



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of the National  
Capital Territory of Delhi

# White Paper on Delhi Industrial & Economic Development Policy 2023–33

**Department of Industries**  
***Government of National Capital  
Territory of Delhi***

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## Abbreviations

| S No. | Abbreviation | Expansion  |
|-------|--------------|--|
| 1.    | ACS          | Additional Chief Secretary   |
| 2.    | AIIMS        | All India Institute of Medical Sciences                              |
| 3.    | BIS          | Bureau of Indian Standards   |
| 4.    | CETP         | Common Effluent Treatment Plant                                      |
| 5.    | CFS          | Container Freight Stations   |
| 6.    | COE          | Centre of Excellence   |
| 7.    | CPCB         | Central Pollution Control Board                                      |
| 8.    | CSR          | Corporate Social Responsibility                                      |
| 9.    | DDA          | Delhi Development Authority  |
| 10.   | DIDOM        | Delhi Industrial Development Operation & Maintenance                 |
| 11.   | DJB          | Delhi Jal Board  |
| 12.   | DPCC         | Delhi Pollution Control Committee                                    |
| 13.   | DSIIDC       | Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. |
| 14.   | DTTDC        | Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation             |
| 15.   | EV           | Electric Vehicles  |
| 16.   | FDI          | Foreign Direct Investment  |
| 17.   | FIEO         | Federation of Indian Export Organisations                            |
| 18.   | FMS          | Faculty of Management Studies  |
| 19.   | G2B          | Government to Business   |
| 20.   | G2G          | Government to Government   |
| 21.   | GDP          | Gross Domestic Product   |
| 22.   | GIS          | Geographic Information System  |
| 23.   | GNCTD        | Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi                    |
| 24.   | GRIHA        | Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment                       |
| 25.   | GSDP         | Gross State Domestic Product   |
| 26.   | GST          | Goods & Services Tax   |
| 27.   | GVA          | Gross Value Added  |
| 28.   | HEI          | Higher Education Institution   |
| 29.   | ICD          | Inland Container Depots  |
| 30.   | ICT          | Information & Communications Technology                              |
| 31.   | IFC          | Industry Facilitation Centre   |
| 32.   | IGBC         | Indian Green Building Council  |
| 33.   | IIFT         | Indian Institute of Foreign Trade                                    |
| 34.   | IIT          | Indian Institute of Technology                                       |
| 35.   | IoT          | Internet of Things   |
| 36.   | IT/ITeS      | Information Technology/ Information Technology Enabled Services      |
| 37.   | ITI          | Industrial Training Institute  |
| 38.   | ITPO         | India Trade Promotion Organization                                   |
| 39.   | JCI          | Joint Commission International                                       |
| 40.   | JNU          | Jawahar Lal Nehru University   |

| <b>S No.</b> | <b>Abbreviation</b> | <b>Expansion</b>  |
|--------------|---------------------|---|
| 41.          | LEED                | Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design                         |
| 42.          | MICE                | Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, Exhibitions                        |
| 43.          | MOOC                | Massive Online Open Courses   |
| 44.          | MPD                 | Master Plan of Delhi  |
| 45.          | MSME                | Micro, Small & medium Enterprises                                     |
| 46.          | NAAC                | National Assessment and Accreditation Council                         |
| 47.          | NABH                | National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers     |
| 48.          | NABL                | National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories |
| 49.          | NCT                 | National Capital Territory  |
| 50.          | NDMC                | New Delhi Municipal Council   |
| 51.          | NEERI               | National Environmental Engineering Research Institute                 |
| 52.          | NEP                 | National Education Policy   |
| 53.          | NIRF                | National Institutional Ranking Framework                              |
| 54.          | PPP                 | Public Private Partnership  |
| 55.          | QR                  | Quick Response  |
| 56.          | R&D                 | Research & Development  |
| 57.          | RFID                | Radio Frequency Identification  |
| 58.          | SGST                | States Goods & Services Tax   |
| 59.          | SPV                 | Special Purpose Vehicle   |
| 60.          | STP                 | Sewage Treatment Plant  |
| 61.          | UT                  | Union Territory   |

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## 1. Preamble

Delhi is the capital of the world's largest democracy, India. It is among the largest metropolises in the country and serves as a centre of international politics, trade, culture, and literature. Delhi is not only one of the fastest-growing states of India but also has a per capita income that is almost three times the per capita income of the entire country. Delhi lies at the heart of the National Capital Region (NCR) (approx. 55,083 sq. km. in area), surrounded by four important cities from the states of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. This urban agglomeration acts as the consumption and distribution centre for North India, accounting for 7-8% of the national GDP, with Delhi's contribution being more than 50%.

The NCT of Delhi is the largest city in the country in terms of area, spread across approximately 1,486.5 sq. km. It comprises 367 villages, most of which are urban. There are eleven districts, thirty-three tehsils/sub-divisions, 250 wards, and local bodies managing civic administration, viz., Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Council, and the Cantonment Board. Delhi is divided into 18 Planning Zones for ease of planning and management.

The data further substantiates Delhi's narrative of a robust and expanding economy. According to GSDP estimates, Delhi's GSDP stood at INR 9.04 Lakh Cr. at Current Prices during 2021-22, marking a substantial growth of 18.50% compared to the previous year's INR 7.63 Lakh Cr. As is commonly observed in many urban economies, Delhi also follows the trend of having a predominant presence in the Service Sector, driving its economic structure. Remarkably, Delhi hosts more companies than all other States and Union Territories except Maharashtra.

Nevertheless, Delhi's diminishing share in the industrial sector seems premature when considering the developmental stage of its economy. The percentage allocation of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in Delhi, at Current Prices, has demonstrated a downward trajectory for the agriculture and allied sector, with occasional minor deviations. In terms of current prices, the primary sector's contribution to GSVA has dwindled from 3.49 percent in 2011-12 to 2.63 percent in 2022-23. Concurrently, at current prices, the secondary sector's contribution to GSVA in Delhi has decreased from 13.09 percent to 12.53 percent within the same timeframe. In contrast, at current prices, the tertiary (service) sector's proportion in GSVA for Delhi has risen from 83.42 percent in 2011-12 to 84.84 percent in 2022-23. The anticipated increase in Delhi's contribution to the national GDP from 3.94% in 2011-12 to 4.09% in 2022-23 is primarily attributed to the robust performance of the service sector.

The major sectors which contribute to the tertiary sector in order are Real estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services (24.9 percent), Transport, Storage & Communication

(16.4 percent), Financial Services (15.4 percent), Trade, hotels & restaurants (13.5 percent) and others. Similarly, the major sectors in the secondary sector are Construction (4.1 percent), Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & other Utility Services (3.2 percent), and Manufacturing (6.8 percent), among others. The share of the secondary sector has declined due to the displacement of industrial units and the closure of polluting industrial units due to the strict enforcement of environmental pollution standards.

The Per Capita Income of Delhi at current prices reached INR 3.89 Lakh in 2021-22 compared to INR 3.31 Lakh in 2020-21 and INR 3.55 Lakh in 2019-20. The cumulative FDI inflow between October 2019 – March 2023 amounted to INR 1.90 Lakh Cr., which was 13.37% of the total FDI equity inflow in the country and is among the top five in the country. Major industries in the region include banking, insurance, financial services, Agri, processed food, construction and real estate, tourism, logistics, and IT/ITeS.

With a high literacy rate (86.2%), Delhi also has a large, educated workforce with about 1.1 Mn people in the 15-59 years age group (2011). It houses a few of the country's most prestigious institutes, such as IIT, IIFT, FMS, and AIIMS. The Government has also been transforming its public education sector in the last several years.

Delhi is among the most active commerce and trading hubs in the country. The UT hosts several trade conventions and fairs throughout the year. Delhi is also the administrative Centre of India and has excellent public infrastructure & communication facilities necessary for encouraging businesses. As the city's economy proliferates, there is also a need to integrate past developments with modern technology. Such integration, in tandem with socio-economic development and environmental sustainability, shall help transform the UT into a world-class business destination. The UT is also a popular tourist attraction because of its rich cultural heritage, various shopping options ranging from affordable street shops to luxury brands, and a variety of cuisines.

Delhi's Master Plan-2041 has envisioned fostering a sustainable, liveable, and vibrant Delhi that is a hub of clean, high-technology & skilled economic activities with an emphasis on promoting industrial development without effluents, smoke, and noise pollution. The UT has been grappling with manufacturing units functioning in non-conforming areas, leading to increased pollution levels. Also, the industrial development in the UT needs to be planned with minimum strain on Delhi's scarce resources like land, water, and electricity, among others.

The Government is committed to building Delhi as a leading business destination worldwide while acknowledging the UT's inherent strengths and practical challenges. The emphasis remains constant on creating a progressive business culture that prioritizes knowledge & innovative technology.



Recognizing the vast potential for exponential economic growth within Delhi, it is imperative for the Government to sustain and elevate the current growth trajectory proactively. This necessitates a clear, well-defined vision and a robust foundational policy framework. The formulation of this Policy stems from the Government's committed efforts to advance the goal of attaining economic excellence.

## **2. Policy Roadmap**

The Policy Roadmap envisages providing a framework for conducting the vision and mission in the coming decade. It also lays down the principles for augmenting the impact over the policy period.

### **2.1 Vision**

To become a globally competitive economy attracting world-class talent for integrated & sustainable development

### **2.2 Mission**

#### **2.2.1 To leverage skilled human capital**

- i. Maximize the potential of the human capital of Delhi
- ii. Attracting best-in-class talent
- iii. Foster entrepreneurship & innovation

#### **2.2.2 To create an innovative knowledge-based economy**

- i. Promote the service sector & knowledge-based economy
- ii. Institutionalize the public-private partnership model for industrial & economic development

#### **2.2.3 To become a sustainable industrial hub**

- i. Promote environment-friendly industrialization
- ii. Promote hi-tech industrial & economic development
- iii. Promote circular economy principles

#### **2.2.4 To promote transformed ways of working**

- i. Provide a simplified and easy way of doing business
- ii. Monitor and proactively adapt to emerging trends to accommodate changing industry landscapes
- iii. Cultivate collaboration and partnerships

#### **2.2.5 To become a globally competitive urban economy**

- i. Ensure aligned policies to reduce business costs
- ii. Promote integrated & flexible land use

- iii. Promote state-of-the-art high-density Infrastructure
- iv. Promote enhanced relative scale of enterprises to compete globally

## 2.3 Principles

The Policy aims to promote the following principles –

**2.3.1 Transparent Governance** – The Policy objectives shall be implemented in a timely & transparent manner while creating an accountable governance mechanism

**2.3.2 Policy alignment** – The Policy would be aligned with all State & Central Government initiatives to avoid duplication of work & leverage the benefits of existing schemes

**2.3.3 Monitoring & Evaluation** – The Policy would be monitored regularly to check the achievement of intended objectives and suggest course correction, if necessary

## 2.4 Policy Period

This Policy shall be valid for 10 Years from the date of the notification until a new policy/ amendment is notified.

