

CHANDIGARH

India's first planned city, UT of Chandigarh is the joint capital of Punjab and Haryana. With an excellent base of communication network, well developed infrastructure, technical institutes, excellent connectivity with other states, Chandigarh today is emerging as a regional hub for service sector, education, healthcare, Information Technology, etc. Rajiv Gandhi Chandigarh Technology Park, Chandigarh's prominent SEZ has attracted many companies operating in IT & ITeS sector. The Industrial Policy of Chandigarh, 2015 aims to promote investments particularly in hi tech and knowledge based sectors. The city has been included in the list of cities to be developed as Smart City, thus offering business opportunities across sectors. In addition, Chandigarh Administration is making efforts to make it a Solar City. As Chandigarh is considered the gateway to Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, the Administration is also promoting weekend Tourism, bringing significant opportunities for investment in tourism sector.

Fact File

Geographical Area (in sq kms)	114
Population (in million) ¹	1.1
Effective Literacy Rate (in %) ²	86.1

Economic Overview³

GSDP (in Rs billion)	321
Per Capita Income (in Rs)	2,80,362

Growth Rates (in %)⁴

GSDP	7.3
Per Capita Income	5.6
Services Sector	7.5

Infrastructure Overview

National Highways (in kms)	15.28
Railway Route (in kms)	16
Power – Installed Capacity (in MW) ⁵	188
Renewable Energy Estimated Potential (in MW) ⁶	6

Investment Overview

FDI Equity Inflows (Apr 2000 – Dec 2017) (US\$ mn) ⁷	1,472
---	-------

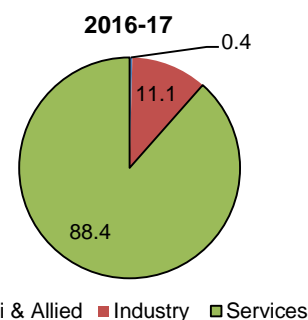
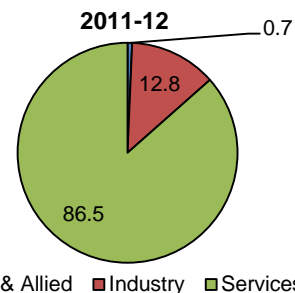
Growth Sectors

IT & ITeS
 Electronics
 Light Engineering
 Retail & Trading
 Banking & Financial Services
 Industrial Fasteners
 Tourism & Hospitality
 Healthcare
 Education

Nodal Agency for Industrial Development

Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation (CITCO)
www.citcochandigarh.gov.in

Sectoral Contribution to GSVA (in %)



¹Census-2011
²For population of 7+ years
³Data is for 2016-17 at current prices, CSO
⁴CAGR (2011-12 to 2016-17) at 2011-12 prices
⁵As on 31.3.2018, CEA (includes allocated share)
⁶Energy Statistics 2017, MOSPI
⁷DIPP (also includes Punjab, Haryana & Himachal Pradesh)
 Map not to scale

DELHI

Delhi, the National Capital of India, is one of the fastest growing states of the country. Owing to its location, connectivity & rich cultural history, Delhi has always been a prime tourist attraction. Primarily, driven by Services sector, the Industrial Policy 2010 – 2021 focusses on hi-technology and knowledge-based industries. As a result, Delhi has emerged as a key state with immense scope for development of the service industry such as BFSI, IT and ITeS, and consulting, among others. The policy envisages a host of measures like creation and maintenance of industrial infrastructure, simplification of procedures and creation of appropriate institutions for facilitating industry. Delhi has a well-developed infrastructure with airports, roads, highways and subway connecting Delhi to the National Capital Region as well as other key cities of India. The Solar Policy is expected to bring in a rooftop solar revolution. New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) is to be developed as Smart City.

