

Uttarakhand@47



Vision Document

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Message



Dr. Pankaj Pandey

Uttarakhand was created to give voice to the aspirations of the people in the hills. After achieving high growth rate particularly in the recent years, it looks ahead towards sustained development in the future. The overall Vision for the state is to transform the Uttarakhand economy into a prosperous, healthy state such that the people are educated and gainfully employed in an equitable society, synergy is enhanced between the environment and the inhabitants, and that the development process is sustainable and inclusive.

With India celebrating its 75 years of independence last year, CII Uttarakhand has taken the initiative and the responsibility to draw up a vision document for Uttarakhand as the country turns 100.

I would like to congratulate Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) along with Roorkee Institute of Technology (RIT), for working towards creating this Vision Document for 'Uttarakhand@47', an initiative to build the vision of the state after 100 years of independence of the country.

I look forward to going through this report reflecting the hopes and aspirations of the people of Uttarakhand and chalking out a clear path to attain the vision and build Uttarakhand a state of our dreams.

Dr. Pankaj Pandey

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Chairperson, CII Uttarakhand

Message



Ms. Sonia Garg

Uttarakhand is truly God's Land (Dev Bhoomi) as Char-dhams, the four most sacred and revered Hindu temples of Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri are nestled in the mighty mountains.

As India celebrated its 75th independence last year, it is important that the vision towards making India a superpower nation by 2047 to be enhanced.

This report encapsulates the aspirations of Uttarakhand citizens to create a shared vision, that can act as an input to future planning for the next 25 years. Furthermore, this report aims to help one understand and set realistic long-term goals for the state's future and to urge the concerned authorities to take action on it.

To capture these aspirations and build a vision for the state a questionnaire was floated amongst the industrialists, educators, students, householders and general public of the state. Inputs from diverse cross-sections across the state were collated and analysed and then put-up in this report.

So let us take the steps towards realization of these dreams and usher in the era of inclusive and sustainable development for the people of Uttarakhand.

Ms. Sonia Garg

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Message



Mr. Bipen Gupta

Uttarakhand has progressed immensely across sectors over the last few years. The state ranked 1st among the 12 Himalayan states, due to presence of basic export facilities & infrastructure, a conducive business & export environment and export performance.

The 'Uttarakhand@47' document encompasses different themes such as Education & Skill Development, Healthcare, Agriculture, Manufacturing, Services, Infrastructure & Urbanization, Sports, Tourism & Hospitality to name a few. It incorporates engaging with leaders to understand their aspirations for Uttarakhand in 2047 and how the state should prepare itself for the challenges expected to achieve that vision.

Its focus area is on transforming the Uttarakhand economy into a prosperous, healthy state such that the people are educated and gainfully employed in an equitable society, synergy between the environment and the inhabitants is enhanced, and the development process is sustainable and inclusive.

This vision document for Uttarakhand lays out a roadmap for the future and will help steer the course of development in the state for more than a decade. We look forward to an effective partnership with all stakeholders in fulfilling this ambitious agenda.

I would like to thank everyone who participated and those who curated the document to achieve the holistic, long-term goal for Uttarakhand.

Now that the vision document is coming to life, I hope that this will help the state achieve realistic goals and help Uttarakhand achieve new heights in the economy, including social and industrial development.

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A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'B' and 'G'.

Mr. Bipen Gupta

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INTRODUCTION

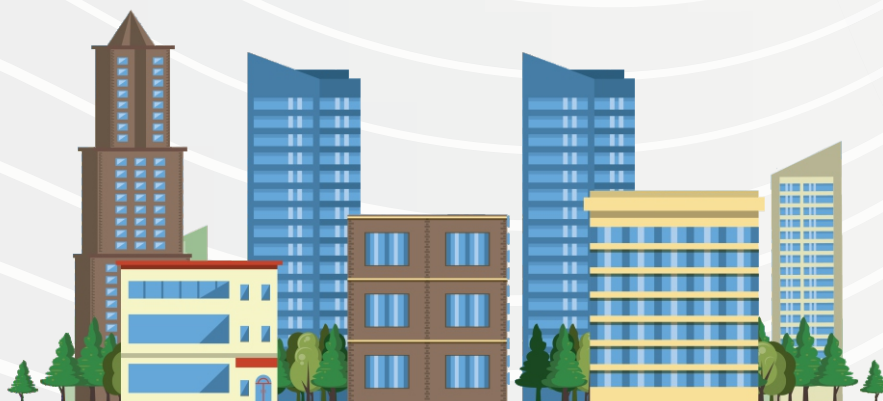
Uttarakhand - often referred to as the most beautiful terrain located at the heart of India - is famous for its rich culture, tradition, and incredible history. Besides being the most colorful state, numerous festivals and fairs are celebrated as it continues to be a heavenly abode for visitors all year round. Furthermore, Uttarakhand is a land replete with tales of ages gone by and home to epics written in the yesteryears.

Apart from being the cultural abode, Uttarakhand has progressed immensely across sectors over the last few years regarding perception change, security, industrial Investments, and ease of doing business. This has been made possible by laying the required emphasis on building an investor -friendly state conducive to economic growth and development. The state's resources are best suited for investments in diverse sectors such as Information Technology (IT), agro-based and food processing industries, light engineering goods, electronic manufacturing, and sports goods, to name a few.

The focus on achieving the sustainable development goals by the government has been a significant step in improving the quality of life for its residents. Uttarakhand is a highly evolving state due to the opportunities the state now presents for growth across varied sectors.

The sustainable agriculture sector contributes significantly to the self dependence of Uttarakhand. Moreover, it is also a flourishing industrialization hub catering to mechanical, electrical, automobile engineering, electronic hardware, Pharmaceutical and consumer goods. State is also emerging as a critical node for the IT and service sector. Uttarakhand also ranks among the top ten states of India for the ease of doing business in the country which further affects the employment, the per capita income and the overall economic growth of the state positively.

The government of Uttarakhand is religiously working towards improving the economic health of the state as well as making it well-connected for trade to flourish easily by further reinforcing its infrastructural support.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UK@47 is the Vision 2047 document that provides impetus to the state's vision, strategic implementation, and the direction in which steps should be taken. After detailed research, eight sectors that form the foundation of Uttarakhand and impact all sections of society were considered.

