

CHAPTER 9

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industries play a vital role in driving Delhi's economy. Industrial development in Delhi provides a secure basis for rapid growth of income and makes Delhi's per capita income to grow at a higher pace in last many years. Delhi is a major trading hub in the country and has excellent public infrastructure & communication facility for promotion of Business. The Government of Delhi has been committed towards creating a progressive business environment, with introduction of its New Industrial Policy, that aims to provide a conducive environment for knowledge-based and hi-tech IT/ITeS industries in Delhi which will come to an end in 2021. The state has largely a service-led economy. Consistent rapid economic growth and a diversified economic structure of Delhi makes it a progressive economy. It is a major trading hub in the country and has excellent public Infrastructure & communication facility for promotion of Business. Service Sector contribution is the highest to Delhi's economy and major service sector contribution comes from professional services & real estates, transport, storage & communication, hotels & restaurants etc.

- 1.1 Delhi ranked on the top in the country in SDG-9 i.e. **“Inclusive Sustainable Industrialization, Foster Innovation”** as per the assessment made by NITI Aayog in its report on SDG India Index 2.0 released on 30th December 2019. Further Delhi has made good progress under the scheme of Business Reform Action Plan and has ranked 12th in 2019 among 36 States/UT's. Delhi has made good progress under the scheme of Business Reform Action Plan, and has been ranked 12th in 2019, among 36 states/UTs, Delhi's performance has also resulted in improving India's Doing Business rank from 142rd in 2015 to 63rd in 2019.
- 1.2 Delhi has an excellent infrastructure in terms of wide roads, mass rapid transport in the form of metro and better power situation than neighboring States of UP and Haryana. These Strengths of Delhi will be instrumental in attracting high-technology industries.
- 1.3 Higher economic growth, promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrialization and employment are the focus areas of the Government for the economic development of the state. Some of the key challenges in this sector are development of industrial infrastructure, redevelopment and decongestion of dilapidated industrial clusters etc. Setting up of industrial clusters for knowledge-based industries, business services, electronics, high-tech industries,

biotechnology industries, R&D activities, health services etc. with job-creating avenues are given priority.

1.4 Delhi has the largest share of skilled workforce among all States, which make it suitable for knowledge-based economic activities such as IT/ITes, designing, R&D and financial services, tourism, education/skill development which shall also be in line with the Delhi 2021 Master Plan to promote state as hub of clean, high-technology & skilled economic activities. Proposal for preparation of “Export promotion policy and strategic action plan for Delhi is underway and IIFT has been assigned this work.

1.5 **The Industrial Policy for Delhi 2010-21** aims to promote a transparent and business- friendly environment, promotion of non-polluting and clean industries, promotion of high-technology and skill industries to keep in-migration of unskilled labour to minimum, to develop world-class infrastructure within planned industrial estates and regularized industrial clusters, promotion of cluster approach and walk to work concept, wherever possible, to facilitate business through procedural simplification and e-governance measures. The Validity of current Industrial Policy 2010-21 shall expire in the end of 2021 and a new Industrial Policy for further 10 years in required to be formulated and new Industrial Policy “2022-31” will commence after ending of current Industrial policy Secretary cum-Commissioner of Industries, GNCTD for approved for making provision in the Budget in RE (2020-21) and BE (2021-22) for engaging consultant for formulation of the said policy.

Following are the areas which are in focus by the Government and simplification of process requirement for promotion of Business:

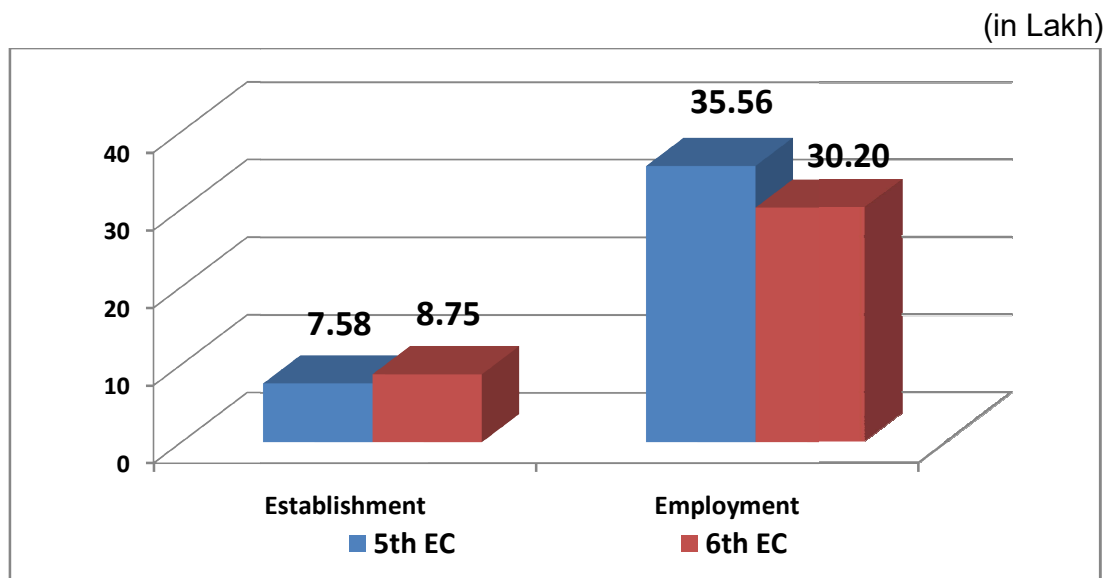
- Promotion of skill based, high technology and non-polluting industries and cluster based approach for MSMEs.
- Adoption of the Industry 4.0 standard for adopting latest technological advancements for inter-connecting products, value chains and business models.
- Cost-effective and bio-degradable packaging; ensuring last-mile delivery and provision of warehousing support to factories.
- Promote Khadi and Handloom as priority industries to create employment for relatively low-skilled persons. School Uniforms for Govt. and Govt. aided schools could be mandatorily stitched out of Khadi fabric.
- Provide specialized training courses in technical education programmes on ‘smart manufacturing’ to address the shortage of high-tech human resources.

