

## 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.

### 1.2 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.
- Delhi has Good progress under the Business Reform Action Plan scheme and came under “Emerging Business Ecosystems category” in 2020.
- Delhi has made good progress under the scheme of Business Reform Action Plan, and has been ranked 12th in 2019, among 36 states/UTs.

### 1.3 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) & by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) in some of the industrial areas across the City.
- There are 29 Industrial planned industrial areas and 4 flatted factory complexes and the State Government has notified 25 non-conforming areas for re-development.

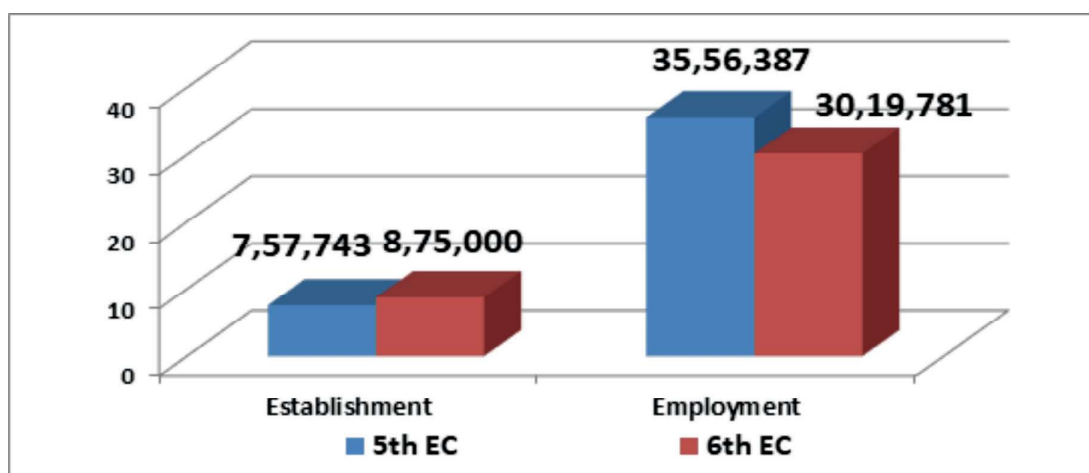
## 2. Growth of Establishment and Employment in Delhi as per 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census

- 2.1 As per 6<sup>th</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census 2013 over 5<sup>th</sup> Economic Census 2005. Out of the total establishment, 54.55% were Own Account Enterprises (OAE) and 45.45% were establishments with at least one hired worker {Estt(H)}. 30.20 lakh persons were employed in 8.75 lakh establishments with an average of 3.45 employees per establishment. Out of the total 0.9%, persons were employed in rural areas, whereas, 99.1% were engaged in urban 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**

(₹ in Lakh)



From the above, it may be seen that number of establishments 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 **District wise number of establishments and number of persons employed as per 6<sup>th</sup> economic Census is as under:**

**STATEMENT 9.1**

Districts	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,75,308</b>	<b>30,19,781</b>

## 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	13.8	84.53
2018-19	2.08	13.45	84.47
2019-20 (3 <sup>rd</sup> RE)	1.95	12.54	85.51
2020-21 (2 <sup>nd</sup> RE)	1.87	12.15	85.98
2021-22 (1 <sup>st</sup> RE)	2.31	12.92	84.78
2022-23 (AE)	2.63	12.53	84.84

