



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of MSME

BRIEF INDUSTRIAL PROFILE OF DISTRICT

RUDRAPRAYAG



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

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1. General Characteristics of the District

Rudraprayag district (रुद्र प्रयाग)	
Coordinates: 30°17'N 78°59'E	
Country	India
State	Uttarakhand
Division	Garhwal
Total Area	2,439 km ² (942 sq mi)
Population	236,857 (2011)
Elevation	895 m (2,936 ft)
Official Languages	Hindi, English and Garhwali
PIN Code	246174
Telephone code	+91-1364
Annual temperature	29 to -3 °C

Rudraprayag district is a district of Uttarakhand state of northern India. The district occupies an area of 2439 km². Rudraprayag town is the administrative headquarters of the district. The district is bounded by Uttarkashi District on the north, Chamoli District on the east, Pauri Garhwal District on the south, and Tehri Garhwal District on the south.

Rudraprayag District was established on 16th September 1997. The district was carved out from the following areas of three adjoining districts.

- 1- Whole of Augustmuni & Ukhimath block and part of Pokhri & Karnprayag block from Chamoli District.
- 2- Part of Jakholi and Kirtinagar block from Tehri District.
- 3- Part of Khirsu block from Pauri District.

Internationally Known Shri Kedarnath Temple is at North, Madmaheshwar at east, Nagrasu at southern east and Shrinagar at extreme south. The holy Mandakini originated from Kedarnath is the main river of the district.

As of 2011 it is the least populous district of Uttarakhand (out of 13).

1.1 Location & Geographical Area



Rudraprayag District was established on 16th September 1997. The district is bounded by Uttarkashi District on the north, Chamoli District on the east, Pauri Garhwal District on the south, and Tehri Garhwal District on the south.

At Rudraprayag, you can see natural beauty in its glory. The district offers innate splendor, places of spiritual significance, beautiful lakes and glaciers. The whole expanse of Rudraprayag is exalted with enormous splendor, many destinations of religious significance and glaciers. Named after Lord Shiva's Rudra avatar, Rudraprayag has the fortune of being the confluence of rivers Alaknanda and Mandakini.

Rudraprayag is known as the last stoppage point before pilgrimage treks to Kedarnath and Badrinath. Rudraprayag is dotted with temples which are significant from archeological as well as religious points of view. Internationally Known Shri Kedarnath Temple is at North, Madmaheshwar at east, Nagrasu at southern east and Shrinagar at extreme south. The holy Mandakini originated from Kedarnath is the main river of the district.

The nearest airport is Jolly Grant Airport of Dehradun. It is located approximately 158 km from Rudraprayag. The nearest railway stations to Rudraprayag are Kotdwar, located at a distance of 173 km and Rishikesh, situated at a distance of 140 km. Rudraprayag is well-connected by a network of roads. Almost all the major towns and cities of the region like Dehradun, Rishikesh, Kotdwar, Pauri, Joshimath, Gopeshwar, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Nainital, Almora and Delhi are well linked with Rudraprayag by motorable roads. From Delhi, one has to take NH 58 to Rudraprayag which is about 337 Km away, via Meerut, Haridwar, Rishikesh, Devprayag and Srinagar.

1.2 Topography

Latitude	: 30°16'N to 30°28'N
Longitude	: 78°58'E to 78°98'E
Geographical Area	: 2439 km ²
Canal Length	: 269 km
Temperature Range	: 29 °C to -3 °C
Average Normal Rainfall	: 1238 mm
Languages	: Hindi, English and Garhwali

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.

Magnestic - 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.

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.

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 earth's crust in the district is not produced by volcanic activity, the Chaukhamba peak a pair to be the crater of an extinct volcano.

The revenue generated by major mineral and ores by the district were Rs 1,29,58,113 (2009-10) and Rs 1,44,65,967 (2010-11). (Source:- Geology & Mines Unit, DI, Dehradun)

1.4 Forest

1.4.1 Flora

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 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.

1.4.2 Fauna

It is estimated that about nearly one-third of the world's mountain species are found in the Himalayan region, which is mainly due to the diversity of the flora. Four fauna families, generally, abound in the Himalayan region are peninsular, the indo-chinese, the palaeoarctic and the Tibetan. It is the first two elements that are dominant. Rudraprayag district is rich in fauna and has been the habitat for very long time of a large variety of mammals, diverse species of birds, reptiles, insects and fish.

Aquatic life in the district displays a mixed assemblage of wide variety of faunal and floral elements. Some important varieties of fish found are Mirror carp, katla etc.

