CHAPTER 9

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industrial development in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi is moving away from traditional chimneys toward "smart" production and characterized by a strategic shift from traditional heavy manufacturing to a sophisticated, service-oriented, and high technology ecosystem through knowledge-based, IT/ITeS, and small-scale sectors, driven by its service economy, trade hub status, and focus on sustainable, clean growth.

Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC) is developing modern estates and flatted factories, aiming for "walk-to-work" environments and supporting skill development. Delhi is one of the largest centers for small industries in the country, manufacturing a diverse range of goods including textiles, automobile parts, electronics, and software. This Sector has a proven vast potential to play a leading role in the overall development of the national economy. Delhi has a service-led economy, strong in professional, IT, and trade services with majorly focus on frontier technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), robotics, biotechnology, and green energy. Industrial policy promotes high-tech, knowledge-based, and non-polluting industries.

1. Growth statistics:

- Delhi comes under Front Runner category in the country in SDG i.e., "SDG India Index and Dashboard 2023-24"as per NITI Aayog.
- Good progress under the Business Reform Action Plan scheme came under "Emerging Business Ecosystems category" in 2022.
- In the Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) 2024 report, Delhi was recognized in the 'Achievers' Category among the Union Territories

2. Infrastructure Details:

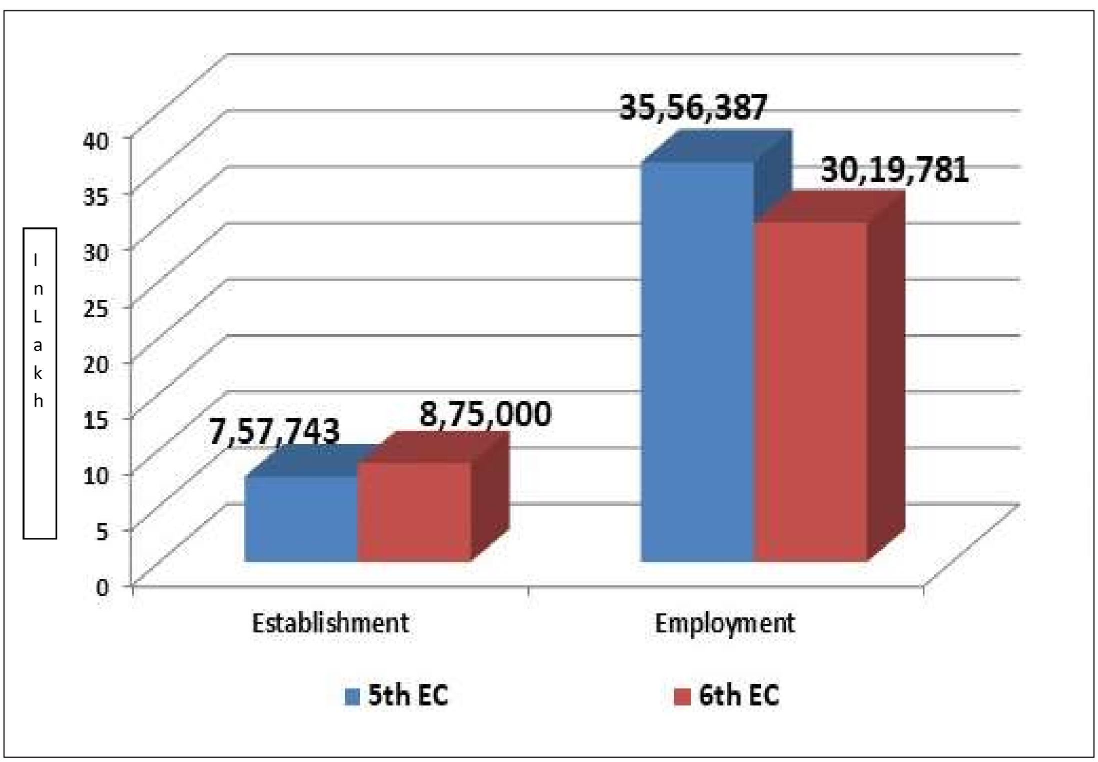
- Infrastructure and institutional setup is created & redeveloped through redevelopment of conforming and non-conforming industrial areas through Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (DSIIDC) & Delhi Development Authority (DDA) in some of the industrial areas across the City.
- There are 29 planned Industrial Areas and 4 flatted factory complexes in Delhi. Additionally, the Government of India and State Government have notified 27 non-conforming industrial/godown clusters for redevelopment as per norms for redevelopment mentioned in MPD-2021/ draft MPD-2041.

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

3.1 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.

3.2 The Chart 9.1 captures numbers of establishments and persons employed as per the Fifth Economic Census (2005) & Sixth Economic Census (2013).

CHART 9.1
GROWTH OF ESTABLISHMENT AND EMPLOYMENT



From the above, it may be seen that number of establishments, 5th Economic Census to 6th Economic Census, have increased from 7,57,743 to 8,75,000 but the number of persons employed have gone down from 35,56,387 to 30,19,781. It is mainly because of establishments with large scale employment has shifted from Delhi to other neighboring areas/ states due to various reasons including stricter pollution norms.

