



Government of India
Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

BRIEF INDUSTRIAL PROFILE OF DISTRICT **TEHRI GARHWAL**



MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES - DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

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Foreword

The objective of a Potential Survey Report is to assess the availability of resources required for Industry in the form of Agricultural land & production of Agro-Horticulture produces, Livestock, Minerals, Skilled & Unskilled manpower, Academic & Technical Institutions, status of Electricity, Road & Rail connection, demand supply gap etc and accordingly to assess the scope of new manufacturing & services enterprises in the district.

An attempt has been made to compile all relevant information of district Rudraprayag into one exhaustive Report and has been designed in such a manner that it will come in handy not only to the existing and prospective entrepreneurs but also to the various institutions which are directly or indirectly connected with the industrial development of the district. Preparation of this report has been possible, only by obtaining valuable information from various Government and Non-Government Organisations, during the course of survey. MSME-DI expresses its grateful acknowledgements, to all these organizations.

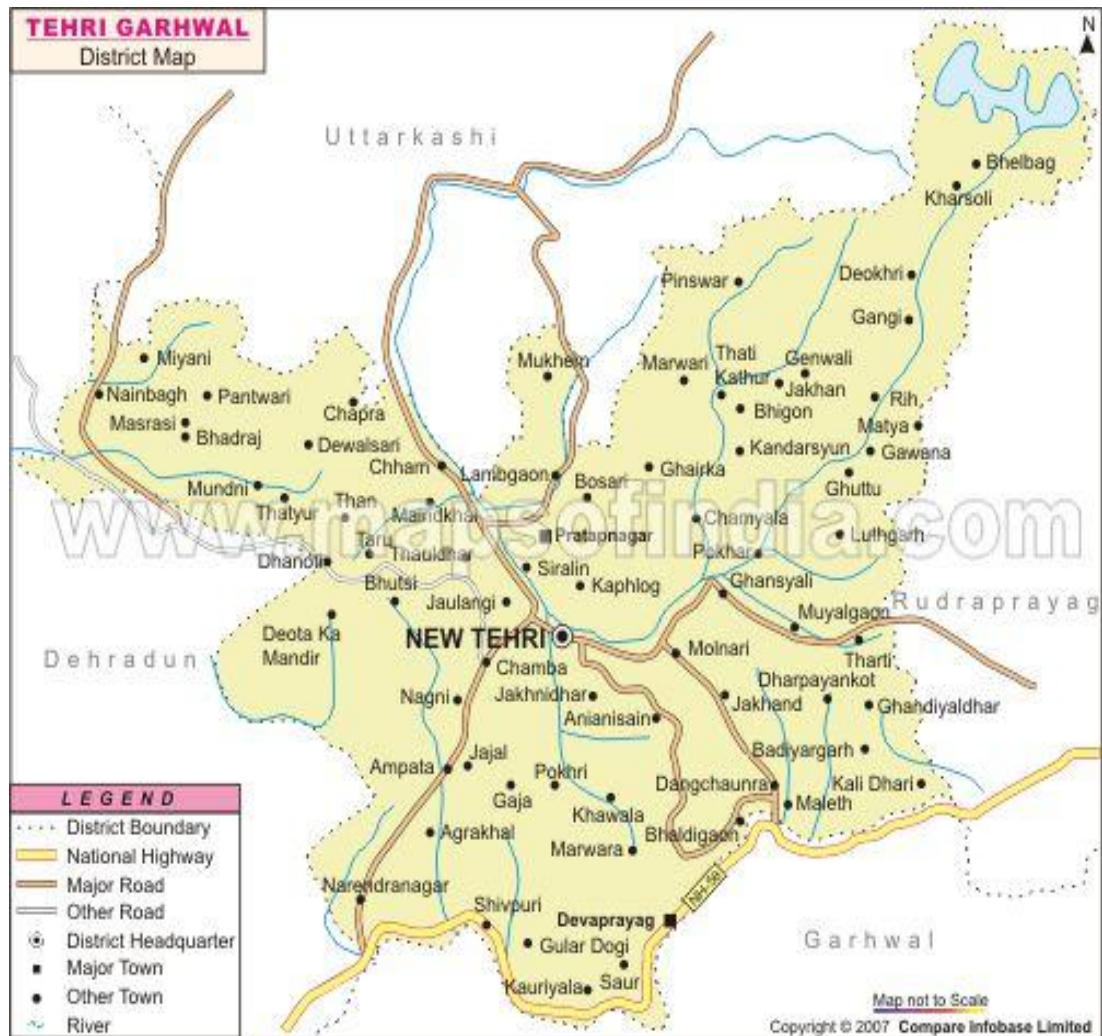
The Methodology adopted for the survey report consists of web search from www.rudraprayag.nic.in , industrial updates from District Industries Centre of Rudraprayag and finally culling and compiling information from the sources such as web, DIC etc.