Fact File

Geographical Area (in sq kms)	1,483
Population (in million) ¹	17
Working Age Population (in %) ²	66.2
Effective Literacy Rate (in %) ³	86.2

Economic Overview⁴

GSDP (in Rs billion)	6,860
Per Capita Income (in Rs)	3,60,644

Growth Rates (in %)⁵

GSDP	8.4
Per Capita Income	6.7
Industrial Sector	5.5
Services Sector	8.6

Infrastructure Overview

Area under Project Influence of DMIC (sq kms)	1,483
% share in total DMIC	0.3
National Highways (in kms)	79
Railway Route (in kms)	183
Power – Installed Capacity (in MW) ⁶	7885
Renewable Energy Estimated Potential (in MW) ⁷	2,181
Overall Teledensity ⁸	253

Investment Overview

FDI Equity Inflows (Apr 2000 – Dec 2017) (US\$ mn) ⁹	74,150
---	--------

Growth Sectors

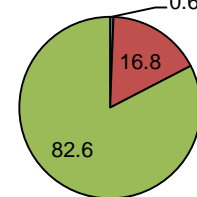
Retail
Construction
Education
Healthcare
Tourism & Hospitality
Banking & Financial Services
IT & ITeS

Nodal Agency for Industrial Development

Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd (DSIIDC)
www.dsiidc.org

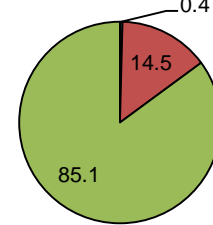
Sectoral Contribution to GSVA (in %)

2017-18 Growth Rates (in %)⁵



■ Agri & Allied ■ Industry ■ Services

2017-18



■ Agri & Allied ■ Industry ■ Services



¹Census-2011

² For population between 15-59 years

³ For population of 7+ years

⁴Data is for 2017-18 at current prices, CSO

⁵ CAGR (2011-12 to 2017-18) at 2011-12 prices

⁶As of 31.3.2018, CEA (includes allocated share)

⁷Energy Statistics 2017, MOSPI

⁸As of 30th April, 2018, TRAI (includes adjoining areas of UP and Haryana)

⁹DIPP (includes part of UP and Haryana)

Map not to scale

HARYANA

Haryana is one of the leading states in terms of industrial production, especially passenger cars, two-wheelers, mobile cranes etc. The Gurgaon-Manesar-Bawal belt is the hub of Indian Auto industry. With one third of the State being part of the National Capital Region, Haryana offers significant business and investment opportunities across various sectors. It also has one of the robust industrial infrastructure across key sectors. Towards Ease of Doing Business, the State Government has set-up Haryana Enterprises Promotion Centre (HEPC), a unique Single Roof initiative to expediate the clearances for new projects. Under the DIPP's Business Reform Action Plan 2016, the State has been ranked at 6th position (Ease of Doing Business). The Enterprises Promotion Policy – 2015 aims to promote investments across various sectors. Haryana has also launched various sectoral policies to promote investments in these sectors. Faridabad and Karnal have been selected to be developed as Smart City. Haryana has invested in the development of world class infrastructure facilities such as Special Economic Zones, Kundli-Manesar-Palwal corridor and Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor.

Fact File

Geographical Area (in sq kms)	44,212
Population (in million) ¹	25.4
Working Age Population (in %) ²	63.6
Effective Literacy Rate (in %) ³	75.6

Economic Overview⁴

GSDP (in Rs billion)	5,474
Per Capita Income (in Rs)	1,99,612

Growth Rates (in %)⁵

GSDP	7.9
Per Capita Income	6.4
Industrial Sector	6.6
Services Sector	10.5

Infrastructure Overview

Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (kms) (% share)	72 (3.9)
Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (kms) (% share)	177 (11.8)
Area under Project Influence of DMIC (sq kms)	26,410
% share in total DMIC	6.1
National Highways (in kms)	2,641
Railway Route (in kms)	1,710
Power – Installed Capacity (in-MW) ⁶	11,242
Renewable Energy Estimated Potential (in MW) ⁷	6,470
Overall Teledensity ⁸	94

Investment Overview

FDI Equity Inflows (Apr 2000 – Dec 2017) (US\$ mn) ⁹	1,472
---	-------

Growth Sectors

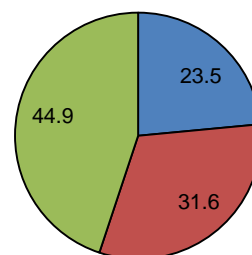
Auto & Auto Components
 Agro & Food Processing
 Electronics and IT & ITeS
 Capital / Engineering Goods
 Textiles & Apparel
 Petrochemicals
 Defence Manufacturing & Aerospace
 Renewables
 Footwear & accessories

