



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of MSME

BRIEF INDUSTRIAL PROFILE OF DISTRICT

TEHRI GARHWAL



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

MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES- DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

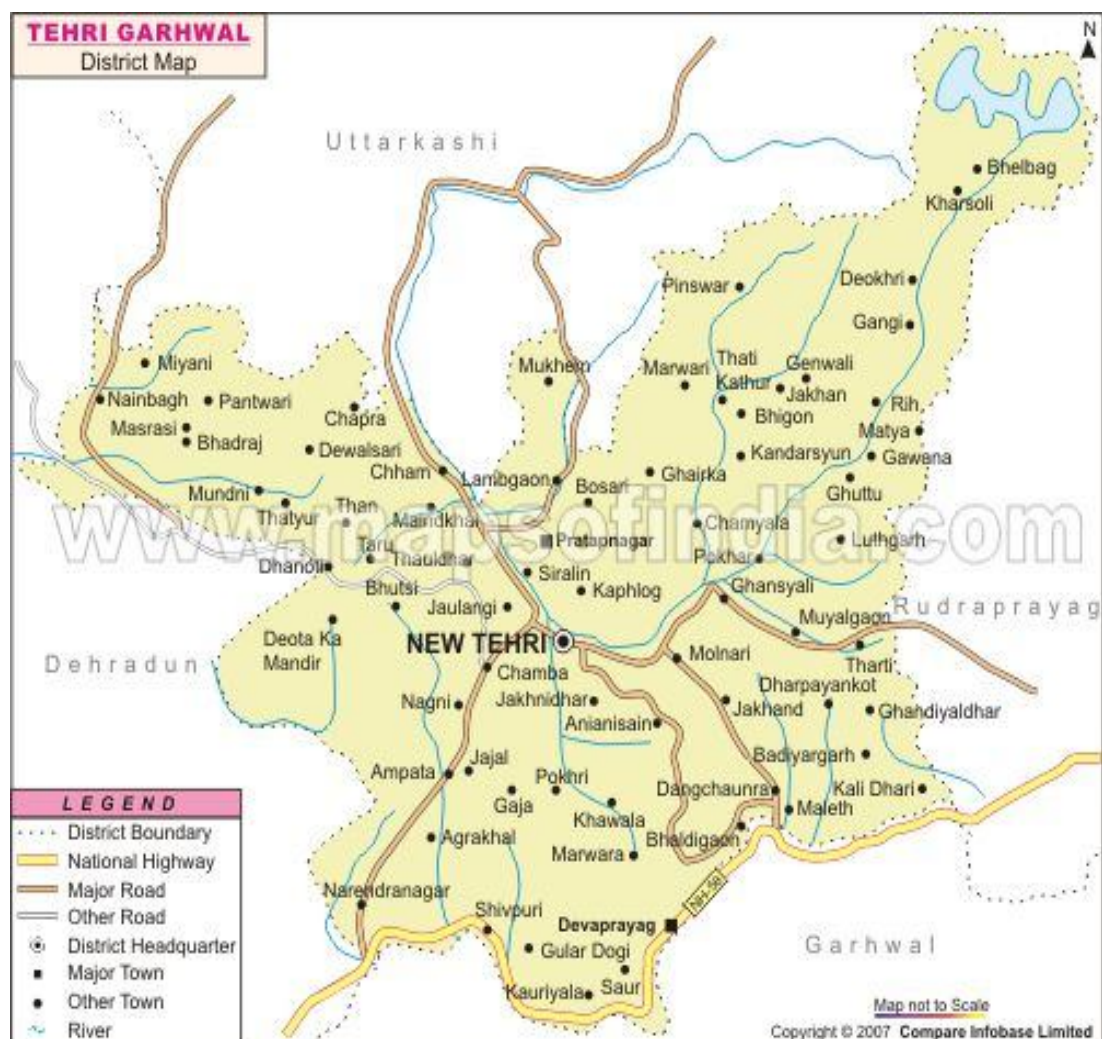
**Kham Bangla, Kaladhungi Road,
Haldwani, Nainital, Uttarakhand, India**

