

CHAPTER 9

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

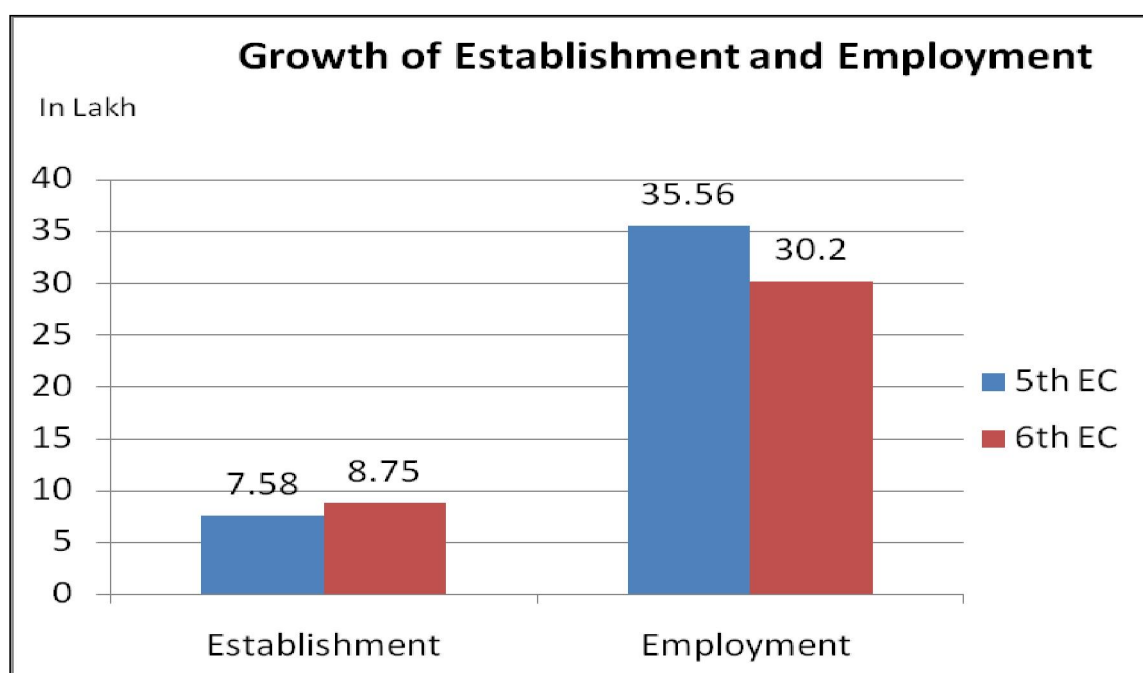
The major drivers of economic growth in Delhi are industry and trade. The state has largely service-led economy. Higher economic growth with the promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and employment is required in the state. Some of the key challenges in this sector are development of industrial infrastructure, redevelopment and decongestion of dilapidated industrial clusters. 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 activities should be given priority.

- 2 The Industrial Policy for Delhi 2010-21 aims to promote a transparent and business-friendly environment, promotion of non-polluting and clean industries, promotion of high-technology and skill industries to keep in-migration of unskilled labour to minimum, to develop world-class infrastructure within planned industrial estates and regularised industrial clusters, promotion of cluster approach and walk to work concept, wherever possible, to facilitate business through procedural simplifications and e-governance measures.

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

- 3 As per 6th Economic Census 2013, total establishments of 8.75 Lakh were operating in Delhi, 1.42% was 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 Delhi. 8.05 % of the total establishments were managed by women entrepreneurs.
- 4 The Chart below captures the growth of establishments and employment position in Delhi during 2005-13 as per the Fifth Economic Census (2005) & Sixth Economic Census (2013).