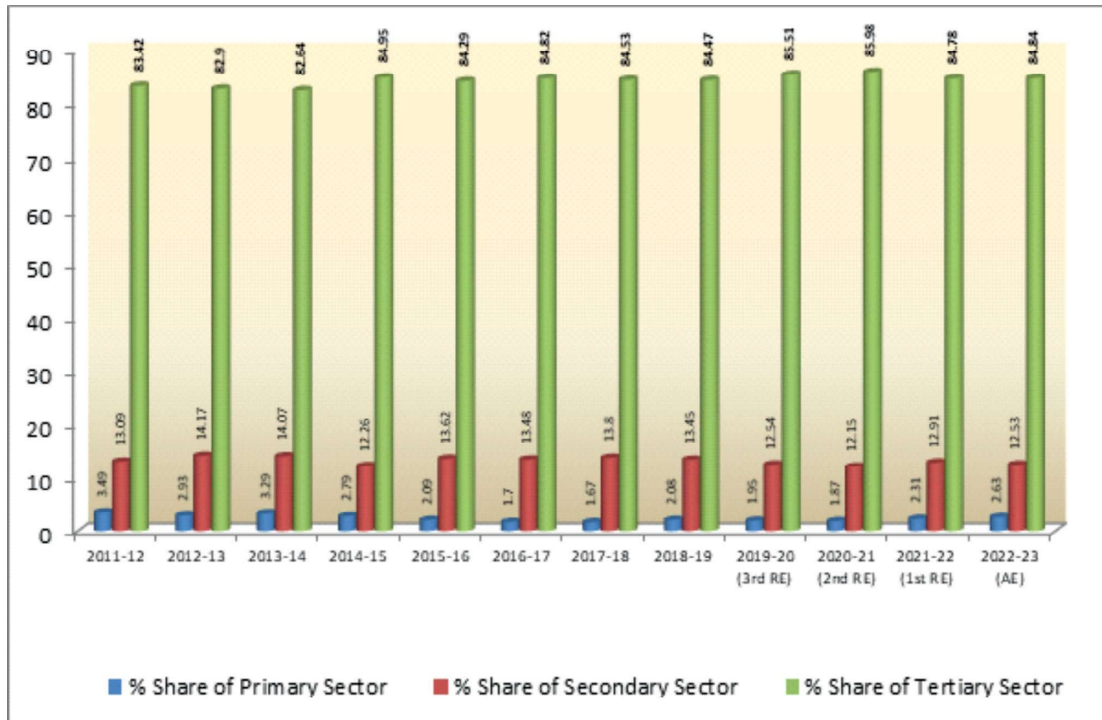
Note: (3<sup>rd</sup> RE) - Third Revised Estimates, (2<sup>nd</sup> RE)- Second Revised Estimates, (1<sup>st</sup> RE)- First Revised Estimates, (AE)- Advance Estimates.

- 3.1 The 1<sup>st</sup> Revised Estimates and Advance Estimates of GSVA at current prices for the year 2021-22 & 2022-23 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 2.31% and 2.63% for both the years respectively from 3.49% share in the base year 2011-12.
- 3.2 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 12.53% in 2022-23 (Advance Estimates).
- 3.3 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 84.78% and 84.84% during 2021-22 (1<sup>st</sup> Revised Estimates) and 2022-23 (Advance Estimates) respectively.

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 ₹ 36954 Crores and ₹ 39897 Crores at current prices during 2021-22 and 2022-23 respectively with respective annual growths of 22.04% and 7.97% over previous year's estimates. Similarly, GSVA at constant prices is to the tune of ₹ 28779 Crores and ₹ 29195 Crores during 2021-22 and 2022-23 respectively registering annual growths of 11.03% and 1.44% over previous years. As per estimates for 2021-22, NSVA is to the tune of ₹ 32301 Crores with an annual growth of 25.12% over previous year at current prices and ₹ 25049 Crores with an annual growth of 12.24% over previous year at constant prices. As per advance estimates for 2022-23, NSVA was to the tune of ₹ 35043 Crores with an expansion of 8.49% over previous year at current prices and ₹ 25336 Crores with an expansion of 1.14% 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	13.80
2018-19	32192	87160	647839	738389	4.97	36.93	13.45
2019-20 (3 <sup>rd</sup> RE)	33637	88310	704369	792911	4.78	38.09	12.54
2020-21 (2 <sup>nd</sup> RE)	30281	81974	674551	763435	4.49	36.94	12.15
2021-22 (1 <sup>st</sup> RE)	36954	102408	792859	904642	4.66	36.09	12.91
2022-23 (AE)	39897	114895	916792	1043759	4.35	34.72	12.53