The sectors considered for the study include:

- ◆ **Health** - Availability of better healthcare facilities for weaker sections of the society, increase in the number of hospitals and availability of an efficient workforce are crucial improvements needed.
- ◆ **Infrastructure** - Improvement in the quality of roads, educating the public about road safety, promotion of solar energy and affordable housing were a few suggestions. Acknowledging the need for improvement in infrastructure quality is an essential aspect of achieving the vision.
- ◆ **Education and Skill Development** - Establishing an efficient system in place at the government schools so that the children studying there are not deprived of basic amenities. Providing quality education to all children and better infrastructure is the need of the hour as they are the future of this country.
- ◆ **Environment** - Emphasis on achieving the sustainable development goals, focus on using renewable sources of energy, and saving the renewable sources of energy.
- ◆ **Public Administration and Service** - To strive toward a corruption-free state with honest public servants and punishing defaulters are a few steps that can be taken to ensure transparency and stability in the state.
- ◆ **Arts, Sports, and Culture** - To promote active participation of the students in various extracurricular activities is necessary. Furthermore, adequate emphasis should be laid on extracurricular activities which help in the development & awareness levels of the students.
- ◆ **Economic well-being for all** - Provide equal opportunities for all sections of society and promote the MSME sector in a big way by creating an enabling ecosystem for boosting economic activities and creating jobs.
- ◆ **Business and Economy** - To promote active participation of the people in entrepreneurial activities which are necessary for economic development of the state. Furthermore, adequate emphasis should be laid on entrepreneurial promotional activities which help in the development of economic status of the state.



METHODOLOGY

The first step consisted of short-listing the important sectors to be considered while studying the vision of Uttarakhand in 2047, this required research about the current economic scenario of the state.

The next step was to conduct primary and secondary research to vision the performance metrics, analyze the responses, and draw inferences from the same.

The responses have been collected from various fields such as industrialists, educators, students, house-makers, environment enthusiasts, and the general public.

For collection of data and preparing of report we used two types of resources for data analysis.

◆ **Primary resource**

◆ **Secondary resource**

For gathering primary data we floated a questionnaire among the industrialists, educators, students, house-holders and general public. People gives various suggestions for improvements in different sectors. After making analysis various important suggestions were consider and put-up in this report.

For secondary data we used various domains and selected suitable information and captured this report along with source.



HEALTH

“The greatest wealth is health” – Virgil

Uttarakhand should have better Healthcare facilities for all sections of society and priority needs to be given to those in dire need of Healthcare support. Improving the quality of government – aided Hospitals should be envisioned and prioritized.

The responses have been collected from various fields such as industrialists, educators, students, house-makers, environment enthusiasts, and the general public.

What Do People Have To Say?

- ◆ Need more hospitals with good amenities.
- ◆ Increase & improve facilities for all sections of society.
- ◆ Reach out to the rural and underprivileged class by improving their health environment.
- ◆ Improvement of resources & usage of new technologies for better results.
- ◆ Medical facilities in rural areas along with first aid care treatment in critical care.
- ◆ High Quality CATH Laboratories facilities along with proper transportation facilities.
- ◆ Improve instrumentation facilities in medical colleges along with city hospitals.
- ◆ Arrange proper and regular transportation and public ambulance facilities for urban and rural areas.
- ◆ Rehabilitation and recuperation for which the focus will also have to be improving network of specialty hospitals and connectivity.
- ◆ Need to upgrade the existing medical facilities and infrastructure.
- ◆ Need to set up more medical colleges.
- ◆ Use of Drone Technologies for providing healthcare services in remote areas.
- ◆ Strengthening infrastructure in the hill districts especially in Chamoli & Uttarkashi.

Current Status in Uttarakhand

SECTOR	INDICATOR	UTTARAKHAND
SECTOR	No. of Primary Health Centers (PHC)	259
	No. of Community Health Centers (CHC)	85
	No. of Allopathic Dispensary/ Hospitals (2018-19)	318
	No. of beds per lakh population in Govt. Hospitals	86
	Crude Death Rate 2018	6.2
	Infant Mortality Rate 2018	31

HEALTH

The health system needs to be based on some core principles that can set a roadmap for the State to reflect on the needs of the citizens and put in place a health infrastructure that can efficiently meet needs of all on a consistent and sustainable basis. The Declaration of Alma-Ata was adopted in the International Conference on Primary Health Care, 1978, with the strategy of “Health for all by the year 2000”. To ensure that governments across the nations can carry out their primary responsibility of providing for adequate health and social measures to their citizens, primary healthcare became a core policy for the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1978.

One of the fundamental principles of primary healthcare is to narrow gaps in equitable access to healthcare for all citizens. This necessitates designing strategies which are pro equity, i.e., which aim at universal access to quality health care services. Often, lack of financial resources, skilled medical personnel, geographical constraints, administrative in culpabilities, etc., result in widening health inequalities. But the success of any healthcare system is gauged by its comprehensiveness in addressing the needs of the entire population, and strong government stewardship can play a significant role in addressing the extant health inequalities in the system.

ACTION POINTS

- ◆ Increasing the number of hospitals with new and improved amenities is necessary.
- ◆ There is a need for an improvement in the infrastructure, i.e., more affordable hospitals for the weaker sections of society.
- ◆ An urgent need is felt for more trained medical professionals for the smooth functioning the hospitals, facilitating the efficient utilization of resources and a robust primary of healthcare establishment.
- ◆ The supply chain of medicines should be made much more efficient so that patients get efficacious treatments preventing critical medical emergencies.
- ◆ A focus on increasing the quality of government hospitals requires attention. The Government hospitals are overwhelmed with patients that belong to the weaker sections of society since private hospitals are not affordable.
- ◆ Health insurance should be made mandatory for all the state's citizens. This will ensure that proper medical attention is given at the right time since the right to good-quality healthcare is a fundamental right of every citizen.
- ◆ There should be more oxygen Plants, ventilators & such equipment which were short at the time of COVID.

