

2. ECONOMIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF DELHI

1. Introduction

As a prelude to a detailed study of the sales tax system in Delhi, an attempt is made in this chapter to outline the economic and administrative characteristics peculiar to the Union Territory of Delhi and distinguish them from the economic characteristics of other Union Territories and of the States of India. Delhi, apart from being the Capital of India, is a "major distributive Centre of Northern India". Its administrative and economic characteristics have a definite bearing on the revenue realisation from sales tax and a brief delineation of each of them is useful for understanding the role of the sales tax.

2. Administrative Set-up

Delhi is a non-legislative Union Territory and its administration is vested in the President of India acting through an administrator designated as Lt. Governor. The peculiarity of the administrative set-up is that in a small territory of 1,485 sq. kms. there are two governments, three local authorities, one development agency and a few statutory corporations. There is the Central government at the highest level. In the middle is Administration headed by the Lt. Governor. At the bottom are the three local bodies, namely, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), the New Delhi Municipal Committee (NDMC) and the Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB). In addition to these three local bodies there is the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) which is charged with the responsibility of deciding the land-use pattern and developing new residential, industrial and commercial areas.

The Lt. Governor is the Head of Delhi Administration and acts as a representative of the President of India. He is assisted by two bodies, namely, the Metropolitan Council and the Executive Council. While the Metropolitan Council has the appear-

ance of a State Assembly, it has no legislative powers. Its main function is to discuss and make recommendations on the subjects assigned to it. The Executive Council appears to be on the lines of the Council of Ministers in a State but, unlike the latter, all members of the Council are nominated by the President.

In the governance of Delhi there is an element of diarchy. The Delhi Administration Act 1966 provides that in respect of law and order including organisation and discipline of the Police and with respect to such other matters as the President may specify in this behalf, the Administrator shall function in his discretion. By this provision, therefore, the functions and responsibilities of the Administrator have been grouped into two categories—the reserved category, with regard to which the Administrator can function in his discretion and the other—the transferred category—with regard to which the Administrator normally functions with the assistance and advice of his Executive Council.

3. The Fiscal Framework

The fiscal framework of the Union Territory of Delhi is a corollary of its administrative set-up. Delhi Administration has neither the financial powers which are exercised by the State governments nor even the limited autonomy given to some of the Union Territories where there are legislatures and a Council of Ministers. In respect of the latter, the assemblies are given at the least the opportunity to scrutinise and discuss the Budget.

The Budget of the Delhi Administration forms part of the overall Budget of the Central government. The budgetary proposals are first introduced in the Lok Sabha by the Union Finance Minister and only later they are discussed by the Metropolitan Council. The Council cannot vote on the Budget. The expenditure of the Territory is drawn from the Consolidated Fund of India and its revenue goes directly to the Central Exchequer. As a result, Delhi Administration does not have any funds of its own. As the Central government itself takes responsibility for its expenditure and covering any deficit, it does not receive grant or loan from the Central government as other State governments do. Similarly its share of income tax

and excise duties accrues directly to the Central government.

The following taxes are levied on behalf of Delhi Administration: (i) Land revenue; (ii) Stamp duties and registration fees; (iii) State excise duties; (iv) Sales tax; (v) Taxes on vehicles; (vi) Terminal tax and (vii) Entertainment and betting taxes. Of these, the proceeds of (v), (vi) and (vii) are assigned to the local bodies. The terminal tax is in fact collected by the MCD for which it is paid collection charges.

The municipal bodies (MCD, NDMC and DCB) levy a number of taxes in the areas falling within their jurisdiction. They are: fire tax, theatre and show tax, tax on vehicles and animals, tax on building applications and tax on consumption and sale of electricity. In addition, as mentioned above, the local bodies share between themselves the entire proceeds of taxes on vehicles, entertainment and betting taxes and terminal taxes.

The composition of the sources of revenue of Delhi Administration is such that about 98 per cent of the revenue comes from taxes. For example, for the year 1982-83, out of the total revenue of Rs 335 crore, as much as Rs 327 crore came from tax revenues. Of this Rs 327 crore, the sales tax alone contributed about Rs 211 crore. (64.62 per cent).

