

## CHAPTER 9

# INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The major drivers of economic growth in Delhi are industry and trade. The state has largely the service-led economy. Consistently rapid economic growth and a diversified economic structure of Delhi makes it a progressive economy with very strong economic fundamentals. Industrial development provides a secure basis for a rapid growth of income and made Delhi's per capita income to grow at a higher pace in last many years. 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 contribution comes from professional services & real estates, Transport, storage & Communication, hotels & restaurants, Trade & Repair services etc.

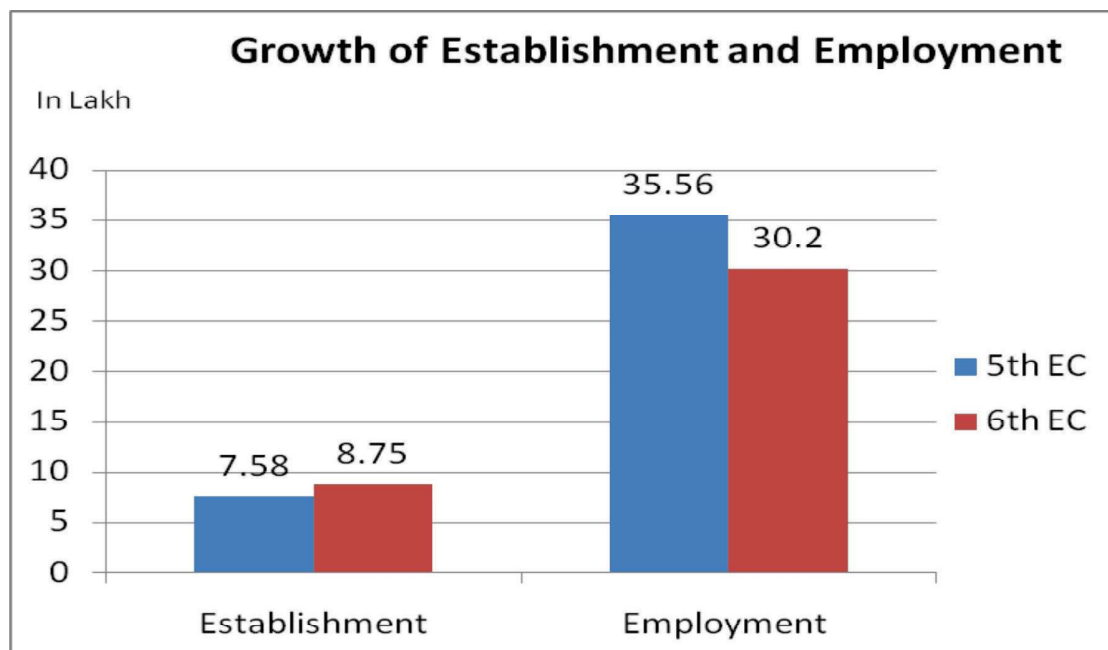
2. Delhi ranked on the top in the country in SDG-9 i.e. ***“Inclusive Sustainable Industrialization, Foster Innovation”*** as per the assessment made by NITI Aayog in its report on SDG India Index 2.0 released on 30<sup>th</sup> December 2019. Delhi has a score of 100 against all India score of 65.
3. Higher economic growth, promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrialisation 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.
4. 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 regularised industrial clusters, promotion of cluster approach and walk to work concept, wherever possible, to facilitate business through procedural simplifications and e-governance measures.
5. 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.

#### **Growth of Establishment and Employment in Delhi as per 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census**

6. As per 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census 2013, total establishments of 8.75 Lakh were operating in Delhi, 1.42% was 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 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census 2013 over 5<sup>th</sup> 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 Delhi. 8.05 % of the total establishments were managed by women entrepreneurs.
7. The Chart below captures the growth of establishments and employment position in Delhi during 2005-13 as per the Fifth Economic Census (2005) & Sixth Economic Census (2013).

**Chart 9.1**



8. District wise number of establishments and number of persons employed as per 6<sup>th</sup> 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>875308</b>	<b>3019781</b>

