe that the region is still unstable. Although any movement or tremor of the earth's crust in the district is not produced by volcanic activity, the Chaukhamba peak appears to be the crater of an extinct volcano.

#### **REVENUE FROM PRODUCTION OF MINERAL 2010-11**

S.NO.	Year	Revenue (in RS)
1.	2010-11	27963509

SOURCE:- DEPT. OF MINES & GEOLOGY Unit, DI-Dehradun.

## **1.6 FOREST –**

The forest of the district can be divided into the following botanical divisions -

**Himalayan Sub-tropical Pine** - These forests are found between the heights of 910 m. to 1825 m. throughout the district. The trees which are commonly found in these forests are Anyar, *Caryopteris wallichii*, *Rubus ellipticus*, *Rhus semialata* and *Desmodium samuense* on the northern aspect of the hills.

**Moist Temperate Seral Forest** - These forests are found between the altitudes of 1200 m. to 2150 m along the streams and newly formed beds with undergrowth of *Sarcococca preuniformis* spp. *Barberis* spp. and *Ainslea aptera* specially in western part of the Joshimath and the eastern part of Karnprayag tehsils.

**Banj Oak Forests** - These are found between the heights of 1825m and 2450 m. but at places their limits ascent up to 2600 m. on the southern aspect and descend to 1200 m. on the northern aspect of the hills. Trees commonly met with in these forests are buras, anyar, carpinus, viminea and *Ilex odorata*.

**Oak Scrub Forests** - These forests are found in the localities of banj oak forests near the habitations. Sometimes due to excessive damage, banj oak is replaced by scattered bushes of *Barberis Chitriya*, *Basiatica* and *Cretagus cronulata*.

**Tilonj Forests** - These forests are found between the same altitudes as those of the oak and are associated with the lauracea, *illex*, *betula alnoides*, etc.. The shrubby under growth consists of *Robus spirea*, *indigofera* and *Ainslea aptera*.



**Lower Blue Pine Forest** - These forests are found between the heights of 1825 mtrs. and 2600 mtrs. specially in Tehsil Chamoli and Karnprayag having *Euscholtzia polistachya*, *Viburnum foetens*, *Rosa microphylla*, *Viburnum cotonifolium*, *Exaecara acerifolia*, etc. as shrubby under growth.

**Dry Coniferous Forest** - On deep soil between the altitude of 1825 mtrs and 2600 mtrs., small area on all aspects except the steep southern slopes with quartzitic sub soil, mainly *Deodar* is found associated with *Kharasu*, *Akhrot*, *Kharik*, *Syan* and *Maira*. The under growth consists of shrubs such as *Avelia tryflora*, *Sumiperous*, *Macropoda*, *Prunus jacquemontii*, *Ribes grosulaia* and *Rosa scricea*, the shrubby under growth consisting of *Achyranthes bidentata* and *Aralia cissifolia*.

**Moist Temperate Deciduous Forest** - These forests are found on deep moist soils between the heights of 1825 mtrs. and 2750 mtrs. along hill stream. The top canopy consists of *Pangar*, *Kanchula*, *Maira sour*, *Akhrot*, *Dalla* and *Kabasi*, the shrubby under growth consisting of *Viburnum spirea*, *Sorbiflora*, *Barberis* spp., *Strodilanthas wallichii*, etc.

**Cypress Forests** - These forests are found between the heights of 2125 mts. and 2600 mts. on rocky slopes and precipitous ground mixed with *Tilong*, *Kali*, *Corpinus nireya*, *Eunonimus pendulus*, *Ilex*, *Machilus dutti*, etc.

**Kharasu Forests** - The *Kharasu* forests are found between the heights of 2450 mts. and 3500 mts. mixed with *Kanchula*, *Pangar*, *Saur* and *Burans*. The shrubby undergrowth consists of *Rosa scricea*, *Rosa macrophylla*, *Viburnum foetens*, *Contoneaster obovata*, *Ribes glacialis* and *ringals*.