# 3. Policy Design Framework

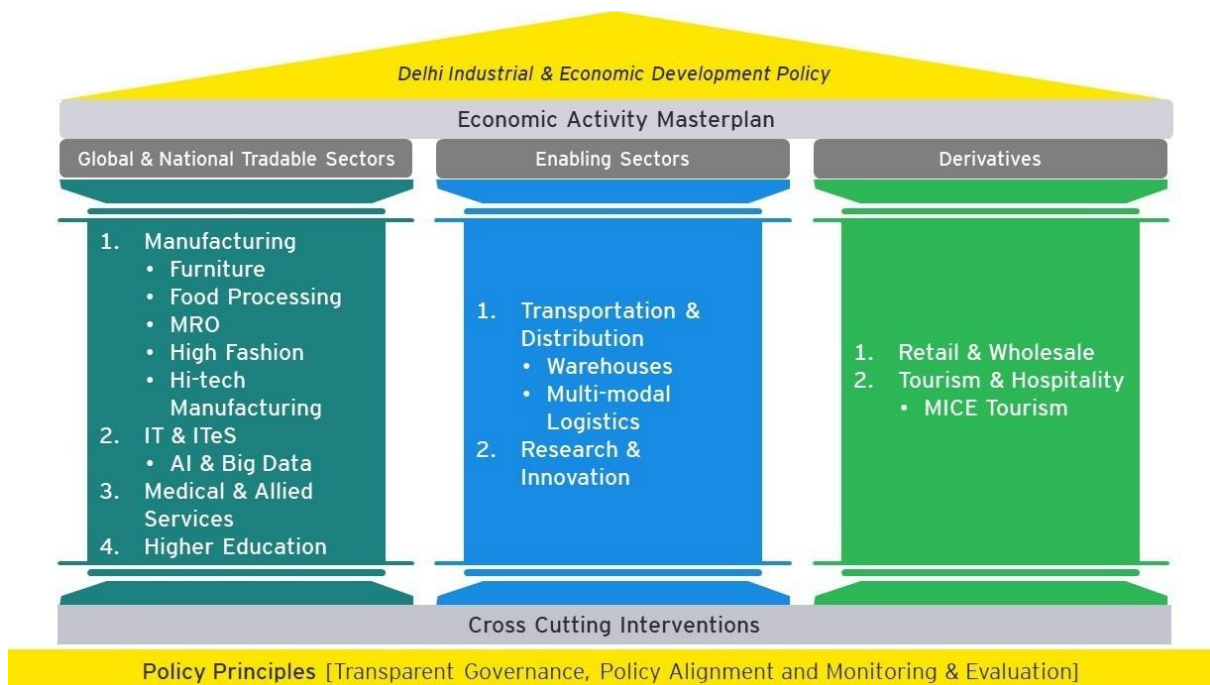
The design framework combines strategies, such as creating an economic activity masterplan, fostering innovation and technology, and providing suitable incentives for sectoral development. This Policy takes a comprehensive approach that considers the UT's unique socio-economic and environmental factors.

The design framework of the Policy aims to promote sustainable and inclusive industrial & economic growth while addressing the challenges of urbanization and environmental degradation. Considering Delhi's challenges & inherent strengths, the Policy focuses on promoting both the service & manufacturing sectors to address premature de-industrialization, increase large commercial/ industrial floor plates & optimizing transport & logistics efficiency in the UT. The Policy also emphasizes skills development and upgradation to ensure that the benefits of industrial growth are widely shared.

The Focus sectors for Delhi have been identified in alignment with the proposed strategic framework of enabling infrastructure, integrated urbanization, and making enterprises more competitive. Identified focus sectors are categorized as Global & National Tradable and Enabling Sectors & Derivates. An overarching thrust on flatted factories is recommended to enhance Delhi's industrial ecosystem. The Policy also concentrates on providing greater FSI to boost the scale and competitiveness of enterprises. The proposed strategy of creating enabling infrastructure with flatted factories allows flexibility of transition between the manufacturing and services sectors in line with needs as per the evolving environment.

Incorporating a generous Floor Space Index (FSI) allowance for industries in Delhi is imperative to catalyze Delhi's economic growth. A higher FSI facilitates optimal land utilization, promoting vertical expansion and efficient use of available space. By encouraging larger FSI, we enable the creation of multi-functional complexes that accommodate various industries, commercial establishments, and even residential areas. This maximizes resource efficiency and stimulates investment, job creation, and infrastructure development. The Policy's emphasis on larger FSI aligns with the Government's commitment to fostering a dynamic and sustainable urban landscape and economic vibrancy while addressing the challenges posed by space limitations in Delhi.

Further, the identified focus sectors supported by cross-cutting interventions such as Ease of Doing Business, digital enablement of services, infrastructure development & redevelopment, and green industrialization, among other initiatives, are listed below:



## 4. Economic Activity Masterplan

Delhi's Economic Activity Masterplan is a long-term strategic plan designed to guide and drive economic growth and development across the UT. The objective of the master plan is to plot the economic landscape of the focus & allied sectors and other sector initiatives on a GIS-based map with a layered architecture. It shall enable the creation of a dynamic database of present & proposed facilities & stakeholders on a map and comprehensively allow cross-sectoral development.

The master plan shall detail the necessary policies and interventions to achieve specific outcomes, including job creation, improved productivity, increased competitiveness, and

economic diversification. It shall also incorporate design principles, such as strategic location selection, integrated ecosystem development, talent mapping, streamlined approval processes via Single Window System, and focus on the quality of life. The plan shall also allow an analysis of the current economic situation and an assessment of the critical opportunities, challenges, strengths, and weaknesses that must be addressed to achieve sustainable growth.

The economic development of the UT would be segregated into short, mid-term, and long-term goals. The short to mid-term goals would be optimal utilization of existing facilities & resources and taking forward the in-process initiatives focusing on value chain resilience. In contrast, the mid to long-term goals would focus on new interventions, greenfield infrastructure developments, and global value chain integrations.

## **5. Focus Sectors**

The Policy envisages eight focus sectors and associated sub-sectors that have the potential to contribute significantly to the UT's economic development while keeping in mind the challenge of scarce land resources and sustainable development requirements. The sectors are identified after carefully analyzing the UT's existing industrial landscape, strengths and weaknesses, and future growth opportunities. Based on this analysis, a sectoral strategy is crafted to support growth and competitiveness. The focus sectors are detailed below -

### **5.1 Manufacturing**

Ever since the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century, manufacturing activities have been considered the main engine for economic growth. The significance of manufacturing cannot be overstated in the context of Delhi's economic growth. It is pivotal to employment generation, technological advancement, and overall economic prosperity in Delhi. By fostering a robust manufacturing sector, Delhi can create numerous job opportunities and establish itself as a hub for innovation and industrial development. This strategic emphasis on manufacturing aligns perfectly with our Industrial & Economic Development Policy, which seeks to leverage the city's potential, attract investments, and propel Delhi toward a future marked by sustained economic progress and global competitiveness.

Considering the sustainability agenda, the manufacturing sector is also incredibly significant for Delhi. Thus, the industry must adopt methodologies for technologically advanced products and innovative manufacturing techniques. Furthermore, the sector's high demand for skilled labour encourages workforce skills development, contributing to UT's human capital development. This Government envisages Delhi as a hub of clean, high technology & skilled economic activities. This also aligns with the regulations devised by the Master Plan of Delhi, allowing only hi-tech industries in the new industrial areas.

Encompassing notable marketplaces like Gaffar, Netaji Subhash Place, and Bhagirath Palace, Delhi has secured a substantial stake within the Hitech assembly/manufacturing domain. The Government aims to further advance the Industry 4.0 paradigm, augmenting Delhi's contribution to the Hitech sector on a national scale.

Simultaneously, Delhi stands as a thriving hub for bespoke furniture manufacturing, although the proportion of organized industry remains low. The presence of a dynamic construction sector, a burgeoning hospitality and tourism domain, and a transient workforce collectively enhance the sector's appeal within Delhi. The UT is also a key distribution hub in India, particularly for fruits and vegetables. The Government seeks to stimulate the food processing industry near the fruits and vegetables mandi location to enhance the overall competitive edge and minimize in-transit wastage.

Additionally, the Policy envisions promoting aircraft Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul (MRO) activities. This endeavour aims to tap into the growing demand for such services while optimizing the sector's potential for growth. Leveraging the availability of Flatted Factories tailored for the sub-sector offers the chance to meet the requirements of the rapidly growing fleet of Indian airlines and its MRO requirements.

The Policy also focuses on seizing opportunities within Delhi's flourishing luxury fashion market. This strategic approach aligns with the ongoing trends in the fashion industry, allowing for optimal utilization of the sector's potential. By situating Flatted Factories in advantageous locations near Delhi's fashion hubs or strategic areas like Lajpat Nagar, the potential arises to curtail costs and expedite the time-to-market process.

