

GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI



**BACKGROUND NOTE ON DELHI'S
INDUSTRIAL POLICY**

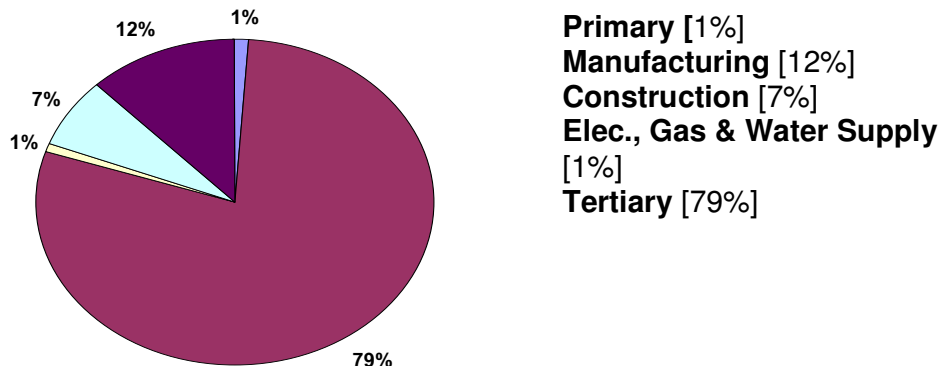
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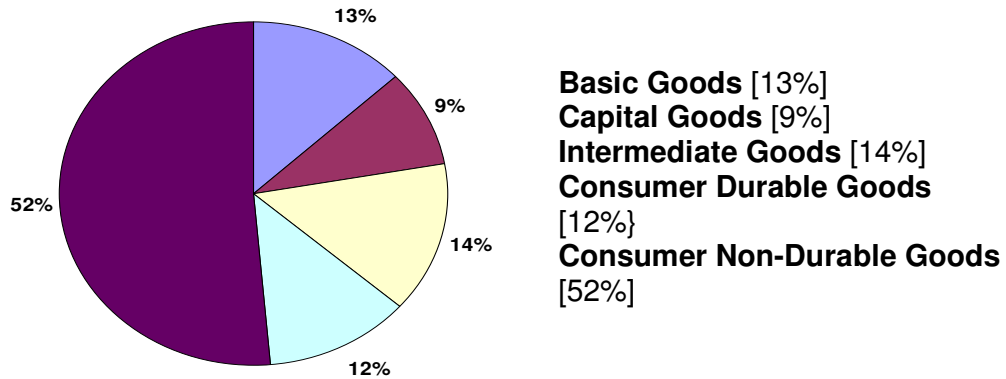
PREAMBLE

1. The first Industrial Policy in Delhi was published in 1982. It advocated dispersed development with special emphasis on development of Sophisticated and High Tech. Industry. Unfortunately this document was not followed up with a concrete action plan so as to achieve the various objectives of the policy.
2. The industrial sector plays a vital role in the economic development of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The manufacturing sectors in Delhi still contribute about 12% in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in Delhi. There has been a phenomenal growth of small scale industries (SSI) in Delhi in the last 4 decades, where a sharp increase in the number of units from 17000 in 1961 to 1.29 lakh in 2000-01 has been recorded and that too mainly in un-organized sector, as the planned industrial area of Delhi have hardly 25000 to 30000 plots/industrial units. The estimated investment in these units was increased from Rs.60 crore in 1961 to Rs.2524 crore in 2001. The production in these units has increased from Rs.121 crore in 1961 to Rs.6310 crore in 2001. In 1961, about 1.87 lakh persons were employed in these industries and this number has increased to 14.40 lakh in 2001.

Share of Manufacturing Sector in Delhi's Economy



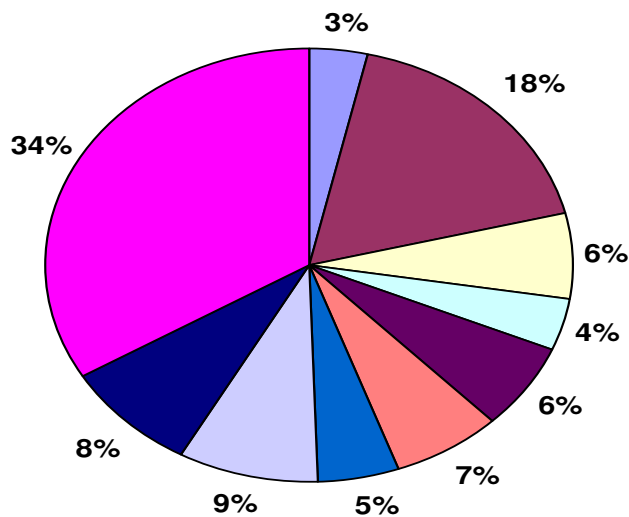
Use Based Classification of Different Industry Groups in Delhi



3. The fifth economic census conducted in 2005 in Delhi indicates that there are 7.54 lakh enterprises as compared to 6.86 lakh in 1998. This indicates a growth of about 10% (average annual growth rate of 1.36%). The total number of persons engaged in these enterprises have increased from 35 lakh in 1998 to 41 lakh in 2005 indicating a growth of about 17% during this period (average annual growth rate of 2.21%). The average number of persons working in each enterprise increased from 5.10 in 1998 to 5.41 in 2005. Delhi's share in the total enterprises in the country is 1.79% as compared to 1.56% in case of Chhattisgarh, 1.97% in Haryana, 2.55% in Punjab, 1.17% in Jharkhand. However, Delhi's share in the total employment in the country is 4.12%.
4. The first master plan of Delhi recognised the need to regulate the industrial activities of Delhi and prohibited certain type of industries, mainly large scale and obnoxious industries from being set up in Delhi. The revised MPD-2001 while recognizing the need for controlling industrial growth of Delhi, recommended the growth of only small scale industries.

