

CHAPTER 9

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industrial development in Delhi, predominantly led by tertiary sector, provides a secure basis for rapid growth of income. Delhi is a major trading hub in the country and has excellent infrastructure, a conducive environment for knowledge-based and hi-tech IT/ITeS industries with communication facility for promotion of Business. Delhi is among the most active commerce and trading hubs in the country. Delhi's per capita income is almost three times of the per capita income of the entire country. The State is also a popular tourist attraction with various shopping options ranging from affordable street shops to luxury brands and a variety of cuisines.

1. Growth statistics:

- Delhi comes under Front Runner category in the country in SDG i.e., "SDG India Index and Dashboard 2021-22" as per NITI Aayog.
- Good progress under the Business Reform Action Plan scheme came under "Emerging Business Ecosystems category" in 2020.
- Delhi has made good progress under the scheme Business Reform Action Plan, and has been ranked 12th in 2019, among 36 states/UTs.

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 and the State Government has notified 25 non-conforming areas for re-development.

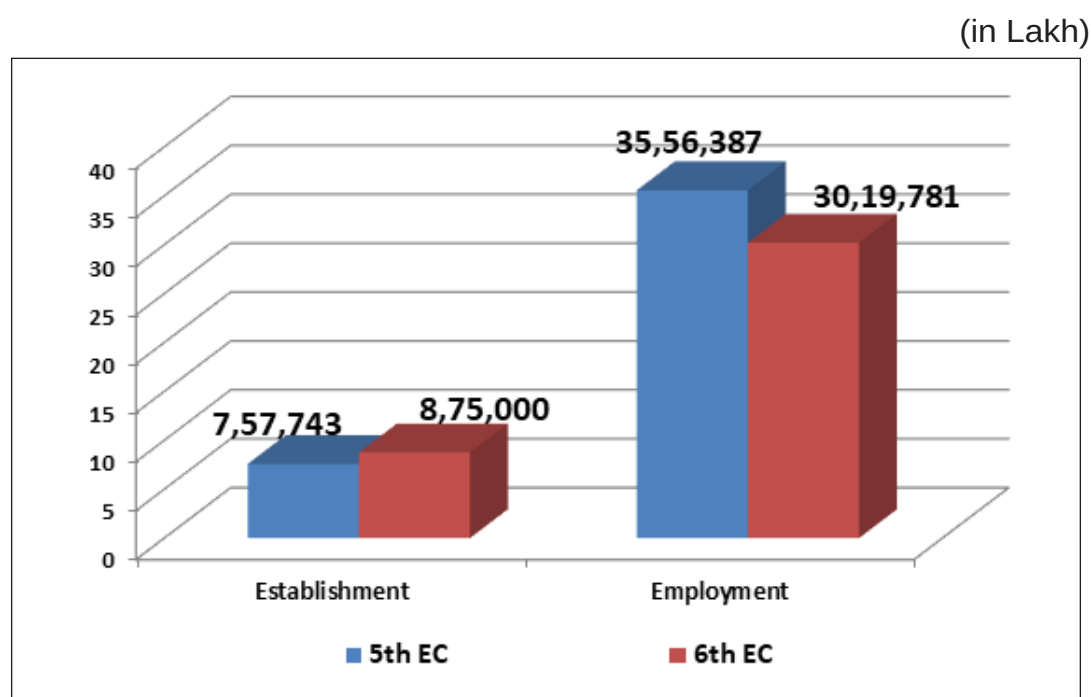
3. Growth of Establishment and Employment in Delhi as per 6th Economic Census

- 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 in these establishments in Delhi during 2005-13 as per the Fifth Economic Census (2005) & Sixth Economic Census (2013).