A special regards and appreciation is conveyed to the various agencies, particularly DIC, Rudraprayag for being kind enough to provide authentic information for this report and also to Shri P.K. Sinha, Director of this Institute for his support and expert guidance beside help and support of the Colleagues and officers of MSME-DI, Haldwani.

(Pushkar Singh)

Asst. Director

District Tehri Garhwal



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Brief Industrial Profile of Tehri Garhwal District

1. General Characteristics of the District

Tehri Garhwal is one of the largest districts in the hill state of Uttarakhand, India. Its administrative headquarters is at New Tehri. It is surrounded by Rudraprayag District in the east, Dehradun District in the west, Uttarkashi District in the north, and Pauri Garhwal District in the south.

Bhagirathi which runs through appears to divide the tehri district into two, while the Bhilangna, Alaknanda, Ganga and Yamuna rivers border it on the east and west. Tehri's neighbouring districts are Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pauri, Rudraprayag and Dehradun. Tehri was a former princely state of British India, named after its capital; area 3642 sq. km. It contains the sources of both the Ganges and the Yamuna, which are visited by thousands of Hindu pilgrims.

According to the 2011 census Tehri Garhwal district has a population of 6,18,931, roughly equal to the nation of Solomon Islands or the US state of Vermont. This gives it a ranking of 520th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 170 inhabitants per square kilometre. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 2.3 %. Tehri Garhwal has a sex ratio of 1077 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 76.4 %.

According to 2011 census Hindus are 6,09,835(98.5%); Muslims 7,374 (1.2%); and Sikhs 290

Administrative setup

The district of Tehri Garhwal is divided into two subdivisions: Kirti Nagar and Tehri-Pratap Nagar. It has seven tehsils, one sub-tehsil, nine blocks, two municipalities and four town area committees. The district covers 75 nyaya panchayats and 979 gram panchayats.

Particulars	Number	Name
Subdivisions	2	Kirti Nagar and Tehri-Pratap Nagar
Tehsils	7	Deoprayag, Ghansali, <u>Narendra Nagar</u> , Pratap Nagar, Tehri, Jakhanidhar and Dhanolti
Sub-Tehsil	1	Gaja
Blocks	9	Bhilangana, Chamba, <u>Deoprayag</u> , Jakhanidhar, Jaunpur, Kirtinagar, Naredranagar, Pratapnagar and Thauldhar
Municipalities	2	Tehri and Narendra Nagar
Town area committees	4	<u>Chamba</u> , <u>Deoprayag</u> , <u>Kirtinagar</u> and <u>Muni Ki Reti</u>

1.1 Location & Geographical Area

Tehri Garhwal is one of the western most district of the Uttaranchal (now uttarakhand) State located on the outer ranges of the mid Himalayas which comprise low line peaks rising contiguously with the planes of the northern India. The district lies between the parallels of 30.3` and 30.53` north latitude and 77.56` and 79.04` east longitude. Uttarkashi from the north, Rudraprayag from the east, Puri Garhwal from the south and Dehra Dun from the west are bounding the districts. On the western front Yamuna river separates it from Jaunsar Pragana of the Dehra Dun district while Bhagirathi rising from the north of the Gangotri in the district Uttarkashi touches the district near village Nagun. Total area of the district is 4421 sq. kms (Census 1991). The district headquarter is located at New Tehri Town since 1.4.1989, Earlier Narendranagar was the district headquarter.

