

## 7.0 INDUSTRY

As per Economic Survey of Delhi 2001-2002, there were about 1,29,000 industrial units in Delhi in 1998 against 85,050 units in 1991. A door-to-door industrial survey revealed that an average unit employed 9 workers while 30% of the units employed 4 workers or less. The survey also revealed that textiles products (garments) units constitute the largest number, followed by repair services and electrical machinery. The table below shows the growth of industrial units and employment.

YEAR	NO. OF INDUSTRIES	NO. OF EMPLOYEES
1981	42,000	5,68,910
1991	85,050	7,30,951
1998	1,29,000	14,40,000

Source: Economic Survey of Delhi 2001-2002

The issue 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. Serious concern has been expressed regarding the continued existence and further proliferation of industries in contravention of the provisions made in MPD – 2001.

### 7.1 STRATEGY

Keeping in view the position brought out above as also in the context of the continuing pressure of population growth in Delhi, the following broad policy would be required for the industrial sector:

- i) To promote hi-tech and low volume - high value added industries, which are not labour intensive.
- ii) To encourage modernization and technological upgradation of existing industries required for day-to-day needs of the people of the city.
- iii) To take corrective measures with regard to industries in non-conforming industrial areas in terms of environmental and other norms as may be prescribed.
- iv) To provide suitable incentives and disincentives, and other measures, for shifting and relocation of industrial units not conforming to the land use norms.
- v) To review, and possibly widen, the scope of permissibility of household industrial units subject to adherence to pollution control norms and environmental considerations, fire safety regulations and other relevant factors, particularly the aspect of infrastructure services.
- vi) Adhoc licensing of industrial units to be discontinued.
- vii) To take specific measures to encourage the dispersal of existing industries / development of new industries in the NCR and limiting the growth of new industries within the NCT of Delhi.

## **7.2 CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES**

The industrial classification is proposed to be simplified with prohibited category and non-prohibited category subject to proposals regarding specific category of industries permitted in different use zones. Further, all planned industrial areas are designated under a single landuse category namely "Industry". The standards prescribed by the pollution control authorities would have to be met by all industrial units, in addition to specific conditions in terms of number of

workers and power load in specific categories.

Industries listed under prohibited category (Annexure 7.1) 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.

## **7.3 PERMISSIBILITY OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN DIFFERENT USE ZONES AND USE PREMISES**

For the industrial classification, the limits of aforesaid parameters shall be fixed according to the nature of industries, area and the nature of industrial development. The threshold parameters for industrial units are given in table 7.1.

**Table 7.1: 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)
<b>Residential Use</b>			
a) Residential	A	5	5
b) Villages (Abadi) in Green Belt.	A+A1	5	5
<b>Commercial Use</b>			
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
<b>Industrial Use</b>			
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.

#### **7.4 HOUSEHOLD / SERVICE INDUSTRIES**

- i) 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.

- ii) The industrial units could be permitted only after registration by the Govt. of NCTD and clearance from the Pollution Control Authorities.
- iii) 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.

- iv) No inflammable or hazardous material is permitted to be stored.
- v) To set up a household industry, separate industrial electric connection (single phase), would be necessary. So would be the Municipal license.

List of Household / Service Sector activities is given in Annexure 7.1

## **7.5 NO INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY ZONE**

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

## **7.6 INDUSTRIAL AREA REDEVELOPMENT SCHEMES**

The redevelopment schemes cover the following aspects;

- i) Modernization and upgradation of existing planned industrial areas; and,
- ii) Redevelopment of areas which have become industrialized over the period of the two Master Plans even though not designated as such.

### **7.6.1 EXISTING PLANNED INDUSTRIAL AREAS**

These industrialized areas were developed in the 70's and, over the years, have deteriorated considerably in terms of physical infrastructure and, in some cases deficiencies on this score have persisted in an overall sense. Besides, there have been changes in the nature of activities in some of the areas and there have also been demands for using part of the plots for activities which could be classified as commercial. There may also be a need to see whether further densification is possible in terms of creating smaller plots by sub-divisions to accommodate a larger number of industries / units.