CHART 9.1
GROWTH OF ESTABLISHMENT AND EMPLOYMENT



From the above, it may be seen that number of establishments, 5th Economic Census to 6th Economic Census, have increased from 7,57,743 lakh to 8,75,000 lakh but the number of persons employed have gone down from 35,56,387 lakh to 30,19,781 lakh. 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

STATEMENT 9.2

SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED 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 (3rd RE)	1.89	12.73	85.38
2021-22 (2nd RE)	1.67	13.59	84.74
2022-23 (1st RE)	1.61	13.20	85.19
2023-24 (AE)	1.58	13.02	85.40

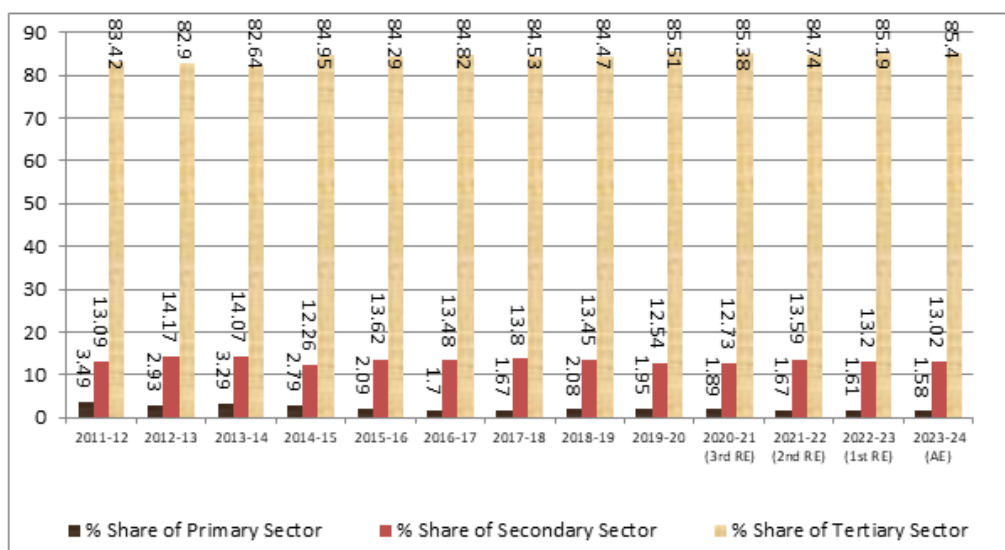
Note: (3rd RE)- Third Revised Estimates, (2nd RE)- Second Revised Estimates, (1st RE)- First Revised Estimates, (AE)- Advance Estimates.

- 3.4 The 1st Revised Estimates and Advance Estimates of GSVA at current prices for the year 2022-23 & 2023-24 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 1.61% and 1.58% 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 increased from 13.09% during the base year 2011-12 to 13.20% during 2022-23 (1st Revised Estimates) and decreased to 13.02% during 2023-24 (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 that has increased to 85.19% during 2022-23 (1st Revised Estimates) and 85.40% during 2023-24 (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 the largest contributor in the secondary sector in the economy of Delhi. GSVA from manufacturing is estimated at Rs. 44014 Crores and Rs. 45959 Crores at current prices during 2022-23 and 2023-24 respectively

with respective annual growths of 6.80% and 4.42% over previous year's estimates. Similarly, GSVA at constant prices is to the tune of Rs. 32453 Crores and Rs. 33909 Crores during 2022-23 and 2023-24 respectively registering annual growths of 0.57% and 4.49% over previous years. As per estimates for 2022-23, NSVA is to the tune of Rs. 38489 Crores with an annual growth of 7.13% over previous year at current prices and ₹ 28335 Crores with contraction of 0.15% over previous year at constant prices. As per advance estimates for 2023-24, NSVA was to the tune of ₹ 40033 Crores with an expansion of 4.01% over previous year at current prices and ₹ 29564 Crores with an expansion of 4.34% 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

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Manufacturing	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 (3rdRE)	33581	84910	666899	744277	5.04	39.55	12.73
2021-22 (2ndRE)	41213	105791	778358	881336	5.29	38.96	13.59
2022-23 (1st RE)	44014	117510	890285	1014688	4.94	37.46	13.20
2023-24 (AE)	45959	126897	974397	1107746	4.72	36.22	13.02

Source: Estimation of GSVA by DES,

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

- 4.3 It is evident from the Statement 9.3 that the GSVA from manufacturing has increased from Rs. 18907 Crores in 2011-12 to Rs. 45959 Crores in 2023-24. The percentage contribution of manufacturing to GSVA has decreased from 6.24% in 2011-12 to 4.72% in 2023-24. During the same period, the contribution of secondary sector to the total GSVA of Delhi has decreased from 13.09% in 2011-12 to 13.02% in 2023-24.

5. Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise (MSME):

There are total 3,93,877 MSME registered in Delhi. This includes 3,65,849 Micro Enterprises, 25,091 Small and 2,937 Medium enterprises.

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Industries, GNCTD as on 31.12.2022.

6. Working Factories

The number of registered factories and estimated workers employed in these factories during the last twelve 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

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook.

Statement 9.4 indicates that the number of working factories in Delhi increased from 8,219 in 2011 to 8,690 in 2022. Likewise, the estimated workers employed in these factories increased from 3,78,361 in 2011 to 4,04,169 in 2022. 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 other neighboring States. Due to this, the estimated number of workers employed in these industries increased at a slow rate, infact it declined in 2019.
- 6.2 Industry-wise number of factories and estimated workers in factories registered during the years 2017 to 2022 may be seen from statement 9.5:

STATEMENT 9.5

INDUSTRY-WISE REGISTERED FACTORIES AND ESTIMATED WORKERS EMPLOYED

S. No	Industries	Factories					Estimated Workers				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1.	Food Product	350	142	141	137	139	21921	8894	8,849	8,598	8,723
2.	Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Product	53	34	34	36	36	2981	1913	1,913	2,025	2,025
3.	Textiles products	2008	1519	1,514	1,507	1,490	138788	104978	1,04,738	1,04,209	1,03,033
4.	Wood products, Furniture and Fixtures	273	98	97	99	97	10702	3842	3,800	3,880	3,801
5.	Paper and Paper products Printing publishing & allied	795	587	594	595	603	30608	22600	22,940	22,978	23,286
6.	Leather and Leather Fur products (except repair)	303	139	140	145	143	13182	6047	6,100	6,318	6,230
7.	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum Coal Products	699	754	754	754	806	15712	16942	16,942	16,942	18,110
8.	Chemical & Chemical products (except Petroleum & Coal)	290	173	174	172	172	11815	7048	7,100	7,019	7,019
9.	Non-metallic Mineral products	73	11	12	12	12	1002	151	250	250	250
10.	Basic Metal & Alloy Industry	517	775	770	756	755	7900	11842	11,607	11,396	11,380
11.	Metal products and Parts Machinery & Transport Equipment – Machine tools including Electrical Appliances	1928	757	760	759	760	76428	30007	30,154	30,115	30,154
12.	Electricity, Gas and Stream Water Works and Supply	132	195	206	206	206	6896	10187	10,692	10,692	10,692
13.	Wholesale Trade in Fuel, 47Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics Glass	99	0	2	5	7	900	0	105	263	323
14.	Public Administration and Defence Services	9	47	47	46	46	7655	39976	39,976	39,126	39,126
15.	Sanitary Services	20	31	31	30	27	590	915	915	886	797
16.	Repair of Capital Goods & Repair Services	570	219	224	217	238	32387	12441	12,691	12,556	13,100
17.	Miscellaneous unspecified Group	1002	3141	3,143	3,137	3,153	40111	125734	1,25,830	1,25,480	1,26,120
	Total	9121	8622	8,643	8,613	8,690	419578	403517	4,04,602	4,02,733	4,04,169

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, GNCTD.

- 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) Basic Metal & Alloy, followed by (iii) Metal products and Parts Machinery.

