DELHI

THE HEART OF INDIA

IBEF
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Strong economic growth	▪ Delhi is one of the fastest growing states of the country. ▪ At current prices, the gross state domestic product (GSDP) of Delhi increased at a CAGR (in Rs) of 12.40 per cent between 2011-12 and 2018-19 to reach Rs 7.80 trillion (US$ 111.55 billion) in 2018-19
Attractive real estate industry	▪ Government focus towards affordable housing is boosting the growth of the real estate sector in the state. ▪ Real estate sector contributed around 28.49 per cent to Delhi's GSVA in 2018-19.
Growing tourism industry	▪ Owing to its location, connectivity and rich cultural history, Delhi has always been a prime tourist attraction of the country. Delhi is also a key arrival/departure point for both foreign & Indian nationals. Delhi is among the top tourist destinations in India. ▪ The number of domestic tourists visiting the state is gradually rising; Delhi was also ranked the best tourist destination in India in 2017.
Policy support	▪ The state has set up a single window approval mechanism to facilitate entrepreneurs in obtaining clearance from various departments/agencies for the establishment of industrial enterprises in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi. ▪ The new Industrial Policy 2010-21 aims to provide a conducive environment for knowledge based and hi-tech IT/ITeS industries in Delhi.

Note: *GSVA – Gross State Value Added*
Source: *State Budget, Ministry of Tourism, Central Statistics Office, *Hotelivate India State Ranking Survey 2017*

INTRODUCTION

- Delhi is the capital of India and also a state for administrative purposes. It is one of the largest metropolises in the country. Delhi shares its borders with the states of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.

- Delhi has a cosmopolitan culture with a mix of languages in use. English & Hindi are commonly spoken for everyday transactions. Punjabi, Bihari, Haryanvi, etc., are the other languages used.

- The state of Delhi is divided into 33 sub-divisions under 11 districts. The Union Government's area is managed by the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC).

- The National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi includes the neighbouring cities of Gurgaon, Noida, Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Neharpar (Greater Faridabad), Greater Noida, Sonepat, Panipat, Karnal, Rohtak, Bhiwani, Rewari, Baghpat, Meerut, Alwar, Bharatpur and other nearby towns

Maps of India

Parameters	Delhi
Geographical area (sq km)	1,483
Administrative districts (No)	11
Population density (persons per sq km)	12,591
Total population (million)	16.8
Male population (million)	9.0
Female population (million)	7.8
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	868
Literacy rate (per cent)	86.2

Source: *Delhi Economic Survey, Census 2011*

Political and economic hub

- As Delhi is the seat of Central Government, it has an important position in the country in terms of formulation of policies. It has also become an important centre of trade and commerce, as a number of key industry associations operate in the state. The state also hosts several trade conventions & fairs throughout the year.

Attractive avenues of investment

- Delhi has emerged as a key state with immense scope for development of the service industry such as BFSI, IT and ITeS, and consulting, among others.

- It has an attractive real estate market & is a preferred tourist destination. Many global corporations have offices in the state.

- The state has a huge potential for agrochemical-based products. Demand is rising in Haryana, UP, Rajasthan, Punjab and major NCR areas like Ghaziabad, Noida, Gurgaon, Meerut & Faridabad.
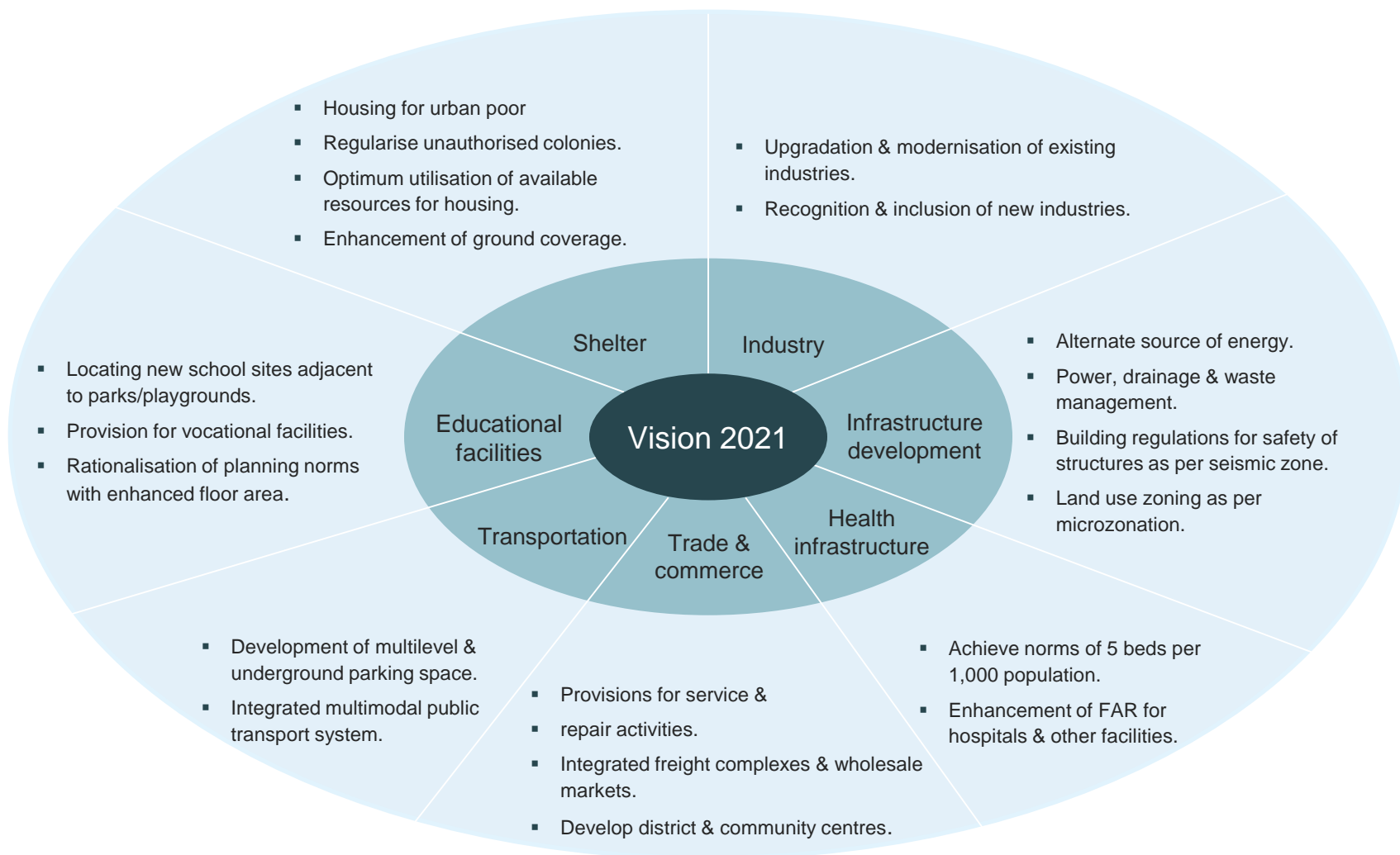
Advantage Delhi

Rich skill pool

- Delhi has a large skill base; 30 per cent of the workforce is qualified for occupations such as engineering, medicine, law, and consultancy.

- As Delhi is the country's capital & has ample facility support, it attracts skilled & semi-skilled labour from across the country. It houses a few of the country's most prestigious institutes such as IIT, IIFT, FMS & AIIMS.

- Among all states, Delhi has the largest share of skilled workforce, making it suitable for knowledge-based economic activities such as IT/ITeS, designing, R&D and financial services.

Policy and infrastructure support

- Delhi has a stable political environment with a single party government. The Delhi Government is committed towards creating a progressive business environment.

- A range of fiscal & policy incentives are proposed under the Industrial Policy for Delhi.

- Delhi has a well developed social, physical and industrial infrastructure. It has wide roads, an international airport & a well developed network of rail & metro infrastructure. The state has more than 100 per cent telecom penetration & high internet penetration.

- Housing for urban poor
- Regularise unauthorised colonies.
- Optimum utilisation of available resources for housing.
- Enhancement of ground coverage.

- Upgradation & modernisation of existing industries.
- Recognition & inclusion of new industries.

- Locating new school sites adjacent to parks/playgrounds.
- Provision for vocational facilities.
- Rationalisation of planning norms with enhanced floor area.

Shelter

Industry

- Alternate source of energy.
- Power, drainage & waste management.
- Building regulations for safety of structures as per seismic zone.
- Land use zoning as per microzonation.

Educational facilities

Vision 2021

Infrastructure development

Transportation

Trade & commerce

Health infrastructure

- Development of multilevel & underground parking space.
- Integrated multimodal public transport system.

- Provisions for service &
- repair activities.
- Integrated freight complexes & wholesale markets.
- Develop district & community centres.

- Achieve norms of 5 beds per 1,000 population.
- Enhancement of FAR for hospitals & other facilities.

