



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of MSME

BRIEF INDUSTRIAL PROFILE OF DISTRICT

CHAMOLI



सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम
MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

**MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES-
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1. General Characteristics of the District Chamoli.



1.1 Location & Geographical Area:-

DISTRICT	CHAMOLI
HEADQUARTERS	GOPESHWAR
DIVISION	GARHWAL
STATE	UTTRAKHAND
COUNTRY	INDIA
FOREST COVER	69%

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 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 haematite, and magnetic ore, with haematite 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 has 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. Physiographically the district, which lies in a region of tectonic or folded and overthrust mountain chains, has strata are structurally marked by complex folds, reverse faults, overthrusts and nappes 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 earths crust in the district is not produced by volcanic activity, the Chaukhamba peak a pair 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.

1.4 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 tree which are commonly found in these forests are Anyar, Caryoptexis wallichii, Rubus ellipticus, Rhus semialata and Desmodiumsamuense 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 Sarococca preuniformus spp. Barberis spp. and Ainslea aptera specially in western part of the Joshimath and the eastern part of Karnprayag tehils.

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 odorala.

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, Basiatice and Cretaegus cronulata.

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

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, Vibumun foctens, Rosa microphylla, Vibumun cotonifoliun, Exaecarea 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 Deodaris found associated with Kharasu, Akhrot, Kharik, Syan and Maira, The under growth consist of shrubs such as Aveliatryflora, Sumiperous, Macropoda, Prunus jacquimontii, Ribes grosulaia and Rosa scricea , the shrubby under growth consisting of Achyranthes bidentata and Aralia cissifolia

Moist Temperate Deciduous Forest - These forest are found on deep moist soils between the heights of 1825 mtrs. and 2750 mtrs. along hill stream. The top canopy consist of pangar, kanchula, maira sour, akhrot, dalla and kabasi, the shrubby under growth consisting of viburum spirea, sorbiflora barberis supp. 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 ninerea, Eunonimus pendulus, Ilex, Machilusdutti, 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 sericea, Rosa macrophylla, Viburnum foetens, Cotoneaster acuminata, Ribes glaciale 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, tilonj, pangar, kanchula, kabasi, etc. the chief undergrowth being Rhamnus purpurea, Wickstroemia canacenda, 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. on 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 undergrowth consists of Pyrus foliolosa, Cotoneaster acuminata, Rosa sericea, Ribes glaciale, Ribes rubrum, Lonicera spp. and Smilax vaginata.

Birch - Rhododendrons Forests - These forests are found between the altitudes of 2900 mts. and 4125 mts. and in them are found the stunted bhuj and rhododendrons with Pyrus foliolosa as 90 percent of the undergrowth. Other plants which grow here are Rubus niveus, Smilax vaginata, 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 astropogon, Juniperus recurva, J. communis, Lonicera parviflora, etc. In the dry inner ranges having a

rainfall less than 255 mm grow exoephytic dwarf shrubs consisting of Eurotia ceratoides, junipexus pseudosabina, J. communis, Caranga sp. ad Artemisia 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 lahauri-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 Aryveda 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.

1.5 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
District Administration				
District Magistrate	01372-252102	01372-252101	01372-252103	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	
Development				
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			
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			

Designation	Office	Residence	Fax	E-Mail
GM District Industry Centre	01372-252126			
District Stat. & Eco. Officer	01372-252229			
District Social Welfare Officer	01372-252216			
Forest				
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			
Health				
Chief Medical Officer	01372-252187	01372-252188		
Education				
District Education Officer	01372-252944	01372-252107		
ADEO (Secondary)	01372-252212			
ADEO (Basic)	01363-252944			
Other Department				
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
1	Geographical features			
(A)	Geographical Data	2000-2001		
	i) Latitude			30° - 31' North
	ii) Longitude			79° - 80° East
	iii) Geographical Area		Sq Km	8030
(B)	Administrative Units	2000-2001		
	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
2.	Population			
(A)	Sex-wise			
	i) Male	2011		197542
	ii) Female	2011		193572
(B)	Rural Population	2011		332026
3.	Agriculture			
A.	Land utilization			
	i) Total Area	2000-2001	Hectare	780768
	ii) Forest cover	2000-2001	“	438982
	iii) Non Agriculture Land	2000-2001	“	8046
	iv) cultivable Barren land	2000-2001	“	47944
4.	Livestock & Poultry			
A.	Cattle			
	i) Cows	2003	Nos.	188455
	ii) Buffaloes	2003	Nos.	55153
B.	Other livestock			
	i) Goats	2003	Nos.	78162
	ii) Pigs	2003	Nos.	374
	5) Railways			
	i) Length of rail line	2007-08	Kms	00
	6) Roads			
	(a) National Highway	2007-08	Kms	145
	(b) State Highway	2007-08	Kms	57
	(c) Main District Highway	2007-08	Kms	717.88
	(d) Other district & Rural Roads	2007-08	Kms	168.85