2. Growth of Establishment and Employment in Delhi as per 6th Economic Census

2.1 As per 6th Economic Census 2013, 8.75 Lakh establishments were operating in Delhi, 1.42% were in rural areas and 98.58% in urban areas. Sixth Economic Census registered an annual growth rate of 1.94%, and a total of 1.18 lakh more establishments were added in the 6th Economic Census 2013 over 5th Economic Census 2005. Out of the total establishment, 54.55% were Own Account Enterprises (OAE) and 45.45% were establishments with at least one hired worker {Estt(H)}. 30.20 lakh persons were employed in 8.75 lakh establishments with an average of 3.45 employees per establishment. Out of the total 0.9%, persons were employed in rural areas, whereas, 99.1% were engaged in urban areas of Delhi. 8.05 % of the total establishments were managed by women entrepreneurs.

2.2 The Chart 9.1 captures numbers of establishments and persons employed in these establishments in Delhi during 2005-13 as per the Fifth Economic Census (2005) & Sixth Economic Census (2013).

Chart 9.1
GROWTH OF ESTABLISHMENT AND EMPLOYMENT



The above chart clearly indicates that during the period of 5th EC to 6th EC, though the number of establishments have increased from 7.58 lakh to 8.75 lakh, the number of persons employed have gone down from 35.56 lakh to 30.20 lakh.

This may indicate moving establishments having large scale employment from Delhi to other neighbouring areas/ states due to stricter pollution norms.

- 2.3 District wise number of establishments and number of persons employed as per 6th economic Census is as under:

Statement 9.1

Districts	Establishments	No. of Persons employed
Central	150671	599058
West	106726	313574
North-West	93297	286189
North-East	86597	183313
East	80061	215979
South-East	75049	352562
North	73724	318960
Shahdara	71738	229663
South	57126	145304
South-West	42166	105954
New Delhi	38153	269225
Total	875308	3019781

Statement 9.2

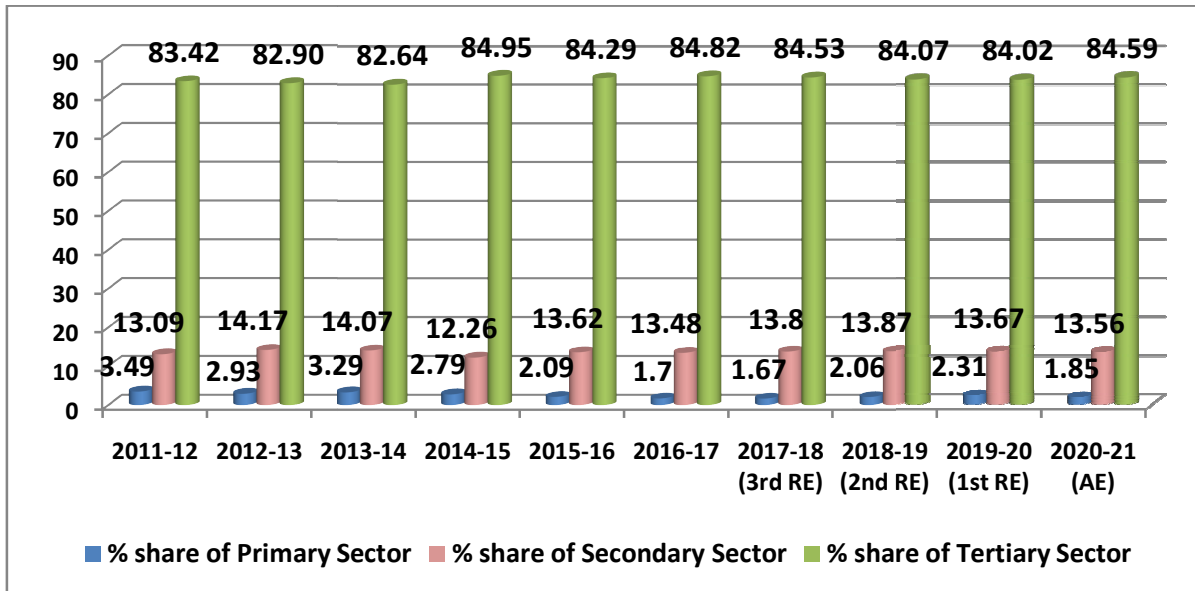
SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT PRICES

	% Share of Primary Sector	% Share of Secondary Sector	% Share of Tertiary Sector
2011-12	3.49	13.09	83.42
2012-13	2.93	14.17	82.90
2013-14	3.29	14.07	82.64
2014-15	2.79	12.26	84.95
2015-16	2.09	13.62	84.29
2016-17	1.70	13.48	84.82
2017-18 (3 rd RE)	1.67	13.80	84.53
2018-19 (2 nd RE)	2.06	13.87	84.07
2019-20 (1 st RE)	2.31	13.67	84.02
2020-21 (AE)	1.85	13.56	84.59

Note: (3rd RE) - Third Revised Estimates, (2nd RE) - Second Revised Estimates, (1st RE) - First Revised Estimates, (AE) - Advance Estimates.