Source: Estimation of GSVA by DES,

Note: (3<sup>rd</sup> RE) - Third Revised Estimates, (2<sup>nd</sup> RE)- Second Revised Estimates,

(1<sup>st</sup> RE)- First Revised Estimates, (AE)- Advance Estimates

4.3 It is evident from the Statement 9.3 that the income from manufacturing has increased from ₹ 18907 Crores in 2011-12 to ₹ 39897 Crores in 2022-23. The percentage contribution of manufacturing to GSVA has decreased from 6.24% in 2011-12 to 4.35% in 2022-23. During the same period, the contribution of secondary sector to the total GSVA of Delhi has decreased from 13.09% in 2011-12 to 12.53% in 2022-23 (A.E).

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

There are total 2,65,990 MSME registered in Delhi. This includes 2,40,996 Micro Enterprises, 22,210 Small and 2,786 Medium enterprises.

## 6. 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 8634 in 2020. Likewise, the estimated workers employed in these factories increased from 3,78,361 in 2011 to 4,04,602 in 2020. 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, 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. Due to this, the estimated number of workers employed in these industries increased at a slow rate.
- 6.2 Industry-wise number of factories and estimated workers in factories registered during the years 2016 to 2021 may be seen from statement 9.5:

**STATEMENT 9.5****INDUSTRY-WISE REGISTERED FACTORIES AND ESTIMATED WORKERS EMPLOYED**

S. No	Industries	Factories						Estimated Workers					
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Food Product	340	345	350	142	141	137	21316	21596	21921	8894	8,849	8,598
2	Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Product	44	49	53	34	34	36	3134	3176	2981	1913	1,913	2,025
3	Textiles products	2013	2020	2008	1519	1,514	1,507	140408	140107	138788	104978	1,04,738	1,04,209

S. No	Industries	Factories						Estimated Workers					
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
4	Wood products, Furniture and Fixtures	269	269	273	98	97	99	10541	10541	10702	3842	3,800	3,880
5	Paper and Paper products Printing publishing & allied	776	785	795	587	594	595	29997	30249	30608	22600	22,940	22,978
6	Leather and Leather Fur products (except repair)	300	301	303	139	140	145	13054	13085	13182	6047	6,100	6,318
7	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum Coal Products	662	674	699	754	754	754	14952	15599	15712	16942	16,942	16,942
8	Chemical & Chemical products (except Petroleum & Coal)	290	293	290	173	174	172	11548	11655	11815	7048	7,100	7,019
9	Non-metallic Mineral products	82	82	73	11	12	12	2426	2426	1002	151	250	250
10	Basic Metal & Alloy Industry	519	524	517	775	770	756	8373	8488	7900	11842	11,607	11,396
11	Metal products and Parts Machinery & Transport Equipment – Machine tools including Electrical Appliances	1890	1902	1928	757	760	759	75215	75475	76428	30007	30,154	30,115
12	Electricity, Gas and Steam Water Works and Supply	109	126	132	195	206	206	6065	6596	6896	10187	10,692	10,692
13	Wholesale Trade in Fuel, 47Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics Glass	91	97	99	0	2	5	650	810	900	0	105	263
14	Public Administration and Defence Services	9	9	9	47	47	46	7655	7655	7655	39976	39,976	39,126
15	Sanitary Services	18	20	20	31	31	30	102	590	590	915	915	886
16	Repair of Capital Goods & Repair Services	556	563	570	219	224	217	31431	32107	32387	12441	12,691	12,556
17	Miscellaneous unspecified Group	1010	1000	1002	3141	3,143	3,137	39966	40001	40111	125734	1,25,830	12,589
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8978</b>	<b>9059</b>	<b>9121</b>	<b>8622</b>	<b>8,643</b>	<b>8,613</b>	<b>416833</b>	<b>420156</b>	<b>419578</b>	<b>403517</b>	<b>4,04,602</b>	<b>4,02,733</b>

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook

6.3 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.