<https://health.uk.gov.in>
<https://des.uk.gov.in>
<https://www.nhm.gov.in>

HEALTH

- ◆ Substantial increase in healthcare budget to take care of pandemics.
- ◆ A robust primary health care system will help facilitate patient treatment with ease. The focus should be on extending the reach of healthcare professionals to every citizen at an affordable price. With technology changing the dynamics of affordable healthcare, the extensive use of telemedicine, robotics, digitization of supply chains etc. can aid in supporting the present shortage of medical resources across the State.
- ◆ More primary healthcare centers to be set up according to the population. Subsequently, there should be at least one government hospital per district with all the facilities. Super speciality hospital in each district.
- ◆ There is a crucial need for the availability of qualified doctors in remote locations like hilly terrains of rural areas so that the residents of these areas are not devoid of proper medical support. Regular training should be provided to these healthcare professionals about the new advancements in medicine so that efficiency is achieved.
- ◆ The state could leverage its scenic beauty, traditional practice of yoga and alternate medicines, the reputation of its cities like Dehradun as the city of retired people to focus on wellness and healthcare.
- ◆ Spending on State Healthcare Infrastructure to be increased to 7-8% from existing 2% Increase spending on preventive healthcare. State should create Health economic zones to promote health resorts & spas based on yoga and Ayurveda for treatment.
- ◆ Assisted Living for Senior Citizens should be given focus in the State. Upgradation of existing Health Infrastructure. Setting up of Medical Colleges in Haridwar and Rudrapur, the major Industrial hubs of Uttarakhand.
- ◆ Tele-ICU should be given priority in hilly districts linking it with State Medical Colleges in nearby districts. Govt. should construct dedicated 250-500 bedded hospitals with all critical facilities and oxygen support plants.
- ◆ Promoting Medical Tourism considering the picturesque landscape and scenic beauty which can help in speedy recovery of patients. Rehabilitation and Recuperation centers for which the focus will also have to be improving the network of specialty hospitals and connectivity.
- ◆ World class Healthcare and free medical help for senior citizens and people below poverty line.



INFRASTRUCTURE

Vision

Infrastructure is the backbone of economic growth.

It improves access to basic services such as clean water and electricity, creates jobs and boosts business. Uttarakhand should improve the quality of roads and public transport facilities. The government should ensure frequent short distance bus service for local commuting. A focus on using renewable energy sources should be enabled, reducing the intensity of power cuts and saving the environment.

An emphasis on infrastructure is the need of the hour to ensure economic growth and the quality of life of people.

What Do People Have To Say

- ◆ Better and wide roads for smooth transportation from business point of view.
- ◆ Traffic rules must be made mandatory for the pedestrians as well.
- ◆ Focus more on road safety and transport services.
- ◆ Thrust on regular electric supply in remote villages, use of Solar Energy.
- ◆ Not enough public transport (intra-city and intercity) available.
- ◆ Availability of commuting facility at low rates.
- ◆ Coverage of routes needs to be wider and the frequency to be increased on busy routes and during rush hours.
- ◆ Focus on safety of citizens minimizing accidents.
- ◆ Affordable housing projects.
- ◆ Dehradun should be the cleanest city in the country.
- ◆ World class infrastructure required for economic growth and revenue generation.
- ◆ Uttarakhand to be the top tourist destination for wellness, health and adventure sports.
- ◆ More industrial hubs and economic activities needed in the mountain districts for reducing migration of people.
- ◆ Easy business loan scheme should be available with minimum paperwork.
- ◆ Roads and infrastructure to meet demand of tourists coming to this great religious place.
- ◆ More manufacturing units to provide employment and support in financial growth of state.
- ◆ Metro may be a good option in highly dense areas like Dehradun, Haridwar, Rishikesh, Roorkee etc.
- ◆ Advancement in technology like Artificial Intelligence.
- ◆ Sustainable Automobile like battery operated vehicles and CNG vehicles to be promoted in the State.
- ◆ State to come up with electric vehicle policy providing incentives and encouraging production of EV in the State.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Current Status in Uttarakhand

Road and rail connectivity are key to ensure progress in hill states like Uttarakhand which is situated on the southern slopes of the mighty Himalayas. While industries depend on a good transport system to function effectively, the residents need a reliable and safe vehicular service to reach far flung areas.

In addition, remote towns and villages in the hills are connected to important road junctions and bus routes by a vast network of crowded shared jeeps.

Road type	Road length (km)
National highways	1,375.76
State highways	3,782.24
Major district	
Roads	3,289.74
Other district	
Roads	2,985.27
Rural roads	16,177.16
L.V. roads	790.38



Road Connectivity

PWD, BRTF (Border Road Task Force), local bodies and other prominent authorities' in the state are entrusted with the task of road maintenance. Total road network in Uttarakhand was 38,680.92 km as of 2013-14. Out of the total road length, 27,693 km is maintained by PWD while 1,281.32 km is maintained by BRTF. About 2,902.68 km road length is maintained by the local bodies and remaining is maintained by other departments in the state.

Rail Connectivity

Uttarakhand had 345 km of rail routes in 2013-14. The state is focusing on increasing the share of railways in cargo and passenger transport. Initiatives have been undertaken to start monorails at Dehradun, Haridwar and Rishikesh on the inter-city linkage routes. The main railway stations in the state are Dehradun, Haridwar, Roorkee, Kotdwar, Kashipur, Udham Singh Nagar, Haldwani, Ramnagar and Kathgodam.

Airports

Uttarakhand has two domestic airports. One at Jolly Grant in Dehradun district and another at Pant Nagar in Udham Singh Nagar district. In 2013-14, the passenger traffic of Jolly Grant airport was 3, 06,832, whereas the traffic for Pant Nagar airport was 114. In 2014-15, Jolly Grant airport recorded passenger traffic of 3,78,646 passengers, whereas, the aircraft movement and cargo handled by the airport was 4,810 and 43 tonnes respectively.

Government of Uttarakhand can envision creating a platform for innovation through collaboration between the many excellent research institutions based in the state and the industry. These platforms can be an initiative that can unlock the national treasure created by the top scientific research institutions in the state, and to actively facilitate the process of taking their research to market. This platform will link research institutions, academia, and industry along with venture capitalists, angel investors and incubation funds.

This initiative can cover:

- ◆ Promoting pharmaceutical and Biotechnology industry through development of world class infrastructure.
- ◆ Capacity Based Development, Recurring extreme weather phenomenon is becoming common in Uttarakhand, government should relook developmental projects based on caring capacity of hills and districts.
- ◆ Road map for disaster management and risk mitigation should be formulated. There should be regular training and awareness session to tackle unforeseen events.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- ◆ Incentivize developers and project owners who adopt green building concepts. This will lead to sustainable use of natural resources and environmentally responsible construction practices, thereby immensely benefiting the state.