About two decades ago, that is, in 1960-61, the tax revenue of Delhi Administration was only Rs 11.33 crore. It gradually grew to become Rs 46.19 crore in 1970-71, Rs 234.51 crore in 1980-81 and Rs 326.57 crore in 1982-83, i.e., it increased about 28.8 times during a span of 22 years (Table 2.1), but in real terms revenue grow only by 5.4 times. The structure of tax revenue has undergone significant changes. The share of sales tax which was 39.88 per cent of total tax revenue in 1960-61 increased to 54.27 per cent in 1970-71 and 64.72 per cent in 1982-83, while correspondingly the shares of taxes on vehicles, taxes on goods and passengers, and other taxes declined considerably. However, it is noteworthy that the share of sales tax revenue declined from 68.31 per cent in 1979-80 to 64.62 per cent in 1982-83. This is because the yield of State excise duties and stamps and registration revenue increased at a faster rate than sales tax revenue during that period. Their combined share increased from 15.7 per cent to 23.6 per cent.

TABLE 2.1
Structure of Tax Revenue of Delhi Administration
1960-61 to 1982-83

Year	Land revenue	Per cent	Stamp duties and registration fees	Per cent	State excise duty	Per cent	Sales tax	Per cent	Taxes on vehicles	Per cent	Taxes on goods and passengers	Per cent	Other taxes and duties on commodities and services	Per cent	Total tax revenue	Per cent	
																	(Rs lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1960-61	4.91	0.43	105.71	9.33	159.49	14.08	452.23	39.92	45.98	4.06	309.40	27.31	55.03	4.86	1132.75	100.00	100.00
1961-62	6.18	0.50	110.55	8.96	171.76	13.92	628.80	50.95	50.63	4.10	207.19	16.79	59.08	4.79	1234.19	100.00	100.00
1962-63	5.76	0.44	128.09	9.71	188.53	14.29	654.86	49.63	59.21	4.49	218.45	16.56	64.47	4.89	1319.37	100.00	100.00
1963-64	13.44	0.83	132.96	8.23	147.88	9.15	896.96	55.50	107.10	6.63	241.56	14.95	76.20	4.71	1616.12	100.00	100.00
1964-65	10.28	0.56	156.33	8.53	138.44	7.55	1108.81	66.51	117.86	6.43	264.76	14.45	36.05	1.97	1832.53	100.00	100.00
1965-66	20.05	0.92	166.26	7.62	162.63	7.46	1244.37	57.06	125.67	5.76	367.36	16.84	94.65	4.34	2180.99	100.00	100.00
1966-67	11.10	0.42	184.86	7.02	229.81	8.73	1557.94	59.16	136.41	5.18	405.00	15.38	108.10	4.11	2633.22	100.00	100.00
1967-68	8.35	0.28	180.52	6.04	316.01	10.64	1799.61	60.21	152.74	5.11	420.00	14.05	109.72	3.67	2988.95	100.00	100.00
1968-69	23.80	0.64	220.30	5.97	347.58	9.41	2182.52	59.10	165.03	4.47	588.00	15.92	165.65	4.49	3692.88	100.00	100.00
1969-70	13.72	0.33	234.95	5.72	373.44	9.09	2259.97	55.01	228.29	5.56	744.00	18.11	254.27	6.19	4108.64	100.00	100.00
1970-71	18.48	0.40	316.02	6.84	423.82	9.18	2557.00	55.36	243.47	5.27	761.00	16.48	299.29	6.48	4619.37	100.00	100.00
1971-72	24.28	0.46	374.07	7.07	456.97	8.63	2873.34	54.27	269.54	5.09	944.00	17.83	352.17	6.65	5294.37	100.00	100.00
1972-73	14.90	0.24	347.52	5.53	805.23	12.82	3421.49	54.48	314.08	5.00	1004.00	15.99	372.74	5.94	6279.96	100.00	100.00
1973-74	18.44	0.26	361.83	5.12	968.73	13.70	3979.67	56.27	331.19	4.68	1008.00	14.25	405.06	5.73	7072.92	100.00	100.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1974-75	14.01	0.17	376.56	4.45	1123.85	13.28	5247.00	62.00	356.18	4.21	910.00	10.75	435.00	5.14	8462.60	100.00	
1975-76	14.30	0.13	352.60	3.22	1339.67	12.25	7300.00	66.74	387.07	3.54	1080.00	9.87	463.54	4.24	10937.18	100.00	
1976-77	19.11	0.15	375.74	2.90	1831.65	14.12	8755.33	67.48	401.59	3.10	1150.00	8.86	441.76	3.40	12975.23	100.00	
1977-78	21.00	0.15	446.21	3.09	2376.51	16.43	9530.71	65.91	438.58	3.03	1179.00	8.15	468.77	3.24	14460.78	100.00	
1978-79	18.24	0.12	411.85	2.64	2039.67	13.09	10648.00	68.31	494.09	3.17	1492.00	9.38	513.14	3.29	15586.99	100.00	
1979-80	16.07	0.09	613.09	3.27	2907.99	15.51	12508.00	66.73	527.67	2.82	1535.00	8.19	635.50	3.39	18743.99	100.00	
1980-81	25.10	0.11	705.53	3.01	4061.85	17.32	15479.89	66.01	600.97	2.56	1761.00	7.51	816.90	3.48	23451.24	100.00	
1981-82	22.66	0.08	909.20	3.12	5519.11	18.93	19089.94	65.47	672.16	2.31	1904.62	6.53	1041.66	3.57	29159.35	100.00	
1982-83	25.78	0.08	1080.30	3.31	6610.19	20.24	21102.51	64.62	726.88	2.23	2013.00	6.16	1098.35	3.36	32657.03	100.00	

