

SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES: ENERGY EFFICIENCY KNOWLEDGE SHARING

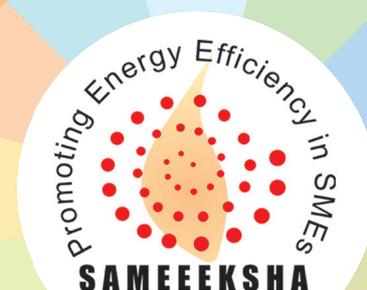
SAMEEEKSHA

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NEWSLETTER

Inside...

- Uttar Pradesh MSME sector: huge scope for energy efficiency interventions



VISION

SAMEEEKSHA envisages a robust and competitive SME sector built on strong foundations of knowledge and capabilities in the development, application, and promotion of energy-efficient and environment-friendly technologies.



Bureau of Energy Efficiency



Creating Innovative Solutions for a Sustainable Future



A PLATFORM FOR PROMOTING ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN SMEs

IN THIS ISSUE...

The theme of this issue is the state of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) in northern India, which has around nine million MSME units, falling under diverse sub-sectors. These MSMEs play a crucial role in the economy of U.P., producing a vast range of products and services and sustaining the livelihoods of millions of people. U.P.'s significant economic growth in recent years has been substantially underpinned by the MSME sector, which contribute almost 60% of the state's total industrial output. The state's MSME ecosystem includes a wide range of sub-sectors: from energy intensive industries such as bricks, ceramics, chemicals, engineering goods, foundry, forging, glass, metal work, re-rolling, rice mills, sugar mills and textiles to artisanal/handicraft industries such as handloom, leather products, silk weaving, terracotta pottery, wooden toys, and zari-zardozi embroidery.

Despite the size and diversity of U.P.'s MSME sector, there is a lack of reliable, precise, and updated information related to the technologies and energy usage patterns of the various MSME sub-sectors and clusters. This information gap must be addressed urgently: particularly when there is increasing focus on ensuring that the industry sector—among the largest source of CO₂ emissions—undertakes transition from low-efficiency, fossil-fuel-dependent technologies and practices to energy-efficient (EE), low/zero-emission pathways.

TERI plans to address this information gap in coming years, through focused interventions in the MSME sector in U.P, in collaboration with state-level organizations and other stakeholders. The theme article provide an overview of U.P., including its economy, infrastructure, MSME scenario, energy scenario, and a few important stakeholders that play key roles in the development of the state's MSME sector.

SAMEEEKSHA Secretariat



UTTAR PRADESH MSME SECTOR: HUGE SCOPE FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY INTERVENTIONS

Pashchimanchal	
Zone	No. of Industrial Areas
Agra	15
Aligarh	7
Moradabad	5
Meerut	29
Saharanpur	2
Bareilly	7
Total	65

Bundelkhand	
Zone	No. of Industrial Areas
Chitrakoot	3
Jhansi	6
Total	9



Madhyanchal	
Zone	No. of Industrial Areas
Kanpur	18
Lucknow	27
Total	45

Purvanchal	
Zone	No. of Industrial Areas
Ayodhya	18
Gorakhpur	2
Prayagraj	4
Mirzapur	1
Devipatan	0
Varanasi	4
Basti	4
Azamgarh	2
Total	35

The state of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) in northern India has around nine million MSME units, falling under diverse sub-sectors. These MSMEs play a crucial role in the economy of U.P., producing a vast range of products and services and sustaining the livelihoods of millions of people. Despite the size and diversity of U.P.'s MSME sector, there is a lack of reliable, precise, and updated information related to the technologies and energy usage patterns of the various MSME sub-sectors and clusters. This information gap in the U.P. MSME sector must be addressed urgently: particularly when there is increasing focus on ensuring that the industry sector—among the largest source of CO₂ emissions—undertakes transition from low-efficiency, fossil-fuel-dependent technologies and practices to energy-efficient (EE), low/zero-emission pathways.