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

STATEMENT 9.1

Districts	No. of Establishments	No. of Persons employed
Central	1,50,671	5,99,058
West	1,06,726	3,13,574
North-West	93,297	2,86,189
North-East	86,597	1,83,313
East	80,061	2,15,979
South-East	75,049	3,52,562
North	73,724	3,18,960
Shahdara	71,738	2,29,663
South	57,126	1,45,304
South-West	42,166	1,05,954
New Delhi	38,153	2,69,225
Total	**8,75,308**	**30,19,781**

STATEMENT9.2

SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED (GSVA) AT CURRENT PRICES

Years	% 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	1.67	13.80	84.53
2018-19	2.08	13.45	84.47
2019-20	1.95	12.54	85.51
2020-21	1.89	12.73	85.38
2021-22	1.70	13.08	85.22

Years	% Share of Primary Sector	% Share of Secondary Sector	% Share of Tertiary Sector
2022-23 (3rd RE)	1.00	13.11	85.89
2023-24 (2nd RE)	0.91	12.95	86.14
2024-25 (1st RE)	0.85	13.02	86.13
2025-26 (AE)	0.80	12.88	86.32

Note :(3rdRE)-Third Revised Estimates,(2ndRE)-Second Revised Estimates, (1stRE)- First Revised Estimates and (AE)- Advance Estimates.

3.4 The 1stRevised Estimates and Advance Estimates of GSVA at current prices for the year 2024-25 & 2025-26 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 0.85% and to 0.80% for both the years respectively from 3.49% share in the base year 2011-12.

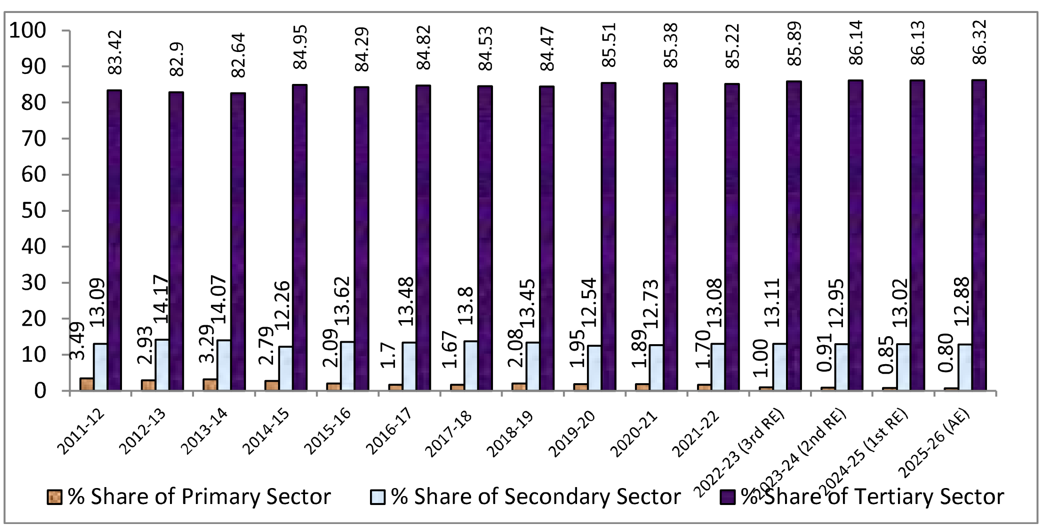
3.5 GSVA at current prices reveals the fact that contribution of Secondary Sector (comprising of Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services and Construction) in the economy has decreasedfrom 13.09% during the base year 2011-12to 13.02% during 2024-25 (1st Revised Estimates) and further decreased to 12.88% during 2025-26 (Advance Estimates) respectively.

3.6 Contribution of Tertiary Sector (comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Railways, Transport, Storage, Communication, Financial Services, Real Estate, Health services 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 and has increased to 86.13% during 2024-25 (1st Revised Estimates) and 86.32% during 2025-26(Advance Estimates).

CHART 9.2

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTOR TO STATE ECONOMY

(Gross State Value Added at Current Prices)



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

4.1 Manufacturing sub-sector is one of the major contributor in the secondary sector in the economy of Delhi. GSVA from manufacturing is estimated at ₹45930Crores and ₹50144 Crores at current prices during 2024-25and 2025-26 respectively with respect to annual growths of 6.30% and 9.18% over previous year's estimates. Similarly, GSVA at constant prices is to the tune of ₹33651Crores and ₹36466Crores during 2024-25 and 2025-26 respectively registering annual growths of 5.88% and 8.37% over previous years. As per estimates for 2024-25, NSVA is to the tune of ₹39377 Crores with an annual growth of 7.11% over previous year at current prices and₹29287 Crores with growth of 6.10% over previous year at constant prices. As per advance estimates for 2025-26, NSVA was to the tune of ₹42799 Crores with an expansion of 8.69% over previous year at current prices and ₹31917 Crores with an expansion of 8.98% over previous year at constant prices respectively.