A large number of insects are found in the districts, some of them are butterflies, snow flies, honey bees, spider, bumble bees, leech etc.

Snakes are not very common in the district but the cobra and the Russell's viper are found up to a height of 1830 mtrs.

The python, a protected species, has been found as far up as the slopes below the Tungnath range in tehsil Ukhimath. The red snake, which attains a length of about three meters is common it does not bite but strikes its victims with its tail, the flesh of the part so struck decaying. Non-poisonous snakes also some time occur in

the tanks near the temple of Triyuginarayan and to be touched by them is considered auspicious by Hindu pilgrims who bath in these tanks.

At higher altitude, butterflies are likely found even upto 5500 meters. The important butterflies families found at high altitude are the swallow tails , the nypphalids, the browns and the whites.

Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary - Is located in the Northern part of the district and cover an area of 966 sq. kms. As a result of increasing human interventions and the opening up of the area by road system, both plant and animal life had been under incessant pressure. The area is unique in diverse flora and fauna. The wild life found in the sanctuary are Musk deer, Snow leopard, brown bear, Bharal, Black bear, serrow etc among mammals and the monal pheasant, chir pheasant, koklas, Chakor, snow pigeon etc among birds.

1.5 Administrative set up

Important Telephone Numbers of Government Officials

Sr.No.	Officer's Designation	Telephone Numbers			Email
		Office	Residence	Fax	
1	Collector & DM	233300	233376, 233281	233380	dm-rud-ua@nic.in
2	Superintendent of police	233387	233388	233210	rpg-police@yahoo.co.in
3	District Judge	233284	233304		dj-rud-ua@nic.in
4	Chief Development Officer	233189	233158	233711	cdorudraprayag@yahoo.com
5	OC Collectorate	233185			
6	SDM Rudraprayag	233279			
7	SDM Ukhimath	267216			
8	SDM Jakholi	234234			
9	Chief Medical Officer	233841	233841		
10	District Election Office	233352			
11	NIC District Unit	233959			
12	Project Director DRDA	233189	233968	233711	
13	Executive Engineer,Irrigation	233222	233187		

14	Agriculture and soil conservation Officer / Jalagam	233234			
15	Chief Agriculture Officer	233260			caorpg@gmail.com, caorud-agri-ua@nic.in
16	District Youth Welfare Officer/PRD	233188	256239		
17	District Supply Officer	233889			
18	General Manager, DIC	233119			
19	District Panchayat Raj Officer	233564			
20	Executive Engineer, Jal Nigam	233207	231187	233622	
21	Executive Engineer,PWD	233204	233202		
22	Divisional Forest Officer	233139	252129		
23	Treasury Officer	233544			treas-rud-ua@nic.in
24	Executive Engineer,UPCL	235202	233187		
25	District Education Officer,Education	233246			
26	DESTO	233685			dsto-rud-ua@nic.in
27	SDO BSNL	233100, 233244		233243	
28	District Information Officer	233871			
29	ARTO Rudraprayag	233914			
30	KVIC	233097			
31	District Soldier Welfare Officer	233584			
32	District Education Officer	233246			
33	District Education Officer(Basic)	233943			
34	Chief Veterinary Officer	233251			

35	District Employment Officer	233741			
36	District Horticulture Officer	233416			
37	Executive Engineer RES	233041			
38	Executive Engineer MI	233062			
39	District Sports Officer	256974			
40	Executive Officer Nagar Palika	233212			
41	Project Officer Swajal	233492			
42	Asst. Registrar Cooperative	233529			
43	AMA Zila Panchayat	233493	233878		
44	UREDA	233892			
45	District Tourism Officer	233995			
46	DPO ICDS	233606			
47	GMVN Rudra	233347			
48	District Saving Officer	233698			
49	Madeer Samiti Guest House	233230			
50	Gas Service (Mandakini)	233294			
51	Post Office, Rudraprayag	233215			
52	Yuva Kalyan evam PRD	233188			