TERI plans to address this need in coming years through focused interventions in the MSME sector in U.P. in collaboration with state-level organizations and other stakeholders. It is pertinent to mention that TERI has been engaged with select MSME clusters in U.P. in the past. For instance, TERI worked in the Firozabad glass cluster in U.P. under a long-term project supported by Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC)¹, and succeeded in developing

and introducing EE technologies for glass melting and other related processes such as bangle making. These EE technologies have been adopted by the MSME glass units in Firozabad on a cluster-wide scale. In subsequent years TERI has also undertaken broad surveys on a few other MSME clusters in U.P., as part of wider study projects in India's MSME sector supported by SDC, Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation (SSEF), SIDBI, and BEE. However, many years have passed since these studies were conducted. There is need to study these clusters afresh, and in greater depth. Also, comprehensive studies are required on other established clusters as well as new clusters in U.P., particularly in energy intensive sub-sectors, to collate



¹ See SAMEEEKSHA 8(3), September 2017 for details on TERI's work in Firozabad glass cluster under the SDC-supported program.



data related to the technologies in use and energy consumption patterns; assess the potential for energy savings through improved or new EE technologies and practices; identify feasible EE solutions that the MSME units could adopt to improve their productivity, profitability and environmental performance; and provide handholding and capacity building support as required so that the MSMEs can access and take advantage of the supportive policies and initiatives launched by the U.P. government as well as Union government.

The following sections provide an overview of U.P., including its economy, infrastructure, MSME scenario, energy scenario, and a few important stakeholders that play key roles in the development of the state's MSME sector.

Profile of U.P

U.P. is huge by many standards. In terms of area, U.P. is the fourth largest state in India, spread across 240,928 km²; an area nearly equal to that of the entire United Kingdom comprising England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (243,610 km²). U.P. is also by far the most populous state in India; estimates are that its current population is over 248 million—greater than the combined populations of the United Kingdom, France and Germany—with 56% of its population in the working-age group.² The state's nine million MSMEs account for about 14% of India's estimated 63.3 million MSMEs. U.P. is India's largest producer of food grains, especially wheat and sugarcane, and a leading contributor to pulses, oilseeds, fruits, and vegetables. Consequently, the state is fast emerging as a hub for the food processing sector, particularly within the MSME landscape.³

Economy

During the past decade or so, U.P. has witnessed rapid economic growth to make it the third-largest economy among all Indian states, contributing more than 8% to the national GDP.⁴ Its gross state domestic product (GSDP) has grown at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 11.7% since 2018–19 to reach Rs 24.99 lakh crores (24.99 trillion) in 2025; and it is projected to reach Rs 30.80 lakh crores (30.80 trillion) in 2025–26.⁵ U.P. has set itself the target of becoming a 'one trillion dollar economy' by 2029–30 and a six trillion dollar economy by 2047, the year by which Indian aims to be

a 30 trillion dollar economy.⁶

The expansion in Uttar Pradesh's economy in recent years is due to robust, broad-based growth across all three major sectors: (1) primary (agriculture, livestock, fishing, forestry, mining), (2) secondary (industry, construction, utilities), and (3) tertiary (services like IT, finance, healthcare, trade). Enabling policies and initiatives, accompanied by massive infrastructure development, have paved the way for increasing industrialization, commercial activity and job creation in diverse sectors. The state's start-up ecosystem is ranked among the fourth largest in the country and an important engine of economic growth and structural transformation in the state, fostering new business activity in sectors like IT, agro-tech, e-commerce, fin-tech, and digital services, and shifting value addition away from traditional agriculture and manufacturing toward higher-productivity, knowledge-driven sectors.⁷

