

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The National Capital Territory of Delhi, established under the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991, continues to operate under a unique administrative framework with shared responsibilities between the Union Government and the elected State Government. The NCT comprises 13 districts and 39 sub-divisions, covering an area of 1,483 square kilometres. Delhi remains the core of the National Capital Region (NCR), an integrated inter-state planning region aimed at balanced regional development. Urban governance continues through the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Council, and Delhi Cantonment Board, with renewed focus on service delivery, digital administration, and fiscal efficiency.

2. Delhi Government is working continuously to fulfil the resolve of building a 'Viksit Delhi'. The government is not merely focused on governance, but on serving the people. Sustained efforts have been made at the grassroots level, with priority given to essential services such as healthcare, education, smooth transport connectivity and access to clean drinking water and clean air. Delhi Govt. is working 24x7 to combat pollution in the city & is committed to a zero pollution capital. Foundation has been laid for an 'ideal capital', prosperous, progressive, green and equipped with modern amenities..
3. Delhi continues to strengthen its position as one of India's most dynamic economic and administrative centres, supported by a diverse services-driven economy, strong infrastructure, strategic connectivity and a forward-looking governance framework. Steady growth in exports, rising FDI inflows, expanding real estate market and improving industrial ecosystem underline its growing economic resilience. Ongoing investments in transport, digital services, education, tourism, clean energy and urban renewal are reshaping the capital into a more efficient, sustainable and globally competitive metropolis. With ambitious long-term policies for industry, startups, logistics and infrastructure, Delhi is well placed to accelerate its development trajectory and reinforce its role as a leading hub for business, innovation and national governance.
4. Delhi's economic prospects for the fiscal year 2025–26 continue to reflect resilience and sustained growth momentum, supported by strong service-sector performance, expanding digital economy, and robust public infrastructure investment. Government initiatives aimed at formalisation, financial inclusion, and digital governance have further strengthened economic activity and widened access to opportunities. This comprehensive strategy is

expected to further unlock Delhi's economic potential and reinforce its path towards inclusive and sustainable prosperity.

5. As the capital of the world's largest democracy, Delhi remains one of India's foremost metropolitan economies and a major centre for governance, diplomacy, trade, culture, and knowledge industries. The economic structure remains predominantly service-led, with growing contributions from information technology, financial services, tourism, healthcare, education, and creative industries. Delhi also sustains its position as a leading tourist destination, supported by its heritage, diverse retail landscape, and vibrant culinary culture.
6. Delhi's urban renewal and heritage conservation initiatives continue to enhance its civic identity and tourism appeal. The National War Memorial stands as a symbol of national pride and remembrance. Kartavya Path, redeveloped as a people-centric ceremonial boulevard, reflects the evolving vision of participatory governance, public ownership, and urban design excellence. Ongoing investments in public spaces, transport corridors, riverfront development, and cultural infrastructure further strengthen Delhi's image as a modern capital rooted in history and democratic values.

STATE ECONOMY

7. Delhi's Per Capita Income (at Constant Prices) is estimated to be 2.5 times higher as compared to National level during 2025-26. The Per Capita Income of Delhi at current prices reached at the level of ₹ 492592 in 2024-25 as compared to ₹ 457708 in 2023-24. The Advance Estimate of Per Capita Income of Delhi at current prices during 2025-26 estimated at ₹ 531610 registering a growth of 7.92% over the previous year. The Per Capita Income of Delhi at constant prices estimated at ₹ 285207 in 2024-25 as compared to ₹ 272950 in 2023-24. The Advance Estimate of Per Capita Income of Delhi at constant prices during 2025-26 is estimated to reach at ₹ 305433, registering a growth of 7.09% over the previous year.
8. Delhi's economy has a predominant Service Sector with its share of contribution to Gross State Value Added (at current prices) at 86.32% during 2025-26 followed by contribution of Secondary Sector (12.88%) and Primary Sector (0.80%). The tertiary sector plays a pivotal role in the State economy both in terms of employment generation and contribution to State Income.
9. The Advance Estimate of GSDP of Delhi at current prices during 2025-26 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 13,27,055 crore which is at a growth of 9.42% over 2024-25. The Advance Estimate of GSDP of Delhi at constant prices during

2025-26 is recorded at ₹ 7,76,479 crore showed a growth of 8.53% over 2024-25.