Nodal Agency for Industrial Development

Haryana State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (HSIIDC)
www.hsiidc.org.in
 Haryana Enterprise Promotion Board (investharyana.in/)

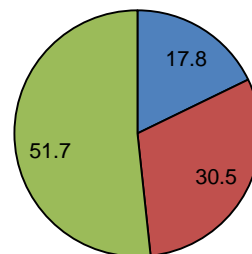
Sectoral Contribution to GVA (in %)

2011-12



■ Agri & Allied ■ Industry ■ Services

2016-17



■ Agri & Allied ■ Industry ■ Services

¹Census-2011

²For population between 15-59 years

³For population of 7+ years

⁴Data is for 2016-17 at current prices, CSO

⁵CAGR (2011-12 to 2016-17) at 2011-12 prices

⁶As of 31.3.2018, CEA (includes allocated share)

⁷Energy Statistics 2017, MOSPI

⁸As of 30 April 2018, TRAI

⁹DIPP (also includes Chandigarh, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh and excludes part of Haryana in NCR)

Map not to scale

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Being pre-dominantly an agrarian state before the turn of the century, Himachal Pradesh has emerged as a preferred manufacturing destination in sectors such as pharmaceuticals, FMCG, textiles, light engineering etc. Endowed with natural scenic beauty, tourism also contributes significantly to the state's revenue. Himachal Pradesh is one of the leading fruit and vegetable producing states in the country, thus offering significant growth potential for the food processing industry. It also has the highest potential for hydel power generation in the Northern Region, thanks to the abundance of perennial rivers. Himachal Pradesh offers a wide range of policy and fiscal incentives for the industry under the Industrial Policy, 2004, along with sector specific policies for Biotechnology and IT. Shimla and Dharamsala have been selected to be developed as Smart Cities.

Fact File

Geographical Area (in sq kms)	55,673
Population (in million) ¹	7
Working Age Population (in %) ²	64.4
Effective Literacy Rate (in %) ³	82.8

Economic Overview⁴

GSDP (in Rs billion)	1,252
Per Capita Income (in Rs)	1,73,469

Growth Rates (in %)⁵

GSDP	7.4
Per Capita Income	6.9
Agricultural Sector	-1.5
Industrial Sector	8.8
Services Sector	9.1

National Highways (in kms)	2,642
Railway Route (in kms)	296
Power - Installed Capacity (in MW) ⁶	4,039
Renewable Energy Estimated Potential (in MW) ⁷	36,446
Overall Teledensity ⁸	136

Investment Overview

FDI Equity Inflows (Apr 2000 – Dec 2017) (US\$ mn) ⁹	1,472
---	-------

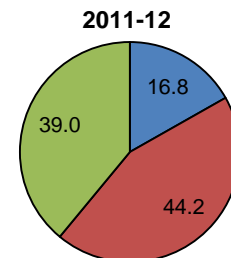
Growth Sectors

Tourism & Hospitality
 Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology
 Food & Fruit Processing
 Light Engineering
 Textiles
 Electronics & ESDM
 Cement
 Hydel Power
 Horticulture

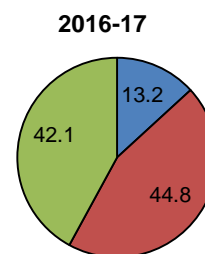
Nodal Agency for Industrial Development

Directorate of Industries, Industries Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh
 Investment Promotion Cell (IPC), Government of Himachal Pradesh
himachal.nic.in/industry/

Sectoral Contribution to GSVA (in %)



■ Agri & Allied ■ Industry ■ Services



■ Agri & Allied ■ Industry ■ Services

Infrastructure Overview



¹Census-2011

²For population between 15-59 years

³For population of 7+ years

⁴Data is for 2016-17 at current prices, CSO

⁵CAGR (2011-12 to 2016-17) at 2011-12 prices

⁶As of 31.3.2018, CEA (includes allocated share)