Action Points

People expect an efficient and affordable public transport system to aid the citizens to travelling short and long distances.

- ◆ Reduce pollution by promoting the use of public transport and various other measures such as electric vehicles.
- ◆ Provide increased connectivity between intercity and intra-city transport services.
- ◆ The state should maintain the quality of roads by keeping a proper drainage system, thus avoiding water logging and frequent landslides by widening the streets, which helps reduce traffic jams.
- ◆ Regular checks and maintenance of roads built, especially in rural areas are required, to ensure a thorough commute between the regions.
- ◆ Citizens should be educated to follow traffic rules by conducting workshops about road safety, driving etiquette and creating awareness about safe driving to avoid road accidents.
- ◆ The state needs to focus on effective cross linkages while building a solid and reliable multi-modal transport network in our cities. Most of the population in urban centers should be able to walk to work. This would involve a detailed integration of metro/ bus/ public transport means with a strong focus on pedestrian walkways in all urban centers. Use of Metros is envisaged in all major cities and townships of Uttarakhand.
- ◆ The state should promote renewable energy sources like solar and hydro energy. Stress should be on encouraging the citizens by creating awareness and providing incentives to industries and households for installing solar power. This will reduce the load on non-renewable sources of energy and thus bring down the cost of electricity.
- ◆ The road maintenance contract to be provided to the same contractor who built the road. This will ensure that good quality material and construction standards are used.
- ◆ Development of additional Two smart cities one each in Kumaon and Garhwal on similar lines of Doon Smart City to reduce the load on State Capital.
- ◆ Effective implementation of innovative & new ideas in business and social services will benefit people and create wealth in the State.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- ◆ Public transport should be more attractive for the commuter by providing better buses, maintaining cleanliness, providing comfortable seats, and using technologies to make it efficient.
- ◆ A comprehensive policy of promoting the safe to travel status after every natural disaster.
- ◆ Strengthening telecom infrastructure especially in the hill districts to promote staycation.
- ◆ Due to COVID the concept of “staycation” is gaining momentum with preference being given by tourists to remote areas in the hills. With better infrastructure, the economy in the hills will get a boost and strengthen our tourism sector especially home stays and small resorts.
- ◆ Setting up mobile training centers for skilling local youth in hospitality sector.
- ◆ Promoting Uttarakhand as Organic Green State through encouraging agro based industries, cottage and traditional industries, provision of drinking water and development of minor irrigation projects to facilitate agricultural diversification, development of physical infrastructure, and conservation of forest resources. These will also focus on employment opportunity at the block level.



EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Vision

“Education is the most powerful weapon that you can use to change the world.”

-Nelson Mandela

Education is the fundamental right of all citizens. Hence the government should ensure that all educational institutions are given utmost importance. Making Education compulsory will stimulate the state's growth by providing quality education.

What Do People Have To Say?

- ◆ Parents and students should be counseled regarding their future career Plans by schools/institutions.
- ◆ Education sector's aim should be to educate and create an environment which is healthy and not just focused on studies.
- ◆ Basic needs and infrastructure, skilled and passionate teachers required.
- ◆ Practical implementation of whatever is taught in the classrooms.
- ◆ Government education institutions have to be at par with private institutions.
- ◆ Skill based education required for developing growth rate of students in the state.
- ◆ Government must create some changes in the school education system and infuse financial literacy in school and colleges.
- ◆ Educate the schools and institutes about the importance of the innovation and research oriented education.
- ◆ Technical Skills upgradation, more opportunities to students post education. Improved training facilities.
- ◆ To provide best education in the field of Rural Entrepreneurship.
- ◆ Startups to be provided conducive environment for growth.

Current Status in Uttarakhand

Uttarakhand Skill Development Mission (UKSDM) has been providing free skill development training to youth in all 13 districts urban and rural sectors of state. In order to address the challenges of unemployment and ensuring gainful and sustainable employment to the youth of the state, Hon'ble Chief Minister created Uttarakhand Skill Development Mission UKSDM in February 2013.

While quality primary and school education are our basic minimum to sustain higher education, and research, the accessibility, affordability, equity, and equality agenda are global requirements of a vibrant society for the new mechanism to be adopted by all. The need for knowledge creation and dissemination, under the circumstances, will need the support of all stakeholders, including, the institutional heads, department officials, staff and students, to ensure they can continue to help construct the new hybrid education model that we need.

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Education in Uttarakhand – Uttarakhand has a literacy rate of 79.63% and occupies 17th spot in the literate States of India. The rate of literacy varies for males and females in the State. As per the 2011 census, the literacy rates of male and female populations were 80.33% and 70.70% respectively. Comparing the literacy rates of various districts, Dehradun, Nainital, Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Pauri Garhwal top the list. The State abides by the 'Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009' to make free education mandatory for children in the age range of 6-14.

Literacy Rate in Uttarakhand

	Rural	Urban
Male	86.61%	89.05%
Female	66.18%	79.25%
Total	76.31%	84.45%

Comprehensive Skill Gap Study

- ♦ It is recommended that a comprehensive skill gap study to be conducted for Uttarakhand to ascertain the trades in demand by major industrial sectors in the State and considering the rapid change in industrial scenario study must focus on futuristic trades that will be required in times to come.
- ♦ The findings of the study to be linked to skill training provided by ITI s, this will help in providing required skilled manpower to industry and will also help in boosting local employment.
- ♦ The study must also analyze the gaps in trade wise trainings imparted by ITI s vis-a-vis latest processes/technologies implemented in industries.

Rural BPO

Rural BPOs could be another important driver of hill development, generating employment and livelihood opportunities for the youth in the hills, in an environment friendly manner.

Key Benefits

- ♦ Create non-agricultural local employment option in rural areas.
- ♦ Jobs move to where people are, rather than people moving to where jobs are-retains social fabric, less migration & urbanization pressures.
- ♦ Increased household income creates greater purchasing power and due to trickle-down effect, creates significant local economic development; helps bridge income divide geographically.