10. With the economy's returning to normalcy brought closer by the successful mega vaccination drive in Delhi, hopes of a robust recovery in services sector, consumption and investment have been rekindled. Overall economic activity in Delhi has recovered. In the years 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 & 2024-25 a recovery of real GSDP of Delhi with growth of 7.20%, 7.40%, 9.63% & 6.23% respectively is based on a low base effect and inherent strengths of the economy.

BUDGET FOR SCHEMES/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS

11. Govt. of NCT of Delhi has been working with an aim to transform Delhi to a world class city and to fulfill the aspiration of its citizen by making it an inclusive, equitable and livable globe city. Govt. has created excellent health, education, transport, civic infrastructure along-with socio-economic welfare of its citizens.
12. The Budget of 2025-26 ₹1,00,000 Crore out of which ₹59,300 Crore is allocated for schemes/ Programme/projects of GNCTD which focuses on key areas that includes Infrastructure Development, Industrial Development and Investment Promotion, Health and Education for all, Tourism, Art, Language and culture promotion, Seamless Connectivity, Efficient Irrigation and Flood Control, Sustainable Development, Green Growth etc. The Budget allocation of 2025-26 was increased by ₹20,300 Crore in comparison to ₹39,000 Crore in 2024-25 (BE).
13. The Budget allocation of schemes/ Programme/projects is distributed among different sectors. Details of sectors having major budget allocation are as under:
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14. **TRANSPORT:** - Highest budget allocation under schemes is in Transport Sector i.e. ₹11,964 Crore (i.e 20% of total Scheme Budget) out of which major allocation (i) ₹3061 Crore for Road & Bridges (ii) ₹2400 Crore for GIA to DTC for working deficit (iii) ₹800 Crore for Viability Gap funding towards Cluster Buses (iv) ₹230 Crore for Development of Bus Terminals/Depots etc.
15. **SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFARE:** - Social Security & Welfare Sector having budget allocation of ₹10110 Crore i.e. 17% of total Scheme Budget.
16. **WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION:** - Water Supply & Sanitation Sector having budget allocation of ₹9000 Crore i.e. 15% of total Scheme Budget and out of which major allocation of ₹2342 Crore under Water supply and ₹1100 Crore for Sewerage & Drainage System etc.

17. **EDUCATION:** -There is an allocation of ₹7648 Crore (i.e 13 % of total Scheme Budget) out of which major allocation is (i) ₹2294 Crore for MCD (ii) ₹848 Crore for Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (iii) ₹300 Crore for construction of additional classrooms in the existing school buildings (iv) ₹370 Crore for Right to Education Act (v) ₹290 Crore for subsidy to school uniform etc.
18. **MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH:** - Medical & Public Health Sector having budget allocation of ₹6874 Crore i.e. 12% of total Scheme Budget.
19. **Housing, Urban Development** having budget allocation of ₹3484 Crore i.e.6% of total Scheme Budget and out of which major allocation is (i) ₹611 Crore under AMRIT 2.0 (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) (ii) ₹803 Crore under MCD (iii) ₹502 Crore for Providing Essential Services in Unauthorized Colonies

