



Govt. of Uttarakhand

Uttarakhand

The Silk Route to
Growth & Prosperity

SERICULTURE

Government of Uttarakhand

Disclaimer: The content in the profile is being vetted by the department and is liable to change



Welcome!

In Uttarakhand, we have been successful in creating an investor friendly environment. The State has immense potential and favourable conditions to attract investments in various sectors mainly Tourism & Wellness, Organic Farming, Food Processing, Horticulture, Electricity, Solar Energy, Automobile, Pharmaceutical & Sericulture sectors. Uttarakhand is also welcoming new ideas and innovations by creating appropriate ecosystem for nurturing Start-Ups. The state has done a commendable job in creating a symbiotic atmosphere of confidence and enterprise.

Uttarakhand beckons all investors to come, invest and excel.

Trivendra Singh Rawat
Chief Minister, Uttarakhand

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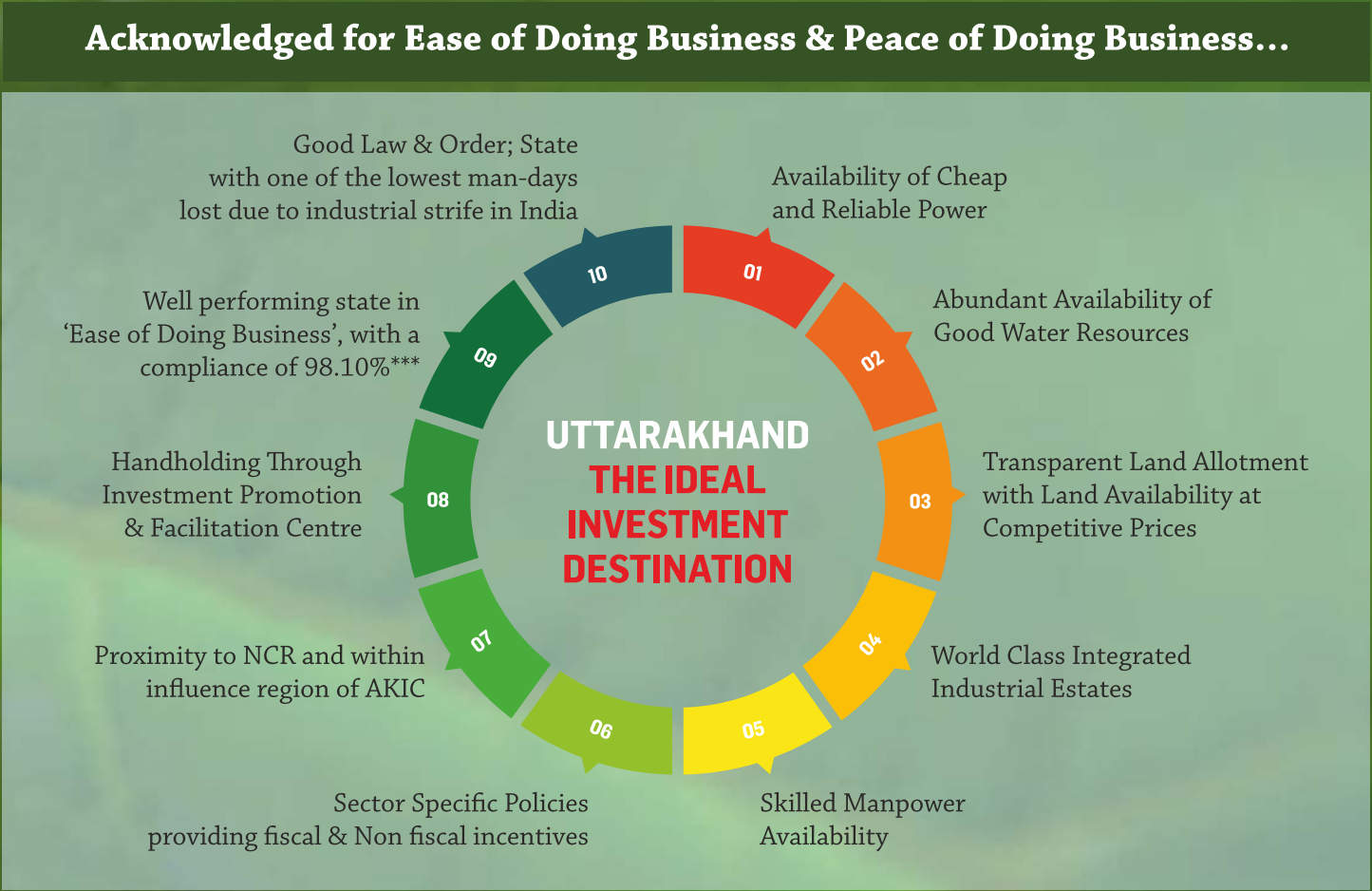
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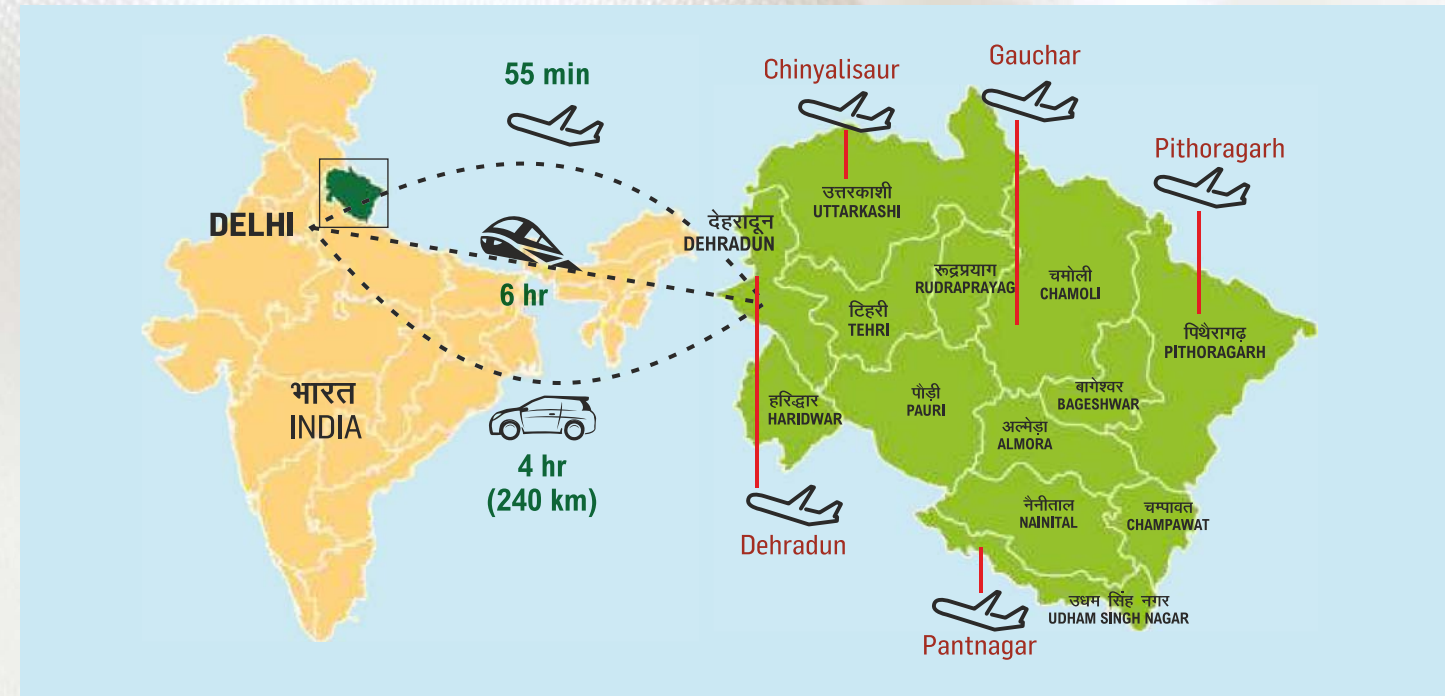
UTTARAKHAND OVERVIEW (1/4)