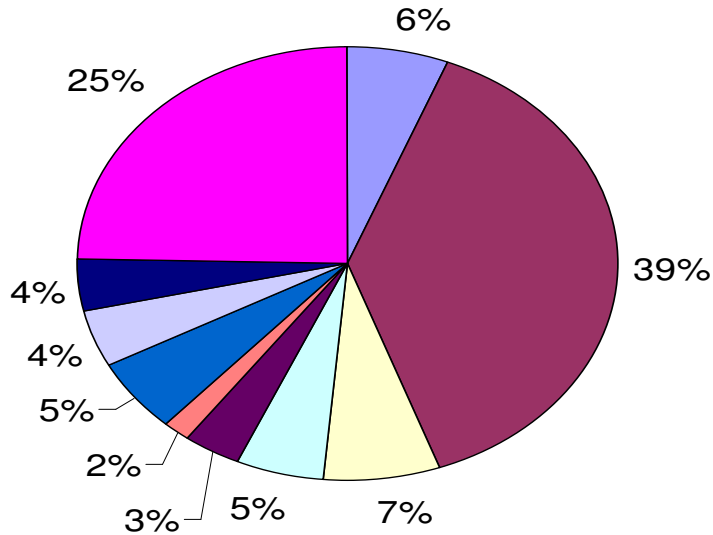
5. The issues of industries in Delhi has been a subject of extensive debate, controversy and concern over the past decade. This has centred mainly on the aspects of pollution and negative environmental impact of industries, the existence and continued growth of industries in non conforming areas and the issue of classification and permissibility with reference to household industries.

**Percentage Share of various Industries in Total Number of Working
Factories [Registered under Factories Act]**



Food Products & Beverages [3%]
 Wearing Apparel : Dressing and Dyeing of fur [18%]
 Publishing, Printing & Reproduction of Recorded Media [6%]
 Chemicals and Chemical Products [4%]
 Electrical Machinery and Apparatus N.E.C. [6%]
 Rubber and Plastic Products 7%]
 Basic Metals [5%]
 Fabricated Metal Products except Machinery and Equipments N.E.C. [9%]
 Machinery and Equipments N.E.C. [8%]
 Others [34%]
Total 3,193 Factories

Percentage Share of Employees working in Various Industries



Food Products & Beverages [6%]

Wearing Apparel : Dressing and Dyeing of fur [39%]

Publishing, Printing & Reproduction of Recorded Media [7%]

Chemicals and Chemical Products [5%]

Electrical Machinery and Apparatus N.E.C. [3%]

Rubber and Plastic Products [2%]

Basic Metals [5%]

Fabricated Metal Products except Machinery and

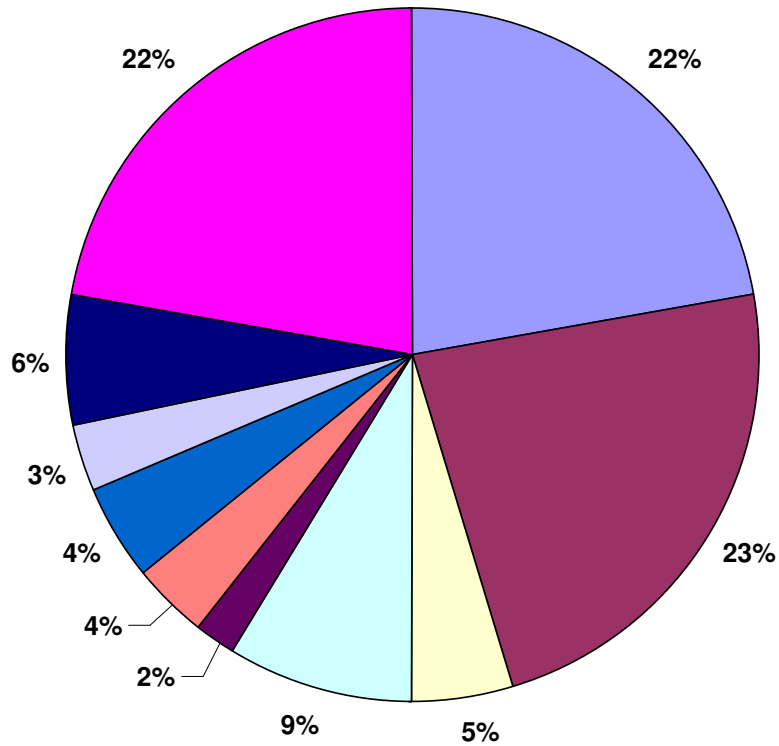
Equipments N.E.C. [4%]

Machinery and Equipments N.E.C. [4%]

Others [25%]

Total 1.29 lakh employees

**Percentage contribution of various Industries in total output of
Manufacturing Sector**



Food Products & Beverages [22%]

Wearing Apparel : Dressing and Dyeing of fur [23%]

Publishing, Printing & Reproduction of Recorded Media [5%]

Chemicals and Chemical Products [9%]

Electrical Machinery and Apparatus N.E.C. [2%]

Rubber and Plastic Products [4%]

Basic Metals [4%]

Fabricated Metal Products except Machinery and Equipments N.E.C. [3%]

Machinery and Equipments N.E.C. [6%]

Others [22%]

Total 15930 Crore

6. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide Judgement dated 7th May, 2004 delivered in the matter of closure/ shifting of unauthorised industrial activities in Delhi in residential/ non-conforming areas, has passed the following directions in writ petition (Civil) No. 4677 of 1985 titled "M.C. Mehta Vs Union of India & Others":-

All Industrial Units that have come up in Residential/non-confirming areas in Delhi on or after 1st August, 1990 shall close down and stop operating as per the following schedule:

- (a) Industrial Units pertaining to extensive industries ('F' category) within a period of four months.
- (b) Industrial Units pertaining to light and service industries (category 'B' to 'F') within five months.
- (c) Impermissible household industries (category 'A') within six months.

