

CHAPTER 9

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Delhi, a State with robust economy growth, great infrastructure and rapidly growing service sector is an attractive investment destination. Government of Delhi is promoting setting up of new business units through simplification of procedures and has initiated action to make ease of doing business under the e-Biz Project launched by Government of India. Delhi, being selected as a pilot State for the e-Biz Project has included 8 services of 6 departments and creation of an Investment Facilitation Cell to guide, assist and handhold investors during various phases of business cycle.

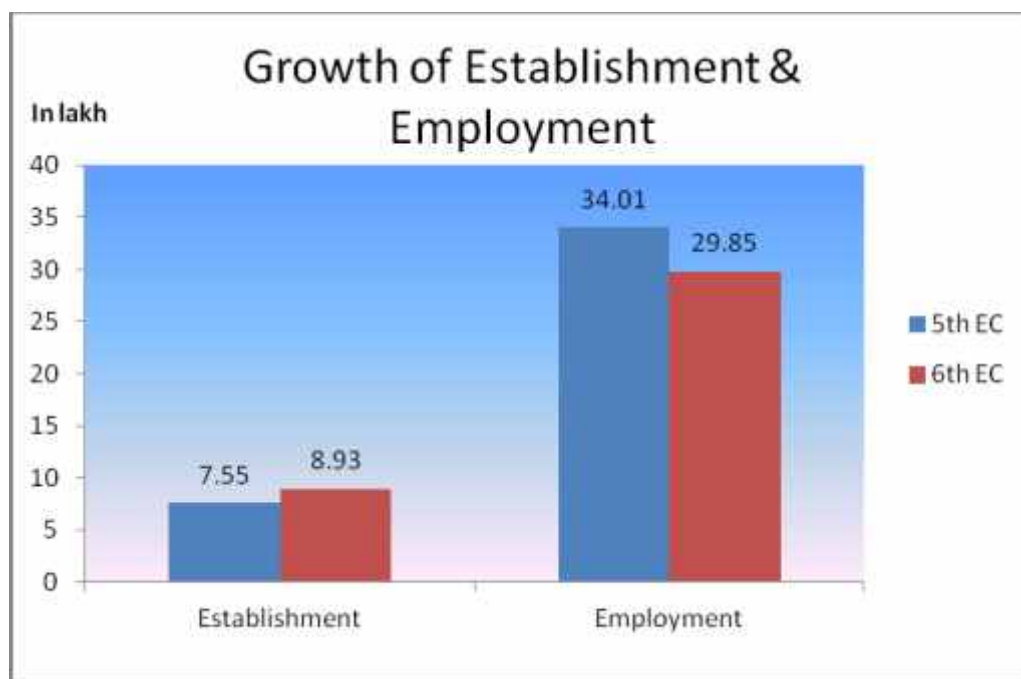
- 2 The new Industrial Policy of Delhi 2010 – 2021 focuses on promotion of knowledge based industries with priority for skill development and its vision is to make Delhi a hub of clean, high-technology & skilled economic activities by 2021 by adopting the following strategy:
 - Infrastructure Development through better Operation & Maintenance of industrial assets.
 - Facilitating business by simplification & e-enabling measures.
 - Support skill development and other promotional measures like allowing Knowledge-based Industries in industrial area among others.
 - Decongesting industrial areas through redevelopment schemes.
 - Promoting cluster development of high-technology and skilled industries in new industrial areas through public private partnerships.
 - Discourage polluting industries through higher infrastructure development fee.

Growth of Establishment and Employment in Delhi during 2005-13

- 3 There are 8.93 Lakh total establishments operating in Delhi as per Sixth Economic Census conducted in 2013, which is 18.35% more than the number of establishments of Fifth Economic Census conducted in 2005. As per Sixth Economic Census, 76.89 % enterprises were having fixed structure and the rest 23.11 % operating from outside household without fixed structure. This proportion during the Fifth Economic Census was 84.7% and 15.3 % respectively. The comparative position of growth of establishment in Sixth Economic Census over that of Fifth Economic Census registered a growth of 7.40% in respect of enterprises having fixed structure. There were 29680 establishments having 8 or more workers and 22308 handicraft/handloom establishments.
- 4 It may be highlighted here that though the number of Establishments has grown by 18.35% during 2005-13, total Employment has declined by 12.22%. Total number of employed persons in the establishments were 29.85 Lakh as per Sixth Economic Census against

34.01 Lakh as per Fifth Economic Census. The male – female distribution of total employed persons as per Sixth Economic Census is 87.81% male and the rest 12.19% were female. This proportion during Fifth Economic Census was 89.56 % and 10.44 % respectively.