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

Statement 9.3

(₹inCrore)

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	30680	80987	586900	677900	5.23	37.88	13.8
2018-19	32192	87160	647839	738389	4.97	36.93	13.45
2019-20	33637	88310	704369	792911	4.78	38.09	12.54
2020-21	33581	84910	666899	744277	5.03	39.55	12.73
2021-22	32703	100243	766401	870627	4.27	32.62	13.08
2022-23 (3rd RE)	41005	116442	887908	1000023	4.62	35.21	13.11
2023-24 (2nd RE)	43209	129236	997692	1113646	4.33	33.43	12.95
2024-25 (1st RE)	45930	142056	1091107	1212851	4.21	32.33	13.02
2025-26 (AE)	50144	154245	1197638	1327055	4.19	32.51	12.88

Source: Estimation of GSVA by DES,

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

4.3 It is evident from the Statement 9.3 that the GSVA from manufacturing has increased from ₹18907 Crores in 2011-12 to ₹50144 Crores in 2025-26. The percentage contribution of manufacturing to GSVA has decreased from 6.24%

in 2011-12 to 4.19% in 2025-26. During the same period, the contribution of secondary sector to the total GSVA of Delhi has decreased from 13.09% in 2011-12 to 12.88% in 2025-26.

5. Micro,Small&MediumEnterprise(MSME):

The total number of enterprises registered in NCT of Delhi in UDYAM portal are 10,15,158 out of which 9,84,096 are Micro enterprises, 28,313 are Small enterprises and 2,749 are Medium Enterprises as on 31.12.2025.

Source: Office of the Commissioner of industries, GNCTD

6. WorkingFactories

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

STATEMENT 9.4

FACTORIES AND ESTIMATED WORKERS EMPLOYED

S. No.	Years	Factories	Estimated Workers Employed
1.	2011	8,219	3,78,361
2.	2012	8,557	3,92,270
3.	2013	8,821	4,03,270
4.	2014	8,968	4,16,927
5.	2015	8,954	4,15,278
6.	2016	8,978	4,16,833
7.	2017	9,059	4,20,156
8.	2018	9,121	4,19,578
9.	2019	8,622	4,03,517
10.	2020	8,643	4,04,602
11.	2021	8,613	4,02,733
12	2022	8,690	4,04,169
13.	2023	8,750	4,06,947
14.	2024	8,869	4,14,201

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner,GNCTD and Delhi Statistical Handbook.

Statement 9.4 indicates that the number of working factories in Delhi increased from 8,219 in 2011 to 8,869 in 2024. Likewise, the estimated workers employed in these factories increased from 3,78,361 in 2011 to 4,14,201 in 2024. On an average of 47 persons were working in each factory in Delhi.

6.1 Due to the introduction of various environmental norms by the Central Pollution Control Board and Delhi Pollution Control Committee, 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 the neighboring states. Due to this, the estimated number of workers employed in these industries increased at a stagnant rate.

6.2 Industry-wise number of factories and estimated workers in factories registered during the years 2020 to 2024 may be seen from statement 9.5:

STATEMENT 9.5

INDUSTRY-WISE REGISTERED FACTORIESAND ESTIMATED WORKERS EMPLOYED

S. No	Industries	Factories					Estimated Workers				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Food Product	141	137	139	143	146	8,849	8,598	8,723	8747	9015
2.	Beverages,Tobacco and Tobacco Product	34	36	36	39	43	1,913	2,025	2,025	2130	2680
3.	Textiles products	1,514	1,507	1,490	1498	1509	1,04,738	1,04,209	1,03,033	103929	104731
4.	Wood products, Furniture and Fixtures	97	99	97	100	102	3,800	3,880	3,801	3846	3976
5.	Paper and Paper products Printing publishing & allied	594	595	603	605	614	22,940	22,978	23,286	23342	23915
6.	LeatherandLeatherFurproducts (except repair)	140	145	143	144	145	6,100	6,318	6,230	6300	6318
7.	Rubber, Plastic,PetroleumCoal Products	754	754	806	822	829	16,942	16,942	18,110	18622	19111
8.	Chemical & Chemical products(except Petroleum & Coal)	174	172	172	172	172	7,100	7,019	7,019	7019	7019
9.	Non-metallic Mineral products	12	12	12	11	11	250	250	250	225	225
10.	Basic Metal & Alloy Industry	770	756	755	758	767	11,607	11,396	11,380	11509	11877
11.	Metal products and Parts Machinery& Transport Equipment – Machine tools including Electrical Appliances	760	759	760	767	772	30,154	30,115	30,154	30329	30529
12.	Electricity,Gas and Stream Water Works and Supply	206	206	206	208	210	10,692	10,692	10,692	10796	11071
13.	Wholesale Trade in Fuel,47 Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics Glass	2	5	7	6	41	105	263	323	305	1283
14.	Public Administration and Defense Services	47	46	46	47	47	39,976	39,126	39,126	39206	39206
15.	Sanitary Services	31	30	27	29	30	915	886	797	917	967
16.	Repair of Capital Goods & Repair Services	224	217	238	249	274	12,691	12,556	13,100	13,705	15,503
17.	Miscellaneous unspecified Group	3,143	3,137	3,153	3,152	3,157	1,25,830	1,25,480	1,26,120	1,26,020	1,26,775
	Total	**8,643**	**8,613**	**8,690**	**8,750**	**8,869**	**4,04,602**	**4,02,733**	**4,04,169**	**4,06,947**	**4,14,201**

Source:OfficeoftheLabourCommissioner,GNCTD and DelhiStatisticalHandbook.

6.3 It can be seen from the above statement that the maximum number of factories in Delhi are registered in three Major Industry groups (i)Textiles product,(ii)Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum Coal Products, followed by (iii) Metal products and Parts Machinery& Transport Equipment.

