

CHAPTER 9

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

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

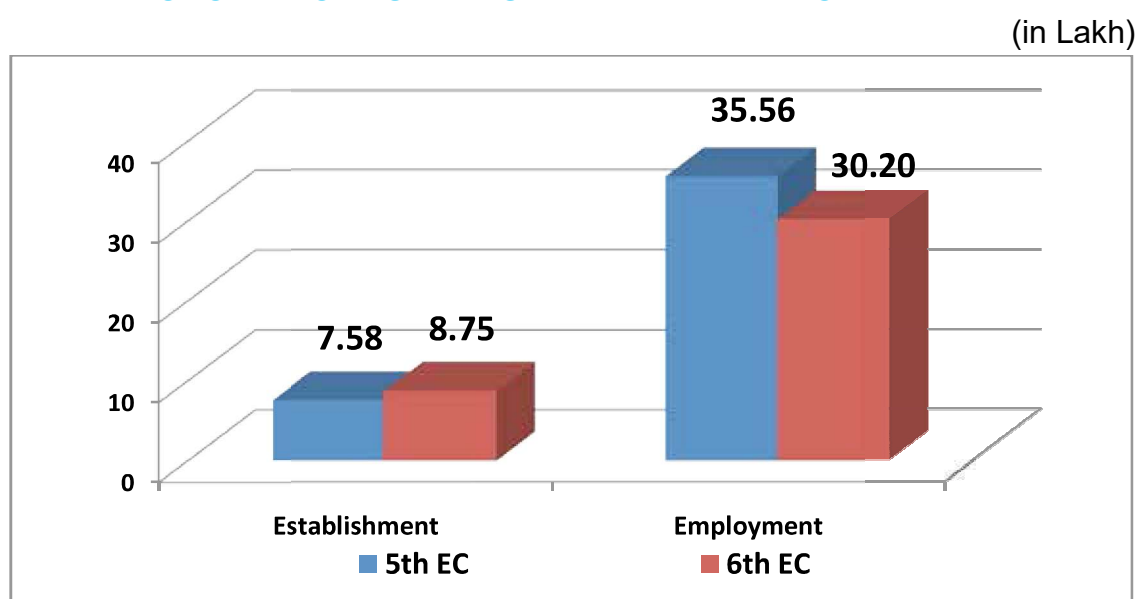
- 1.1 Delhi ranked on the top in the UTs in SDG-9 i.e. **“Inclusive Sustainable Industrialization, Foster Innovation”** as per the assessment made by NITI Aayog in it's report on SDG India Index 3.0. Delhi has made good progress under the scheme of Business Reform Action Plan, and has been ranked 12th in 2019, among 36 states/UTs, Delhi's performance has also resulted in improving India's Doing Business rank from 142nd in 2015 to 63rd in 2019.
- 1.2 Delhi has an excellent infrastructure in terms of wide roads, mass rapid transport in the form of metro and better power situation than neighboring States of UP and Haryana. These Strengths of Delhi will be instrumental in attracting high-technology industries.
- 1.3 Higher economic growth, promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrialization and employment are the focus areas of the Government for the economic development of the state. Some of the key challenges in this sector are development of industrial infrastructure, redevelopment and decongestion of dilapidated industrial clusters etc. Setting up of industrial clusters for knowledge-based industries, business services, electronics, high-tech industries, biotechnology industries, R&D activities, health services etc. with job-creating avenues are given priority.
- 1.4 Delhi has the largest share of skilled workforce among all States, which make it suitable for knowledge-based economic activities such as IT/ITs, designing, R&D

and financial services, tourism, education/skill development which shall also be in line with the Delhi 2021 Master Plan to promote state as hub of clean, high-technology & skilled economic activities. Proposal for preparation of “Export promotion policy and strategic action plan for Delhi is underway and IIFT has been assigned this work.