**Western Oak Forests** - These forests are commonly found on the southern aspect of hills between the altitudes of 2450 mts. and 2900 mts. mixed with *Kharasu*, *Tilong*, *Pangar*, *Kanchula*, *Kabasi*, etc. the chief undergrowth being *Rhamnus purpurea*, *Wickstroemia canacanda*, *Rosa macrophylla*, *Skimmia bursola*, *Rubus niveus*. Among creepers which are found here are *Vitis semicordata*, *Schizandra grandiflora* and *Hedera helix*.

**Dry Temperate Deciduous Forests** - These forests consisting of *Kabasi* trees are found between the heights of 2450 mts. and 2750 mts. in the northern part of the district, *Lonicera* spp. and *Rosa sericea*, being the shrubby undergrowth.

**Temperate Hippophae Scrub Forests** - These forests consisting of ames scrubs, are found between the heights of 2275 mts. and 3200 mts. n gravel beds along the banks of the streams mixed with gadbhains.

**Kharak Forests** - the forests are found above the altitude of 2215 mts. and have practically no tree growth except the *Rumex nepalensis* undergrowth.

**Ringal Forests** - These occur above the height of 2425 mts. mixed with high level oak and coniferous trees.

**Alpine Fir Birch Forests** - These grow better between the heights of 2900 mts. and 3500 mts. in all aspects of the hills except in the moist areas. The plants growing in these forests are fir, birch and *Rhododendron*. The ungrowth consists of *Pyrus folilosa*, *Cotoneaster acuminata*, *Rosa sericea*, *Ribes glaciala*, *Ribes rubrum*, *Lonicera* spp. and *Smilex vaginate*.

**Birch - Rhododendrons Forests** - These forests are found between the altitudes of 2900 mts. And 4125 mts. and in them are found the stunted bhuja and rhododendrons with *Pyrus foliolose* as 90 percent of the undergrowth. Other plants which grow here are *Rubus niveus*, *Swilax vaginate*, *Cotoneaster* spp. *Lonicera* spp. and *Pologorum vacciniifolium*

**Alpine Scrub Forests** - Between the altitudes of 3350 mts. and 4275 mts and with a rainfall above 1016 mm. evergreen scrubs are found consisting of *Rhododendron asthopogen*, *Junipexus recurva*, *J. communis*, *Lonicera parviflora*, etc. In the dry inner ranges having a rainfall less than 255 mm grow exephytic dwarf shrubs consisting of *Eurotia ceratoides*, *junipexus pseudosabina*, *J. communis*, *Caranga* sp. ad *Artimisia* spp.

**Alpine Pastures** - Between the heights of 2050 mts. and 2975 mts on the northern aspect of the hills and between the altitudes of 2500 mts. and 4425 mts. on the southern aspect of the hills the land is covered with short grasses and herbs, which are used as pasture where professional graziers bring their cattle.

### **Other Forests**

In the warm valleys of the extreme southern part of the district some species of the trees of the plains such as mango, jamun, pipal, banyan and shisham grow here and there up to an altitude of about 915 mts. The 'Sal' which is found up to a height of 1220 mts., is seldom seen

north of the river Pindar but it is usually not allowed to stand near cultivated tracts because it is said to attract white ants. The Tun and the Kharik, or Kharak are to be seen growing up to an elevation of about 1250 mts. which is also suitable for the growth of haldu and dhauri. Carefully protected by the cultivator on the pugar (terrace wall of the field), the leaves of the bhyunl tree afford excellent fodder for the cattle.

In the Alaknanda valley, the bases, slopes, gorges and tops of the hills up to the height of 1067 mts. are well wooded with high trees such as catechu, bahera, har( or harara), amaltas, bel, kachnar and dhak. A large variety of creepers some of which have broad green leaves also thrive in the vicinity of the trees.

From about 1220 mts to 1829 mts, Chir abounds and above this level oak and chimul are found, the former being a hard wood, is used for making agricultural implements and the latter for fuel. The Chir wood is commonly used for building purposes in the district, and its logs and sleepers are floated down the Alaknanda to the plains. Chir is also tapped for resin but quantity of turpentine produced in the district is small.

Above an elevation of 3439 mts. Moru or Tilonj and Kharasu grow and their timber is also used for manufacturing agricultural implements. The pangar or horse chestnut and the maple are found up to a height of 3048 mts., especially in the Riniganga valley. The wood of the latter is used for making drinking vessels and bowls known as lahuri-doba.