Source: Delhi Development Authority

Delhi's Contribution to Indian Economy (2018-19)

Parameter	Delhi	India
GSDP as a percentage of all states' GSDP	4.09	100.0
GSDP growth rate (in Rs) (%)	13.0	11.5
Per capita GSDP (US$)	5,574	105,857

Social Indicators

Parameter	Delhi	India
Literacy rate (%)	86.2	73.0
Birth rate (per 1,000 population) (2017)	15.5	20.4

Industrial Infrastructure

Parameter	Delhi	India
Approved SEZs (As per November 2019)	2	417

Physical Infrastructure in Delhi

Parameter	Delhi	India
Installed power capacity (MW) (as of November 2019)	7,055.37	364,960.14
Wireless subscribers (Mn) (as of Sept 2019)	53.65	1173.75
Internet subscribers (Mn) (as of June 2019)	37.09	665.31
National highway length (km) (March 2019)	157	132499
Airports (No)	2	129

Investments (as of June 2019)

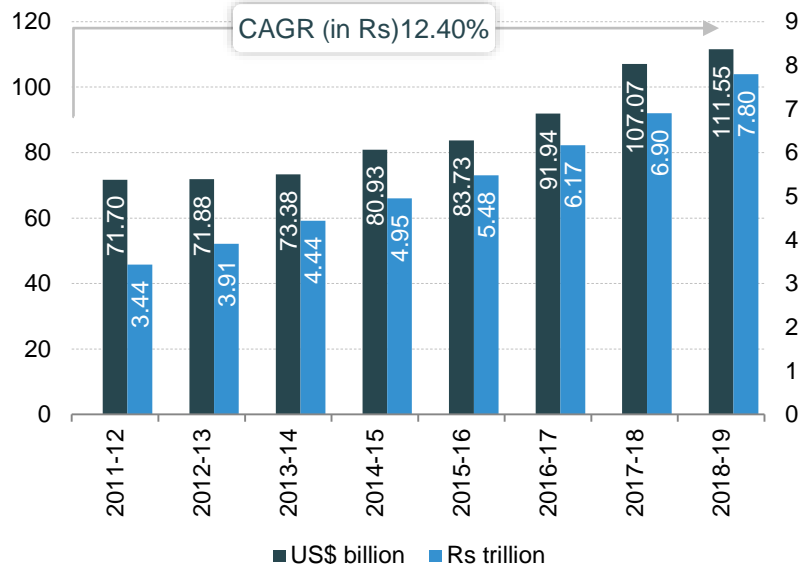| Parameter	Delhi[1]	India
Cumulative FDI equity inflows since April 2000 (US$ billion)1	89.68	436.47

Note: GSDP, per capita GSDP figures are taken at current prices, Exchange Rate used is average of 2018-19, i.e. USD = INR 72.15[1]Including part of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, PPP: Public-Private Partnership, SRS: Sample Registration System, For sources refer to annexure
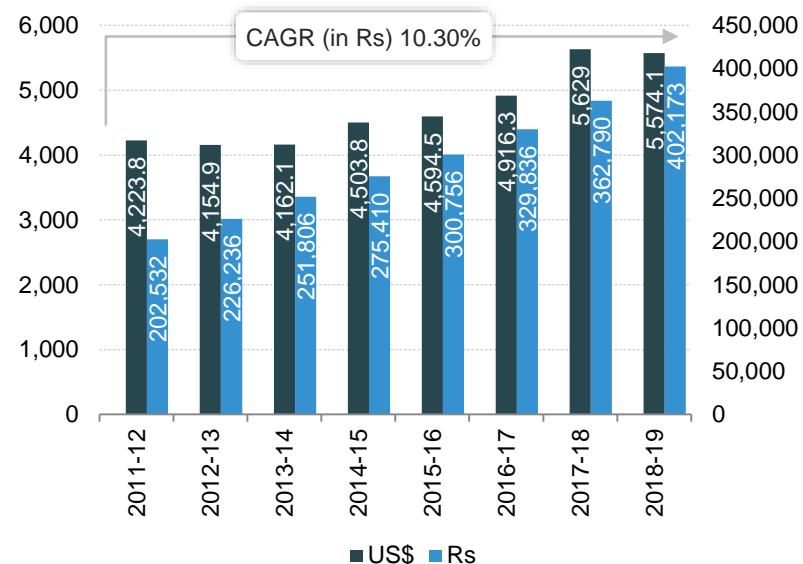
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT

GSDP of Delhi at Current Prices

CAGR (in Rs)12.40%

Year	US$ billion	Rs trillion
2011-12	71.70	3.44
2012-13	71.88	3.91
2013-14	73.38	4.44
2014-15	80.93	4.95
2015-16	83.73	5.48
2016-17	91.94	6.17
2017-18	107.07	6.90
2018-19	111.55	7.80

■ US$ billion ■ Rs trillion

- At current prices, the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi reached Rs 7.80 trillion (US$ 111.55 billion) in 2018-19.

- The state's GSDP (in Rs) increased at a Compound Annual Growth Rate of 12.40 per cent between 2011-12 and 2018-19.

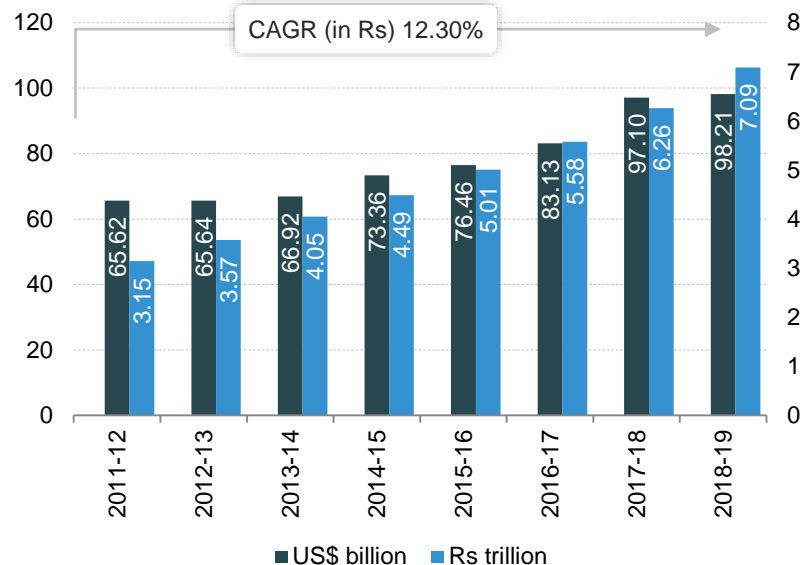## Per Capita GSDP of Delhi at Current Prices

CAGR (in Rs) 10.30%

Year	US$	Rs
2011-12	4,223.8	202,532
2012-13	4,154.9	226,236
2013-14	4,162.1	251,806
2014-15	4,503.8	275,410
2015-16	4,594.5	300,756
2016-17	4,916.3	329,836
2017-18	5,629	362,790
2018-19	5,574.1	402,173

■ US$ ■ Rs

- The state's per capita GSDP in 2018-19 was Rs 402,173 (US$ 5,574.12).

- The per capita GSDP (in Rs) increased a CAGR of 10.30 per cent between 2011-12 and 2018-19.

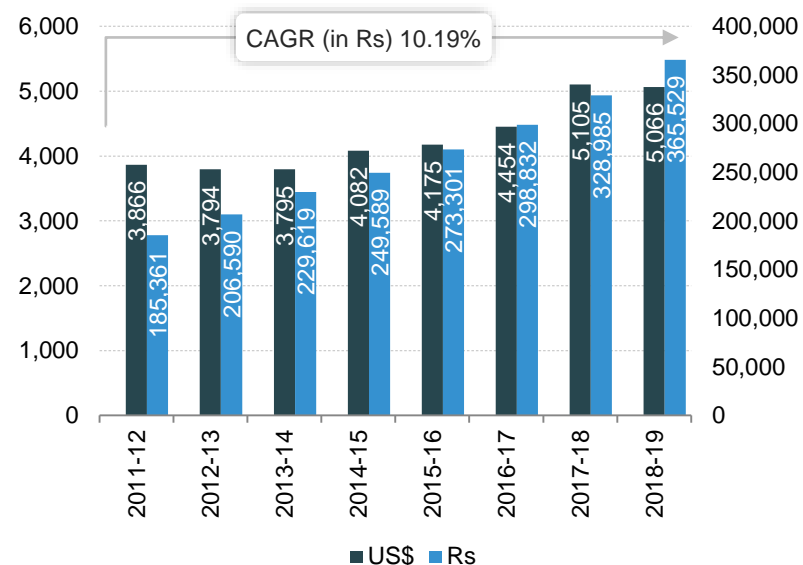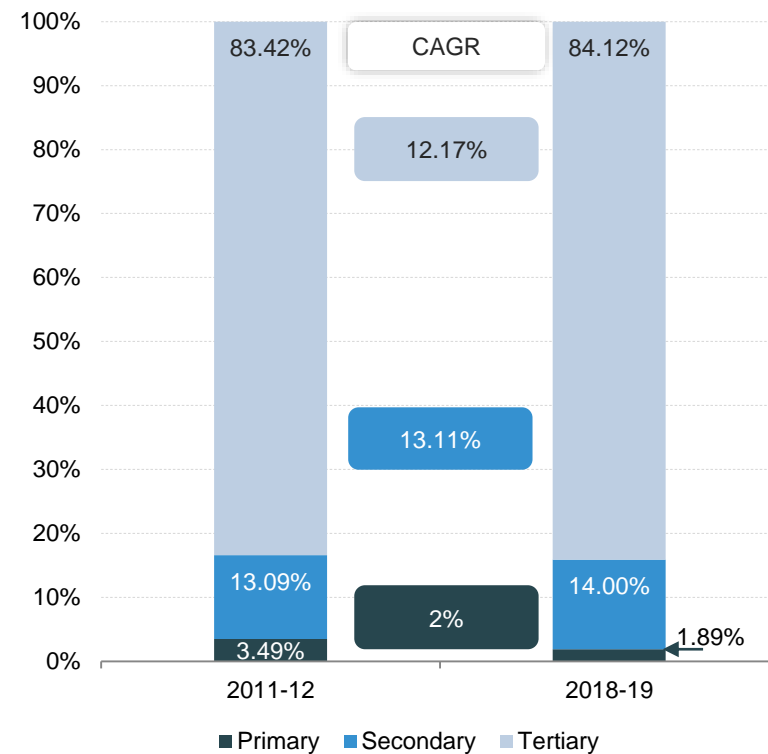**Note:** *exchange rates used are averages of each year,*
Source: *MOSPI*

NSDP of Delhi at current prices

CAGR (in Rs) 12.30%

Year	US$ billion	Rs trillion
2011-12	65.62	3.15
2012-13	65.64	3.57
2013-14	66.92	4.05
2014-15	73.36	4.49
2015-16	76.46	5.01
2016-17	83.13	5.58
2017-18	97.10	6.26
2018-19	98.21	7.09

■ US$ billion ■ Rs trillion

- At current prices, the Net State Domestic Product of Delhi reached Rs 7.09 trillion (US$ 108.06 billion) in 2018-19.