- 5 The graph below captures growth of establishments and employment position in Delhi during 2005-13 as per Fifth Economic Census (2005) & Sixth Economic Census (2013):-



6. Top five Districts holding maximum number of establishments is as under:-

Districts	Establishments (in lakh)	% of total Establishments
Central	1.53	17.16
West	1.06	11.93
North-East	0.94	10.53
North-West	0.93	10.43
East	0.82	9.22

7. GSDP by Manufacturing Sector

- 7.1 The Gross State Domestic Product in respect of manufacturing sector is presented in Statement 9.1.

Statement 9.1
GSDP OF SECONDARY SECTOR 2007-2014: AT CURRENT PRICES

(₹ Crore)

Sl. No	Year	Manufacturing			Secondary Sector
		Registered	Un-registered	Total	
1.	2007-08	3676 (2.33)	7213 (4.57)	10889 (6.90)	27732 (17.57)
2.	2008-09	3243 (1.71)	7927 (4.18)	11170 (5.89)	31806 (16.78)
3.	2009-10	3484 (1.60)	8513 (3.91)	11997 (5.51)	35146 (16.15)
4.	2010-11	5173 (2.05)	9766 (3.86)	14939 (5.91)	35971 (14.23)
5.	2011-12 3 rd (RE)	5390 (1.87)	10587 (3.69)	15976 (5.56)	38487 (13.40)
6.	2012-13 2 nd (RE)	6214 (1.86)	11339 (3.39)	17554 (5.25)	43968 (13.14)
7.	2013-14 1 st (RE)	6642 (1.70)	12188 (3.12)	18829 (4.82)	48033 (12.28)
8.	2014-15 (AE)	7178 (1.59)	13059 (2.90)	20237 (4.49)	52727 (11.69)

Source :- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Delhi.

Note :- RE-Revised Estimate and AE- Advance Estimates.

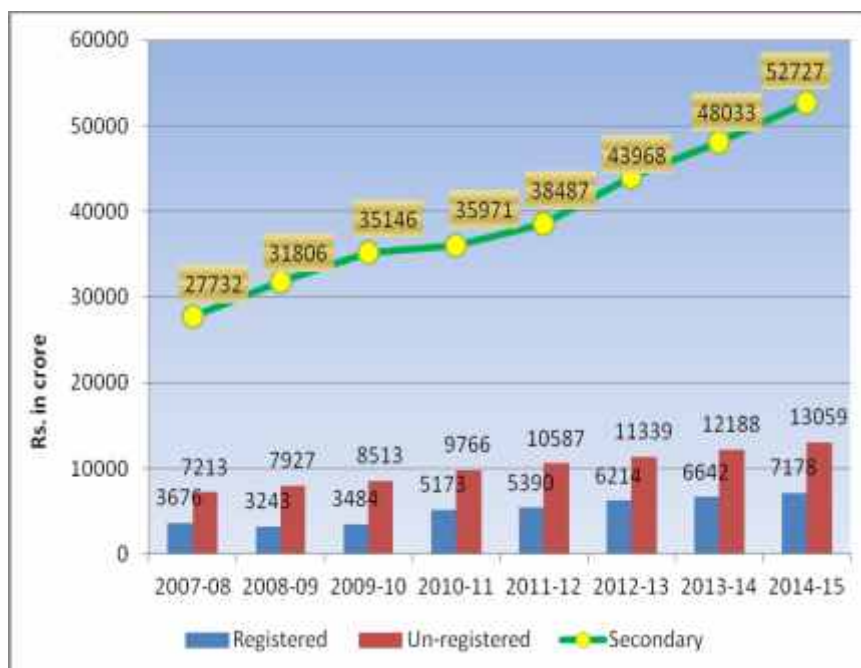
Figures in parenthesis relates to percentage to total GSDP of Delhi.

7.2 It is evident from statement 9.1 that the income of registered manufacturing increased from ₹ 3676 crore in 2007-08 to ₹ 6642 crore in 2013-14. The advance estimates of the same during 2014-15 expected at ₹ 7178 crore. The percentage contribution of registered manufacturing to GSDP of Delhi decreased from 2.33 per cent in 2007-08 to 1.59 per cent in 2014-15. During the same period the income from unregistered manufacturing sector increased from ₹ 7213 crore in 2007-08 to ₹ 12188 crore in 2013-14 and the same expected to reach at ₹ 13059 crore in 2014-15. The percentage contribution of unregistered manufacturing reduced from 4.57 per cent in 2007-08 to 2.90 per cent in 2014-15. During the same period the contribution of secondary sector to the GSDP of Delhi reduced from 17.57 per cent to 11.69 per cent in 2014-15.