Phone: 0594-6221053 ● Fax: 0594-6228353

e-mail: dcdi-haldwani.dcmsme@nic.in

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

District Tehri Garhwal



Contents

S. No.	Topic	Page No.
1.	General Characteristics of the District	4-5
1.1	Location & Geographical Area	5-6
1.2	Topography	6-6
1.3	Availability of Minerals.	6-6
1.4	Forest	7-9
1.5	Administrative set up	10-11
2.	District at a glance	12-15
2.1	Existing Status of Industrial Area in the District Tehri	15-15
3.	Industrial Scenario Of Tehri	16-21
3.1	Industry at a Glance	16-16
3.2	Year Wise Trend Of Units Registered	16-17
3.3	Details Of Existing Micro & Small Enterprises & Artisan Units In The District	18-19
3.4	Large Scale Industries / Public Sector undertakings	19-19
3.5	Major Exportable Item	19-19
3.6	Growth Trend	19-19
3.7	Medium Scale Enterprises	20-20
3.8	Major Exportable Item	20-20
3.9	Service Enterprises	20-20
3.9.1	Potentials areas for service industry	20-20
3.10	Potential for new MSMEs	20-21
4.	Existing Clusters of Micro & Small Enterprise	21-21
5.	General issues raised by industry association during the course of meeting	22-22
6	Steps to set up MSMEs	23-24
7.	Additional information	24-24

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. The district has a population of 604,747 (2001 census), a 16.15% increase over the previous decade. 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 4180 sq. m. It contained 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 616,409, 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 169 inhabitants per square kilometre (440 /sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 1.93 %. Tehri Garhwal has a sex ratio of 1078 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 75.1 %.

Hindus number 596,769; Muslims 6,390 (1.05%); and Sikhs 56

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 76 nyaya panchayats and 928 gram panchayats. It has 1,847 revenue villages and 2,508 clusters.

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 4421 sq. kms area of the state. Yamuna river separates it form 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.

ECONOMY

In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Tehri Garhwal one of the country's 250 most backward districts (out of a total of 640).^[4] It is one of the three districts in Uttarakhand currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF).

1.3 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)		

1.4 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 elavation 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.

1.5 Administrative set up.

LIST OF SOME IMPORTANT DISTRICT OFFICER/DEPARTMENTS

SNO.	DESIGNATION	STD	OFFICE	RESI.
ADMINISTRATION				
1	<u>DISTRICT MAGISTRATE</u>	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	

SNO.	DESIGNATION	STD	OFFICE	RESI.
12	SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE	01376	232162	-
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		33 ⁰ 1' '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	2010-11	No.	7
	ii)Sub-tehsil	2010-11	No.	1
	iii) Community Development block	2010-11	No	9
	iv) Nyay Panchayat	2010-11	No	75
	v) Gram Panchayat	2010-11	No	979
	vi)Villages	2010-11	No	1768
	vii) Non-inhabited villages	2010-11	No	42
	viii) Forest villages	2010-11	No	26
	ix) Municipal corporation	2010-11	No	0
	x) Nagar Palika Parishad	2010-11	No	2
	xi) Nagar Panchayat	2010-11	No	4
	xii) Cantonment Area	2010-11	No	0
	xiii) Census town	2010-11	No	1
	xiv) Development authority	2010-11	No	1
	xv) Lok sabha constituency	2010-11	No	1
	xvi) Assembly area	2010-11	No	1
	xvii) Police station(Rural)	2010-11	No	3
	xviii) Police station(urban)	2010-11	No	4