- The State of Uttarakhand was formed on 9th November 2000 as the 27th State of India, when it was carved out of northern Uttar Pradesh
- The State is close to the National Capital Region (NCR) and has excellent connectivity with its neighbouring states
- With levels of literacy rate* (78.80%) higher than the national average and the presence of institutes of international repute, the State has abundant availability of quality human resources
- GSDP of the state stood at INR 2,17,609 Million with a growth rate of 11.23% (FY 2017-18)*
- The state offers a wide range of benefits in terms of interest incentives, financial assistance, subsidies and concessions
- The secondary sector in the state contributes around 50% to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP: 2017-18), much higher than the national average**



Sources: *Uttarakhand at a glance 2016, DES, GoUK
Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoUK, * Evaluation of BRAP 2017 Reform Evidence, DIPP

UTTARAKHAND OVERVIEW (2/4)



General Characteristics	Population ('000) 10086	Area (Sq. Km) 53,483	Water bodies Ganga, Yamuna, Bhagirathi and others
Economic Indicators	GSDP (Million INR) 2,17,609 (FY 2017-18)	GSDP Growth Rate 11.23% (FY 2017-18)	Per Capita Income (INR) 1,77,356 (FY 2017-18)
Technical Institutes	Higher Education Institutes 159	Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) 179	Polytechnic Institutes 70

Sources: Uttarakhand at a glance 2016, DES, GoUK

INTEGRATED INDUSTRIAL ESTATES (IIEs) 07	INLAND CONTAINER DEPOTS 2 ICDs (FY 2017)	AIRPORTS 2 (Domestic)	ELECTRICITY TARIFF INR 4.99* /kWh (2017-18)
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Source: ICD:

http://commerce.gov.in/writereaddata/UploadedFile/MOC_636517146051928242_List_ICDs_CFSs_AFSs_01-01-2018.pdf;

Electricity: http://www.cea.nic.in/reports/monthly/installedcapacity/2018/installed_capacity-07.pdf

UTTARAKHAND OVERVIEW (3/4)

Under the 'Ease of Doing Business' initiative, the State has implemented a web based Single Window Clearance System - www.investuttarakhand.com, allowing investors to avail the necessary State Government approvals to establish and start their business operations through a single platform without any physical touch point with the approving / licensing authority.



UTTARAKHAND OVERVIEW (4/4)

Investor Facilitation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Government of Uttarakhand has laid huge emphasis on business facilitation by creating an enabling environment for industries to set up and start their operations in the State• The State government houses a dedicated ‘Investment Promotion & Facilitation Centre (IPFC)’ which acts as a centralized one-stop-shop for the investors / businesses and provides complete handholding support in a structured, focused and comprehensive manner. IFC will focus on investment promotion, facilitation, direct engagement and consultation with investors / Stakeholders and ensures investment realization and sustainable industrialization in the state• ‘Uttarakhand Right to Service Act, 2011’ & ‘The Uttarakhand Enterprises Single Window Facilitation and Clearance Act, 2012’ were enacted to provide necessary time bound licenses, permissions and approvals for the setting up of commercial establishments in the state. The State has ensured robust legal resolution mechanisms to ensure time bound delivery of government services with more than 100 investor related services already notified under both the acts separately and is in the process of adding more such services of multiple sectors shortly		
Credited by Industry Associations		
<p>Story of ‘Make in Uttarakhand’ which started in 2003 is a classic example of what manufacturing can deliver to a region’s economy in terms of both economic growth and employment generation</p> <p>- CII Report ‘Making Uttarakhand Competitive, June 2016’</p>	<p>NCAER Assessment based on “Perception of good business climate” ranks Uttarakhand as the Least Corrupt state in India NCAER N-SIPI Index Survey ; Five states – Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>– had more than 90% respondents say they faced no problem in getting land</p>	<p>Uttarakhand has emerged as the top state in the country in terms of growth in the industry and service sectors in the last ten years.</p> <p>Uttarakhand has also figured as the second best performing state in terms of project implementation, improving investment scenario in the state</p>
CII	NCAER	ASSOCHAM