7.3 The contribution of GSDP of Delhi by manufacturing sector during 2007-08 to 2014-15 is depicted in Chart 9.1.

Chart 9.1

Share of Manufacturing and Secondary Sector in GSDP



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Note: * RE-Revised Estimate and AE- Advance Estimates.

8 Index of Industrial Production of Delhi

- 8.1 Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is the Index which measures the growth of industrial sectors of an economy. IIP is an abstract number, the magnitude of which represents the status of production in the Industrial Sector for a given period of time as compared to a reference period of time. It is computed using the weighted arithmetic mean of quantity related with weights being allotted to various items in proportion to value added by manufacture in the base year.
- 8.2 In order to assert the development as well as growth of Industrial Production over a period of time, IIP for the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has been compiled by Directorate of Economics & Statistics.
- 8.3 The index of Industrial Production in major sectors of Industry in Delhi (base year 2004-05 = 100) is presented in Statement 9.2

Statement 9.2

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF MAJOR SECTORS OF INDUSTRY

(Base year 2004-05=100)

Sl. No	Sectors	2012-13	2013-14	% Change for
	Manufacturing			
1.	Food Products & Beverages	135.01	135.61	0.44
2.	Tobacco Products	19.04	19.85	4.25
3.	Textiles	178.62	184.68	3.39
4.	Wearing apparels, dressing and dyeing of Fur	63.33	61.97	-2.15
5.	Tanning & dressing of leather, manufacturing of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness etc.	155.39	151.80	-2.31
6.	Paper and paper products	30.65	26.57	-13.31
7.	Printing, Publishing and reproduction of recording media	389.56	335.81	-13.80
8.	Chemicals and Chemical products	39.98	5.24	-86.89
9.	Rubber and Plastic products	46.42	48.34	4.14
10.	Other non-metallic mineral products	76.78	24.69	-67.84
11.	Basic metals	217.29	241.68	11.22
12.	Fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	124.89	130.47	4.47
13.	Machinery & Equipment	55.56	47.71	-14.13
14.	Electrical Machinery and apparatus	44.26	53.61	21.13
15.	Radio, Television and communication equipment and apparatus	82.88	66.71	-19.51
16.	Medical, Precision and Optical Instruments, watches and clocks	3.69	2.13	-42.28
17.	Motor vehicles, Trailers and Semi trailers	141.87	108.95	-23.20
18.	Other Transport Equipments	8.16	12.04	47.55
19.	Furniture	69.13	92.08	33.20
20.	Electricity	94.52	79.80	-15.57
	General Index	115.94	102.29	-11.77

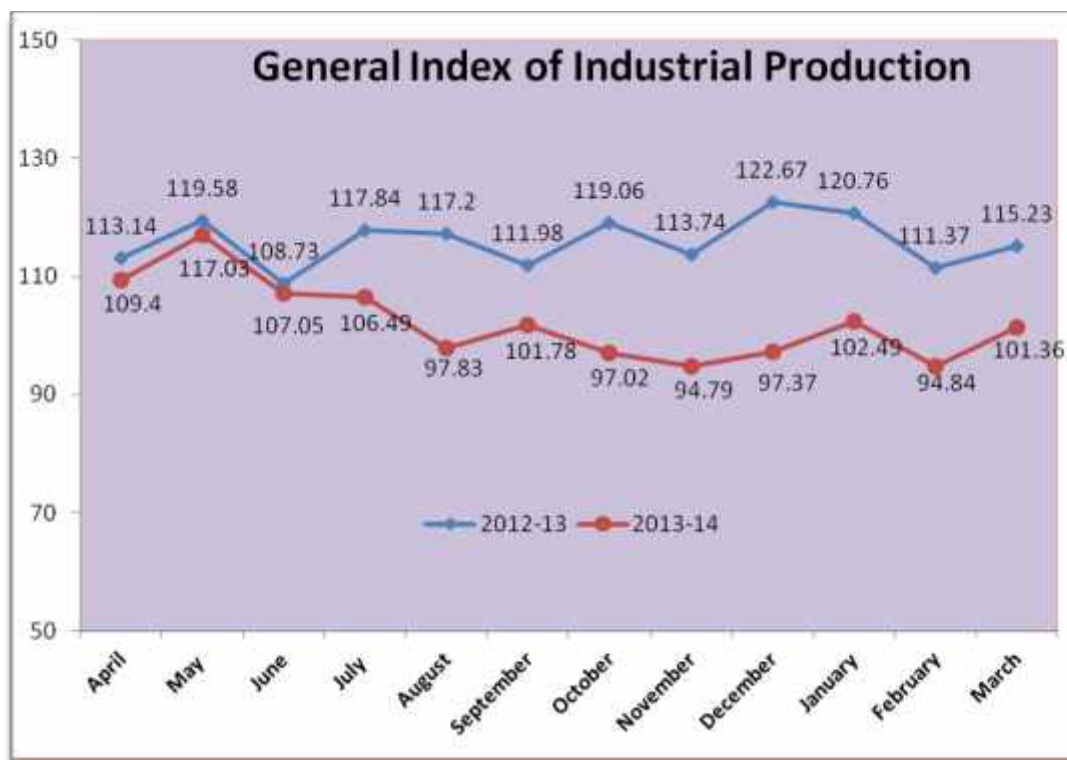
Source:- Index of Industrial Production, 2013-14, DES, GNCTD.