Tehri Garhwal district is bounded by Uttarkashi from the north side, Puri Garhwal from the south side, Rudraprayag from the east side and Dehra Dun from the west side. Its covers the 3642 sq. kms area of the state. Yamuna river separates it from the western front to Jaunsar Pragana of the Dehra Dun district while Bhagirathi rising from the north of the Gangotri in the district Uttarkashi touches the district near village Nagun.

Latitude of Tehri Garhwal city : 30.3` and 30.53` north

Longitude of Tehri Garhwal city : 77.56` and 79.04` east

1.2 Topography

The region has a sub-temperate to temperate climate, which remains pleasant throughout the year. The climate of Pauri is very cold in winter and pleasant in summer. In rainy season the climate is very cool & full of greeneries.

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 district are Rice, Wheat, Mandua and Oilseeds etc. Statistical details are available in District at a Glance (S. No. 2)

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. District Tehri has got a lot of potential in Horticulture sector. Due to naturally gifted agro climatic conditions, at various elevations there is a lot of scope for cultivation of various types of fruits, vegetables, spices etc. This sector is of prime importance if seen in the con



text of prevailing “money order economy” of the region i.e. it can improve the socio-economic status of hard workingwomen folk of the region. There is tremendous potential for growing off-seasonal vegetables at various altitudes both under rain fed and irrigated Conditions. The resources of horticulture development are available in the different hilly tarain in tropical and sub-tropical conditions. But due to lack of hi-tech facilities the productivity is less than the national average. Fruits like apple, apricot, pear, peach, amla, citrus fruits and vegetable like potatoes, ginger, garlic, peas, onion etc.are grown by the people of this district.

1.5 Availability of Minerals

PRODUCTION OF MINERAL 2010-11

S.NO.	YEAR	REVENUE EARNED (Rs)
1	2009-2010	65792755 /-
2	2010-2011	68430147 /-
MAJOR MINERALS- Magnesite, Dolomite, Limestone,Tin,Phosphate,Marbles		
MINOR-- RBM(Construction material)		

1.6 FOREST

The flora of the district includes the vast range found in the Himalayas, varying from the sub-tropical species which grow in the outer ranges of low hills to the rich Alpine flowers in the north. Still, it can reasonably be termed to consist of mostly such trees as grow in its forests because large tracts of the land-surface in the district constitute forests. The pine, the oaks, the conifers, the sal, the deodar, the haldlu, the yew, the cypress, the rhododendron, the birch, the horse chestnut, the cycamore, the willow, the alder and various types of fruit trees like the cornel, the figs, the kaiPhal, the mulberry, the kingora, the raspberry, the blackberry, currants, medlars, gooseberries, hazelnuts, apples, pears, cherries, apricots, plums, peaches, oranges, limes, bananas, pomegranates and walnuts are found in the district besides a variety of herbal plants, bushes, scrubs and grass.

The flora of the district may be divided into six main botanical divisions : (1) the tropical dry deciduous forests, (2) the sal forests (3) the chir forests, (4) the oak forests, (4) the deodar, fir and spruce forests, and (5) the Alpine pastures.

Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests- These forests occur mostly near the confluence of the Yamuna and the Aglar and on foothills and extend up to the altitudes of 1,200 m. The predominant species are kuri, kemela, jhingan, and mandar. The chief undergrowths are the dhaula, binda, basingha and the gandela.

Sal Forests- These forests exist up to the altitude of 1,066 m., their best growths being found in the valley of the Chandan Rao in tahsil Devaprayag and in the valley of the Bandal in tahsil Tehri. Small tracts of the sal forests may also be seen in the neighbourhood of Muni ki Reti and Shivpuri in tahsil Devaprayag. Sal is highly gregarious. The upper limit of Sal is regulated to a great extent by frost. In excessively dry localities, it gives way to more xerophytic species. It does not extend beyond the outer ranges of the Himalayas even though the main river valleys in the northern part of the district are much below the maximum elevation at which this species may grow. It is commonly found up to the altitude of 762 m. on the southern aspects and 1,066 m. on the northern. The other chief trees found in these forests are sain, bakli, jhingan, haldu, kanju, sandhan, rohini and amaltas. The bakli is utilised for preparing charcoal. The wood of the

sandhan is used for making agricultural implements. The khair trees are also met with in these forests.