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

- 2.1 As per 6th Economic Census 2013, 8.75 Lakh establishments were operating in Delhi, 1.42% were in rural areas and 98.58% in urban areas. Sixth Economic Census registered an annual growth rate of 1.94%, and a total of 1.18 lakh more establishments were added in the 6th Economic Census 2013 over 5th Economic Census 2005. Out of the total establishment, 54.55% were Own Account Enterprises (OAE) and 45.45% were establishments with at least one hired worker {Estt(H)}. 30.20 lakh persons were employed in 8.75 lakh establishments with an average of 3.45 employees per establishment. Out of the total 0.9%, persons were employed in rural areas, whereas, 99.1% were engaged in urban areas of Delhi. 8.05 % of the total establishments were managed by women entrepreneurs.
- 2.2 The Chart 9.1 captures numbers of establishments and persons employed in these establishments in Delhi during 2005-13 as per the Fifth Economic Census (2005) & Sixth Economic Census (2013).

CHART 9.1
GROWTH OF ESTABLISHMENT AND EMPLOYMENT



The above chart clearly indicates that during the period of 5th EC to 6th EC, though the numbers of establishments have increased from 7.58 lakh to 8.75 lakh, the number of persons employed have gone down from 35.56 lakh to 30.20 lakh. This may indicate moving establishments having large scale employment from Delhi to other neighboring areas/ states due to stricter pollution norms.

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

STATEMENT 9.1

Districts	Establishments	No. of Persons
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

	% 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 (3 rd RE)	2.08	13.45	84.47
2019-20 (2 nd RE)	1.94	12.58	85.48
2020-21 (1 st RE)	1.77	12.85	85.38
2021-22 (AE)	2.28	13.78	83.94

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

- 2.4 The 1st Revised Estimates and Advance Estimates of GSVA at current prices for the year 2020-21 and 2021-22 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 1.77% and 2.28% for both the years respectively from 3.49% share in the base year 2011-12. At constant prices, the contribution has declined marginally, the contribution being 3.08% in both the years 2020-21 and 2021-22 respectively.
- 2.5 GSVA at current prices reveals the fact that contribution of Secondary Sector (comprising of Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services and Construction) in the economy has decreased from 13.09% during the base year 2011-12 to 12.85% during 2020-21 (1st Revised Estimates) while it increased to 13.78% in 2021-22 (Advance Estimates) respectively and at constant prices, it has increased to 13.70% and 15.52% in the years 2020-21 (1st Revised Estimates) and 2021-22 (Advance Estimates) respectively.
- 2.6 Contribution of Tertiary Sector (comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Railways, Transport, Storage, Communication, Financial Services, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Other Professional Services, Public Administration and Other Services) in the economy is increasing marginally. GSVA at current prices shows that the contribution of tertiary sector in the economy was 83.42% during the base year 2011-12 that has increased to 85.38% and 83.94% during 2020-21 (1st Revised Estimates) and 2021-22 (Advance Estimates) respectively whereas at constant prices, it has decreased to 83.22% and 81.40% in the years 2020-21 (1st Revised Estimates) and 2021-22 (Advance Estimates) respectively.

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



3 Gross State Value Added (GSVA) by Manufacturing Sector

- 3.1 Manufacturing sub-sector is the largest contributor in the secondary sector in the economy of Delhi. GSVA from manufacturing is estimated at ₹ 33,744 Crores and ₹ 42,230 Crores at current prices during 2020-21 and 2021-22 respectively with no growth in 2020-21 and 25.15% growth in 2021-22 respectively over previous year's estimates. Similarly, GSVA at constant prices is to the tune of ₹ 28,985 Crores and ₹ 37,656 Crores during 2020-21 and 2021-22 respectively registering annual growths of (-) 0.42% and 29.91% over previous years. NSVA estimates, by and large, are showing positive growth trend at current prices and at constant prices except minor deviations in some years. As per estimates for 2020-21, NSVA is to the tune of ₹ 30,045 Crores with an annual growth of 2.14% over previous year at current prices and ₹ 25,235 Crores with an annual growth of (-) 1.19% over previous year at constant prices. As per advance estimates for 2021-22, NSVA was to the tune of ₹ 38,155 Crores with a growth of 26.99% over previous year at current prices and ₹ 33,674 Crores with a growth of 33.44% over previous year at constant prices respectively.
- 3.2 The Gross State Value Added at current prices regarding the manufacturing sector is presented in Statement 9.3:

STATEMENT 9.3

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Manu- facturing	Secondary Sector	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	Total GSDP at Market Prices	%age share of Manufacturing in		%age share of Secondary Sector in GSVA
					Total GSVA	Total GSVA of Secondary Sector	
2011-12	18,907	39,682	3,03,232	3,43,798	6.24	47.65	13.09
2012-13	23,350	48,498	3,42,588	3,91,388	6.82	48.15	14.17
2013-14	25,338	54,262	3,85,931	4,43,960	6.57	46.69	14.07
2014-15	23,385	53,247	4,34,241	4,94,803	5.39	43.92	12.26
2015-16	31,195	65,194	4,78,782	5,50,804	6.52	47.85	13.62
2016-17	30,117	71,616	5,31,175	6,16,085	5.67	42.05	13.48
2017-18	30,680	80,987	5,86,900	6,77,900	5.23	37.88	13.80
2018-19 (3 rd RE)	32,192	87,160	6,47,839	7,38,389	4.97	36.93	13.45
2019-20 (2 nd RE)	33,743	88,887	7,06,562	7,94,030	4.78	37.96	12.58
2020-21 (1 st RE)	33,744	89,364	6,95,718	7,85,342	4.85	37.76	12.85
2021-22 (AE)	42,230	1,11,541	8,09,350	9,23,967	5.22	37.86	13.78

Source: Estimation of GSVA by DES, GNCTD

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

- 3.3 It is evident from the Statement 9.3 that the income from manufacturing has increased from ₹ 18907 Crores in 2011-12 to ₹ 42230 Crores in 2021-22. The percentage contribution of manufacturing to GSVA has decreased from 6.24% in 2011-12 to 5.22% in 2021-22. During the same period, the contribution of secondary sector to the total GSVA of Delhi has increased from 13.09% in 2011-12 to 13.78% in 2021-22.

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

There are total 178079 MSME registered in Delhi. This includes 156843 micro enterprises, 18715 small and 2521 medium enterprises.

5. Working Factories

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

STATEMENT 9.4
FACTORIES AND ESTIMATED WORKERS EMPLOYED

S. No.	Years	Factories	Estimated Workers Employed
1.	2011	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

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook.

Statement 9.4 indicates that the number of working factories in Delhi increased from 8219 in 2011 to 8643 in 2020. Likewise, the estimated workers employed in these factories increased from 378361 in 2011 to 404602 in 2020. On an average of 47 persons were working in each factory in Delhi.

- 5.1 Due to the introduction of various environmental norms by the Central Pollution Control Board and Delhi Pollution Control Committee, number of industrial units in Delhi are not meeting with the safety standards which automatically results into the closure of these units or shifting these industries to other neighboring States. The estimated number of workers employed in these industries increased at a slow rate.
- 5.2 Industry-wise number of factories and estimated workers in factories registered during the years 2015 to 2020 may be seen from statement 9.5:

STATEMENT 9.5
INDUSTRY-WISE REGISTERED FACTORIES AND ESTIMATED WORKERS EMPLOYED

S.No	Industries	Factories						Estimated Workers					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Food Product	333	340	345	350	142	141	20,500	21,316	21,596	21,921	8,894	8,849
2	Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Product	44	44	49	53	34	34	3,074	3,134	3,176	2,981	1,913	1,913
3	Textiles products	2,012	2,013	2,020	2,008	1,519	1,514	1,39,803	1,40,408	1,40,107	1,38,788	1,04,978	1,04,738
4	Wood products, Furniture and Fixtures	266	269	269	273	98	97	10,356	10,541	10,541	10,702	3,842	3,800
5	Paper and Paper products Printing publishing & allied	771	776	785	795	587	594	30,050	29,997	30,249	30,608	22,600	22,940
6	Leather and Leather Fur products (except repair)	298	300	301	303	139	140	12,872	13,054	13,085	13,182	6,047	6,100
7	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum Coal Products	666	662	674	699	754	754	15,365	14,952	15,599	15,712	16,942	16,942
8	Chemical & Chemical products (except Petroleum & Coal)	291	290	293	290	173	174	11,633	11,548	11,655	11,815	7,048	7,100
9	Non-metallic Mineral products	82	82	82	73	11	12	2,426	2,426	2,426	1,002	151	250
10	Basic Metal & Alloy Industry	523	519	524	517	775	770	8,581	8,373	8,488	7,900	11,842	11,607
11	Metal products and Parts Machinery & Transport Equipment – Machine tools including Electrical Appliances	1,890	1,890	1,902	1,928	757	760	75,508	75,215	75,475	76,428	30,007	30,154
12	Electricity, Gas and Stream Water Works and Supply	104	109	126	132	195	206	5,935	6,065	6,596	6,896	10,187	10,692
13	Wholesale Trade in Fuel, 47Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics Glass	95	91	97	99	0	2	855	650	810	900	0	105
14	Public Administration and Defence Services	9	9	9	9	47	47	7,655	7,655	7,655	7,655	39,976	39,976
15	Sanitary Services	17	18	20	20	31	31	391	102	590	590	915	915
16	Repair of Capital Goods & Repair Services	550	556	563	570	219	224	31,067	31,431	32,107	32,387	12,441	12,691
17	Miscellaneous unspecified Group	1,003	1,010	1,000	1,002	3,141	3,143	39,207	39,966	40,001	40,111	1,25,734	1,25,830
	Total	8,954	8,978	9,059	9,121	8,622	8,643	4,15,278	4,16,833	4,20,156	4,19,578	4,03,517	4,04,602