8.4 During 2012-13 average annual Index of Industrial Production was 115.94 which decreased to 102.29 in 2013-14. There is decline in the IIP of 11.77% in 2013-14 over the previous year.

9. Monthly Comparable Index of Industrial Production in Delhi

9.1 The month-wise Index of Industrial Production in Delhi is presented in Chart 9.2. which depicting a downward movement in 2013-14 over that of 2012-13.

Chart 9.2
MONTH-WISE INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



Source:- Index of Industrial Production, 2013-14, DES, GNCTD.

10. Use-based Index of Industrial Production

10.1 The Use-based Index of Industrial Production in Delhi during 2012-13 & 2013-14 is presented in Statement 9.3

Statement 9.3
GROWTH RATE OF USE-BASED INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
For 2013-14 Over 2012-13

Sl. No	Description	Annual Average		Percentage Variation
		2012-13	2013-14	
1.	Basic Goods	98.97	86.93	-12.17
2.	Capital Goods	60.25	53.39	-11.39
3.	Intermediate Goods	53.05	42.19	-20.47
4.	Consumer Durable Goods	56.06	48.31	-13.82
5.	Consumer Non-durable goods	151.41	134.82	-10.96
	General Index	115.94	102.90	-11.77

11. Working Factories

11.1 The number of registered factories and estimated workers employed in these factories during the last seven years is presented in Statement 9.4.

Statement 9.4
FACTORIES AND ESTIMATED WORKERS EMPLOYED

Sl. No	Years	Factories	Estimated Workers Employed
1.	2007	7793	359126
2.	2008	7921	364053
3.	2009	7997	367611
4.	2010	8109	373500
5.	2011	8219	378361
6.	2012	8557	392270
7.	2013	8821	403270

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2014.

11.2 The Statement 9.4 indicates that the number of working factories in Delhi increased from 7793 in 2007 to 8821 in 2013. Likewise the estimated workers employed in these factories increased from 359126 in 2007 to 403270 in 2013. On an average of 46 persons were working in each factory in Delhi.

11.3 The estimated employment, as depicted in the above table, though indicated improvement in the absolute numbers, it is not keeping in pace with the growth of factories. To elaborate it further, it is observed that the per factory employment during 2013 remained at the same level as that of 2012 i.e. average 46 persons employed in each factory.

11.4 Due to the intervention of various environmental norms by the Central Pollution Control

Board and Delhi Pollution Control Committee, number of industrial units in Delhi are not meeting with the safety standards which automatically results into closure of these units or shifting these industries to other neighbouring States. The estimated number of workers employed in these industries increased at a slow rate.

12. Annual Survey of Industries

12.1 As per provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, a factory is registered under sections 2m (i) having 10 or more workers and using power and under section 2m (ii) employing 20 or more workers but not using power. Annual Survey of Industries is conducted for the registered factories under the above provisions.