7. Annual Surveyof Industries

As per provisions of the FactoriesAct, 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

KEYINDICATORSOFINDUSTRIALSECTORINDELHI

S. No.	Key Indicator	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Registered Factories (No)	2,928	2,852	2,639	2,459	2,459	2,355	2,407	2,115
2.	Capital (₹in Crore)								
a.	Fixed Capital	6,532	6,922	6,973	6,630	7,411	6,749	7,121	5,933
b.	Working Capital	11,391	9,126	8,990	5,543	5,935	6,294	7,988	8,793
	Total	**17,923**	**16,048**	**15,963**	**12,173**	**13,346**	**13,043**	**15,109**	**14,726**
3.	Employment								
a.	Workers	76,697	74,747	75,172	70,414	74,685	70,845	67,216	64,120
b.	Other Than Workers	41,406	39,035	36,604	34,732	35,817	35,589	31,992	30,334
	Total	**1,18,103**	**1,13,782**	**1,11,776**	**1,05,146**	**1,10,502**	**1,06,434**	**99,208**	**94,454**
4.	Man Days (in Lakh)	355	343	339	319	335	316	274	267
	Total Emoluments (₹in Crore)	**2,778**	**2,793**	**2,897**	**2,910**	**3,335**	**3,427**	**3,118**	**3,087**

Source:DelhiStatistical Handbook.

8. IndustrialEstates

8.1 **Operation & Maintenance of Industrial Estates/Area:** Delhi has 29 planned Industrial Areas and 4 flatted factories complex. Additionally, 03 greenfield industrial projects are being developed at Ranikhera, Kanjhawla and Baprola.These areas are notified under the Delhi Industrial Development, Operation and Maintenance (DIDOM) Act, 2010 notified on 28thMarch 2011 to place all Industrial Areas under DSIIDC. In addition, 27 non-conforming Industrial/Godown clusters have been notified for development.

8.2 Out of these 33 Industrial Areas (excluding 03greenfield industrial areas) including 4 flatted factories complex, 24 Industrial Areas/Estates have been handed over to DSIIDC for maintenance and up-gradation of development activities. Further, out of 24 Industrial Area, lease Administration of 12 Industrial Areas is with DSIIDC and another 12 Industrial Areas are lease administrated by DDA (as the same have not yet been transferred to DSIIDC). Rest of 09 industrial areas are managed by Private Societies/ MCD.

8.3 The lease Administration work is of its 12 Industrial Area/Estates/FFCs is primarily looked after by Industrial Estate Management Division DSIIDC. Narela & Bawana Areas are being managed by DSIIDC under PPP mode through two concessionaires for providing development and all types of services during the maintenance period of 13 years (2013-14 to 2026).

8.4 To relocate the Industries from residential areas to the Industrial Areas, 2nd phase of Bawana Industrial Area has been developed by DSIIDC at Bhorgarh in an area measuring 430.98 Acres in the year 2010 comprising of 4660 plots varying from 100 sq.mtr. to 250 sq.mtr. Out of 4660 industrial plots, 3576 plots have been handed over to the allottees.

8.5 Towards improving roads, drain and sewage network in notified industrial areas of Delhi, DSIIDC is undertaking works of 52.89 km CC roads and Storm Water drains at cost of Rs 624.38 crores for 16 Industrial Areas. Separately, development of roads and drains in Bawana Phase-II (Bhorgarh) shall be undertaken on concessionaire/annuity mode for which DSIIDC may invite a PPP of 142 crore for the development of the area. Improving Industrial Workers Housing (Lal Flats, Bawana) conditions and repair of roads, drains, sewer system and street lighting shall also be undertaken. Also, for improving safety and security, 4032 streetlights in 12 DDA lease administered Industrial Areas shall be made operational.

8.6 Govt of India has formulated the scheme of Micro Small Enterprise-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) to promote clusters of Micro and Small Enterprises.Establishing CFCs at Bawana and Badli has been approved by Cabinet on 21.01.2026 towards utilizing Ministry of MSME scheme to help local industries reduce capital costs. Budgetary support of Rs 36 Crore shall be provided for setting up these two and other such Common Facility Centres in Industrial Areas of Delhi.

9. Development of Industrial Clusters in Non-Conforming Areas

9.1 The respective society/association of 27 non-conforming areas with industrial concentration was to develop these areas within 3 years after notification of the MPD-21. The plan includes subsidizing the preparation and approval of layout plans by local bodies.

9.2 The Cabinet has approved a scheme for grant of 90% subsidy to Industrial Association for preparation of Layout for plan for redevelopment of notified non-conforming Industrial/Godown clusters of Delhi through expert agency empanelled by DSIIDC on their behalf and once the layout plan is prepared, it will be required to be submitted by the respective society of the notified industrial/godown clusters to MCD (Local Body) for its approval submission of the same to the local body (i.e. MCD) for approval through DSIIDC Ltd.

9.3 Layout Plans for 21 non-confirming redevelopment areas has been submitted to Municipal Council of Delhi for approval. For remaining areas also, layout plan has been prepared and with concurrence of concerned Industrial Area Associations, the same shall also be submitted to MCD soon. The extension of deadline by till 31st March 2026 for submitting the redevelopment layout plan to MCD is under consideration by DDA.

10. Delhi Financial Corporation (DFC)

10.1 Delhi Financial Corporation (DFC) is an under taking and established under the act of parliament. DFC caters to financial needs of industries located in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and Union Territory of Chandigarh.