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook.

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

6. Annual Survey of Industries

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

STATEMENT 9.6 KEY INDICATORS OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR IN DELHI

S. No.	Key Indicator	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Registered Factories (No)	2,878	2,976	3,183	2,980	2,928	2,852	2,639	2,459
2.	Capital (₹ In crore)								
a.	a. Fixed Capital	4,469	8,938	10,661	5,903	6,532	6,922	6,973	6,630
b.	b. Working Capital	8,216	10,352	8,137	10,722	11,391	9,126	8,990	5,543
c.	Total	12,685	19,290	18,798	16,625	17,923	16,048	15,963	12,173
3.	Employment								
a.	Workers	79,036	76,867	81,901	76,250	76,697	74,747	75,172	70,414
b.	Other Than Workers	43,495	41,911	44,453	39,481	41,406	39,035	36,604	34,732
c.	Total	1,22,531	1,18,778	1,26,354	1,15,731	1,18,103	1,13,782	1,11,776	1,05,146
4.	Man Days (in Lakh)	371	359	376	350	355	343	339	319
	Total Emoluments (₹ Crore)	1,972	2,260	2,578	2,489	2,778	2,793	2,897	2,910

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2020

7. Industrial Estates:

7.1 Operation & Maintenance of Industrial Estates/ Area:

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

- 7.2 Out of these 33 Industrial Areas, only 24 Industrial Areas/estates have been handed over to Delhi state Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC) for which DSIIDC is responsible for maintenance and up-gradation of development activities. Out of 24 Industrial Area, Lease Administration of only 12 Industrial Areas is with DSIIDC and for the rest of the 12 Industrial Areas, the authority lies with DDA and in these 12 Industrial Areas, authority to collect revenue and levy various types of penalties/ charges vested either with DDA or concerned DMC.
- 7.3 Government of India has directed the Delhi Development Authority to hand over the Industrial estates for maintenance to DSIIDC. Hon'ble L.G has also ordered the transfer of remaining Industrial estates from DDA for maintenance purpose and lease administration of 12 Industrial Areas.
- 7.4 Of the aforesaid 24 areas with DSIIDC, Narela & Bawana Areas are being managed by DSIIDC under PPP mode through two concessionaires for providing all types of services such as water supply management of solid waste, Roads & drains Street lighting and Horticulture as per terms of the Concession Agreement, concessionaire had completed the redevelopment works during the the year 2013-14 and since then they are carrying out maintenance and management of the both the Industrial Areas. The maintenance is to be carried out by the concessionaire upto the year 2026. The Maintenance, CETP and water charges are being collected by the Concessionaires from the plot owner DSIIDC has to pay and annuity to the concessionaires every year during maintenance period of 13 years.
- 7.5 Construction/ redevelopment of unpaved roads is in progress for amounting to ₹ 105 crores (approximate) in 5 Industrial Areas i.e Mayapuri Industrial Area Ph-I & II, Mangolpuri Area, Okhla Industrial Area Ph-III. Further, there is proposal under consideration for the construction/ redevelopment of unpaved roads in Kirti Nagar Industrial Are, GTK Industrial Area and Okhla Industrial Area Phase-III (Balance Work) for amounting to ₹ 52 crores (approximate) has been awarded recently and is under progress.
- 7.6 To relocate the Industrial from the 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.
- 7.7 The Government of India 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 grant in aid under this scheme, eight (8) nos. of Industrial Areas /Flatted factory has been identified for up-gradation and re-development work at Mayapuri Industrial Area has been completed and in remaining 7 nos. Industrial Areas work is in progress.