## 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	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Tentative)
1.	Registered Factories (No)	3,183	2,980	2,928	2,852	2,639	2,459	2,459	2,355
2.	Capital (₹ In crore)								
a.	a. Fixed Capital	10,661	5,903	6,532	6,922	6,973	6,630	7,41,082	6,74,927
b.	b. Working Capital	8,137	10,722	11,391	9,126	8,990	5,543	5,93,530	6,29,442
c.	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,798</b>	<b>16,625</b>	<b>17,923</b>	<b>16,048</b>	<b>15,963</b>	<b>12,173</b>	<b>1,334,612</b>	<b>1,304,369</b>
3.	Employment								
a.	Workers	81,901	76,250	76,697	74,747	75,172	70,414	74,685	70,845
b.	Other Than Workers	44,453	39,481	41,406	39,035	36,604	34,732	35,817	35,589
c.	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,26,354</b>	<b>1,15,731</b>	<b>1,18,103</b>	<b>1,13,782</b>	<b>1,11,776</b>	<b>1,05,146</b>	<b>1,10,502</b>	<b>1,06,434</b>
4.	Man Days (in Lakh)	376	350	355	343	339	319	335	316
	<b>Total Emoluments</b> (in. Crore)	<b>2,578</b>	<b>2,489</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>2,793</b>	<b>2,897</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>3,33,505</b>	<b>3,42,728</b>

Source: 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 with expenses amounting to ₹ 105 crores (approximate), 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) with expenses amounting to ₹ 52 crores (approximate) has been awarded by DSIIDC and is under progress.
- 8.5 To relocate the Industrial 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 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 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 was to develop these areas within 3 years after notification of the MPD-21. The provision had been made in 2022-23 budget of GNCTD for facilitating the development of non conforming Industrial clusters by way of subsidizing the process of plan preparation and approval from local bodies.
- 9.2 In lines with Rozgar Budget proposal of the Industries Department, GNCTD, redevelopment of existing Non conforming Industrial clusters after approval of the scheme for redevelopment of non-conforming Industrial/ Go down Clusters by council of Ministers, GNCTD.

## 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: 2017-18 to 2021-22**

(₹ in Crores)

Year	Sanction	Disbursement
2017-18	24.28	25.25
2018-19	0.80	0.79
2019-20	0.87	0.15
2020-21	0.17	0.58
2021-22	3.31	2.79

**11. Industrial 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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>840</b>

**12. 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

**13. 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 NEERI, DSIIDC has constructed 13 CETPs at Wazirpur, Mangolpuri, Lawrence Road, Narela, Bawana, Jhilmil, Badli, Mayapuri, Nangloi, Okhla, GTK Industrial Area, Ashok Nagar, SMA Rajasthani Udyog Nagar, Jahangirpuri and Naraina.

**14. 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.

**15. Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board (DKVIB)**

15.1 Implements following two employment generation schemes –

- a. **Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna (RGSRY)** is to provide sustainable self-employment opportunities individual entrepreneurs, trade professionals, artisans etc. Under this scheme financial assistance in the shape of loan up to ₹ 3.00 lakh is provided with 15% subsidy component of the project cost subject to a ceiling of ₹ 7,500/- per entrepreneur.