Chart 9.1



5. 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 employed
Central	150671	599058
West	106726	313574
North-West	93297	286189
North-East	86597	183313
East	80061	215979
South-East	75049	352562
North	73724	318960
Shahdara	71738	229663
South	57126	145304
South-West	42166	105954
New Delhi	38153	269225
Total	875308	3019781

Statement 9.2

Sectorial Composition of Gross State Value Added at Current Prices

Year	% 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 (4 th RE)	2.79	12.26	84.95
2015-16 (3 rd RE)	2.09	13.62	84.29
2016-17 (2 nd RE)	1.74	13.79	84.47
2017-18 (1 st RE)	1.77	13.92	84.31
2018-19 (AE)	1.88	14.00	84.12

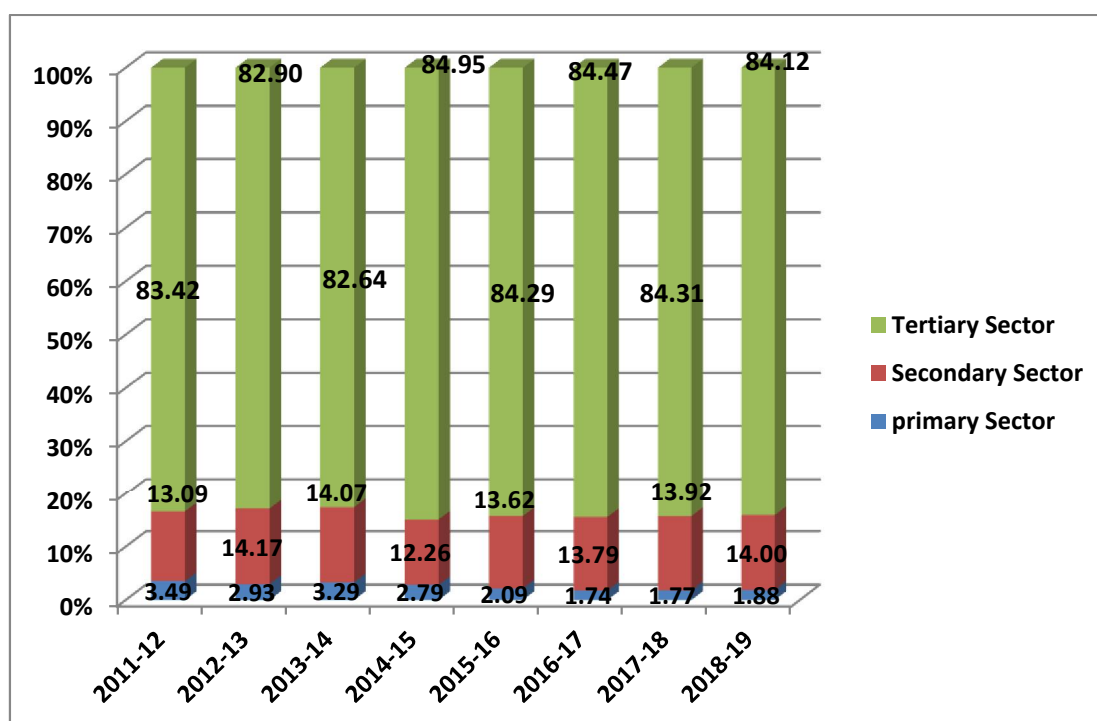
(R)- Revised Estimates, (AE)- Advance Estimates.

- 6.1 The 1st Revised Estimates and Advance Estimates of GSVA at current prices for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 shows that contribution of Primary Sector (comprising of Crops, Livestock, Forestry and Logging, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying) in the economy of Delhi increased from 1.77% in 2017-18 to 1.88% in 2018-19. The share of the primary sector in the base year 2011-12 was 3.49%. At constant prices, the contribution of the primary sector has declined to 2.31% in 2018-19 from 2.60% in the year 2017-18.
- 6.2 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 increased from 13.09% during the base year 2011-12 to 13.92% in 2017-18 (1st Revised Estimates) and to 14.00% in 2018-19 (Advance Estimates). At constant prices, the same trend is visible and the GSVA increased to 14.13% in 2018-19 (Advance Estimates) from 13.70% in 2017-18 (1st Revised Estimates).
- 6.3 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, which was 83.42% in the base year 2011-12 has increased to 84.12% during 2018-19 (Advance Estimates). However, it decreased from 84.31% in 2017-18 (1st Revised Estimates) to 84.12% in 2018-19 (Advance Estimates). At constant prices, GSVA decreased to 83.56% in 2018-19 (Advance Estimates) from 83.70% in 2017-18 (1st Revised Estimates) respectively.