The list of category A to F is given in Annexure-I.

7. OBJECTIVES

- (I) To evolve an appropriate mechanism so as to promote industrial growth in the desired direction.
- (II) To maximise production and achieve higher productivity through modernised and more efficient work techniques and optimum utilization of available resources.
- (III) To discourage migration of unskilled labour into the NCT of Delhi from the adjoining States.
- (IV) To constantly strive to promote industries in accordance with the provisions of the Master Plan for Delhi.
- (V) To upgrade the technology level of the existing industries by providing them technical and financial support.
- (VI) To promote sophisticated hi-tech industries, with special emphasis on high value added items without effluents, smoke, noise and

vibration so that they do not cause pollution and are not hazardous and noxious.

- (VII) To promote export oriented and import substitute industries as well as marketing related industries.
- (VIII) To encourage activities allied to industry, such as marketing services, consultancy, training of skilled man-power through Vocational Training Programmes & entrepreneurial development programmes.
- (IX) To impose a complete ban on setting up of hazardous/noxious and heavy & large industries as per MPD-2001.

8. Policy Guidelines

1. There will be a continuation of the total ban on setting up of hazardous, obnoxious industries as well as large/heavy industries which involve investment in large/heavy machinery. In general only small scale industries will be permitted in Delhi.
2. The focus of development of manufacturing sector in Delhi need a change. Because of environmental and space constraints, Govt of Delhi would give more stress on the growth of the tertiary sector rather than manufacturing sector. Govt. would provide for avenues of setting up of manufacturing based industries with proper incentivisation in the neighbouring areas to attract manufacturing activities outside Delhi in the National Capital Region (NCR).
3. Small scale, industries also would be discouraged unless they produce sophisticated goods and employ skilled labour.
4. Suitable incentives and disincentives and other measures will be provided for shifting and relocation of industrial units not conforming to the land use norms.
5. Those industries which are not needed in Delhi would be discouraged imposing a pollution tax.
6. Discouraging manufacturing activities which demand higher power, water, space etc than the permissible limit for residential areas by

charging tariff of electricity and water supply and property tax on higher rates.

7. To stop adhoc licensing of industrial units by local bodies in non-conforming areas. Prohibit electricity distribution companies and DJB from providing electricity and water connections in non conforming areas for setting up of industrial units.
8. To encourage modernization and technological upgradation of existing industries so as to make them more competitive and pollution free. For this purpose, Govt will take active interest in setting up “consultancy clinics” among various clusters of industries so as to address their needs for transfer of technology, quality control services, energy conservations, techniques including energy audit testing facility looking services etc. The Govt. will facilitate creation of infrastructure for setting up such support services which will be entrusted to the private sector for operation on commercial basis.
9. The Govt of Delhi would focus on promoting industries that are based on imagination, knowledge, content, innovation & creation.
10. To promote hi-tech sophisticated and low volume-high value added industries which are not labour intensive.
11. To take corrective measures with regard to industries in non-conforming industrial areas in terms of environmental and other norms.
12. To promote mechanised and capital intensive industries so as to generate less employment and attract less manpower, but provide opportunities to Delhi’s highly educated and technical manpower.
13. Emphasis on service industries like Banking, insurance, financing, accountancy, health care computers software development, entertainment, tourism and such other economic activities.
14. Service Sector industries which meet the day to day needs of the residents of Delhi such as Atta Chakki, Drycleaners, Scooter repair shops etc. which do not create pollution will be allowed to operate

from residential and local commercial areas. Its related services will also be allowed from residential areas.

15. All out thrust on Information Technology Industry so as to make Delhi, one of the major IT centres in the world. The growth and development of IT Industry would be facilitated by providing necessary infrastructure support like setting up of software technology parks, information technology institutes, net-working infrastructure and other fiscal and non-fiscal incentives.
16. Use of computers in all industries and trades, so that even the tertiary sector does not attract low skilled manpower.
17. To take specific measures to encourage the dispersal of existing industries which are not needed in Delhi and development of new industrial estates /complexes in the NCR and limiting the growth of new industries within the NCT of Delhi.
18. Govt. would promote entrepreneurship development with special focus on educated unemployed youths, disadvantage categories of women and SC/ST community by providing training and financial assistance for setting up of micro-enterprises in house-hold category.
19. To construct multi-storeyed flatted factories/complexes to save space and to have better management of services.
20. The Govt has set up an Udyog Sadan in the industrial area at Patparganj where all industry related agencies are being accommodated i.e. industries Deptt., DSIDC, DFC & DKVIB. A single window system will be established in this building where all clearance for setting up of industries in approved industrial area will be available under one roof.
21. Bio-Tech Centre being developed in collaboration with Delhi University will start functioning and will contribute in promotion of R & D.
22. Promotion of Gem & Jewellery industry through training, R & D and infrastructure with development of a separate industrial estate.