- 2.4 The 1st Revised Estimates and Advance Estimates of GSVA at current prices for the year 2019-20 and 2020-21 shows that contribution of Primary Sector (comprising of Crops, Livestock, Forestry and Logging, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying) in the economy of Delhi has decreased to 2.31% and 1.85% for both the years respectively from 3.49% share in the base year 2011-12. At constant prices, the contribution has declined marginally, the contribution being 3.40% and 3.44% in the years 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively.
- 2.5 GSVA at current prices reveals the fact that contribution of Secondary Sector (comprising of Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services and Construction) in the economy has increased from 13.09% during the base year 2011-12 to 13.67% and 13.56% during 2019-20 (1st Revised Estimates) and 2020-21 (Advance Estimates) respectively and at constant prices, it has increased to 13.90% and 13.78% in the years 2019-20 (1st Revised Estimates) and 2020-21 (Advance Estimates) respectively.
- 2.6 Contribution of Tertiary Sector (comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Railways, Transport, Storage, Communication, Financial Services, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Other Professional Services, Public Administration and Other Services) in the economy is increasing marginally. GSVA at current prices shows that the contribution of tertiary sector in the economy was 83.42% during the base year 2011-12 that has increased to 84.02% and 84.59% during 2019-20 (1st Revised Estimates) and 2020-21 (Advance Estimates) respectively whereas at constant prices, it has decreased to 82.70% and 82.78% in the years 2019-20 (1st Revised Estimates) and 2020-21 (Advance Estimates) respectively.

Chart 9.2
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTOR
TO STATE ECONOMY
 (Gross State Value Added at Current Prices)



3. Gross State Value Added (GSVA) by Manufacturing Sector

3.1 Manufacturing sub-sector is the largest contributor in the secondary sector in the economy of Delhi. GSVA from manufacturing is estimated at ₹ 35034 Crores and ₹ 32364 Crores at current prices during 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively with respective annual growths of 5.03% and (-) 7.62% over previous year's estimates. Similarly, GSVA at constant prices is to the tune of ₹ 30127 Crores and ₹ 27901 Crores during 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively registering annual growths of 5.68% and (-) 7.39% over previous years. As per estimates for 2019-20, NSVA is to the tune of ₹ 31242 Crores with an annual growth of 6.00% over previous year at current prices and ₹ 26951 Crores with an annual growth of 6.64% over previous year at constant prices. As per advance estimates for 2020-21, NSVA was to the tune of ₹ 28665 Crores with a contraction of 8.25% over previous year at current prices and ₹ 24782 Crores with a contraction of 8.05% over previous year at constant prices respectively.

3.2 The Gross State Value Added at current prices regarding the manufacturing sector is presented in Statement 9.3:

Statement 9.3

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Manu- facturing	Secondary Sector	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	Total GSDP at Market Prices	%age share of Manufacturing in		%age share of Secondary Sector in GSVA
					Total GSVA	Total GSVA of Secondary Sector	
2011-12	18907	39682	303232	343798	6.24	47.65	13.09
2012-13	23350	48498	342588	391388	6.82	48.15	14.17
2013-14	25338	54262	385931	443960	6.57	46.69	14.07
2014-15	23385	53247	434241	494803	5.39	43.92	12.26
2015-16	31195	65194	478782	550804	6.52	47.85	13.62
2016-17	30117	71616	531175	616085	5.67	42.05	13.48
2017-18 (3 rd RE)	30680	80987	586900	677900	5.23	37.88	13.80
2018-19 (2 nd RE)	33358	91228	657470	750962	5.07	36.57	13.87
2019-20 (1 st RE)	35034	100692	736717	830872	4.76	34.79	13.67
2020-21 (AE)	32364	96083	708826	798310	4.57	33.68	13.56

Source: Estimation of GSVA by DES,

Note: (3rd RE)- Third Revised Estimates, (2nd RE)- Second Revised Estimates,
(1st RE)- First Revised Estimates, (AE)- Advance Estimates

3.3 It is evident from the Statement 9.3 that the income from manufacturing has increased from ₹ 18907 Crores in 2011-12 to ₹ 32364 Crores in 2020-21. The percentage contribution of manufacturing to GSVA has decreased from 6.24% in 2011-12 to 4.57% in 2020-21. During the same period, the contribution of secondary sector to the total GSVA of Delhi has increased from 13.09% in 2011-12 to 13.56% in 2020-21.

4. **Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise (MSME):**

There are total 70299 MSME registered in Delhi. This includes 54965 micro enterprises, 14720 small and 614 medium enterprises.