Chart 9.2

Percentage Share of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector to State Economy
(Gross State Value Added at Current Prices)



7. GSVA by Manufacturing Sector

7.1 Manufacturing sub-sector is the largest contributor in the secondary sector in the economy of Delhi. GSVA from manufacturing was estimated at ₹ 35955 Crore and ₹ 40557 Crore at current prices during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively, with annual growths of 8.87% and 12.80% respectively over previous year's estimates. Similarly, GSVA at constant prices was ₹ 31296 Crore and ₹ 35322 Crore during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively with registering annual growths of 5.93% and 12.86% respectively over previous years. NSVA estimates are showing a positive growth trend at current prices

and at constant prices. As per estimates for 2017-18, NSVA is to the tune of ₹ 32568 crore with an annual growth of 10.14% over the previous year at current prices and ₹ 28136 crore with an annual growth of 6.43% over the previous year at constant prices. As per advance estimates for 2018-19, NSVA was to the tune of ₹ 37203 Crore with an annual growth of 14.23% over the previous year at current prices and ₹ 32108 Crore with annual growth of 14.12% over the previous year at constant prices respectively.

7.2 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	46.70	14.07
2014-15 (4 th RE)	23385	53247	434241	494803	5.39	43.92	12.26
2015-16 (3 rd RE)	31195	65194	478782	550804	6.52	47.85	13.62
2016-17 (2 nd RE)	33026	73504	532961	615605	6.20	44.93	13.79
2017-18 (1 st RE)	35955	82924	585949	690098	6.03	43.36	13.92
2018-19 (AE)	40557	94022	671821	779652	6.04	43.14	14.00

Source: Estimation of GSVA by DES, (R)- Revised Estimates, (AE)- Advance Estimates

7.3 It is evident from Statement 9.3 that the income from manufacturing has increased from ₹ 18907 Crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 40557 Crore in 2018-19. However, the percentage contribution of manufacturing to GSVA has decreased from 6.24% in 2011-12 to 6.04% in 2018-19. During the same period, the contribution of the secondary sector to the total GSVA of Delhi has increased from 13.09% in 2011-12 to 14.00% in 2018-19.

8. Working Factories

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

Statement 9.4
FACTORIES AND ESTIMATED WORKERS EMPLOYED

S.No.	Years	Factories	Estimated Workers Employed
1.	2007	7793	359126
2.	2008	7921	364053
3.	2009	7997	367611
4.	2010	8109	373500
5.	2011	8219	378361
6.	2012	8557	392270
7.	2013	8821	403270
8.	2014	8968	416927
9.	2015	8954	415278
10.	2016	8978	416833
11.	2017	9059	420156

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2018.

- 8.2 Statement 9.4 indicates that the number of working factories in Delhi increased from 7793 in 2007 to 9059 in 2017. Likewise, the estimated workers employed in these factories increased from 359126 in 2007 to 420156 in 2017. On an average of 46 persons were working in each factory in Delhi.
- 8.3 Due to the intervention of various environmental norms by the Central Pollution Control Board and Delhi Pollution Control Committee, number of industrial units in Delhi are not meeting with the safety standards which automatically results into the closure of these units or shifting these industries to other neighbouring States. The estimated number of workers employed in these industries increased at a slow rate.
- 8.4 The types and number of factories and workers in registered factories during the years 2012 to 2017 may be seen from statement 9.5:

Statement 9.5
INDUSTRY-WISE REGISTERED FACTORIES AND ESTIMATED WORKERS
EMPLOYED

S.N	Industries	Factories						Estimated Workers					
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1.	Food Product	304	326	330	333	340	345	18716	20070	20316	20500	21316	21596
2.	Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Product	43	45	46	44	44	49	3005	3145	3214	3074	3134	3176
3.	Textiles products	1975	2007	2033	2012	2013	2020	137234	139457	141263	139803	140408	140107
4.	Wood products, Furniture and Fixtures	261	263	265	266	269	269	10162	10240	10317	10356	10541	10541
5.	Paper and Paper products Printing publishing & allied	721	758	765	771	776	785	28102	29544	29816	30050	29997	30249
6.	Leather and Leather Fur products (except repair)	285	296	298	298	300	301	12311	12786	12872	12872	13054	13085
7.	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum Coal Products	628	654	666	666	662	674	14489	15089	15365	15365	14952	15599
8.	Chemical & Chemical products (except Petroleum & Coal)	293	294	295	291	290	293	11714	11754	11793	11633	11548	16655
9.	Non-metallic Mineral products	80	82	82	82	82	82	2367	2426	2426	2426	2426	2426
10.	Basic Metal & Alloy Industry	524	526	525	523	519	524	8598	8631	8614	8581	8373	8488
11.	Metal products and Parts Machinery & Transport Equipment - Machine tools including Electrical Appliances	1814	1872	1913	1890	1890	1902	72472	74789	76427	75508	75215	75475
12.	Electricity, Gas and Steam Water Works and Supply	103	104	104	104	109	126	5878	5935	5935	5935	6065	6596
13.	Wholesale Trade in Fuel, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics Glass	35	59	73	95	91	97	315	531	657	855	650	810
14.	Public Administration and Defence Services	2	2	9	9	9	9	90	90	7655	7655	7655	7655
15.	Sanitary Services	12	14	17	17	18	20	173	202	391	391	102	590
16.	Repair of Capital Goods & Repair Services	512	529	540	550	556	563	28921	29881	30502	31067	31431	32107
17.	Miscellaneous unspecified Group	965	990	1007	1003	1010	1000	37723	38700	39364	39207	39966	40001
	Total	8557	8821	8968	8954	8978	9059	392270	403270	416927	415278	416833	420156

9. Annual Survey of Industries

- 9.1 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	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Registered Factories (No)	3026	2878	2878	2976	3183	2980	2928
2.	Capital (₹ in crore)							
a.	Fixed Capital	3129	3867	4469	8938	10661	5903	6532
b.	Working Capital	3287	6040	8216	10352	8137	10722	11391
c.	Total	6416	9907	12685	19290	18798	16625	17923
3.	Employment							
a.	Workers	87752	84408	79036	76867	81901	76250	76697
b.	Other Than Workers	39064	36753	43495	41911	44453	39481	41406
c.	Total	126816	121161	122531	118778	126354	115731	118103
4.	Man Days (in Lakh)	379	363	371	359	376	350	355
	Total Emoluments (₹ Crore)	1313	1590	1972	2260	2578	2489	2778

Source: -Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2018

10. Industrial Estates

10.1 Operation and Maintenance of Industrial Estates/ Areas

Delhi has 29 planned industrial areas and 4 flatted factories complex. In addition, 22 non-conforming industrial clusters have been notified for

development. Delhi State Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC) is the Agency for development, operation and maintenance of all industrial estates in Delhi. The Delhi Industrial Development, Operation & Maintenance, Act, 2010 notified on 8th June 2010, has come into force with effect from 28th March 2011 to place all industrial areas under DSIIDC. The DSIIDC has created industrial development, operation and maintenance fund with ₹ 74 crore of seed capital for the discharge of its function under the Act.

- 10.2 Rules under the Delhi Industrial Development, Operation and Maintenance Act, 2010 have been notified on 11th November 2011.
- 10.3 Government of India has directed the Delhi Municipal Corporation to hand over the industrial estates for maintenance to DSIIDC. Hon'ble L.G has also ordered the transfer of industrial estates from Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority to DSIIDC.

11 Operation and Maintenance of Industrial Estates

- 11.1 In order to maximise efficiency with the available resources, the Government has decided to develop and maintain industrial infrastructure on a Public-Private Partnership basis. Two industrial estates namely Bawana and Narela selected as a pilot project for maintenance of industrial estates on the PPP model under a BOT concession are being maintained by a private partner for 15 years.
- 11.2 Operation and maintenance of Bawana and Narela Industrial Areas have been handed over to the concessionaires on PPP mode. Estimated infrastructure development cost is of ₹230 crore. Govt. had approved redevelopment and up-gradation of roads & drains in 10 industrial areas at a cost of about ₹ 169 crore during 2014-15.

12. Development of Industrial Clusters in Non-conforming Areas

- 12.1 There are 29 approved industrial areas and four 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 that have come up on or after 1st August 1990 in residential/ non-conforming areas and other impermissible industries in violation to the provision of Master Plan.
- 12.2 With a view to ensuring minimum dislocation of the cluster of industries operating in residential/ non-conforming areas, 22 non-conforming industrial

clusters having 70 per cent concentration have been notified by the Government for redevelopment.