Note : Figures in parentheses indicate percentages of total.

Sources : 1. For the period 1960-61 to 1967-68—NCAER (1978), *Techno-Economic Survey of Delhi, Delhi*.

2. For the period 1968-69 to 1981-82—Figures supplied by the Budget Officer, Delhi Administration.

3. For the year 1982-83—Delhi Administration, Planning Department (December 1983), *Additional Resources Mobilisation, 1984-85, Delhi*.

Of the total revenue collected by Delhi Administration, as much as 12 per cent goes to the MCD, NDMC and DCB by way of transfer of revenue to the local bodies. Of the rest, only sales tax, excise duty on liquor and stamp duties and registration fees can be said to be important sources of revenue. Hence, Delhi Administration in all its annual plan exercises puts emphasis on the resource prospects of the sales tax.

5. Economic and Trade Structure

Delhi has witnessed tremendous growth of population during the last 20 years or so. Its population has grown from 26 lakhs in 1961 to 62 lakhs in 1981 (Table 2.2). This growth has been mainly that of urban population which accounts for 93 per cent of the total population of Delhi. The main economic activities consist of services. The service sector (or the tertiary sector) accounts for 67.9 per cent of SDP while the secondary sector and primary sector account for 26.9 per cent and 5.2 per cent, respectively. Of the service sector, transport, trade and banking form about 38 per cent and public administration forms about 19 per cent. One noticeable thing is that the share of the tertiary sector has declined during the past three years while the share of manufacturing has gone up (Tables 2.3 and A.II.1).

a. Centre of entrepot trade.

Delhi distinguishes itself as a major centre of entrepot trade, that is, a large part of its economic activity is connected with the re-distribution of goods produced elsewhere and much of its trade is on account of exporting goods which are mainly imported. According to Economic Census (1980) carried out by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, there are 2, 83, 767 non-agricultural enterprises in the Union Territory of Delhi. Of these, 1,98,911 belong to manufacturing repair services, and wholesale and retail trade, i.e., about 70 per cent of the total (Table 2.4). Thus, the number of dealers liable to be brought under the sales tax net stands at about 2 lakhs. But the actual number of registered dealers is only 65,560 (in 1980), i.e., roughly 1/3rd of the dealers liable to registration.

Commodities of sizeable quantum and value are imported into Delhi. According to a study undertaken by Rail India

TABLE 2.2
Growth of Population in States and Union Territories
(1961 to 1981)