Infrastructure

U.P. has developed excellent logistics infrastructure and provides connectivity to almost all parts of India by land and air. It has 17 operational airports including three international airports—in Ayodhya, Lucknow and Varanasi. Two more international airports are expected to open for operations in 2026: in Jewar (Noida) and Kushinagar⁸. The state is home to a robust network of expressways and highways, already developed and under development. The Delhi–Kolkata corridor of the trans-India 'Golden Quadrilateral' highway network traverses the state from west to east, connecting major cities such as Agra, Firozabad, Kanpur, Allahabad, and Varanasi and significantly supporting and improving industrial and economic connectivity across the state.⁹

U.P. also has the largest railway network among Indian states, spanning nearly 9000 km. Two key pan-India railway freight lines intersect at Dadri (Ghaziabad district): the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) running from Ludhiana (Punjab) to Dankuni, near Kolkata (West Bengal); and the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) from Dadri to Jawaharlal Nehru Port, Mumbai (Maharashtra). This has made Dadri an important and growing hub for industry as well as the logistics and warehousing sectors. Other important logistics & infrastructure facilities include the joint domestic rail and export–import ('EXIM')

² <https://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/uttar+pradesh.html>

³ Ministry of Food Processing https://www.mofpi.gov.in/sites/default/files/KnowledgeCentre/State%20Profile/Uttar_Pradesh.pdf

⁴ <https://invest.up.gov.in/why-up/>

⁵ <https://www.ibef.org/states/uttar-pradesh>

⁶ https://www.linkedin.com/posts/cmofficeup_viksitup2047-viksitbharat2047-uttarpradesh-activity-7364224755236786177-p4nt#:~:text=and%20Cookie%20Policy,-Uttar%20Pradesh%20aims%20for%201%20trillion,by%202029%2D30%2C%20says%20CM

⁷ <https://invest.up.gov.in/startup-sector/>

⁸ Kushinagar airport was commissioned in 2021 but ceased operations in 2023 due to low demand. It is slated to reopen in 2026.

⁹ <https://upeida.up.gov.in/updic/en/page/uttar-pradesh-%E2%80%93-the-land-of-opportunities>



terminal at Moradabad, the rail-connected private freight terminal at Kanpur, and the non-commercial inland container depots (ICDs) at Kanpur and Dadri terminals. Three multi-nodal logistics/transport hubs are also proposed in Noida, Bodaki and Varanasi.

Industry

The Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority (UPSIDA)¹⁰ is the primary organization driving the development of industry-related infrastructure in U.P. UPSIDA has developed 155 industrial areas on a total land bank of over 42,000 acres, including sector-specific industrial areas like 'Plastic Cities' in Dibiyaapur (Auraiya) and Gorakhpur, 'Perfume Park' in Kannauj, 'Leather Park' in Kirawli (Agra)¹¹, among others. These projects specifically focus on MSMEs. Other major UPSIDA projects under way include the following:

Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority

The Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority (BIDA) is a specialized agency formed by the U.P. government in 2023–2024 to develop a massive, planned and sustainable industrial city near Jhansi, which can bring about accelerated growth of the backward Bundelkhand region of U.P. The project is centred in the Jhansi–Gwalior region, with the first phase covering approximately 35,000 acres.¹²

Special Investment Regions

Four Special Investment Regions (SIRs) are being established in different parts of U.P. They are envisaged as becoming important manufacturing hubs. Four districts have been identified for the SIRs, and a total land area of about 20,000 acres has already been earmarked for them: in Aligarh (western U.P.), Unnao (central U.P.), Jhansi (southern U.P.) and Prayagraj (eastern U.P.).¹³ The SIRs are essentially being developed as large, multi-sector industrial parks, equipped with state-of-the-art 'plug-and-play' infrastructure such as energy and water supply, effluent treatment, communications, warehousing, transport, and marketing facilities. The management of the SIRs will be decentralized for smooth operations and to enhance the 'ease of doing business'. The SIRs are designed to boost manufacturing and attract investment, generate employment opportunities, and further accelerate the

state's overall economic growth. They are specifically aimed at supporting the establishment and growth of MSMEs.