2. District at a glance

S.No.	Particular	Year	Unit	Statistics
1	Geographical features			
(A)	Geographical Data			
	i) Latitude	2011	-	30°43'N to 30°73'N
	ii) Longitude	2011	-	78°27'E to 78°45'E
	iii) Geographical Area	2011	km ²	7951
(B)	Administrative Units			
	i) Tehsils	2009-10	No.	6
	ii) Sub-Tehsil	2009-10	No.	0
	iii) Community development block	2009-10	No.	6
	iv) Nyaya Panchayat	2009-10	No.	36
	v) Gram Panchayat	2009-10	No.	454
	vi) Villages	2009-10	No.	686
	vii) Colonized Revenue Villages	2009-10	No.	668
	viii) Non-inhabited villages	2009-10	No.	5
	ix) Forest villages	2009-10	No.	13
	x) City and municipal groups	2009-10	No.	3
	xi) Nagar Nigam	2009-10	No.	-
	xii) Nagar Palika Parishad	2009-10	No.	1
	xiii) Nagar Panchayat	2009-10	No.	2
	xiv) Cantonment Area	2009-10	No.	0
	xv) Census towns	2009-10	No.	-
	xvi) Lok sabha Constituency	2009-10	No.	1
	xvii) Assembly Area	2009-10	No.	3
	xviii) Police Stations	2009-10	No.	5
2.	Population			
(A)	Sex-wise			
	i) Male	2011	No. in '000	168.34
	ii) Female	2011	No. in '000	161.35
(B)	Rural Population	2011	No. in '000	305.47
3.	Agriculture			
(A)	Land utilization			
	i) Total Area	2001	Hectare	801593
	ii) Forest cover	2001	Hectare	12681
	iii) Non Agriculture Land	2001	Hectare	42801
	iv) Cultivable Barren land	2001	Hectare	6160
4.	Forest			
	i) Forest	2001	Hectare	710842
5.	Livestock & Poultry			
	i) Total Livestock	2003	Nos.	356147
6.	Transport (Railways & Road)			
(A)	i) Length of rail line	2009-10	km	---
(B)	i) Total Length of Roads	2009-10	km	1300.41
	ii) Road constructed by PWD	2009-10	km	1082.46
8.	Communication			
(A)	i) Post offices	2011	Nos.	130
	ii) Telegraph Office	2011	Nos.	1

	iii) Telegraph Exchange	2011	Nos.	3
	iv) Telephone connection	2011	Nos.	8564
	v) Density of Telephone	2011	Nos./1000 person	25.98
	vi) Density of Telephone	2011	No. per km ²	1.08
	vii) PCO	-	No.	-
	viii) Mobile	-	No.	-
9.	Public Health and Family Welfare			
(A)	i) Allopathic Hospital	2009-10	No.	24
	ii) Ayurvedic Hospitals	2009-10	No.	52
	iii) Homeopathic Hospitals	2009-10	No.	9
	iv) Unani Hospitals	2009-10	No.	-
	v) Primary Health Centres	2009-10	No.	9
	vi) Community health centers	2009-10	No.	3
	vii) Family and mother-child welfare centers	2009-10	No.	-
	viii) Family and mother-child welfare sub-centers	2009-10	No.	83
	ix) TB hospitals	2009-10	No.	1
	x) Leprosy Hospitals	2009-10	No.	1
	xi) Hospital for communicable diseases	2009-10	No.	1
10.	Banking commercial			
(A)	i) Commercial Bank	2011	Nos.	28
	ii) Rural Bank Branches	2011	Nos.	6
	iii) Co-Operative bank	2011	Nos.	12
	iv) Co-operative Agriculture & rural development bank Branches	2011	Nos.	1
11.	Education			
(A)	i) Primary school	2009-10	Nos.	956
	ii) Middle schools	2009-10	Nos.	344
	iii) Secondary & Senior Secondary schools	2009-10	Nos.	96
	iv) Colleges	2009-10	Nos.	5
	v) University	2009-10	Nos.	0
	vi) Industrial Training Institutes	2009-10	Nos.	6
	vii) Polytechnic	2009-10	Nos.	1

Source: DIC, Rudraprayag

2.1 Existing Status of Industrial Areas in the District Rudraprayag

S. No.	Name of Mini Industrial Area	Land acquired	Land developed	Prevailing Rate Per Sqm (In Rs.)	No. of Plots	No. of allotted Plots	No. of Vacant Plots	No. of Units in Production
1	Rudraprayag	2.50	2.50	157.67	50	27	23	27

Source: DIC, Rudraprayag

3. INDUSTRIAL SCENERIO OF DISTRICT RUDRAPRAYAG

3.1 Industry at a Glance

S. No.	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	Registered Industrial Unit	No.	1137
2.	Total Industrial Unit	No.	1137
3.	Registered Medium & Large Unit	No.	-
4.	Estimated Avg. No. of Daily Worker Employed in Small Scale Industries	No.	2560
5.	Employment in Large and Medium Industries	No.	-
6.	No. of Industrial Area	No.	01
7.	Turnover of Small Scale Industry	in lacs	3000.83
8.	Turnover of Medium & Large Scale Industries	in lacs	-