- The state's NSDP (in Rs) increased at a Compound Annual Growth Rate of 12.30 per cent between 2011-12 and 2018-19.

Per Capita NSDP of Delhi at current prices

CAGR (in Rs) 10.19%

Year	US$	Rs
2011-12	3,866	185,361
2012-13	3,794	206,590
2013-14	3,795	229,619
2014-15	4,082	249,589
2015-16	4,175	273,301
2016-17	4,454	298,832
2017-18	5,105	328,985
2018-19	5,066	365,529

■ US$ ■ Rs

- The state's per capita NSDP in 2018-19 was Rs 3,65,529 (US$ 5,066.24).   .

- The per capita NSDP (in Rs) increased a CAGR of 10.19 per cent between 2011-12 and 2018-19.

Note: exchange rates used are averages of each year
Source: MOSPI

- Commerce & trade contribute more to Delhi's economy than manufacturing & agriculture.

- In 2017-18, the tertiary sector accounted for 85.92 per cent of the GSVA of Delhi, at current prices, followed by the secondary sector, which contributed 12.04 per cent and primary sector which contributed 2.04 per cent.

- Tertiary sector in Delhi grew at a CAGR (in Rs) of 14.34 per cent from 2011-12 to 2018-19 while the secondary and primary sector grew at a CAGR of 15.46 per cent and 3.05 per cent during the same time period.

GSVA composition by sector at current prices

	2011-12	CAGR	2018-19
Tertiary	83.42%	12.17%	84.12%
Secondary	13.09%	13.11%	14.00%
Primary	3.49%	2%	1.89%

Legend: ■ Primary ■ Secondary ■ Tertiary

Source: MOSPI

Cumulative FDI equity inflows since April 2000-June 2019 (US$ billion)

Chart data (FY / value in US$ billion):
- FY01-11: 25.09
- FY12: 7.98
- FY13: 3.22
- FY14: 6.24
- FY15: 6.88
- FY16: 12.74
- FY17: 5.88
- FY18: 7.66
- FY19: 8.95
- FY20: 5.05
- FY01-19: 84.64
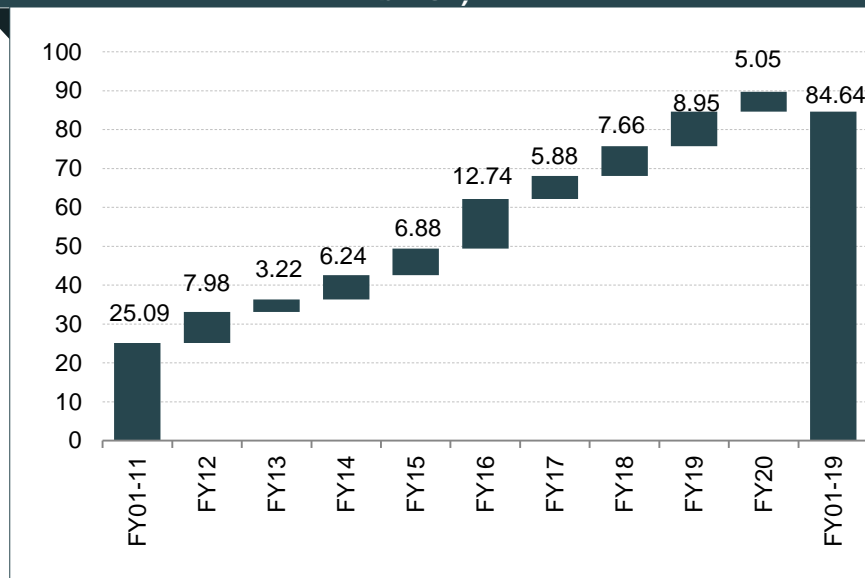
Proposed Investments

Year	IEMs filed	Proposed investments (in US$ million)
2016	5	11.17
2017	5	30.88
2018	8	50.80
2019 (up to October 19)	8	6.87

- According to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), cumulative FDI inflows to Delhi[1] during April 2000–June 2019 amounted to US$ 89.68 billion.

- During 2019 (up to October 19), eight IEMs with proposed investments worth Rs 48 crore (US$ 6.87 million) were filed in Delhi.

Note: [1]Including part of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana; IEMs – Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum Intentions
Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)

Merchandise Exports from Delhi (US$ billion)

Year	Value
FY16	9.30
FY17	10.55
FY18	8.71
FY19	9.47
FY20*	5.18
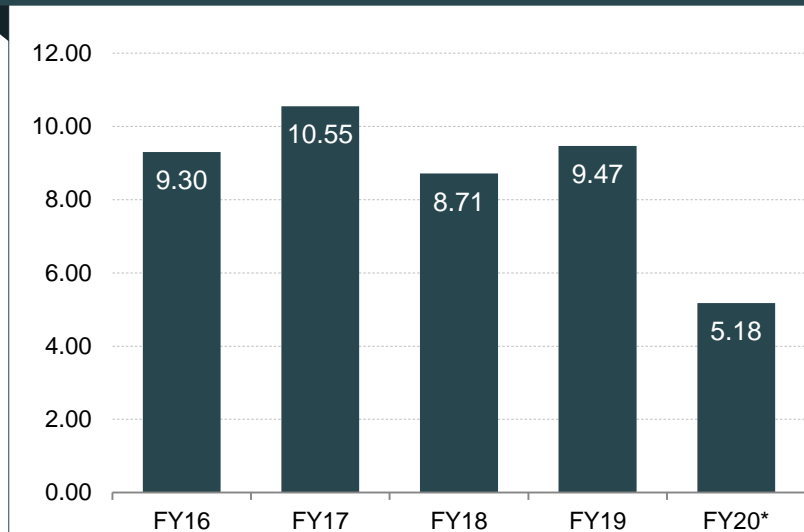
Major Commodities Exported in FY20(up to Sept 19)

- Electric Machinery & Equip. — 23.36%
- RMG Manmade Fibres — 8.35%
- RMG Cotton (incl accessories) — 7.74%
- Gold — 3.24%
- RMG of other Textile Material — 3.58%
- Gold and other Precs Metal Jewellery — 4.24%
- Others — 49.50%
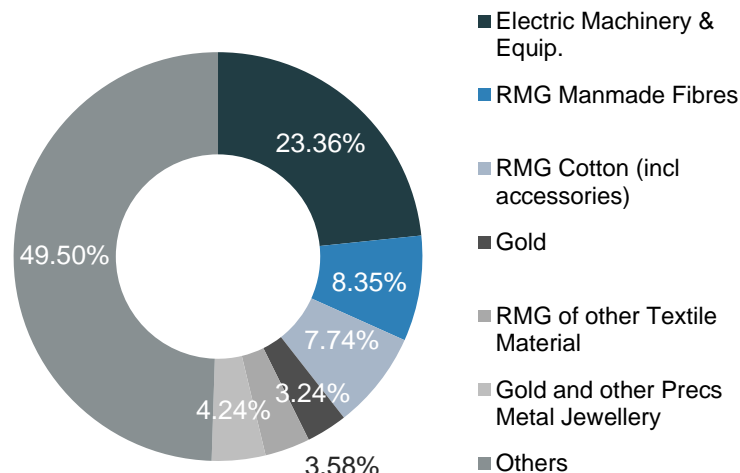
- Total merchandise exports from Delhi were US$ 9.47 billion in FY19 and have reached US$ 5.18 billion in FY20 (up to September 2019).

- Electric Machinery & Equipment, Readymade Manmade Fibres, Readymade Cotton (including accessories), Gold, Readymade other Textile Material and Gold and other Precious Metal Jewellery account for a majority share in the overall merchandise exports of the state.

*Note: *- up to September 2019*
Source: DGCIS Analytics

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- The road network of Delhi serves over 10 million vehicles, as per Delhi Economic Survey 2017-18. National Highways Authority of India, Public Works Department, Municipal Corporations of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Council, Delhi Cantonment Board & Delhi Development Authority are the responsible authorities for the development & maintenance of road network in Delhi. Details of roads maintained by different agencies is provided in the table.

- Government of India has undertaken highway projects worth Rs 34,000 crore (US$ 5.29 billion) to decongest the national capital.