<i>State/Union territories</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1971</i>	<i>1981</i>
<i>(In '000)</i>			
<i>State</i>			
1. Andhra Pradesh	35983	43503	53593
2. Assam	10837	14625	19903*
3. Bihar	46447	56353	69823
4. Gujarat	20633	26698	33961
5. Haryana	7591	10037	12851
6. Himachal Pradesh	2812	3460	4238
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3561	4617	5982*
8. Karnataka	23587	29299	37043
9. Kerala	16904	21347	25403
10. Madhya Pradesh	32372	41654	52138
11. Maharashtra	39554	50412	62715
12. Manipur	780	1073	1411
13. Meghalaya	769	1012	1328
14. Nagaland	369	516	773
15. Orissa	17549	21945	26272
16. Punjab	11135	13551	16670
17. Rajasthan	20156	25766	34108
18. Sikkim	162	210	315
19. Tamil Nadu	33687	41199	48297
20. Tripura	1142	1556	2047
21. Uttar Pradesh	73755	88341	110886
22. West Bengal	34926	44312	54486
<i>Union Territory</i>			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	64	115	188
2. Arunachal Pradesh	337	468	628
3. Chandigarh	120	257	450
4. Dadar & Nagar Haveli	58	74	104
5. Delhi	2659	4066	6196
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	627	858	1082
7. Lakshadweep	24	32	49
8. Mizoram	266	332	488
9. Pondicherry	369	472	604
TOTAL	439255	548160	658141@

Notes : *From the *Times of India Directory and Year Book, 1982.*

@Excludes Assam and Jammu & Kashmir.

Source : *Census of India, 1961, 1971 and Census of India (Provisional Population), 1981.*

TABLE 2.3
Percentage Distribution of Delhi State Income by Industry of Origin (At Current Prices)

Year	Primary			Secondary				Tertiary							Total		
	Agri- culture and animal husban- dry	Fore- stry & fishing	Mining quarry- ing	Sub- total	Manu- factur- ing	Cons- truc- tion	Elec- tricity and water supply	Sub- total (secon- dary)	Trans- port, and restau- rants	Trade, hotels and com- muni- cation	Bank- ing and insu- rance	Real estate own- ership and dwell- ing	Public admini- stration	Other services		Sub- total (ter- tiary)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
1970-71	6.88	0.01	0.14	7.03	8.62	9.57	5.85	1.93	25.97	13.41	10.48	6.07	8.06	15.49	13.49	67.00	100.00
1971-72	6.72	0.02	0.23	6.97	8.81	9.65	5.44	1.90	25.80	12.92	10.38	7.09	7.55	16.35	12.49	67.23	100.00
1972-73	6.29	0.01	0.15	6.45	9.02	0.13	5.16	1.87	26.18	13.25	10.43	6.74	7.74	16.28	12.95	67.37	100.00
1973-74	7.08	0.02	0.19	7.29	8.25	0.43	4.66	2.17	25.51	12.93	10.91	7.02	7.31	15.44	13.59	67.20	100.00
1974-75	7.47	0.02	0.11	7.60	7.93	0.45	3.86	2.46	24.70	12.64	11.40	6.62	7.11	17.49	12.44	67.70	100.00
1975-76	5.49	0.02	0.10	5.61	8.03	9.72	3.54	2.73	24.02	13.01	11.06	7.28	6.85	19.44	12.73	70.37	100.00
1976-77	5.50	0.02	0.14	5.66	7.74	9.32	3.31	2.62	22.99	13.01	10.16	12.74	6.56	17.02	11.86	71.35	100.00
1977-78	5.06	0.03	0.19	5.28	8.97	8.89	3.07	2.62	23.55	14.09	10.34	12.00	6.94	16.06	11.74	71.17	100.00
1978-79	4.95	0.03	0.13	5.11	9.53	8.67	2.70	2.70	23.88	13.98	10.46	11.44	7.03	16.54	11.56	71.01	100.00
1979-80	4.50	0.06	0.13	4.69	10.89	9.44	2.67	2.46	25.46	14.18	10.40	11.17	6.70	16.34	11.06	69.85	100.00
1980-81	4.81	0.06	0.36	5.23	11.71	0.08	2.38	2.68	26.85	12.85	10.43	11.94	6.20	15.61	10.89	67.92	100.00

Source: 1. Delhi Administration, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, *Estimates of State Income of Delhi, 1970-71 to 1979-80*.
2. Table A.11.1.