Grass abounds in sal forests, wherever sufficient light reaches the ground. In most sal forests, sal comprises 80 to 90 percent of the dominant tree species and tends to form a dense tree canopy. The sal forests had originally contained a much higher percentage of miscellaneous species.

Chir Forests- These forests ordinarily extend on the southern aspects from 1,000 m. to 2,150 m. and on the northern aspects from 900 m. to 2,000 m. throughout the district, growing best in the valleys of the Bhilangana and its tributaries, the Alaknanda and the Mandakini. Chir is found on almost all geological formations though, on certain southern slopes with a limestone subsoil, it is unable to exist on account of the dryness of the soil coupled with relatively high temperatures. Nevertheless, chir forests can establish themselves on dry southern aspects where owing to xerophytic conditions and the prevalence of fires, few other trees or shrub species survive. In all chir forests, the pine is the dominant tree species present though, on the northern aspects where, there is more moisture in the soil and fires are less destructive, scattered trees of these species also occur. Chir forests are seldom very dense. The ground is covered with grass, sometimes dense, whatever the aspect of density or overhead canopy, and there is also a discontinuous undergrowth of shrubs, often so widely scattered that even from a short distance their presence is scarcely noticeable. The open nature of these forests, the absence of other tree species and the poverty of the undergrowth are attributable to fires which have in the past swept annually throughout their length and breadth, to the xerophytic conditions under which they grow and to the fact that the chir is often located near tracts under cultivation which leads to its heavy lopping and felling. Towards its lower limit, chir gets mixed up with trees of miscellaneous species and, less frequently, with sal forests. Towards its upper limits and in moist and shady ravines, it gradually gives place to banj. The chir is tapped for resin and its wood is used for building purposes. The seed also yields oil and, when baked, it becomes edible. The dry leaves are- utilised for manuring.

Deodar Forests- These forests occur in the northern part of the district in tahsil Pratapnagar in a small area, associated with blue pine and cypress between the altitudes of 1,520 m. and 2,150 m. above sea level. The forests are open and the trees do not attain great height. The timber of deodar is the most highly prized of all the conifers for house building, granaries, boat-building and railway sleepers.

Fir and Spruce Forests- These forests occur in the northern part of the district between the altitudes of 2,150 m. and 3,050 m. Wherever silver fir occurs, it is the dominant species excepting when it occurs mixed with spruce even where, it is equally important. Parts of such forests are covered with kharsu or moru.

Oak Forests- The three principal oaks are banj, moru and kharsu, each occupying more or less a distinct altitudinal zone in the district.

Banj forests are ordinarily found between the heights of 1,800 m., and 2,150 m., above sea-level but they also occupy moist ravines running down into the chir zone where they reach levels as low as 1,050 m. A notable feature of the banj is its capacity to establish itself on the most unfavourable southern aspects. Those on the northern aspects are comparatively more dense. On southern aspects, the ground is almost invariably clothed with dense grass, while on northern aspects the incidence of grass is much less. The banj has a large number of shrubs associated with it.

Moru forests are found at between 1,980 m. and 2,750 m. above sea-level and occupy an intermediate zone between banj and kharsu, which form extensive forests on the southern aspects, where the moru occurs sporadically. It attains its maximum development at elevations between 2,125 m. and 2,450 m. on moist soils and especially where the subsoil is limestone. On account of the density of growth and prevailing moist conditions, fires only penetrate into such forests rarely. Some other species compete with moru for dominance, the commonest being the deodar and the kharu.