2.	Population			
(A)	Total	2011	No	616409
	i) Male	2011	No	296604
	ii) Female	2011	No	319805
(B)	Rural Population	2011	No	546354
3.	Agriculture			
A.	Land utilization			
	i) Total Area	2008-09	Hectare	485517
	ii) Forest cover	2008-09	"	321564
	iii) Non Agriculture Land	2008-09	"	78007
	v) cultivable Barren land	2010-11	"	5568
4.	Forest			
	(i) Forest	2010-11	Sq.Km.	3221.56
5.	Livestock & Poultry			
A.	Cattle			
	i) Cows	2007	Nos.	122726
	ii) Buffaloes	2007	Nos.	106576
B.	Other livestock			
	i) Goats	2007	Nos.	134245
	ii) Pigs	2007	Nos.	946
	iii) Dogs & Bitches	2007	Nos.	14916
	iv) Railways			
	i) Length of rail line	2010-11	Kms	-
	V) Roads			
	(a) National Highway	2010-11	Kms	268.29
	(b) State Highway	2010-11	Kms	145.20
	(c) Main District Highway	2010-11	Kms	109.41
	(d) Other district & Rural Roads	2010-11	Kms	1060.46
	(e) Other roads	2010-11	Kms	358.74
	(f) Kachacha Road	2010-11	Kms	-
	(VI) Communication			
	(a) Telephone connection	2010-11	Nos.	17899

(b) Post offices	2010-11	Nos.	284
(c) Telephone center	2010-11	Nos.	68
(d) Telegraph office	2010-11	Nos.	2
(e)Density of Telephone	2010-11	Nos./1000 person	21.87
(f) Density of Telephone	2010-11	No. per KM.	4.91
(g) PCO STD	2010-11	No.	3115
(h) Mobile	2010-11	No.	145256
(VII) Public Health			
(a) Allopathic Hospital	2010-11	No.	35
(b) Beds in Allopathic hospitals	2010-11	No.	468
(c) Ayurvedic Hospital	2010-11	No.	70
(d) Beds in Ayurvedic hospitals	2010-11	No.	-
(e) Unani hospitals	2010-11	No.	0
(f) Community health centers	2010-11	No.	5
(g) Primary health centers	2010-11	No.	30
(h) Mother child welfare Centers	2010-11	No.	18
(i) Mother child welfare sub-Centers	2010-11	No.	204
(j) T.B. hospitals	2010-11	No.	1
(k) Leprosy hospitals	2010-11	No.	1
(VIII) Banking			
(a) Nationalized Bank		Nos.	56
(b) Rural Bank		Nos.	19

	(c) District Co-Operative bank		Nos.	26
	(d) Co-operative and rural development Bank		Nos.	1
	(IX) Education			
	(a) Primary school		Nos.	1474
	(b) Middle schools		Nos.	410
	(c) Secondary & senior secondary schools		Nos.	185
	(d) Colleges		Nos.	10
	(e) Technical Institutes		Nos.	14

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	12.628	12.628	175/- (old rate)	24	24	-	17
	Total	12.628	12.628	175/-	24	24	-	17

Source:- DIC,Narendranagar (Tehri)

3. INDUSTRIAL SCENERIO OF DISTRICT TEHRI

3.1 Industry at a Glance

Sr No	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL UNIT	NO.	6231
2.	TOTAL INDUSTRIAL UNIT	NO.	-
3.	REGISTERED MEDIUM & LARGE UNIT	NO.	-
4.	ESTIMATED AVG. NO. OF DAILY WORKER EMPLOYED IN SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES	NO.	14374
5.	EMPLOYMENT IN LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES	NO.	-
6.	NO. OF INDUSTRIAL AREA	NO.	01
7.	TURNOVER OF SMALL SCALE IND.	IN LACS	Not available
8.	TURNOVER OF MEDIUM & LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES	IN LACS	Not available

3.2 YEAR WISE TREND OF UNITS REGISTERED

	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
	1999-2000	182	375	93.81
	2000-01	220	494	112.19
	2001-2002	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	112	338	1168.68
	Total	4519	12393	7498.42

Source: DIC Narendra Nagar (Tehri)