- As per State Budget 2019-20, Rs 1,807 crore (US$ 250.45 million) has been allocated for public transport and Rs 1,900 crore (US$ 263.34 million) for road infrastructure.

- Under the State Budget 2019-20, government has allocated Rs 500 crore (US$ 71.54 million) for the four-lane construction of 25 km along with the Najafgarh drain.

Growth of road network in Delhi by agency (in lane km)

Agency	2017-18
East DMC	512.46
South	9,592
North DMC	3,272.65
New Delhi Municipal Council	1,290
Public Works Department	
National highways	430
Other roads	6,308*
DSIIDC	1,536.77
I&FC	294
DDA	435

*Note: * - Flyovers of a length of 62 Kms is included*
Source: *Delhi economic survey 2018-19, Annual Budget 2018-19*

- Delhi is well connected by rail network to other parts of India. A significant part of trade is supported by the strong railway links. New Delhi Railway Station, which is one of the busiest stations in the Indian Railway system, serves as the headquarters of Northern Railways.

- New Delhi metro grey line will be constructed between Dwarka-Najafgarh station by December 2020.

- The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) was registered in 1995 under the Companies Act, 1956, for development of Delhi Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS). DMRC has equal equity participation from the Government of India & Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD). Delhi Metro is the seventh busiest metro rail network in the world with 178.9 million people having used the service in 2017.

- The complete phase III of Delhi Metro is expected to become operational in 2020.

- Indian Railways to authorise a prohibition on single usage plastic material.

- The Board of National Capital Region Transport Corporation has invested US$ 3.34 billion in the Rapid Rail Transit Corridor (RRTC), which will operate between Delhi, Ghaziabad & Meerut, making it a 92 km long corridor.

- Government has approved the proposal of phase-IV of Delhi Metro Project comprising 6 corridors with the length of 103.93 km. With the completion of phase-IV project, total length of Delhi metro will become 453.93 Km.

Source: *Delhi Economic Survey 2017-18, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation*

Delhi Metro

Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
20.23% underground	27.92% underground	33.79% underground
72.85% elevated	70.33% elevated	66.21% elevated/at grade
6.91% at grade	1.73% at grade	Not Available

Delhi Metro existing phase length

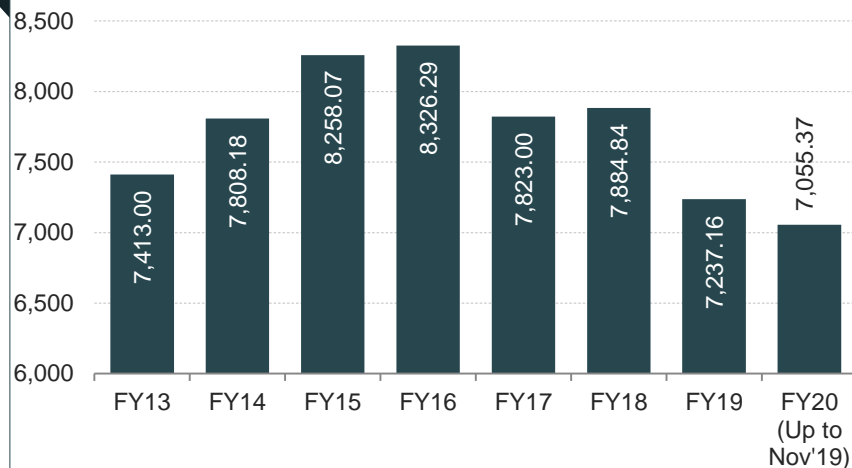| Phase	Length (km)
Phase I	65.05
Phase II	122.36
Phase III	117.57 (after completion)

- The Indira Gandhi International Airport in Delhi serves domestic and international passengers. It was the 12th busiest airport in the world in 2018 in terms of traffic volumes. The airport handled around 69.23 million passengers in 2018-19 and 39.04 million passengers between April-October 2019.

- Terminal 3 is spread over a 500,000 square metre area & equipped with 95 immigration counters, 168 check-in counters & 78 passenger boarding bridges to handle 34 million passengers per annum (MPPA) & 12800 bags per hour. The planned ultimate design capacity of the airport is 100 MPPA.

- The Indira Gandhi International Airport has been awarded the 'International Safety Award' by British Safety Council.

- The government is planning to build a second airport in the NCR region in Jewar in four phases, to be operational in the next five to six years.

Airport indicators

Year	Passengers	Aircraft movement	Freight handled (tonnes)
2012-13	34,211,608	280,713	546,311
2013-14	36,876,986	290.772	605,699
2014-15	40,985,555	300,889	696,539
2015-16	48,424,165	344,113	787,168
2016-17	57,703,096	397,799	857,419
2017-18	65,691,662	441,299	963,032
2018-19	69,233,864	460,429	1,042,948
2019-20 (April-October 19)	39,046,493	2,61,889	5,79,235

Source: Airports Authority of India

Installed Power Capacity (MW)

Bar chart values:
- FY13: 7,413.00
- FY14: 7,808.18
- FY15: 8,258.07
- FY16: 8,326.29
- FY17: 7,823.00
- FY18: 7,884.84
- FY19: 7,237.16
- FY20 (Up to Nov'19): 7,055.37

Break-up of Installed Capacity

- Thermal Power: 85.45%
- Hydropower: 10.25%
- Renewable Power: 1.46%
- Nuclear Power: 2.84%
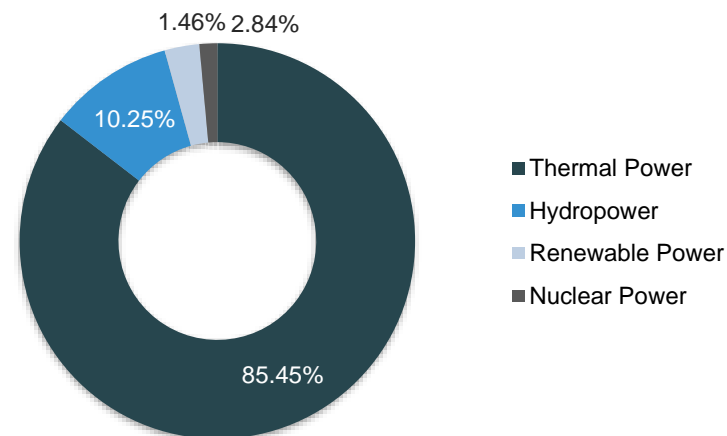
- Electricity consumers in Delhi reached 5.75 million in 2017-18, of which 82 per cent were domestic consumers, 16 per cent commercial consumers, 1 per cent industrial consumers and 1 per cent other consumers, as per Delhi economic survey 2017-18.

- Energy requirement in Delhi was 23,147 million units for April-October 2019. Further during 2021-22, the energy requirement is expected to increase to 52,930 million units.

- As of November 2019, Delhi had total installed power generation capacity of 7,055.37 MW of which 6,029.04 MW was contributed by thermal power, 723.09 MW by hydropower, 200.41 MW by renewable power and 102.83 MW by nuclear power.

- According to State Budget 2019-20, government has allocated Rs 1,720 crore (US$ 246.1 million) for providing subsidies to customers through DISCOMs.

- Under its budget 2019-20, government of Delhi has allocated Rs 1,790 crore (US$ 248.09 million) for the energy sector.

Source: *Central Electricity Authority, Delhi Economic Survey 2018-19*

- At 242.13 per cent, Delhi had the highest tele density in India as of September 2019.

- According to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), Delhi had 53.65 million wireless subscribers and 3.35 million wire-line subscribers as of September 2019.

- The major telecom operators in the state are Reliance Jio, Bharti Airtel, Vodafone Idea and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL).

Telecom Infrastructure (as of September 2019)

Wireless subscribers	53,659,915
Wire-line subscribers	3,350,553
Internet subscribers (as of June 2019) (million)	37.09
Tele-density (%)	242.13

Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

- About 98 per cent of the total population of Delhi lives in urban areas. The state has very strong electrification level & about 99 per cent of the households had access to sanitation facilities. Under State Budget 2019-20, Rs 3,914 crore (US$ 542.48 million) has been allocated for housing and urban development in Delhi, an increase of 33.49 per cent from revised estimates of 2018-19.

- The population of National Capital Territory of Delhi is expected to reach 23 million by 2021. Existing urban areas will be able to accommodate 15.3 million out of this while new urban areas will be developed to accommodate the rest of this population.

- As per the State Budget 2019-20, for the development of unauthorised colonies government has allocated Rs 995 crore (US$ 142.36 million).

- According to the Delhi 2021 Master Plan, special emphasis has been laid on improved solid-waste management policies. The short-term goals are capacity building with respect to financial services and performance management, effecting trial runs of collection & waste-reduction schemes, developing transport, landfill sites and transfer stations for waste & focusing on biomedical & hazardous waste management programmes.

- As of January 2018, the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has completed 23 smart city projects.

Source: Annual Budget 2018-19, Delhi Economic Survey 2018-19, Delhi Development Authority

Population Holding Capacity of Existing Urban Area in 2021

Zone	Population ('000)
A	570
B	630
C	788
D	813
E	2,800
F	1,975
G	1,955
H	1,865
Dwarka	1,300
Rohini III	160
Rohini IV & V	820
Narela	1,620
Total	15300

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE – EDUCATION

Higher Educational infrastructure (2018-19)

Universities	13*
Deemed to be universities	11
Institutes of national importance	4
Colleges for general education	90
Colleges for professional education	100

School Education (2017-18)

	Nos	Enrolment ('000 thousand)	Number of teachers
Pre primary and primary schools	2,745	20.63	28,048
Middle schools	905	11.21	12,392
Secondary schools	374	7.00	9,512
Senior secondary schools	1,736	5.09	97,291

- As of 2018-19, Delhi has 13 universities, 11 deemed to be universities and 90 colleges for general education. The number of schools in 2016-17 was 5,772 while student enrolment in the same period was 4.44 million, as per Delhi Economic Survey 2017-18

- The government plans to improve learning outcomes at government schools, by creating schools of excellence in each zone from 2017 as it will help to mentor students on the basis of their interests.