⁷Energy Statistics 2017, MOSPI

⁸As of 30 April 2018, TRAI

⁹DIPP (also includes Chandigarh, Punjab & Haryana)

Map not to scale

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Known as 'Paradise on Earth' and famous for its mountainous landscape, tourism contributes significantly to the Jammu & Kashmir's economy. In addition to traditional recreational tourism, there exists vast scope for adventure, pilgrimage, spiritual & health tourism. Besides this, horticulture, floriculture, sericulture and handloom are other prominent sectors in the State's economy. The Industrial Policy 2016 is expected to contribute in a major way in the sustainable industrial development of the State, focusing on promoting the development of Micro, Small, Medium and Large units in Electronics, IT/ ITeS, Hi-Tech, Biotech, Food Processing, Leather, Pharmaceutical, Handicrafts etc. The Policy offers host of incentives along with a single-window clearance mechanism. The Industrial Policy also offers attractive incentives along with a single-window clearance mechanism.

Fact File

Geographical Area (in sq kms)	2,22,236
Population (in million) ¹	13
Working Age Population (in %) ²	65.9
Effective Literacy Rate (in %) ³	68.7

Economic Overview⁴

GSDP (in Rs billion)	1,191
Per Capita Income (in Rs)	88,604

Growth Rates (in %)⁵

GSDP	5.6
Per Capita Income	3.7
Industrial Sector	2.3
Services Sector	6.8

Infrastructure Overview

National Highways (in kms)	2,601
Railway Route (in kms)	298
Power – Installed Capacity (in MW) ⁶	3,428
Renewable Energy Estimated Potential (in MW) ⁷	1,18,209
Overall Teledensity ⁸	109

Investment Overview

FDI Equity Inflows (Apr 2000 – Dec 2017) (US\$ mn) ⁹	6
---	---

Growth Sectors

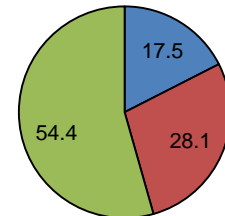
Horticulture & Floriculture
Handlooms & Handicrafts
Tourism & Hospitality
Gems & Jewellery
Sericulture
Pharmaceuticals
Hydel Power & Renewable
Food Processing
Electronics
IT / ITeS

Nodal Agency for Industrial Development

Jammu & Kashmir State Industrial Development Corporation (J&K SIDCO)
www.jksidco.org

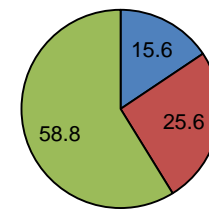
Sectoral Contribution to GSVA (in %)

2011-12



■ Agri & Allied ■ Industry ■ Services

2015-16



■ Agri & Allied ■ Industry ■ Services

¹Census-2011

²For population between 15-59 years

³For population of 7+ years

⁴Data is for 2015-16 at current prices, CSO

⁵CAGR (2011-12 to 2015-16) at 2011-12 prices

⁶As of 31.3.2018, CEA (includes allocated share)

⁷Energy Statistics 2017, MOSPI

⁸As of 30 April 2018, TRAI

⁹DIPP

Map not to scale

PUNJAB

Known as granary of the country, today Punjab is the hub for textiles and apparel, light engineering and agro-based industries. The Industrial and Business Development Policy – 2017 has been launched to give a boost to economic activity in the state. To ease setting up of new units, the Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion (Invest Punjab) was setup, with the objective of eliminating multiple points of contact and acts as a one-stop center for all investors. As a step towards attracting investments, the State Government has announced power at a fixed tariff of Rs 5 per unit for 5 years. With the development of apparel parks, favourable policies & other incentives for the creation of textile infrastructure, the state offers opportunities for investment in textile sector. The proposed Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor will connect Punjab with the ports, thus addressing the challenge of land locked nature faced by the State. Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar are proposed to be developed as Smart Cities. The State Government is increasing its focus on using renewable sources of energy.