5. **Working Factories**

The number of registered factories and estimated workers employed in these factories during the last nine years is presented in statement 9.4:

Statement 9.4

FACTORIES AND ESTIMATED WORKERS EMPLOYED

S.No.	Years	Factories	Estimated Workers Employed
1.	2011	8219	378361
2.	2012	8557	392270
3.	2013	8821	403270
4.	2014	8968	416927
5.	2015	8954	415278
6.	2016	8978	416833
7.	2017	9059	420156
8.	2018	9121	419578
9.	2019	8622	403517

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook.

Statement 9.4 indicates that the number of working factories in Delhi increased from 8219 in 2011 to 8622 in 2019. Likewise, the estimated workers employed in these factories increased from 378361 in 2011 to 403517 in 2019. On an average of 47 persons were working in each factory in Delhi.

- 5.1 Due to the introduction 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 the closure of these units or shifting these industries to other neighboring States. The estimated number of workers employed in these industries increased at a slow rate.
- 5.2 Industry-wise number of factories and estimated workers in factories registered during the years 2014 to 2019 may be seen from statement 9.5:

Statement 9.5

INDUSTRY-WISE REGISTERED FACTORIES AND ESTIMATED WORKERS EMPLOYED

S.N	Industries	Factories						Estimated Workers					
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Food Product	330	333	340	345	350	142	20316	20500	21316	21596	21921	8894
2	Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Product	46	44	44	49	53	34	3214	3074	3134	3176	2981	1913
3	Textiles products	2033	2012	2013	2020	2008	1519	141263	139803	140408	140107	138788	104978
4	Wood products, Furniture and Fixtures	265	266	269	269	273	98	10317	10356	10541	10541	10702	3842
5	Paper and Paper products Printing publishing & allied	765	771	776	785	795	587	29816	30050	29997	30249	30608	22600
6	Leather and Leather Fur products (except repair)	298	298	300	301	303	139	12872	12872	13054	13085	13182	6047
7	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum Coal Products	666	666	662	674	699	754	15365	15365	14952	15599	15712	16942
8	Chemical & Chemical products (except Petroleum & Coal)	295	291	290	293	290	173	11793	11633	11548	11655	11815	7048
9	Non-metallic Mineral products	82	82	82	82	73	11	2426	2426	2426	2426	1002	151
10	Basic Metal & Alloy Industry	525	523	519	524	517	775	8614	8581	8373	8488	7900	11842
11	Metal products and Parts Machinery & Transport Equipment - Machine tools including Electrical Appliances	1913	1890	1890	1902	1928	757	76427	75508	75215	75475	76428	30007
12	Electricity, Gas and Steam Water Works and Supply	104	104	109	126	132	195	5935	5935	6065	6596	6896	10187
13	Wholesale Trade in Fuel, 47Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics Glass	73	95	91	97	99	0	657	855	650	810	900	0
14	Public Administration and Defence Services	9	9	9	9	9	47	7655	7655	7655	7655	7655	39976
15	Sanitary Services	17	17	18	20	20	31	391	391	102	590	590	915
16	Repair of Capital Goods & Repair Services	540	550	556	563	570	219	30502	31067	31431	32107	32387	12441
17	Miscellaneous unspecified Group	1007	1003	1010	1000	1002	3141	39364	39207	39966	40001	40111	125734
	Total	8968	8954	8978	9059	9121	8622	416927	415278	416833	420156	419578	403517

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook.

- 5.3 It can be seen from the above statement that the maximum number of factories in Delhi is registered in three Major Industry groups (i) textiles product, (ii) Basic Metal & Alloy, followed by (iii) Metal products and Parts Machinery.

6. Annual Survey of Industries

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 registered 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 9.6

KEY INDICATORS OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR IN DELHI

S. No.	Key Indicator	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Registered Factories (No)	2878	2976	3183	2980	2928	2852	2639	2459
2.	Capital (₹ In crore)								
a.	a. Fixed Capital	4469	8938	10661	5903	6532	6922	6973	6630
b.	b. Working Capital	8216	10352	8137	10722	11391	9126	8990	5543
c.	Total	12685	19290	18798	16625	17923	16048	15963	12173
3.	Employment								
a.	Workers	79036	76867	81901	76250	76697	74747	75172	70414
b.	Other Than Workers	43495	41911	44453	39481	41406	39035	36604	34732
c.	Total	122531	118778	126354	115731	118103	113782	111776	105146
4.	Man Days (in Lakh)	371	359	376	350	355	343	339	319
	Total Emoluments (₹ Crore)	1972	2260	2578	2489	2778	2793	2897	2910

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2020

7. Industrial Estates:

7.1 Operation & Maintenance of Industrial Estates / Areas:

Delhi has 29 planned Industrial areas and 4 flatted factories complex. In addition, 25 non conforming Industrial clusters have been notified for development. The Delhi Industrial Development, Operation & Maintenance (DIDOM) Act, 2010 notified on 28th March 2011 to place all Industrial areas under DSIIDC. Rules under the Delhi Industrial Development, Operation and Maintenance Act, 2010 have been notified on 11th November 2011.