SERICULTURE BRIEF OVERVIEW

Sericulture Production Industry
<p>Crucial activities performed under Sericulture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food-plant cultivation to feed the silkworms.• Reeling the cocoons for unwinding the silk filament for processing and weaving.• Rearing of silkworms for the production of raw silk.
Sericulture Varieties
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mulberry, Tropical Tasar, Oak Tasar, Eri and Muga are five known commercial varieties of silks in the world.• India is the only country in the World producing all five varieties.
Employment Generation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sericulture can generate an estimated employment @11 man day per kg of raw silk production (in on-farm and off-farm activities) throughout the year.• Currently, 60 lakh persons are engaged across the country in various activities of sericulture.
Silk Production
<p>During 2016-17, an increase of 6.4% over the production was achieved resulting in 30,348 MT of raw silk production..</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mulberry silk production was 3.8% more during 2016-17.• The bivoltine raw silk production achieved a record production of 5,266 MT during 2016-17.• Vanya silk, which includes Tasar, Eri and Muga raw silks, achieved 12.8% growth during 2016-17.
<p>Source: Annual Report, 2015-16, Central Silk Board</p>

KEY CREDENTIALS OF THE STATE (1/3)

Raw silk production figures in India for all known five varieties for year 2016-17

S.No	Particulars	2016-2017 (Target)	2016-2017	2015-2016	Increase over 2015-26
A	Area under Mulberry (ha)	227000	216810	208947	3.8
B	Mulberry Raw Silk (MT)				
B.1	Bivoltine	5260	5266	4613	14.2
B.2	Cross Breed	17400	16007	15865	0.9
	Sub-total (B)	22660	21273	20478	3.9
C	Vanya Silk (MT)				
C.1	Tasar	3285	3268	2819	15.9
C.2	Eri Spun Silk	5835	5637	5060	11.4
C.3	Muga	220	170	166	2.5
	Sub-total (C)	9340	9075	8045	12.8
	Total (B+C)	32000	30348	28523	6.4

@Source: Annual Report, 2015-16, Central Silk Board

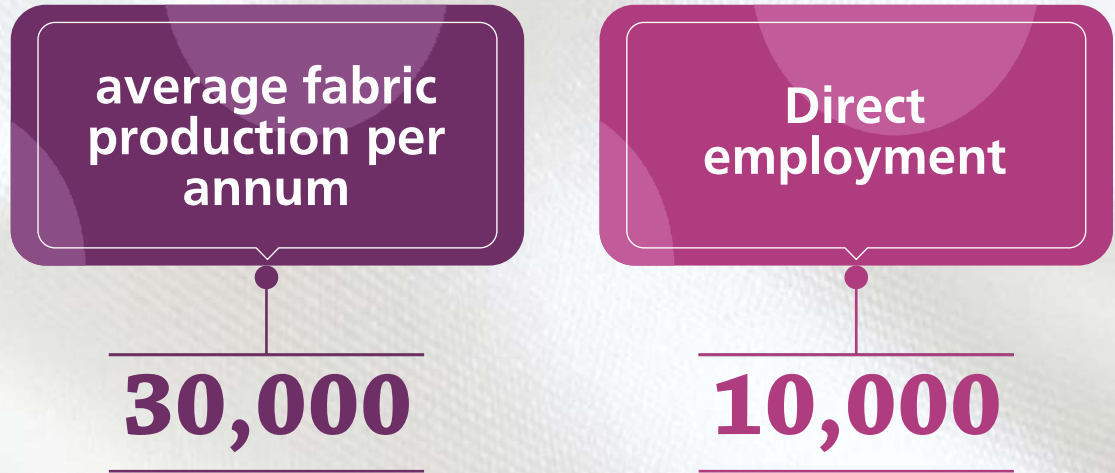
- Known as the “**Bowl of Bivoltine silk in India**” due to its high quality Bivoltine cocoons of International grade
- Uttarakhand is the only state producing all four kinds of cocoon viz Mulberry, Oak tasar, Muga and Ericulture.
- All climatic condition of the state is very suitable for silk sector with temperature and relative moisture ranging from 4.5 degree census to 40.0 degree census and 26% to 95% in the state respectively.