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

NIC CODE NO.	TYPE OF INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF UNITS	INVESTMENT (Lakh Rs.)	EMPLOYMENT
20	Agro based	703	114.08	1925
22	Soda water	-	-	-
23	Cotton textile	-	-	-
24.	Woolen, silk & artificial Thread based clothes.	28	45.60	84
25.	Jute & jute based	-	-	-
26.	Ready-made garments & embroidery	1883	282.29	3984
27.	Wood/wooden based furniture	323	107.10	969
28.	Paper & Paper products	07	112.10	89
29.	Leather based	09	118.05	27
31.	Chemical/Chemical based	14	122.05	44
30.	Rubber, Plastic & petro based	07	102.40	27
32.	Mineral based	09	65.00	35
33.	Metal based (Steel Fab.)	05	131.01	29
35.	Engineering units	217	98.03	651
36.	Electrical machinery and transport equipment	-	-	-
97.	Repairing & servicing	352	4389.01	1156
01.	Others	962	1921.70	3373
	Kachori Making	--	-	-

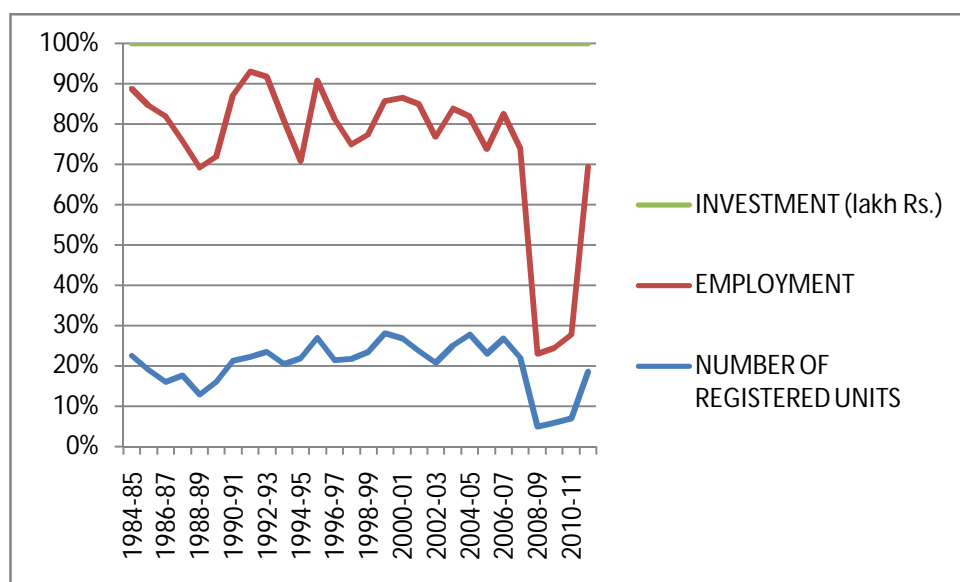
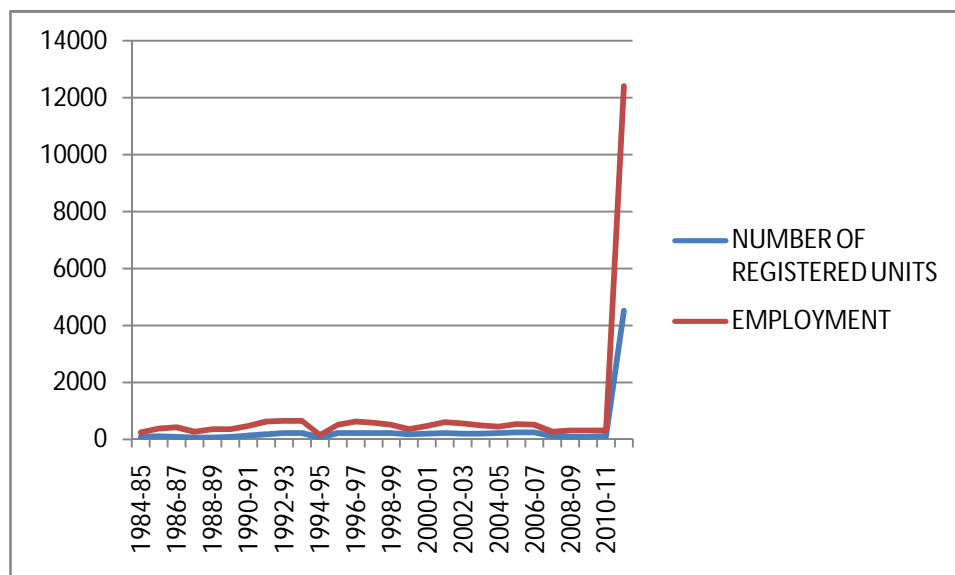
Source: DIC Narendra Nagar (Tehri)

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

3.6 Growth Trend:



3.7 Medium Scale Enterprises

There is no Medium Scale Enterprise in entire Tehri district.