Source: DIC, Rudraprayag

3.2 Year Wise Trend of Units Registered

YEAR	NUMBER OF REGISTERED UNITS	EMPLOYMENT	INVESTMENT (in lakh Rs.)
1999-00	60	50.05	125
2000-01	60	49.06	173
2001-02	65	46.18	126
2002-03	65	48.05	109
2003-04	84	57.82	187
2004-05	83	68.33	174
2005-06	91	78.75	198
2006-07	45	-	-
2007-08	46	77.04	108
2008-09	50	341.49	143
2009-10	43	197.81	125
2010-11	60	300.87	185
2010-11	66	1100.73	243
Total	818	2416.18	1896

Source: DIC, Rudraprayag

3.3 Details of Existing Micro & Small Enterprises and Artisan Units in the District Rudraprayag

NUMBER OF ENTREPRENEURS MEMORANDUM PART II (EM-II) FILED FROM YEAR 2007-08 TO YEAR 2011-12 BY NATURE OF INDUSTRY (SECTOR)

NIC Code no.	Type of Industry	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	GRAND TOTAL
1	Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Forestry, logging and related service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Fishing, aquaculture and service activities incidental to fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Mining of coal and lignite, extraction of peat	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Mining of uranium and thorium ores	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Mining of metal ores	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Other mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	14	14	9	10	20	67
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Manufacture of textiles	0	2	0	0	0	2
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	7	1	6	7	7	28
19	Manufacture of leather & leather products	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Manufacture of wood and wood products	0	0	2	3	0	5
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1	0	0	1	0	2
22	Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	1	1	1	3	1	7
23	Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	0	1	1	0	1	3
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Manufacture of basic metals	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products	5	5	5	7	7	29
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	0	2	0	1	0	3
30	Manufacture of office, accounting & computing machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	0	1	0	0	0	1
33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	0	0	0	0	0	0

34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	0	3	3	2	6	14
37	Recycling	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Electricity, gas, Steam and hot water supply	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Collection, purification and distribution of water	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	Repair & maintenance of motor vehicle, retail sale of automotive fuel	1	3	4	2	0	10
51	Wholesale of trade and commission trade	0	0	0	1	2	3
52	Repair & maintenance of personal & household goods; related trade	2	3	3	2	3	13
55	Hotel and restaurants	0	0	6	10	11	27
60	Land transport; transport via pipelines	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	Water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	Air transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	Supporting & auxiliary transport & travel agents activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	Post & telecommunications	3	3	2	2	0	10
62	Financial intermediation, except insurance & pension funding	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	Renting of machinery & equipment without operator & personal & household goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	Computer and related activities	4	1	2	0	1	8
73	Research and development	0	0	0	2	0	2
74	Other business activities	5	6	5	7	6	29
75	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	Health and social work	1	0	0	0	0	1
90	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	Activities of membership organization n.e.c.	0	0	1	0	0	1
92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	0	0	0	0	1	1
93	Other service activities	1	0	0	0	0	1
95	Activities of private household as employers of domestic staff	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	Undifferentiated goods-producing activities of private households for own use	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	Undifferentiated service-producing activities of private households for own use	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	Extra territorial organization and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNITS		45	46	50	60	66	267

Source: DI, Dehradun

3.4 Large Scale Industries / Public Sector undertakings

NIL

3.5 Major Exportable Item

1. Herbs & medicinal plants
2. Building wood
3. Forest Based Products- Lisa, Wood Carving, etc
4. Woolen products

3.6 Growth Trend

The district has 88% of the area both covered by forest, or barren and uncultivable. Due to difficult hilly terrain and lack of infrastructure & connectivity, the growth of large and medium scale industries are nil for the past many years.