Source:
*IBEF Report – May 2018

KEY CREDENTIALS OF THE STATE (2/3)

Favourable Climatic Conditions Of The State

With a vision to produce 2-A grade raw silk, Uttarakhand has emphasized on value addition by developing Uttarakhand as a producer as well as consumer state by adopting multiple models of sericulture development.



Indirect employment with 30,000 Man-days

With the establishment of Silk Park, Dehradun District, Prem Nagar, Uttarakhand, a well-known infrastructure base is laid down through implementation of Silk Emporium, Silk Exchange, Design Studio, Weaving Workshop, Silk Fabric Sale counter and CFC yarn dyeing unit and CFC fabric processing unit.

Source:
*IBEF Report – May 2018



KEY CREDENTIALS OF THE STATE (3/3)

- | | | | |
|--|----|----|--|
| Bivoltine cocoon production | 01 | 06 | Departmental sericulture chawki rearing garden. |
| Silk Reeling on multi end reeling machine | 02 | 07 | Sale outlet through UCRF outlet through UCRF |
| Common Facility Centre for fabric processing | 03 | 08 | Silk Exchange through UCRF |
| Yarn dying unit | 04 | 09 | Yarn bank established by UCRF for local artisan |
| Silk & Silk blended handloom weaving culture in the state. | 05 | 10 | Open Cocoon markets for marketing of green cocoons |



ZONAL SILKWORM SEED ORGANIZATION

Dehradun, Uttarakhand has been developed as one of the Zonal offices for Silkworm Seed Organisation for coordinating and monitoring the activities of Basic Seed Farms, Silkworm Seed Production Centres, and Cold Storage Plant.

Table 2: Units under Zonal Silkworm Seed Organization, National Silkworm Seed Organization



COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF THE STATE

Apart from favourable climatic conditions, Uttarakhand is also known for favourable socio economic conditions suitable for production of all four types of silk.

Below are the other key strength of the State

- Availability of Mulberry trees on bunds and courtyards of farmer
- Availability of natural grown food plants
- Good research and seed production base and infrastructure of Central Silk Board in the State.
- Availability of Sericulture societies, SHGs, NGOs etc.
- Availability of cocoon market and reeling units





RESOURCE PROFILE UTTARAKHAND(1/2)

Uttarakhand - major Bivoltine cocoon producing state.

The state has also started the development and production of non-mulberry silk such as Tasar, Oak Tasar, Eri and Muga.

In Uttarakhand, wool and other natural organic fibers are available in large quantity with traditional wool and cotton weavers also available in some pockets of the state.

Thus, there is huge potential in the state for investment in the fabric processing and marketing sector.

Department of sericulture has established basic infrastructure in various post cocoon activities viz reeling, twisting and fabric development. Backward and forward linkages are also available to run the fabric development activities at large.

Following facilities can easily be availed for fabric / garment development manufacturing and marketing:

- Availability of Raw material (Silk yarn) in the state

- Various natural and organic fibres are also available for blending
- Silk dying infrastructure is available
- Ingredients for preparation of natural dye are available
- Silk weaving handlooms are made available to some weavers after imparting the silk weaving skills to traditional cotton / wool weavers
- Fabric processing facilities are available with Growth centre
- Skilled weavers and required human resources are available
- A specialized unit of Govt. of India for post cocoon activity is also established in the state

Suitable opportunities exist in fabric development sector. The sector is able to generate large number of employment and entrepreneurship in the state.