1.7 Administrative set up

LIST OF SOME IMPORTANT DISTRICT OFFICER/DEPARTMENTS

SNO.	DESIGNATION	STD	OFFICE	RESI.
ADMINISTRATION				
1	DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	01376	232092	232040
2	D.M. OFFICE FAX NO.	01376	232354	--
3	DY. COLLECTOR (HQ)	01376	232163	232091
4	DY. COLLECTOR(HQ)	01376	233992	233993
5	SDM,TEHRI	01376	232520	232258
6	SDM,PRATAPNAGAR	01379	262230	.
7	SDM,KIRTINAGAR	01370	260045	260110
8	SDM,NARENDRA NAGAR	01378	227283	227266
9	SDM,GHANSALI	01379	258511	.
10	S.L.A.O, NEW TEHRI	01376	233696	234358
11	TAHSILDAR,DEVPARYAG	01378	266004	
12	SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE	01376	232162	-

SNO.	DESIGNATION	STD	OFFICE	RESI.
13	CHIEF DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	01376	232603	
14	PROJECT DIRECTOR	01376	233907	
15	DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	01376	232150	
16	DISTRICT INFORMATION OFFICER	01376	232231	
17	EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, P W D	01376	232073	
18	DISTRICT FOREST OFFICER	01376	232077	
19	EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, IRRIGATION	01376	232072	
20	EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, GARHWAL JAL SANSTHAN	01376	232154	
21	DISTRICT INFORMATION OFFICER	01376	232059	
22	ECONOMIC & STATISTICAL OFFICER,TEHRI	01376	232075	
23	CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, TEHRI	01376	232093	

2. District at a glance

S.No	Particular	Year	Unit	Statistics
1	Geographical features			
(A)	Geographical Data			
	i) Latitude	2010-11		30 ⁰ 3' 'N and 30 ⁰ '53 N
	ii) Longitude	2010-11		77 ⁰ 56'E and 79 ⁰ 04' E
	iii) Geographical Area	2010-11	Sq.Km	3642
(B)	Administrative Units			
	i)) Tehsils	2012-13	No.	7
	ii) Community Development block	2012-13	No.	9
	iii) Nyay Panchayat	2012-13	No.	75
	iv) Gram Panchayat	2012-13	No.	979
	v) Inhabited Villages	2012-13	No.	1764
	vi) Non-inhabited villages	2012-13	No.	72
	vii) Forest villages	2012-13	No.	26
	viii) Total Villages	2012-13	No.	1862
	ix) Municipal corporation	2012-13	No.	0
	x) Nagar Palika Parishad	2012-13	No.	2
	xi) Nagar Panchayat	2012-13	No.	4
	xii) Cantonment Area	2012-13	No.	0
	xiii) Census town	2012-13	No.	1
	xiv) Lok sabha constituency	2012-13	No.	1
	xv) Assembly area	2012-13	No.	6
	xvi) Police station(Rural)	2012-13	No.	4
	xvii) Police station(urban)	2012-13	No.	3
2.	Population			
(A)	Total	2011	No. in 000'	618.93
	i) Male	2011	No. in 000'	297.99
	ii) Female	2011	No. in 000'	320.95
(B)	Rural Population	2011	No. in 000'	548.79

3.	Agriculture			
A.	Land utilization			
	i) Net cultivated Land	2010-11	Hect. in 000'	55
	ii) Cultivated more than once	2010-11	Hect. in 000'	28
	iii) Net irrigated Land	2010-11	Hect. in 000'	7
	iv) Total irrigated Land	2010-11	Hect. in 000'	14
B.	Major Crops' production			
	Rice	2011-12	Mertic tonne	18453
	Wheat	2011-12	Mertic tonne	33558
	Mandua	2011-12	Mertic tonne	19995
	Oil Seeds	2011-12	Mertic tonne	1110
4.	Forest			
	(i) Forest	2010-11	Sq.Km.	3221.56
5.	Livestock & Poultry			
	i) Bovine	2007	No.	243196
	ii) Sheep	2007	No.	24155
	iii) Goat	2007	No.	134245
	iv) Horse and Pony	2007	No.	4340
	v) Hens and Cocks	2007	No.	46130
	vi) Veterinary Hospitals	2012-13	No.	32
6.	Railways			
	i) Length of rail line	2010-11	Km.	-
7.	Roads			
	(a) Total length of the roads	2012-13	Km.	2762
	(b) Length of roads by PWD	2012-13	Km.	1834
8.	Communication			
	(a) Post offices- urban	2012-13	No.	12
	(b) Post offices- rural	2012-13	No.	250
	(c) Telegraph office	2012-13	No.	2
	(d) Telephone connections	2012-13	No.	37,880
9.	Public Health			