MSME industrial zones

In addition to the four SIRs, the U.P. government has decided to set up 15 industrial zones in 11 districts, with specific focus on MSMEs.¹⁴ The districts are: Aligarh, Etah, Firozabad, Kanpur Dehat, Lalitpur, Mahoba, Rae Bareilly, Mau, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, and Prayagraj. A total of about 764 acres of land is being identified in these districts for establishing the proposed industrial estates.

Further, the Yamuna Expressway Industrial development Authority (YEIDA) is working on a plan to boost the state's MSME sector, by reserving 500 acres of land for setting up MSME units. Also, the Greater Noida-based Flatted Factory Complex, being developed by YEIDA on behalf of the U.P. government, is being designed to provide well-equipped, multi-storeyed factory spaces with a total area of about 38,665 m² for an estimated 240 MSMEs.¹⁵

MSME scenario

U.P.'s significant growth in recent years has been substantially underpinned by the MSME sector, which contribute almost 60% of the state's total industrial output¹⁶. Of the 90 lakh MSMEs in UP, 89.64 lakh are micro industries.¹⁷ The state's MSME ecosystem includes a wide range of sub-sectors: from energy intensive industries such as bricks, ceramics, chemicals, engineering goods, foundry, forging, glass, metal work, re-rolling, rice mills, sugar mills and textiles to artisanal/handicraft industries such as handloom, leather products, silk weaving, terracotta pottery, wooden toys, and zari-zardozi embroidery. Some prominent hubs of MSME clusters in U.P. are listed in the table.

Some prominent hubs of MSME clusters in U.P.¹⁸

Location	Clusters
Agra	Carpets; Footwear; Foundry; Forging; Marble products; Mechanical engineering equipment; Metal chains; Nylon and plastic brushes; Petha; Stone craft; Zari

¹⁰ <https://www.stagingupsida.com/>

¹¹ <https://www.industryexperts.co.in/industrial-area-profile/leather-park-kirwali/uttar-pradesh>

¹² <https://bida.co.in/#>

¹³ https://invest.up.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Uttar-Pradesh_170724.pdf; also <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/lucknow/1-trillion-economy-goal-special-investment-regions-special-investment-region-yogi-adityanath-cabinet>

¹⁴ https://invest.up.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/2-15_120625.pdf

¹⁵ <https://www.hindustantimes.com/cities/lucknow-news/soon-rs-125-crore-flatted-factory-for-msmes-in-gr-noida-101749407167712.html>

¹⁶ <https://invest.up.gov.in/msme-sector/>

¹⁷ <https://invest.up.gov.in/msme-sector/>

¹⁸ The list is not exhaustive; primarily sourced from <https://msme.up.gov.in/doc/StateProfileUP2014-15.pdf>



Location	Clusters
Aligarh	Brass & gunmetal statues; Flour mills; Forging; Locks and hardware; Zari
Amroha	Garments; Lead acid batteries; Textiles
Bareilly	Cane and bamboo; Readymade garments; Rice mills and rice bran; Zari-zardozi embroidery
Bhadohi (Sant Ravidas Nagar)	Carpets and rugs
Bijnor	Metal utensils; Paint brushes
Etah	Bell metal products; Food processing; Forging; Garments; Steel and wooden furniture; Zari
Fatehpur	Rice mills
Firozabad	Glass products
Gautam Buddha Nagar	Auto components ; Chemicals; Electrical and mechanical engineering equipment; Electronic goods; Garments; Packaging material; Plastic products; Toys
Ghaziabad	Auto components; Chemicals; Mechanical engineering equipment; Packaging material; Re-rolling
Gorakhpur	Engineering; Garments; Jewellery; Plastic products; Powerloom; Sheet work (globes, lamps); Stationery
Hardoi	Zari-zardozi embroidery
Hathras	Powerloom
Jhansi	Perfumery & essential oils
Kannauj	Bakery and namkeen; Perfumery
Kanpur	Cold storage; Corrugated paper conversion products; Cotton hosiery; Footwear; Forging; Leather products; Paints and allied industries; Pharmaceuticals; Saddlery; Soaps and detergents; Steel furniture
Kanpur Dehat	Rice mills
Khurja	Ceramic ware
Lucknow	Auto components; 'Gaura' stone handicrafts; Plastic ware; Steel furniture; Terracotta toys