Sectoral Contribution to GSDP (in %)

Fact File

Geographical Area (in sq kms)	50,362
Population (in million) ¹	28
Working Age Population (in %) ²	64.9
Effective Literacy Rate (in %) ³	75.8

Economic Overview⁴

GSDP (in Rs billion)	4,279
Per Capita Income (in Rs)	1,43,419

Growth Rates (in %)⁵

GSDP	5.5
Per Capita Income	3.9
Industrial Sector	5.3
Services Sector	7.5

Infrastructure Overview

Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (kms) (% share)	88 (4.7)
National Highways (in kms)	2,769
Railway Route (in kms)	2,269
Power - Installed Capacity (in MW) ⁶	14,265
Renewable Energy Estimated Potential (in MW) ⁷	6,768
Overall Teledensity ⁸	123

Investment Overview

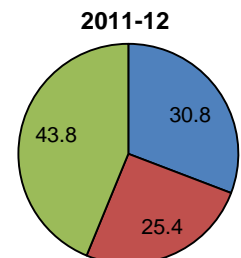
FDI Equity Inflows (Apr 2000 – Dec 2017) (US\$ mn) ⁹	1,472
---	-------

Growth Sectors

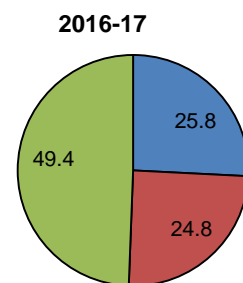
Textiles & Garmenting
 Cycle & Cycle Parts
 Light Engineering
 Auto Parts & Handtools
 Agro & Food Processing
 Farm Implements & Agri Machinery
 IT/ ITeS industry
 Electronics Manufacturing
 Agro, Dairy & Food Processing
 New & Renewable Energy
 Film, Tourism & Hospitality
 Leather & Sports Goods

Nodal Agency for Industrial Development

Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion, Department of Investment Promotion
www.investpunjab.gov.in



■ Agri & Allied ■ Industry ■ Services



■ Agri & Allied ■ Industry ■ Services



¹Census-2011

²For population between 15-59 year

³For population of 7+ years

⁴Data is for 2016-17 at current prices, CSO

⁵CAGR (2011-12 to 2016-17) at 2011-12 prices

⁶As of 31.3.2018, CEA (includes allocated share)

⁷Energy Statistics 2017, MOSPI

⁸As of 30 April 2018, TRAI

⁹DIPP (also includes Chandigarh, Haryana & Himachal Pradesh)

Map not to scale

RAJASTHAN

Rajasthan with its rich industrial base, supported by its vast resource base and expanding infrastructure has positioned itself as an ideal destination for investment across various sectors. To promote & attract investments across varied sectors, state has announced many investor friendly policies and schemes such as Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2014, Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy 2014, Tourism Policy, MSME Policy, Mineral Policy, and Agro-Processing Policy are also worth mentioning. The state has immense potential for electricity generation through renewable energy sources and wind power. Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd has actively promoted solar energy and biomass projects. Under the DIPP's Business Action Reform Plan 2016, Rajasthan has been ranked at 8th position (Ease of Doing Business). Jaipur, Ajmer, Kota and Udaipur have been selected to be developed as Smart Cities.

Fact File

Geographical Area (in sq kms)	3,42,239
Population (in million) ¹	69
Working Age Population (in %) ²	60.2
Effective Literacy Rate (in %) ³	67.1

Economic Overview⁴

GSDP (in Rs billion)	8,403
Per Capita Income (in Rs)	1,11,540

Growth Rates (in %)⁵

GSDP	6.6
Per Capita Income	6.3
Agricultural Sector	4.3
Industrial Sector	6.5
Services Sector	8.9

Infrastructure Overview

Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (kms) (% share)	567 (37.7)
Area under Project Influence of DMIC (sq kms)	1,98,849
% share in total DMIC	45.6
National Highways (in kms)	7,906
Railway Route (in kms)	5,893
Power - Installed Capacity (in MW) ⁶	21,025
Renewable Energy Estimated Potential (in MW) ⁷	1,67,276
Overall Teledensity ⁸	87