23. To set up special economic zones (SEZs) for IT Industries, making of gold/silver/platinum jewellery and articles. These SEZs should be equipped with facilities such as uninterrupted power supply, efficient tele-communications network, transportation and warehousing facilities, common effluent treatment plant and potable water supply. These special economic zones would be specifically delineated duty free enclave and shall be deemed to be foreign territory for the purposes of trade operations and duties and tariffs. Goods going into the SEZ area from domestic tariff area (DTA) shall be treated as deemed exports and goods coming from the SEZ area into DTA shall be treated as if the goods are being imported.
24. To upkeep and maintenance of existing industrial areas on Public Private Partnership basis by providing 85% funds by the Govt and 15% by the entrepreneurs of the respective estate through their association.
25. Emphasis would be laid on promotion of khadi and village industries, handlooms, handicrafts, Rajiv Gandhi Swawlamban Rozgar Yojna and employment scheme for the educated unemployed youth.
26. In-situ-regularization of clusters of industrial concentration, having more than 70% plots under industrial activities with the following conditions:-
 - (a) complete registration of all industrial units.
 - (b) permitting new units/expansion of existing ones
 - (c) only after environmental clearance.
 - (d) no hazardous units to be allowed.
 - (e) It should have direct approach from a road of at least 18 m ROW.
 - (f) Formation of Society shall be mandatory for preparation of redevelopment plan, pollution control and environmental management, development of services and parking and maintenance.

- (g) Only non-hazardous and non-noxious industries having clearance from DPCC shall be permitted.
- (h) Floor area and industrial activity at premise level shall not exceed 200 sqm.
- (i) Other stipulations shall include-
 - i) Minimum 10% area is to be reserved for circulation/roads/service lanes.
 - ii) Plots measuring less than 100 sqm to have minimum 7.5 mtrs. ROW
 - iii) Plots measuring more than 100 sqm to have minimum 9.0 mtrs. ROW.
 - iv) Minimum 10% of semi-permeable surface for parking and loading/ unloading areas.
 - v) Common parking to be provided for plots below 60 sqm., whereas for plots above 60 sqm. front set back (min. 3m) shall be provided without boundary wall for parking and loading and unloading.
 - vi) Minimum 10% of total areas to be reserved for infrastructure requirements like CETP, Sub-Stations, Pump House, Fire Station, Police post, etc. as per the norms and preparation of:
 - Plan for water supply from DJB along with requirement for pumping stations, storage tanks, ground water recharging/rainwater harvesting.
 - Drainage plan as per MCD norms.
- (j) 8% of the cluster area shall be reserved for parks/green buffer.
- (k) Other provisions/ development control norms etc. shall be as given in Development Code.
- (l) The redevelopment shall be completed within the period that may be specified while approving each proposal. Units in clusters which fail to complete the redevelopment

proposals within the period specified as above shall have to close down and/ or shift to other conforming industrial areas. In such cases, the licensing authority will not renew / issue the licenses to industrial units without obtaining land use clearance from the competent authority.

(m)The redevelopment work shall be undertaken by the societies of entrepreneurs at their own cost. Requisite charges for change in land use. enhanced FAR and land (wherever applicable) will be required to be paid to the concerned authority.

(n) No new licenses will be issued in non-conforming areas, without first obtaining land use clearance.

27. Common facility centres would be set up for each major group of industries. These centres would be managed by Industry Associations with some stake by industrial units.
28. Industries listed under prohibited category in MPD-21 shall not be permitted in Delhi. The existing industrial units under prohibited category need to shift to conforming areas or to relocate themselves outside Delhi within a period of three years.
29. Household industrial units with maximum 5 workers and 5 kilowatt power may be allowed to continue in residential areas and new industrial units of this type could be permitted in residential areas subject to the condition that no polluting industrial unit shall be permitted as household industry.
30. The industrial units could be permitted only after registration by the Govt of NCTD and clearance from the Pollution Control Authorities.
31. Household industrial units would be allowed to the extent of 25% of the floor space or 30 sqm. whichever is less. Further additions/alterations to the list of Household Industries could be made if considered appropriate and in public interest by the Central Government to do so.
32. No inflammable or hazardous material is permitted to be stored. To set up a household industry, separate industrial electric connection

(single phase), would be necessary. So would be the Municipal license.

33. In order to maintain the city's ambience and pollution free environment in important and historic areas of Delhi, following locations are categorized as 'No Industrial Activity Zone' where no industrial activity including household industry, shall be permitted.
 - a) Lutyen's Bungalow Zone
 - b) Civil Lines Bungalow Area
 - c) Employer Housing
 - d) Group Housing.
34. The following areas of industrial concentration would be redevelopment as industrial areas:
 1. Anand Parbat Industrial Area;
 2. Shahdara Industrial Area;
 3. Samai Pur Badli Industrial Area.
35. Development of new industrial areas should be largely planned for the purpose of relocation of existing industries and for the development of a limited type of new industries, which cannot operate in residential and other use zones. The focus of new industrial development should, as a matter of policy, be in the NCR.
36. The subdivision of industrial use zone into use premises and subsequent approval of layout plans for industrial estates shall be governed by the following norms:
 - (a) The new industrial areas to be developed may have plotted development for individual industrial units. The maximum size of industrial plots in new industrial areas shall be 400 sqm except in already approved schemes.
 - (b) About 30 to 40% of net industrial area may be used for flatted industry. The minimum size of plot for flatted industry shall be 400 sqm facing minimum 20 m ROW.