The key sectoral interventions to achieve the objectives are listed below –

#### **5.1.1 Brownfield Interventions –**

- i. Organize manufacturing areas into mini clusters for focused/mixed sectoral development by institutionalizing cluster facilitation councils.
- ii. Upgrade existing infrastructure of the industrial areas and enable ecosystem creation to uplift the manufacturing scenario by leveraging the private sector
- iii. Encourage unit-level financing through new innovative interventions like credit enhancement
- iv. Promote effective utilization of sick units/resources by creating awareness for earlier resolution
- v. Organize national/international roadshows, conferences, and workshops on selected focus sectors to promote the ecosystem
- vi. Promote components assembly to capture greater value for semi-skilled workers

- vii. Strengthen the raw material ecosystem for component manufacturers in collaboration with industry associations
- viii. Designate existing unorganized luxury fashion marketplaces, such as Mehrauli and Shahpur Jat, for organized fashion spaces
- ix. Facilitate market access for luxury fashion products both domestically and internationally by organizing events, fashion shows, and exhibitions to promote luxury fashion brands
- x. Promote the use of AR/VR in specific industries, such as Furniture and Luxury fashion, to enhance the consumer experience
- xi. Encourage the development of value-added capabilities for the long term in the MRO (Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul) sector by forging partnerships with OEMs, airlines, and global MRO players

#### **5.1.2 Greenfield Interventions –**

- i. Develop an Industry 4.0 Readiness Index to gauge the extent of technological adaptation and challenges thereof by MSMEs
- ii. Establish Centres of Excellence for focus sectors to enable technical upgrading and adoption of best practices
- iii. Establish Common Facility Centres to increase competitiveness and formalization of the manufacturing sectors
- iv. Set up sector-specific clusters/parks for high investment and employment-generating sectors, such as High fashion and bespoke furniture upgradation, among others
- v. Promote the concept of a circular economy in manufacturing across sectors by creating industry awareness and implementing mandates for specific sectors, such as furniture, electronic goods, & construction
- vi. Set up an Industry Facilitation Centre (IFC) to assist businesses and entrepreneurs. The IFC shall serve as the single point of contact for all queries related to setting up and operating an enterprise
- vii. In select value chains, such as light engineering, electrical goods, and machinery, among others, promote contract manufacturing or tolling to increase GVA (Gross Value Added) and fulfill overseas orders
- viii. Formulate sectoral standardization guidelines for specific activities like branding and packaging to enhance competitiveness and promote exports
- ix. Establish Hi-tech manufacturing parks - mixed/focused for sector development
- x. Establish large floor plate flatted factories with higher FSI (Floor Space Index) for
  - a) Hi-tech Manufacturing in Narela and Bawana
  - b) MRO (Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul) facilities near IGI Airport in Mayapuri/Hari Nagar

- c) Fashion centres in Shahpur Jat, Mehrauli, Sarojini Nagar redevelopment
- d) Furniture manufacturing centres in Okhla, Naraina
- e) Food Processing industries near Azadpur Mandi/Future mandi location

To steer the overall sectoral development, the Policy also envisages setting up the 'Delhi Manufacturing Promotion Committee' along with sectoral sub-committees to drive growth and competitiveness.

## **5.2 IT & ITeS**

As a predominantly service-oriented economy, the significance of the IT & ITeS sector cannot be overstated in driving the economic advancement of Delhi. This sector plays a pivotal role in the Union Territory's economic landscape by substantially contributing to its gross domestic product (GDP), fostering substantial employment opportunities, innovation, and technology integration across diverse sectors. The IT & ITeS domain exhibits a remarkable diversity spanning areas like Banking, Financial Services, Insurance (BFSI), Telecommunications, and Retail. This industry has effectively reshaped Delhi into a contemporary and technology-embracing metropolis, catalyzing the digital transformation of governmental services, education, healthcare, and other indispensable domains.

Despite the structural challenges faced by the IT sector in India, the Delhi National Capital Region (NCR) presents a vibrant and efficient ecosystem where investors, government policymakers, skilled professionals, entrepreneurs, Startup incubators, and accelerators converge. This confluence, combined with its expanded geographical scope, exceptional connectivity, and robust infrastructure, positions it on a steadfast trajectory to emerge as India's premier IT hub. As a result, Delhi's IT & ITeS industry is poised for sustained expansion, drawing increased investments and ushering in fresh employment prospects over the forthcoming years.

Nonetheless, the scarcity of available commercial office spaces has contributed to a notable reduction in the IT & ITeS sector's contribution to the economy's Gross Value Added (GVA). To fortify the sector, the Government aims to bolster its foundations by augmenting the supply of expansive office spaces, ensuring dependable power and transportation infrastructure, and fostering robust research and development endeavours in innovative technologies.

The key sectoral interventions to achieve the objectives are listed below –

### **5.2.1 Brownfield Interventions**

- i. Increase the availability of large floor plate FSI in commercial complexes
- ii. Leverage Rozgar Bazaar to onboard gig economy workers in Delhi
- iii. Support the IPR ecosystem with fast-track approvals on patents

- iv. Organize events/fests to showcase innovation, provide a dedicated platform for collaborations, and attract companies to Delhi
- v. As part of the industry-academia connect, launch an early industry connect initiative for 2nd and 3rd-year students in tech and non-tech institutes

### **5.2.2 Long-Term Interventions**

- i. Promote the PPP model of development in Plug & Play IT parks/GCCs
- ii. Develop platforms to offer MOOCs with leading e-learning platforms to bridge the skill gap
- iii. Establish Centres of Excellence and innovation centres to promote the adoption of emerging technologies such as AI, ML, Blockchain, IoT and others
- iv. Provide non-fiscal incentives to IT units for obtaining Quality & Security certifications, participating in marketing events, and registering patents
- v. Offer limited-time property tax holidays for Mini IT clusters across the city

To steer sectoral development, the Policy also envisages setting up the 'Delhi IT & ITeS Monitoring Committee' for sector promotion initiatives and making Delhi a hub for IT & ITeS companies.

## **5.3 Medical & Allied Services**

The medical and allied services sector has undergone substantial growth and transformation recently. The emergence of the pandemic has underscored the imperative to concentrate on and cultivate top-tier healthcare infrastructures. In recent years, there has been a marked surge in the demand for healthcare services, spurring the emergence of novel healthcare models and inventive solutions.

Considering these developments, the Government has identified Medical & Allied Services as a focal sector for Delhi. This acknowledgment stems from the sector's pivotal role in shaping healthcare facilities and its enduring influence, which is expected to reverberate for years ahead.

Delhi is well-suited for the medical & allied services sector as the UT already has a robust sectoral infrastructure. The existence of numerous JCI & NABH accredited hospitals equipped with State-of-the-art medical facilities and the availability of traditional healthcare therapies make Delhi a preferred healthcare destination. The UT is also a favoured healthcare destination for foreign patients seeking quality healthcare facilities at affordable rates.

Capitalizing on the opportunities, the Government intends Delhi to become the 'Medical Capital of North India' while focusing on the critical drivers for the sector, i.e., quality healthcare treatment, affordable cost of treatment & convenience in healthcare facilities. The Government



envisages launching a Unified Health Management Network, a coordinated approach for managing healthcare services, integrating healthcare providers, technologies, and data systems to provide comprehensive, patient-centred care. A unified health management network would improve health outcomes, reduce costs, and enhance the patient experience by streamlining and coordinating healthcare delivery across different settings and providers. The focus is also on enhancing private sector participation, which shall improve competitiveness & boost Delhi's economy significantly.

The key sectoral interventions to achieve the objectives are listed below –

### **5.3.1 Brownfield Interventions –**

- i. Incentivise private sector investment in hospitals in Delhi
- ii. Provide property tax rebate on incremental construction in hospitals to enhance capacity without allocating more land
- iii. Create a registry of Medical & Allied Service providers & facilitators
- iv. Develop the Delhi Medical Portal as a marketplace aggregator for listing pre-, during-, and post-operative care stakeholders
- v. Streamline regulatory and quality framework for Medical Services
- vi. Offer fiscal incentives for obtaining reputed accreditations like JCI and NABH, e.g., a grant of up to INR 25 Lakh to cover the fee of accreditation
- vii. Organize conferences/workshops/events/roadshows for sector promotion in collaboration with Indian embassies

### **5.3.2 Greenfield Interventions–**

- i. Launch the 'Delhi Cares' initiative to develop a patient-centric and tourist-friendly Delhi
- ii. Launch skill initiatives for service providers with a focus on target country requirements, including foreign languages
- iii. Develop a regional strategy for non-OECD countries, the Developed world, and the Rest of India
- iv. Select specialized treatments to be the most competitive across the world
- v. Establish corporate arrangements with foreign governments/organizations (G2G, G2B)
- vi. Develop Medical Clusters and Wellness Enclaves to facilitate international patients by providing all the allied services within reach, such as stay facilities and post-operative care providers
- vii. Set up Delhi Medical City – The destination for medical treatment

To steer sectoral development, the Policy also envisages setting up a 'Delhi Healthcare Monitoring Committee' to boost the growth & realize the true potential of Delhi's medical & allied services sector.

## 5.4 Higher Education

Delhi is home to several leading universities and research institutions, including the University of Delhi, JNU, and IIT Delhi, among others. These institutions have a formidable reputation for academic excellence and research, and they attract students and faculty members from all over India and the world. The UT also has one of the highest literacy rates in the country and houses more than 5 lakh students across 150+ universities and colleges.

Recognizing the crucial role that a well-established higher education sector plays in mitigating issues concerning social equality, the Policy aims to foster the advancement of this sector. Emphasizing the profound impact of higher education on propelling economic progress in Delhi, the Policy underscores the substantial contributions it makes.

A prosperous higher education ecosystem nurtures a skilled labour pool and stimulates research, innovation, and entrepreneurial endeavours. By cultivating collaborations between academia and industries, the Policy endeavours to unleash the potential of pioneering research in addressing real-world predicaments. This harmonious collaboration is poised to attract investments and propel Delhi towards becoming a knowledge-driven economy, thereby ensuring sustainable growth and global acknowledgment.

Additionally, the Government also endeavours to position Delhi as a hub for the test preparation market, maximizing its scale and formalizing its role within the sector. Furthermore, the Policy seeks to enhance international integration and the engagement of faculty and students in Delhi, aiming to drive increased global connectivity.

The key sectoral interventions to achieve the objectives are listed below –

### 5.4.1 Brownfield Interventions –

- i. Facilitate industry and academia partnerships to establish an industry-standard academic framework
- ii. Enhance the infrastructure of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and Industrial Training Institutes
- iii. Organize international outreach to attract students & faculty from other countries
- iv. Facilitate inter-university collaborations for transnational education
- v. Set up a MOOCs platform for online courses
- vi. Improve the NAAC and NIRF rankings of HEIs, with a focus on top institutes for international rankings as well
- vii. Offer non-fiscal incentives to international students, such as collateral-free education loans

### 5.4.2 Greenfield interventions –

- i. Focus on increasing the intake capacity in Higher Education Institutions

- ii. Focus on affordable housing schemes (PPP Mode) for students in and around HEIs
- iii. Offer ease of documentation for international students – SOPs for the complete academic lifecycle
- iv. Establish a world-class nodal laboratory in partnership with industry for R&D Centres of Excellence
- v. Offer fiscal incentives for the empanelment of international faculty
- vi. Set up an education city focusing on international HEIs

To steer sectoral development, the Policy also envisages setting up the 'Delhi Higher Education Monitoring Committee' to promote Delhi as an education hub while focusing on the key drivers.

## **5.5 Transportation & Distribution**

Transportation and distribution play a crucial role in the day-to-day functioning of businesses in Delhi as it is a major hub for trade and commerce in the country. A solid transportation & distribution strategy could be the fulcrum of economic growth in Delhi given historical constraints. The Government intends to focus on sector resilience by increasing the city's storage capacity. The sector significantly impacts the UT's overall economy, as it facilitates the movement of goods, services, and people. The transportation network of Delhi connects it to the rest of the country, providing access to various regional and national markets. This enables the efficient flow of goods and materials, reducing the cost of production and increasing competitiveness. The sector offers employment opportunities to many individuals in Delhi, both directly and indirectly, and can stimulate economic growth by encouraging trade, tourism, and investment. It also provides efficient and affordable means for people to move around the UT and access essential services.