PUBLIC FINANCE

20. The Expenditure Budget of Government of NCT of Delhi is mainly financed from its own tax revenue (68.7% of Expenditure Budget in 2025-26 (BE), which includes revenue collection from GST, VAT, Excise, Stamp Duty and Motor Vehicle Tax. In addition, there is non-tax revenue and transfers from Government of India in the form of loan and grant under various items. It is important to highlight here that 71.3% of total Tax Revenue in 2025-26 (BE) will be from GST (including other taxes) & VAT, 10.2% from Excise, 13.1% from Stamp Duty and 5.4% from MVT.
21. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus; it recorded ₹ 12247.03 crore during 2024-25(Prov.) as compared to ₹ 6462.30 crore in 2023-24. The budgeted revenue surplus for 2025-26(BE) is ₹9661.31crore which is 0.73% of GSDP.
22. Govt. of NCT of Delhi is budgeted to have a Fiscal Deficit of ₹13,703 Crore in BE 2025-26, which is mainly on the account of increase of more than double (145%) in capital expenditure over 2024-25. The capital expenditure which was only ₹ 11,485 Crore in 2024-25(Prov.) has been increased to ₹ 28,115 Crore in 2025-26(BE). The Capital Expenditure is a developmental expenditure and it has been appropriately attuned to the needs of Capital City of India. The fiscal deficit is within the accepted limits of 3% of GSDP.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

23. Trade and commerce have played a pivotal role in promoting the growth of Delhi's economy by making a significant contribution in terms of tax revenues and providing gainful employment to a large section of society. Delhi is the biggest trade and consumption centre in North India. Delhi distinguishes itself

as a centre for entry port of trade which means that large part of its economic activity is concerned with the redistribution of goods produced elsewhere and imported for local sales as well as for export to other states i.e. interstate sales. It has attained the status of a major distribution centre by virtue of its geographical location and other historical factors, availability of infrastructure facilities etc.

24. The GSVA from trade, hotels and restaurants in Delhi constituted ₹1,38,826 Crore during 2025-26 (AE) at current prices, which is nearly 11.59% of GSVA of Delhi (the base year 2011-12). More clearly, this sector's contribution to GSVA of Delhi during the last 15 years was more than 11%.

PRICE TRENDS

25. Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is used to measure changes in prices of commodities in the wholesale market at the national level. The current series of WPI reflect the changes in wholesale Prices over a period to compare the base year (2011-12=100). Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India compiles & releases the monthly Whole Sale Price Index (WPI).
26. Consumer Price Index (CPI-IW) is generally used for measuring the trends of retail prices of the most common items of daily consumption. From the month of September, 2020 the Labour Bureau has updated the Base of the Existing Series of CPI - IW 2001=100 to the New Base 2016=100. Under updated series, Labour Bureau, Chhandigarh has been compiling and releasing consumer prices index on a monthly basis for 88 selected centres/ markets in India, including Delhi.
27. The CPI (IW) is separately prepared for six groups and then combined by assigning weight to each group. Under updated series (2016=100), the highestweight is assigned to food & beverages group at 36.13%, followed by miscellaneous at 26.26%, housing at 24.29%, fuel & light at 7.05%, clothing & footwear at 5.43%, and pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants at 0.84% respectively.
28. The annual average consumer price index for industrial workers in Delhi increased from 132.5 in year 2024 to 139.4 in year 2025 registering an increase of 6.9 points. The increase in CPI for industrial worker in Delhi was recorded at 5.2 % during 2025 over the previous year 2024.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

29. The percentage distribution of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Delhi at 2011-12 prices showed a declining trend in agriculture and allied sector. More clearly, the percentage contribution of agriculture sector to GSVA of Delhi at

current prices reduced from 0.32% in 2023-24 to 0.28% in 2024-25. Farming is now primarily confined to peri-urban areas, Yamuna floodplains, and specific rural pockets, focusing on vegetable cultivation, wheat, and livestock.