10.2 The loans are available to new industrial units as well as existing units for starting expansion modernization diversification and rehabilitation.

STATEMENT 9.7

PERFORMANCE OF DFC:2021-22 TO 2024-25

(₹in Crores)

Year	Sanction	Disbursement
2021-22	3.31	2.79
2022-23	0.12	0.12
2023-24	0.00	0.00
2024-25	0.00	0.00

Source: Delhi FinancialCorporation

11 Sheds under Self-Financing Scheme

DSIIDC constructed 456 Industrial sheds under these lf-financing scheme at the following locations.

STATEMENT 9.8

INDUSTRIAL SHEDS UNDER SELF FINANCING SCHEME

S. No.	NameofComplex	Numberof 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: Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC)

12 Construction of Common Effluent Treatment Plants(CETPs)

In compliance with the order 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, Lawrence Road, Narela, Bawana, Jhilmil, Badli, Mayapuri, Nangloi, Okhla, GTK Industrial Area (Ashok Vihar), SMA Rajasthani Udyog Nagar (Jahangirpuri) and Naraina.

CETP Societies are in process to up-grade the technology of their existing CETPs for present/future requirement in consultation with NEERI and it is likely to be completed by the end of December, 2026.

13 Setting Up of Hazardous Waste Management Facility

Secured Landfill (SLF) incineration and Associated atives (valid till 23.02.2026) for complete project i.e. Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) was granted by DPCC on 04.03.2022 and TSDF facility is fully operational by M/s Ramky for hazardous waste since October, 2021 at land measuring 14 acre having Latitude 28°47'54.0"N Longitude 77°03'46.0"E, as of now known as part of Sector 5, Bawana, adjacent to Delhi Municipal Solid Waste Solutions Limited Waste to Energy Plant, Delhi-110039.

14 Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board(DKVIB)

14.1 Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board (DKVIB) is a statutory body in GNCTD, formed in 1983 by extending Himachal Pradesh Khadi & Village Industries Board Act, 1966.The main aim of the Board is to promote and popularize Khadi & Village Industries products and create awareness among the masses and also to generate employment in both rural and urban areas of Delhi.

The Board was implementing two employment generation schemes, namely (i) Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna (RGSRY) of Govt. of Delhi (ii) Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) of KVIC, Govt. of India. However, the scheme of RGSRY has been withdrawn by the government vide Cabinet decision No. 3255 dt. 18-09-2025.

i. **Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna (RGSRY):**This scheme was introduced with financial support of Govt. of NCT of Delhi and Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board was nominated as the implementing agency for this Scheme. The purpose of this scheme was to provide sustainable self-employment opportunities to the school and college dropouts above the age of 18 years to individual entrepreneurs, trade professionals, artisans etc. Under this scheme financial assistance in the shape of loan up to Rs. 3.00 lakh was being provided with 15% subsidy component of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7,500/- per entrepreneur.

STATEMENT 9.9

PROGRESS OF RGSRY

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Items	Achievements	
		2023-24	2024-25
1.	Target		
	a) No. of cases	08*	08*
	b)Amount (Rs. In lakh)	21.00	11.00
2.	Detailsofdisbursed/financedcases		
	a) No. of cases	02	Nil
	b) Amountdisbursed(Rs.Inlakh) Grant Loan	0.075 5.625	Nil

**Proportionately revised as per R.E.*

Note: Keeping in view the low performance, the scheme has been withdrawn by the Government vide Cabinet decision No. 3255 dt. 18-09-2025.

Source: Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board (DKVIB)

ii. **Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):** This schemewas introduced by the Ministry of Medium Small & Marginal Enterprises (MSME), Govt. of India with a view to generate employment opportunities in the country. The Khadi & Village Industries Commission is being appointed as Nodal Agency for implementation of scheme in the country as a whole and State KVIB's have been nominated as State implementing agency along with KVIC and DIC's. In Delhi, Khadi & Village Industries Board is nominated as nodal agency to implement the scheme in the rural as well as in urban areas along with State Office, KVIC. The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible for Margin Money subsidy under manufacturing sector is Rs. 50.00 lakh and Rs. 20.00 lakh under business/service Sector. If the total project costs exceed the balance amount may be provided by Banks. The details are as under:-

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

Source: Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board (DKVIB)

The State/District level implementing agencies viz. KVIC, KVIB and DICs after receiving the applications will scrutinize the applications preliminary, examine the personal and factual details mentioned in the application/projects reports and the corrected and complete applications along with the detailed project reports be forwarded by the implementing agencies directly to the Banks within three weeks of receipt of applications by the implementing agency for taking credit decision. Banks are presently examining the applications both technically and financially and sanction the applications as per their rules and norms. Banks will directly receive applications from the implementing agencies, examine them and sanction loan as per existing procedures.