- As per the State Budget 2019-20, Rs 2,000 crore (US$ 286.16 million) has been allocated by government for the development of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

- Under State Budget 2018-19, education received the highest share at 26 per cent. Rs 15,601 crore (US$ 2.16 billion) has been allocated to the education sector in 2018-19. Announcements for the education sector under Delhi Budget 2019-20:

  - Construction of 12,748 additional classrooms and 30 new school buildings
  - Setting up of nursery classes in 366 Sarvodaya Vidyalayas
  - 120,000 CCTV cameras to be installed in all government schools
  - New scheme for evaluation of all schools

Note: *-* Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology (NSIT) at Dwarka has now been established as Delhi State University by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi and its new name is Netaji Subhas University of Technology (NSUT)
Source: Delhi Economic Survey 2018-19, Delhi Budget 2019-20

- Delhi has one of the best health infrastructures in the country. The state offers sophisticated medical care with the latest state-of-the-art technology for treatment.

- According to State Budget 2019-20, for reconstruction of existing hospitals, Rs 963 crore (US$ 137.7 million) has been allocated also adding approximately 2,600 beds and Rs 588 crore (US$ 84.13 million) for construction of the new hospitals.

- In addition, the Government of Delhi has made all diagnostic tests as well as medicines free of cost across various government.

- The Government of Delhi has allocated Rs 7,485 crore (US$ 1.04 billion) for the development of the healthcare sector under its budget 2019-20. Announcements under the budget for the healthcare sector are:

  - 1,000 Mohalla Clinics to be set up in 2018-19. 530 land sites have been selected for new Mohalla Clinics.

  - 94 dispensaries to be converted into polyclinics

  - 2,546 beds to be added in seven existing hospitals

  - Mobile van clinics to be started for eye and ear care services

  - Universal Health Insurance Scheme to be introduced. The scheme will cover treatment in empanelled private hospitals and Government hospitals.

Source *Delhi Budget 2018-19, National Health Mission, Sample Registration System September 2017*

Health Infrastructure (December 2019)

Primary Health Centers	696
Sub Centers	696
District Hospitals	96
Sub District Hospitals	133
Community Health Centers	741

Health indicators (SRS Bulletin Sep 2017)

Birth rate	15.5
Death rate	4.0
Infant mortality rate	18

INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- On the industrial infrastructure front, the state has undertaken a number of development initiatives such as redevelopment of industrial clusters & maintenance of industrial areas under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.

- The state government has initiated a set of prestigious projects, including those in industrial infrastructure for specific sectors, through the Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (DSIIDC).

- The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation has finalized a policy to allot land developed by it at four sites on the proposed 1504 Km corridor, which will enable industries to acquire the land for setting up units. The Centre has already invested US$ 1.07 billion in developing the projects.

- According to the Delhi 2021 Master Plan, the state will be promoted as a hub of clean, high-technology & skilled economic activities. Initiatives would be taken for the modernisation of existing & inclusion of new industries such as those related to IT/ITeS. The plan emphasises industrial development without effluents, smoke and noise pollution.

Formally approved SEZ in Delhi

Project Name	Location	Sector
Delhi State Industrial Information Development Corporation Ltd.	Baprola village, Delhi	IT
Delhi State Industrial Information Development Corporation Ltd.	Baprola village, Delhi	Gems and Jewellery

Narela Industrial Complex

- DSIIDC has developed 612 acres of land in Narela. The first phase of construction of 1,800 plots is complete.

- The construction of facility centres providing shops and commercial spaces has already been completed. About 50,000 trees have been planted in the complex. An area of 10 acres covered under the central park is proposed to be developed as central plaza.

- Of the remaining land available in the estate, 70 acres is proposed to be utilised for relocation of industries. There is also a proposal for construction of a high-tech estate for ITeS in an area of 50 acres available in the complex.

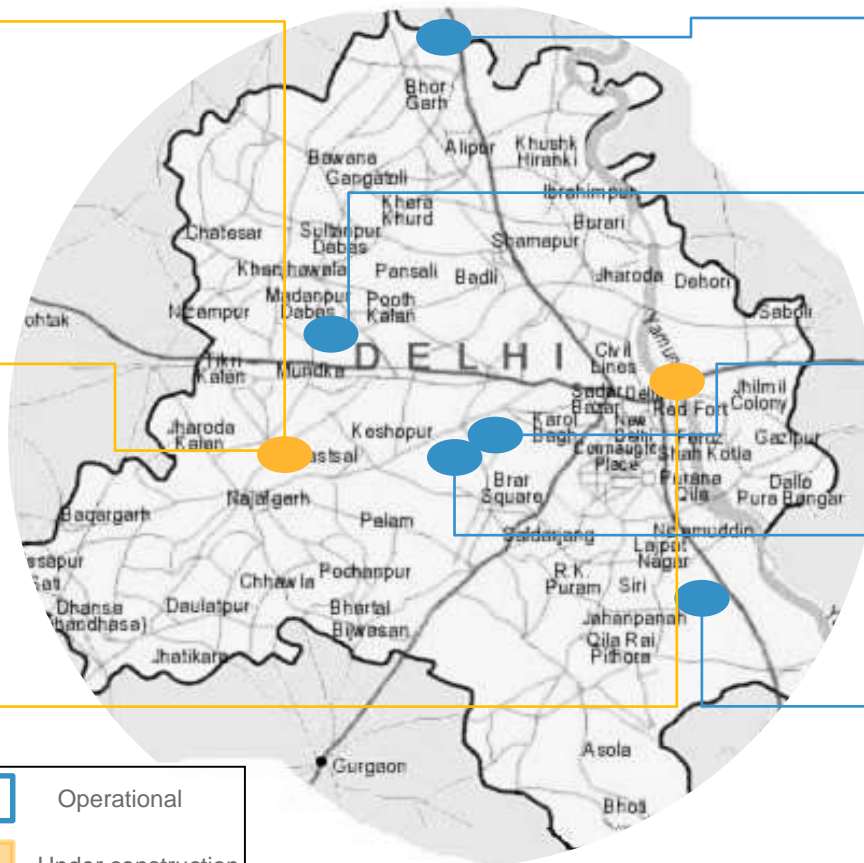*Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Commerce*

SEZs

Industrial clusters in Delhi

IT and ITeS SEZ-Baprola

Narela Industrial Complex

Mangolpuri Industrial Area

Gems and Jewellery SEZ-Baprola

Kirtinagar Industrial Area

Naraina Industrial Area

IT Park, Shastri Park, DMRC

Okhla Industrial Area

INDEX

SEZ Location

Industrial Area Location

Operational

Under construction

KEY SECTORS

❖ Agriculture and Allied Industries

❖ Construction and Real Estate

❖ IT and Other Knowledge Based Industries

❖ Tourism and Hospitality

Estimated area, yield & production of crops (2017-18*)

Crop	Area (hectares)	Annual production (metric tonnes)	Yield (kg. per hectare)
Wheat	19,671	88,053	4,476
Barley	70	190	2,714
Bajra	1,502	3,327	2,215
Maize	36	179	4,972
Jowar	3,201	3,095	967
Paddy	6,003	26,150	4,356
Gram	25	53	2,120

Milk and meat production in Delhi ('000 MT)
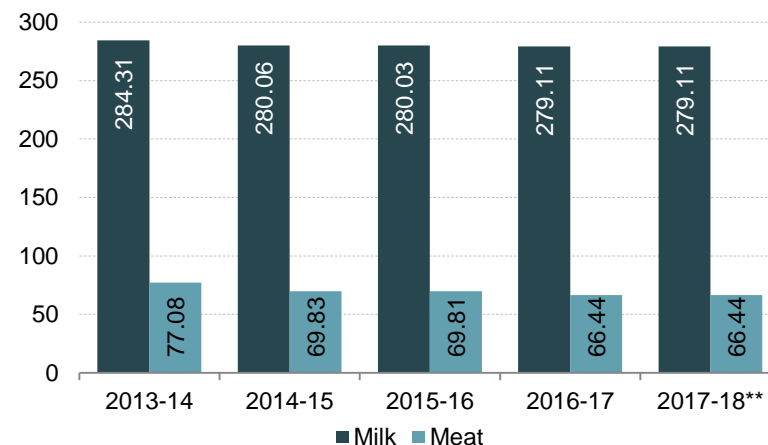
- Commonly grown crops in the state are wheat, rice, jowar, bajra, mustard & vegetables. The main crop in Delhi during 2017-18* was wheat with a 19,671 hectares of area under cultivation and production reaching 88,053 metric tonnes. Gross irrigated area in Delhi was 29,723 hectares during 2016-17.

- As per State Budget 2018-19, a new Agriculture Policy will be prepared for development of agriculture and horticulture in Delhi.