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

- ◆ Greater thrust on gender diversity by creating access to jobs for latent work-force which usually will not migrate for jobs (young women).
- ◆ Ancillary and support services to such units provide indirect employment to at least 3-4 more people, for every individual directly employed.
- ◆ Helps create a digital-link to “connect” remote rural areas into mainstream: participation in knowledge based services promotes greater awareness of ICT and better usage of knowledge and information for other challenges in rural areas (education, health, agriculture support etc.).
- ◆ Helps India to maintain global leadership position in BPO services (cost-leadership impacted in urban areas).

Action Points

- ◆ The quality of education in private and government schools should be equal.
- ◆ Better opportunities in terms of infrastructure, teacher -to-student ratio, clean and hygienic facilities, and overall holistic development of the child, which is missing in government schools and prevails in private schools. This can be achieved by providing more funds for government schools to reduce the number of dropouts every year.
- ◆ Apart from building infrastructure, the schools should focus on adopting innovative and new methods of teaching and learning in government schools like use of Audio Visual Aids, focus on practical learning and skills development, etc.
- ◆ The government should focus more on training the teachers about the modern methods and ways of education and making them equipped with all the latest technological know-how so that the same trickles down to the students.
- ◆ Awareness about education should be the state's top priority as it acts as a stimulus to ensure the overall holistic development of a child. Moreover, no child should be deprived of the fruits of education. This is possible by conducting various workshops, seminars, etc., in rural areas emphasizing the need for education in the current scenario. Counselors can be provided to the students and parents regularly for the same.
- ◆ Identifying and documenting the best practices, from across the world, for rapid commercialization of research and innovations.
- ◆ Setting up of a Start-up Hub (similar to T-Hub of Telangana), on a public/ private partnership mode between the Government of Uttarakhand and key industry present in the state.
- ◆ Protecting the Intellectual Property (IP) created from research, and create mechanisms to license the IP.
- ◆ Assisting with the Initial evaluations of technical, market, legal and economic feasibility of taking the research to market.

Vision

The vision for the environment sector is to work in unison to achieve the Sustainable development goals set by the United Nations and to strive to work towards a clean and green Uttarakhand.

“Let us nurture nature so that we can have a better future”

What Do People Have To Say?

- ◆ Individual participation & appreciation help to make green and clean Uttarakhand.
- ◆ More people, planting more trees, more cleaning drives.
- ◆ Proper treatment plants for industrial and domestic effluent.
- ◆ Embedding environmental preservation in the curriculum, Adopt a plant policy, Making recycle hub in school or college.
- ◆ Alternate fuel run vehicles should ultimately replace the fossil fuel consuming ones.
- ◆ Sustainable rural development, to conserve Indian native bee & Himalayan ecosystems, and to uplift living standard of people in mountain district.
- ◆ Having eco-friendly ideas and industry should maintain eco friendly relation with environment.
- ◆ Need to establish Environmental Grievance Cell.
- ◆ Balancing economic growth with environmental conservation.
- ◆ Ensuring that the hill identity of Uttarakhand is not compromised, rather it is strengthened during the coming years.
- ◆ Plastic waste collection points to be set up in residential areas.

Current Status in Uttarakhand

Uttarakhand, which has a forest area of over 38,000 sq km that constitutes 71% of its total geographical area, is one of the few states in India where a large section of people live quite close to the nature. The lives of people are intermingled with the local environment. And this proximity has created many challenges when it comes to dealing with environmental issues. Rapid urbanization is creating demand for hard and soft infrastructure. The 2011 Census estimates the population of the country living in cities to be 31 percent and it is projected to reach 50 percent by 2050. With this increase in population, municipal solid waste management (MSWM) will become even more challenging because of the projected volume of municipal solid waste (MSW) and the associated concerns related to environment and aesthetics.

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) estimates that 1, 52,076.7 tones per day (TPD) of MSW was generated in 2018-19 with an average waste of 300 grams per-capita per-day. Of the total MSW, approximately 1, 49,748.6 TPD (98 percent) was collected, while only 55,759.6 TPD (37 percent) was processed or treated and 50, 161.33 TPD went to the landfills. Segregation at source, transportation, treatment, and scientific disposal of waste has largely remained insufficient leading to degradation of the environment and poor quality of life.

Action Points

- ◆ Greater emphasis should be placed on making Uttarakhand green and clean by conducting tree-plantation drives, cleanliness drives, etc.
- ◆ Increased attention to reducing pollution should be of utmost importance. This issue can be tackled by promoting renewable sources of energy such as bio-fuel, solar, and hydropower, which are more affordable and cost-effective than fossil fuels.
- ◆ More workshops should be held to educate the citizens about the harmful effects of plastics and the use of more biodegradable carry bags, along with efficient garbage disposable management and generation of biogas from it. The state should work on banning the use of plastics altogether. Emphasis should be on conserving energy through small changes that can be made in our day to life to save the resources for our future generations.
- ◆ Rainwater harvesting should be promoted as it is a medium to save water. One of the major advantages that groundwater harvesting helps in improving the groundwater level. Incentives should be provided to houses practicing rainwater harvesting.
- ◆ **Setting up of Electric Crematoriums in the State:** Considering the ecology of the State and the amount of wood being used for cremations which is approximately 400kg per cremation results in high gas emissions and cutting of huge number of trees, it is recommended that the state must have 2 electric crematoriums 1 each in Garhwal & Kumaon. As of now there is not a single functional electric crematorium in the State. There is one in Haridwar which is not functional since many years. It is suggested that the state government should make the existing one functional and set up 1 in State Capital Dehradun and 1 in District Udham Singh Nagar. Also during the ongoing pandemic the need for electric crematorium has been deeply felt.
- ◆ **Green Economy** The development plan of the State must shift towards Green Economy. Attracting investments in the State should also focus on sectors having minimal impact on environment with large employment potential like Tourism & Wellness, IT & ITES, Agriculture, Education & Renewable energy.

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GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Vision

The government and the citizens of the state should work together to make Uttarakhand a corruption-free state, and the administration has to be held accountable for its actions. Check and balance mechanisms should be in place.

What Do People Have To Say?

- ◆ Eliminate corruption from the state.
- ◆ Stringent penalties for defaulters; equal opportunity to all citizens. Make government services transparent and reliable.
- ◆ Economically more focus should be on new ideas and skills and promoting start-ups and entrepreneurship.
- ◆ Special Economic Zone must be established to receive various tax and economic benefits for locally grown companies.
- ◆ Government should focus on acquiring land to develop new industrial and manufacturing zones.
- ◆ SEZ should be built up to reduce the overall cost of production.
- ◆ Uttarakhand should promote defense manufacturing.
- ◆ Government should promote private partnerships.
- ◆ More skills development programs should be initiated by the government.
- ◆ State government & all its functionaries to raise governance substantially and provide equitable & improved services to the people of Uttarakhand.