There is, therefore, a need for Modernization and Upgradation of the existing industrial areas with due regard to environmental considerations. Since most of the Industrial areas are located along the Mass Public Transport Corridors, there is also a need for optimizing the use around these areas through the process of redevelopment.

This process of upgradation and redevelopment will need to be carried out in a planned manner, and in a public-private partnership framework, in which the entrepreneurs contribute to the betterment and subsequent maintenance through suitable Operation and Maintenance arrangements.

### **7.6.2 REDEVELOPMENT OF UNPLANNED INDUSTRIALISED AREAS**

Besides the planned industrial areas, in the MPD-2001, the following areas of industrial concentration had been identified for redevelopment as industrial areas:

- i) Anand Parbat Industrial Area;
- ii) Shahdara Industrial Area;
- iii) Samai Pur Badli Industrial Area.

The redevelopment process as envisaged has, however, not materialised due to non preparation of redevelopment plans, which would necessarily involve widening of roads, laying of services, development of open space and parking etc. On the other hand, a number of other residential areas / non conforming areas have witnessed uncontrolled growth of industrial concentration, despite the pointers and recommendations made in this regard in the MPD- 2001. Both these aspects could reflect deficiencies in the process of planning or planned, developed and / or the unwillingness of the concerned persons / promoters to abide by the law and make any real or perceived sacrifices in the interest of planned development.

In practical terms, these areas are deficient in terms of services and endanger the environment. The redevelopment of such areas needs to be based on clearly defined parameters in terms of the types of industries which may be permitted, spatial planning norms and environment related conditionalities regarding the provision of essential infrastructure with the participation of the owners / entrepreneur in a systematic manner.

#### 7.6.2.1 NORMS FOR REDEVELOPMENT OF CLUSTERS OF INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN NON CONFORMING AREAS.

Keeping in view the existing realities, as well as the imperatives of planned development, the following norms will have to be followed in the redevelopment process.

Clusters of industrial concentration in non conforming areas over a minimum area of 4 Ha. contiguous area, having more than 70% plots within the cluster under industrial activity / use may be considered for redevelopment on the basis of actual surveys. The redevelopment scheme will have to be prepared by the concerned land owning Agency / Society (to be formed by the owners) with the approval of the MCD / DDA, subject to statutory Environmental clearances and clearances of other competent Agencies, based on the following norms / conditions:

- i) It should have direct approach from a road of at least 18 m ROW.
- ii) Formation of Society shall be mandatory for preparation of redevelopment plan, pollution control and environmental management, development of services and parking and maintenance.
- iii) Only non-hazardous and non-noxious industries having clearance from DPCC shall be permitted.
- iv) Floor area and industrial activity at premise level shall not exceed 200 sqm.
- v) Other stipulations shall include-
  - a) Minimum 10% area is to be reserved for circulation / roads / service lanes.
  - b) Plots measuring less than 100 sqm. to have minimum 7.5 mtrs. ROW.
  - c) Plots measuring more than 100 sqm. to have minimum 9.0 mtrs. ROW.
  - d) Minimum 10% of semi-permeable surface for parking and loading / unloading areas.
  - e) Common parking to be provided for plots below 60 sqm., whereas for plots above 60 sqm. front set back (min. 3 m) shall be provided

- without boundary wall for parking and loading and unloading.
- f) 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.
- vi) 8% of the cluster area shall be reserved for parks / green buffer.
- vii) Other provisions / development control norms etc. shall be as given in Development Code.
- viii) 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.
- ix) 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.

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

The following areas shall not be eligible for redevelopment scheme: -

Bungalow Zones (New Delhi & Civil Lines), the Ridge, River Bed (Zone-O), areas along water bodies, canals, sensitive areas from security point of view, conservation & heritage areas, reserved / protected forests, DDA flats, Cooperative Group Housing Societies, Government flats / bungalows / Employer housing etc. and their immediate proximity.

## 7.7 NEW INDUSTRIAL AREAS

Out of the 1,30,000 industrial units in Delhi, around 25,000 to 30,000 (Source: DUEIIP Project Report 2001, Govt. of NCTD) are located in planned industrial areas or comprise permissible household industries. It is thus clear that a very sizeable number of industries would need to be relocated either in Delhi or elsewhere in the National Capital Region, even if some areas are identified for redevelopment and regularization. Keeping this in view, 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.

