

CHAPTER 9

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industrialisation has the potential to achieve a variety of economic and social objectives such as employment, poverty eradication, gender equality, labour standards, and greater access to education and healthcare. At the same time, industrial processes can have negative environmental impacts, causing climate change, loss of natural resources, air and water pollution and extinction of species. These threaten the global environment as well as economic and social welfare.

- 2 The overriding Industrial policy challenge is to promote the positive impacts of industrial development while limiting or eliminating its negative impacts throughout the world. The development and application of environment-friendly technology, products and services, and management systems have the potential to achieve both environmental sustainability and economic growth.

3. Fifth Economic Census of Delhi-2005

- 3.1 As per the Fifth Economic Census, Delhi was ranked 16th in all India ranking (based on the results of 35 States and Union Territories) in respect of number of establishments accounting for about 1.80 per cent of the total establishments in India. The total number of establishments found to be operating during 2005 in the geographical boundaries of National Capital Territory of Delhi was 757743. Of this, 41 per cent were own account enterprises and the remaining 59 per cent were establishments those were employing at least one hired worker. The major economic activity group of 'Retail Trade' with 48.9 per cent of share in total establishments ranked first followed by 'Manufacturing (including repair)' and 'Community, Social, Personal services & others' activities with 18.19 per cent and 9.99 per cent shared respectively.
- 3.2 Delhi ranked 12th in national ranking in respect of employment accounting for 3.61 per cent of the total employment in India. The total number of employed persons working in the establishments was 3556387. The average employment per establishment comes to 4.69 persons.

4. District-wise Profile

North-West District with the share of 17.30 per cent in the total number of establishments is the leading district followed by South District (13.83 per cent) and West District (13.37 per cent). In the case of employment South District with 16.54 per cent share in the total employment is leading followed by North-West District (14.91 per cent) and North-East District (12.74 per cent). The density, i.e. Establishments per sq. km. was highest in Central

District (3223) followed by North-East District (1625) and East District (1492). The major economic activity group “retail trade” is dominating more or less in all the districts.

5. Important Characteristics of Industrial Sector

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

Statement 9.1

GSDP OF DELHI BY SECONDARY SECTOR 2004-2013: AT CURRENT PRICES

(` Crore)

Sl. No	Year	Manufacturing			Secondary Sector
		Registered	Un-registered	Total	
1.	2004-05	2474.71 (2.47)	4851.31 (4.84)	7326.02 (7.31)	18498.76 (18.45)
2.	2005-06	2697.83 (2.34)	5577.81 (4.83)	8275.64 (7.17)	20489.30 (17.76)
3.	2006-07	2985.95 (2.20)	6438.19 (4.75)	9424.14 (6.95)	23654.19 (17.45)
4.	2007-08	3675.80 (2.33)	7213.13 (4.57)	10888.93 (6.90)	27732.32 (17.57)
5.	2008-09	3243.22 (1.71)	7926.59 (4.18)	11169.81 (5.89)	31805.91 (16.78)
6.	2009-10(R)	3487.45 (1.59)	8521.81 (3.88)	12009.26 (5.47)	36779.89 (16.76)
7.	2010-11(P)	4029.08 (1.54)	9800.70 (3.75)	13829.78 (5.29)	43883.77 (16.78)
8.	2011-12 (Q)	4707.71 (1.52)	10646.46 (3.43)	15354.17 (4.95)	54321.01 (17.48)
9.	2012-13 (A)	5116.97 (1.40)	11347.91 (3.10)	16464.88 (4.50)	64718.35 (17.69)

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

Note:- P- Provisional, R- Revised and Q- Quick Estimate and A- Advance Estimates.