- 12.3 The redevelopment process involves preparation of development plans for the area which includes widening of roads, laying of services, development of open space, parking etc. It needs to be carried out in accordance with the guidelines prepared and notified for this purpose by the Government. The industrial association of the respective area will have to own the responsibility for the preparation and implementation of the Redevelopment Plan for their area.

13. Delhi Financial Corporation

- 13.1 The Delhi Financial Corporation (DFC) caters to the financial needs of industries located in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. Financial assistance is being made available to the industrial as well as service sectors units like medical & health care/diagnostic centres, transport sector, hotels, and restaurant, Tourism related facilities like amusement parks, convention centres, software/hardware services relating to information technology, telecommunication or electronics including satellite, linkage, Audio/ Video/ Visual communication, Hi-tech Agro Industries, floriculture, tissue culture, aqua poultry farming, breeding hatcheries etc. The upper limit for grant of loans in case of companies and Co-operative Societies is ₹ 10 crore while for proprietorship and partnership firms, it is ₹ 4 crore. The loans are available to new industrial units as well as existing ones for shifting, expansion, modernization, diversification and rehabilitation. Loans are also provided to the units for up-gradation of technology resulting in less consumption of power and increase in quantitative productivity and also pollution control equipment etc. DFC is also providing loans to small road transport operators for commercial vehicles. In order to make Delhi an environment-friendly city, DFC facilitated the relocation process of industrial units by providing loans on concessional terms. The corporation has a paid-up share capital of ₹ 2647.75 lakh and Reserve & Surplus of ₹ 4439.01 lakh as on 31st March 2018.

Statement 9.7

PERFORMANCE OF DFC: 2012-2018

₹ in crore

Year	Sanction	Disbursement	Recovery
2012-13	9.77	8.82	49.22
2013-14	7.19	6.65	50.78
2014-15	60.72	9.14	43.71
2015-16	23.19	49.36	52.40
2016-17	1.71	2.78	41.69
2017-18	24.28	25.25	40.24

Source: - Industries Department / DFC

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

- 14.1 DSIIDC was incorporated as a company and registered under Companies Act, 1956 in February, 1971 with the main objectives of aiding, counselling, assisting, financing, projecting and promoting the interests of small industries in Delhi and providing them with the capital, credit, resources and technical and managerial assistance for the successful execution of their work and business. At the time of registration, it was known as Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation Limited. However, now it is called 'Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited'
- 14.2 **Sheds Constructed Under Half-A-Million Job Programme:** The DSIIDC constructed 840 Industrial sheds to implement the Scheme launched by Government of India titled "Half-a-million Job Programme" in the year 1973-74 at various Industrial Complexes as indicated 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.	Lawrance Road Industrial Complex	90
7.	Jhilmil Tahirpur Industrial Complex	33
8.	Rohtak Road Industrial Complex Ph-I	177

Source:- Industry Department, GNCTD

- 14.3 **Sheds under Self-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

Source:- Industry Department, GNCTD

- 14.4 **Shifting of industries from Non-Conforming areas:** Allotments of developed industrial plots have been made to 21960 applicants from non-conforming areas in the newly developed industrial areas. Water polluting industries were given allotments on a priority basis in Narela and Badli while

units falling under F category of Master Plan of Delhi of 2001 were given priority allotments in Bawana industrial area.

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

- 15.1 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 orders 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, GTK, Mayapuri, Badli, SMA, Okhla Industrial Area, Jhilmil, Nagloi, 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 02 CETPs are being operated by DSIIDC through the concessionaires.

16. Institute of Gem and Jewellery

- 16.1 Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC) has set up National Institute of Gem and Jewellery. The institute is currently providing training in various short term certificate courses such as Basic Jewellery Designing, Computer Aided Design (CAD) for Gems & Jewellery, Diamond Identification and Grading Coloured Gemstone Identification, Costume Jewellery making as well as a six-month diploma in Gemmology and Jewellery Designing.

17. Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board

- 17.1 Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board was established in the year 1983 under Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board Act 1966 as extended to Delhi. The main aim of the Board is to promote and popularise Khadi & Village product and create awareness among the masses and also to generate employment. At present, the Board is implementing two employment generation schemes namely Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna of GNCTD and Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme- KVIC, Government of India.