Spruce, silver-fir, kail and kharasu, oak and some trees of small economical value are the principal trees found in the forests of the upper Himalayas ( above 3048 mts.). Fine forests of silver-fir, kail and pine occupy the slopes on the left bank of Alaknanda from Pipalkoti to Joshimath. The Surai of Himalaya sypress and the Himalayan cedar forests which lie along the Alaknanda in patti Talla Painkhanda and the Neoza pine forests near Tapovan along the Dhauri, are fairly extensive and have trees of thuner (yew), papari (boxwood), Kharasu and deodar. The birch grows up to an elevation of about 3658 mts. above which lies an expanse covered with bush and grass variegated in summer by Alpine forests of many colours. The places of richest vegetation are between the elevation of 2134 mts. and 3658 mts. where the epiphytic form of flora, ferns, mosses, creepers and many varieties of flowers make the region beautiful especially after the rainy season. Colquhounia is abundant on the main Badrinath and Trishul ranges and ringals form the undergrowth of the forests up to an altitude of 2286 mts.

Many medicinal blooms, herbs and plants, greatly valued in Aryurveda grow in the district. Most of the flowers and plants come up during the rains but wither away from October to May, imparting the characteristic brown color to the countryside during the winter. In these parts *Senecio rufinervis*, a perennial herb forms a dense undergrowth to the exclusion of most other plants. Aromatic plants are found in abundance at higher altitudes. The groves in the district covering an area of 430.72 hectares are mostly in the warm deep southern valley and consist of chiefly of mango, guava, banana, papaya and jackfruit trees but apple, pear, peach, plum, apricot, cherry, chestnut, mulberry, strawberry, litchi and loquat also flourish. Other cultivated trees of the district include species of citron of which the chief is malta, lime, sweet-lime and orange which, though thriving in the warm valleys, can also be grown up to a height of about 1677 mts. The vine is raised in groves where the rains are not too heavy.

The chief variety of timber trees found in the groves of the district are pine, tun, deodar and many varieties of walnut. The timber of the deodar tree is considered to be sacred and is noted for durability and resisting insect, pest and dry rot. It is great demand for making doors and roof of temples. In the past a very fine grove of deodars surrounded the Binsar temple in the south-western extremity of Tehsil Karnprayag.

## 1.7 Administrative set up.

The District comes under Garhwal division, the administrative head quarters of the District is Gopashwar. The district is divided in to six Tehsils & nine Community Development Blocks.

### Important Contact Details of Government Offices

Designation	Office	Residence	Fax	E-Mail
<b>District Administration</b>				
District Magistrate	01372-252102	01372-252101	01372-252203	dm-cha-ua@nic.in
S.D.M. Chamoli	01372-262160	01372-262102	01372-262160	
S.D.M. Joshimath	01389-222109	01389-222128	01389-222109	
S.D.M. Karanpryag	01363-244209	01363-244208	01363-244209	
S.D.M. Pokhari	01372-222120	01372-222278	01372-222120	
S.D.M. Tharali	01363-271223	01372-271277	01363-271223	
S.D.M. Gairsain	01363-268235	01372-268411	01363-268235	
<b>Development</b>				
Chief development officer	01372-253419	01372-252424	01372-253810	
District Development Officer	01372-252103	01372-252104		
Project Director DRDA	01372-252206			
District Panchayat Raj Officer	01372-252334	253406		
Chief Veterinary Officer	01372-253912			
Chief Agriculture Officer	01372-252273			
District Horticulture Officer	01372-253635			
District Saving Officer	01372-252272			
Project Officer UREDA	01372-252423	252426		
GM District Industry	01372-252126			

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Office</b>	<b>Residence</b>	<b>Fax</b>	<b>E-Mail</b>
Centre				
District Stat. & Eco. Officer	01372-252229			
District Social Welfare Officer	01372-252216			
<b>Forest</b>				
D.F.O Badrinath	0137-2252175	01372-252175		
D.F.O. Kedarnath	0137-252149	0137-252129		
D.F.O. Alakanda	0137-252210	0137-253632		
D.F.O. Nanda Devi Rastriya Park	01389-222179			
<b>Health</b>				
Chief Medical Officer	01372-252187	01372-252188		
<b>Education</b>				
District Education Officer	01372-252944	01372-252107		
ADEO (Secondary)	01372-252212			
ADEO (Basic)	01363-252944			
<b>Other Department</b>				
District Supply Officer	01372-253799			
District Employment Officer	01372-252146			
Treasury Officer	01372-252333			
District Information Officer	01372-252496			