10.	(a) Allopathic Hospital	2012-13	No.	56
	(b) Ayurvedic Hospital	2012-13	No.	70
	(c) Homeopathic Hospital	2012-13	No.	16
	(d) Unani hospitals	2012-13	No.	0
	(e) Community health centres	2012-13	No.	5
	(f) Primary health centres	2012-13	No.	30
	(g) Mother child welfare Centres	2012-13	No.	11
	(h) Mother child welfare sub-Centres	2012-13	No.	204
	(i) T.B. hospitals	2012-13	No.	1
	(j) Leprosy hospitals	2012-13	No.	1
	(k) Hospital for communicable diseases	2012-13	No.	0
	Banking			
	(a) Nationalized Bank	2012-13	No.	61
	(b) Other Banks	2012-13	No.	32
	(c) Rural Bank	2012-13	No.	20
	(d) District Co-Operative bank	2012-13	No.	30
	(e) Co-operative and rural development Bank	2012-13	No.	0
11.	Education			
	(a) Primary school	2012-13	No.	1777
	(b) Middle schools	2012-13	No.	483
	(c) Secondary & senior secondary schools	2012-13	No.	269
	(d) Colleges	2012-13	No.	12
	(e) Postgraduate Colleges	2012-13	No.	1
	(f) University	2012-13	No.	1
	(g) Technical Institutes	2012-13	No.	14

Source: Statistical Handbook from www.tehri.nic.in

2.1 Existing Status of Industrial Areas in the District Tehri

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
1	Dhalwala	31.57	-	-	24	24	-	13
	Total	31.57	-	-	24	24	-	13

Source:- DIC,Narendranagar (Tehri)

3. INDUSTRIAL SCENERIO OF DISTRICT TEHRI

3.1 Industry at a Glance (Up to 31.03.2016)

S. No	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL UNIT	NO.	3,040
2.	TOTAL INDUSTRIAL UNIT	NO.	3.040
3.	REGISTERED MEDIUM & LARGE UNIT	NO.	-
4.	ESTIMATED AVG. NO. OF DAILY WORKER EMPLOYED IN SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES	NO.	7,681
5.	EMPLOYMENT IN LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES	NO.	-
6.	NO. OF INDUSTRIAL AREA	NO.	01
7.	TURNOVER OF SMALL SCALE IND.	IN LACS	21,175.81
8.	TURNOVER OF MEDIUM & LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES	IN LACS	-

Source:- DIC,Narendranagar (Tehri)

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

	YEAR	NUMBER OF REGISTERED UNITS	EMPLOYMENT	INVESTMENT (lakh Rs.)
Up to	1984-85	89	262	44.83
	1985-86	112	389	91.56
	1986-87	109	448	124.25
	1987-88	85	284	118.11

	1988-89	84	368	202.30
	1989-90	106	369	186.82
	1990-91	152	474	93.42
	1991-92	197	631	63.12
	1992-93	226	658	81.03
	1993-94	223	663	211.82
	1994-95	76	171	102.23
	1995-96	224	531	77.88
	1996-97	229	641	201.07
	1997-98	241	592	279.61
	1998-99	229	526	221.64
	1999-00	182	375	93.81
	2000-01	220	494	112.19
	2001-02	235	613	152.04
	2002-03	210	568	236.05
	2003-04	215	507	141.10
	2004-05	237	463	155.94
	2005-06	251	555	287.84
	2006-07	253	528	165.53
	2007-08	115	273	136.72
	2008-09	88	328	1394.67
	2009-10	103	335	1354.16
	2010-11	109	328	1127.58
	2011-12	119	426	1429.24
	2012-13	136	513	4211.00
	2013-14	150	417	1331.82
	2014-15	165	584	1459.04
	2015-16	180	766	1787.21
	Total	5,350	15,080	17,675.63