Action Points

- ◆ To reduce corruption, there should be stringent penalties for defaulters, equal opportunity for all traders, and a central agency for concluding all contracts transparently involving citizens. Furthermore, proper procedures and guidelines should be followed.
- ◆ Digitize all processes and eliminate human interference as it will help in a more efficient government.
- ◆ All citizens should be aware of the services that government offers which is achievable through advertisements on television and in newspapers, along with various workshops and seminars. Moreover, citizens should know about the Right to Information (RTI) as it is a vital tool to spread awareness.
- ◆ The government should ensure that the employees are held accountable for their work. This will ensure efficiency and honesty in the employee outcomes.

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ARTS, SPORTS AND CULTURE

**“Design creates culture. Culture shapes values. Values determine the future”
-Robert L Peters**

Vision

Adequate emphasis should be laid on extracurricular activities, namely arts, sports, and culture, which help in the student's overall development and support their talents. Moreover, every citizen should be aware of the rich culture and history of this beautiful state.

What Do People Have To Say?

- ◆ Extracurricular activities should be given equal importance and weightage as studies.
- ◆ Better sports facilities should be available and easily accessible to every citizen of the state.
- ◆ Arts subjects should be offered in schools to educate the students more about the history and values of our state.
- ◆ World class fine arts centre to be developed.

Current Status in Uttarakhand

Uttarakhand diverse ethnicities have created a rich literary tradition in languages including Hindi, Garhwali, Kumauni, Jaunsari, and Tharu. Many of its traditional tales originated in the form of lyrical ballads and chanted by itinerant singers and are now considered classics of Hindi literature. Abodh Bandhu Bahuguna, Badri Datt Pandey, Ganga Prasad Vimal; Mohan Upreti, Naima Khan Upreti, Prasoon Joshi, Shailesh Matiyani, Shekhar Joshi, Shivani, Taradutt Gairola, Tom Alter; Lalit Kala Akademi fellow – Ranbir Singh Bisht; Sangeet Natak Akademi Awardees- B. M. Shah, Narendra Singh Negi; Sahitya Akademi Awardees – Leeladhar Jagudi, Shivprasad Dabral Charan, Manglesh Dabral, Manohar Shyam Joshi, Ramesh Chandra Shah, Ruskin Bond and Viren Dangwal; Jnanpith Awardee and Sahitya Akademi fellow Sumitranandan Pant are some major literary, artistic and theatre personalities from the state. prominent philosophers, Indian independence activists and social-environmental activists; Anil Prakash Joshi, Basanti Devi, Gaura Devi, Govind Ballabh Pant, Chandi Prasad Bhatt, Deep Joshi, Hargovind Pant, Kalu Singh Mahara, Kunwar Singh Negi, Mukandi Lal, Nagendra Saklani, Sri Dev Suman, Ram Prasad Nautiyal, Sunderlal Bahuguna and Vandana Shiva are also from Uttarakhand. The high mountains and rivers of Uttarakhand attract many tourists and adventure seekers. It is also a favorite destination for adventure sports, such as paragliding, sky diving, rafting and bungee jumping.

ARTS, SPORTS AND CULTURE

More recently, golf has also become popular with Ranikhet being a favorite destination. The Cricket Association of Uttarakhand is the governing body for cricket activities. The Uttarakhand cricket team represents Uttarakhand in Ranji Trophy, Vijay Hazare Trophy and Syed Mushtaq Ali Trophy. Rajiv Gandhi International Cricket Stadium in Dehradun is the home ground of Uttarakhand cricket team.

The Uttarakhand State Football Association is the governing body for association football. The Uttarakhand football team represents Uttarakhand in the Santosh Trophy and other leagues. The Indira Gandhi International Sports Stadium in Haldwani is the home ground of Uttarakhand football team.

Action Points

- ◆ Emphasis has to be laid on extracurricular activities for the overall development and growth of the child by making one of the extracurricular activities compulsory for every student.
- ◆ Sports should be a compulsory elective subject for all students. This can be achieved by promoting the importance of fitness and health through sports and establishing more sports centers.
- ◆ The students should be aware of the rich culture and art of the state and its vivid history. This will help in enhancing their knowledge about the state they reside in. Consequently, arts/ humanity subjects should be made compulsory.
- ◆ Let's create an environment where a student is encouraged to join sports and cultural activities from a young age. The child having upbringing in sports & culturally rich environment is likely to perform better than any other child possessing merely academic capabilities.



ECONOMIC WELL-BEING FOR ALL

“Through hard work and education, we can deliver a strong economy and opportunity for all.”

-Julia Gillard

Vision

To improve the overall well-being of the society and make economic progress in Uttarakhand, the state government should focus on increasing per capita income, which will drastically improve the living conditions of the people living below the poverty line.

What Do People Have To Say?

- ◆ Create conducive environment to ensure that industries and startups not only come to the state of Uttarakhand but prevent them from moving out of the state as in the past.
- ◆ Representatives from the industrial/corporate backdrop should be made a part of policy-making advisory committees of the government.
- ◆ The ecosystem in the state for startups and innovative businesses needs to be strengthened further.
- ◆ Empowerment of the weaker sections should be ensured in uplifting the weaker sections at grass-root level.
- ◆ Self-employment and startups should be encouraged, awarded & incentivized.
- ◆ To setup labs for Innovation advancement in hilly areas. Uttarakhand should become technologically advanced and more employment opportunities should open for young professionals.
- ◆ Economic development, Economic Inclusion, Innovation Economically-more focus should be on new ideas and skills and promoting start-ups and entrepreneurship.
- ◆ Balancing economic growth with environmental conservation.
- ◆ Ensuring that the hill identity of Uttarakhand is not compromised, rather it is strengthened during the coming years.
- ◆ State government & all its functionaries raise governance substantially and provide equitable & improved services to the people of Uttarakhand.
- ◆ Uttarakhand to become economically, technologically and tourism attractive state.