- (c) The provision of land for the required facilities in industrial areas shall conform to norms given in the following table:

Table : Norms for Land Distribution in Industrial Areas.

| S.NO. | USE PREMISES | PERCENTAGE |
|-------|---|------------|
| 1. | Industrial Plots(Net Area) | 55-60 |
| 2. | Recreational: Buffer Zone, Parks, Water Bodies, Green 10-12 under HT lines etc. | |
| 3. | Commercial: Shopping Centre, Petrol Pumps, Guest House/Budget hotels, Lodging and Boarding, Service and Repair shops, Communication/Telephone Exchange etc. | 2-3 |
| 4. | Facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public and Semi-Public: Fire Station, police station, Hospitals, Dispensary, Dharamshala, Night Shelter, Day Care Centre etc. ▪ Utilities: Electric Sub-station, CETPs, Pumping Stations, Underground Reservoirs/Fire Fighting Tanks and other utilities etc. | 8-10 |
| 5. | Transportation: Circulation, Loading/Unloading Area, Parking, ideal truck Parking, Goods Vehicle Parking etc. | 18-20 |
| Total | | 100 |

- (d) All Industrial Estates shall have approach from a road of at least 30 m ROW.
- (e) Plots measuring less than 100 sqm and plots measuring more than 100 sqm. shall be facing road width of 9m ROW and 12m ROW respectively.
- (f) Individual industrial plots facing main peripheral roads shall have access from dedicated service after leaving green buffer.
- (g) The listed water bodies and/ or water bodies above 4000 sqm are mandatory to be systematically included in the landscape plan.
- (h) Minimum 10 m wide green buffer shall be provided along peripheral access roads in the industrial areas.

- i) The provision of rainwater harvesting as an integral part of the landscape and storm water drainage plan at the time of sanction of layout plan shall be prepared.
- (j) The provision of minimum 30% of semi-permeable surface in all parking and loading/unloading areas.
- (k) Grease traps should be provided near automobile washing together with adequate parking area.
- (l) New Industrial Areas should be located preferably as an integral part of Facility Corridor along major arterial roads. Major infrastructure network like CNG, LPG, oil, optical fibre, electricity, etc to be made available along this corridor through underground pipelines.
- (m) Optimum utilisation of industrial area along MRTS should be made by way of development of flatted factories complexes.
- (n) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in a Public Interest Litigation directed the Govt. of NCT of Delhi vide its order dated 14th Feb., 1996 to undertake construction of Common Effluent Treatment Plants in 28 industrial areas of Delhi. It further directed that the consultant be appointed to design the project. Accordingly, Delhi Government through Delhi Pollution Committee, appointed NEERI in March, 1996 as the Consultant for assessment of pollution and recommendations relating to setting up of CETPs. NEERI suggested construction of 15 CETPs for 28 industrial areas in Delhi. The Hon'ble Supreme Court by its order dated 5th December, 1997 directed that the construction of the proposed 15 CETPs be entrusted to DSIDC. As per the funding pattern approved by Government of India and Supreme Court, this cost is to be shared 25% by Delhi Government, 25% by Govt of India and remaining 50% by Industrial units where CETPs are to be constructed. 10 CETPs are already functional. Work on 2 CETPs is in progress and 3 CETPs could not be constructed due to various problems. Five CETPs have already been

handed over to respective societies for operation and management. Industries Department has set up an Industrial Facilitation Cell to facilitate industrial units to set up effluent treatment plants so as to control water and air pollution in Delhi. All industries should have provision for separating the solid waste before discharging the effluent to the CETPs.

- (o) The provision of CETPs, solid waste separation/treatment plants to be made at industrial cluster level.
- (p) Proper disaster planning shall be done for meeting any emergency situation arising due to fire, explosion, sudden leakage of gas, etc. or other natural calamities like earthquake, flood etc.
- (q) Industries may be grouped on the basis of common requirements such as effluent treatment, commercial needs, interdependence and nuisance value such as fire hazard, noise etc. as suggested below:

- (a) Electronics and telecommunications.
- (b) Electrical goods including appliances.
- (c) Auto parts, light engineering and service industries.
- (d) Printing paper products and allied packaging.
- (e) service and supplying units.

- (r) Selection of trees and plants shall be made keeping in view aspects such as distinctive avenue development, round the year flowering in park areas (either mixed or in cluster form), and shade requirements in specific areas.

Table 1: Parameters for Industrial Units in Different Use Zones & Use Premises

| USE ZONE/USE PREMISES | GROUPS PERMITTED (REFER ANNEXURE) | CONDITIONS | |
|---|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | MAX NO. OF WORKERS | MAX INDUSTRIAL POWER LOAD(KW) |
| Residential Use | | | |
| a) Residential | A | 5 | 5 |
| b) Villages (Abadi) in Green Belt. | A+A1 | 5 | 5 |
| Commercial Use | | | |
| a) Convenience Shopping Centre, Local Shopping Centre. | A + A1 Service/repair/ packaging/assembly (without manufacturing) of permissible industries. | 5 | 6 |
| b) Community Centre | | 9 | 11 |
| c) District Centre d) Service Market, Service Centre | | 19 | 11 |
| Industrial Use | | | |
| a) Plotted development | All industries except those prohibited | As per need | As per need |
| b) Flatted Industries | All industries except those prohibited. Non polluting & excluding industries producing noise/ water/ vibrations/ odour pollution. | 20 | As per need |

Notes:

- i) Maximum No. of workers shall be as per notification issued by the competent authority from time to time.
- ii) The power requirement for operating pollution control devices & non manufacture use shall be over and above the aforesaid permissible load.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES

**GROUP-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 electrical gadgets.
5. Assembly and repair of electronic goods.
6. Assembly and repair of sewing machines.
7. Assembly of hand tools.
8. Assembly of Badminton shuttle cocks.
9. Assembly and repair of electrical gadgets, cooler/heater etc.
10. Assembly and repair of sewing machines.
11. Assembly and repair of typewriter (excluding Font Casting).
12. Assembly of Bakelite Switches.
13. Assembly and repair of measuring instruments (excluding handling of Mercury and hazardous materials).
14. Atta Chakkies.
15. Batik works.
16. Block making and photo enlarging.
17. Biscuit, pappey, cakes and cookies making.
18. Button making, fixing of button and hooks.
19. Book binding.
20. Brushes and brooms (by hand).
21. Calico and Textile products.
22. Cane and bamboo products.
23. Cassettes recording.
24. Clay and modelling.
25. Coir and jute products.
26. Cardboard boxes.
27. Candles.
28. Copper and brass art wares.
29. Cordage, rope and twine making.
30. Carpentry.
31. Clay and Modelling with Plaster of Paris.
32. Contact Lens.
33. Canvas bags and holdalls making.
34. Candles, sweets, rasmalai etc. (when not canned).
35. Cotton/silk printing (by hand).
36. Computer repairing and cyber information centre.
37. Computer Software.
38. Dari and carpet weaving.
39. Detergent (without bhatti).
40. Data processing.
41. Dairy products e.g. Cream, ghee, paneer etc.

42. Dry Cleaning (excluding big workshops).
43. Desk Top Publishing.
44. Embroidery.
45. Enamelling Vitreous (without use of coal).
46. Framing of pictures and mirrors.
47. Fountain pens, ball pens and felt pens.
48. Gold and Silver thread, kalabattu.
49. Hosiery products (without dyeing and bleaching).
50. Hats, caps, turbans including embroideries.
51. Ivory carving.
52. Ink making for fountain pens.
53. Information Technology and enabling services.
54. Interlocking and buttoning.
55. Jewellery items.
56. Khadi and handloom.
57. Khus tattis.
58. Knitting works.
59. Lace products.
60. Leather footwear.
61. Leather belts and assembly of buckles (by hand).
62. Leather and rexine made ups.
63. Milk Cream Separation.
64. Manufacture of Jute products.
65. Manufacture of Bindi.
66. Name plate making.
67. 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, hand bags.
 - (ix) Small electronic components.
68. Paper stationery items and book binding.
69. Pith hat, garlands of flowers and pitch.
70. P.V.C. products (with one moulding machine).
71. Paper machine.
72. Perfumery and cosmetics.
73. Photosetting.
74. Phtostat and cyclostyling
75. Photo copying of drawings including enlargement of drawings and designs.
76. Packaging of Shampoos.
77. Packaging of Hair Oil.
78. Preparation of Vadi, Papad etc.
79. Processing of condiments, spices, groundnuts and dal etc.
80. Pan masala.

81. Production of Sweets and namkeens.
82. Paper Mache.
83. Paper cup. Plates, files cover and letter pads (without printing).
84. Photography (developing and printing).
85. Repair of watches and clocks.
86. Rakhee making.
87. Repair of domestic electrical appliances.
88. Readymade garments.
89. Repair of bicycles.
90. Repair and assembly of computer hardware.
91. Repair of bags, brief cases, suitcases, except use of leather and PVC material.
92. Repairing of Water meters, stabilizer, UPS etc.
93. Repair of electronic goods.
94. Rubber Stamps.
95. Repair of Scooters.
96. Stone engraving.
97. Sports goods.
98. Surgical bandage rolling and cutting.
99. Stove pipe, safety pins and aluminium buttons(by hand press).
100. Silver foil making.
101. Saree fall making.
102. Shoe laces.
103. Sport nets.
104. Stamp pads.
105. Screen Printing.
106. Tailoring.
107. Thread balls and cotton fillings.
108. Toys and dolls.
109. Ties.
110. Tomato Ketchup.
111. Umbrella assembly.
112. Utensil washing power (only mixing and packaging).
113. Velvet embroidered shoes/shawls.
114. Vermicelli and macaroni.
115. Wood carving and decorative wood wares.
116. Wool balling and lachee making.
117. Wooden/cardboard jewellery boxes (subject to no objection certificate from the department).
118. Wool knitting (with machine).
119. Zari Zardozi.

GROUP A-1
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES IN VILLAGES (ABADI) IN GREEN BELT

120. Black smithy
121. Cane and bamboo products.
122. Clay and modelling with Plaster of Paris.
123. Dari/Carpet/ Sari weaving (except dying & bleaching).
124. Stone engraving.
125. Village pottery Industry (without bhatti).
126. Village oil ghani.
127. Wood carving and decorative and wood wares.

None of the industries mentioned in Group A and A-1 shall carry out the following processes:

- i. Anodising
- ii. Bleaching
- iii. Burning of coal
- iv. Canning Facility
- v. Dyeing
- vi. Electroplating
- vii. Moulding works
- viii. Use of CFC gases
- ix. Varnishing
- x. Washing

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 Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India.