17.2 Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna (RGSRY):

Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna has been designed, developed and promoted by the Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board, with the help of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, to provide sustainable self-employment opportunities to the school and college dropouts above the age of 18 years to individual entrepreneurs, trade professional, artisans, etc.. Under this scheme financial assistance in the shape of loan up to ₹ 3 lakh is provided with 15% subsidy component of the project cost subject to a ceiling of ₹7500 per entrepreneur. The progress made under this scheme during 2016-17 & 2017-18 is presented in the following statement 9.10.

Statement 9.10 PROGRESS OF RGSRY

S. No.	Items	Achievement	
		2016-17	2017-18
1.	Number of Loan Sub Committee meeting held	2	5
2.	Target(Number of cases)	50	50
3.	Details of Sanctioned Cases		
	a. Number of Cases	26	48
	b. Amount Sanctioned	₹69.30 lakh	₹128.22lakh
4.	Details of Disbursed Cases		
	a. Number of Cases	21	14
	b. Amount Disbursed	₹56.65 lakh	₹36.95 lakh

Source: Industry Department, GNCTD.

17.3 Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

17.3.1 This scheme was introduced by the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India with a view to generating employment opportunities in the country. Khadi and Village Industries Commission is the nodal agency for implementation of the scheme in the country as a whole and state KVIC & DIC in Delhi, Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board is nominated as the nodal agency to implement the scheme in the rural as well as in urban areas along with state officials, KVIC. The maximum cost of the project per unit admissible to each entrepreneur under the scheme is ₹ 25 lakh. There is no income criteria for applying for a loan under the PMEGP

scheme. The rate of subsidy differs depending on the category of the applicant along with the area where he/ she wants to establish the unit.

17.3.2 Under this scheme the applications are placed before the District Task Force Committees (DTFC) headed by Deputy Commissioner of the concerned district and after the recommendation of DTFC the cases are forwarded to the banks for their evaluation and sanction. After sanction, the Bank disburses the amount to the beneficiaries and claims the margin money component from the designated bank. The progress of the scheme during 2016-17 & 2017-18 is as under in Statement 9.11.

Statement 9.11

PROGRESS OF PMEGP IN DELHI DURING 2016-17& 2017-18

S. No	Items	Achievement	
		2016-17	2017-18
1.	Target (number of cases)	150	100
2.	Number of Cases disbursed by Banks	41	111
3.	Margin money amount disbursed by the Banks	₹ 61.91 lakh	₹ 127.76 lakh

17.4 Marketing Activities:

Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board started limited marketing activities from 1999. The Board is procuring goods from certified Khadi and Village Industrial units and units financed under RGSRY for sale at its sales outlets. There are two sales outlets at present at Udyog Sadan, Patparganj and Delhi Secretariat.

18. Development of New Industrial Areas /Hubs

18.1 Development of Multilevel Manufacturing Hub at Rani Khera, Mundka

- DSIIDC is coming up with a multilevel manufacturing hub for the development of non-polluting light and service industries with World Class facilities, in an area of approximately 147 acres at Rani Khera, located on Mundka- Rohtak road, Delhi. As per the zonal plan of DDA, the land is under zone-M, which is the Manufacturing (Light & Service Industry) Zone. The area will be developed with the state-of-the-art facility, which will be a multi-level Manufacturing Hub.
- The project is expected to generate employment for nearly 1.50 Lakh people and employment for the neighbouring agglomeration. The project envisages the development of approximately 70% of the land as an open area, out of which 40% will be a green area. Thick plantation has been envisaged to give greenery to the premises to enrich the environment.

- The tentative cost of the project is ₹ 5000 crore and built up the area as per proposed FAR is 8,92,584 sqm which includes 19 industrial buildings, 06 Warehouse buildings, 5 other industrial buildings and other miscellaneous provisions. Layout plan has been approved by the standing committee on 17.11.2017. Building Plan and other approvals are being obtained from concerned authorities.

18.2 Knowledge-Based Industrial Park at Baprola, Delhi

18.2.1 DSIIDC is developing Knowledge-Based Industrial Park at Baprola in an area of approximately 55 acres. The estimated project cost is about ₹ 2575 crore. 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 01 lakh persons and indirect employment to about 1.70 lakh persons.