### Statement 9.2

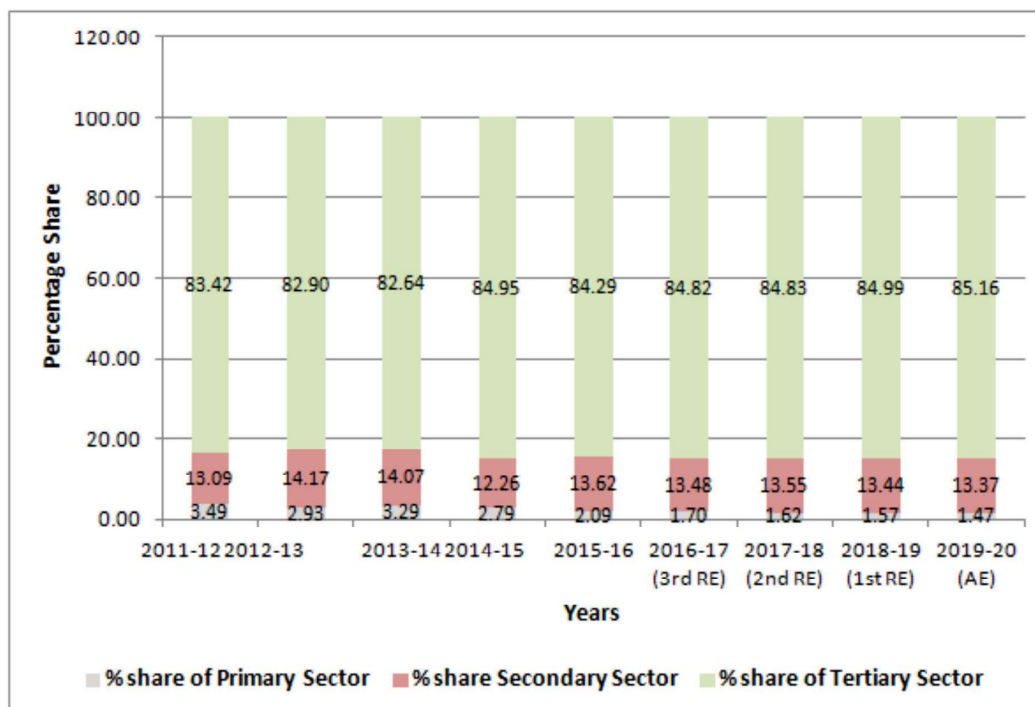
#### Sectoral Composition of Gross State Value Added at Current Prices

	% 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 (3 <sup>rd</sup> RE)	1.70	13.48	84.82
2017-18 (2 <sup>nd</sup> RE)	1.62	13.55	84.83
2018-19 (1 <sup>st</sup> RE)	1.57	13.44	84.99
2019-20 (AE)	1.47	13.37	85.16

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

### Chart 9.2

#### Percentage Share of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector to State Economy (Gross State Value Added at Current Prices)



## 9. GSVA by Manufacturing Sector

9.11 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 (3 <sup>rd</sup> RE)	30117	71616	531175	616085	5.67	42.05	13.48
2017-18 (2 <sup>nd</sup> RE)	32649	81630	602065	686824	5.42	40.00	13.55
2018-19 (1 <sup>st</sup> RE)	35414	91552	681186	774870	5.20	38.68	13.44
2019-20 (AE)	35889	100485	751693	856112	4.76	35.72	13.37

Source: Estimation of GSVA by DES,

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

## 10. Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise

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

## 11. Working Factories

11.1 The number of registered factories and estimated workers employed in these factories during the last 12 years is presented in statement 9.4:

### Statement 9.4

#### FACTORIES AND ESTIMATED WORKERS EMPLOYED

S. 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
8.	2014	8968	416927
9.	2015	8954	415278
10.	2016	8978	416833
11.	2017	9059	420156
12.	2018	9121	419578

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2019.

- 11.2 Statement 9.4 indicates that the number of working factories in Delhi increased from 7793 in 2007 to 9121 in 2018. Likewise, the estimated workers employed in these factories increased from 359126 in 2007 to 419578 in 2018. On an average of 46 persons were working in each factory in Delhi.
- 11.3 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.
- 11.4 The types and number of factories and workers in registered factories during the years 2013 to 2018 may be seen from statement 9.5:

### Statement 9.5

## INDUSTRY-WISE REGISTERED FACTORIES AND ESTIMATED WORKERS EMPLOYED

S.N	Industries	Factories						Estimated Workers					
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	Food Product	326	330	333	340	345	350	20070	20316	20500	21316	21596	21921
2.	Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Product	45	46	44	44	49	53	3145	3214	3074	3134	3176	2981
3.	Textiles products	2007	2033	2012	2013	2020	2008	139457	141263	139803	140408	140107	138788
4.	Wood products, Furniture and Fixtures	263	265	266	269	269	273	10240	10317	10356	10541	10541	10702
5.	Paper and Paper products Printing publishing & allied	758	765	771	776	785	795	29544	29816	30050	29997	30249	30608
6.	Leather and Leather Fur products (except repair)	296	298	298	300	301	303	12786	12872	12872	13054	13085	13182
7.	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum Coal Products	654	666	666	662	674	699	15089	15365	15365	14952	15599	15712
8.	Chemical & Chemical products (except Petroleum & Coal)	294	295	291	290	293	290	11754	11793	11633	11548	11655	11815
9.	Non-metallic Mineral products	82	82	82	82	82	73	2426	2426	2426	2426	2426	1002
10.	Basic Metal & Alloy Industry	526	525	523	519	524	517	8631	8614	8581	8373	8488	7900
11.	Metal products and Parts Machinery & Transport Equipment – Machine tools including Electrical Appliances	1872	1913	1890	1890	1902	1928	74789	76427	75508	75215	75475	76428
12.	Electricity, Gas and Stream Water Works and Supply	104	104	104	109	126	132	5935	5935	5935	6065	6596	6896
13.	Wholesale Trade in Fuel, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics Glass	59	73	95	91	97	99	531	657	855	650	810	900
14.	Public Administration and Defence Services	2	9	9	9	9	9	90	7655	7655	7655	7655	7655
15.	Sanitary Services	14	17	17	18	20	20	202	391	391	102	590	590
16.	Repair of Capital Goods & Repair Services	529	540	550	556	563	570	29881	30502	31067	31431	32107	32387
17.	Miscellaneous unspecified Group	990	1007	1003	1010	1000	1002	38700	39364	39207	39966	40001	40111
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8821</b>	<b>8968</b>	<b>8954</b>	<b>8978</b>	<b>9059</b>	<b>9121</b>	<b>403270</b>	<b>416927</b>	<b>415278</b>	<b>416833</b>	<b>420156</b>	<b>419578</b>

## 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 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
1.	Registered Factories (No)	2878	2976	3183	2980	2928	2852	2639
2.	Capital (₹ In crore)							
a.	Fixed Capital	4469	8938	10661	5903	6532	6922	6973
b.	Working Capital	8216	10352	8137	10722	11391	9126	8990
c.	<b>Total</b>	<b>12685</b>	<b>19290</b>	<b>18798</b>	<b>16625</b>	<b>17923</b>	<b>16048</b>	<b>15963</b>
3.	Employment							
a.	Workers	79036	76867	81901	76250	76697	74747	75172
b.	Other Than Workers	43495	41911	44453	39481	41406	39035	36604
c.	<b>Total</b>	<b>122531</b>	<b>118778</b>	<b>126354</b>	<b>115731</b>	<b>118103</b>	<b>113782</b>	<b>111776</b>
4.	Man Days (in Lakh)	371	359	376	350	355	343	339
	<b>Total Emoluments (₹ Crore)</b>	<b>1972</b>	<b>2260</b>	<b>2578</b>	<b>2489</b>	<b>2778</b>	<b>2793</b>	<b>2897</b>

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2019

## 13. Industrial Estates

### Operation and Maintenance of Industrial Estates/ Areas

13. Delhi has 29 planned industrial areas and 4 flatted factories complex. In addition, 23 non-conforming 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 notified on 8<sup>th</sup> June 2010, has come into force with effect from 28<sup>th</sup> March 2011 to place all industrial areas under DSIIDC. The DSIIDC has created industrial development, operation and



maintenance fund with ₹ 74 crore of seed capital for the discharge of its functions under the Act.

- 13.2 Rules under the Delhi Industrial Development, Operation and Maintenance Act, 2010 have been notified on 11<sup>th</sup> November 2011.
- 13.3 Government of India has directed the Delhi Development Authority to hand over the industrial estates for maintenance to DSIIDC. Hon'ble L.G has also ordered the transfer of remaining industrial estates from DDA for maintenance purpose and lease administration of 21 areas.
- 13.4 Two industrial estates namely Bawana and Narela selected as a pilot project for maintenance of industrial estates on the PPP model under a BOT concession are being maintained by a private partner for 15 years. Operation and maintenance of these Industrial Areas have been handed over to the concessionaires on PPP mode. Estimated infrastructure development cost is of ₹ 376.74 crore. Govt. had approved redevelopment and up-gradation of roads & drains in 10 industrial areas at a cost of about ₹ 169 crore during 2014-15.

#### **14. Development of Industrial Clusters in Non-conforming Areas**

- 14.1 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 that have come up on or after 1<sup>st</sup> August 1990 in residential / non-conforming areas and other impermissible industries in violation to the provision of Master Plan.
- 14.2 With a view to ensuring minimum dislocation of the cluster of industries operating in residential / non-conforming areas, 23 non-conforming industrial clusters having 70 per cent concentration have been notified by the Government for redevelopment.
- 14.3 The redevelopment process involves preparation of development 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 the preparation and implementation of the Redevelopment Plan for their area.