## 2. District at a glance

S.No	Particular	Year	Unit	Statistics
<b>1</b>	<b>Geographical features</b>			
(A)	Geographical Data	2010-2011		
	i) Latitude			30° - 31' North
	ii) Longitude			79° - 80° East
	iii) Geographical Area		Sq Km	8030
(B)	Administrative Units	2013-2014		
	i) Sub divisions			00
	ii) Tehsils			06
	iii) Sub-Tehsil			01
	iv) Community Development Blocks			09
	v) Nagar Panchayat			04
	vi) Nagar nigam			00
	vii) Nagar Palika			02
	viii) Gram Sabha			601
	xi) villages(habitats)			1154
	xii) villages(Inhabitants)			78
	xiii) Forest villages			12
	xiv) Assembly Area			03
<b>2.</b>	<b>Population</b>			
(A)	Sex-wise			
	i) Male	2011		193.99
	ii) Female	2011		197.61
(B)	Rural Population	2011		320.25
<b>3.</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>			
A.	Land utilization			
	i) Total Area	2012-2013	Hectare	851764.00
	ii) Forest cover	2012-2013	"	506100.00
	iii) Non Agriculture Land	2012-2013	"	10999.00
	iv) cultivable Barren land	2012-2013	"	60920.00
<b>4.</b>	<b>Livestock &amp; Poultry</b>			
A.	<b>Cattle</b>			
	i) Cows	2007	Nos.	188455
	ii) Buffaloes	2007	Nos.	55153
B.	<b>Other livestock</b>			
	i) Goats	2007	Nos.	80648
	ii) Pigs	2007	Nos.	644
	<b>( 5 ) Railways</b>			
	i) Length of rail line	2007-08	Kms	00
	<b>( 6 ) Roads</b>			
	(a) National Highway	2013-14	Kms	65.00
	(b) State Highway	2013-14	Kms	213.12
	(c) Main District Highway	2013-14	Kms	230.84
	(d) Other district & Rural Roads	2013-14	Kms	1163.43



<b>(7) Communication</b>			
(a) Telephone connection	2013-14	Nos.	3235
(b) Post offices	2013-14	Nos.	260
(c )Telegraph offices	2013-14	Nos	00
<b>(8) Public Health</b>			
(a) Allopathic Hospital	2013-14	No.	27
(b) Ayurvedic Hospital		No.	59
(c) Unani Hospitals		No.	00
(d) Homeopathic Hospitals		No.	06
(e) Primary health centers		No.	13
(f) Family & child welfare centre		No.	07
(g) Family & child welfare Sub		No.	108
<b>(9) Banking commercial</b>			
(a) Nationalized Bank Branches	2013-14	Nos.	49
(b) rural Bank Bank Branches		Nos.	19
(c) Co-Operative Bank / Other Bank Branches		Nos.	24
<b>(10) Education</b>			
(a) Primary school	2013-14	Nos.	978
(b) Middle schools		Nos.	282
(c) Secondary & senior secondary schools		Nos.	201
(d) Colleges		Nos.	06

## 2.1 Existing Status of Industrial Areas in the District- Chamoli

S. No.	Name of Ind. Area	Land acquired (In hectare)	Land developed (In hectare)	Prevailing Rate Per Sqm (In Rs.)	No of Plots	No of allotted Plots	No of Vacant Plots	No. of Units in Production
2	MINI INDUSTRIAL ESTATE JAIKANDI KALESHWAR	01	01	Rs. 100 SQUARE METER AND REVISED PROPOSAL RATE RS. 600 PER SQUARE METER	66	36	30	05

Sources DIC Chamoli.