8. Development of Industrial Clusters in Non-Conforming Areas

- 8.1 There are 29 approved Industrial areas and 04 flatted factory complexes in Delhi. However, many Industries are functioning in non-conforming areas. Hon'ble Supreme court in a PIL ordered the closure of all industrial units have come up on or after 1st August, 1990 in residential/non-conforming areas and other impermissible industries in violation to the provision of Master Plan.
- 8.2 With a view to ensure minimum dislocation of the cluster of Industries operating in residential/ non-conforming areas, 25 non-conforming clusters having concentration of minimum 4 hectare contiguous area, having more than 70 percent plot within the cluster under Industrial activity, have been notified by the Government for redevelopment. The redevelopment scheme will be prepared by concerned local body/ land owning agency in consultation with society (to be formed by the land owners) considering the required norms.

9 Delhi Financial Corporation

- 9.1 The Delhi Financial Corporation (DFC) was set up in 1967 under the State Financial Corporation Act 1951 on re-organization of erstwhile Punjab Financial Corporation to promote, develop and finance industries and service sector enterprises in the Medium, Small and Micro sectors (MSME's) including service sector in the National Capital Territory of Delhi & Union Territory of Chandigarh. DFC is undertaking of Delhi Government and established under the act of parliament. Delhi Government is having management control over the Corporation since its inception. Delhi Government (68.17%) is also a major shareholder of the Corporation along with Chandigarh Administration (7.66%) & SIDBI (23.71%). The paid-up share capital of the Corporation is ₹ 26.48 crores against the authorised share capital of the Corporation is ₹ 250 crores.
- 9.2 The main objective of the Corporation is financing of loans for establishing and running micro, small and medium scale industries service sector industries commercial/ transport sector. DFC has been playing vital role in promotion and development of MSMEs and service sector. The Corporation extends financial assistance for Restaurants/ Hotels, Amusement parks & other tourism related activities, Construction of Commercial complexes/ multiplexes, Hospitals/ Nursing homes/ Clinics/ Diagnostic centres, commercial vehicles etc.
- 9.3 Delhi Financial Corporation (DFC) caters to financial needs of industries located in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and 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 statement of performance of Corporation during last 8 financial years is given below.

STATEMENT 9.7
PERFORMANCE OF DFC: 2013-14 to 2020-21
(₹ in crores)

Year	Sanction	Disbursement	Recovery
2013-14	7.19	6.65	50.78
2014-15	60.72	9.14	43.70
2015-16	23.19	49.36	52.40
2016-17	1.71	2.78	41.69
2017-18	24.28	25.25	40.24
2018-19	0.80	0.79	42.67
2019-20	0.87	0.15	38.02
2020-21	0.17	0.58	10.86

10. Sheds Constructed Under Half-A-Million Job Programme:

The DSIIDC constructed 840 Industrial Sheds to implement the scheme launched by Government of India titled “Half-a -million Job Programme” in the year 1973-74 at various Industrial Complexes indicated as under.

STATEMENT 9.8
INDUSTRIAL SHEDS UNDER HALF-A-MILLION JOB PROGRAMME

S. No.	Name of the Complex	Number of Sheds
1.	Okhla Industrial Complex Ph – I	232
2.	Okhla Industrial Complex Ph –II/I	112
3.	Okhla Industrial Complex Ph – II/II	34
4.	Okhla Industrial Complex Ph – II/III	59
5.	Wazirpur Industrial Complex	103
6.	Lawrence Road Industrial Complex	90
7.	Jhilmil Tahirpur Industrial Complex	33
8.	Rohtak Road Industrial Complex – Ph-1	177

11. Sheds under Shelf-Financing Scheme

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

STATEMENT 9.9
INDUSTRIAL SHEDS UNDER SELF FINANCING SCHEME

S. No	Name of Complex	Number of sheds	Permitted Industries
1.	Kirti Nagar Packing Complex	226	Timber-related and Packing
2.	Mangolpuri Engg. Complex	94	Light Engineering
3.	Okhla Computer Complex	31	Computer related
4.	Rohtak Road Indl. Complex	105	General

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

With the growth of the city of Delhi, Environmental concerns have assumed greater importance. Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC) was entrusted with the task of construction of CETPs in compliance of the 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, GT Karnal Road, Mayapuri, Badli, SMA, Okhla Industrial Area, Jhilmil, Nangloi, Lawrence Road, Narela, Bawana and Naraina. Out of 13 CETPs, 11 CETPs have been handed over to the respective societies for operation and maintenance and 2 CETPs at Bawana and Narela are being operated by DSIIDC through the Concessionaires.