7.2 Out of these 33 Industrial Areas, only 24 Industrial areas/estates have been handed over to Delhi State Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC) for which DSIIDC is responsible for maintenance & up-gradation of development activities. Out of 24 Industrial areas, lease administration of only 12 areas is with DSIIDC and for the rest of the 12 Industrial areas, the authority lies with DDA and in these 12 Industrial areas, authority to collect revenue and levy various types of penalties/charges vested either with DDA or concerned DMC.

7.3 Government of India has directed the Delhi Development Authority to hand over the Industrial estates for maintenance to DSIIDC. Hon'ble LG has also ordered the transfer of remaining Industrial estates from DDA for maintenance purpose and lease administration of 21 areas.

7.4 Of the aforesaid 24 areas with DSIIDC, Narela & Bawana Areas are being managed by DSIIDC under PPP mode through two concessionaries for providing all types of services such as Water Supply, Management of Solid Waste, Roads & Drains, Street lighting and Horticulture activities. As per terms of the Concession agreement, Concessionaire had completed the redevelopment works during the year 2013-14 and since then they are carrying out maintenance & management of the both the Industrial areas. The maintenance is to be carried out by the Concessionaires upto the year 2026. The Maintenance, CETP and water charges are being collected by the Concessionaires from the plot owner DSIIDC has to pay an annuity to the Concessionaires every year during maintenance period of 13 year.

7.5 Construction/redevelopment of unpaved roads is in progress for amounting to ₹ 105 crores (approximate) in 5 Industrial areas i.e. Mayapuri Industrial Area Ph-I & II, Mangolpuri Industrial Area, Okhla Industrial Area Ph-III and remaining portion of Udyog Nagar Industrial area. Further, there is proposal under consideration for the Construction/redevelopment of unpaved roads in the Kirti Nagar Industrial area, GTK Road Industrial Area and Okhla Industrial Area Phase III (Balance work) for amounting to ₹ 52 crores (approximate).

- 7.6 To relocate the industries from the residential areas to the Industrial areas, IInd phase of Bawana Industrial Area was developed by DSIIDC at Bhorgarh in an area measuring 431.50 Acres in the year 2010. Now the balance work such as remaining boundary wall, providing & laying water line from the pump house to UGR tank and other misc. works are being taken up in hand.
- 7.7 The government of India had formulated the scheme of Micro Small Enterprises – Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) to promote clusters of Micro and Small Enterprises. In order to apply for grant in aid under this scheme, eight (8) nos. of Industrial areas / Flatted factory had been identified for up-gradation and redevelopment by the DSIIDC.

8 Development of Industrial Clusters in Non-conforming Areas

- 8.1 There are 29 approved Industrial areas and 04 flatted factory complexes in Delhi. However, many Industries are functioning in non-conforming areas. Hon'ble Supreme court in a PIL ordered the closure of all industrial units 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.
- 8.2 With a view to ensure minimum dislocation of the cluster of Industries operating in residential/non-conforming areas, 25 non-conforming clusters having concentration of minimum 4-hectare contiguous area, having more than 70 percent plot within the cluster under Industrial activity, have been notified by the Government for redevelopment. The redevelopment scheme will be prepared by concerned local body/land owning agency in consultation with society (to be formed by the landowners) considering the required norms.

9 Delhi Financial Corporation

- 9.1 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 provided to the industrial as well as service sectors units like medical & health care / diagnostic centres, transport sector, hotels, and restaurants, 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 quantitative 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.

- 9.2 The corporation has a paid-up share capital of ₹ 2647.75 lakh and Reserve & Surplus of ₹ 15.45 lakh as on 31st March 2020.

Statement 9.7
PERFORMANCE OF DFC: 2012-13 to 2019-20

₹ in crore

Year	Loan Sanction	Loan Disbursement	Recovery
2012-13	9.77	8.82	49.22
2013-14	7.19	6.65	50.78
2014-15	60.72	9.14	43.70
2015-16	23.19	49.36	52.40
2016-17	1.71	2.78	41.69
2017-18	24.28	25.25	40.24
2018-19	0.80	0.79	42.67
2019-20	0.87	0.15	38.02

Source: - Industries Department

- 10 **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 indicated as under:

Statement 9.8

INDUSTRIAL SHEDS UNDER HALF-A-MILLION JOB PROGRAMME

S. 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

- 11 **Sheds under Self-Financing Scheme:** DSIIDC also constructed 456 industrial sheds under the self-financing scheme at the following locations.

Statement 9.9

INDUSTRIAL SHEDS UNDER SELF FINANCING SCHEME

S. No	Name of Complex	Number of Sheds	Permitted Industries
1.	Kirti Nagar Packing Complex	226	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

- 12 **Construction of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs):**

With the growth of the city of Delhi, 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 has executed this project in coordination with the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) and the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI). DSIIDC has constructed 13 CETPs at Wazirpur, Mangolpuri, GT Karnal Road, Mayapuri, Badli, SMA, Okhla Industrial Area, Jhilmil, Nagloi, Lawrence Road, Narela, Bawana and Naraina. Out of 13 CETPs, 11 CETPs have been handed

over to the respective societies for operation and maintenance and 02 CETPs are being operated by DSIIDC through the concessionaires.