Group B

1. Air conditioner's parts
2. Aluminium doors/windows/fittings/ furniture
3. Assembly and repair of cycles
4. Atta Chakki, spices (except chillies)
5. Auto parts
6. Belts and buckles
7. Bulbs (battery)
8. Bread and bakeries
9. Cloth dying
10. Cotton ginning.
11. Cotton and silk screen printing
12. Cycle chain
13. Cycle locks
14. Dal mills
15. Diamond cutting and polishing work
16. Electric fittings (switch, plug, pin etc)
17. Electroplating minapiating, engraving
18. Elastic products
19. Electric motor and parts
20. Electric press assembling
21. Engineering works
22. Foundry (small job works)
23. Ice-cream
24. Ice boxes and body of the coolers
25. Iron grills and door making
26. Jute products
27. Key rings
28. Knife making
29. Marbles stone items
30. Metal leeter cutting
31. Motor winding works

32. Oil Industry
33. Powerlooms
34. Photographs, printing (including sign-board painting)
35. Printing press (provided not creating problem)
36. Repair of small domestic appliances and gadgets (like room heater, room coolers, hot plates etc.)
37. Rubber stamps
38. Sanitary goods
39. Screw and nails
40. Screen printing
41. Scissors making
42. Shoe-laces
43. Soap making
44. Spectacles and optical frames
45. Steel furniture
46. Steel lockers
47. Steel springs
48. Steel almirahs
49. Stamp pads
50. Surgical instruments and equipments
51. Table lamps and shades
52. Tin box making
53. Transformer covers
54. T.V., radio, cassette recorders etc.
55. T.V./ radio/ transistor cabinets
56. Typewriter parts manufacturing and assembling
57. Water meters repairing
58. Water tanks
59. Welding works
60. Wire knitting
61. Wooden furniture works

Group C

1. Brass fittings
2. Copper metal parts
3. Dies for plastic mouldings
4. Glass work (assembly type)
5. Hinges and hardwares
6. Locks
7. Lamps and burners
8. Milk creams separators and mixers
9. Polishing of plastic parts
10. Utensils.

Group D

1. Brief cases and bags
2. Decorative goods
3. Denting and painting of vehicles
4. Ice Factory
5. Metal containers
6. Rolling shutters
7. Tyre retreading

Group E

1. Aerated water and fruit beverages
2. Agriculture equipments repairing
3. Arms parts
4. Aluminium-wares, moulds of cakes and pastry
5. Attachee, suitcases, brief case
6. Automobile service and repair workshop
7. Battery Charging
8. Blower fans
9. Brushes and brooms
10. Brass work (Pipes)
11. Builders hardwares
12. Button clips and hooks
13. Buckets
14. Cold storage and refrigeration and ice
15. Cement products
16. Copper-ware and utensils
17. Cutlery
18. Conduit pipes
19. Drugs and medicines
20. Door shutters and windows
21. Electric lamp shades; fixtures
22. Electrical appliances (room heaters, lamps etc.)
23. Fabrication (like trusses and frames)
24. Flourescent light fitting (including neon-signs)
25. Fruit canning
26. Grinding works
27. Household utensils (Welding, soldering, patching and polishing)
28. Household/ kitchen appliances
29. Hand tools
30. Helmets

31. Iron foundaries
32. Industrial fastners
33. Interlocking and buttoning
34. Ink marking
35. Laboratory porcelain, dental porcelain wares
36. Laundry, drycleaning and dyeing
37. Lantern, torches and flash lights
38. Manufacturing of trunks and metal boxes
39. Metal polishing
40. Milk cream machines
41. Milk testing equipments
42. Miscellaneous machine parts
43. Nuts, bolts, pulleys, chains and gears
44. Optical instruments
45. Oil stoves, pressure lamps and accessories
46. Printing, book binding, embossing
47. Photography goods
48. Paper cutting machines
49. Pressure cookers
50. Rings and ear lets
51. Razor blades
52. Stationery items (including educational and school drawing instruments)
53. Steel wire products
54. Sheet metal works
55. Shoe making and repairing
56. Show grindery
57. Safety pins
58. Stapler pins
59. Tobacco products (cigarette and bidies)
60. Tin products
61. Tailoring materials
62. Truck and bus (body building)
63. Telephone parts

64. Thermometers
65. Upholstery springs and other springs
66. Wax polishing
67. Watch and clock parts
68. Washing soap
69. Water meters
70. Zip fastners

Group F

1. Automobile parts and casting
2. Acids and Chemicals Small-scale
3. Agriculture appliances and implements
4. Aluminium products
5. Aluminium anodising
6. Ancillary industries of the slaughter house
7. Auto electroplated accessories
8. Automobile leaf springs
9. Battery boxes
10. Batteries and accessories
11. Cattle feed
12. Centrifugal pumps and small turbines
13. Concrete and mosaic products
14. Collapsible gates, railing and grills
15. Cotton ginning (large scale)
16. Duree and carpets (large scale)
17. Dyeing, beaching, finishing processing cloth (including mercerising calenderin glazing etc.)
18. Electrical motors, transformers and generators
19. Electroplating (large scale)
20. Enamel ware
21. Expanded metals
22. Fire fighting equipments

23. Fluorescence lights
24. Flour mills
25. Footwears
26. Foam piles
27. Fuel gases (including by-products)
28. Galvanised buckets
29. Glass products
30. Grease, oil etc.
31. C.I., malleable pipe fittings
32. Hand press
33. Reinforced cement concrete pipes (small scale)
34. Hydraulic press
35. Iron foundaries
36. Iron pipes
37. Iron hammers
38. Lathe machines
39. Leather upholstery and other leather goods.
40. Nickle polishing
41. Paints and varnishes
42. Plastic products
43. Plastic dye
44. Polish work
45. Paper products
46. Processing of clay and other earths
47. P.V.C. Compounds
48. Polythene bags
49. Refrigerators and airconditioners
50. Rail coupling parts
51. Rubber products
52. Electric fans
53. Saw mills and wood work
54. Small machine and machine tools
55. Sprayers (hand and foot)