13. Setting Up of Hazardous Waste Management Facility

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

14. Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board

- 14.1 Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board is a statutory body of Govt. of NCT of Delhi established in 1983 (01-05-1983) by extending Himachal Pradesh Khadi & Village Industries Board Act, 1966 to the Union Territory of Delhi.
- 14.2 The main aim of the Board is to promote and popularize Khadi & Village products and create awareness among the masses and also to generate employment in the National Capital Territory of Delhi NCT of Delhi especially in the rural as well as in urban areas of Delhi.
- 14.3 At present the Board is 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. The progress under these schemes is given below:

14.3.1 Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna (RGSRY)

The purpose of this scheme is to provide sustainable self-employment opportunities to the school and college dropouts above the age of 10 years to individual entrepreneurs, trade professionals, artisans etc.

STATEMENT 9.10 PROGRESS OF RGSRY

S.No.	Items	Achievements	
		2019-20	2020-21
1.	No. of Loan Sub Committee meetings held	03	01
2.	Target (No. of cases)	40*	20*
3.	Details of sanctioned cases		
	a) No. of cases	14	12
	b) Amount sanctioned (₹ In lakh)	38.325	33.90
4.	Details of disbursed cases		
	a) No. of cases	18 Old 13 New 05	15 Old 03 New 12
	b) Amount disbursed (₹ In lakh)	24.21	33.837

Source: Industry Department, GNCTD.

* Proportionately revised as per R.E.

14.3.2 Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

This Scheme is of Ministry of Medium Small & Marginal Enterprises (MSME), Govt. of India. The Khadi & Village Industries Commission is 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. Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board has been nominated as nodal agency to implement the scheme in rural as well as in urban areas of Delhi along with KVIC.

STATEMENT 9.11

PRIME MINISTER EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME

(₹ In lakh)

S. No.	Year	Target		Cases disbursed by the Banks	
		Number	Margin Money	Number	Amount (Margin Money)
1.	2019-20	270	286.65	106	136.27
2.	2020-21	96	₹ 287.45 lakh ₹ 12.55* lakh	KVIB 51 KVIC 21 TOTAL 72	KVIB 74.97 KVIC 70.64 TOTAL 145.61

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

14.3.3 Marketing Activities/ Exhibitions: -

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. At present, the Board is having 02 departmental sales outlets one at Udyog Sadan, Patparganj, and another at Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.

14.3.4 Other Activities

Board has started collecting raddi / weeded out material from different offices of Govt. of Delhi and in lieu of that provides file covers and other office stationery as per their requirements. This would help to create a healthy environment in Delhi.

15. Development of New Industrial Areas/Hubs

15.1 Development of Multilevel Manufacturing Hub at Rani Khera, Mundka

A world class Multilevel Manufacturing Hub is being planned over 147 acres of land at Rani Khera. The project is expected to provide direct employment to approx. 1.5 lakh people and indirect employment to 13.50 lakh people.

Present Status

Layout plan has been approved by the standing committee of NDMC on 17th November, 2017. Building plans have been approved by North DMC on 14.01.2021. M/s CBRE South Asia Pvt. Ltd. has been appointed as Transaction advisor for the project to work out the financial module and Selection of Prospective manufacturers/ business houses interested in setting up for the project. However, FAR has been enhancing to 200% against 150%. The layout plan is being revised accordingly.