13. SETTING UP OF HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

DSIIDC has awarded the work of Development of Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) for hazardous waste at Bawana, Delhi on a 14 acre of land for a period of 25 years on BOT basis. In this regard, DSIIDC had issued the Letter of Acceptance (LOA) on 30.11.2019 and Letter of Commencement on 18.12.2019 to M/s Tamil Nadu Waste Management Ltd (TNWML). Further, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF& CC) has given the Environmental Clearance on 24.10.2020 and M/s TNWML has applied with DPCC for getting Consent to Establish. After getting the consent to Establish from DPCC, the work of development of TSDF shall be started. Meanwhile, the Concessionaire is taking other clearances necessary for start for construction work from different departments/agencies.

14. Institute of Gem and Jewellery

Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC) has set up 'National Institute of Jewelry'. The Institute is currently providing training in various short-term Certificate courses such as 'Basic Jewelry Designing', 'Advance Jewelry Designing', 'Diamond Identification and Grading', 'Colored Gemstone Identification', as well as six month Diploma in 'Gemology'. Due to the spreading of Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19) and further declared as pandemic and as per the order of Government of Delhi, the training classes had been suspended w.e.f. March, 2020 to November, 2020.

15. Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board

Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board was established in the year 1983 under Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board Act 1966 as extended to Union Territory of Delhi. The main aim of the Board is to promote and popularise Khadi & Village products and create awareness among the masses and also to generate employment in NCT of Delhi. At present, the Board is implementing two employment generation schemes namely Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna of GNCTD and Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme- KVIC, Government of India.

16. Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna (RGSRY):

Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna was introduced by Govt. of NCT of Delhi. The Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board is the implementing agency for the scheme. The objective of the scheme is to provide sustainable self-employment opportunities to the school and college dropouts above the age of 18 years to individual entrepreneurs, trade professional, artisans, etc. Under this scheme financial assistance in the shape of loan up to ₹ 3 lakh is provided with 15% subsidy component of the project cost subject to a ceiling of ₹ 7500 per entrepreneur. The progress made under this scheme during 2018-19 & 2019-20 is presented in the following statement 9.10.

Statement 9.10
PROGRESS OF RGSRY

S. No.	Items	Achievement	
		2018-19	2019-20
1.	Number of Loan Sub Committee meeting held	4	3
2.	Target(Number of cases)	27	40*
3.	Details of Sanctioned Cases		
	• Number of Cases	39	14
	• Amount Sanctioned	₹ 80.265 lakh	₹ 38.325 lakh
4.	Details of Disbursed Cases		
	• Number of Cases	29	18
	• Amount Disbursed	₹ 47.66 lakh	₹ 24.21 lakh

Source: Industry Department, GNCTD.

* Proportionately revised as per R.E.

16.1 Marketing Activities:

Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board started limited marketing activities from 1999. The Board is procuring goods from certified Khadi and Village Industrial units and from the units under RGSRY for sale at its sales outlets. There are two sales outlets at present at Udyog Sadan, Patparganj and Delhi Secretariat.

17. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

- 17.1. This scheme was introduced by the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India with a view to generating 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 KVIB as State implementing agency along with KVIC & DIC. 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 along with state office, KVIC. Maximum cost of the project per unit admissible to each entrepreneur under the scheme is ₹ 25 lakh. There are no income criteria for applying for a loan under the PMEGP scheme. The rate of subsidy differs depending on the category of the applicant along with the area where he/ she wants to establish the unit.

Categories of beneficiaries under PMEGP	Beneficiary's contribution (of project cost)	Rate of subsidy (of project Cost)		Term loan
		Urban	Rural	
Area (Location of project/Unit)				The balance amount of the total project cost will be provided by Banks as term loan
General category	10%	15%	25%	
Special Category (including SC/ST/OBC, physically handicapped, Minorities/ Woman/ Ex Servicemen etc.)	05%	25%	35%	

17.2 The progress of the scheme during 2018-19 & 2019-20 is as under in Statement 9.11.

Statement 9.11

PROGRESS OF PMEGP IN DELHI DURING 2018-19 & 2019-20

S. No	Items	Achievement	
		2018-19	2019-20
1.	Target (number of cases)	113	270
2.	Number of Cases disbursed by Banks	118	106
3.	Margin money amount disbursed by the Banks	₹140.73 lakh	₹136.27 lakh

18. Development of New Industrial Areas /Hubs

18.1 Development of Multilevel Manufacturing Hub at Rani Khera, Mundka

18.1.1 A world class Multilevel Manufacturing Hub is being planned over 147 acres of land at Ranikhera. The entire project is expected to be advantageous to Delhi in the following ways:

- i. Direct employment generation of approx 1.5 lakh people and indirect employment of 13.50 lakh people is expected.
- ii. Broad Parameters of Construction are:
 - a. Industrial Space - 7 Lacs Sq. feet
 - b. Institutional & Office Space - 50 thousand Sq. feet
 - c. Warehousing Space - 1 Lac Sq.feet
 - d. Parking and Services - 50 thousand Sq. feet

- iii. To uplift the profile of the North-West area of Delhi
- iv. To act as an anchor project for the further development of the area as the project will act as a regional hub for the entire city area i.e. Northern and Western Delhi & suburbs adjacent to NW part of Delhi such as:
 - a. Bahadurgarh
 - b. Rohtak
 - c. Sonipat
 - d. Jhajjar
- v. To help in improving in overall Industrial profile of Delhi
- vi. World class development would attract & retain Industries in Delhi.
- vii. Site is very well connected by multiple modes of transportation like:
 - a. UER 2 Expressway
 - b. Rohtak Road (National Highway)
 - c. Mundka Metro Station
 - d. Mundka Railway Station
 - e. DTC Bus Depot
- viii. More than 25 Acres of Natural Central Park (dedicated Green Area) proposed at the Heart of the site.