Source: DIC Narendra Nagar (Tehri)

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

NIC CODE NO.	TYPE OF INDUSTRY	No. of UNITS	INVESTMENT (Lakh Rs.)	EMPLOYMENT
20	Agro based	552	441.59	1133
22	Soda water	-	-	-
23	Cotton textile	06	103.43	17
24.	Woolen, silk & artificial Thread based clothes	-	-	-
25.	Jute & jute based	01	0.15	05
26.	Ready-made garments & embroidery	997	349.63	2026
27.	Wood/wooden based furniture	327	185.17	667
28.	Paper & Paper products	09	197.18	66
29.	Leather based	03	0.25	06
31.	Chemical/Chemical based	14	197.15	69
30.	Rubber, Plastic & petro based	14	173.00	37
32.	Mineral based	01	28.00	07
33.	Metal based (Steel Fab.)	01	18.00	06
35.	Engineering units	165	113.28	337
36.	Electrical machinery and transport equipment	01	39.00	04
97.	Repairing & servicing	353	171.19	753
01.	Others	596	13961.32	2548

Source:- DIC,Narendranagar (Tehri)

3.4 Large Scale Industries / Public Sector undertakings:

There is no large scale Industries or Public Sector undertakings in entire Tehri district.

3.5 Major Exportable Item: Nil but scope for Handloom and Handicraft products

3.6 Medium Scale Enterprises:

There is no Medium Scale Enterprise in entire Tehri district.

3.7 Details of registered Service Enterprises (Up to 31.03.2016)

S.No.	Year	No. of Units registered	Investment (in lacs)	Employment generated
1.	2010-11	08	530.69	58
2.	2011-12	09	572.17	92
3.	2012-13	16	3103.64	160
4.	2013-14	05	656.65	31
5.	2014-15	07	749.317	139
6.	2015-16 (including UAM)	14	1187.07	175
	Total	59	6799.537	655

Source:- DIC,Narendranagar (Tehri)

3.8 Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Registered (Up to 31.03.2016)

S.No.	Year	Registered MSMEs till 31.03.2016			Total
		Micro	Small	Medium	
1.	2010-11	101	08	-	109
2.	2011-12	111	08	-	119
3.	2012-13	120	16	-	136
4.	2013-14	145	05	-	150
5.	2014-15	158	07	-	165
6.	2015-16 (including UAM)	167	14	-	181

Source:- DIC,Narendranagar (Tehri)

3.9 No. of UAM registered (01.09.2015 to 31.03.2016)

S.No.	Year	Registered MSMEs till 31.03.2016			Total
		Micro	Small	Medium	
1.	2015-16	68	12	-	80

Source:- DIC,Narendranagar (Tehri)

3.10 Potentials for Service Industry:

Tehri is one of the popular districts for its natural beauty. There is very good scope of tourism base service industry like;

- Hotel
- Adventures,
- River rafting,
- Trekking

3.10.1 Potential for Manufacturing Enterprises

Major Resources: Based on earlier discussion the following resources emerge:

Major Rivers	Bhagirathi,Bhilangana,Alaknanda,Balganga
Major Trees	Chir,Deodar,Khair,Kharas,Moru,Bamboo,Banj,Oak,Sal,Kail,Spruce,Silver fiv,Kharik,Tun.
Important Crops	Wheat,Rice,Tea,Maize,Barley,Tobaco
Important Fruits	Respberry,Gooseberry,Apples,Pear,Lime,Cherries,Apricots,Plums,Peachs ,Mango,Papaya
Important Vegetables	Potato,Onion,Peas,Garlic,Ginger
Important Cereals	Urd,Soyabean,Oilseds,Pea,Arhar,Masoor,Rapseeds
Major Minerals	Magnesite,Limestone,Dolomite,Tin,Phosphate,Marble.
Important Lakes	Apsara,Sahastradhara
Major Tourist Places	Budha Kedar,Narendra Nagar,Dev Prayag,Sem Mukhim,KhatlingGalcier,Laxman Jhoola,and Tapovan,Muni Ki Reti,Bhilangana Valley,Dhanolti,Kunjapuri ,SukandaDevi,Chandravadani