The demand for warehousing shall shift as occupiers rethink their logistics plans. Many occupiers, particularly those in the e-commerce sector, shall begin evaluating in-city warehousing opportunities to mitigate uncertainty surrounding transit times and transportation availability to distant consumption centres. They shall specifically focus on the National Capital Territory of Delhi, enhancing business prospects within city premises.

Further, being the major trade and commerce distribution centre, Delhi is also aligned with the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor and Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor for the region's industrial development. The Policy envisages Delhi becoming the nerve centre of transportation & distribution activities across North India.

The key sectoral interventions to achieve the objectives are listed below –

### **5.5.1 Brownfield Interventions –**

- i. Re-engineer the commercial vehicle movement process by implementing digital initiatives to streamline physical checks of commercial vehicles by enforcement and allow expedited movement
- ii. Focus on last-mile connectivity by upgrading the frequency of metro feeders
- iii. Promote EVs and EV infrastructure for internal/short movement and increase ownership. Provide tax concessions for green transportation
- iv. Amend height restrictions to promote automation/vertical warehousing. Provide a property tax holiday for 10 years to incentivize warehouse capacity
- v. Enhance the capacity/efficiency of ICDs (Inland Container Depots) and CFSs (Container Freight Stations) and add additional locations if necessary
- vi. Provide greater flexibility in operating hours for enterprises to increase economic activity while reducing traffic peak loads. Distributing commercial activity 24X7 shall significantly enhance the economy while reducing congestion at traditional office/school commuting times

### **5.5.2 Greenfield Interventions –**

- i. Develop localized multi-level commercial vehicle parking and service centres at the district level
  - a) Create an Integrated Control Centre to optimize logistics efficiency
  - b) Develop a Digital Logistics Map to optimize cargo movement
  - c) Set up a 'Logistics Support Call Centre' for troubleshooting
- ii. Establish Centres of Excellence for futuristic technologies such as QR codes, RFID tags, & IoT sensors across the logistics supply chain to improve efficiency
  - a) Streamline standards and quality framework
  - b) Increase international partnerships and collaborations
  - c) Promote skill development for upskilling the workforce
- iii. Implement transit-oriented development for IT/ITeS, large office spaces, and flatted factories

To steer sectoral development, the Policy also envisages setting up the 'Delhi Integrated Logistics Control Centre' to optimize the supply chain & operations network, bring digitization, do regulatory process re-engineering, and promote multi-modal connectivity.

## **5.6 Research & Innovation**

The research and innovation sector is vital for Delhi for several reasons. The sector can help create new industries and jobs for the diverse economy with several industries, including IT, manufacturing, hospitality, and healthcare, among others. The sector can support the growth

of these industries by developing innovative technologies, products, and services. This would also attract investment and enhance UT's competitiveness in the global market.

Secondly, the pursuit of research and innovation holds the potential to foster novel technologies and solutions that can yield advantages for the residents of Delhi and extend beyond its borders. This sector can additionally offer remedies for fundamental challenges confronting the city, including the pressing matters of air pollution and traffic congestion, among other concerns. These innovative strides can exert a positive influence on the environment while playing a role in the advancement of sustainable development. Moreover, the sector stands poised to tackle pivotal societal dilemmas such as poverty, education, and inequality.

Nine percent of the 15,550 patent applications filed by Indian nationals in 2017-18 originated from Delhi. Also, enrolment in Ph. D. (per lakh of the population) in Delhi is ninety-seven, which is also the highest in the country. Further, the transition to high value-added manufacturing & service sector economy shall need strong research & innovation support.

The key sectoral interventions to promote the sector are listed below –

#### **5.6.1 Brownfield Interventions –**

- i. Attract corporations (Indian & MNCs) to locate their research & innovation efforts in Delhi with easy availability of large floor plate office space and flatted factories. Also, offer a property tax rebate on spaces for research activity
- ii. Encourage Private Sector spending on R&I (Research and Innovation) through their CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) funds
- iii. Run Design & Innovation challenges in collaboration with Private Sector companies and government departments for public sector challenges
- iv. Support Private sector players in training & capacity building of employees for research with fellowships
- v. Facilitate industry-academia connections/partnerships for solving complex problems and facilitate the possibility of commercialization of innovation

#### **5.6.2 Greenfield Interventions –**

- i. Create a portal to showcase available R&D laboratories and capacities across academic, government, public & private sectors. Also, indicate the nature of the project work
- ii. Create a venue curated with financial stakeholders in the startup space, including angel investors, VCs (Venture Capitalists), Private Equity, Banks, etc

- iii. Set up the Research & Innovation Foundation of Delhi, physically housed at a flatted factory complex, with an ecosystem including investors, startups, corporates, institutions, etc. Develop large floor plates flatted factories as R&I cells
- iv. Develop Sectoral Research & Innovation Mini Clusters for technology upgradation, tech transfers, adoption of best practices, cross-fertilization, etc
- v. Facilitate the opening of School-level tinkering labs to foster innovation
- vi. Offer incentives for research-focused organizations, e.g., a 5–10-year discount on property taxes

To measure the progress in the research activity of Delhi, the Policy also envisages setting up the 'Delhi Research & Innovation Monitoring Committee' to drive sectoral growth and enable ecosystem, including academic, Government, and private sector participation.

## **5.7 Retail & Wholesale**

Delhi has been home to iconic markets for ages and offers a blend of heritage & modern choices for consumers. The UT has a gamut of offerings for wholesale & retail consumers from the markets such as Chandni Chowk, Kirti Nagar, Lajpat Nagar, and Sarojini Nagar, among others. Delhi is a major commercial hub, and its retail and wholesale sectors provide a wide range of goods and services to UTs residents and other parts of India and the world. The UT acts as a significant distribution centre across North India driving the distribution of 49 % fuel, 47% food grains, 44% iron & steel, and 78% fruit and vegetables. Delhi Airport is also among the highest national & international cargo handlers in the country.

The retail sector includes small shops, departmental stores, supermarkets, and shopping malls, while the wholesale sector includes markets and trading hubs that cater to businesses of all sizes. This sector is also a significant employer in Delhi, with thousands of people working in various roles, playing a crucial role in supporting the growth of small and medium-sized businesses, which are essential drivers of employment and economic development. The sector also positively impacts the UTs tourism industry, as they offer a range of products and services that cater to the needs of tourists, apart from a significant contribution to the tax revenue. Thus, retail and wholesale are vital components of Delhi's economy, as they contribute significantly to the UT's employment, GDP, and overall economic growth.

The Policy envisages Delhi to become the 'Wholesale Centre of India' wherein buyers can source/check the products from across the country while the shipping can happen from anywhere across the country. It shall help Delhi become the trading hub of India, where the focus shall be on the showcase of the product range only. The Government also intends to decongest the major markets spread across the locations in the UT that are not easily reachable and are also causing issues such as pollution and difficulty in redeveloping dilapidated structures, among others.

The key sectoral interventions to achieve the objectives are listed below –

#### **5.7.1 Brownfield Interventions -**

- i. Allow a '24X7' economy for wholesale and retail with heavy truck access only outside of peak hours
- ii. Redevelop wholesale markets to increase capacity and focus
- iii. Revamp/redevelop the infrastructure of existing iconic markets. This includes beautifying infrastructure, maintaining hygiene, adding multi-level parking, and ensuring better organization of hawkers
- iv. Redevelop the environment around retail avenues, such as malls, shopping complexes, outlets on roads, multiplexes and other to enhance customer experience
- v. Offer retail concierge services, such as multilingual tourist support at arrival ports, and institutionalize a grievance redressal framework
- vi. Ease the regulatory and compliance burden, and streamline the framework
- vii. Implement redevelopment interventions to introduce formal retail at select locations in an appropriate format (Mahipalpur, Sultanpur/MG Road)

#### **5.7.2 Greenfield Interventions –**

- i. Enhance the digital presence of the retail sector with greater visibility into venues, products, and services, and selectively facilitate e-commerce
- ii. Promote Delhi's retail offerings overseas during traditional off-peak seasons
- iii. Encourage the development of new malls and shopping centres, especially in dysfunctional areas, by offering higher FSI and ensuring greater onsite parking (Mahipalpur, Masudpur, Mehrauli, Shapur Jat, and other urban villages)
- iv. Launch a 'Wholesale' market-focused logistics monitoring centre
- v. Organize events/fests to showcase local retailers
- vi. Develop Delhi as a 'Wholesale City' concept across key select sectors
- vii. Support the training and development of retail employees, provide certification, and facilitate employment linkage

To steer sectoral development, the Policy also envisages setting up the 'Delhi Wholesale Monitoring Committee' and 'Delhi Retail Monitoring Committee' to make Delhi a global shopping destination for both retail & wholesale markets.

### **5.8 Tourism & Hospitality**

Blessed with a plethora of tourism & hospitality products and a rich & diverse cultural heritage, Delhi is often used as a gateway for traveling to most cities of India. The tourism & hospitality sector is a cornerstone in the Policy, playing a pivotal role in fuelling economic growth across Delhi. The city's rich historical and cultural heritage, combined with its vibrant contemporary offerings, positions it as a prime destination for travellers worldwide. Focusing on this sector

creates a ripple effect of job opportunities, infrastructure development, and revenue generation. The hospitality industry showcases Delhi's unique identity and contributes significantly to the local economy. The Policy recognizes the immense potential of tourism and hospitality, and through strategic initiatives, it aims to attract tourists and provide an exceptional and memorable experience, further bolstering Delhi's economic prosperity.

MICE tourism, which involves hosting meetings, incentives, conferences, and exhibitions, is also vital in driving economic growth and development. Delhi has been an important stage for MICE activities across the country and is home to the country's biggest MICE setups, such as ITPO Pragati Maidan, World Trade Centre at Nauroji Nagar, and Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium, among others. Good international connectivity & regional linkages, and well-developed infrastructure, including modern convention centres and hotels, have made it a preferred destination for national and international events. The UT also secures a position within the top five cities nationwide in terms of hosting the highest number of hotel accommodations across diverse urban centres in the country.

MICE tourism generates significant revenue for the local economy, creating jobs and boosting businesses across a wide range of industries, from hospitality to transportation. It also promotes knowledge sharing, fosters innovation, and encourages business and trade, contributing to Delhi's reputation as a hub for global events and a centre of excellence in various sectors. The sector drives growth and prosperity for the UT.