**STATEMENT 9.10**  
**PROGRESS OF RGSRY**

S. No.	Items	Achievements	
		2020-21	2021-22
1.	Target (No. of cases)	20*	25*
2.	Details of sanctioned cases		
	a) No. of cases	12	16
	b) Amount sanctioned (₹ In lakh)	33.90	45.00

S. No.	Items	Achievements	
		2020-21	2021-22
	Details of disbursed cases		
	a) No. of cases	15 (Old 03 ,New12)	15 (Old 01, New14)
	b) Amount disbursed (₹ In lakh)	33.837	38.85

*\*Proportionately revised as per R.E.*

**b. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) :**

The details are as under:

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

*Note:-*

- 1) *The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible for Margin Money subsidy under manufacturing sector is ₹ 50.00 lakh.*
  - 2) *The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible for Margin Money subsidy under business/service sector is ₹ 20.00 lakh.*
  - 3) *The balance amount (excluding the own contribution) of the total project cost will be provided by Banks.*
  - 4) *If the total project costs exceed ₹ 50.00 lakh or ₹ 20.00 lakhs for manufacturing and Service sectors respectively, the balance amount may be provided by Banks without any Government subsidy.*
- i. 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.
- ii. The detail of targets and physical & financial achievements under PMEGP in Delhi during 2020-21 & 2021-22 is as under:-

**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.	2020-21	96	₹ 287.45 lakh	KVIB	51	KVIB	74.97
			₹ 12.55* lakh	KVIC	21	KVIC	70.64
				TOTAL	72	TOTAL	145.61
2.	2021-22	104 01	326.65	KVIB	52	KVIB	102.51
			12.55*	KVIC	45	KVIC	192.10
				TOTAL	97	TOTAL	294.61

\*2<sup>nd</sup> loan for upgrading existing PMEGP unit (01 project).

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

**16. Development of New Industrial Areas/Hubs****16.1 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. The project has become sub-judice after Hon'ble NGT has imposed the stay on construction activities over the above plot. DSIIDC has filed an appeal before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for vacation of stay, which is under way.

**16.2 Setting up of Data Center at Baprola Delhi**

Govt. of NCT of Delhi intends to set up Data Center at Baprola, Delhi over industrial plot measuring approximately 55.20 acres. M/s CBRE South Asia Pvt. Ltd and TCIL are providing preliminary technical assistance to GNCTD.

**16.3 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. However DSIIDC is in process to appoint the Transaction Advisor to identify the suitable Industrial activity with the approval of GNCTD.

## 17. Ease of Doing Business

- India's performance in DBR 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.
- Government of NCT of Delhi 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 starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity and paying taxes. Whereas Mumbai has done better in the registering property indicator.

## 18. 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 the Department of Industries is coordinating the BRAP exercise in the NCT of Delhi.
- 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:

- "Delhi – Central Inspection System (Delhi-CIS)"**
- Process of **mutation** is integrated with the registration process
- Integrated Portal** is developed for real-time access to updated data **Signage License** is given on a self-certification basis by MCD
- Single joint inspection post-completion stage of constructions**
- 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 **551 compliances** have been reduced, **38 provisions** have been **decriminalized**. Some of the **key reforms** implemented in Delhi under the RC exercise are:

- i. **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
- ii. **Easier for transporters**- issuance of licenses, bus-pass and other licenses have also been made online
- iii. **Ease of Obtaining Utility Connection** all citizens and businesses much easier.
- iv. **Self-certification for Drug Sellers/ Manufactures- Export Promotion**

### 19. PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme

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. The Scheme is envisaged to formulize 2 lakhs micro food processing enterprises with an outlay of ₹ 10,000 crores over 5 years from 2020-21 to 2024-25.

### 20. Promotion of Start up

The new Start-up Policy of Delhi, approved in May, 2022 and due for notification, envisages transforming Delhi into one of the best destinations for start-ups in India and globally. 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.

- 20.1 **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.
- 20.2 **Awareness and Outreach-** The Government of Delhi also plans to organise and support city-wide events such as startup festival and hackathons to create awareness and excitement around entrepreneurship in the 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 vide dated 14.06.2021.
- 21.2 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

### CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	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 comes under Front Runner category in the country in SDG i.e., “SDG India Index and Dashboard 2021-22” as per NITI Aayog.
➤	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.
➤	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.
➤	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.
➤	The new Start-up Policy of Delhi, approved in May, 2022 and due for notification, envisages transforming Delhi into one of the best destinations for start-ups in India and globally.