RESOURCE PROFILE UTTARAKHAND(2/2)

UTTARAKHAND PRODUCTION STATISTICS / INFRASTRUCTURE HIGHLIGHTS

Particulars	Value
Mulberry cocoon production (MT)	245.954
Oak tasar (Lac Nos)	5.0
Muga cocoon (Nos)	10,000
Eri cocoon (Kg)	5,000
Silk Fabric Production (Mtrs)	30,000
Raw Silk Production (MT)	33.20

Source: information from Department

INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

Particular	-	Units in Numbers
Mulberry Farms	Chawki rearing building and other necessary infrastructure	71
Cocoon Market	Ware house and cocoon driers	5
Growth Center	Five Units, 30 basins	1
Reeling Units	70 basin, private sector	7
Number of Sericulture Societies	-	111
Sericulture Training Schools	Basic infrastructure for training purpose	1
Silk Park	With CATD, demonstration exhibits sales emporium, silk exchange and other infrastructure	1
CFC	With yarn dying, finishing unit.	1



REGULATORY MECHANISM (1/3)

REGISTRATION/NOCs/LICENSES REQUIRED FOR SETTING UP OF UNITS

S.No.	Name of Service	Name of Governing Act
1.	Registration of Silkworm Seed Producers	Central Silk Board (Amendment) Act, 2006
2.	Registration of Silkworm Seed	Central Silk Board (Amendment) Act, 2006
3.	Registration of Silkworm Seed Dealer	Central Silk Board (Amendment) Act, 2006
4.	Registration of Chawki Rearers	Central Silk Board (Amendment) Act, 2006
5.	Registration of Seed Cocoon Producers	Central Silk Board (Amendment) Act, 2006

Source: Central Silk Board (Amendment) Act, 2006





ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENT TO BE REGISTERED AS A SEED PRODUCER / CHAWKI SILKWORM REARER / DEALER OF SILKWORM SEED AND CHAWKI SILKWORM

Particulars	Seed Producer	Chawki Silkworm Rearer	Dealer of Silkworm Seed and Chawki Silkworm
Qualification & Training	<div>1. Matriculate pass Certificate</div> <div>2. Certificate course in sericulture from a recognized institution for having undergone a training in Silkworm Seed Production for not less than three months in a sericulture institution under State or Central Silk Board or any other recognized institution except for mulberry silkworm seed producer operating the seed production centre before the commencement of these regulations shall not be required to possess the prescribed qualifications, but he shall undergo a refresher course training in silkworm seed production for a period of not less than one week</div>	<div>1. Matriculate pass certificate</div> <div>2. Certificate course in sericulture from a recognized institution for having undergone a training in chawki silkworm rearing for not less than three months in a sericulture institution under State or Central Silk Board or any other recognized institution (except for chawki silkworm rearer operating the chawki rearing centre before the commencement of these regulations shall not be required to possess the prescribed qualification, but he shall undergo a refresher course training on chawki silkworm rearing for not less than a period of one week</div>	<div>1. Matriculate pass certificate</div> <div>2. Certificate course in sericulture from a recognized institution for having undergone a training in handling of seed, cocoons and chawki silkworm larvae for not less than three months in a sericulture institution under State or Central Silk Board or any other recognized institution</div>

Source: The Central Silk Board Silk-Worm Seed Regulations. 2010

REGULATORY MECHANISM (2/3)

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENT TO BE REGISTERED AS A SEED PRODUCER / CHAWKI SILKWORM REARER / DEALER OF SILKWORM SEED AND CHAWKI SILKWORM

Particulars	Seed Producer	Chawki Silkworm Rearer	Dealer of Silkworm Seed and Chawki Silkworm
Minimum Quantity of disease free layings	5 lakhs Disease Free layings per annum from the third year of registration	Rear 1.5 lakh Disease Free layings per annum from the third year of registration	
Infrastructure	Possess building with separate rooms to conduct various activities of silkworm seed production including seed cocoon preservation, ovi-position and mother moth examination	The registered Chawki rearer shall possess a minimum of two acres of Chawki mulberry garden of improved variety with irrigation facility or sufficient mulberry trees. Shall also possess the Chawki rearing house with rooms for storing leaf, rearing silkworms and other equipment	Building to store and preserve the silkworm seed



Source: The Central Silk Board Silk-Worm Seed Regulations. 2010

REGULATORY MECHANISM (3/3)

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Documents required:

- Duly filled application in Form-12 (Also for seed cocoon producers having enough experience in seed rearing and mulberry garden)
- Duly filled application in Form-13
- Matriculate Pass Certificate
- A certificate in respect of having undergone three months training in seed production technology or Chawki rearing technology as the case maybe

Fees:

- Demand draft for INR 100 drawn in favour of "The Member Secretary Central Silk Board payable at Bangalore".