Location	Clusters
Mathura	Brass plumbing fixtures (taps, valves, etc.)
Mau	Powerloom
Meerut	Artificial jewellery; Brass musical instruments; Embroidery; Glass and wooden beads; Jaggery; Leather goods; Re-rolling; Scissors; Sports goods
Mirzapur	Brassware; Rice mills
Moradabad	Brass and aluminium ingots; Brassware; Carpets and rugs; Edible oils; Leather footwear; Readymade garments; Rice mills
Muzaffarnagar	Agricultural implements; Handloom; Jute mats; Paper mills; Re-rolling; Wooden furniture
Nizamabad	Black pottery
Pilibhit	Rice mills; Zari-zardozi embroidery
Prayagraj	Fabrication; Powerloom; 'Aima' leather products
Rae Bareilly	Banarasi sarees; Rice mills
Rampur	Handloom and handmade carpets; Patchwork
Ranipur (Jhansi)	Powerloom
Unnao	Leather; Zari zardozi embroidery
Saharanpur	Foundry; Hosiery; Leather footwear; Re-rolling; Sheet work (globes, lamps); Textiles; Woodwork
Sambhal	Horn & bone craft
Sant Kabir Nagar	Brassware
Shahjahanpur	Rice mills; Woollen carpets and rugs (durri); Zari embroidery
Sitapur	Rice mills; Rugs (durri)
Varanasi	Agricultural implements; Electric fans; Glass beads (Chandpur); Powerloom; Silk weaving; Silk sarees

The MSMEs serve as critical employment generators, engaging over 14 million individuals, particularly in rural and semi-urban regions. This labour absorption helps mitigate regional disparities and fosters inclusive growth, with socio-economic benefits extending to



women and marginalized communities. The state's MSMEs also contribute significantly to exports: in 2022, MSME-led exports from U.P. were estimated at approximately USD 16 billion, accounting for nearly 70% of Uttar Pradesh's aggregate export basket.

Snapshots of a few MSME clusters

Summaries of a few MSME clusters in U.P. are presented below, based on broad surveys conducted by TERI several years ago. The aim is only to provide an idea of the diversity of industries in the U.P. MSME sector. As emphasized earlier, accurate and updated information on various MSME clusters in U.P. has to be collated through fresh studies and analyses in clusters across the state.

Agra footwear cluster

Products manufactured: Plastic footwear components such as heels, lasts, soles and shoe sheets.

No. of MSMEs: 205

Total energy consumption: 8624 toe¹⁹ (electricity—5038 toe; HSD²⁰—2481 toe; NG²¹—1105 toe)

Year of study: 2015–16



The Agra footwear cluster manufactures various kinds of plastic footwear components, for domestic markets as well as for export. The annual production is about 6.13 million tonnes. The units are located mainly in two areas around Agra town: (1) Foundry Nagar and (2) Industrial Area, Sikandra. Most of the units are unorganized and unregistered. The cluster provides employment to about 4000 people.

¹⁹ toe—tonnes of oil equivalent

²⁰ HSD—high speed diesel

²¹ NG—natural gas

Firozabad glass cluster

Products manufactured: Glassware such as bangles, bulbs, jars, laboratory ware, lamp covers, lampshades, tableware, thermos flasks, tumblers, etc.