Statement 9.5 KEY INDICATOR OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR IN DELHI

No	Key Indicator	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Registered Factories (No)	3198	3026	2878	2878	2976	3958
2.	Production Capital (₹Crore)						
a.	a. Fixed Capital	2914	3129	3867	4469	8938	10607
b.	b. Working Capital	4250	3287	6040	8216	10352	7749
c.	Total	7164	6416	9907	12685	19290	18356
3.	Employment						
a.	Workers	88588	87752	84408	79036	76867	78510
b.	Other Than Workers	39266	39064	36753	43495	41911	40491
c.	Total	127854	126816	121161	122531	118778	119001
4.	Man Days (in Lakh)	382	379	363	371	359	353
	Total Emoluments (₹ Crore)	1579	1313	1590	1972	2260	2867

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2014 and CSO.

12.2 It may be observed from Statement 9.5 that the number of registered factories in Delhi increased by 23.76% from 3198 in 2007-08 to 3958 in 2012-13. During the same period, total capital increased by 156% from ₹ 7164 crore to ₹ 18356 crore. The number of employees decreased to the level from 1.28 lakh in 2007-08 to 1.19 lakh in 2012-13. However, a downward growth is visible in total capital employed in 2012-13 over that of 2011-12.

13. Industrial Estates

13.1 Operation and Maintenance of Industrial Estates/Areas

Delhi has 29 planned industrial areas and 5 flatted factories complex. In addition, 22 non confirming industrial clusters have been notified for development. Delhi State Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC) is the agency for development,

operation and maintenance of all industrial estates in Delhi. The Delhi Industrial Development, Operation & Maintenance, Act, 2010, to place all industrial areas under DSIIDC, notified on 8th June 2010, has come into force with effect from 28th March 2011. The DSIIDC has created industrial development, operation and maintenance fund with ₹74 crore of seed capital for the discharge of its function under the Act.

- 13.2 Rules under the Delhi Industrial Development, Operation and Maintenance Act, 2010 have been notified on 11th November 2011.
- 13.3 Government of India has directed the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to hand over the industrial estates for maintenance to DSIIDC. Hon'ble L.G has also ordered transfer to industrial estates from Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority to DSIIDC.

13.4 Operation and Maintenance of Industrial Estates

In order to maximise efficiency with the available resources, the Government has decided to develop and maintain industrial infrastructure on Public Private Partnership basis. Two industrial estates namely Bawana and Narela have been selected as pilot project for maintenance of industrial estates on PPP model under a BOT concession to a private partner for 15 years.

- 13.5 Operation and maintenance to Bawana and Narela Industrial Areas under PPP model has commenced. Estimated infrastructure development cost is of ₹258 crore. The work of upgradation and redevelopment of roads and drains at Patparganj and Okhla industrial Estate taken up on EPC model and costing ₹ 33 crore. The work has already been completed of these industrial areas. Govt. has approved redevelopment and upgradation of roads & drains in 10 industrial areas at a cost of about ₹ 169 crore during 2014-15.

14. Business Facilitation Council (BFC)

- 14.1 Issues pertaining to the industry sector e.g. Grant of consent to establish/ operate an industrial unit, grant of factory licence at all floors in industrial use premises, sanctioning of building plan, guidelines for redevelopment of approved industrial areas etc have been resolved. The Council is also acting as a hand holding agency to guide existing units into becoming technologically more advanced, less polluting and moving to knowledge based or high- technology activity.

15. Redevelopment of Industrial Clusters in Non-conforming Areas

- 15.1 There are 29 approved industrial areas and five flatted factory complexes in Delhi.

However, many industries are functioning in non-conforming areas. Hon'ble Supreme Court in a PIL ordered closure of all industrial units that have come up on or after 1st August 1990 in residential/ non-conforming areas and other impermissible industries in violation to the provision of Master Plan.

- 15.2 With a view to ensure minimum dislocation of cluster of industries operating in residential/ non-conforming areas, 22 non-conforming industrial clusters having 70 per cent concentration have been notified by the Government for redevelopment.
- 15.3 The redevelopment process involves preparation of redevelopment plans for the area which includes widening of roads, laying of services, development of open space, parking etc,. It needs to be carried out in accordance with the guidelines prepared and notified for this purpose by the Government. The industrial association of the respective area will have to own the responsibility for preparation and implementation of Re-development Plan for their area.