The key sectoral interventions to achieve the objectives are listed below –

#### **5.8.1 Brownfield Interventions –**

- i. Increasing the number of hotel rooms to three thousand closer to the ITPO convention centre near Pragati maidan. Concessionaire may create a new hotel along with housing for the people staying near Bapa Nagar
- ii. Facilitate PPP for developing tourism infrastructure
- iii. Make Delhi a restaurant and bistro-friendly city with streamlined compliance and regulatory burden, and a reasonable alcohol policy
- iv. Provide credit enhancement to tourism enterprises and MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, Exhibitions) infrastructure
- v. Set up facilitation counters at international airports, railway stations, and designated coach parking areas for MICE delegates
- vi. Undertake capacity building of Tourism & Hospitality Service Providers & Facilitators through skill initiatives of the Government
- vii. Upgrade select parks to accommodate higher foreign tourist traffic
- viii. Establish tourism police booths at select destinations
- ix. Set up tourist information booths at select destinations



### **5.8.2 Greenfield Interventions –**

- i. Enhance the digital presence of 'MICE in Delhi'
  - a) Develop the MICE Map of Delhi
  - b) Create the Delhi MICE Portal as a marketplace aggregator for organizing MICE service providers and facilitators
- ii. Develop greenfield infrastructure for MICE and hospitality, including multi-level tourism enterprise centres with parking for tourist buses, vans, and taxis
- iii. Revamp the tourism assets of the city with adequate facilities & accessibility
- iv. Provide Market Development Assistance to the Venue providers and others for marketing activities at international MICE trade shows like IMEX Frankfurt, IMEX Las Vegas, IBTM Barcelona, etc
- v. Conceptualize and operationalize potential global MICE concepts with Industry bodies, such as Vinexpo, etc.

To steer sectoral development, the Policy also envisages setting up the 'Delhi Tourism Monitoring Committee' to capitalize on the inherent strength of Tourism & Hospitality in the UT.

## **6. Promotion of Thrust Areas**

### **6.1 Environment & Sustainability**

The effects of global warming are evident across the world. Delhi suffers from consistently high air, water, and noise pollution levels. Water scarcity is another major hurdle the UT experiences because the resource gets wasted due to systemic losses and a lack of a conservation and reuse strategy. Considering these predicaments, this Policy places a significant thrust on adopting greener, sustainable industrial practices. The Policy also focuses on moving to a service-based economy for a greener future.

A major cause of concern for Delhi is the poor air quality index throughout the year. A large fraction of air pollution in Delhi comes from outside its geographic boundaries, implying that regional-level collaboration and action would be necessary. Water pollution in the Yamuna and other water bodies has resulted in the disappearance of aquatic life and disturbed the water ecology. Air, water, and noise pollution is monitored regularly at various locations across the UT, and the Government is adopting several strategies to address pollution impacting public health. The legal and institutional framework for environmental protection in Delhi is robust, with relevant national and State laws & regulations for environmental protection.

#### **6.1.1 Safety & Energy Efficiency Solutions**

- i. Mechanized Systems for road cleaning, sewage cleaning

- ii. EV Passenger and Utility Electric Vehicles for transporting goods and personnel within the facility premises

### **6.1.2 Water Conservation Solutions**

- i. Wastewater treatment and recycling systems using advanced technologies to increase the supply and use of treated water.
- ii. Smart Solutions/IoT for Water and Wastewater to enhance business continuity and remote operations using smart meters/ pumps/ sensors, data analytics, and cloud solutions
- iii. Adopting rainwater harvesting; restoring water bodies by de-silting defunct water bodies within the premises.
- iv. Encouraging Zero Liquid Discharge Solutions

### **6.1.3 Greening Solutions - Green Buildings** which obtain a green rating under the IGBC/LEED Certification or GRIHA systems.

### **6.1.4 Pollution Control Solutions - Installation of Pollution Control Devices (PCD)**

## **6.2 Labour Welfare**

Coherent and mutually reinforcing strategies, such as labour welfare, which improve employment opportunities and outcomes for the working-age population are essential for achieving the goals of robust economic growth.

The Government is dedicated to achieving sustainable and comprehensive industrial growth, all while recognizing the importance of the well-being of the workers employed in these industries. The Labour Department has already implemented several schemes in Delhi, including the centralized and online scheduling of inspections, which improve the ease of doing business. Additionally, the Policy seeks to promote the involvement of people with disabilities in industrial activities and to increase the share of women in the workforce to foster inclusivity.

## **6.3 Women Empowerment**

The role of women in Delhi's growth is crucial, and providing accessible healthcare, education, and social provisions is a priority. Delhi has significantly improved its sex ratio over the last decade, although it still lags behind the national average. The UT's efforts to address gender inequality have increased the share of working-age women, but there is still a long way to go in achieving gender parity in the workforce. However, with a concerted effort to create safe and gender-friendly streets, public spaces, and workplaces with adequate childcare facilities, Delhi has the potential to unlock the untapped potential of its female workforce and make significant strides towards a more equitable society. By empowering women to join the

workforce, a virtuous cycle of economic growth, social development, and gender equality can be unleashed, benefiting not just the UT but the entire nation.

The UT has implemented multiple programs to empower women, but there is a need to disseminate information on a larger scale, particularly to poor and backward-class women who may not be taking advantage of the available incentives. As a solution, the Government intends to establish self-help units that would educate and advise these women on schemes designed for them and provide assistance. This Policy also aims to promote women's participation in the workforce while ensuring equal pay for equal work.

## **6.4 Startups**

Over the past few years, the Industries Department of GNCTD has been tirelessly working towards cultivating innovation and entrepreneurship in Delhi. The recently introduced Startup Policy aims to position Delhi as one of the top Startup destinations in India and worldwide. The Policy seeks to establish Delhi as a Global Innovation Hub with a supportive ecosystem that promotes an innovation-based economy and fosters an entrepreneurial spirit through a dedicated support system. In alignment with the Startup Policy, the Delhi Industrial & Economic Development Policy shall focus on creating a conducive, innovative, and supportive environment for Startups by providing proactive, measurable, and beneficial initiatives and assistance to startups, enabling them to flourish in Delhi.

## **6.5 Household Industries**

Household industries have a significant impact on the economy of Delhi as they provide employment opportunities and contribute to the production of goods and services. They also promote entrepreneurship and self-employment. Furthermore, these industries often rely on local resources and materials, which leads to the development of local supply chains and reduces Delhi's reliance on external sources. As per the MPD, residential areas in Delhi may continue to have household industrial units with a maximum of five workers and 5 kilowatt power. The plan may also allow for new household industrial units in residential areas if they are not polluting industrial units. Before being permitted, these industrial units must receive provisional registration from the Government of Delhi. The permitted list of Household Industries is provided in Annexure 1<sup>1</sup>.

## **6.6 Night Economy**

The night-time economy refers to the mix of business, leisure, social and cultural activities, and experiences after 6:00 pm. These include but are not limited to food, drinking, and entertainment-focused core activities such as restaurants/cafes, pubs, bars, theatres,

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<sup>1</sup> Master Plan of Delhi

festivals, markets, and live music. The night-time economy includes non-core activities such as transport, retail, service industries, educational establishments, and libraries. The socio-economic benefits of supporting a thriving night-time economy are gaining prominence across the globe with increasing urbanization and as cities shift away from the traditional 9:00 am to 5:00 pm working model.

The night-time economy offers a range of opportunities for providers and users. Expanding services after dark, particularly in the arts, culture, retail, and entertainment sectors, can help increase productivity and facilitate wealth and job creation while contributing positively to cities' social and cultural fabric.

The concept of a '24-hour city' for Delhi shall be promoted through the Model Shops and Establishments (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act 2015, as well as the formulation of a suitable Night-Time Economy policy. Nodes, precincts, or circuits shall be identified for continuing work, cultural activity, and entertainment at night to attract tourists and locals. This shall improve economic yield by extending the utilization of workspaces and safety in the UT by promoting a vibrant nightlife.

## **6.7 Handicrafts, Handloom and Khadi**

Handlooms, Handicrafts, and Khadi are traditional sectors of Delhi. These sectors also preserve conventional art forms and crafts passed down from generation to generation and promote cultural heritage. These sectors' promotion and development can also boost tourism and promote sustainable and eco-friendly practices. Additionally, these sectors provide a unique identity to Delhi in terms of its cultural and artistic offerings.

While preserving ancient crafts is necessary, infusing modern design and production techniques is essential. Besides providing financial support, Delhi's existing strengths in the Handicrafts, Handloom, and Khadi sectors must be leveraged for use in the fashion and interior design industry. Therefore, the Government shall focus on creating forward & backward linkages with the fashion & interior design industry and devise more aggressive marketing strategies. The Policy envisages negotiating with fashion industry bodies such as the Fashion Design Council of India (FDCI) and the Fashion Design Promotion Council (FDPC) for marketing and showcasing handicraft, handloom, and khadi products in various fashion shows. The Government shall also facilitate sector promotion within the fashion design and interior design industry to explore co-branding options with multiple designer labels.

## 7. Industrial Infrastructure Development

### 7.1 Industrial Ecosystem of Delhi

Delhi is a central trading hub in the country. While the service sector's contribution is the highest to its economy, which comes from professional services, real estate, transport, storage, communication, hotels & restaurants, the UT is one of the leading Startup ecosystems in India and the world.

Delhi also serves as a major industrial centre with twenty-nine planned industrial areas, four flatted-factory complexes, more than 2.65 Lakh MSMEs (Approx 95% are micro-enterprises), and twenty-five notified non-conforming industrial clusters. Out of planned industrial areas/estates, twenty-five industrial areas have been notified for regularization. The planned industrial estates need better infrastructure and suffer from water logging, bad-quality roads, and encroachments. The industrial areas notified for regularisation are erstwhile residential areas, where the non-conforming manufacturing and commercial activities proliferated unchecked. These industrial areas are in even worse conditions - highly congested with narrow roads, little open spaces, and other facilities. The State of the industrial properties underlines the need for urgent action toward redevelopment and upgradation of existing infrastructure.

Infrastructure development, redevelopment & upgradation involve Government support of critical basic infrastructure, such as ICT-related infrastructure, shared facilities, and water supply or transport network upgrades, in key locations. This also extends to 'soft' infrastructure, such as legal and regulatory settings.

### 7.2 New Industrial Activity in Delhi

Per the Master Plan of Delhi, the new industrial activity in the NCT of Delhi is restricted to hi-tech areas and service-based industries. These activities are permissible in existing industrial areas subject to the payment of infrastructure upgradation charges to be decided and recovered by the concerned Authority/local body. Thereby discouraging polluting industries from being set up in Delhi while encouraging knowledge-based industries.