18.1.2 PRESENT STATUS

Layout plan has been approved by the standing committee of NDMC on 17th November 2017. Building plans have been submitted to North DMC on 10.09.2020 for approval and are in the final stages of completion. M/s CBRE South Asia Pvt Ltd has been appointed as transaction advisor for the project to work out the financial module and selection of prospective manufacturers/ business houses interested in setting up for the project.

18.2 Knowledge-Based Industrial Park at Baprola, Delhi

- DSIIDC is developing Knowledge-Based Industrial (KBI) Park at Baprola in an area of approximately 55.20 acres. The estimated project cost is about ₹ 2575 crore. The project will cater to the specific needs of Information Technology, ITeS Industry, Media, Research & Development, Gems & Jewellery and other business services. The project is expected to provide direct employment to about 01 lakh persons and indirect employment to about 1.70 lakh persons.

The main features of KBI are as follows:

- Industrial building is proposed to be developed as green building with a target of four-star GRIHA rating. All Industrial and commercial building shall be centrally air conditioned.

- There will be a total saleable area of 23,74,530 sq. ft and 79,117 Sq. Ft for Industrial and commercial use, respectively.
- The work of M/s R.K. Associates, Architect consultant has been foreclosed.
- The Expression of Interest (EOI) has been published on 26.11.2020, inviting proposal in the form of document and summary presentation by 28.12.2020 from developers and investors for investment in Baprola Industrial Estate at Delhi.
- M/s CBRE has been appointed as Transaction advisor for this project.

18.3 Development of a New Industrial Area at Kanjhawala

DSIIDC intends to develop an integrated industrial township at Kanjhawala. The proposed project shall be a major Greenfield Project spread over in an area of 920 acres. The project will spearhead the industrialization of North West Delhi and also create vast employment opportunities for people directly and indirectly. The Project will be developed in consonance with the Master Plan for Delhi 2021 and Industrial Policy for Delhi 2010-2021.

19 Ease of Doing Business

Based on the performance of Delhi and Mumbai, India has improved its rank from 142 to 63 during last 5 years. The Government of NCT of Delhi has undertaken the following critical actions in respect of each indicator for improving India's ranking in ease of doing business:

19.1 Starting a Business

- The GST registration is given online through the website of the Trade & Taxes Department in 03 days with a provision for deemed approval.
- Prior inspection at the time of GST registration is not compulsory.
- Requirement of opening of a bank account for GST registration has been done away with.
- Registration under Delhi Shops and Establishment Act and Udyog Aadhar Number under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 are being given online on a real-time basis.

19.2 Construction Permit

- Online sanction of Building plan for residential, commercial, industrial and warehouse building with a common application form and e-payment gateway under a single window clearance system is in operation.

- The external agencies namely National Monument Authority (NMA), Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC), Airports Authority of India (AAI), and Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) have demarcated their influence zones by way of colour coded maps on the GSDL database of Delhi and uploaded on the website of Municipal Corporations. The requirement of any NOC from external agencies has been eliminated if the premises fall outside their influence zone.
- The number of procedures for sanction of building plans has been reduced from 11 to 07 and the cost reduced from 2.8% to 1.31% from 113 to 34 days with deemed approval. Digitally signed sanction plans are being issued by the Municipal Corporations.
- Requirement of Property Tax payment history has been eliminated while sanctioning Building Plans.
- Quality of regulation enhanced as per details is given below: -
 - Latent defect liability and decennial defect liability insurance included.
 - Professionals qualification defined.
 - Risk-based classifications of all buildings enabling fast pacing in plinth level inspection and Occupancy-cum-Completion Certificate (OCC) incorporated.

19.3 **Getting Electricity**

- Online system for giving new electricity connection is in operation. Online system is mandatory for 50 KW and above connection.
- The number of procedures has been reduced from 5 to 3, time reduced to 15 days and only two documents (Identity proof and proof of ownership of premises) are required to be submitted online along with the application.
- Service line cum development charges for a sanctioned load more than 50 KW and up to 200 KW has been fixed at ₹ 310 per KVA subject to a maximum of ₹ 25000/- .
- Self-certification by DISCOM instead of NOC from the Labour Department, up to 33 KV.
- Central Electricity Authority regulations amended for allowing installation of transformers up to 500 KVA on double pole structure.
- PWD has created and put in place online portal for grant of road cutting permission.
- Automated outage systems (such as SCADA) to ensure the reliability of supply is in place.

19.4 **Paying Taxes**

VAT (Local and Central) (now GST), Property Tax, Vehicle Taxes, Electricity Bills, Water Bills are accepted online.