16. Delhi Institute of Tool Engineering (DITE)

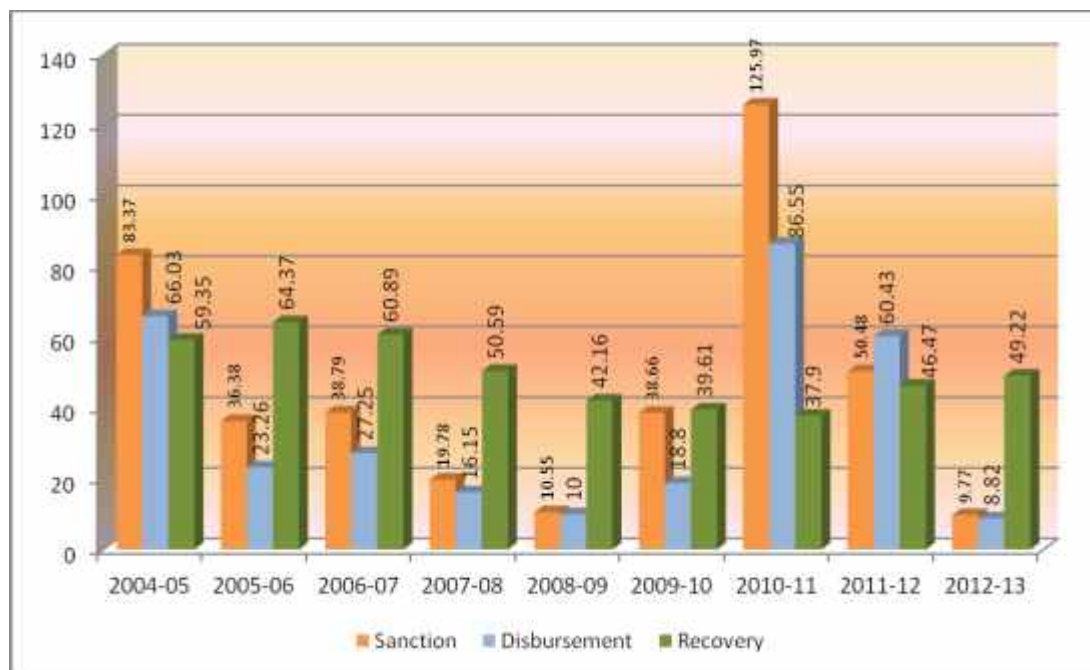
- 16.1 With the amalgamation of Tool Room and Training Centre (TRTC) and High Tech Vocational Training Centre, the Delhi Institute of Tool Engineering (DITE) has come into existence w.e.f. 28.11.2007. Besides the activities of TRTC and HTVTC, the DITE has also started 4 years Degree Course of B.Tech., in Tool Engineering and Mechatronics, affiliated with Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University for degree level course. The institute is also manufacturing sophisticated tools for the Industries. It also provides consultancy service in the field of tool engineering to the SSI sector.

17. Delhi Financial Corporation

- 17.1 The Delhi Financial Corporation (DFC) caters to the financial needs of industries located in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. Financial assistance is being made available to the industrial as well as service sectors units like medical & health care/diagnostic centres, transport sector, hotels, and restaurant, Tourism related facilities like amusement parks, convention centres, software/hardware services relating to information technology, telecommunication or electronics including satellite, linkage, Audio/Video/Visual communication, Hi-tech Agro Industries, floriculture, Tissue culture, aqua poultry farming, breeding hatcheries etc. The upper limit for grant of loans in case of companies and co-operative Societies is ₹10 crore while for proprietorship and partnership firms, it is ₹4 crore. The loans are available to new industrial units as well as existing ones for shifting, expansion, modernization, diversification and rehabilitation. Loans are also provided to the units for up-gradation of technology resulting in less consumption of power and increase in qualitative productivity as also pollution control equipment etc. DFC is also providing loans to small road transport operators for

commercial vehicles. In order to make Delhi an environment friendly city, DFC facilitated the relocation process of industrial units by providing loans on concessional terms. The corporation has a paid-up share capital of ₹2623.75 lakh and reserve & surplus of ₹4699.21 lakh as on 31st March 2013. DFC sanctioned loans worth ₹ 9.77 crore during 2012-13. The information regarding the performance of Delhi Financial Corporation during the last nine years is depicted in Chart 9.3.

Chart 9.3
PERFORMANCE OF DFC: 2004-13



18. Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC)

- 18.1 DSIIDC was incorporated as a company and registered under Companies Act, 1956 in February, 1971 with the main objectives of aiding, counselling, assisting, financing, projecting and promoting the interests of small industries in Delhi and providing them capital, credit, resources and technical and managerial assistance for the successful execution of their work and business. At the time of registration it was known as Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation Limited. However, now it is called 'Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited'
- 18.2 Sheds Constructed Under Half-A-Million Job Programme: The DSIIDC constructed 840 Industrial sheds to implement the Scheme launched by Government of India titled "Half-a-million Job Programme" in the year 1973-74 at various Industrial Complexes as indicated in Statement 9.6.