The detail of targets and physical and financial achievement under PMEGP in Delhi during 2023-24 and 2024-25 is as under:-

STATEMENT 9.10

PRIME MINISTER EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME

(₹in lakh)

S. No.	Year	Target		CasesdisbursedbytheBanks	
		Number	Margin Money	Number	Amount (MarginMoney)
1.	2023-24	114 01*	332.00 9.75	KVIB 29 KVIC 19 **Total48**	KVIB 237.28 KVIC 86.42 **Total 323.70**
2.	2024-25	60 01*	164.38 10.00	KVIB 12 KVIC 14 **Total26**	KVIB 99.23 KVIC 75.37 **Total 174.60**

**2nd loan for upgrading existing PMEGP unit(01project)*

Source: Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board (DKVIB)

14.2 Marketing Activities/ Exhibition: Board is providing marketing platform to the artisans / individual entrepreneurs for setting up of their units under employment generation schemes being implemented by the Board. The Board is also providing marketing platform to the units set up under KVI activities anywhere in India. Delhi is a well developing marketing Centre. The Board was having 02 departmental sales outlets one at Udyog Sadan, Patparganj, and another at Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, New Delhi. However, the outlet at Udyog Sadan, Patparganj has been closed wef 21-10-2024.

Financial achievement of sales outlets is as under:

(₹ In lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Udyog Sadan	Delhi Sectt.	Total
1.	2023-24	2.30	3.91	6.21
2.	2024-25	1.05 (This outlet has been closed wef21-10-2024)	4.33	5.38

15. Developmentof New IndustrialAreas/Hubs

15.1 Delhi Govt. has about 1143 acres of land available for greenfield industrial development in the following areas:

1. Ranikhera, Mundka – 147 acres
2. Baprola – 81 acres
3. Kanjhawla – 915 acres

15.2 These greenfield industrial estates in Delhi present a unique opportunity to create next-generation, future-ready economic hubs that align with sustainability and innovation goals. The vision focuses on developing smart, clean, and high-value industrial ecosystems anchored in sectors such as electronics, EVs, frontier technology, AI, Biotechnology, R&D etc. Cabinet note for development of these areas is under active consideration before the state govt.

15.3 These estates will be designed as integrated industrial townships with modern infrastructure, digital connectivity, renewable energy integration, water recycling, and efficient logistics. Emphasis should be placed on non-polluting industries, circular economy principles, and worker-friendly amenities. Positioning these estates as globally competitive, environmentally sustainable, and innovation-driven clusters can significantly enhance Delhi's industrial profile.

16. Ease of Doing Business

16.1 India's performance in Doing of Business Report is based on the assessment of two Indian cities i.e. Delhi and Mumbai. Due to improvement in the business environment of Delhi, it has helped India jump to 63rd place in the World Bank's Doing Business ranking in 2020 from 130 in DBR 2017, a rare feat for any large and diverse country of the size of India.

16.2 GNCTD has focused on undertaking series of business reforms with the aim of creating a conducive business environment and boost investor confidence by streamlining regulatory structures and creating an investor-friendly business climate.

16.3 Delhi's performance in DBR 2020 has been better than Mumbai in indicators such as starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity and paying taxes, whereas Mumbai has done better in the registering property indicator.

17. Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP)

17.1 The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), in its endeavour to improve the country's business and regulatory environment, has been releasing a series of reforms through the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) exercise. These reforms have been implemented in partnership with the State Governments and Industries Department is coordinating the BRAP exercise in GNCTD.

17.2 The Business Reform Action Plan, under EoDB, has been introduced in 2014, and 6 Assessments have been conducted so far, where assessment of 2024 has been released. According to the BRAP 2022 rankings, Delhi is under the "Emerging Business Ecosystems" category.

17.3 In 2024, Delhi implemented 267 reforms, out of which 80% were accepted by DPIIT. Some of the key areas where the reforms were implemented in Delhi under the BRAP exercise are:

a) "Delhi–Central Inspection System (Delhi-CIS)"

b) Investment, Environment registration, Labour Regulations, Construction Permit Enablers

c) Integrated Portal is developed for real-time access to updated data

d) ESLA Mechanism has been developed for implementing the Delhi (Right of Citizen to Time Bound Delivery of Services) Act

e) 51 Licenses pertaining to Delhi Fire Service, Labour, Power, DPCC, MCD, PWD, Trade & Taxes, Excise and Weights & Measures Department have been integrated with Single Window System. GNCTD is in the process of integrating more services related to the other Departments on the Single Window System, with the aim to allow investors to apply for various pre-operations and approvals, promote sector specific reforms and schemes, reduce gestation period of projects, and promote ease of starting and doing business in NCT of Delhi.

f) Information related to approvals pertaining to Delhi has been integrated with the National Single Window System (NSWS), streamlining access and enhancing efficiency.

17.4 <u>Compliance Reduction & Deregulation Exercise</u>

The Deregulation Cell of GNCTD, in coordination with the Government of India, is actively working and has reduced compliance burdens across all 23 priority areas, making Delhi a more agile and business-friendly destination. Phase-II of the Deregulation Exercise has also been started and will be implemented soon.

Some of the key reforms implemented in Delhi under the Deregulation exercise are:

a) Adopt a flexible zoning framework that allows for mixed-use development activities. Simplify and digitize the process for land use change by developing a comprehensive list of required documents for CLU and enabling an online application process

b) GIS data bank for Industrial Land integrated with IILB.

c) Amend building regulations to reduce land loss in industrial and commercial plots

d) Increase the role of empanelled third parties in building approvals and joint inspections.

e) Remove prohibitions on women from working in certain 'hazardous' industries. Allow night-time employment of women (7 PM–6 AM) in all occupations.

f) Revise the working hours limit for factories and commercial establishments.

g) Simplify approval and renewal of Factory License/Trade License by reducing documentation steps and enable online registration under Shops & Establishments Act.

h) Expedite electricity and water connections, including groundwater use permissions, through an online system for application, payment, and tracking.

i) The Jan vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill 2026 has been passed in Delhi Legislative Assembly and awaiting presidential assent.