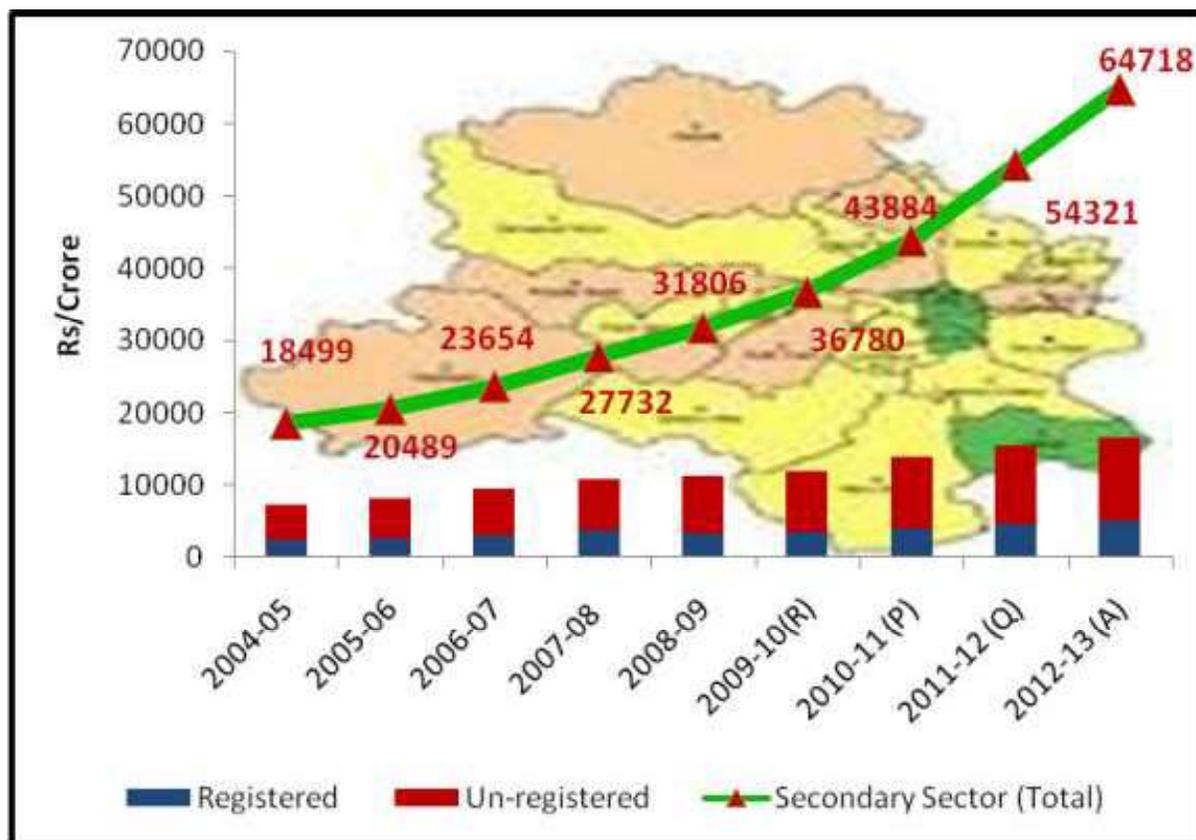
Figures in parenthesis relates to percentage to GSDP of Delhi.

5.2 It is evident from statement 9.1 that the income of registered manufacturing increased from ` 2474.71 crore in 2004-05 to ` 4707.71 crore in 2011-12. The advance estimates of the same during 2012-13 expected at ` 5116.97 crore. The percentage contribution of registered manufacturing to GSDP of Delhi decreased from 2.47 per cent in 2004-05 to 1.40 per cent in 2012-13. During the same period the income from unregistered manufacturing sector increased from ` 4851.31 crore in 2004-05 to ` 10646.46 crore in 2011-12 and the same expected to reach at ` 11347.91 crore in 2012-13. The percentage

contribution of unregistered manufacturing reduced from 4.84 per cent in 2004-05 to 3.10 per cent in 2012-13. During the same period the contribution of secondary sector to the GSDP of Delhi reduced from 18.45 per cent to 17.69 per cent in 2012-13.

5.3 The contribution of GSDP of Delhi by manufacturing sector during 2004-05 to 2012-13 is depicted in Chart 9.1.

Chart 9.1
GSDP OF MANUFACTURING SECTOR DURING 2004-13



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics
 Note: * Q-Quick Estimate, ** A: Advance Estimate, P: Provisional, R: Revised

6. Index of Industrial Production of Delhi

6.1 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.

6.2 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.