**14.4 Shifting of industries from Non-Conforming areas:** Allotments of developed industrial plots have been made to 21797 applicants from non-conforming areas in the newly developed industrial areas. Water polluting industries were given allotments on a priority basis in Narela and Badli while units falling under F category of Master Plan of Delhi of 2001 were given priority allotments in Bawana industrial area.

## 15. Delhi Financial Corporation

15.1 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.

15.2 The corporation has a paid-up share capital of ₹ 2647.75 lakh and Reserve & Surplus of ₹ 4222.09 lakh as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019.

### Statement 9.7

#### PERFORMANCE OF DFC: 2012-2019

₹ in crore

Year	Sanction	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

Source: - Industries Department

- 16. 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:- Industries Department, GNCTD

- 17. 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

## **18. 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.

## **19. Institute of Gem and Jewellery**

Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC) has set up National Institute of Gem and Jewellery. The institute is currently providing training in few short term certificate and Diploma courses such as Diamond Identification & Grading, Coloured Gemstone Identification.

## **20. 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.

### **20.1 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 2017-18 & 2018-19 is presented in the following statement 9.10.

**Statement 9.10**  
**PROGRESS OF RGSRY**

S. No.	Items	Achievement	
		2017-18	2018-19
1.	Number of Loan Sub Committee meeting held	5	4
2.	Target(Number of cases)	50	27
3.	Details of Sanctioned Cases		
	a. Number of Cases	48	39
	b. Amount Sanctioned	₹ 128.22 lakh	₹ 80.265 lakh
4.	Details of Disbursed Cases		
	a. Number of Cases	14	29
	b. Amount Disbursed	₹ 36.95 lakh	₹ 47.66 lakh

Source: Industry Department, GNCTD.

**20.2 Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):**

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, 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 is 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. The progress of the scheme during 2017-18 & 2018-19 is as under in Statement 9.11.

**Statement 9.11**  
**PROGRESS OF PMEGP IN DELHI DURING 2017-18 & 2018-19**

S. No.	Items	Achievement	
		2017-18	2018-19
1.	Target (number of cases)	100	113
2.	Number of Cases disbursed by Banks	111	118
3.	Margin money amount disbursed by the Banks	₹ 127.76 lakh	₹140.73 lakh

### **20.3 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.

## **21. Development of New Industrial Areas /Hubs**

### **21.1 Development of Multilevel Manufacturing Hub at Rani Khera, Mundka**

- DSIIDC is coming up with a multilevel manufacturing hub for the development of non-polluting light and service industries with World Class facilities, in an area of approximately 147 acres at Rani Khera, located on Mundka - Rohtak road, Delhi. As per the zonal plan of DDA, the land is under zone-M, which is the Manufacturing (Light & Service Industry) Zone. The area will be developed with the state-of-the-art facility, which will be a multi-level Manufacturing Hub.
- The project is expected to generate employment for nearly 1.50 Lakh people and employment for the neighbouring agglomeration. The project envisages the development of approximately 70% of the land as an open area, out of which 40% will be a green area. Thick plantation has been envisaged to give greenery to the premises to enrich the environment.
- The tentative cost of the project is ₹ 5000 crore and built up the area as per proposed FAR is 8,92,584 sqm which includes 19 industrial buildings, 06 Warehouse buildings, 5 other industrial buildings and other miscellaneous provisions. Layout plan has been approved by the standing committee on 17.11.2017. Building Plan and other approvals are being obtained from concerned authorities.

### **21.2 Knowledge-Based Industrial Park at Baprola, Delhi**

- DSIIDC is developing Knowledge-Based Industrial Park at Baprola in an area of approximately 55 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.

- Industrial buildings are proposed to be developed as a green building with the target of four-star GRIHA rating. All industrial and commercial buildings shall be centrally air-conditioned. The tentative cost of the project is ₹ 2175 crore and the total built-up area of the project is 2,23,339 sqm. The layout plan has been submitted to MCD for approval.

### **21.3. 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 2010-21.

## **22. 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 indicator for improving India's ranking in ease of doing business:

### **22.1 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.

## **22.2 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 16 to 11 and the cost reduced from 4.2% to 2.8%. Digitally signed sanction plans are being issued by the Municipal Corporations.
- Requirement of Property Tax payment history has been eliminated while sanction of Building Plans.
- Quality of regulation enhanced as per details are given below: -
  - i) Latent defect liability and decennial defect liability insurance included.
  - ii) Professionals qualification defined.
  - iii) Risk-based classifications of all buildings enabling fast pacing in plinth level inspection and Occupancy-cum-Completion Certificate (OCC) incorporated.

## **22.3 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.

#### **22.4 Paying Taxes**

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

#### **22.5 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](http://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.

## **22.6 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.