In Tehri district there are some fruit /vegetable cultivation zones. Fruits like apple, apricot, pear, peach, amla, citrus fruits and vegetable like potatoes, ginger, garlic, peas, onion etc.are grown by the people of this district. Therefore some enterprise can come up in the field of fruits & vegetable base industries.

Handicraft & wool based industries, extraction of herbs; floriculture, mushroom cultivation etc. have very good scope in this district.

Potential of Resource based Enterprises:

- Resin & turpentine oil Extraction based Enterprises
- Minor Mineral Extraction based Enterprises
- Fruits & vegetable Processing crops based Enterprises
- Post Harvesting Enterprises
- Stone Crushers

Suggested demand based enterprises:

- Wildlife Eco Tourism
- Community Based Tourism

Suggested Enterprises

- Micro/Mini Hydro Power Plants
- Forest based products- Lisa, wood carving, wool
- Herbs & Medicinal Plants based enterprise
- Fabrication
- Pre cast Building Material
- Fisheries cum fish processing
- Water related sports etc. around Tehri Dam Lake
- Off season vegetables
- Bee Keeping and honey processing

4. Existing Clusters of Micro & Small Enterprise

There is no any cluster in this district however Hand loom, wood and wool based Handicraft clusters can be developed in this district.

5. General issues faced by Industries :

There is no Industries Association available in this district but constraints are as under

- Week Communications Network
- Infrastructure –Development of basic Infrastructure is hampered due to major areas being forest.
- The district is a fragile and disaster prone zone.
- Shortage of technically sound skilled manpower
- Fragmentation of Land holding and step type farming is only possible.
- Absence of integrated marketing Infrastructure (Pakaging, weight, collection centre etc.)
- Non availability of training facilities in internal location in the state.
- Shortage of Bank credit.

6. Central/State agencies assisting in setting-up of MSMEs:

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

S.No	Type of assistance	Name and address of agencies
1.	Filing of Udyog Adhar Memorandum (UAM)	Online registration of Ministry of MSME website: www.msme.gov.in or District Industries Centre, Narendranagar, Tehri
2.	Identification of Project Profiles, techno-economic and managerial consultancy services, market survey and economic survey reports.	1. DIC, Narendranagar, Tehri 2. MSME-DI, Haldwani 3. NSIC, Dehradun 4. State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand
3.	Land and Industrial shed	1. DIC, Narendranagar, Tehri 2. State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand
4.	Financial Assistance	1. Commercial Banks, Tehri 2. SIDBI 3. State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand
5.	For raw materials under Govt. Supply	1. NSIC, Dehradun 2. DIC, Narendranagar, Tehri
6.	Plant and machinery under hire / purchase basis.	1. NSIC, Dehradun 2. DIC, Narendranagar, Tehri 3. MSME-DI, Haldwani
7.	Power/ Electricity	Power corporation, Uttarakhand
8.	Technical Know –how.	1. DIC, Narendranagar, Tehri 2. MSME-DI, Haldwani 3. NSIC, Dehradun 4. State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand
9.	Quality & Standard	1. DIC, Narendranagar, Tehri 2. MSME-DI, Haldwani 3. NSIC, Dehradun 4. BIS, Dehradun

10.	Marketing /Export Assistance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DIC, Narendranagar, Tehri 2. MSME-DI, Haldwani 3. NSIC, Dehradun 4. DGOFT, Dehradun
11.	Other Promotional Agencies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Directorate of Industries, Uttarakhand 2. GTZ, Dehradun 3. IIE, Dehradun 4. NHB, Dehradun