Procedure

- Application with requisite fee and document are required to be submitted to the office of the Chairperson, Registration Committee, Central Silk Board

- Submitted applications are scrutinized and are placed before the Registration Committee which meets at least two times a year
- The Committee examines the applications and decides to award the registration or seek clarification keeping them in abeyance till certain time or reject them based on the documents provided.
- The applicants whose applications are kept in abeyance and rejected are notified and they are given an opportunity to be heard before turning the request down or accepted.
- On approval, Bilingual registration (Hindi-English) certificates are prepared bearing an alphanumerical registration number (valid for 5 years)
- Certificates are further dispatched to the applicant within a maximum 45 days of clearance

National Silkworm Seed Organization, Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India (<http://nsso.csb.gov.in>)



POLICIES, SCHEMES AND INCENTIVES(1/5)

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES

1. Integrated Scheme for the Development of Silk Industry (CSS)

Central Silk Board has been implementing a rationalized restructured Central Sector Scheme "Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry" for development of sericulture in the Country, which is an umbrella scheme consisting of following four components for the development of Sericulture and Silk industry:

- i. Research & Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and I.T. Initiatives,
- ii. Seed Organizations,
- iii. Coordination and Market Development and,
- iv. Quality Certification Systems (QCS)/Export Brand Promotion and Technology Up-gradation

The above ongoing components of the scheme are focusing on intervention in critical areas such as Feed, Seed, Breed, Post Cocoon Technology and Capacity Building for visible impact on quality and productivity improvement in the field ensuring to achieve the target.

2. Merchandize Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)

The scheme was launched in April 2015 with a view to deliver duty rewards to silk, woven fabrics of silk or of silk waste to an extent of 2% of free on Board (FOB) incoterms.

3. Interest Equalization Scheme

The scheme is applicable on pre and post shipment rupee export credit for five years providing relief to the Indian exporters facing higher interest rate than in competitive countries like Vietnam, China etc.

4. Interest Equalization Scheme

Government of India has allowed 100 percent Foreign Direct Investment under the automatic route in the textile sector.

<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=159344>
Make in India

POLICIES, SCHEMES AND INCENTIVES(2/5)

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME 2017

Central Capital Investment

Central Capital Investment Incentive for access to credit (CCIIAC) @ 30% of the investment in plant and machinery

Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive

Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium on insurance of building and Plant & Machinery for a maximum period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production/ operation



**<http://sericulturecouncil.com/project-ppp-model> (Sericulture Research & Development Council)*

POLICIES, SCHEMES AND INCENTIVES(3/5)

SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE THE SERICULTURE SECTOR

1	Mulberry Silk Production-Extension
2	Plantation Development Programme
3	Construction & Renovation of Chawki Building
4	Organic Sericulture Development Programme
5	Working Capital to Silk Co-operative Societies
6	Strengthening of UCRF
7	Silk Fabric Development
8	Sericulture Training Programme
9	Support for Supply of Silk Worm
10	Vanya Sericulture Development Scheme
11	Incentive for Monsoon Crop
12	Reeling Unit Operation Scheme
13	Operation of Silkworm Grainage Scheme

INCENTIVES

Incentives are given by State Government on green cocoon production to rearers. Incentive are also given by Central Silk Board on raw silk and subsidies on all CSS scheme in the ratio of 80:10:10 as Special Status State.