Statement 9.6

INDUSTRIAL SHEDS UNDER HALF-A-MILLION JOB PROGRAMME

Sl. No.	Name of the Complex	Number of sheds
1.	Okhla Industrial Complex Ph-I	232
2.	Okhla Industrial Complex Ph-II/I	112
3.	Okhla Industrial Complex Ph-II/II	34
4.	Okhla Industrial Complex Ph-II/III	59
5.	Wazirpur Industrial Complex	103
6.	Lawrance Road Industrial Complex	90
7.	Jhilmil Tahirpur Industrial Complex	33
8.	Rohtak Road Industrial Complex Ph-I	177

Source:- Industry Department, GNCTD

- 18.3 Sheds under Self Financing Scheme: DSIIDC also constructed 446 industrial sheds under self financing scheme. The information regarding industrial sheds constructed under the self financing scheme is presented in Statement 9.7.

Statement 9.7

INDUSTRIAL SHEDS UNDER SELF FINANCING SCHEME

Sl. No	Name of Complex	Number of Sheds	Permitted Industries
1.	Kirti Nagar Packing Complex	216	Timber related and Packing
2.	Mangolpuri Engg. Complex	94	Light Engineering.
3.	Okhla Computer Complex	31	Computer related.
4.	Rohtak Road Indl. Complex	105	General

Source:- Industry Department, GNCTD

- 18.4 Shifting of industries from Non- Confirming areas: Allotments of new developed industrial plots have been made to 22465 applicants from non-confirming areas in the newly developed industrial areas. Water polluting industries were given allotments on priority basis in Narela and Badli while units falling under F category of Master Plan of Delhi were given priority allotments in Bawana industrial area.

19. Construction of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs):

- 19.1 With the growth of city of Delhi, the environmental concerns have assumed greater importance. Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC) was entrusted with the task of construction of CETPs in compliance of the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. DSIIDC is executing this project in co-ordination with Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) and National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI). DSIIDC has constructed 13 CETPs at Wazirpur, Mangolpuri, GTK, Mayapuri, Badli, SMA, Okhla Industrial Area, Jhilmil, Nangloi, Lawrence Road, Narela, Bawana and Naraina.

20. Institute of Gem and Jewellery

20.1 Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC) has set up National Institute of Jewellery Design and Technology. Presently, the institute is running different certificate courses of 1 to 3 months duration and diploma courses in Gemmology, Jewellery manufacturing and Advance Jewellery Design, AD/CAM from 6 months to 1 year duration.

21. Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board

21.1 Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board was constituted in the year 1983 under Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board Act as extended to Delhi. At present the Board is implementing following two employment generation schemes namely Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna and Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme-KVIC, Government of India.

21.2 Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna (RGSRY):

Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna has been designed, developed and promoted by the Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board, with the help of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, to provide the employment opportunities to the unemployed youths, artisans, trained professionals, skilled technocrats and entrepreneurs by promotion/expansion of permissible industries, professions, tertiary and service sector in Delhi. Under this scheme financial assistance in the shape of loan up to ₹ 3 lakh is provided with 15% subsidy component of project cost subject to a ceiling of ₹7500 per entrepreneur. The detail of progress made under this scheme during 2012-13 & 2013-14 is presented in the following statement.

Statement 9.8 PROGRESS OF RGSRY

No	Items	Achievement	
		2012-13	2013-14
1.	Number of Loan Sub Committee meeting held	3	3
2.	Budget Allocation		
	a. Number of cases	60	45
	b. Amount allocated	₹130.00lakh	₹97.50 lakh
3.	Details of Sanctioned Cases		
	a. Number of Cases	59	23
	b. Amount Sanctioned	₹152.93 lakh	₹60.55 lakh
4.	Details of Disbursed Cases		
	a. Number of Cases	49	19
	b. Amount Disbursed	₹128.03 lakh	₹49.05 lakh

Source: Industry Department, GNCTD.

21.3 Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

21.3.1 This scheme was introduced by the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India with a view to generate employment opportunities in the country. Khadi and Village Industries Commission is the nodal agency for implementation of the scheme in the country as a whole and state Khadi and Village Industries Board have been nominated as the state implementing agency. In Delhi, Khadi and Village Industries Board is nominated as the nodal agency to implement the scheme in the rural as well as in urban areas. The maximum cost of the project per unit admissible to each entrepreneur under the scheme is ₹25 lakh. There is no income criteria for applying loan under PMEGP scheme. The rate of subsidy differs depending upon the category of the applicant along with the area where he/ she wants to establish the unit.