- National Capital Region (NCR) is the country's biggest milk market. The organised milk market in the region, estimated at five million litres per day, is growing at 6-8 per cent annually. There are nine principal markets and 12 different sub-markets for trade of agricultural produce in Delhi. The main food trade markets are located in Narela, Azadpur, Morigate, Shahdara, Keshopur, Gazipur, Najafgarh and Mehrauli.

*Note: * - Estimated, ** - Due to non availability of data previous year estimates have been used*
Source: *Ministry of Agriculture, Economic Survey of Delhi, Annual budget 2018-19*

Key players

Mother Dairy	▪ Mother Dairy was set up in 1974 under the 'Operation Flood Programme'. It is now a wholly owned company of the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB). Mother Dairy markets and sells dairy products, such as liquid milk, curd, ice creams, cheese & butter under the 'Mother Dairy' brand, the 'Dhara' range of edible oils & the 'Safal' range of fresh fruits & vegetables, frozen vegetables & fruit juices, at the national level through its sales & distribution networks for marketing food items. ▪ Mother Dairy milk has a market share of around 66.0 per cent in the branded sector in Delhi, where it sells 2.5 million litres of milk daily & undertakes its marketing operations through around 1,400 retail outlets and over 1,000 exclusive outlets. Furthermore, the ice cream brand of the company has around 62 per cent market share in Delhi-NCR. The company has a dairy manufacturing plant at Patparganj & a fruit & vegetable plant at Mangolpuri Industrial Area. It also has a distribution facility with an annual handling capacity of 200,000 tonnes of fresh fruits & vegetables.
Kohinoor Foods Ltd	▪ It offers an extensive range of products that cater to all kinds of consumers in different parts of the world, from basmati rice, ready-to-eat products, cook-in sauces & cooking pastes to spices, seasonings & frozen food. It has a strong market presence not only in India but also in the US, the UK, Dubai, Canada, Japan, Australia, Singapore & other European countries. It has an office in Greater Kailash in New Delhi.
Sterling Agro Industries Ltd	▪ Sterling Agro Industries markets its dairy products under its brands 'NOVA' and 'A-ONE'. ▪ The company's office in Delhi is located at Pitampura. Nova products include ghee, butter oil, butter, skimmed milk powder, full cream milk powder, dairy whitener, butter milk powder and milk powder blends.

- The real estate market in Delhi is lucrative and attracts investors from India and abroad. Owing to the advanced infrastructural base, the city meets the requirements of a profitable investment.

- Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services contributed Rs 1,914 billion (US$ 26.5 billion) to Delhi's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in 2018-19.

- Delhi Development Authority has reduced the minimum area requirement for farmhouses to 1 acre from 2.5 acres earlier. The revised norm offers owners of an estimated 2,700 farmhouses in the city the opportunity to downsize and monetise their surplus property.

- Housing sales in Delhi-NCR market increased by 7 per cent year-on-year between Jan-Sep 2018.

- Rents of premium office buildings are expected to increase 5 per cent annually over 2018-20 with an influx of 3 million square feet of office space in the same period.

Real Estate's Contribution to Delhi's GSVA

CAGR (in Rs) 14.88%

Year	US$ billion	Rs billion
2011-12	15.1	725
2012-13	15.1	824
2013-14	15.9	962
2014-15	19.0	1,164
2015-16	20.0	1,308
2016-17	22.5	1,512
2017-18	27	1,718
2018-19AE	26.5	1,914

■ US$ billion ■ Rs billion
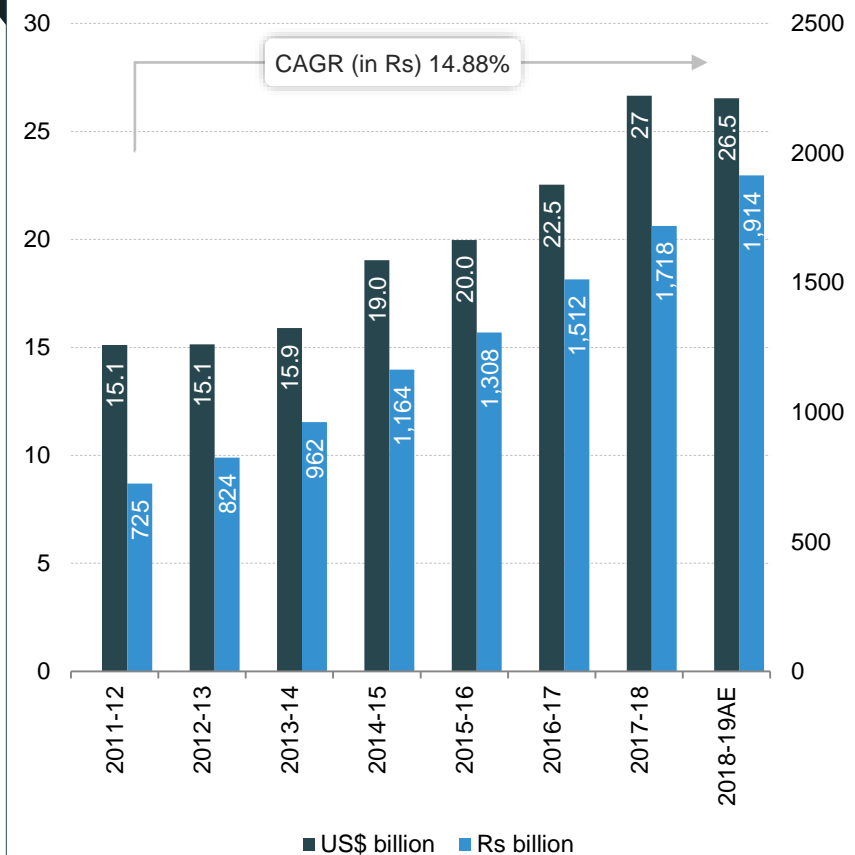
Note: exchange rates used are averages of each year, data expected to be updated by March 2019 from Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) statistics, AE – Advanced estimatees
Source: *Delhi Economic Survey 2018-19, MOSPI, Colliers International*

Key players

DLF Ltd

- DLF is primarily a real estate developer, rated as India's largest construction company in the sector. Its primary business is the development of residential, commercial & retail properties. DLF has been in this industry for over 60 years & has developed homes, offices, malls, SEZs, hotels & infrastructure projects. DLF developed some of the 1st residential colonies in Delhi such as Krishna Nagar in East Delhi. It started off with its 1st landmark real estate development project Qutub Enclave (DLF city) & then proceeded to build the Gurgaon township. Now, it has pan-India presence, with its properties being developed in almost all the Tier I & II pan India. In Delhi, in the commercial sector, DLF has built infrastructure in Vasant Kunj, Saket & Mayur Vihar. It has also developed some office spaces. The corporate office of the company is located in Delhi.

Unitech

- Established in 1972, Unitech has operations across 22 cities in the country. The company has ventured into constructing power transmission lines, highways, theme parks, steel plants, residential dwellings, indoor stadiums & hotels. Unitech was the 1st real estate developer to have been certified ISO 9001:2000 in North India.

- In Delhi, Unitech's noteworthy achievements include the Rohini amusement park, which is spread over 62 acres in Northwest Delhi. The project encompasses a shopping mall, 'Metrowalk', spread across 200,000 sq ft, an adventure island, a world-class amusement park & a water park. The registered office of the company is located in Delhi.

Ansal API

- One of the oldest real estate developer companies in the NCR, Ansal API has ventured into retail shopping malls, township development, hotels, clubs, facilities management, etc. Ansal has made large deals in residential and commercial properties located in Delhi-NCR, UP, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, etc. The company has completed several residential buildings such as Gauri Sadan, Upasana at Hailey Road & Dhawan Deep on the Jantar Mantar Road at Connaught Place in New Delhi.

- The company has constructed the 'Ansal Plaza' shopping mall in South Delhi, apart from several landmark high-rise commercial buildings such as the Statesman House.

- There are a number of software companies in Delhi. These organisations are involved in the businesses of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), Structured Query Language (SQL) server, Document Management Systems, Customer Relationship Management (CRM), software development, Active Server Pages (ASP), web development, online office automation, etc.

- NASSCOM, the premier trade body and the chamber of commerce of the IT and BPO industry in India, is headquartered in New Delhi.

- Enabling institutions such as Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), a society set up by the Ministry of Information Technology, Government of India, for encouraging, promoting & boosting software exports from India, is located in New Delhi. Software exports from STPIs in Delhi were Rs 1,493 crore (US$ 222.65 million) in 2016-17.

- As per the new Industrial Policy for Delhi 2010-21, the Government is keen on developing & promoting the hi-tech, sophisticated, knowledge-based IT & ITeS industries in the state. For this, the Government has planned to set up 'Centre of Excellence' to promote innovation & entrepreneurship in the sectors.