Investment Overview

FDI Equity Inflows (Apr, 2000 – Dec 2017) (US\$ mn)⁹ 1,576

Growth Sectors

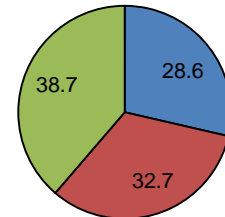
Mines & Minerals including Ceramic & Glass
 Auto and Engineering
 Energy (including Renewable Energy)
 IT / ITeS
 Agro, Dairy & Food Processing
 Textiles & Apparel
 Electronic System Design Manufacturing
 Tourism & Hospitality
 MSME
 Defence Manufacturing & Aerospace

Nodal Agency for Industrial Development

Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd (RIICO)
 riico.co.in
 Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP), Rajasthan bipraj.raj.nic.in

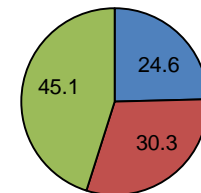
Sectoral Contribution to GVA (in %)

2011-12



■ Agri & Allied ■ Industry ■ Services

2017-18



■ Agri & Allied ■ Industry ■ Services

¹Census-2011

²For population between 15-59 years

³For population of 7+ years

⁴Data is for 2017-18 at current prices, CSO

⁵CAGR (2011-12 to 2017-18) at 2011-12 prices

⁶As of 31.3.2018, CEA (includes allocated share)

⁷Energy Statistics 2017, MOSPI

⁸As of 30 April 2018, TRAI

⁹DIPP

Map not to scale

UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state of India and is home to around 16.5% of India's population, thus making it one of the biggest consumer markets in the country. Its huge agri resource base is suitable for the growth of agro-based industries. Uttar Pradesh has tremendous potential in textiles, sugar, food products, leather and related products, engineering, FMCG, automobiles, fertilisers, tourism to name a few. Supported by a large resource of skilled and semi-skilled workforce and favourable government policies, it is all set to move on a higher growth trajectory. The Industrial Investment and Employment Promotion Policy of Uttar Pradesh – 2017 aims to establish Uttar Pradesh as a nationally and internationally competitive investment destination thereby generating employment and igniting sustainable, inclusive and balanced economic growth of the State. Owing to the state's large base of skilled labourers, it has also emerged as a key hub for IT and ITeS industries, including software, captive business process outsourcing (BPO) and electronics. The state has become a hub for the semiconductor industry with several major players having their offices and R&D centres in Noida. 7 cities in Uttar Pradesh are proposed to be developed as smart cities, acting as a game changer in the urban infrastructure space in the State.

Sectoral Contribution to GSVA (in %)

Fact File

Geographical Area (in sq kms)	2,40,928
Population (in million) ¹	200
Working Age Population (in %) ²	59.5
Effective Literacy Rate (in %) ³	67.7

Economic Overview⁴

GSDP (in Rs billion)	13,395
Per Capita Income (in Rs)	54,658

Growth Rates (in %)⁵

GSDP	6.0
Per Capita Income	4.8
Agricultural Sector	3.3
Industrial Sector	3.7
Services Sector	8.4

Infrastructure Overview

Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (kms) (% share)	1,058 (57.0)
Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (kms) (% share)	18 (1.2)
Area under Project Influence of DMIC (sq kms)	28,265
% share in total DMIC	6.5
National Highways (in kms)	8,711
Railway Route (in kms)	9,077
Power - Installed Capacity (in MW) ⁶	25,011
Renewable Energy Estimated Potential (in MW) ⁷	27,594
Overall Teledensity ⁸	71

Investment Overview

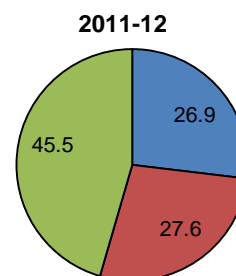
FDI Equity Inflows (Apr 2000 – Dec 2017) (US\$ mn) ⁹	652
---	-----

Growth Sectors

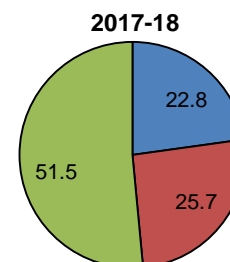
IT / ITeS
 Agro & Food Processing / Sugar
 Tourism & Hospitality
 Textiles & Apparels
 Handloom & Handicrafts
 Leather
 Retail
 Electronics Manufacturing