- 56.** Structural steel fabrications
- 57.** Sheet bending press
- 58.** Speedometers
- 59.** Steel re-rolling mills (small scale)
- 60.** Steel casting
- 61.** Steel wire drawings
- 62.** Stone crusher parts
- 63.** Scissors making
- 64.** Spice factory
- 65.** Surgical goods
- 66.** Tarpaulin & tent cloth
- 67.** Textiles mills (medium scale)
- 68.** Toilet soap
- 69.** Tractor parts
- 70.** Typewriters
- 71.** Umbrella ribs
- 72.** Utensils
- 73.** Vacuum flasks
- 74.** Veneer of plywood
- 75.** Water proof textile products
- 76.** Wire drawing, coating and electric cables
- 77.** Wire netting
- 78.** Wooden structural goods
- 79.** Writing & making ink
- 80.** X-ray machines
- 81.** Zinc polishings

PROHIBITED (NEGATIVE LIST)

Industries manufacturing the following shall be prohibited within National Capital Territory of Delhi:

1. Arc/induction furnace of more than 3 tons per charge
2. Acids
3. Alkalis
4. Animal & fish oils
5. Aldehydes
6. Acid slurry
7. Acetylides, phridines, iodoform, chloroform, E-nepthol etc.
8. Ammonium sulphoajanide, arsenic and its compounds, barium carbonate, barium cyanide, barium ethyle 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 and relocation)
11. Bitumen blowing (hot)
12. Brick kiln (using fresh earth as raw material, coal as fuel)
13. B-nepthol
14. Bakelite powder (starting from formaldehyde)
15. Barely malt and extract.
16. Bone-grist, bone-meal, 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
21. Chlorinated paraffin wax purification
22. Carbon black
23. Cement industry
24. Calcium carbide, phosphorous, aluminium dust paste and powder, copper, zinc etc. (electro thermal industries)
25. Cranes, hoists and lifts (excluding assembly)
26. General industrial machinery (such as hydraulic equipments, drilling equipments, boilers, etc.)
27. DOP (Dioctyl Phthalate), DBP & Plasticizer
28. Dry cell battery
29. Dye & dye intermediates
30. Distillation of wood, chemical seasoning of wood (excluding steam 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 sq m land)
34. Fatty acids
35. Fungicides & pesticides
36. Flex graphic ink

37. Fuel oils, illuminating oils and other oils such as sthetic oil, lubricants.
38. Foundries (heavy)
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/ medical/ industrial waste
47. Polyurethane foam
48. Industrial gelatine, nitro glycerine and fulminate
49. Iron/steel metal forging (using steam and power harmer – more than 3 tonnes capacity)
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 (raw hides/ skins to semi finish)
56. Locomotives and wagons
57. Methanol
58. Mentholated 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 : CuSO₄ EFSO₄ alum etc.)
63. Manufacturing of diesel engines, generators except assembly.
64. Motor cycles, scooters, cars, tempos, trucks etc.
65. Newsprint
66. News print manufacturing, pulping, fresh paper making
67. Nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers, except mixing of fertilizers for compounding (large scale).
68. Organic solvent, chlorinated minerals, methanol, aldehydes, mentholated spirits.
69. Petroleum coke processing, not as fuel.
70. Potteries/refractories (using coal or furnace oil)
71. Polyethylene polymers including resins
72. Paint industry (nitro Cellulose & Alkyd resin based)
73. Plasticisers manufacturing
74. Pyridlines
75. Phenol formaldehyde resin and powder (starting from urea and formaldehyde)
76. Porcelain product potteries (using coal of production capacity more than 2 tonne per day)
77. Rubber solution and thinner (using naphtha and rubber scrap)
78. Roasting of Ore Sulphide Oxides of mixtures

79. Rayon fibre manufacturing
80. Refractories
81. Reclamation of rubber and production of tyres and tubes (de-vulcanisation)
82. Saccharine
83. Secondary Zine industry
84. Synthetic rubber
85. Smelting
86. Sewing machines (integrated units) except assembly
87. Sluice gates and gears
88. Steam engines
89. Steel pipes and tubes (continuous welded/ seamless)
90. Sugar, khand sari
91. Sodium silicate industry (more than 1 tonne/ day)
92. Stone quarrying
93. Textile (more than 100 workers in all shifts, 1 acre of land, 100 LKD of water)
94. Thorium, radium and similar isotopes and recovery of rare earth
95. Turbines
96. Urea & Phenyl Formaldehyde resin
97. Vegetable oil hydrogenated
98. 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.

Salient Features of Draft Industrial Policy

Following salient features are proposed to be incorporated in the final draft Industrial policy of Industries Dept.

- (i) Promotion of sophisticated industries which could achieve optimum level of production with less, space, power, water etc.
- (ii) Generate employment avenues non polluting industries.
- (iii) Emphasis on encouraging non polluting industries.
- (iv) Emphasis on promotion of Computer Software, I.T., I.T. Enabling Service, Electronics and High-Tech Industries irrespective of investment limits.
- (v) No new industrial unit shall be permitted in residential areas except household industries.
- (vi) A single unified agency for development and maintenance of industrial areas in Delhi. The involvement of industrial association of the area in the maintenance of industrial areas shall be encouraged.
- (vii) Low-Tech industries to be encouraged to recycle into Hi-tech industries in industrial areas.
- (viii) Hazardous/obnoxious industries as well as large/heavy industries shall not be permitted in Delhi.
- (ix) Small scale industries graduating to the medium sector as a result of modernization technical up-gradation shall be permitted provided there is no substantial expansion and where growth is in the same line or allied line, and where industry is operating in an approved industrial area.