21.3.2 Under this scheme the proposals are invited by the implementing agencies and applications are placed before the District Task Force Committees (DTFC) headed by Deputy Commissioner of the concerned district and after the recommendation of DTFC the cases are forwarded to the banks for their evaluation and sanction. The progress of the scheme during 2012-13 and 2013-14 is presented in Statement 9.9.

Statement 9.9

PROGRESS OF PMEGP IN DELHI DURING 2012-13 & 2013-14

No	Items	Achievement	
		2012-13	2013-14
1.	Target (number of cases)	161	497
2.	Number of Cases disbursed by Banks	157	142
3.	Margin money amount disbursed by the Banks	₹102.87 lakh	₹165.08 lakh

21.4 Marketing Activities:

Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board started limited marketing activities from 1999. The Board is procuring items from certified Khadi and Village Industrial units and selling them at their sales outlets. There are two sale outlets at present at Udyog Sadan, Patparganj and Delhi Secretariat.

22. Knowledge Based Industrial Park at Baprola

- 22.1 DSIIDC is in the process of setting up a knowledge based Industrial Park for Information Technology and Knowledge based industries in an area of approximately 77 acres at Baprola. The total estimated project cost is about ₹ 2100 crore. A world class Incubation Centre for high tech & knowledge based industries may be set up in the Knowledge Park.
- 22.2 The project is expected to provide direct employment of one lakh persons and indirect employment to one lakh seventy thousand persons. In addition, the following proposals are also at the anvil:
- To initiate work to develop about 1000 acres land for planned and futuristic industrialization and knowledge based industries at Kanjhawala..
 - To initiate work to develop 147 acres land at Rani Khera for setting up a manufacturing hub.

23. Society for Self Employment (SSE)

- 23.1 Educated unemployed youth and school/ college dropouts constitute a sizeable percentage who are unable to contribute due to lack of technical knowledge and financial support. Society for Self Employment envisages conversion of energy of such youths, through skill formation / upgradation, to enable them to take up jobs or self employment.
- 23.2 During the year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, a total of 1520, 307 and 473 respectively trainees have successfully completed training in various Vocational Training Programme.
24. The types and number of factories and workers in registered factories during the years 2009 to 2013 may be seen in Statement 9.10.

Statement 9.10
INDUSTRY-WISE REGISTERED FACTORIES AND
ESTIMATED WORKERS EMPLOYED

S.No	Industries	Factories					Estimated Workers				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Food Product	262	274	285	304	326	16130	16868	17546	18716	20070
2	Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Product	33	36	38	43	45	2308	2517	2656	3005	3145
3	Textiles products	1901	1918	1931	1975	2007	132092	133273	134177	137234	139457
4	Wood products, Furniture and Fixtures	250	254	256	261	263	9735	9890	9968	10162	10240
5	Paper and Paper products Printing publishing & allied	651	674	682	721	758	25375	26271	26582	28102	29544
6	Leather and Leather Fur products (except repair)	270	272	279	285	296	11663	11749	12052	12311	12786
7	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum Coal Products	528	537	557	628	654	12182	12389	12851	14489	15089
8	Chemical & Chemical products (except Petroleum & Coal)	296	297	293	293	294	11835	11874	11714	11714	11754
9	Non-metallic Mineral products	79	79	80	80	82	2337	2337	2367	2367	2426
10	Basic Metal & Alloy Industry	530	525	524	524	526	8698	8615	8598	8598	8631
11	Metal products and Parts Machinery & Transport Equipment - Machine tools including Electrical Appliances	1735	1757	1759	1814	1872	69318	70196	70275	72472	74789
12	Electricity, Gas and Stream Water Works and Supply	84	94	102	103	104	4795	5365	5821	5878	5935
13	Wholesale Trade in Fuel, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics Glass	15	7	12	35	59	135	63	108	315	531
14	Public Administration and Defence Services	2	2	2	2	2	90	90	90	90	90
15	Sanitary Services	6	6	10	12	14	86	86	144	173	202
16	Repair of Capital Goods & Repair Services	452	465	479	512	529	25532	26266	27057	28921	29881
17	Miscellaneous unspecified Group	903	912	930	965	990	35300	35651	36355	37723	38700
	Total	7997	8109	8219	8557	8821	367611	373500	378361	392270	403270

Source: Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2014