### **3. INDUSTRIAL SCENERIO OF - Chamoli**

#### **3.1 Industry at a Glance(Up to 31.03.2016) all including UAM**

Sr No	Head	Unit	Particulars(District wise)
1.	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL UNIT	NO.	3094
2.	TOTAL INDUSTRIAL UNIT	NO.	4329
3.	REGISTERED MEDIUM & LARGE UNIT	NO.	00
4.	ESTIMATED AVG. NO. OF DAILY WORKER EMPLOYED IN SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES	NO.	7424
5.	EMPLOYMENT IN LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES	NO.	00
6.	NO. OF INDUSTRIAL AREA	NO.	01
7.	TURNOVER OF SMALL SCALE IND.	In Rs. lacs	600.00
8.	TURNOVER OF MEDIUM & LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES	In Rs. lacs	00

#### **3.2 YEAR WISE TREND OF UNITS REGISTERED ( Up to 31.03.2016)**

Details of Registration (EM-II filed) in the district since 2000

Year	NUMBER OF UNITS	INVESTMENT (LAKH Rs.)	EMPLOYMENT GENERATED
2001-2002	133	77.66	243
2002-2003	129	113.04	267
2003-2004	145	93.14	264
2004-2005	156	87.43	281
2005-2006	170	153.34	278
2006-2007	185	133.80	248
2007-2008	50	80.94	80
2008-2009	51	785.42	198
2009-2010	60	361.44	203
2010-2011	2594	2694.97	6390
2011-2012	80	772.08	229
2012-2013	90	795.25	256
2013-2014	100	616.18	242
2014-2015	110	708.65	307
2015-2016(including UAM)	120	840.15	359
<b>Total</b>	<b>4173</b>	<b>8313.49</b>	<b>9845</b>

Source: DIC Chamoli

### 3.3 DETAILS OF EXISTING MICRO & SMALL ENTERPRISES AND ARTISAN UNITS( Up to 31.03.2016) IN THE DISTRICT Chamoli

CODE No.	TYPE OF INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF UNITS	INVESTMENT (Rs. In LAKH.)	EMPLOYMENT GENERATED
20	Agro based	45	195.58	168
22	Soda water	-	-	-
23	Cotton textile	-	-	-
24	Woolen, silk & artificial thread based clothes.	185	241	317
25	Jute & jute based	-	-	-
26	Ready-made garments & embroidery	58	106	135
27	Wood/wooden based furniture	134	295.48	458
28	Paper & Paper products	-	-	-
29	Leather based	4	2.2	7
31	Chemical/Chemical based	-	-	-
30	Rubber, Plastic & petro based	-	-	-
32	Mineral based	-	-	-
33	Metal based(Steel fab.)	247	459.61	706
35	Engineering units	-	-	-
36	Electrical machinery and transport equipment	-	-	-
97	Repairing & servicing	193	367.49	302
01	Others	2060	1004.96	3935

Source: DIC- CHAMOLI

### 3.4 Large Scale Industries / Public Sector undertakings –

Nil.

### 3.5 Major Exportable Item. ( Up to 31.03.2016)

Nil

At present there is no direct export from the district. There is a scope of export in handicraft items, organic farming produce & product from aromatic & medicinal plants.

### 3.6 Growth Trend

Due to difficult hilly terrain & lack of infrastructure & connectivity. Large area of the District is covered with forest, Barren & Uncultivable Land the growth trend for MSMEs in the district is not very positive.

### 3.7 Vendorisation / Ancillarisation of the Industry

-Nil as there is no large/medium scale industry.

### 3.8. Medium Scale Enterprises

Nil.

### 3.9 Service Enterprises ( Up to 31.03.2016)

S.No.	Year	NUMBER OF UNITS	INVESTMENT (Rs. In LAKH.)	EMPLOYMENT GENERATED
1.	2010-2011	1046	1436.97	2822
2.	2011-2012	48	314.08	89
3.	2012-2013	52	377.25	148
4.	2013-2014	60	231.18	102
5.	2014-2015	78	341.65	90
6.	2015-2016 (Including UAM)	78	382.15	164

### 3.10 Potentials areas for service industry

1. Hotel Resort, adventure & religious Tourism. Nursing Homes.
2. Tier retreading.
3. Automobile workshop.
4. Establishment of Ropeways.
5. Body making of automobile vehicles/Denting Panting
6. Tent House, Nursing Homes.
7. Cyber cafe & computer training centre