The detailed list of prohibitive industries (Negative List) is mentioned in Annexure 2<sup>2</sup>.

### 7.3 Development Control Norms & Industrial Use Zone Guidelines

All the development control norms and industrial use zone shall be guided as per the provisions of the Master Plan of Delhi. The updated provisions may be referred to from the latest edition/ amendment of the Master Plan.

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<sup>2</sup> Master Plan of Delhi

## **7.4 Development of Greenfield & Brownfield Flatted Factories**

Due to limited available land in Delhi, it is essential to utilize spaces efficiently. With a growing population and increasing demands for housing, there is a need for vertical development in Delhi, which would maximize land usage and optimize urban density.

The focus on developing greenfield & brownfield flatted factories underscores the pressing need for innovative approaches to sustain and enhance Delhi's economic growth. Flatted factories offer a pragmatic solution to the challenge of limited space in urban areas, optimizing land utilization and resource allocation. These compact and flexible production spaces cater to a diverse range of industries, fostering efficiency and promoting a conducive environment for manufacturing. By promoting the concept of flatted factories, the Government intends to not only address spatial constraints but also encourage entrepreneurship, attract investments, and job creation. This strategic direction aligns with the evolving industrial landscape and underscores the Government's commitment to nurturing sustainable economic growth in Delhi.

Development/ redevelopment with a mix of flatted factories would better leverage the high-density industrial areas while lowering infrastructure needs to reduce transportation needs within the city. By providing an incentive of a 5-year property tax holiday, the builders would be encouraged to construct and rebuild, thereby improving stock and living conditions without the UT incurring any fiscal loss. To further incentivize builders, the FSI limits for property in Delhi shall be increased as that would encourage integrated redevelopment. Building flatted factories shall serve current manufacturing and warehousing with the potential to transform into areas for activities like IT & ITeS, food processing, manufacturing, etc. The Government may also consider enhancing fiscal and non-fiscal incentives for promoting green buildings to boost construction and future-proof development.

## **7.5 Promotion of Plug & Play facilities**

The Government has focussed on undertaking a series of business reforms to create a conducive business environment and boost investor confidence by streamlining regulatory structures and creating an investor-friendly business climate. In tune with these reforms and to augment investments, the UT Government intends to promote the 'Plug & Play model', especially for High-tech clusters, MSMEs, and units in industrial areas across Delhi. In pursuance of the Ease of Doing Business recommendations, DSIIDC may allot land for creating and facilitating plug-and-play options in industrial areas of the UT as mentioned below:

**7.5.1 Infrastructure facilities:** Site grading and levelling, approach road, road network, electricity distribution network, water supply network, stormwater drainage, CEPTs/STPs, development of green belt, provision for rainwater harvesting, entrance gate, and park parameter fencing

**7.5.2 Pre-approved clearances:** Water supply connection, electricity connection, environment clearance

The above facility may be made available at industrial allotment rates subject to the following conditions:

- i. The land use pattern of the existing industrial plots/newly allotted plots shall remain unchanged during the entire lease period
- ii. The land shall be available on a rental basis for a prescribed limit per the latest rules & regulations from the date of allotment
- iii. Plug and Play facility to be created shall cater to the industries/products that have been prescribed/permitted under environmental clearance of the industrial area.

## **7.6 Common Facility Centres**

Common Facility Centre offers support within the same area where a group of industries is located by providing the most needed. It motivates the members and new entrants to come forward to develop their business with the help of the Common Facility Centre; it can help them to reduce their operational costs and investment along with time management to complete the entrepreneurial commitment honestly. It provides support in the aspects of marketing, production, material testing laboratories, inspection with calibration and skill development training, and possible ways of supporting factors. The elements of a common facility centre include common infrastructure, raw material availability, common skill development centre, common marketing, and shared material testing/ inspection. The Policy envisages to development of Common Facility Centres for MSMEs in the industrial areas of Delhi.

## **7.7 Redevelopment of conforming & non-conforming industrial areas**

The redevelopment of conforming and non-conforming industrial areas in Delhi is a crucial activity involving renovating and upgrading these areas to align with the UT's urban planning and zoning regulations. Conforming areas refer to those that adhere to the UTs Master Plan, while non-conforming areas do not.

The industrialized areas in Delhi were developed in the seventies and, over the years, have deteriorated considerably in terms of physical infrastructure and, in some cases, deficiencies on this score have persisted in an overall sense. Besides, there have been changes in the nature of activities, and there have also been demands for using part of the plots for activities

that could be classified as commercial. There is also a need to see whether further densification can create smaller plots by subdivisions to accommodate a more considerable number of industries/units. There is, therefore, a need for modernization and upgradation of the existing industrial areas with due regard to environmental considerations. This process of upgradation and redevelopment shall need to be conducted in a planned manner and in a public-private partnership framework, in which the entrepreneurs contribute to the betterment and subsequent maintenance through suitable Operation and Maintenance arrangements.

The Government intends to redevelop industrial areas in conforming & non-conforming zones to create employment and investment opportunities. The redevelopment plan shall improve sewage, general waste treatment plants, drinking water supply, industrial waste disposal systems, and roads. Processing centres, accredited test labs, training centres, business convention centres, raw-material banks, and logistics centres shall also be set up in the redeveloped areas. Similarly, incentivizing the amalgamation and redevelopment of existing industrial plots to attract modern service industries shall also be planned.

## **7.8 Cluster Development**

With a thriving ecosystem in Delhi for the hi-tech Industry and knowledge-based Industries, the Policy shall focus on cluster development initiatives and incentives for such industries. Promoting these industries shall include various initiatives such as plug-and-play facilities, incubation centres, skill development centres, and specialized ITIs.

Cluster development strategy aims to promote the growth and competitiveness of interconnected groups of firms within a particular industry or region. This approach recognizes that companies can benefit from proximity to one another, creating opportunities for specialization, economies of scale, and knowledge sharing. Large cluster development initiatives are being undertaken, such as redeveloping the Gandhi Nagar market in Delhi.

This Policy also aims the development of mini clusters across the UT, which focus on smaller groups of firms that share common challenges or opportunities. Mini clusters are particularly relevant in areas where larger clusters do not exist or where there is a need to promote the growth of specific niche industries. By creating an environment that supports collaboration, knowledge sharing, and access to resources, mini-clusters can foster innovation and support the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises. While mini-cluster development may not have the same scale, it can be a valuable strategy for promoting economic development in specific regions or industries. The Government intends to develop mini clusters across several sectors, such as Drones, and electronic parts, among others.



### **7.8.1 Creating a Grand Garment Hub in Gandhi Nagar**

The Government intends to develop the market in Gandhinagar as "A Grand Garment Hub." This redevelopment shall include legal recognition, infrastructure redevelopment, construction of new service centres, re-branding, marketing, and re-positioning of Gandhi Nagar. This program is expected to create more than 40,000 new employment opportunities in the next five years. Most of the retail, design, and tailoring of the readymade garments in Gandhinagar is done by women, and its transformation into a modern garment design and assembly point shall create more jobs.

## **7.9 Utilities**

### **7.9.1 Water**

Delhi is a water-scarce city, and pressure on available water resources has increased manifold due to population growth, wasteful consumption, and systemic water loss. The Delhi Jal Board primarily manages Delhi's water supply and distribution. Wastewater is managed both by a sewage distribution network system and an onsite sanitation system in the form of septic tanks. The Policy aims that water demand for industrial and horticulture/gardening/agriculture purposes should be fulfilled from recycled wastewater of desired quality standards.

The Government shall also encourage water harvesting in all industrial areas and facilitate the operationalization of common effluent treatment plants and hazardous waste treatment plants in various industrial clusters. Industries shall be encouraged to adopt strategies to use sewage discharge / industrial discharge for industrial water security and to integrate systems that address environmental, health, and water pollution risks.

### **7.9.2 Common Effluent Treatment Plants**

Across industrial areas of Delhi, 13 CETPs for water-polluting industrial areas were constructed by DSIIDC for the GNCTD under the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and based on studies conducted by NEERI. Two CETPs at Bawana & Narela are under the control of DSIIDC, whereas 11 CETPs had been handed over to CETP societies. However, maintenance has been abysmal; these societies have conducted no upgradation, and most CETPs do not meet current effluent standards. The Policy envisages Delhi Jal Board running CETPs as DJB across Delhi maintains the CETP conveyance system.

### **7.9.3 Power**

Delhi is managed under four categories: generation, holding, transmission, and distribution. The per-capita power consumption in Delhi was more than 1561 units per annum as against the national average of 1122 units in 2016-17. Delhi's electricity utilization pattern is characterized by 52% for domestic use followed by 26% for commercial use, 12% for industrial

use, and 10% for others (agriculture/ landscape maintenance/ transport infrastructure maintenance, among others

Considering global warming and climate change, it is crucial to establish a strategy that facilitates the shift from conventional energy sources, such as fossil fuels, to renewable energy sources. The Government envisaged a transition to clean energy to become a sustainable UT and enhance its global competitiveness. The utilization of renewable energy shall also be promoted in industries to enhance production efficiency, minimize pollution, and increase the adoption of clean energy. Delhi has considerable potential for generating solar energy, and under the Delhi Solar Policy 2016 and Net Metering Regulations 2014, Government buildings and institutional campuses with rooftop areas exceeding 500 sq. m may be encouraged to install solar PVs. Moreover, prominent public facilities like airports, metro stations, railway stations, inter-state and city-level bus stations/depots, and stadiums shall be progressively encouraged to satisfy most of their energy needs through solar and other renewable sources.

## **8. PPP Model of Industrial & Economic Development**

The PPP model of industrial & economic development involving collaboration between Government entities and private sector companies to invest in and develop public infrastructure and services is a significant measure to leverage the strengths of both the public and private sectors to achieve better outcomes in terms of efficiency, innovation, and sustainability. This can take various forms, including joint ventures, build-operate-transfer arrangements, and concession contracts. The Government proposes to bring private sector investment with public-private partnership mode as one of the preferred routes.

The key objective of this model is to leverage the resources of the UT Government to invite private sector investment in infrastructure at the best possible terms for the people of the UT. This shall also ensure the protection of users' interest and secure value for public money.

The Government intends to develop greenfield industrial areas with sector/mixed-use focus at various locations such as Khanjawala and Ranikhera, among others. Additionally, considering the dilapidated infrastructure in the existing industrial areas, the importance of redeveloping such infrastructure is also increasing. Given that the contract is for long-term service delivery, the private partner in the model shall be incentivized to minimize costs and maximize efficiency for the entire length of the project's lifecycle as per requirement.