(e) Light vehicle Road	2007-08	Kms	197.14
(7) Communication			
(a) Telephone connection	2010-11		14557
(b) Post offices	2010-11	Nos.	266
(c) Telegraph offices	2010-11	Nos	03
(8) Public Health			
(a) Allopathic Hospital	2010-11	No.	27
(b) Ayurvedic Hospital		No.	59
(c) Unani Hospitals		No.	00
(d) Homeopathic Hospitals		No.	06
(e) Primary health centers		No.	11
(f) Family & child welfare centre		No.	07
(g) Family & child welfare Sub		No.	104
(9) Banking commercial			
(a) Nationalized Bank Branches	2010-11	Nos.	28
(b) rural Bank Bank Branches		Nos.	21
(c) Co-Operative Bank Branches		Nos.	16
(d) Other Bakk Branches		Nos.	02
(10) Education			
(a) Primary school	2010-11	Nos.	1133
(b) Middle schools		Nos.	322
(c) Secondary & senior secondary schools		Nos.	188
(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
1	Simli	11.6	7.6	112.50, for Industry, 165.75, and 160.75 for business purpose	45	38	07	12
2	Jaikandi-kaleshwar	1.00	1.00		66	66	nil	Units under construction
	Total	12.6	17.6		111	410	07	

Sources DIC Chamoli.

3. INDUSTRIAL SCENERIO OF - Chamoli

3.1 Industry at a Glance

Sr No	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL UNIT	NO.	1229
2.	TOTAL INDUSTRIAL UNIT	NO.	1229
3.	REGISTERED MEDIUM & LARGE UNIT	NO.	Nil
4.	ESTIMATED AVG. NO. OF DAILY WORKER EMPLOYED IN SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES	NO.	2527
5.	EMPLOYMENT IN LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES	NO.	Nil
6.	NO. OF INDUSTRIAL AREA	NO.	02
7.	TURNOVER OF SMALL SCALE IND.	IN LACS	189.98(2010-11) 298.00(2011-12)
8.	TURNOVER OF MEDIUM & LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES	IN LACS	n. a.

3.2 YEAR WISE TREND OF UNITS REGISTERED

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

Year	NUMBER OF UNITS	INVESTMENT (LAKH Rs.)	EMPLOYMENT
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	70	737.48	236
2011-2012	80	772.73	229
Total	1229	3396.42	2527

Source: DIC Chamoli

3.3 DETAILS OF EXISTING MICRO & SMALL ENTERPRISES AND ARTISAN UNITS IN THE DISTRICT Chamoli

CODE No.	TYPE OF INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF UNITS	INVESTMENT (LAKH Rs.)	EMPLOYMENT
20	Agro based	558	790.42	750
22	Soda water	-	-	-
23	Cotton textile	-	-	-
24	Woolen, silk & artificial thread based clothes.	1007	421.833	1568
25	Jute & jute based	-	-	-
26	Ready-made garments & embroidery	138	59.426	165
27	Wood/wooden based furniture	193	49.723	150
28	Paper & Paper products	-	-	-
29	Leather based	4	2.2	7
31	Chemical/Chemical based	-	-	-
30	Rubber, Plastic & petro based	-	-	-
32	Mineral based	4	55	33
33	Metal based(Steel fab.)	262	245.75	308
35	Entineering units	-	-	-
36	Electrical machinery and transport equipment	-	-	-
97	Repairing & servicing	204	240.13	306
01	Others	336	5362.70	525

Source: DIC- CHAMOLI

3.4 Large Scale Industries / Public Sector undertakings –

Nil.

3.5 Major Exportable Item.

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

3.9.1 Potentials areas for service industry

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

3.10 Potential for new MSMEs

Major Strengths:

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

Major Performance Fact:

- Chamoli lies in the arms of the heavenly Himalayas and is full of natural beauty.
- The majestic mountain ranges, rivers and valleys are associated with several Gods and Goddesses of the Hindu pantheon.
- The share of culturable-based land is 6.8% in Uttarakhand that provides a huge potential for plantation crops like Jatropha and other species of Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOS) and also for horticulture crops in the State.

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

- o Weak Communications Network
- o Infrastructure & Connectivity
- o Lack of Entrepreneurship
- o Shortage of skilled manpower
- o Transportation
- o Marketing
- o Technology
- o Fragmentation of Land holding
- o Absence of integrated marketing infrastructure (packaging, weight, collection centers, etc)
- o Lack of information / awareness about various schemes.
- o Non-availability of training facilities in inertial location in the States.
- o 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
4. Walloon handlooms & Carpet manufacturing & cotton spinning.
5. Based on Jari Buty, Aromatic & Medicinal Herbs.
6. Floriculture
7. Steel Fabrication
8. Scientific Mining
- 9 .Mini Hydro Power Plants
10. Pre cast Building Material
11. Wool Based Industry
12. Fisheries

4. Existing Clusters of Micro & Small Enterprise –

Nil.