### 3.11 Potential for new MSMEs

**Major Resources:** ( Based of earlier description the following resources emerge)

Major Rivers- Alaknanda, Dhauli, Ganga, Khilrawan Ganga

Major Trees- Deodar, Chir, Banj, Burans, Ringal , Anyar, Coniterous

Important Crops- Ogal, Fafur, Rajma, Mandua, Jaun, Urat, Soybean, Rice, Wheat, Maize, Barley, Tobacco

Important Fruits- Apple, Pear, Khumani, Walnut, mango, Orange,

Important Vegetables- Tomato, Potato, Onion

Important Cereals - Urd, Arhar, Rapeseeds

Major Minerals- Graphite, Limestone, Soapstones, Slates, Copper, Iron, Magnesite, Asbestos, Gold

Main MountainRange- Maria, Trishul, Kamet, Nanda Devi, Nanda Devi-Esat, Chaukhamba, Dronagiri

Major Tourist Places-Panch Kedar, Rudranath, Kapleshwar, Aadi Badri, Panch Prayag, Badrinath, Valley of Flowers, Hemkund Sahib,,Auli, Nand Prayag, Kar Prayag, Vishnu Prayag, Rup Kund, Anusuya Devi Mandir, Nanda Devi.

#### **Potential of Resource based Enterprises:**

- a). Resin & turpentine oil Extraction based Enterprises
- b). Minor Mineral Extraction based Enterprises
- c). Fruits & vegetable Processing crops based Enterprises
- d). Post Harvesting Enterprises
- e). Stone Crushers

#### **Suggested demand based enterprises:**

- a). Wildlife Eco Tourism
- b). Community Based Tourism

#### **Present Economic Activities of the District**

Electronic Goods, Bakery, Wool Industries, Oil Extraction, Spice Industries, Tyre Retreating, Dairy, Ringal Industries, Wooden Furniture, Agriculture Equipments, Mini Flour Mills, Namkeen, Optical Assembling, Photo Framing, Beauty Parlour, Sweets Boxes, Motor Cycle / Scooter Repairing, Digital Photo Video Coverage, Computer Training, Steel Fabrication.

#### **Constraints**

- Weak Communications Network
- Infrastructure & Connectivity
- Shortage of skilled manpower
- Transportation
- Marketing
- Technology
- Absence of integrated marketing infrastructure(packaging,weight, collection Centers, etc)
- Lack of information / awareness about various schemes.
- Non-availability of training facilities in inertial location in the States.
- Shortage of Bank Credit.

**Suggestions:**

1. There is an urgent need to improve infrastructure in the District.
2. Tourist calendar should be prepared and widely publicized to improve tourism.
3. Cold storage facilities should be developed.
4. Early clearance to the projects should be facilitated.

**There exist potential for new MSMEs in the following area.**

1. Tea Cultivation & Processing
2. Fruit Processing
3. Bees keeping and honey processing
4. Walloon handlooms & Carpet manufacturing & cotton spinning.
5. Aromatic & Medicinal Herbs based industry
6. Floriculture
7. Steel Fabrication
8. Scientific Mining
9. Mini Hydro Power Plants
10. Pre cast Building Material
11. Wool Based Industry

#### **4. Existing Clusters of Micro & Small Enterprise –**

There is no major cluster in the District. Some artisan cluster of textile, wool weaving etc exists in the District .The details of these cluster is as following.