6.3 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)

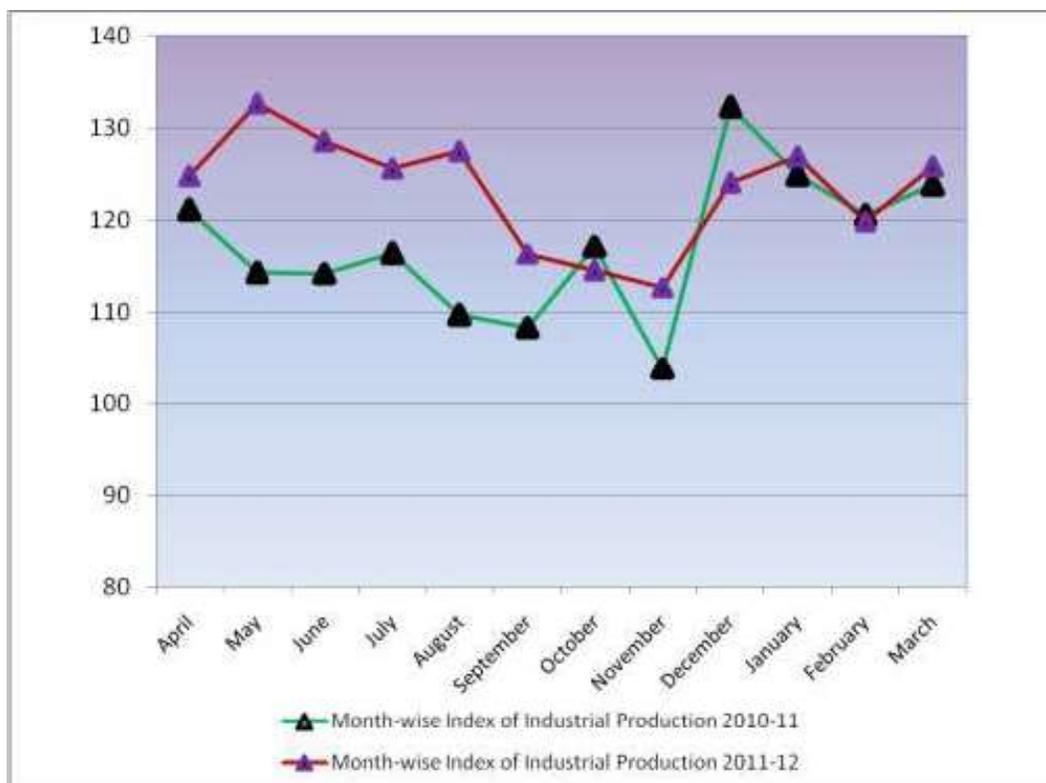
Sl. No	Sectors	2010-11	2011-12	% Change for 2011-12
1.	Manufacturing	132.01	139.14	5.40
2.	Food Products & Beverages	129.90	139.59	7.46
3.	Tobacco Products	17.60	18.39	4.49
4.	Textiles	185.87	183.87	-1.08
5.	Wearing apparels, dressing and dyeing of Fur	56.28	63.61	13.02
6.	Leather and leather products	162.32	163.60	0.79
7.	Paper and paper products	53.87	36.88	-31.54
8.	Printing, Publishing and reproduction of recording media	405.20	463.42	14.37
9.	Chemicals and Chemical products	75.26	47.77	-36.53
10.	Non-metallic mineral products	106.76	85.85	-19.59
11.	Rubber and Plastic products	39.17	45.32	15.70
12.	Basic metals	337.11	272.85	-19.06
13.	Fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	123.40	114.53	-7.19
14.	Motor vehicles, Trailers and Semi trailers	107.65	146.95	36.51
15.	Machinery & Equipment	60.47	56.40	-6.73
16.	Electrical Machinery and apparatus	51.92	49.30	-5.05
17.	Radio, Television and communication equipment and apparatus	92.38	93.49	1.20
18.	Other Transport Equipments	5.07	6.27	23.67
19.	Furniture	76.00	77.17	1.54
20.	Electricity	82.02	85.49	4.23
21.	Medical, Precision and Optical Instruments, Watches and clocks	17.41	11.43	-34.35
	General Index	117.17	123.21	5.15

Source:- Index of Industrial Production, 2011-12, DES, GNCTD.

7. Monthly Comparable Index of Industrial Production in Delhi

The estimated average annual Index of Industrial Production in Delhi has increased from 117.17 in 2010-11 to 123.21 in 2011-12 with base year 2004-05 as 100. This shows an increase of 5.15 per cent in Index of Industrial Production during 2011-12. The month-wise Index of Industrial Production in Delhi is presented in Chart 9.2.

Chart 9.2
MONTH-WISE INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



Source:- Index of Industrial Production, 2011-12, DES, GNCTD.