*<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=159344>
Make in India*

POLICIES, SCHEMES AND INCENTIVES (4/5)

STATE GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES – MEGA INDUSTRIAL AND INVESTMENT POLICY

Coverage:

- New & Existing Projects undergoing expansion (falling within identified Industrial Estates: Large projects (50 Cr to 75 Cr), Mega Projects (75 Cr to 200 Cr), Ultra Mega Projects (Above 200 Cr)

Interest Subsidy 7% for 5 years Investment – Interest 50-75 Cr – 25L Max 75-200 Cr – 35L Max >200 Cr – 50L Max	SGST Concession* Large: 30% Mega / Ultra Mega: 50%	Stamp Duty 50% Exemption	ETP Subsidy 30% (up to 50 lacs)
Extra Employment Subsidy @ 500 P.M. per Male @700 P.M. per Female	Land Registration Fees Land registration fee @1/- per 1000/-	Power Assistance Rebate of 1/- per unit on the power bill and 100% rebate on electric duty for 7 years	Land Rates Rebate Rebate of 15%, 25% and 30% on SIIDCUL prevailing land rate for Large, Mega and Ultra Mega Projects respectively

*With the advent of GST, the current provision of reimbursement of VAT now stands discontinued. However, SGST share (30% for large and 50% for mega and ultra-mega units) after adjustment of ITC on sale (B2C) will be reimbursed

**<http://sericulturecouncil.com/project-ppp-model> (Sericulture Research & Development Council)*

POLICIES, SCHEMES AND INCENTIVES(5/5)

STATE GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES – MSME POLICY 2015

Interest Subsidy Category A: 10% (Max 8lacs/yr/unit) Category B, B+: 8% (Max 6 lacs/yr/unit) Category C: 6% (Max 4 lacs/yr/unit)	Capital Subsidy Category A: 40%(Max 40 lacs) Category B, B+: 35% (Max 35 lacs) Category C: 30% (Max 30 lacs) Category D: 15% (Max 15 lacs)	Transport Subsidy Transport Subsidy % of Annual Turnover (Per year/ unit) or Inbound/ Outbound Logistics Cost whichever is less Category A: 7% (Max 7 lacs/yr/unit) Category B, B+: 5% (Max 5 lacs/yr/unit)
Stamp Duty Category A, B, B+, C: 100% Category D: 50%	SGST Concession * Category A: 100% for the first 5 yrs and 90% thereafter Category B, B+: 100% for the first 5 yrs and 75% thereafter	Power Bill Rebate Category A: Sanctioned Load up to 100 KVA: 100% for 5 yrs and 75% thereafter; If Load>100 KVA: 60% Category B, B+: Sanctioned Load up to 100 KVA: 100% for 5 yrs and 60% thereafter; If Load>100 KVA: 50%

*With the advent of GST, the current provision of reimbursement of VAT now stands discontinued. However, SGST share (30% for large and 50% for mega and ultra-mega units) after adjustment of ITC on sale (B2C) will be reimbursed

**<http://sericulturecouncil.com/project-ppp-model> (Sericulture Research & Development Council)*



DETAILS OF CLUSTERS IN UTTARAKHAND

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) Cluster

Yamkeshwar Cluster, District Pauri Uttarakhand
Ramanipoukhal Cluster, District Pauri Uttarakhand
Dhauntyal Cluster, District Pauri Uttarakhand
Maldevta Cluster, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
Lalwala Cluster, Haridwar, Uttarakhand
Kopa Chanakpur, US Nagar Uttarakhand
Thari Ginti Gaon, Nainital, Uttarakhand

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) Cluster

Dharkot, Cluster, District Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand
Nagaon, Purola Cluster, District Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand
Gaisain, Cluster, District Chamoli, Uttarakhand.
Muwani Cluster, District, Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand
Kapkot Muga Cluster, District Bageshwar, Uttarakhand





INVESTIBLE PROJECTS

PROJECT AT A GLANCE

Project Name

Silk Fabric & Garment Manufacturing Unit in Dehradun*

Focus Sector

Textile & Handloom Sector*

Location

Growth Centre Selakui, Dehradun*

Project Timelines

5-6 months*

Unit Capacity

The annual rated capacity of the plant will be assumed after finalization of the unit. One powerloom produced about 25 Mtr fabric per day and one handloom can produce 6-8 Mtr handloom product per day*

Infrastructure

Infrastructure is available in form of Pre existing sheds in Selakui, Dehradun which can be lease out to interested investor*



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