Software Exports from STPIs in Delhi (US$ million)

Year	Value
2014-15	332.33
2015-16	216.80
2016-17	222.65
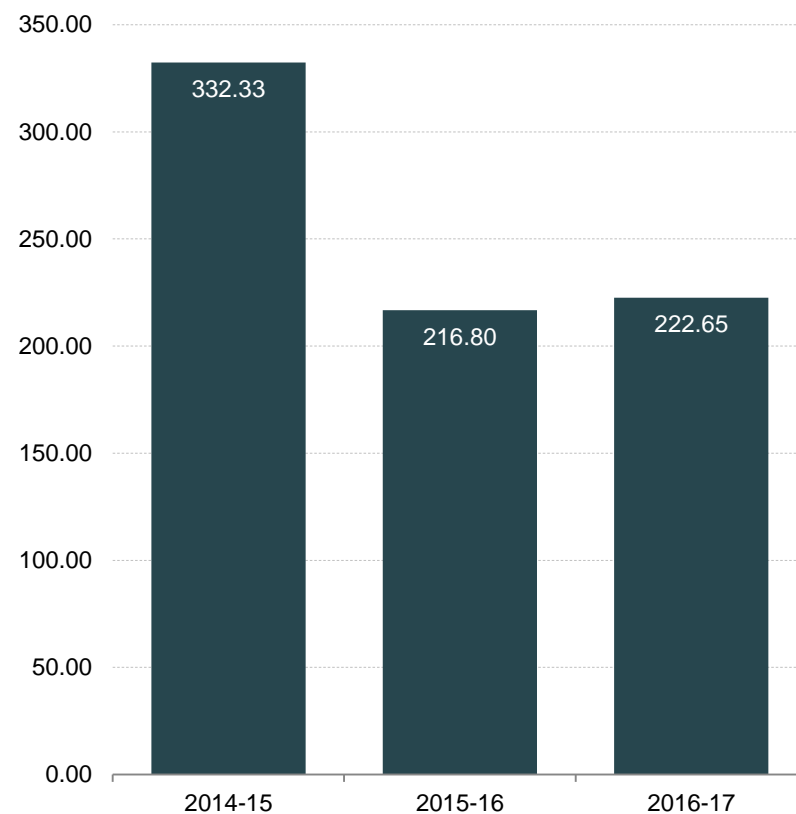
Note: *Information is as per latest available data*
Source: *Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology*

- The metropolitan city of Delhi has always been the main tourist attraction of the country. The famous tourist places of the state are Akshardham Temple, Azad Hind Gram, Bahai Temple, Birla Mandir, Dilli Haat, Garden of 5 Senses, Humayun's Tomb, India Gate, Jama Masjid, Jantar Mantar, Lodi Tomb, Parliment House, Purana Quila, Qutab Minar, Safdarjang Tomb & Red Fort.

- Owing to its geographic advantage, Delhi is a key arrival point for foreign tourists. The percentage share of Foreign Tourist Arrivals at Delhi Airport was highest in India in April 2018 at 28.75 per cent.

- It was ranked the best tourist destination in India in 2017.

- The national capital received 29.11 million domestic tourists and 2.74 million foreign tourists in 2017.

Tourist arrivals in Delhi (in millions)

Year	Foreign Tourists	Domestic Tourists
2014	2.32	22.6
2015	2.38	25.3
2016	2.52	28.5
2017	2.74	29.11
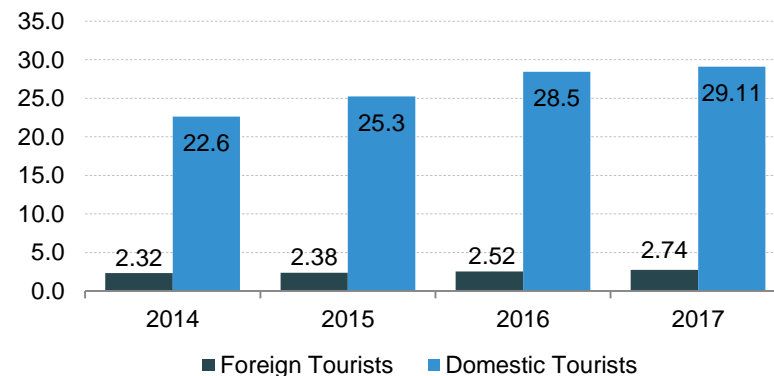
Government expenditure on tourism (in US$ million)

Year	Expenditure
2012-13	4
2013-14	2
2014-15	1
2016-17	9
2017-18	11

Note: *Update is available in November 2019*
Source: *Ministry of Tourism, Hotelivate India State Ranking Survey 2017*
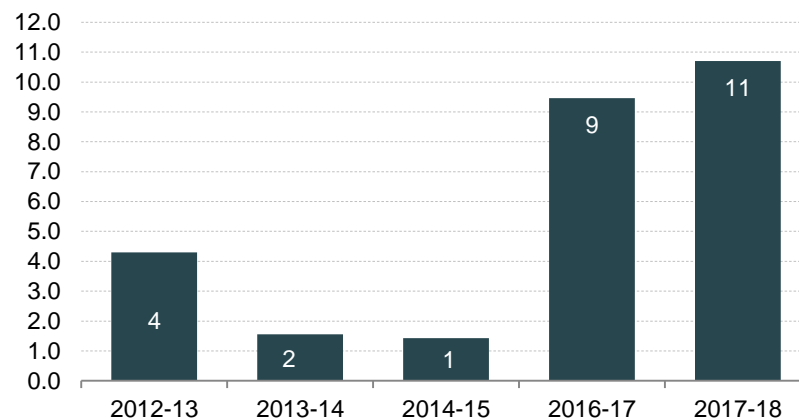
- The National Capital Region has a thriving startup ecosystem and is home to more than 8,772 startups with the highest number of online retail startups in India. Major online startups like Ibibo, Lenskart, Paytm, Snapdeal, Shopclues, Polilcy Bazaar are based in the region.

- Delhi-NCR based startups received US$ 3.98 billion in funding, as per YourStory 2017 Startup Funding Report. In the first half of 2018, startups in Delhi-NCR received the highest funding of US$ 2.6 billion.

- Delhi-NCR received 33 per cent of all angel investments in India in 2017.

- The Tech startups in Delhi-NCR grabbed 224 deals for the year 2018.

Funding received by startups in NCR in 2018

Company	Investor	Deal Size
UrbanClap Technologies Pvt. Ltd	Steadview Capital and Vy Capital	US$ 50 million
Newgen Software	Goldman Sachs, hedge fund & Others	US$ 20 million
Appario Retail Pvt Ltd	Amazon-Patni JV	US$ 18.84 million
MyUpchar	Nexus Venture Partners, Omidyar Network and Shunwei Capital	US$ 5 million
Innov8	Credence Family Office	US$ 4 million

Source: InnoVen Capital, Economic Times, Tracxn, YourStory 2017 Startup Funding Report

KEY PROCEDURES & POLICIES

- The Delhi Government has set up a Business Facilitation Council (BFC) to facilitate single-window clearances from various departments for establishing industrial enterprises in a time-bound manner.

- The BFC is headed by the Secretary and Commissioner (Industries) with the Joint Commissioner (Industries) as its member secretary. It will be operated through the BFC cell headed by the Joint Commissioner of Industries.

- The major objective of the BFC is to facilitate entrepreneurs in obtaining clearances from various departments/agencies in a time bound and efficient manner for setting up industrial enterprises.

- BFC will be the single point contact for entrepreneurs until Part-II of the entrepreneur memorandum is received and production is commenced.

- Senior functionaries of concerned departments such as the Department of Industries, Delhi Pollution Control Committee, Trade & Taxes Department, Electricity Distribution Companies, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Labour Department, Delhi Fire Service Department, Drug Controller, District Magistrate, Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd & Excise Department will be the nodal officers. These nodal officers shall ensure that the applications received by their departments are processed without any undue delay.

Approvals and clearances required	List of procedures	Departments	Estimated time
Registration for starting a new business	▪ Obtain Director Identification Number (DIN) online from the Ministry of Corporate Affairs portal (national)		1 day
	▪ Obtain digital signature certificate online from private agency authorised by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (national)	Authorised agent	3 days
	▪ Reserve the company name online with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) (national)		2 days
	▪ Stamp the company documents at the State Treasury (state)		2 day
	Get the certificate of incorporation from the Registrar of Companies, Ministry of Corporate Affairs (national)	ROC	5 days

www.doingbusiness.org

Approvals and clearances required	List of procedures	Departments	Estimated time
Registration for starting a new business	▪ Make a seal (private)	Authorised agent	1 day
	▪ Obtain a Permanent Account Number (PAN) from an authorised franchise or agent[1]		12 days
	▪ Obtain a Tax Account Number (TAN) for income taxes deducted at source from an authorised franchise or agent[1]		12 days
	▪ Register for Value-Added Tax (VAT) at the Commercial Tax Office (state) [1]	Central and state excise	9 days
	▪ Register with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (national) [1]		13 days
	▪ Register for medical insurance at the regional office of the Employees State Insurance Corporation (national) [1]		15 days

www.doingbusiness.org, 1Parallel activity

Approvals and clearances required	List of procedures	Departments	Estimated time
Obtaining construction permit	▪ Obtain no-due tax certificate from the House Tax Department (municipal) ▪ Obtain no-objection certificate regarding land use as per master plan/zonal plan (municipal) ▪ Notarise the affidavit/undertaking (private sector) [1]	House Tax Department	18 days
	▪ Apply for building permit at the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) ▪ Receive inspection of the site by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (municipal) ▪ Obtain building permit from the Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (municipal)	MCD, Delhi	67 days
	▪ Hire an independent electricity contractor and obtain load approval (private) ▪ Apply for permanent electricity connection with the BSES (private) ▪ Receive on-site inspection by BSES (private)	BSES	3 days

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For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org

Approvals and clearances required	List of procedures	Departments	Estimated time
Obtaining construction permit	▪ Receive inspection by an engineer from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi at the plinth level ▪ File completion certificate and apply for occupancy permit at the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (municipal) ▪ Receive final inspection of the construction by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (municipal) ▪ Obtain occupancy permit from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (municipal)	MCD, Delhi	33 days
	▪ Apply for permanent water & sewerage connections to Delhi Jal Board (municipal) ▪ Apply for permanent phone connection at Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (national) [1] ▪ Receive an initial on-site inspection from Delhi Jal Board (municipal) [1] ▪ Obtain permanent water & sewerage connection from the Delhi Jal Board ▪ Obtain permanent electricity connection from BSES (private) [1] ▪ Obtain phone connection (with inspection) from the BSNL (national)[1]	Respective authorities	63 days

www.doingbusiness.org, 1Parallel activity

Approvals and clearances required	List of procedures	Estimated time
Registering property in New Delhi	Check for encumbrances at the office of the sub-registrar of assurances (state)	3 days
	Pay the stamp duty at the State Treasury and obtain stamp paper (state)	2 days
	▪ The final sale deed is prepared by the buyer or his lawyer (private) [1] ▪ Execute and register the final sale deed at the office of sub-registrar (state)	11 days
	Apply to the circle revenue office for mutation of the property title (state)	40 days

www.doingbusiness.org, 1Parallel activity

- Small-scale industries registration has been simplified & replaced by memorandum under the MSMED Act 2006. Furthermore, filing of the memorandum is optional for micro, small & medium manufacturing enterprises & micro & small service enterprises.