8. Use-based Index of Industrial Production

The Use-based Index of Industrial Production in Delhi during 2010-11 & 2011-12 is presented in Statement 9.3

Statement 9.3
USE-BASED INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: 2010-11 & 2011-12

Sl. No	Description	Annual Average		Percentage Variation
		2010-11	2011-12	
1.	Basic Goods	90.98	91.32	0.37
2.	Capital Goods	73.91	76.07	2.92
3.	Intermediate Goods	47.37	57.31	20.98
4.	Consumer Goods	152.41	162.05	6.33
5.	Consumer Durable Goods	47.41	44.34	-6.48
6.	Consumer Non-durable goods	159.92	170.46	6.59
7.	General	117.17	123.21	5.15

Source: Index of Industrial Production 2011-12, DES, GNCTD

9. Working Factories

- 9.1 The number of factories and estimated workers employed in these factories during the last five 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

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2012.

- 9.2 The Statement 9.4 indicates that the number of working factories in Delhi increased from 7793 in 2007 to 8219 in 2011. Likewise the estimated workers employed in these factories increased from 359126 in 2007 to 378361 in 2011. On an average of 46 persons were working in each factory in Delhi.
- 9.3 The estimated employment, as depicted in the above table, has not indicated any improvement during the last three years and it is due to the closure of various polluting industries in the vicinity of Delhi. The industrial units which contributed higher level of employment during 2011 is in textile products followed with that in metal products and parts

of machinery & transport equipments, repair of capital goods and repairs services, Paper and paper products, food products, rubber, plastic, petroleum, coal products, leather and leather fur products, chemical and chemical products and misc. items respectively.

- 9.4 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.

10. Annual Survey of Industries 2009-10

- 10.1 A factory is registered under sections 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948. The Sections 2m (i) and 2m (ii) refer to any premises including the precincts thereof (a) wherein ten or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on or (b) wherein twenty or more workers are working or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on without the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on.
- 10.2 The details regarding the number of registered factories which are functional, production capital, workers engaged in these factories, man days, etc is presented in Statement 9.5.

Statement 9.5 KEY INDICATOR OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR IN DELHI

No	Key Indicator	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Registered Factories (No)	3413	3193	3154	3305	3268	3198	3026	2878
2.	Production Capital (` Crore)								
a.	a. Fixed Capital	2448.29	2098.62	2356.90	2589.08	2913.70	2913.81	3128.73	3866.54
b.	b. Working Capital	3598.53	3009.63	2910.35	3666.11	3502.63	4249.57	3287.15	6040.05
c.	c. Total	6046.82	5108.25	5267.25	6255.19	6416.33	7163.38	6415.88	9906.59
3.	All Employees (Number)								
a.	Workers	85552	90923	80923	87588	89431	88588	87752	84408
b.	Other Than Workers	41180	37726	40207	40015	40521	39266	39064	36753
c.	Total	126732	128649	121130	127603	129952	127854	126816	121161
4.	Man Days (in Lakh)	384	339	359	383	--	382	379	363
5.	Total Emoluments (` Crore)	1165.00	983.50	956.23	1301.13	1485.68	1578.92	1312.73	1590.46

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2012.

10.3 It may be observed from Statement 9.5 that the number of registered factories in Delhi reduced from 3413 in 2002-03 to 2878 in 2009-10. During the same period the production capital increased from ₹ 6046.82 crore to ₹ 9906.59 crore. The number of employees decreased to the level from 1.27 lakh in 2002-03 to 1.21 lakh in 2009-10.

11. Industrial Policy

11.1 The first industrial policy for Delhi was published in 1982. It was focused on encouraging manufacturing sector in Delhi and creating employment with minimum strain on Delhi's scarce resources. Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG) of economies, preference of outsourcing to low cost destination have led to the emergence of India as a major outsourcing station. While the growth of the Information Technology or Information Technology Enabled Services led the service sector growth in India, Delhi's service sector continues to be dominated by trade and retail. It also advocated dispersed development with special emphasis on development of sophisticated and hi-tech industry.

11.2 Following the rapid urbanization in Delhi combined with demographic transition and environmental consequences and emergence of Information Technology Enabled Services, a new Industrial Policy was required to be put in place to take care of the said changes. Accordingly a new Industrial Policy was announced in 2010. The objectives of the industrial policy, 2010 are to

- Promote non-polluting and clean industries.
- Promote high technology and skilled industries in Delhi to keep in-migration of unskilled worker to a minimum level.
- Develop world class infrastructure within planned industrial estates and regularized industrial clusters.
- Promote cluster approach and walk to work concepts wherever possible.
- Facilitate business through procedural simplifications and e-governance measures
- Promote transparent and business friendly environment.