15.2 Knowledge-Based Industrial Park at Baprola, Delhi.

- DSIIDC is developing Knowledge-Based Industrial (KBI) Park at Baprola in an area of approximately 55.20 acres. The estimated project cost is about ₹ 2575 Crores. The project will cater to the specific needs of Information Technology, ITeS Industry, Media, Research & Development, Gems & Jewellery and other business services. The project is expected to provide direct employment to about 1 lakh persons and indirect employment to about 1.70 lakh persons.
- M/s CBRE has been appointed as Transaction Advisor for this project;

15.3 Development of New Industrial Area at Kanjhawala.

DSIIDC intends to develop an integrated industrial township at Kanjhawala. The proposed project shall be a major Greenfield Project spread over in an area of 920 acres. The project will spearhead the industrialization of North West Delhi and also create vast employment opportunities for peoples directly and indirectly.

The project will be developed in consonance with the Master Plan for Delhi 2021 and Industrial Policy for Delhi 2010-2021. The process for appointment of transaction advisor is in process.

16. Ease of Doing Business:

- The Doing Business Report (DB) is an annually published report by the World Bank. It has been elaborated by the World Bank Group since 2003 every year

and is aimed to measure the costs to firms of business regulations in 190 countries.

- The study presents every year a detailed analysis of time, costs, and procedures a specific type of private firm is subject in all countries, and then, creates rankings for every country. The study is also backed up by broad communication efforts, and by creating rankings, the study spotlights countries and leaders that are promoting reforms.
- Doing Business Report (DBR) measures an economy on 10 parameters, providing objective measures of business regulations and their enforcement affecting a business through its life cycle. India's performance is based on the assessment of two Indian cities Delhi and Mumbai.

These parameters are:

- ❖ Starting a business
 - ❖ Dealing with construction permits
 - ❖ Trading across borders
 - ❖ Resolving insolvency
 - ❖ Getting electricity
 - ❖ Registering property
 - ❖ Getting access to credit
 - ❖ Protecting minority investors
 - ❖ Paying taxes
 - ❖ Enforcing contracts
- Out of ten parameters, 6 parameters fall under State jurisdiction, namely, starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, paying taxes and enforcing contracts.
 - India's performance in DBR is based on the assessment of two Indian cities Delhi and Mumbai. Improvement in the business environment of Delhi has helped India leapfrog 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.
 - Government of NCT of Delhi has focussed 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 starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity and paying taxes. Whereas Mumbai has done better in the registering property indicator.
 - Speaking globally, Delhi's performance specifically in three indicators, registering property, paying taxes and enforcing contract significantly lags the benchmark nation i.e. Qatar, Bahrain and Singapore respectively. Therefore, emphasis needs to be put upon by the respective Departments to ensure implementation of

the identified reforms for DBR 2022 so as to improve Delhi's and India's overall performance.

17 Export Promotion

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

A total of 5 Outstanding Exporter Awards across 05 different Groups of Exporters from N.C.T. of Delhi. for financial year 2021-22

18 PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme:

This scheme is introduced by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), in partnership with the State / UT Government, has launched an all India centrally Sponsored Scheme. The funding pattern adopted is 60:40 (Center: State). The aim of the scheme is to enhance the competitiveness of existing individual micro-enterprises in the unorganized segment of the food processing industry and promote formalization of the sector and integration with organized supply chain by strengthening branding & marketing. This new scheme will provide these units increased access to common services like common processing facility, laboratories, storage, packaging, marketing and incubation services. The Scheme adopts One District One Product (ODOP) approach to reap the benefit of scale in terms of procurement of inputs, availing common services and marketing of products. ODOP for the scheme will provide the framework for value chain development and alignment of support infrastructure. There may be more than one cluster of ODOP product in one district. There may be cluster of ODOP product consisting of more than one adjacent district in a State. The DSIIDC is the nodal agency for implementing the PMFME scheme. The preparation of the State Level Upgradation Plan is underway while the Project Implementation Plan (PIP) for the FY 2021-22 has already been approved by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. More than 200 applications have been received and are in various stages of approval.

19 Promotion of Start up

19.1 The Industries Department, GNCTD has formulated the Startup policy for Delhi and is in the process for implementing in NCT of Delhi, setting up of an Innovation/Incubation Centre in Delhi. The Industries Department being nominated as Nodal Department for Start-up Projects and Pr. Secretary-cum-Commissioner (Industries) as Nodal Officer.