- The MSMED Act 2006 defines –

  - Manufacturing enterprises in terms of investment in plant and machinery, excluding land & buildings

  - Service enterprises in terms of investment in equipment

Classification	Enterprise	Investment	Filling memorandum
Manufacturing	• Micro enterprise	US$ 0.05 million	Optional
	• Small enterprise	US$ 0.05-0.92 million	Optional
	• Medium enterprise	US$ 0.92-1.84 million	Optional
Service	• Micro enterprise	US$ 0.02 million	Optional
	• Small enterprise	US$ 0.02-0.37 million	Optional
	• Medium enterprise	US$ 0.37-0.92 million	Mandatory

- State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) has been constituted to draw export policy & action plan & approve infrastructure projects for financial assistance under Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure & Allied Activities (ASIDE) scheme of Central Government.

- DSIIDC is responsible for the distribution of funds to the developer agency under the ASIDE scheme upon approval of a project.

Key agency	Description
Delhi Financial Corporation	This organisation provides financial assistance for industrial and commercial activities in the state.
Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (DSIIDC)	It is involved in providing infrastructure and marketing facilities to industries.
Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board	It offers financial assistance to specific types of small scale industries (khadi and village industries).
The Department of Industries, Government of NCT of Delhi	This organisation serves as the nodal agency to plan, promote and develop industries in the state.

Agency	Contact information
Delhi Financial Corporation (DFC)	Plot No 37 and 38, Institutional Area, Pankha Road, D-Block Janakpuri, Delhi – 110058. Phone: 91-11-2852 5035 Fax: 91-11-28525041 Email: dgmdfc.delhi@nic.in
Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (DSIIDC)	N-Block, Bombay Life Building, Connaught Circus, New Delhi – 110001. Phone: 91-11-2331 4231-33 Email: support@dsiidc.org Website: www.dsiidc.org
Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board	Delhi Financial Corporation Building, 5th Floor, Nigam Bhawan (Old Hindu College), Kashmere Gate, Delhi - 110006 Phone: 91-11-2383 1194 Email: md-dkvib@nic.in Website: www.dkvib.delhigovt.nic.in
Department of Industries, Government of NCT of Delhi	Office of the Commissioner of Industries, Udyog Sadan, Plot No - 419, F I E Patparganj, Delhi - 110092.

Parameter	Cost estimate
Commercial office space cost (per sq ft)	US$ 130 to US$ 965
Labour cost (minimum wages per day)	Un-skilled: US$ 5.9 Semi-skilled: US$ 6.5 Skilled: US$ 7.1
Power cost (per kWh)	Commercial: US$ 0.13 to US$ 0.15 Industrial: US$ 0.11 to US$ 0.14
Residential rent (per sq ft per month)	US 23 cents to US 105 cents
Five-star hotel room (per night)	US$ 190 to US$ 415
Water (per 1,000 litres)	Industrial: US 25.23 cents to US 252.39 cents

Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission, Delhi Jal Board, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, Industry sources

- In 2016, Delhi Government launched incubation policy to promote entrepreneurship among the youths in the city. State Government distributed seed money of US$ 0.23 million each to six higher educational institutions, under the scheme.

- In H1 2016, NCR maintained its lead over Bengaluru, which is called the Silicon Valley of India, both in terms of number of funding deals, as well as total funding raised. Startups in NCR raised a total of US$ 3.35 billion in funding across 138 deals, whereas, Bengaluru raised US$ 2.56 billion from 129 deals

- In budget 2017-18, state government announced plans to spend US$ 43.9 million to build World Class Skill Centre in Jaunapur.

Objectives

Medical Policy for 2015-2016

- The government has allocated a sum of US$ 11.46 million for opening new Primary Health Centers.
- Government is supplementing the Universal Immunisation Programme by implementing the "Indradhanush Kawach" in a mission mode to cover all left out children.
- The health Department, GNCTD has decided to set up a Health Project Division for Planning and execution of all health sector projects of Department of Health & Family Welfare, GNCTD.

Excise Policy for 2015-2016

- Collection of Excise duty at import level from wholesale licensee
- To cancel the current renewal system of excise licenses of hotels, restaurants and clubs. Once the payment of approved annual fee is done, the licenses will continue to function
- Microbreweries to function at hotels and restaurants only if they seek license
- To increase the sale verification limit of low-cost liquor brands from 60,000 cases (including sale in Delhi) to sale of 80,000 cases (excluding sale in Delhi)
- No increase in excise duty this year

Read more

Delhi Water Policy 2015

- To ensure adequate and affordable water supply to the residents of the state.
- To ensure balance of environment along with development.

Read more

Delhi Solar Energy Policy 2016

- To generate 1,000 MW of solar power in the next five years
- To promote solar energy and installation of solar panels on roof-tops of every government building

Read more

Objectives	
Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Demand Side Management) Regulations, 2014	▪ To control the damage to the environment by reducing the emission of the green house gases. ▪ To guard the interests of the consumers and result in the overall decrease in tariff for all the consumers. Read more

New Land Pooling Policy	▪ Delhi Development Authority has changed its land acquisition policy to develop housing.
	
	▪ The new policy is based on the concept of land pooling, wherein the land owner transfers the land ownership rights to the designated land pooling agency. The agency develops the acquired land and later transfers a part of developed land back to the land owner.
	
	▪ According to the new land-pooling policy:
	  • For areas of 3–20 hectares, private developers will be able to retain 40% of developed land.
	  • For areas above 20 hectares, private developers will be able to retain 60% of the developed land. Read more

Industrial Policy for Delhi 2010–21	The Industrial Policy for Delhi 2010–21 aims to make Delhi a hub of clean, high-technology and skilled economic activities by 2021 by adhering to the following basic principles: ▪ Encouraging cluster development of hi-tech and skilled industries through public private partnership. ▪ Infrastructure development. ▪ De-congestion. ▪ Promoting 'walk to work'. ▪ Simplifying business. ▪ Industry consultation in decision making and sustainability. ▪ Promoting knowledge-based industries. Read more

Objectives	
Transport Policy 2002	▪ This policy has been framed with a view to provide safe, eco-friendly, cost-effective and efficient modes of transportation through a well integrated, multimodal transport system. ▪ The policy aims to make Delhi a well-managed, clean and dynamic city, which is involved in serving its citizens efficiently. ▪ The policy focuses on encouraging a balanced modal-mix and discourages personal transport. Read more
Information Technology Policy 2000	▪ The IT policy is governed by six 'Es': electronic governance, equality, education, employment, entrepreneurship and economy. ▪ The policy aims to promote these six goals in an integrated and parallel fashion for the overall development of information and communication technology in the state in terms of infrastructure and usage. ▪ The policy promotes IT for masses and e-governance, and aims to create a conducive environment for the growth of the IT industry and related infrastructure. Read more

ANNEXURE

Data	Sources
GSDP (state)	Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation
Per capita GSDP figures	Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation
GSDP (India)	Central Statistics Office
Installed power capacity (MW)	Central Electricity Authority
Wireless subscribers (No)	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
Internet subscribers (Mn)	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
National highway length (km)	NHAI, Roads and Building Department-Government of India
Airports (No)	Airports Authority of India
Literacy rate (%)	Census 2011
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	SRS Bulletin September 2017
Cumulative FDI equity inflows (US$ billion)	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)
Operational PPP projects (No)	DEA , Ministry of Finance, Government of India

Exchange Rates (Fiscal Year)

Year INR	INR Equivalent of one US$
2004–05	44.95
2005–06	44.28
2006–07	45.29
2007–08	40.24
2008–09	45.91
2009–10	47.42
2010–11	45.58
2011–12	47.95
2012–13	54.45
2013–14	60.50
2014-15	61.15
2015-16	65.46
2016-17	67.09
2017-18	64.45
2018-19	69.89

Exchange Rates (Calendar Year)

Year	INR Equivalent of one US$
2006	45.33
2007	41.29
2008	43.42
2009	48.35
2010	45.74
2011	46.67
2012	53.49
2013	58.63
2014	61.03
2015	64.15
2016	67.21
2017	65.12
2017	68.36
2018	68.36
2019	69.89

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Average for the year

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