Nodal Agency for Industrial Development

U. P. State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (UPSIDC)
www.upsidc.com
 Udyog Bandhu
www.udyogbandhu.com
<http://www.up.nic.in>



■ Agri & Allied ■ Industry ■ Services



■ Agri & Allied ■ Industry ■ Services

¹Census-2011

²For population between 15-59 years

³For population of 7+ years

⁴Data is for 2017-18 at current prices, CSO

⁵CAGR (2011-12 to 2017-18) at 2011-12 prices

⁶As of 31.3.2018, CEA (includes allocated share)

⁷Energy Statistics 2017, MOSPI

⁸As of 30 April 2018, TRAI

⁹DIPP (also includes Uttarakhand and excludes part of UP in NCR)

Map not to scale

UTTARAKHAND

Uttarakhand has witnessed massive growth in capital investments due to a conducive industrial policy and generous tax benefits. The presence of several hill stations, wildlife parks, pilgrimage places etc make Uttarakhand an attractive tourist destination. The beautiful state, with immense natural wealth, various agro-climatic zones and a clean environment offers many investment opportunities including those in tourism, niche agri, horticulture, ICTE and hydel power, in addition to traditional manufacturing. Uttarakhand is being developed as an 'energy state' to tap the hydropower electric potential of over 25,000 MW. Uttarakhand has almost all agro-geo climatic zones, which provide commercial opportunities for floriculture and horticulture. The State offers a wide range of subsidies and concessions through its progressive policies, some of them being – the MSME Policy, Mega Industrial and investment Policy, Mega Textile Park Policy Hill, ICTE policy and Startup policy. It has emerged as a key automotive hub in the country. Some of the areas where the State Government is keen to attract investments include infrastructure, tourism, textiles, agro processing, ICTE, Knowledge based industries, hydropower etc. Under the DIPP's Business Action Reform Plan 2016, Uttarakhand has been ranked at 9th position (Ease of Doing Business). Dehradun has been proposed to be developed as a smart city.

Fact File

Geographical Area (in sq kms)	53,483
Population (in million) ¹	10
Effective Literacy Rate (in %) ²	78.8

Economic Overview³

GSDP (in Rs billion)	2,176
Per Capita Income (in Rs)	1,97,539

Growth Rates (in %)⁴

GSDP	7.0
Per Capita Income	5.2
Agricultural Sector	0.1
Industrial Sector	6.7
Services Sector	8.8

Infrastructure Overview

Area under Project Influence of DMIC (sq kms)	533
% share in total DMIC	0.1
National Highways (in kms)	2,842
Railway Route (in kms)	340
Power - Installed Capacity (in MW) ⁵	3,356
Renewable Energy Estimated Potential (in MW) ⁶	19,071

Investment Overview

FDI Equity Inflows (Apr 2000 – Dec 2017) (US\$ mn) ⁷	652
---	-----

Growth Sectors

Auto & Auto Components
Textiles
Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology
Electronics & ESDM
Engineering
Hydel Power
Tourism & Hospitality
IT / ITeS
Agri & Food Processing
Horticulture & Floriculture

Nodal Agency for Industrial Development

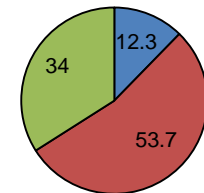
State Infrastructure and Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand Ltd (SIIDCUL)

www.siidcul.com



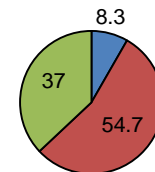
Sectoral Contribution to GSVA (in %)

2011-12



■ Agri & Allied ■ Industry ■ Services

2017-18



■ Agri & Allied ■ Industry ■ Services

¹Census-2011

²For population of 7+ years

³Data is for 2017-18 at current prices, CSO

⁴CAGR (2011-12 to 2017-18) at 2011-12 prices

⁵As of 31.3.2018, CEA (includes allocated share)

⁶Energy Statistics 2017, MOSPI

⁷DIPP (also includes Uttar Pradesh)

Map not to scale