11.3 The vision to make Delhi a hub of clean, high-technology & skilled economic activities by 2021 by policy shift essential to change industrial profile from low-skilled to high tech and high skilled 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.

12. Industrial Estates

12.1 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.

12.2 Rules under the Delhi Industrial Development, Operation and Maintenance Act, 2010 have been notified on 11th November 2011.

12.3 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.

12.4 Operation and Maintenance of Industrial Estates under PPP Model

In order to maximise efficiency with the available resources, the Government has decided to develop and maintain industrial infrastructure on Public Private Partnehip basis. Four industrial estates namely Okhla, Patparganj, 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.

12.5 Operation and maintenance to Bawana and Narela Industrial Areas under PPP model has commenced. Estimated infrastructure development cost is of ` 258 crore. Work expected to be awarded on similar lines in Patparganj and Okhla Industrial Estates.

13. Business Facilitation Council (BFC)

Issues pertaining to the industry sector eg. 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.

14. Redevelopment of Industrial Clusters in Non-conforming Areas

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 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.
- 14.3 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.
- 14.4 The Delhi Industrial Development, operation and Maintenance Act, 2010 has given mandate to DSIIDC for orderly redevelopment of the notified industrial clusters. The corporation has signed an MoU with one Industries Association and initiated dialogue with the respective industries associations for redevelopment of the other industrial clusters.

15. Delhi Institute of Tool Engineering (DITE)

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, 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.

16. Delhi Financial Corporation

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 ` 5 crore while for proprietorship and partnership firms, it is ` 2 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 ` 2611.75 lakh as on 31st March 2011. As on 31st March 2011, DFC had ` 45.41 crore as reserves. DFC sanctioned loans worth ` 50.48 crore during 2011-12 and ` 125.97 crore in 2010-11 respectively. The information regarding the performance of Delhi Finance Corporation during the last eight years is presented in Statement 9.6 and the same is depicted in Chart 9.3.

Statement 9.6
PERFORMANCE OF DFC: 2004-12

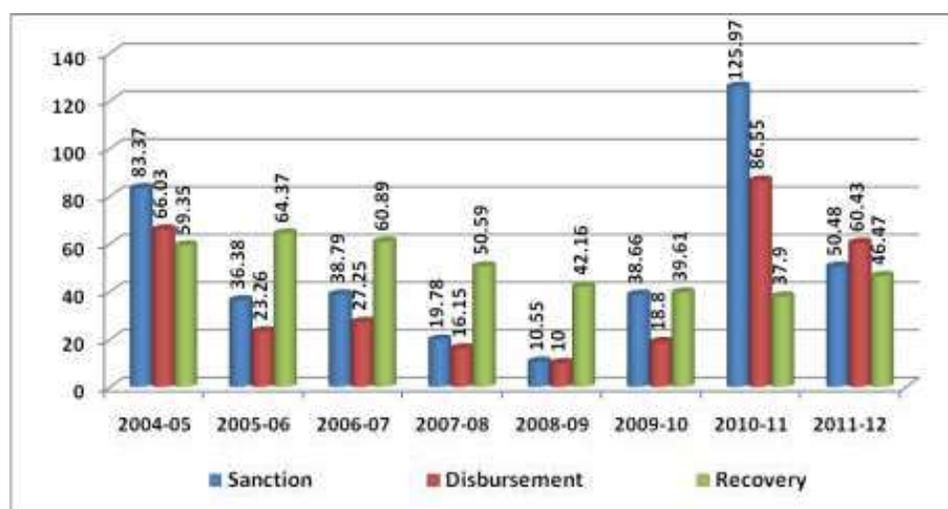
(` Crore)

Sl. No	Details	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Sanction	83.37	36.38	38.79	19.78	10.55	38.66	125.97	50.48
2.	Disbursement	66.03	23.26	27.25	16.15	10.00	18.80	86.55	60.43
3.	Recovery	59.35	64.37	60.89	50.59	42.16	39.61	37.90	46.47

Source:- Industry Department, GNCTD

Chart 9.3
PERFORMANCE OF DFC: 2004-12

(` Crore)



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

- 17.1 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'
- 17.2 **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 9.7.

Statement 9.7

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:- Website of DSIIDC, March 2012.

- 17.3 **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 9.8.

Statement 9.8
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:- Website of DSIIDC

17.4 **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.

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

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, Nagloi, Lawrence Road, Narela, Bawana and Naraina.