7. Annual Survey of Industries

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

STATEMENT 9.6

KEY INDICATORS OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR IN DELHI

S. No.	Key Indicator	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Registered Factories (No)	2,928	2,852	2,639	2,459	2,459	2,355
2.	Capital (₹ in Crore)						
a.	Fixed Capital	6,532	6,922	6,973	6,630	7,41,082	6,74,927
b.	Working Capital	11,391	9,126	8,990	5,543	5,93,530	6,29,442
	Total	17,923	16,048	15,963	12,173	1,334,612	1,304,369
3.	Employment						
a.	Workers	76,697	74,747	75,172	70,414	74,685	70,845
b.	Other Than Workers	41,406	39,035	36,604	34,732	35,817	35,589
	Total	1,18,103	1,13,782	1,11,776	1,05,146	1,10,502	1,06,434
4.	Man Days (in Lakh)	355	343	339	319	335	316
	Total Emoluments (₹ in Crore)	2,778	2,793	2,897	2,910	3,33,505	3,42,728

Source: Industries Deptt., GNCTD & Delhi Statistical Handbook.

8. Industrial Estates

8.1 Operation & Maintenance of Industrial Estates/ Area:

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

- 8.2 Out of these 33 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, the authority still lies with DDA (as the same have not yet been transferred to DSIIDC. In these 12 Industrial areas, authorities to collect revenue and levy various types of penalties/charges are vested either with DDA or 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 during maintenance period of 13 years (2013-14 to 2026).
- 8.4 Construction/redevelopment of unpaved roads in 4 Industrial Areas. i.e. Mayapuri Industrial Area Ph-I & II, Mangolpuri Area, Okhla Industrial Area Ph-III and GTK Industrial Area has been completed. Further, the construction/redevelopment of unpaved roads in Kirti Nagar Industrial Area, Okhla Industrial Area Phase-III (Balance Work) has been awarded by DSIIDC and is under progress.
- 8.5 To relocate the Industries from residential areas to the Industrial Areas, 2nd phase of Bawana Industrial Area was developed by DSIIDC at Bhorgarh in area measuring 431.50 Acres in the year 2010.
- 8.6 GoI has formulated the scheme of Micro Small Enterprise-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) to promote clusters of Micro and Small Enterprises. In order to apply for GIA under this scheme, eight (8) nos. of Industrial Areas/ Flatted Factory have been identified for up-gradation and re-development work at 1st phase has been completed in 06 no's Industrial Area and in remaining 2 numbers Industrial Areas (Mundka-North and Netaji Subhash Vihar, Tikri Kalan) work is in progress.

9. Development of Industrial Clusters in Non-Conforming Areas

- 9.1 The respective society/association of 25 non-conforming areas with industrial concentration were 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 In line with the Rozgar Budget proposal of the Industries Department, GNCTD, the Cabinet of GNCTD has decided to prepare a layout plan for the redevelopment of notified industrial/godown clusters in non-conforming areas.
- 9.3 Industries Department/DSIIDC has initiated the process of appointing architect consultants and inviting applications from associations of these areas. The deadline for submitting the redevelopment layout plan to MCD is set for May 31, 2024.

10. Delhi Financial Corporation (DFC)

- 10.1 DFC caters to financial needs of industries located in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and Union Territory of Chandigarh. 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.
- 10.2 The statement of performance of Corporation during last 5 financial years is given below.

STATEMENT 9.7

PERFORMANCE OF DFC: 2018-19 TO 2022-23

(₹ in Crores)

Year	Sanction	Disbursement
2018-19	0.80	0.79
2019-20	0.87	0.15
2020-21	0.17	0.58
2021-22	3.31	2.79
2022-23	0.12	0.12

Source: Industries Deptt., GNCTD

11. Sheds under Self-Financing Scheme

DSIIDC also constructed 456 Industrial sheds under the self financing scheme at the following locations.

STATEMENT 9.8

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: Industries Deptt., GNCTD

12. Construction of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs)

In compliance to order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, DSIIDC has executed this project in coordination with the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) and 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.

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 for hazardous waste at Bawana.

14. Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board (DKVIB)

DKVIB is a statutory body in GNCTD, formed in 1983 by extending the Himachal Pradesh Khadi & Village Industries Board Act, 1966. Its primary objectives are to promote and raise awareness about Khadi & Village products, aiming to generate employment in both rural and urban areas of Delhi. It implements following two employment generation schemes-

A. Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna (RGSRY) provides sustainable self-employment opportunities to individual entrepreneurs, trade professionals, artisans etc. Under this scheme financial assistance in the shape of loan up to Rs. 3.00 lakh is 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

S. No.	Items	Achievements	
		2021-22	2022-23
1.	Target		
	a) No. of cases	25	08
	b) Amount (Rs. In lakh)	78.00	21.00
2.	Details of disbursed / financed cases		
	a) No. of cases	15	05
	b) Amount disbursed (Rs. In lakh)	38.85	13.95

Source: Industries Deptt., GNCTD

B. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible for Margin Money subsidy is Rs. 50.00 lakh for manufacturing sector and Rs. 20.00 lakh for business/service Sector. If the total project costs exceed these limits, the balance amount may be provided by Banks without any Government subsidy. There are no income criteria for applying loan under PMEGP Scheme. The details are as under:

Categories of beneficiaries under PMEGP	Beneficiary's contribution (of project cost)	Rate of subsidy (of project Cost)	
Area (Location of project / Unit)		Urban	Rural
General category	10%	15%	25%
Special Category (including SC/ST/OBC, Physically Handicapped, Minorities/Woman/ Ex Servicemen etc.)	05%	25%	35%

Source: Industries Deptt., GNCTD

Note:

- A. The identification of beneficiaries will be done at the District level by implementing agencies and Banks. Priority will be given to persons affected by natural calamities/disasters in the areas which are declared as affected by 'Disaster' as defined under Section 2(d) of the Disaster management Act 2005 by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- B. The detail of targets and physical & financial achievements under PMEGP in Delhi during 2021-22 & 2022-23 is as under:

STATEMENT 9.10

PRIME MINISTER EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Year	Target		Cases disbursed by the Banks	
		Number	Margin Money	Number	Amount (Margin Money)
1.	2021-22	104 01*	326.65 12.55*	KVIB 52 KVIC 45 Total 97	KVIB 102.51 KVIC 192.10 Total 294.61
2.	2022-23	91 01*	286.94 9.74*	KVIB 18 KVIC 54 Total 72	KVIB 97.81 KVIC 373.32 Total 471.13

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

Source: Industries Deptt., GNCTD

C. Marketing Activities/ Exhibition: Further, DKVIB provides marketing platform to the artisans/individual entrepreneurs. Board also has started collecting raddi/weeded out material from different offices of Govt. of Delhi.

15. Development of New Industrial Areas/Hubs

15.1 Development of Multilevel Manufacturing Hub at Rani Khera, Mundka:

A world class Technology Park is being planned over 147 acres of land having multi stories Buildings at Rani Khera-Mundka. The project is expected to provide direct employment to approx 1.5 lakh people and indirect employment to 13.50 lakh people. Now DSIIDC is in process to obtain approval of the project from GNCTD before start of construction activities.

15.2 Setting up of Data Center at Baprola Delhi:

GNCTD plans to transform the vacant land at Baprola into an Electronics City to meet out Delhi's requirement by offering built-up spaces for both startup and existing electronics industries. Additionally, the GNCTD is in the process of formulating a policy to provide subsidies to electronics industries, aligning with the policies of neighboring states.

15.3 Development of New Industrial Area at Kanjhawala:

Approximately 920 acres of the land was acquired by DSIIDC at Kanjhawala in 2008 to develop new industrial area. The planning of new industrial area was hindered due to massive land litigation with the farmers in Hon'ble High/District Court. At present approximately 30 numbers of SLPs regarding land title are pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

16. Ease of Doing Business

- 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.
- 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.
- Delhi's performance in DBR 2020 has been better than Mumbai in indicators like 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)

- 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.
- The Business Reform Action Plan, under EoDB, was introduced in 2014, and **5 assessments** have been conducted, so far and DPIIT has released rankings till 2020. According to the latest assessment, Delhi is under the **"Emerging Business Ecosystems"** category.
- The current Action Plan under BRAP, 2022 exercise consists of 352 recommendations covering reforms relating to Business and Citizens. BRAP 2022 has 352 reforms, divided into two parts –
Action Plan A comprises of 261 reforms relating to Business
Action Plan B comprises of 91 reforms relating to Citizens.