3.8 Major Exportable Item

Scope of Handloom and Handicraft products

3.9 Service Enterprises --

3.9.1 Potentials areas 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,
- Treakings

3.10 Potential for new MSMEs

Major Strengths:

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

Major Performance Fact

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.

Other suggested Investment Sectors

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

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 raised by industry association during the course of meeting

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.
- Lack of entrepreneurship
- 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.

***. 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, Narendra Nagar (Tehri)
2.	Identification of Project Profiles, techno-economic and managerial consultancy services, market survey and economic survey reports.	MSME-Development Institute,Kham Bangla,Kaladhungi Road, Haldwani (Nainital), DIC Narendra Nagar
3.	Land and Industrial shed	Directorate of Industries Patel Nagar Industrial Estate, Dehradun,DIC Narendra Nagar, SIDCUL,1-New Cantt Road,Dehradun
4.	Financial Assistance	SIDBI,Nationalised banks
5.	For raw materials under Govt. Supply	Directorate of Industries, Patelnagar, Dehradun,NSIC, Dehradun
6.	Plant and machinery under hire / purchase basis.	The National Small Industries Corporation limited, 132,HIG-II,Indirapuram ,Dehradun
7.	Power/ Electricity	Uttarakhand power corporation, Dehradun
8.	Technical Know –how.	MSME-Development Institute,Kham Bangla,Kaladhungi Road, Haldwani (Nainital),IIT, Roorkee, G.B.Pant Nagar University
9.	Quality & Standard	MSME-Development Institute Haldwani (Nainital),BIS,Shashtri Nagar, Dehradun
10.	Marketing /Export Assistance	MSME-Development Institute Haldwani,DIC Narendra Nagar,Directorate of Industries, Dehradun.
11.	Other Promotional Agencies	KVIC,GMS Road, Dehradun, Directorate of Industries, Patelnagar,Dehradun,Uttarakhand Khadi & Village Industries, Dehradun,DGFT,Patelnagar,Dehradun

INDUSTRIAL SCENERIO OF UTTARAKHAND

District	Registered units			After formation of State			Total Registered MSMEs		
	From formation of State (upto 8.11.2000)			(9.11.2000 to March,2012) Registered MSMEs					
Nainital	618	3513	158.36	1836	6856	219.645	2652	10369	378.005
U S Nagar	804	4899	233.71	3553	34596	2440.134	4357	39495	2673.844
Almora	904	1846	17.78	2013	3713	27.596	2917	5559	45.376
Pithoragarh	534	1013	5.85	1519	3350	25.873	2053	4363	31.723
Bageshwar	387	607	2.04	630	1296	13.854	1017	1903	15.894
Champawat	147	322	4.95	669	1483	13.737	816	1805	18.687
Dehradun	2321	7232	88.01	3562	27501	709.789	5883	34733	797.799
Pauri	1720	4196	28.39	2330	6391	111.669	4050	10587	140.059
Tehri	1025	2413	1444	2068	5200	65.745	3093	7613	80.185
Chamoli	844	1154	5.45	1509	3117	34.620	2353	4271	40.070
Uttarkashi	1734	2364	10.60	1440	2700	27.375	3174	5064	37.975
Rudraprayag	394	737	7.20	743	1823	22.883	1137	2560	30.083
Haridwar	2533	8213	123.51	4014	41080	2799.050	6547	49293	2922.560
TOTAL	14163	38509	700.29	25886	139106	6511.970	40049	177615	7212.260