TABLE 2.4
Distribution of Non-Agricultural Enterprises by Major Activity
Group and by Type of Enterprise
(1980)

Major activity group	Total	Own account enterprise	Establishments	
			Directory	Non-directory
1. Mining and quarrying	444 (0.2)	8 (—)	428 (1.1)	8 (—)
2. Manufacturing and repair services	82213 (29.0)	35144 (21.6)	18439 (16.6)	28630 (35.0)
3. Electricity, gas and water supply	766 (0.3)	21 (—)	337 (0.9)	408 (0.5)
4. Construction	4264 (1.5)	3863 (2.4)	151 (0.4)	250 (0.3)
5. Wholesale and retail trade	116698 (41.1)	81471 (50.1)	6601 (16.7)	28626 (35.0)
6. Restaurants and hotels	17322 (6.1)	9448 (5.8)	1510 (3.8)	6364 (7.9)
7. Transport	11222 (3.9)	9098 (5.6)	799 (2.0)	1325 (1.6)
8. Storage and warehousing	8459 (3.0)	6331 (4.0)	410 (1.0)	1718 (2.1)
9. Communications	492 (0.2)	—	225 (0.6)	267 (0.3)
10. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	11792 (4.1)	3257 (2.0)	4019 (10.2)	4516 (5.5)
11. Community, social and personal services	30095 (10.6)	13821 (8.5)	6622 (16.7)	9652 (11.8)
12. Others	—	—	—	—
All activities	283767 (100.00)	162462 (100.00)	39541 (100.00)	81764 (100.00)

Source : Delhi Administration, Bureau of Economics and Statistics (1983), *Economic Census, 1980*, p. 12.

Technical and Economic Services (RITES) for the Planning Commission, which we have analysed (Appendix 1.A), the total value of imports and exports amounted to Rs 6,877 crore and Rs 3,617 crore, respectively, in 1978-79.¹ Among the goods imported into Delhi, foodgrains, bamboo, timber and other woods, chemicals and chemical products including pharmaceuticals, cotton textiles, iron and steel and non-ferrous metals amounted to nearly 60 per cent of the total value of imports. Among the exports from Delhi, foodgrains, chemicals and chemical products, transport equipment and raw materials accounted for 65 per cent of the total value of exports.

It is interesting to know that the value of exports is far lower than the value of imports with respect to most of the commodities. The percentage of exports to imports for oil seeds, milk and milk products, edible oils, cement, chemicals and drugs, paints and dyes, coaltar and bitumen, bamboo, timber and other woods and paper was very low while for raw jute, ores, mineral oils, building materials, chemical manures, sugar and gur, automobile parts, footwear, tyres and tubes and jute manufactures, it was high. It means that a sizeable portion of imports into Delhi must have been re-exported. (Table 2.5).

TABLE 2.5
Imports and Exports of the Union Territory of Delhi (1978-79)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Estimated value of imports (Rs lakh)	Percentage of total imports	Estimated value of exports (Rs lakh)	Percentage of total exports	Exports as percentage of imports
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Foodgrains	31,785	4.93	23,404	6.47	73.63
2.	Oil seeds	3,083	0.48	1,113	0.31	36.10
3.	Raw cotton	30,890	4.80	39,267	10.86	127.12
4.	Jute raw	11	Neg.	43	0.01	390.91
5.	Sugarcane	22	Neg.	4	Neg.	18.18

Contd.

1. The RITES study gives only quantities. We have converted them into values by using wholesale prices. (See Annexure I)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6. Tobacco	671	0.10	507	0.14	75.56
7. Fodder	127	0.02	58	0.02	45.61
8. Fruits and vegetables	29,706	4.61	18,086	5.00	60.88
9. Livestock	34,620	5.38	19,969	5.52	57.68
10. Hides, skins & bones	509	0.08	197	0.05	38.70
11. Milk & milk products	19,904	3.09	5,087	1.41	25.56
12. Coal	3,244	0.50	234	0.06	7.21
13. Limestone & dolomite	27	Neg.	4	Neg.	14.81
14. Gypsum	10	Neg.	8	Neg.	80.00
15. Stone (including marble stone)	228	0.04	28	0.01	12.28
16. Other ores	525	0.08	3,044	0.84	579.81
17. Mineral oils	4,269	0.66	9,171	2.54	214.83
18. Edible oils	23,290	3.62	14,443	3.99	62.01
19. Iron & steel	22,678	3.52	12,999	3.59	57.32
20. Non-ferrous metals	16,955	2.63	13,784	3.81	81.30
21. Cement	3,177	0.49	112	0.03	3.53
22. Building materials	1,298	0.20	3,796	1.05	292.45
23. Chemicals & drugs	71,638	11.12	61,098	16.89	85.29
24. Chemical manures	1,116	0.17	1,875	0.52	168.01
25. Paints and dyes	12,795	1.99	3,867	1.07	30.22
26. Coaltar and bitumen	1,281	0.20	380	0.11	29.66
27. Bamboo, timber and other woods	1,06,721	16.57	7,596	2.10	7.12
28. Sugar, gur	5,475	0.85	14,973	4.14	273.48
29. Salt	178	0.03	31	0.01	17.42
30. Tea, coffee, etc.	24,506	3.80	26,403	7.30	107.74
31. Tyres and tubes	43,303	6.72	15,359	4.25	35.47
32. Leather manufactures	8,062	1.25	7,191	1.99	89.20
33. Footwear	14,831	2.30	15,333	4.24	103.48
34. Automobile parts	23,206	3.60	24,274	6.71	104.60
35. Cycle and cycle parts	6,388	0.99	4,621	1.28	72.34
36. Cotton manufactures	86,537	13.44	7,018	1.94	8.11
37. Jute manufactures	875	0.14	2,248	0.62	256.91
38. Paper	10,152	1.58	4,106	1.14	40.45
GRAND TOTAL	6,44,093	100.00	3,61,731	100.00	56.16