4.1 Present status of clusters: -

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

S.N.	Particulars	
1	Cluster Name	Chamoli
	Product Classification	Basketry, Mat Weaving & Cane Articles
	Product	Straw Grass
	Details	Moshtha (Multi-Purpose Floor Covering)
2	Cluster Name	Chamoli
	Product Classification	Textiles
	Product	Wool Weaving
	Details	Daan (Mattress)
3.	Cluster Name	Chamoli
	Product Classification	Basketry, Mat Weaving & Cane Articles
	Product	Straw Grass
	Details	Tray

4.	Cluster Name	Chamoli
	Product Classification	Woodwork
	Product	Papri Woodcraft
	Details	Utility Items
5.	Cluster Name	Chamoli
	Product Classification	Basketry, Mat Weaving & Cane Articles
	Product	Straw Grass
	Details	Containers of Various Shapes and Sizes
6.	Cluster Name	Chamoli
	Product	Ringot
	Details	Utility Items
7.	Cluster Name	Chamoli
	Product Classification	Textiles
	Product	Woollen Wrap
	Details	Daan (Mattress)
8.	Cluster Name	Chamoli
	Product Classification	Textiles
	Product	Throws
	Details	Thulma
9.	Cluster Name	Chamoli
	Product Classification	Textiles
	Product	Knotted Pile Carpet
	Details	Wall Hangings
10.	Cluster Name	Chamoli
	Product Classification	Textiles
	Product	Throws
	Details	Chutka (Quilts)
11.	Cluster Name	Chamoli
	Product Classification	Textiles
	Product	Throws
	Details	Panki (Shawls)
12.	Cluster Name	Chamoli
	Product Classification	Textiles
	Product	Woollen Wrap
	Details	Chutka (Quilts)
13.	Cluster Name	Chamoli
	Product Classification	Textiles
	Product	Wool Weaving
	Details	Panki (Shawls)

14	Cluster Name	Chamoli
	Product Classification	Textiles
	Product	Wool Weaving
	Details	Thulma
15.	Cluster Name	Chamoli
	Product Classification	Textiles
	Product	Wool Weaving
	Details	Chutka (Quilts)
16.	Cluster Name	Chamoli
	Product Classification	Textiles
	Product	Woollen Wrap
	Details	Thulma
17.	Cluster Name	Chamoli
	Product Classification	Textiles
	Product	Woollen Wrap
	Details	Panki (Shawls)
18.	Cluster Name	Chamoli
	Product Classification	Textiles
	Product	Knotted Pile Carpet
	Details	Carpets
19.	Cluster Name	Chamoli
	Product Classification	Textiles
	Product	Throws
	Details	Daan (Mattress)
20.	Cluster Name	Ghat, Tefna, Thrali, Gholtir, Chamoli
	Product Classification	Textiles
	Product	Textile Handloom
	Details	Blanket
21.	Cluster Name	Ghat, Tefna, Thrali, Gholtir, Chamoli
	Product Classification	Textiles
	Product	Textile Handloom
	Details	Shawl
22.	Cluster Name	Ghat, Tefna, Thrali, Gholtir, Chamoli
	Product Classification	Textiles
	Product	Textile Handloom
	Details	Loi

5. General issues raised by industry association

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.

**** . STEPS TO SET UP 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.	Provisional Registration Certificate (EM-1) & Permanent Registration Certificate (EM-II)	District Industries Centre, Gopashwar Ph.01372-252126
2.	Identification of Project Profiles, techno-economic and managerial consultancy services, market survey and economic survey reports.	MSMEDI- Haldwani District Industries Centre, Gopashwar
3.	Land and Industrial shed	1. District Industries Centre- Gopashwar, 2. State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand
4.	Financial Assistance	1. Commercial Banks 2. SIDBI, Rajpur Road Dehradun 3. State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand
5.	For raw materials under Govt. Supply	NSIC Dehradun
6.	Plant and machinery under hire / purchase basis.	NSIC Dehradun
7.	Power/ Electricity	EE Uttarakhand Power Corporation Gopashwar
8.	Technical Know –how.	1. MSMEDI- Haldwani 2. DIC- Gopashwar 3. NSIC Dehradun 3. KVIC Dehradun.
9.	Quality & Standard	1. BIS Dehradun
10.	Marketing /Export Assistance	1. MSMEDI-Haldwani 2. DIC- Gopashwar 3. NSIC Dehradun 4. DGFT-Dehradun
11.	Other Promotional Agencies	1. GBPUAT-Pantnagar 2. HRDI- Gopashwar

+ . ADDITIONAL INFORMATION- Nil