19.5 Registering Properties

- The appointment is given online for getting property registered.
- Record upto December'1993 have already been digitized by the Archives Department.
- e-search facility for title is available at doris.delhigov.nic.in. in respect of records which are being maintained since 2002.
- Digitization of the remaining record pertaining to the period 1994 till starting of Doris system comprising of about 2.6 crore pages. The work of digitization has already been completed and e-search facility for file is available for their record. The entire work is likely to be completed soon.
- A grievance redressal system has been put in place for both cadastral mapping agency and Sub-Registrar Office.
- Citizens can use the model sale deed available in editable format at the Revenue Department website for preparing their documents for property registration.
- Online / Cashless facility for payment for Stamp duty and registration fees for all magnitudes is in place. There is no need to visit the bank branch for this.
- All processes are streamlined electronically and the applicant receives SMS at each stage of the process of registration.

19.6 Enforcing Contracts

Council of Ministers, Govt. of NCT of Delhi has approved the creation of 22 posts of Delhi Higher Judicial Services (DHJS) for commercial Courts Judges along with ancillary staff on July 30, 2019. However as an interim measure, since July 7, 2019, all the District Judges / Additional District Judges of respective Districts have been nominated as commercial Courts to deal with commercial matters valued between ₹ 3 lakh to ₹ 2 crore. Initiatives like e-cause list and e-summons have been operationalised for all the courts.

20 Export Promotion

The Governing Council of NITI Aayog, in the 5th meeting held on 15.6.2019, directed the State Government (Industries Department) to take necessary action for achieving the goal of becoming a 5 trillion-dollar economy by 2024, and to work on increasing their Gross State Domestic Product and increase the size of their economy by 2 to 2.5 times by examining their export potentials, recognizing their core competence and developing a system of export promotion. In this endeavor of Export Preparedness, encouraging excellence by way of Award for Export promotion introducing 'State Export Award' to outstanding Export Performers, who are contributing considerably in the State Economy by

earning foreign exchange through export of their goods and services, is one such step of Export Promotion.

21 PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme:

This scheme is introduced by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), in partnership with the State / UT Government, has launched an all India centrally Sponsored Scheme. The funding pattern adopted is 60:40 (Center : State). The PMFME is designed to address the challenges faced by the micro enterprises and to tap the potential of groups and cooperatives in supporting the upgradation and formalization of these enterprises. The aim of the scheme is to enhance the competitiveness of existing individual micro-enterprises in the unorganized segment of the food processing industry and promote formalization of the sector and integration with organized supply chain by strengthening branding & marketing. This new scheme will provide these units increased access to common services like common processing facility, laboratories, storage, packaging, marketing and incubation services. The Scheme adopts One District One Product (ODOP) approach to reap the benefit of scale in terms of procurement of inputs, availing common services and marketing of products. ODOP for the scheme will provide the framework for value chain development and alignment of support infrastructure. There may be more than one cluster of ODOP product in one district. There may be cluster of ODOP product consisting of more than one adjacent district in a State.

22 Promotion of Start up

- 22.1 The “Startup India” is a flagship initiative launched in the year 2016 by Govt. of India intended to build an ecosystem for nurturing innovation and startups in the country that will drive sustainable economic growth and generate large-scale employment opportunities.
- 22.2 In pursuance to the above, Delhi is at an advance stage of rolling the Startup Policy for NCT of Delhi, 2019 and is also in the process of setting up of an Innovation/Incubation Centre in Delhi.
- 22.3 The key sectors/areas where Delhi is focusing for developing world class innovation/incubation centre are (i) Renewable Energy & Environment Protection, (ii) Artificial Intelligence, (iii) Cyber Security & Technical Innovation, (iv) Automation, (v) Education, (iv) Urban Infrastructure Planning & Development, (vii) Big Data, (viii) Solid-Waste Management, (ix) Control of Ambient Air Pollution, (x) Robotics.

- 22.4 The main objective of the Delhi Startup policy is to facilitate and nurture the growth of at least 5000 new startups in Delhi in next five years. Establishing minimum 2,50,000 sq.ft area for incubation centers and additionally, support 2,50,000 sq.ft of existing incubation infrastructure during the policy term. Facilitating set up of Tinkering Labs in every Secondary and Higher-secondary school by 2025. Setting up of 05 fabrication labs in Delhi by 2023 & establishing 100 Entrepreneurship Development Cells in National Capital Territory by 2023.
- 22.5 Delhi has been recognized as Emerging State in developing an enabling Startup ecosystem in establishing network of 11 incubators in academic institutions across the NCT, developing incubation area of more than 30000 sq.ft and developing effective mechanism for awareness and outreach through boot camps and hackathons.

23 Master Plan Delhi 2021 :

- 23.1 A Master Plan is a long-term outlook design for guiding the feasible planned development of Delhi
Permissible New Activities - As per the gazette notification Master Plan for Delhi 2021, permissibility in existing industrial area subject to payment of infrastructure upgradation charge to be decided and recovered by concerned authority. These activities are software industries, IT service industries, ITES industries, Media, Biotechnology, Research and Development & Design, Business Services, Educational Services and other activities like packaging, electronic goods, power distribution services and repair of TV and other electronic items, etc.
- 23.2 Increase in FAR - As per the amendments, for shop-cum-residence complexes, the total floor area ratio (FAR) in the “existing building exceeds the permissible FAR on industrial plots is –
- 50sq mt and below – FAR is 200
 - 51-400 sq mt – FAR is 180
 - 401 sq mt and above – FAR is 150

These forward-looking approaches will result in planned and well-developed Delhi.