## 7.8 INDUSTRY USE ZONE - GUIDELINES

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:

- i) 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.

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

**Table 7.2: Norms for Land Distribution in Industrial Areas.**

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

- iv) All new Industrial Estates shall have approach from a road of at least 30 m ROW.

- v) Plots measuring less than 100 sqm. and plots measuring more than 100 sqm. shall be facing road width of 9 m ROW and 12 m ROW respectively.

- vi) Individual industrial plots facing main peripheral roads shall have

access from dedicated service road after leaving green buffer.

- vii) The listed water bodies and / or any water bodies above 4000 sqm. size are mandatory to be systematically included in the landscape plan.

- viii) Minimum 10m wide green buffer shall be provided along peripheral / access roads in the industrial areas.

- ix) 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.
- x) The provision of minimum 30% of semi-permeable surface in all parking and loading/ unloading areas.
  - xi) Grease traps should be provided near automobile washing together with adequate parking area.
  - xii) 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.
  - xiii) Optimum utilisation of industrial area along MRTS should be made by way of development of flatted factories complexes.
  - xiv) All industries should have provision for separating the solid waste before discharging the effluent to the CETPs.
  - xv) The provision of CETPs, solid waste separation/treatment plants to be made at industrial cluster level.
  - xvi) 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.
  - xvii) 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.
  - xviii) 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.



**Table7.3: Development Controls - Industry**

Use Premises	Maximum			Parking standard ECS/ 100 sqm. Of floor area	Activities Permitted	Definition
	Gr.Cov. (%)	FAR	Ht (mts)			
Industrial Plot i) 50 sqm. and below	100	200	8	2	Industrial units: unit retail sales outlet and administrative office upto maximum 10% of floor area on ground floor only; residential flat upto the maximum extent of 5% of the floor space or 50 sqm. whichever is less for watch & ward and supervision, incidental storage and administrative office related to the industrial activity.	A premise for industrial activity having upto 50 workers with non-hazardous, non-polluting performance.
ii) 51 sqm. to 400 sqm.	60	180	15	2		
iii) 401 sqm. and above	50	150	15	2		
Flatted group Industry (Minimum plot size – 400 sqm.)	30	150	26	2	Industrial units; administrative office, watch and ward, maximum upto 5% of floor area or 20 sqm. whichever is less, storage related to the manufacturing activity.	A premise having a group of small industrial units having upto 20 workers with common services and facilities with non-hazardous, non-polluting performance.

Notes:

- i) In case of plots upto 100 sqm. common parking is to be provided.
- ii) In case of plots of size 500 sqm and above, the utilities such as E.S.S. underground water storage tank, roof top water harvesting system, separate dry and wet dustbins, solar heating/lighting system etc. are to be provided within the plot.
- iii) Service centres identified to be planned as per plotted industrial area norms.

**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. Enameling 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. Photostat 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 powder (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 dyeing & 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         | vii) Moulding works    |
| ii) Bleaching        | viii) Use of CFC gases |
| iii) Burning of coal | ix) Varnishing         |
| iv) Canning Facility | x) Washing             |
| v) Dyeing            |                        |
| vi) Electroplating   |                        |

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.

**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, aluminum dust paste and powder, copper, zinc, etc. (electrothermal 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. Flexographic ink
37. Fuel oils, illuminating oils and other oils such as sthetic oil, shoal 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. Polyurethene foam
48. Industrial gelatine, nitro glycerine and fulminate

49. Iron/steel metal forging (using steam and power hammer – 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. Methylated spirit
59. Mechanical stone crushers & washing of coarse sand
60. Manufacturing of pulp & paper
61. Melamine resin
62. Mineral salts (which involve use of acids:  $\text{CuSO}_4$ ,  $\text{FeSO}_4$ , 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. Nitrogenerous and phosphatic fertilizers, except mixing of fertilizers for compounding (large scale)
68. Organic solvent, chlorinated minerals, methanol, aldehydes, methylated 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. Pyridines
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 (devulcanisation)
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.