Current Status in Uttarakhand

Uttarakhand is one of the fastest growing states in India thanks to the massive growth in capital investment arising from conducive industrial policy and generous tax benefits. The state is situated in the foothills of Himalayas. The presence of several hill stations, wildlife parks, pilgrimage places and trekking routes make Uttarakhand an attractive tourist destination.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING FOR ALL

Uttarakhand is a well-renowned religious and wildlife tourism destination. The topography in Uttarakhand ranges from foothills and plains to higher snow-clad mountains, thus including almost all major climatic zones conducive to agro-horticulture. In 2019, domestic tourist inflow in the state stood at 37.58 million, while foreign tourist visits crossed over 0.15 million. In 2018, 27.81 lakh pilgrims arrived in state for Chardham Yatra, out of which 7.32 lakh pilgrims visited Kedarnath.

Between 2015-16 and 2021-22, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) expanded at a CAGR of 7.8% to reach Rs. 2.78 trillion (US\$ 35.78 billion).

The main growth drivers in the economy have been identified as hill agriculture with emphasis on horticulture including aromatic and medicinal plants (promoted by AYUSH) and tourism to improve productivity and create sustainable livelihood, especially for people in the higher reaches of the state. In the State Budget 2021-22, schemes such as the National Horticulture Mission, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Mission Apple and the Horticulture Insurance Scheme will be implemented to boost the horticulture sector.

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector is cross-cutting across all other sectors, due to its employment generation potential, and is hence, extremely important in the growth strategy of the state.

Simultaneous efforts to develop two other sectors—renewable energy in the form of small hydro-power and expansion of IT to all parts of the state economy—will make the growth plan sustainable and strengthen its fundamentals. Uttarakhand as a state has great potential for the clean option of hydro-power and the smaller and environment-friendly hydel projects offer renewable sources of energy.

The IT sector has consolidated strengths in the state by digitizing many public services, especially by provision through the Common Service Centres (CSCs) under the e-governance programme. It has also established convenient Wi-Fi services for promotion of tourism in the state and is expanding mobile & Internet connectivity throughout the state among its other achievements.

According to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), cumulative Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow stood at about US\$ 710 million from April 2000 and June 2020. Between October 2019-December 2021, FDI inflow in Uttarakhand stood at US\$ 123.91 million. As of May 2020, 11 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandums (IEMs) worth Rs. 288 crore (US\$ 39.10 million) have been filed in Uttarakhand.

ECONOMIC WELL- BEING FOR ALL

Uttarakhand has doubled its exports in the past five years. In 2021-22, the total exports from the state stood at US\$ 1.73 billion. Major items exported from Uttarakhand are gold and zinc and products made of zinc, drug formulations, etc. Other products/sectors boosting the state exports also include flowers, agriculture and food processing, organic produce, aromatic-medicinal plants, biotechnology and handicrafts.

Action Points

- ◆ The ecosystem in the state for startups and innovative businesses needs more strengthening. A startup needs mentors, investors, and government support. Moreover, digitizing the entire interactive processes between the government and the private sector by removing the human interface can be a transformative initiative. Also, time - based solutions and accountability of the executing officers in the government will be essential.
- ◆ Promote the MSME sector in a big way by creating an enabling ecosystem for boosting economic activities, creating jobs, and eradicating unemployment.
- ◆ Civic amenities and development are way behind as compared to the basic standards in other parts of the world, including less prosperous economies. If opportunities for jobs and entrepreneurial initiatives are created, this will increase the per capita income. Everything has to come together through a centralized and capable monitoring framework.
- ◆ The government should also take strict initiatives to ensure that all basic needs are fulfilled, such as a roof for all citizens, food to eat, accessible transportation, etc.
- ◆ **Center of Excellence on Ayurveda** There is a strong need to further explore Uttarakhand's rich natural resources, flora and fauna, climatic conditions for strengthening our Ayurveda system. There is a need to train local farmers for herb cultivation, setting up of herbal manufacturing parks, developing marketing linkages and linkages among all stakeholders, setting up of export promotion zone for Ayurvedic products, organized trading in herbs and other natural products and conservation of biodiversity. It is recommended that an exclusive Center of Excellence on Ayurveda to be established in the State for the development and innovation in this growing sector.
- ◆ **Plug and Play facility for boosting micro industries in the state.** To make it easier for first generation entrepreneurs to start their own industrial units, it is recommended to offer flatted factories at affordable cost. These brick & mortar start-up units maybe allowed the use of plug & play facility for 2-3 years. This can reduce the risk involved for the youngsters and encourage more and more youth to opt for self-employment rather than looking for jobs. Providing common facilities and linkages with existing industry can be incorporated in the mandate of such plug & play centers.

<https://www.ibef.org>

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AGRICULTURE

"Agriculture is our wisest pursuit, because it will in the end contribute most to real wealth, good morals and happiness."

- Thomas Jefferson

Vision

Representative of its growth in the country as a whole, the agriculture sector in Uttarakhand employs the largest proportion of the state's population (59 percent). The growth of this sector directly impacts a large number of people. Work deficit moves workers from agriculture to non-agricultural work. Hence expansion of the agriculture sector and its ability to absorb this additional work force become s increasingly important.

What Do People Have To Say?

- ◆ Fostering agriculture research suited to local conditions.
- ◆ Technology upgradation and development of appropriate technology.
- ◆ Be the World class destination not only for Tourism but for world class Health product Hub and Advance Agriculture processing.
- ◆ Existing pressure on farming includes a decrease in land held per person. This needs to be Increased.
- ◆ Improvements in irrigation infrastructure.
- ◆ Crop depredation by animals like wild boars or monkeys is to be reduced.
- ◆ Manage Insufficient Water Supply.
- ◆ Use of Modern Farming Equipment to be encouraged.
- ◆ Drone technology should be used for agriculture advancement.
- ◆ Focus more on organic farming.