19. Institute of Gem and Jewellery

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 Gemnology, Jewellery manufacturing and Advance Jewellery Design, AD/CAM of 6 months to 1 year duration. The Institute will start 4 year degree course in gem & jewellery design and technology. This course will be affiliated to I.P. University.

20. Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board

20.1 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.

20.2. 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 2010-11 & 2011-12 is presented in the following statement.

Statement 9.9 PROGRESS OF RGSRY

No	Items	Achievement	
		2010-11	2011-12
1.	Number of Loan Sub Committee meeting held	5	5
2.	Budget Allocation		
	a. Number of cases	60	60
	b. Amount allocated	` 134.00lakh	` 128.50 lakh
3.	Details of Sanctioned Cases		
	a. Number of Cases	48	47
	b. Amount Sanctioned	` 132.95 lakh	` 119.24 lakh
4.	Details of Disbursed Cases		
	a. Number of Cases	43	37
	b. Amount Disbursed	` 104.91 lakh	` 95.18 lakh

Source: Industry Department, GNCTD.

20.3 Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

20.3.1 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 up on the category of the applicant along with the area where he wants to establish the unit.

- 20.3.2 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 2010-11 and 2011-12 is presented in Statement 9.10.

Statement 9.10

PROGRESS OF PMEGP IN DELHI DURING 2010-11 & 2011-12

No	Items	Achievement	
		2010-11	2011-12
1.	Budget Allocation		
	a. Number of cases	155	304
	b. Amount allocated	` 216.83 lakh	N.A
2.	Number of Cases forwarded to the Banks	1109	1110
3.	Number of Cases Sanctioned by Banks	247	294
4.	Number of Cases Disbursed by Banks	154	195
5.	Margin money amount disbursed by the Banks	` 109.51 lakh	` 187.69 lakh

20.4 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.

21. Knowledge Based Industrial Park at Baprola

- 21.1 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 ` 1800 crore. A world class Incubation Centre for high tech & knowledge based industries may be set up in the Knowledge Park.
- 21.2 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.

22. Society for Self Employment (SSE)

- 22.1 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.
- 22.2 During the year 2010-11 and 2011-12, a total of 2100 and 2812 trainees have successfully completed training programmes. SSE planned to train 3200 students during the current year 2012-13 in various Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Programme and Vocational Training Programme.
23. The types and number of factories and workers in registered factories during the years 2007 to 2011 may be seen in statement no 9.11.

Statement 9.11 INDUSTRY-WISE REGISTERED FACTORIES AND ESTIMATED WORKERS EMPLOYED

No	Industries	Factories					Estimated Workers				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Food Product	250	253	262	274	285	15478	15576	16130	16868	17546
2	Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Product	32	33	33	36	38	2240	2308	2308	2517	2656
3	Textiles products	1869	1886	1901	1918	1931	130041	131050	132092	133273	134177
4	Wood products, Furniture and Fixtures	254	247	250	254	256	9571	9619	9735	9890	9968
5	Paper and Paper products Printing publishing & allied	628	646	651	674	682	24524	25180	25375	26271	26582
6	Leather and Leather Fur products (except repair)	266	269	270	272	279	11438	11620	11663	11749	12052
7	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum Coal Products	524	528	528	537	557	11956	12182	12182	12389	12851
8	Chemical & Chemical products (except Petroleum & Coal)	288	295	296	297	293	11516	11796	11835	11874	11714
9	Non-metallic Mineral products	77	79	79	79	80	2279	2337	2337	2337	2367
10	Basic Metal & Alloy Industry	517	522	530	525	524	8447	8567	8698	8615	8598

No	Industries	Factories				Estimated Workers					
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
11	Metal products and Parts Machinery & Transport Equipment - Machine tools including Electrical Appliances	1692	1723	1735	1757	1759	67559	68839	69318	70196	70275
12	Electricity, Gas and Steam Water Works and Supply	73	83	84	94	102	4328	4738	4795	5365	5821
13	Wholesale Trade in Fuel, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics Glass	10	10	15	7	12	90	90	135	63	108
14	Public Administration and Defence Services	1	1	2	2	2	45	45	90	90	90
15	Sanitary Services	6	6	6	6	10	66	86	86	86	144
16	Repair of Capital Goods & Repair Services	422	439	452	465	479	23744	24798	25532	26266	27057
17	Miscellaneous unspecified Group	893	901	903	912	930	35804	35222	35300	35651	36355
	Total	7802	7921	7997	8109	8219	359126	364053	367611	373500	378361

Source: Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2012