Notes: 1. Imports/exports refer to imports/exports to other States within the country only.

2. Totals may not tally due to rounding.

Source: See Annexure I.4.

b. Manufacturing

The belief that "Delhi is purely a distributive Centre and does not have any reasonable manufacturing activity" is fast receding. The total value of output of industries increased from Rs 454.43 crore in 1974-75 to Rs 1,188.10 crore in 1979-80—an increase of 161.45 per cent—and the value-added from manufacture increased from Rs 87.97 crore in 1974-75 to Rs 192.46 crore—an increase of 118.76 per cent. During the same period the total input consumed by industry increased by 173.44 per cent. Value-added by manufacturing* constituted 12.54 per cent of SDP in 1979-80 as against 10.10 per cent in 1974-75.

The industrial sector of Delhi is dominated by the manufacture of food products (21.90 per cent) followed by electricity (10.99 per cent); electrical machinery, appliances and parts (9.98 per cent); jute, hemp, mesta textiles and textile products (8.72 per cent); chemicals and chemical products (7.70 per cent); basic metals and alloy industries (5.31 per cent); cotton textiles (4.92 per cent); machinery tools and parts except electrical machinery (4.85 per cent); paper and its products, printing, publishing and allied industries (4.83 per cent), and transport equipment and parts (4.25 per cent) (Table A.2.2).

*As per the Annual Survey of Industries Data (Factor Sector).

TABLE A.2.1
Delhi State Income by Industry of Origin (At Current Prices)

(Rs lakh)

Year	Primary			Secondary			Tertiary			Sub- total (tertiary)	Total						
	Agri- culture and husban- dry	Fore- stry and fish- ing	Min- ing (pri- mary)	Manu- factur- ing regis- tered sector	Manu- factur- ing unregis- tered sector	Con- struc- tion	Elec- tric- ity and Water supply	Sub- total (sec- ondary)	Trans- port, and commu- nication			Trade, hotels and restau- rants	Bank- ing and insur- ance	Real estate own- ership of dwelling business and services	Public admini- stration	Other services	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1970-71	3250	7	64	3321	4069	4519	2765	911	12264	6335	4950	2867	3809	7315	6373	31649	47234
1971-72	3672	8	124	3734	4712	5170	2914	1019	13824	6923	5561	3797	4047	8759	6931	36018	53576
1972-73	3735	9	87	3831	5352	6015	3062	1113	15547	7853	6195	4004	4598	9669	7688	40007	59380
1973-74	4878	11	130	5019	5686	7192	3211	1498	17587	8915	7518	4842	5038	10645	9362	46320	68926
1974-75	6501	18	94	6613	6904	9095	3360	2142	21501	11012	9927	5761	6195	15231	10833	58959	87073
1975-76	5445	22	97	5564	7968	9639	3509	2709	23825	12907	10970	7220	6796	19283	12632	69808	99197
1976-77	6086	25	157	6268	8571	10109	3658	2899	25437	14404	11243	14101	7261	18837	13139	78985	110690
1977-78	6272	33	237	6542	11120	11018	3807	3246	29191	17462	12815	14878	8605	19904	14558	88222	123955
1978-79	6578	44	172	6794	12669	11534	3957	3602	31762	18586	13904	15207	9343	22001	15387	94428	132984
1979-80	6912	86	200	7198	16721	14490	4106	3768	39685	21771	15969	17147	10284	25088	16970	107229	153512
1980-81	8624	111	627	9362	20983	18054	4255	4802	48095	23012	18589	21383	11102	27960	19510	121656	179113

Source: Delhi Administration, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, *Estimates of State Income of Delhi, 1970-71 to 1979-80*.