19.2 The salient features of the policy is as under:

- To make NCT of Delhi one of the top 10 startup destinations in the world by fueling a vibrant startup ecosystem that brings together all stakeholders of the startup ecosystem and leveraging global best practices to enable startups to scale globally.
- The key sectors/areas where Delhi government is focusing for developing world class innovation/incubation center are:- (i)Renewable Energy & Environment Protection (ii)Artificial Intelligence (iii)Cyber Security & Technical Innovation, (iv)Automation (v)Education, (vi)Urban Infrastructure Planning & Development (vii)Big Data (viii)Solid-Waste Management (ix)Control of Ambient Air Pollution (x)Robotics.
- Any individual(s) working on a startup idea wishing to avail certain benefits under this policy may apply to be recognized as Entrepreneurs as long as they meet the following criteria:
 - i. Must be resident(s) of Delhi
 - ii. Must be working on an idea that is innovative and scalable

19.3 For Startup:

An entity shall be eligible to be recognized as a “Startup” under this Delhi Startup policy if it fulfils the conditions as laid down in the policy.

19.4 For Incubator

An organization designed to support Startup companies during the early stages to help develop a scalable business model through business support resources and services such as physical space, capital, coaching and mentoring, common services including corporate and legal services and providing networking opportunities.

Any entity funded or registered under any central or state government initiative support incubation shall also be considered as an incubator for this policy. The incubator must offer a minimum of 2000 sq. ft. of usable space for its incubates.

19.5 Infrastructure Support

The Government of Delhi shall invest in the creation of world-class incubation facilities that can nurture the growth of local startups.

19.6 Delhi Innovation Hub & Network

The government will set up a state-of-the-art incubator, Delhi Innovation Hub, through which recognized startups or entrepreneurs will be incubated for free or at subsidized rates. The incubator will provide startups with office space and common office facilities along with Startup Portal facility, which will act as a one-stop shop for individuals, startups and incubators seeking information or incentives under the Delhi Startup Policy, qualified mentors, networking and fundraising opportunities, a dedicated helpline to answer all Startup related queries. Individuals and Startups will be able to use the Government of Delhi's doorstep service and more.

A network of co-working spaces will also be setup across the NCT of Delhi, with at least one in each district. These co-working spaces would be available for recognized startups or entrepreneurs to use for free or at subsidized rates.

19.7 Capital Grant for University Incubators

The Government of Delhi will provide a one-time, matching capital grant of up to ₹ 1 crore to any university that wishes to set up or scale up an incubation facility. Any university-run incubator may be considered for the grant, regardless of whether it is open to all or open exclusively to university students. The grant may be used towards any capital expenditure (excluding the cost of real estate) for the incubator and will be disbursed in stages, upon completion of predetermined milestones.

19.8 Interests-Free Loans

The Government will provide loans of up to ₹ 10 lacs to recognized startups or entrepreneurs with disbursement after completion of specific milestones. These loans shall be interest-free for the first one year, with an interest rate of 6% after one year.

20. MASTER PLAN OF DELHI-2041

- 20.1 The Master Plan for Delhi to facilitate Delhi's development by assessing the present condition and guiding how to achieve the desired development. The anchor agency for the master plan is the Delhi Development Authority. Implementation of the Plan is the collective responsibility of all agencies involved in the development of Delhi, including the Central Government, concerned departments of the Government of NCT of Delhi, service providers, landowning agencies, regulations, and local bodies among others.
- 20.2 The first Master Plan for Delhi was promulgated in 1962 under Delhi Development Act of 1957, followed by the Master Plans of Delhi 2011 and 2021, each of which is an extensive modification of the respective previous plan document. These plans were prepared for 20 years' perspective periods and provided a holistic framework for planned development of Delhi. The MPD-2041 is a 'strategic' and 'enabling' framework to guide future growth of the city, built upon the lessons learnt from the implementation of the previous plans.

21. Medical Oxygen Production Promotion Policy of Delhi, 2021.

Medical Oxygen Production Policy Promotion (MOPPP) of Delhi, 2021 got published in the leading newspapers inviting applicants to invest in the MOPPP of Delhi for which Govt. of NCT of Delhi has announced and notified incentives/subsidy according to their project.

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.

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 vide dated 14.06.2021.
2. Netaji Subhash Vihar, Tikri Kalan as notified Industrial Area in terms with provision(s) contained under Master Plan of Delhi 2021 vide dated 08.12.2021