18. Export Promotion

The Export play a vital role in the economic growth of the country and it is felt that this sector needs to be encouraged through export promotion in order to boost exports. The Export Promotion status and major points of the ongoing schemes are given below:

a) One District One Product (ODOP): Under the ODOP initiative, Industries Department is coordinating for implementation of the ODOP initiative, for this purpose, district wise capacity building workshop are required to organized for product enhancement and quality upliftment of the identified manufacturers/sellers/exporters of ODOP products. Two such workshops have already been organized in District- Shahdara and District-West. It is also being planned to conduct a one day seminar/workshop for better understanding of the ODOP scheme by inviting all the districts on a single platform to enhance the scalability, modernization of the small-scale enterprises, fostering innovation, new better designs, packaging, marketing, product diversification, and enhancing business.

19. PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme:

M/o Food Processing Industries, GoI, launched a Scheme, namely, Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme in the year 2020 underAtmanirbhar BharatAbhiyan to support micro level food entrepreneurs, FPOs/SAGs/cooperatives. In Delhi, the scheme is implemented through DSIIDC. The Funding pattern of scheme in Delhi is 60:40 i.e., Centre: State/UT.The progress of the scheme in Delhi as on 20.03.2026 is as follows:

- Total Registrations: 1997
- Applications Submitted: 1347
- Applications Forwarded to Banks: 1097
- Loan Sanctioned: 351
- Beneficiaries Trained: 844
- Subsidies Released: 220 applicants
- Total Subsidy Amount Released: ₹6,19,89,499/-

20. Promotionof Start up

20.1 GNCTD prioritizes innovation and startups, earning recognition as a top hub in India. For this GNCTD has formulated Delhi Startup Policy with aim to foster an innovative ecosystem by offering diverse support to budding entrepreneurs, starting from early education. The Policy is designed to cater for the following key areas:

20.2 Education and Education Technology, Healthcare and Health Technology, Tourism and Hospitality, Transportation & Logistics, Automotive (Electric Vehicle, Autonomous Cars and Connected Vehicles), e-Governance for business and citizen connect, Fintech, e-Waste Management, Robotics &Automation, Green Technology, Bio-pharma and Medical Devices, IT & ITES,Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), Internet of Things (IoT), Software-as-a-Service (SaaS), Biotechnology, Augmented Reality, Emerging areas of energy such as Hydrogen, etc. Under this policy, among others, following is planned:-

a) Infrastructure and Support like Incubator hub network, R&D centres, fabrication lab network, and network of co-working spaces and developing a Startup Portal which will act as a one-stop-shop for individuals, startups and incubators seeking information or incentives under the Delhi Startup Policy.

b) Awareness and Outreach- GNCTD also plans to organize and support city- wide events such as startup festival to create awareness and excitement around entrepreneurship in public. Various events and competitions will be organized in State to stimulate and provide national and international exposure to the startup ecosystem.

20.3 The Industrial Ideathon 2025 was a collaborative initiative led by the Department of Industries GNCTD, Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development

Corporation (DSIIDC), in partnership with Netaji Subhash University of Technology (NSUT) and NSUT Innovation and Incubation Foundation (NSUT IIF). The event gave participants the opportunity to showcase their technical, managerial and analytical skills. The participants could choose from various domains of real-world problems and compete in either of the domains.

In a significant push to channel youth innovation into real-world industrial challenges, the Grand Finale of the Industrial Ideathon 2025 marked the culmination of a month-long innovation journey that began with nearly 1,200 registrations, narrowed to 652 valid entries, 124 preliminary qualifiers, 40 finalists, and finally 12 winners.

Giving away awards to 12 winning teams at Industrial Ideathon 2025, The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi said that the government is committed to working with young individuals, providing direction and strength to their innovative ideas, and taking the city to new heights of progress.

21. Notification of Industrial clusters as Notified Industrial area for re-development

The following industrial cluster has been notified for redevelopment as notified industrial area during the year 2023-24 & 2024-25:

a) Approx. 915 Acres of Kanjhawla Industrial Area has been notified as industrial area under section 2(k) of DIDOM Act, 2010 vide Delhi Gazette notification no. 7/EM(BN)/CI/12-13/Pt.-1/548-558 dated 20.07.2023.

b) Approx. 147 acres of Rani Khera Industrial Area (consisting of 28.19 Acres of Village Ranikhera and 118.56 Acres of Village Mundka) has been notified as industrial area to be developed by DSIIDC under the provisions of MPD-2021 and section 2(k) of DIDOM Act, 2010 vide Delhi Gazette 7/EM(BN)/CI/12-13/Pt.-1/348-359 dated 29.02.2024.

c) A total of 54.89 Hectare of Baprola Industrial Area was re-notified to be developed as an 'Industrial Park' as per land use mentioned in the notification no. SO 3716(E) dated 20.12.2013 issued by Ministry of Urban Development (Delhi Division), Govt. of India and under the provisions of Section 2(k) of Delhi Industrial Development, Operation & Maintenance (DIDOM) Act, 2010 vide Delhi Gazette Notification no. 7/EM(BN)/CI/12-13/Pt.-1/1198-1208 dated 09.09.2024.