TABLE A.2.2
Important Characteristics of Major Industry Groups in Delhi

Industry group	Factories covered (No.)				Total input				Total output				Value-added by manufacture			
	1974-75		1979-80		1974-75		1979-80		1974-75		1979-80		1974-75		1979-80	
	75	80	Per cent increase over 1974-75	Per cent increase over 1974-75	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Per cent increase over 1974-75	Per cent increase over 1974-75	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
20-21 Manufacture of food products	80	100	25.00	1101665	2398759	117.74	1141522	2602070	127.95	32251	176812	448.24				
22 Manufacture of beverages, tobacco and its products	6	13	116.67	53853	129919	124.54	68291	155217	127.29	12250	32677	166.75				
23 Manufacture of cotton textiles	15	28	86.67	270436	396059	46.45	411033	584582	42.22	132969	179819	35.23				
24 Manufacture of wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles	21	33	57.14	68384	177388	159.40	82699	139451	68.62	12810	19564	57.72				
25-26 Manufacture of jute, hemp, mesta textiles and manufacture of textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear)	112	292	160.71	144262	887743	515.37	168671	1035808	514.10	22863	139848	511.68				
27 Manufacture of wood and its products	17	27	58.82	11324	28495	151.63	15476	36940	138.69	4099	8019	95.63				

(Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
28													
	Manufacture of paper and its products, printing, publishing and allied industries	176	226	28.41	157638	394531	150.28	272072	573826	110.91	103828	164011	57.96
29													
	Manufacture of leather and its products	7	3	-57.14	1628	14401	784.58	2050	16857	722.29	401	2373	491.77
30													
	Manufacture of rubber, plastic and coal products	121	205	69.42	93106	374260	301.97	120710	423974	251.23	23721	42581	210.33
31													
	Manufacture of chemical and its products	75	117	56.00	256528	737291	187.41	321674	914829	184.40	60374	166186	175.26
32													
	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	34	53	55.88	31320	70618	125.47	45650	103877	127.55	12596	31025	146.31
33													
	Basic metals and alloys industries	99	147	48.48	194989	569090	191.86	221776	631103	184.57	23821	55405	132.59
34													
	Manufacture of metal products and parts except machinery and transport equipment	212	309	45.75	149499	362567	142.52	189095	431888	128.40	34799	63253	81.77

Contd.

35	Manufacture of machinery tools and parts except electrical machinery	190	279	46.84	142413	462804	224.97	192729	576456	199.10	46319	101110	118.29
36	Manufacture of electrical machinery, appliances and parts	172	283	64.53	252799	1005068	297.58	321735	1185722	268.54	64059	167406	161.33
37	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	130	284	118.46	119278	401207	236.36	151293	505003	233.79	29532	94024	218.38
38	Other manufacturing industries	106	135	27.36	46484	154920	233.28	65161	205839	215.89	17391	48312	177.80
40	Electricity	4	5	25.00	330787	990311	199.38	531317	1305137	145.64	172901	260169	50.47
42	Water works and supply	6	4	33.33	63728	95532	49.91	72839	70283	-3.51	6690	-28513	-326.20
74	Storage and warehousing	4	10	150.00	608	5294	770.72	608	9252	421.71	-46	3084	-6604.35
91	Sanitary services	6	6	—	2343	11569	393.77	8846	17861	101.91	4900	5252	7.18
96	Personal services	9	14	55.55	3385	6544	93.32	6305	11629	84.44	2749	4838	75.99
97	Repair services	101	132	30.69	71075	149549	110.41	132756	343427	158.69	58502	187350	220.25
	TOTAL all industries	1703	2705	58.83	3567532	9754919	173.44	4544308	11881031	161.45	879779	1924605	118.76

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, (Factory Sector), Delhi Administration, *Annual Survey of Industries, 1974-75 and 1979-80.*