No. of MSMEs: 213

Total energy consumption: 264,930 toe (NG—264,142 toe; electricity—788 toe)

Year of study: 2019–20

The Firozabad glass cluster accounts for over 70% of the total glass production by MSME glass industries in India, including almost the entire production of glass bangles in the country. The basic glass production units are of three types: (1) pot furnace units (120), which produce mainly glass bangles, glass rods, beads, etc.; (2) tank furnace units (53), which mainly produce container glass, tableware, bulbs, etc.; and (3) muffle furnace units (about 40), engaged in annealing (heat treatment) of glass bangles and other semi-finished glass products to yield the finished products. The cluster also has a large number of tiny (cottage-level) units located in surrounding villages, involved in various finishing operations on glass bangles as well as production of glass handicrafts.

Khurja pottery cluster

Products manufactured: Ceramic products like crockery, bone china ware, decorative items, insulators and other electrical items, laboratory ware, sanitary ware.

No. of MSMEs: 400

Total energy consumption: 18,442 toe (LDO/RPO²²—14,602 toe; NG—1455 toe; electricity—2385 toe)

Year of study: 2015–16



The town of Khurja, about 100 km from Delhi, has one of the oldest MSME pottery clusters in the country, dating back to the Mughal era. Traditionally, the cluster units used downdraft kilns that used coal as fuel. However, there were a number of issues related

²² LDO—light diesel oil; RPO—rubber process oil



to the operation of downdraft kilns, including higher specific energy consumption (SEC), low yields, and air pollution. Over the years, the majority of downdraft kilns have been replaced with tunnel kilns and shuttle kilns. Also, the cluster now has access to natural gas pipeline network.

Lucknow brick kilns cluster

Products manufactured: Clay fired bricks

No. of MSMEs: 230

Total energy consumption: 108,254 toe (coal)

Year of study: 2016–17



Lucknow has a cluster of about 230 brick kiln units located in its vicinity, engaged in the production of clay fired solid bricks through a manual production process. Almost all the units use fixed chimney type Bull's Trench kilns (BTKs); about 10 units use zigzag technology for firing of the green bricks. The average production capacity of a typical BTK is about 27,000 bricks per day. The kilns operate for about six months in a year: January to June.

Saharanpur foundry cluster

Products manufactured: Castings for hand-pumps, sewing machines and paper mill machinery

No. of MSMEs: 50

Total energy consumption: 3600 toe (coke—2800 toe; electricity—800 toe)

Year of study: 2015–16



Saharanpur is an important industrial cluster in India. Besides a few large-scale industry units, Saharanpur has an MSME cluster comprising about 50 operating foundries as well as wood carving units, hosiery units, rubber units, and straw and paper mills. The foundries produce castings primarily for hand-pumps (60%), sewing machines (25%), and paper mill machinery (10%). They provide direct employment to about 1000 people.

Energy scenario

U.P. has seen a significant growth in electricity demand in the past decade. The total installed power plant capacity of the state has increased from 23 GW in 2014–15 to over 36.7 GW as of December 2025, of which over 26.5 GW (about 72 %) comes from thermal power plants based on coal or gas; 9.8 GW from renewable energy (RE); and 0.4 GW from nuclear plants.²³ Biomass-based power generation accounts for about 57% of the installed capacity of RE-based power plants. U.P. is one of the largest producers of sugarcane and rice in India, and the byproduct bagasse and rice husk provide abundant raw materials for power production.

Dadri, near Greater Noida, is a vital node in India's natural gas pipeline network operated by GAIL. The 1700-km long Hazira–Vijaipur–Jagdishpur (HVJ) gas pipeline transports gas from Hazira in Gujarat via Vijaipur (Madhya Pradesh) to Dadri and thence to the Jagdishpur industrial estate in Amethi district; and the 886-km long Dadri–Bawana–Nangal pipeline transports gas through Delhi, Haryana and Punjab. These gas pipelines support the energy needs of northern India, particularly for power generation and industrial use.