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

- a) **"Delhi – Central Inspection System (Delhi-CIS)"**
- b) Process of **mutation** is integrated with the registration process
- c) **Integrated Portal** is developed for real-time access to updated data
- d) **Signage License** is given on a self-certification basis by MCD
- e) **Single joint inspection post-completion stage of constructions**
- f) **ESLA Mechanism** has been **developed** for implementing **the Delhi (Right of Citizen to Time Bound Delivery of Services) Act**

Minimizing Regulatory Compliance Burden (RC)

A total of 552 compliances have been reduced, 38 provisions have been decriminalized. Some of the key reforms implemented in Delhi under the RC exercise are:

- a) **Faster Solutions for Entrepreneurs** services concerning entrepreneurs, obtaining licenses such as General Trade Licenses, Veterinary Licenses, Factory Licenses, Tehbazari and Hawking Licenses etc. have been simplified
- b) **Easier for transporters-** issuance of licenses, bus-pass and other licenses have also been made online

- c) **Ease of Obtaining Utility Connection** - By simplifying 16 compliances, DJB has made obtaining water and sewer connections (a crucial service availed by all citizens and businesses) much easier.
- d) Self-certification for Drug Sellers/ Manufactures

18. Export Promotion

GNCTD through One District One Product (ODOP) initiative, has identified unique products for each revenue district. 08 districts have identified leading manufacturers/sellers/exporters for their respective ODOPs. To enhance products and build capacity, Industries Department plans Capacity Building Workshops across all districts, starting with Shahdara and extending to the West District in November 2023.

Moreover, Industries Department plans to introduce 'State Export Awards' starting in 2023 to recognize exporting units contributing significantly to the state's economy through sustained growth, innovation, and commitment.

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 under Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan 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. 150 applications are sanctioned by the bank and 122 applications are pending at bank level.

20. Promotion of Start up

GNCTD prioritizes innovation and startups, earning recognition as a top hub in India. For this GNCTD has approved 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:

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:-

- i. 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.
- ii. Awareness and Outreach- GNCTD also plans to organise and support city-wide events such as startup festival and hackathons 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.

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 2021-2022.

- 21.1 Mundka (North) for re-development of godown concentration/cluster in Non-Conforming Area in terms with provision(s) contained under Master Plan of Delhi 2021.
- 21.2 Netaji Subhash Vihar, Tikri Kalan as notified Industrial Area in terms with provision(s) contained under Master Plan of Delhi 2021.

22. PM Gati Shakti NMP

Industries Department, GNCTD, is facilitating updation of required Layers on the PM Gati Shakti Portal by coordinating 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, are being updated on the PM Gati Shakti NMP portal.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	In Delhi there are 29 planned industrial areas and 4 flatted factory complexes and the State Government has notified 25 non-conforming areas for re-development.
➤	Delhi comes under Front Runner category in the country in SDG i.e., “SDG India Index and Dashboard 2021-22” as per NITI Aayog.
➤	Manufacturing sub-sector is the largest contributor in the secondary sector in the economy of Delhi.
➤	Delhi has a total of 3,93,877 MSME registered, which includes 3,65,849 Micro Enterprises, 25,091 Small and 2,937 Medium enterprises.
➤	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.
➤	Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India, had launched a Scheme, namely, Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme in the year 2020 under Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan to support micro level food entrepreneurs, FPOs/SAGs/ cooperatives.
➤	Delhi Govt. has approved the Delhi Startup Policy with aim to foster an innovative ecosystem by offering diverse support to budding entrepreneurs, starting from early education.
➤	GNCTD through the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative, has identified unique products for each revenue district. 08 districts have identified leading manufacturers/sellers/exporters for their respective ODOPs