This Policy envisages focusing on developing industrial infrastructure and operations & maintenance of industrial areas via the PPP Model for long-term sustainability & operational efficiency. To support this mandate, a PPP Cell shall also be established to support the Government's operationalization of PPP mandates for Industrial Areas.

## 9. Enabling Business Friendly Environment

This Policy aims to improve the business environment in Delhi by continuing to bring in regulatory reforms and simplify procedures across various departments in the UT. The Government is focused on undertaking a series of business reforms to create a conducive business environment and boost investor confidence by streamlining regulatory structures and creating an investor-friendly business climate. Sustained business reforms have resulted in Delhi witnessing improvement in its ranking under the Business Reform Action Plan by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

The Government shall explore initiatives to reduce the administrative burden on businesses. These shall include streamlining licensing requirements to avoid duplicity, providing Single-Window assistance to businesses through their entire lifecycle (from registration to closure), reducing repetitive documentation, and ensuring Ease of Doing Business.

The Policy envisages developing a best-in-class Single Window System to process applications for clearances/permissions and provide an investor-friendly environment in Delhi.

The single window system shall provide a platform for the investor to avail of all the necessary regulatory services and clearances across all agencies. The system shall primarily comprise the following components:

- i. Online single window clearance for essential transactional and information services to the entrepreneurs
- ii. Integrated and centralized G2B web application for streamlining and ensuring online workflow of various processes among all stakeholders for providing necessary approvals

Required information on services, departments, and UT agencies shall be provided, along with details on accessing and submitting relevant forms.

### 9.1 One coordinating agency in Industrial Areas

Having one coordinating agency for industrial development can be highly advantageous for industrial development. This single agency overseeing industrial development can streamline planning and decision-making, making it more efficient and effective. This can help ensure that resources are used in a focused and targeted manner and that the efforts of different stakeholders are aligned. Furthermore, it also leads to ease of doing business as the industries have to deal with only one agency rather than multiple agencies all the time. With a dedicated agency in place, there is also the potential to attract and retain experts in the field of industrial development, which can help ensure that the agency is well-equipped to manage complex and challenging initiatives.

DIDOM Act, 2010 mandated creating and developing a sustainable framework for Industrial Estate Management and bringing uniformity in infrastructural facilities through a single implementing agency, i.e., DSIIDC. As per Section 4 of the act, the functions of the Corporation include establishing, operating, maintaining, and managing industrial estates notified by the Government.

DSIIDC collects the operations & management fund for infrastructure development at the time of land allocation. Two industrial areas, i.e., Narela & Bawana, have appointed one coordinating agency for operations and maintenance of the industrial areas. A concessionaire has been appointed in these two areas, while in all other industrial areas, multiple organizations cater to the area's infrastructural needs.

The Policy envisages the appointment of one coordinating agency in all the industrial areas and flatted factory complexes across Delhi. This may be achieved by appointing concessionaires who undertake the fund collection activities and further utilize this fund for infrastructure development & maintenance. Provisions shall also be made to offer performance-based contracts wherein the release of payment may be subject to terms & conditions such as taking care of public complaints (24\*7), among others.

## **9.2 Industry Facilitation Centre**

The Government shall also establish IFC (a Physical Office and a Web Portal) to improve the business climate in the UT. The Centre shall provide information on various approvals/clearances and handle queries/grievances during the pre-establishment, post-establishment, and during-operations stages of establishing a business. Further, the Centre shall facilitate inward and outward investment promotion activities to uplift Delhi's economy.

## **10. Skill Development**

The Government recognizes the importance of skill development in driving economic progress. Under its Department of Social Welfare, it has formed the Delhi Skill Development Programme to provide employment-related skills to aspiring candidates. Delhi has allocated approx. 24.3% of its expenditure is on education, which is significantly higher than other states' average expenditure earmarked for education.

This Policy provides for skill up-gradation of the existing and new workforce to equip them to work in hi-tech industries and service sector activities. Department of Training and Technical Education and the Department of Industries may work in tandem to promote upskilling programs as per industry requirements.

The Policy also envisaged promoting those units (Micro, Small, or Medium), encouraging mid-level managers and small business owners to upskill the existing workforce to equip them to

adopt technology in the day-to-day service delivery/business transactions. In this respect, UT shall also support institutional tie-ups for sector-specific skill development and the use of new/upgraded technology or products. The Policy also envisages conducting regular programmes for rewards & recognition of the industry that are proactively focusing on the skill enhancement of the employees.

## **11. Promoting Exports, Trade & Commerce**

The Government reaffirms its strong commitment to export promotion to push economic growth and create jobs. Concrete steps are envisaged to take exports on a higher growth trajectory by holistically considering strategies and synergizing export promotion with industrial development.

### **11.1 Export Promotion Measures**

The Government's focus on promoting exports (diversification of export products, domestic export linkages, and the conquest of new markets) is based on a demand-based export basket diversification approach which shall give a big push to exports.

### **11.2 Export Infrastructure and Logistics**

Private participation would be encouraged to develop Inland Container Depots, Container Freight Stations, Logistics Parks, pre & post-harvest technology centres, warehousing, and other infrastructure facilities.

Trade bodies and industry associations would be encouraged to promote infrastructure development, R&D Centre, Training Centre, and Testing Centre to augment the development and growth of exports.

Private participation, Export Promotion Councils, and Trade bodies/ Industry Associations would be encouraged to create warehousing facilities overseas for exporters near transit ports to help trans-shipment of goods on mainline vessels.

### **11.3 Participation in Trade Fairs & Conferences**

The UT shall organize Delhi Pavilion in important international events to enhance the visibility of Delhi-based products in the national and international markets. The UT shall also formulate its annual calendar of events through collaboration with various trade-related associations/ Export Promotion Councils/ FIEO which annually organize participation in major international Events and, accordingly, host on their website.

### **11.4 Export Promotion Initiatives**

- i. **Institutional Setup:** An export promotion cell shall be set up as a key point of contact for Delhi exporters (merchandise and services). It shall execute the export promotion

initiatives of the Government while undertaking initiatives such as Identifying products/ services in demarcated zones, converting zones into an Export Hub for boosting exports, addressing bottlenecks for exporting products/ services, supporting local exporters to scale up in the value chain, attracting investments in the zones and making products/ services competitive on a global scale.

- ii. **Export Promotion Database:** The cell shall facilitate the formation of a database containing the list of exporters of each sub-sector. The database shall include information on the value of exported products and services, details on the product/service exported, the export destinations, and foreign revenue earned, among others. It may also contain a list of standards and certifications by product/service for export purposes.
- iii. **Export Promotion Councils:** The Government shall partner with leading national and UT-level export promotion councils for an all-inclusive facilitation and export promotion initiative.
- iv. **Networking: International & Domestic:** Exhibitions and trade fairs are important platforms for companies, particularly MSMEs, to network and promote their product (s)/ services to a broader audience. The Policy aims to support traders participating in national and international exhibitions and trade fairs.
- v. **Grievance Redressal:** A robust grievance redressal mechanism shall be set up under senior Government officials to address enterprises' concerns and ensure timely redressal.

## 12. Policy Governance & Implementation Mechanism

The Government is dedicated to creating a simplified regulatory environment that businesses can navigate quickly and efficiently. The Policy's transparent governance and implementation mechanism has been laid out to further reinforce Delhi's commitment to being a business-friendly destination.

### 12.1 Implementing Agency

The Department of Industries is mandated to function as the administrative department for implementing the Policy and coordinate the incentives disbursement listed for various sectors. It shall oversee the functioning of all critical sections/agencies involved in the Policy implementation.

### 12.2 Inter-Departmental Committee

The Inter-Departmental Committee constituted under the Rules and Form as decided upon by the Department of Industries shall serve as a recommendatory body to the Cabinet for sanction of incentives across various sectors.

### **12.3 Review & Monitoring Committee**

A High-Level Review and Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary to Government, Department of Industries with ACS/Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of line departments shall be constituted to monitor the implementation progress of all the Policy provisions regularly. This Committee shall ensure the timely issue of enabling Government Orders by various departments concerning the Policy. The Committee shall implement a suitable mechanism that provides speed and transparency for the disbursement of incentives. The Committee shall also recommend mid-course corrections, if any, for smooth implementation of the Policy.

This Committee shall be assisted by a Policy Implementation Cell headed by a Special Commissioner, (Department of Industries) and members from other Government departments/agencies as required, including two representatives from Delhi-based Industrial Associations and one from National Level Industrial Association. This cell shall have requisite staff and resources to conduct research, undertake studies and surveys, among others & assess the impact of policy initiatives and provide relevant feedback regarding the Policy and its implementation.

## Annexure 1 – Household Industries

### A. Household Industries

1. Agarbatti and similar products
2. Aluminium hanger (excluding wire drawing and anodizing).
3. Ayurvedic / Homoeopathic / Unani medicines.
4. Assembly and repair of electronic goods.
5. Assembly and repair of sewing machines.
6. Assembly of hand tools.
7. Assembly of Badminton shuttlecocks.
8. Assembly and repair of electrical gadgets, cooler/heater, etc.
9. Assembly and repair of typewriter (excluding Font Casting).
10. Assembly of Bakelite Switches.
11. Assembly and repair of measuring instruments (excluding handling of Mercury and hazardous materials).
12. Atta Chakkies.
13. Batik works.
14. Block making and photo enlarging.
15. Biscuit, pappey, cakes and cookies making.
16. Button making, fixing of button and hooks.
17. Bookbinding.
18. Brushes and brooms (by hand). s
19. Calico and Textile products.
20. Cane and bamboo products.
21. Cassettes recording.
22. Clay and modelling with / without Plaster of Paris.
23. Coir and jute products.
24. Cardboard boxes.
25. Candles.
26. Copper and brass art wares.
27. Cordage, rope, and twine making.
28. Carpentry.
29. Contact Lens.
30. Canvas bags and hold-alls making.
31. Candies, sweets, rasmalai etc. (when not canned).
32. Cotton / silk printing (by hand).
33. Computer repairing and cyber information Centre.
34. Computer Software.
35. Dari and carpet weaving.
36. Detergent (without bhatti).
37. Data processing.
38. Dairy products e.g., Cream, ghee, paneer, etc.
39. Dry Cleaning (excluding big workshops).
40. Desk Top Publishing.
41. Embroidery.
42. Enamelling Vitreous (without use of coal).
43. Framing of pictures and mirrors.
44. Fountain pens, ball pens and felt pens.
45. Gold and Silver thread, kalabattu.
46. Hosiery products (without dyeing and bleaching).
47. Hats, caps, turbans including embroideries.
48. Information Technology enabled services
49. Ink making for fountain pens.
50. Interlocking and buttoning.
51. Jewellery items.