18.2.2 Industrial buildings are proposed to be developed as a green building with the target of four-star GRIHA rating. All industrial and commercial buildings shall be centrally air-conditioned. The tentative cost of the project is ₹ 2175 crore and the total built-up area of the project is 2,23,339 sqm. The layout plan has been submitted to MCD for approval.

19.1 Development of a 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 people directly and indirectly. The Project will be developed in consonance with the Master Plan for Delhi 2021 and Industrial Policy for Delhi 2010-21.

20. Ease of Doing Business

Based on the performance of Delhi and Mumbai, India has improved its rank from 130 to 100 as per the Doing Business Report 2018 and from 100 to 77 as per the Doing Business Report 2019. Thus, India has improved its rank by 53 positions during the last two years in ease of doing business. The Government of NCT of Delhi has undertaken the following critical actions in respect of each indicator for improving India's ranking in ease of doing business:

20.1 Starting a Business

- The VAT registration is given online through the website of the department in one day.
- The requirement for the opening of a bank account and prior inspection at the time of VAT registration had been done away with.

- However, GST registration is given online through the website of the department in 3 days with a provision for deemed approval.
- Prior inspection at the time of GST registration is not compulsory. The opening of a bank account is required for GST registration.
- Registration under Delhi Shops and Establishment Act and Udyog Aadhar Number under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 are being given online on a real-time basis.

20.2 Construction Permit

- Online sanction of Building plan for residential, commercial, industrial, warehouse building with a common application form and e-payment gateway under a single window clearance system is in operation. Agencies namely; Airports Authority of India (AAI), Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC), Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC), Delhi Fire Service (DFS), Labour Department, Heritage Conservation Committee (HCC), Department of Forest and Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) have been taken on Board.
- The external agencies namely National Monument Authority (NMA), Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC), Airports Authority of India (AAI), and Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) have demarcated their influence zones by way of colour coded maps on the GSDL database of Delhi and uploaded on the website of Municipal Corporations. The requirement of any NOC from external agencies has been eliminated if the premises fall outside their influence zone.
- The number of procedures for sanction of building plans has been reduced from 24 to 16, and the number of days reduced from 213 to 91. Digitally signed sanction plans are being issued by the Municipal Corporations.
- The cost associated with Construction Permit reduced from ₹ 13.6 lakhs to ₹ 2.59 lakhs.
- The requirement of Property Tax payment history has been eliminated while sanction of Building Plans.
- Quality of regulation enhanced as per details are given below: -
 - (i) Latent defect liability and decennial defect liability insurance included.
 - (ii) Professionals qualification defined.
 - (iii) Risk-based classifications of all buildings enabling fast pacing in plinth level inspection and Occupancy-cum-Completion Certificate (OCC) incorporated.

20.3 Getting Electricity

- The number of procedures has been reduced from 5 to 3, time reduced to 15 days and only two documents (Identity proof and proof of ownership of premises) are required to be submitted online along with the application.
- Service line cum development charges for a sanctioned load more than 100 KW and up to 200 KW has been fixed at ₹ 310 per KVA.

- Self-certification by DISCOM instead of NOC from the Labour Department, up to 33 KV implemented.
- Central Electricity Authority regulations amended for allowing installation of transformers up to 500 KVA on double pole structure.
- PWD has created and put in place online portal for grant of road cutting permission.
- Automated outage systems (such as SCADA) to ensure the reliability of supply implemented.

20.4 Paying Taxes

- VAT (Local and Central) (now GST), Property Tax, Vehicle Taxes, Electricity Bills, Water Bills are accepted online.

20.5 Registering Properties

- The appointment is given online for getting property registered.
- E-search for legacy registration records is already available up to the year 2003. Work for digitization of records of Sub-Registrar Offices for the periods prior to 2003 has been awarded on 17.07.2018. The digitization work is to be completed within 9 months. Citizens can use the model sale deeds available in an editable format at the Revenue Department website for preparing their documents for property registration.
- Online/Cashless facility for payment for Stamp duty and registration fees for all magnitudes is in place. There is no need to visit the bank branch for this.

All processes are streamlined electronically and the applicant receives SMS at each stage of the process of registration.