##### **Artisanal Clusters in District- CHAMOLI**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>Cluster Name</b>	<b>Chamoli</b>
	<b>Product Classification</b>	Basketry, Mat Weaving & Cane Articles
	<b>Product</b>	Straw Grass
	<b>Details</b>	Moshtha (Multi-Purpose Floor Covering)
<b>2</b>	<b>Cluster Name</b>	<b>Chamoli</b>
	<b>Product Classification</b>	Textiles
	<b>Product</b>	Wool Weaving
	<b>Details</b>	Daan (Mattress)
<b>3.</b>	<b>Cluster Name</b>	<b>Chamoli</b>
	<b>Product Classification</b>	Basketry, Mat Weaving & Cane Articles
	<b>Product</b>	Straw Grass
	<b>Details</b>	Tray
<b>4.</b>	<b>Cluster Name</b>	<b>Chamoli</b>
	<b>Product Classification</b>	Woodwork
	<b>Product</b>	Papri Woodcraft
	<b>Details</b>	Utility Items
<b>5.</b>	<b>Cluster Name</b>	<b>Chamoli</b>
	<b>Product</b>	Ringot
	<b>Details</b>	Utility Items
<b>6.</b>	<b>Cluster Name</b>	<b>Chamoli</b>
	<b>Product Classification</b>	Textiles
	<b>Product</b>	Throws
	<b>Details</b>	Thulma
<b>7.</b>	<b>Cluster Name</b>	<b>Chamoli</b>
	<b>Product Classification</b>	Textiles
	<b>Product</b>	Knotted Pile Carpet
	<b>Details</b>	Wall Hangings
<b>8.</b>	<b>Cluster Name</b>	<b>Chamoli</b>
	<b>Product Classification</b>	Textiles
	<b>Product</b>	Throws
	<b>Details</b>	Chutka (Quilts)
<b>9.</b>	<b>Cluster Name</b>	<b>Chamoli</b>



	<b>Product Classification</b>	Textiles
	<b>Product</b>	Woollen Wrap
	<b>Details</b>	Chutka (Quilts)
<b>10.</b>	<b>Cluster Name</b>	<b>Chamoli</b>
	<b>Product Classification</b>	Textiles
	<b>Product</b>	Wool Weaving
	<b>Details</b>	Panki (Shawls)
<b>11.</b>	<b>Cluster Name</b>	<b>Chamoli</b>
	<b>Product Classification</b>	Textiles
	<b>Product</b>	Woollen Wrap
	<b>Details</b>	Panki (Shawls)
<b>12.</b>	<b>Cluster Name</b>	<b>Ghat, Tefna, Thrali, Gholtir, Chamoli</b>
	<b>Product Classification</b>	Textiles
	<b>Product</b>	Textile Handloom
	<b>Details</b>	Blanket
	<b>Product Classification</b>	Textiles
	<b>Product</b>	Textile Handloom
	<b>Details</b>	Loi

## **5. General issues related to industry:**

1. Lack of infrastructure needs to develop infrastructure.
2. Lack of trained manpower Skill Development Institutes needs to be established.
3. Demand for easy financial assistant.

## **6. Central/State Agencies assisting in setting up of MSMEs:**

Following are the brief description of different agencies for rendering assistance to the entrepreneurs.

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Type of assistance</b>	<b>Name and address of agencies</b>
1.	Filing of Udyog Adhar memorandum (UAM)	Online registration on Ministry of MSME Website : <a href="http://www.msme.gov.in">www.msme.gov.in</a> Or DIC, Gopeshwar
2.	Identification of Project Profiles, techno-economic and managerial consultancy services, market survey and economic survey reports.	1. DIC Gopeshwar 2. MSME-DI Haldwani 3. NSIC, Dehradun 4. State Industrial Development corporation of Uttarakhand

3.	Land and Industrial shed	DIC Gopeshwar State Industrial Development corporation of Uttarakhand
4.	Financial Assistance	Commercial Bank SIDBI , Dehradun State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand
5.	For raw materials under Govt. Supply	NSIC Dehradun DIC Gopeshwar
6.	Plant and machinery under hire / purchase basis.	NSIC Dehradun DIC Gopeshwar MSME-DI Haldwani
7.	Power/ Electricity	Power Corporation Uttarakhand Chamoli
8.	Technical Know –how	1. DIC Gopeshwar 2. MSME-DI Haldwani 3. NSIC, Dehradun 4. KVIC Dehradun
9.	Quality & Standard	1.. DIC Gopeshwar 2. MSME-DI Haldwani 3. NSIC, Dehradun 4. DGFT Dehradun
10.	Marketing /Export Assistance	1. DIC Gopeshwar 2. MSME-DI Haldwani 3. NSIC, Dehradun 4. DGFT Dehradun
11.	Other Promotional Agencies	Directorate of Industries, Uttarakhand GTZ Dehradun NHB Dehradun BIS Dehradun IIE Dehradun State Industrial Development corporation of Uttarakhand