52. Khadi and handloom.
53. Khustattis.
54. Knitting works.
55. Lace products.
56. Leather footwear.
57. Leather belts and assembly of buckles (by hand)
58. Leather and rexine made ups.
59. Milk Cream Separation.
60. Manufacture of Jute products.
61. Manufacture of Bindi.
62. Name plate making.
63. Production of following items.
  - i. Blanco cakes
  - ii. Brushes
  - iii. Kulfi and confectionery.
  - iv. Crayons.
  - v. Jam, jellies, and fruit preserves.
  - vi. Musical instruments (including repairs).
  - vii. Lace work and like.
  - viii. Ornamental leather goods like purses, handbags.
  - ix. Small electronic components.
64. Paper stationery items and book binding.
65. Pith hat, garlands of flowers and pitch.
66. PVC products (maximum one moulding machine).
67. Paper machine.
68. Perfumery and cosmetics
69. Photosetting.
70. Photostat and cyclostyling.
71. Photocopying of drawings, including enlargement of drawings.
72. Packaging of Shampoos.
73. Packaging of Hair Oil.
74. Preparation of Vadi, Papad etc.
75. Processing of condiments, spices, groundnuts, and dal etc.
76. Pan masala.
77. Production of Sweets and Namkeens (less than one ton/day)
78. Paper Mache
79. Paper cup. Plates, files cover and letter pads (without printing).
80. Photography (developing and printing).
81. Repair of watches and clocks.
82. Rakhee making
83. Repair of domestic electrical appliances.
84. Readymade garments (without washing).
85. Repair of bicycles.
86. Repair and assembly of computer hardware.
87. Repair of bags, briefcases, suitcases, except use of leather and PVC material.
88. Repairing of Water meters, stabilizer, UPS, etc.
89. Rubber Stamps.
90. Stone engraving.
91. Sports goods/Sports Nets.
92. Surgical bandage rolling and cutting.
93. Stove pipe, safety pins and aluminium buttons (by hand press).
94. Silver foil making.
95. Saree fall making.
96. Shoelaces.
97. Stamp pads.
98. Screen Printing.
99. Tailoring.
100. Thread balls and cotton fillings.

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| 101. Toys and dolls.                                     | 108. Wood carving and decorative wood wares.   |
| 102. Ties.   | 109. Wool balling and lachee making.   |
| 103. Tomato Ketchup.                                     | 110. Wooden / cardboard jewellery boxes (subject to no objection certificate from the department). |
| 104. Umbrella assembly.                                  | 111. Wool knitting (with machine)  |
| 105. Utensil washing powder (only mixing and packaging). | 112. Zari Zardozi.   |
| 106. Velvet embroidered shoes/shawls.                    |  |
| 107. Vermicelli and macaroni.                            |  |

**B. Household Industries permissible in Villages (Abadi)**

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|---|---|
| 1. Black smithy.  | 6. Stone engraving.                           |
| 2. Cane and bamboo products.  | 7. Village pottery Industry (without bhatti). |
| 3. Clay and modelling with/without Plaster of Paris.                    | 8. Village oil ghani.                         |
| 4. Dari / Carpet / Sari weaving (except dying & bleaching).             | 9. Wood carving and decorative wood wares.    |
| 5. Ice cream and water-cooling by Refrigeration. (Without cold storage) |   |

**Notes:**

- I. Storing of chemicals listed under schedule I and/ or II of the Manufacture, Storage, and import of hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989, and Public Liability Insurance Act, 1990 shall be prohibited.
- II. No effluent/emissions shall be allowed to be generated by the units, and these shall adhere to the noise standards as stipulated by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

## Annexure 2 – Prohibited/ Negative List of Industries

Industries manufacturing the following shall be prohibited within National Capital Territory of Delhi [However, Department of Environment, GNCTD in consultation with Department of Industries, GNCTD shall take the final decisions to ascertain a particular Activity/ Industry/ Factory to fall under the said list as per the parameters/ norms set by the CPCB and adopted by the DPCC]

1. Arc/ Induction Furnace
2. Acids
3. Alkalis
4. Animal & Fish Oils
5. Aldehydes
6. Acid Slurry
7. Acetylides, Pyridines, Iodoform, Chloroform, E-Naphthol, etc.
8. Ammonium Sulphoajanide, Arsenic and its compounds, Barium Carbonate, Barium Cyanide, Barium Ethyl Sulphate, Barium Acetate Cinnabar, Copper Sulphocyanide, Ferrocyanide, Hydro Cyanide, Hydro cyanic acid, Potassium Biocalate, Potassium, Cyanide, Prussiate of Potash, Phynigallc Acid, Silver Cyanide
9. Aircraft Building
10. Abattoirs, Animal Blood Processing (Except existing, relocation and modern abattoir with latest technology shall be permitted subject to all clearances from the concerned agencies and compliance with the National Green Tribunal's Orders in this regard) {These will be dependent strictly on the need of the NCT of Delhi to be determined by the concerned local body/ authority}
11. Bitumen Blowing (Hot)
12. Brick Kiln (Using fresh earth as raw material, coal as fuel)
13. B-naphthol
14. Bakelite Powder (Starting from Formaldehyde)
15. Barely Malt and Extract
16. Bone-grist, Bonemeal, Salting of Bones, Storages of Bones in Open, Bone Drying
17. Bone Charcoal Manufacturing
18. Blast Furnaces - Coal fired
19. Bicycles (Integrated plant)
20. Brewery and Potable Spirits (However, Microbreweries up to 500 L/day capacity may be allowed to be set up at any Restaurant / Hotel/ Club subject to installation of on-site Wastewater treatment facility and compliance to all other regulatory requirements)
21. Chlorinated Paraffin Wax Purification
22. Carbon Black
23. Cement Industry
24. Calcium Carbide, Phosphorous, Aluminum Dust Paste and Powder, Copper, Zinc, etc. (Electrothermal Industries)
25. Cranes, Hoists and Lifts (Excluding Assembly)
26. General Industrial Machinery (Such as Hydraulic Equipment, Drilling Equipment, Boilers, etc.)

27. DOP (Diocetyl Phthalate), DBP & Plasticizer
28. Dry Cell Battery
29. Dye & Dye Intermediates
30. Distillation of Wood, Chemical Seasoning of Wood (Excluding Natural Seasoning)
31. Explosives, i.e., Fireworks, Gunpowder, Guncotton, etc.
32. Earth Moving Machinery/ Equipment (Manufacturing of Assembly)
33. Electric Wires and Cables (More than 100 Workers, 2000 sqm Plot)
34. Fatty acids
35. Fungicides & Pesticides
36. Flexographic Ink
37. Fuel oils, Illuminating oils and Other Oils such as Stcheti oil, Shoal oil, Lubricants
38. Foundries (Cupola Furnace)
39. Gas Compressors
40. Graphite Production
41. Glass Furnace (More than 1 ton/ day capacity)
42. Gases-carbon-disulphide, Ultramarine Blue, Chlorine, Hydrogen, Sulphur Dioxide, Acetylene, etc. (Other than LPG/ CNG/ Oxygen/ Medical Gases)
43. Glandular/ Glandes Extraction
44. Glue and Gelatine from Bones and Flesh
45. Hot Mix Plant (Except those approved by DPCC/ CPCB)
46. Hazardous Waste Processing viz. Hospital/ Tertiary Health Care Centre/ Medical/ Industrial waste (However, Modern hazardous waste processing plant with latest technology shall be permitted subject to all clearances, including environmental clearances, from concerned agencies and compliance with the National Green Tribunal's orders in this regard) {These will be dependent strictly on the need of the NCT of Delhi to be determined by local body/ authority}
47. Polyurethane Foam
48. Industrial Gelatine, Nitro Glycerine & Fulminate
49. Iron/ Steel Metal Forging (Using Pneumatic Hammer)
50. Industrial Gelatine, Nitro Glycerine and Fulminate
51. Industrial Trucks, Trailers, etc.
52. Linear Alkyd Benzene
53. Lead Manufacturing including Secondary Lead Industry (Recovery of lead from waste scrap)
54. Lime Kiln
55. Leather Tanning and Dyeing (Raw hides/skins to Semi finish)
56. Locomotives and Wagons
57. Methanol
58. Methylated Spirit
59. Mechanical Stone Crushers & Washing of Coarse Sand
60. Manufacturing of Pulp & Paper
61. Melamine Resin
62. Mineral Salts (which involve use of acids: CuSO<sub>4</sub>, FESO<sub>4</sub>, alum, etc.)

63. Manufacturing of Diesel Engines, Generators Except Assembly
64. Motorcycles, Scooters, Cars, Tempos, Trucks, etc.
65. Newsprint Manufacturing, Pulping, Fresh Paper Making
66. Nitrogenous and Phosphatic Fertilizers, except mixing of Fertilizers for compounding (Large scale)
67. Organic Solvent, Chlorinated Minerals, Methanol, Aldehydes, Methylated spirits
68. Petroleum Coke Processing, not as Fuel
69. Potteries/ Refractories (using Coal or Furnace Oil)
70. Polyethylene Polymers including Resins
71. Paint Industry (Nitro Cellulose & Alkyd Resin based)
72. Plasticisers
73. Pyridines
74. Phenol Formaldehyde Resin and P
75. Porcelain Product Potteries (Using Coal of Production Capacity more than 2 tonne per day)
76. Rubber Solution and Thinner (Using Naptha and Rubber Scrap)
77. Roasting of Ore Sulphide Oxides of Mixtures
78. Rayon Fibre Manufacturing
79. Refractories
80. Reclamation of Rubber
81. Production of Tyres and Tubes (Devulcanization)
82. Saccharine
83. Secondary Zine Industry
84. Synthetic Rubber
85. Smelting
86. Sewing Machines (Integrated Units) except assembly
87. Sluice Gates and Gears
88. Stainless Steel Pickling
89. Steam Engines
90. Steel Pipes and Tubes (Continuous Welded/ Seamless)
91. Sugar, Khand Sari
92. Sodium Silicate Industry (More than 1 tonne/day)
93. Stone Quarrying
94. Textile (More than 100 workers in all Shifts, 1 acre of Land, 100 LKD of Water)
95. Thorium, Radium and Similar Isotopes and Recovery of Rare Earth
96. Turbines
97. Urea & Phenyl Formaldehyde Resin
98. Vegetable Oil Hydrogenated
99. Waste (Crude/ Burnt) Oil Processing (Refinery)

Notes:

- I. A public utility service involving any of the activities referred to above shall be permitted subject to environmental laws.
- II. Further additions/ alterations to the list of Prohibited Industries could be made if considered appropriate and in public interest by the Central Government to do so. However, continuity of any type of furnace shall be within set parameters of CPCB & DPCC.