The state has several policies and programs to promote RE and accelerate decarbonization. Examples are:

- Solar Energy Policy 2022: it has a target of 22,000 MW solar capacity by 2026–27, promotes solar parks, and designates Ayodhya as a pilot solar city.
- Mini Grid Policy 2016: it encourages mini-grid projects with subsidies and tariff modifications over a 10-year period.
- Uttar Pradesh Green Hydrogen Policy 2024: it aims at achieving one million tonnes of green hydrogen production by 2029, and offers incentives like 30% capital subsidy, duty exemptions, and support to attract investments.

²³ Central Electricity Authority (CEA). Installed Capacity Report. <https://cea.nic.in/installed-capacity-report/?lang=en>



Key stakeholders

UPSIDA

As mentioned above, UPSIDA plays a key role in supporting the development of the industrial sector including MSMEs in U.P. In addition to the four Special Investment regions (SIRs) in Aligarh, Unnao, Jhansi, and Prayagraj, UPSIDA is in the process of developing a number of other industrial parks such as the Integrated Manufacturing Clusters (IMCs) in Agra (1059 acres) and Prayagraj (352 acres);²⁴ Mega Food Park in Baheri, Bareilly (246 acres); Industrial Area, Pilibhit (1197 acres);²⁵ Mega Leather Cluster and Footwear Park in Kanpur; the Pharma Park in Lalitpur;²⁶ and others. The existing UPSIDA industrial parks are being upgraded to true plug-and-play standards, with reliable power and water supply, internal roads, storm-water drainage, solid and liquid waste management systems, high-speed digital connectivity, Common Facility Centres (CFCs), design & testing labs, and estate-level (i.e., decentralized) operations and management (O&M).

MSME-DFOs

There are three MSME Development & Facilitation Offices (MSME-DFOs) in U.P.: namely, (1) MSME-DFO Kanpur, serving 25 districts; MSME-DFO Agra, serving 22 districts; and MSME-DFO Prayagraj, serving four districts. In addition, the MSME-DFO in Okhla (New Delhi) serves Gautam Budh Nagar and Ghaziabad districts in U.P. The MSME-DFOs provide support to MSMEs by way of technical and managerial guidance,

²⁴ <https://onlineupsida.com/pdf/Incon-ceo-2.pdf>

²⁵ 'UPSIDA: 5 Glorious Years' – information booklet.

²⁶ https://invest.up.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/1-Uttar_100625.pdf

skills training and entrepreneurship development, marketing support, information services, etc.

UPEIDA

The Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority (UPEIDA)²⁷ primarily develops expressways and related infrastructure across the state; but UPEIDA has also been made the nodal agency for implementing the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor (UP-DIC). This is a major project aimed at reducing India's foreign dependency on defence imports by creating a self-reliant, indigenized manufacturing ecosystem for defence-related products with six key nodes: in Aligarh, Agra, Jhansi, Kanpur, Lucknow, and Chitrakoot. UP-DIC aims to establish and integrate MSMEs into the defence supply chain for faster indigenization. Towards this, an 'MSME defence corridor' comprising hubs of ancillary MSME units is being established to feed into the UP-DIC.²⁸

Other stakeholders

Other important stakeholders in UP's MSME sector include the following.

- Industry Associations
- Industry Federations, Chambers of Commerce and Industry
- Technical Consultancies (public and private)
- District Industries Centres
- R&D organizations
- Industrial Training Institutes, Technical Colleges

²⁷ <https://upeida.up.gov.in/>

²⁸ <https://invest.up.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/go/pressnews21022025-1.pdf>

SAMEEEKSHA is a collaborative platform aimed at pooling the knowledge and synergizing the efforts of various organizations and institutions—Indian and international, public and private—that are working towards the common goal of facilitating the development of the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) sector in India, through the promotion and adoption of clean, energy-efficient technologies and practices.

SAMEEEKSHA provides a unique forum where industry may interface with funding agencies, research and development (R&D) institutions, technology development specialists, government bodies, training institutes, and academia to facilitate this process.

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