22. PM Gati Shakti NMP

Industries Department, GNCTD, is facilitating updation of required Layers on the PM Gati Shakti Portal in coordination with BISAG-N and other stakeholder departments.

Further, GNCTD has already created administrative structures, i.e., the

Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS), Networking Planning Group (NPG), and Technical Support Unit (TSU). The 28 data layers, including land revenue, have been updated on the PM Gati Shakti NMP portal. The SOP is being prepared for PM Gati Shakti-State Mater Plan Portal. Various Departments of GNCTD have started planning through the PM Gati Shakti Portal for efficient and better planning of projects.

23. Handicraft and Handloom Sector

Initiatives, achievements and new policy measures undertaken by the GNCT of Delhi for the Handicraft and Handloom Sector are as under:-

a) **Delhi State Award Scheme:** The Government has been implementing the State Award Scheme for recognizing excellence in handicraft and handloom products. The number of State Awards and the award amount has been increase to encourage artisans. The State award amount for handicraft activities has been increasefrom ₹30,000to ₹1,00,000 and State merit award increased from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 75,000 to enable participation of diverse and larger craft clusters.

b) **Skill Development & Training:** Students sponsored by GNCTD for handloom courses at IIHT Jodhpur are supported through State stipend. The stipend amount has been enhanced to provide improved academic and subsistence support.

c) **Insurance & Welfare Coverage:** Delhi artisans are facilitated for enrolment under PMJJBY (Life Insurance) and PMSBY (Accident Insurance) for basic risk coverage at subsidized premium.

d) **Central Sector Schemes for Handloom Weavers:** Delhi weavers also benefit from CSS programmes such as:

   i. National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)
   ii. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

24. The following Schemes are introduced in Budget Speech 2025-26:-

a) **Grant-in-Aid to DKVIB for Skill Enhancement:** 2025-26 Govt. approved Rs. 50 Crores in BE which has been reduced to Rs. 8.95 crores in RE for imparting skill in Recognized Prior (RPL) to 3728 candidates under 'Delhi Khadi Kaushal Vikas Yojna. The above scheme was approved by Cabinet on 16-02-2026.

   Traders Welfare Board : The Objective of the Scheme with Budget amounting Rs. 10 Crore to addressing the issues and concerns of traders and act as a bridge between traders and the state government, ensuring social security and financial coverage for traders, promoting investment and employment opportunities in the state, analyzing the terms and conditions of various departments related to traders and to give suggestions to the government for their equalization as well as to constitute a Traders Welfare Board.

b) **Grant-in-Aid to DSIIDC for New Industrial Policy & Warehousing Policy :** The Objective of the Scheme with Budget amounting Rs. 10 Crore are as under:

   i. **Grant-in-Aid to DSIIDC for New Industrial Policy:** The objective of the New Industrial Policy is to transform the state into a globally competitive, innovation-driven, and sustainable urban economy by fostering innovation, startups, and digital enterprises to enhance the city's economic profile. This policy aims to address existing economic challenges and leverage Delhi's inherent strengths.

   ii. **Grant-in-Aid to DSIIDC for Warehousing Policy:** The aim of Warehousing Policy is to decongest Delhi and facilitating trade through Ease of doing business and engaging stakeholders in the NCR Region thereby improving the quality of life for its residents.

c) **Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro & Small Enterprises:** The Objective of the Scheme with Budget amounting Rs. 5 Crore to strengthen the credit delivery system and to facilitate smooth flow of credit to MSE sector from Money Lending Institutions (MLIs). This collaboration aims to facilitate an increase in credit off take in the MSE sector, migrating MLIs risk, and employment generation, reduce regional imbalance in NCT Delhi region with MSE sector exploring the untapped potential in the fields of Green Energy, Lithium ion batteries and other conducive to NCT of Delhi Region.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➢ Delhi is categorized as a Front Runner among State/UTs in the country in terms of SDG performance i.e., "SDG India Index and Dashboard 2023-24" as per NITI Aayog.
➢ Delhi has 29 planned Industrial Areas and 4 flatted factories complex. 3 green field Industrial areas are being developed at Ranikhera, Kanjhawala and Baprola. In addition, 27 non-conforming Industrial/Godown clusters have been notified for redevelopment.
➢ Manufacturing sub-sector is the largest contributor in the secondary sector in the economy of Delhi.
➢ Delhi has a total of 10,15,158 MSME registered, out of which Micro enterprises are 9,84,096, Small enterprises are 28,313 and Medium Enterprises are 2,749.
➢ Due to improvement in the business environment of Delhi, it has helped India jump to 63rdplace in the World Bank's Doing Business ranking in 2020 from 130 in DBR 2017, a rare feat for any large and diverse country of the size of India.
➢ Delhi implemented 267 reforms, out of which 80% were accepted by DPIIT.
➢ The Deregulation Cell of GNCTD, in coordination with the Government of India, is actively working and has reduced compliance burdens across all 23 priority areas, making Delhi a more agile and business-friendly destination.
➢ GNCTD through the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative, has identified district wise capacity building workshop are required to organized for product enhancement and quality upliftment of the identified manufacturers/ sellers/ exporters of ODOP products. Two such workshops have already been organized in District- Shahdara and District-West.
➢ Delhi Govt. has formulated draft Delhi Startup Policy with aim to foster an innovative ecosystem by offering diverse support to budding entrepreneurs, starting from early education.