3.7 Vendorisation / Ancillarisation of the Industry

NIL

3.8. Medium Scale Enterprises

NIL

3.9 Service Enterprises

3.9.1 List of the units in District Rudraprayag

1. Wood/wooden based furniture
2. Repairing, maintenance & servicing
3. Hotel and restaurants
4. Computer and related activities
5. Confectionery Products
6. Beauty Parlor

3.9.2 Potentials areas for service industry

1. Tourism - Religious & Adventures
2. Hotel and restaurants
3. Food Processing / Bakery
4. Health & Social work

3.10 Potential for new MSMEs

Major Strengths:

Major Trees	: Chir, Deodhar, Banjh, Buransh, Boru and Bhoj Patra
Important Crops	: Rice and Wheat, Chulai, Oilseeds
Important Fruits	: Apple, Orange, Guava, Pear, Apricot, Kiwi, Mango, Papaya
Important Vegetables	: Cabbage, French bean, Tomato, Pea, Spinach, Raddish, Onion, Garlic, Rai, Potato
Important Cereal	: Rajma, Arhar, Masoor, Rapeseeds, Urd.
Major Minerals	: Iron, Copper, Graphite, Limestone.
Glacier	: Gangotri
Major Tourist Places	: Gangotri, Yamunotri, Har-ki-Doon, Gaumukh

Suggested Investment Sector for Rudraprayag District

- a) Plantation crops like Jatropha and other species of Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOS)
- b) Horticulture crops
- c) Tourism - Religious & Adventures
- d) Hydro Dam
- e) Fishery
- f) Forest Based Products- Lisa, Wood Carving, etc
- g) Herbs & Medicinal Plants
- h) Fabrication
- i) Engineering work shops
- j) Pre cast Building Material
- k) Food Processing
- l) Wool Based Industry
- m) Bee Keeping

4. Existing Clusters of Micro & Small Enterprise

Present status of clusters: There is no industrial or artisan cluster situated at Rudraprayag district.

4.1 DETAIL OF MAJOR CLUSTERS

4.1.1 Manufacturing Sector

No major cluster in the district

4.1.2 Service Sector

No major cluster in the district

4.2 DETAILS FOR IDENTIFIED CLUSTER

No major cluster in the district

5. General issues raised by industry association during the course of meeting

1. Demand of wood and resin depot.
2. Demand of basic infrastructure facilities in mini Industrial estates.
3. Demand of easy bank loan process.
4. Demand of wheat from atta chakki owner
5. Finishing plant demand from handloom weavers.

Present Economic Activities of the District

Feather Shawl Industry, Manufacturing of the Sweet Boxes, Photostat, Auto & Mobile Repairing, Confectionery Products, Woolen Industry, Manufacturing of Spices, Oil Refining, Ornaments, Beauty Parlor, Tyre Retreading, Furniture, Agricultural Crops, wheat milling.

Constraints

- Week Communications Network
- Infrastructure
- Connectivity
- Lack of Entrepreneurship
- Shortage of skilled manpower
- Transportation
- Marketing
- Technology
- Fragmentation of Land holding
- Absence of integrated marketing infrastructure (packaging, weighing, collection centers, etc)
- Lack of information / awareness about various schemes.
- Non-availability of training facilities in internal locations.
- Shortage of Bank Credit.

Suggestions

1. The district has huge potential in horticulture and vegetables products.
2. Proper supply chain infrastructure is needed for development of these sectors.
3. In absence of proper transmission lines, the potential for growth of small hydro-dams is not taking place which needs to be put in place.
4. The district also has potential for adventure tourism, the same needs to be exploited.

'8. 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, Rudraprayag
2.	Identification of Project Profiles, techno-economic and managerial consultancy services, market survey and economic survey reports	1. DIC, Rudraprayag 2. MSME-DI, Haldwani 3. NSIC, Dehradun 4. State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand
3.	Land and Industrial shed	1. DIC, Rudraprayag 2. State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand
4.	Financial Assistance	1. Commercial Banks, Rudraprayag 2. SIDBI 3. State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand
5.	For raw materials under Govt. Supply	1. NSIC, Dehradun 2. DIC, Rudraprayag
6.	Plant and machinery under hire / purchase basis	1. NSIC, Dehradun 2. DIC, Rudraprayag 3. MSME-DI, Haldwani
7.	Power/ Electricity	Power Corporation, Uttarakhand
8.	Technical Know –how	1. DIC, Rudraprayag 2. MSME-DI, Haldwani 3. NSIC, Dehradun 4. State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand
9.	Quality & Standard	1. DIC, Rudraprayag 2. MSME-DI, Haldwani 3. NSIC, Dehradun 4. BIS, Dehradun

10.	Marketing /Export Assistance	1. DIC, Rudraprayag 2. MSME-DI, Haldwani 3. NSIC, Dehradun 4. DGOFT, Dehradun
11.	Other Promotional Agencies	1. Directorate of Industries, Uttarakhand 2. GTZ, Dehradun 3. IIE, Dehradun 4. NHB, Dehradun

'9. Additional Information, if any

N/A