Current Status in Uttarakhand

S. no.	Category	% of Reported area
1	Land under misc. tree crops and groves etc.	4.39
2	Current Fallows	0.74
3	Other fallows	1.21
4	Net area sown	13.52

Land use pattern in Uttarakhand

S. no.	Category	Area (ha)	% of Reported area
1	Total reported area	5670110	100
2	Forest	3465057	61.11
3	Barren & Uncultivable land	311817	5.50
4	Land put under non agricultural uses	152180	2.68
5	Cultivable Waste land	386288	6.81
6	permanent pastures and other grazing land	228944	4.04
7	Land under misc. tree crops and groves etc.	248979	4.39
8	Current Fallows	41683	0.74
9	Other fallows	68432	1.21
10	Net area sown	766730	13.52

It is indicated from Table 1 that the net sown area is only about 13.52% of the total reported area. The cropping intensity is about 161 %, and the ratio of gross irrigated area to gross sown area is only 44.50 %. In the hills the major crops grown include wheat, paddy, Mandua, Ramdana and Potato whereas in the plains the major crops are wheat, paddy, pulses and sugarcane. Uttarakhand is blessed with rare bio-diversity. Over 175 rare species of aromatic and medicinal plants are found in the State, which gives it a unique opportunity for diversification of activities within the primary sector.

<https://agriculture.uk.gov.in/>

<http://agropedia.iitk.ac.in>

Action Points

- ◆ The government should take focused steps to transform production practices and enhance productivity in the agriculture sector. This will include establishment of agriculture produce marketing and storage chain over integrated state and nation-wide marketing facilities.
- ◆ Focus must also be given to promotion of micro-irrigation technology, raising productivity on large irrigation systems by improving maintenance, varietal replacement, and other innovative agriculture practices and providing modern training to the farmers for post-harvest management practices.
- ◆ Introduction of efficient information management systems and databases for agriculture and allied businesses, improvement of quality and availability of fodder, breeding coverage of livestock population, cent per-cent vaccination coverage of livestock population against major diseases as well as strengthening the disease surveillance mechanism should be promoted as strategies to boost the agriculture sector.
- ◆ Being a food surplus state in terms of production, the state must focus on agriculture to develop a climate resilient system and making the shift towards sustainable practices. Allied activities in forestry, nurturing medicinal plants, horticulture, fisheries, agro-based industrialization are some of the interventions that need to adopt sustainable production systems in the rural areas.
- ◆ Uttarakhand must increase investment in agriculture research and establishment of gene bank facilities for flora and fauna, cultivation and farming of aromatic and medicinal plants.



TOP ASPIRATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF UTTARAKHAND

Themes	Aspirations
Health	To have the best Healthcare Infrastructure in the country
	Improved Medical facilities along with first aid care treatment in rural areas
	Ensuring universal and affordable healthcare with special focus on preventive healthcare and prevention of diseases
	Use of Drone Technologies for providing healthcare services in remote areas
Infrastructure	Smart Transportation system with zero emission
	Sustainable Automobile like Electric Vehicles and CNG vehicles for Public Transport in the State
	All the major cities to be connected by multi-lane highways and all the villages to be connected by pucca road
Education and Skill Development	100% literacy rate in the state by 2047
	Technical Skills upgradation and job-oriented training facilities in Educational Institutions
	Free Primary Education for all children
Environment	To establish Environmental Grievance Cell
	To become a Carbon Neutral State
	Plastic free state
Government Services and Public Administration	Eliminate Corruption and Speedy Judicial process
	Special Economic Zone in the state
	Economic criteria to be the basis for all reservations for achieving inclusive growth and providing equal opportunities to all
Arts, Sports, and Culture	Museums in every district to promote state's cultural heritage
	World class sports infrastructure and training facilities in Garhwal and Kumaon regions
Economic Well Being for all	Per Capita Income amongst the top three states of the country
	Economic development, Economic Inclusion, Innovation Economically
Agriculture	World class Health product Hub and Advance Agriculture processing
	Use of Drone Technology for agriculture advancement

CONCLUSION

This vision document has tried to capture all the respondent's opinions and expectations of the Uttarakhand state's citizens for a better tomorrow.

As per the Aadhar Statistics the Uttarakhand population in 2021/2022 is 11,090,425 (11.09 Millions) as compared to last census 2011 is 10,086,292. Growth rate of 9.96 percent of population increased from year 2011 in Uttarakhand. Attention must be given to curbing it, otherwise, it may tend to prove hazardous for the state in terms of deterioration at a fast pace. Excess population in the state leads to consuming resources in terms of factors of production, which leads to using excessive resources, further leading to deforestation, increase in carbon footprint, and widespread environmental destruction.

This vision document has been created to cater to the needs of the growing population by envisioning more employment opportunities, support from the government through schemes and fund provision, and trying to progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals to save the resources for our future generations to come. Health, Education and Infrastructure sectors need immediate attention, as they contribute the most to the progress of any state. Attention to the industries has to be given simultaneously so that the development of the state occurs at a steady pace thereby benefitting the citizens and the government.

Mahatma Gandhi has rightly said, "Be the change you wish to see in the world". This change is achievable with the help of the residing citizens of the state and their constant support which will help us achieve new heights.

Confederation of Indian Industry

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) works to create and sustain an environment conducive to the development of India, partnering Industry, Government and civil society, through advisory and consultative processes.

CII is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry-led and industry-managed organization, with around 9000 members from the private as well as public sectors, including SMEs and MNCs, and an indirect membership of over 300,000 enterprises from 286 national and regional sectoral industry bodies.

For more than 126 years, CII has been engaged in shaping India's development journey and works proactively on transforming Indian Industry's engagement in national development. CII charts change by working closely with Government on policy issues, interfacing with thought leaders, and enhancing efficiency, competitiveness and business opportunities for industry through a range of specialized services and strategic global linkages. It also provides a platform for consensus-building and networking on key issues.

Extending its agenda beyond business, CII assists industry to identify and execute corporate citizenship programmes. Partnerships with civil society organizations carry forward corporate initiatives for integrated and inclusive development across diverse domains including affirmative action, livelihoods, diversity management, skill development, empowerment of women, and sustainable development, to name a few. As India completes 100 years of Independence in 2047, it must position itself for global leadership with a long-term vision for India@100 in 2047. The role played by Indian industry will be central to the country's progress and success as a nation. CII, with the Theme for 2047 as Beyond India@100: Competitiveness, Growth, Sustainability, Internationalization has prioritized 7 action points under these 4 sub-themes that will catalyze the journey of the country towards the vision of India@100.

With 62 offices, including 10 Centers of Excellence, in India, and 8 overseas offices in Australia, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Singapore, UAE, UK, and USA, as well as institutional partnerships with 350 counterpart organizations in 133 countries, CII serves as a reference point for Indian industry and the international business community.

Confederation of Indian Industry

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