30. The total gross cropped area in Delhi got increased to 47050 hectares in 2024-25 which was at 33069 hectares during 2023-24. Perhaps, the estimated gross cropped area in 2025-26 is 47040 hectares. The remaining areas of the Delhi are being used for various other uses such as non-agricultural purposes, forest, fallow land, uncultivable land, etc. The main reasons behind the reduction in agriculture area in Delhi are fast urbanization and the shift in occupational pattern, especially during the last two decades. Cropping intensity got increase from 151 in 2023-24 to 166 in 2024-25 and for year 2025-26 cropping intensity is estimated at 168.
31. Livestock is an important component in the agriculture sector which affects the development of the economy directly and indirectly. Delhi has become a consumer state wherein Livestock and livestock products are being supplied from other states.
32. There are 46 Govt. Veterinary hospitals, 25 Veterinary Dispensaries, 01 laboratory, 01 Farmers Information Centre and 03 Mobile Veterinary Units for providing veterinary facilities in Delhi. The number of animals treated in Govt. Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries has increased from 4,15,986 during 2011-12 to 5,38,458 during 2024-25 and 5,45,754 up to March, 2026. It may be due to enhancement of education and awareness among the farmers.
33. 'Delhi Village Development Board (DVDB)' was reconstituted vide Order dated 18.09.2025 to advise the Government on issues connected with the infrastructural development works in rural and urban villages of Delhi.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

34. The present Government in Delhi treated Environment as a moral responsibility by not just taking air pollution as a seasonal crisis, but as a structural challenge for which Government has implemented concrete solutions. To tackle air pollution effectively, the Delhi Government has implemented the Air Pollution Control Plan 2025, under which 100 Vayu Rakshak (Air Guardians) equipped with 35 GPS and CCTV have been deployed across the city. These Vayu Rakshak monitor dust pollution and vehicle emissions in real time and ensure quick action. Strengthening its commitment to pollution control, the Government has implemented various other measures as Clean Delhi, Green Delhi is no longer a vision but a measurable transformation.

35. Government has taken several steps in the recent past to improve the environment condition which includes massive focus on afforestation, installation of Anti-Smog Gun at construction sites, deployment of Mechanical Road Sweepers (MRS), Water Sprinklers (WS) and Mist Sprays at hotspots, Round the clock data-driven air monitoring across Delhi, Strict enforcement with smart technology, Reinventing road cleanliness across Delhi, e-mobility & clean energy push, implementation of Electric Vehicle Policy, ban on single use plastic, better management of solid waste, treatment of waste water, improvement of sewage system, stringent industrial emission norms etc.
36. Government of NCT of Delhi has taken initiatives to increase forests and tree cover area to keep the environment green in Delhi. As a result of the initiatives taken by the Government, forest and tree cover area increased to 371.31 sq km thereby increasing the share of forests in the total geographical area to 25.04% as per Indian state of forest Report, 2023.
37. During the Green Action Plan (GAP) 2025-26, the Department of Forests and Wildlife (GNCTD), in collaboration with 21 greening agencies, achieved a significant milestone by planting 53.70 lakh saplings as of January 2026. This achievement comprises 4.81 lakh trees, 41.82 lakh shrubs, and 2.03 lakh bamboos, complemented by the strategic distribution of 5.03 lakh seedlings to the public.
38. Delhi Parks and Gardens Society (DPGS) maintained greenery in 1,564 parks covering 452.944 acres through 341 RWAs/NGOs, with financial assistance of ₹965 lakh during 2025-26 (upto December, 2025), and distributed 3,39,173 plant saplings free of cost to RWAs, institutions, armed forces, and the general public across Delhi. During financial year 2024-2025, financial assistance of ₹ 705.48 lacs for maintenance of parks and gardens was provided for an area measuring 436.00 acres with the participation of 329 RWAs /NGOs/Societies covering 1483 number of parks.

INDUSTRIES

39. Industrial development in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi is moving away from traditional chimneys toward “smart” production and characterized by a strategic shift from traditional heavy manufacturing to a sophisticated, service-oriented, and high technology ecosystem through knowledge-based, IT/ITeS, and small-scale sectors, driven by its service economy, trade hub status, and focus on sustainable, clean growth.
40. Delhi comes under Front Runner category in the country in SDG i.e., “SDG India Index and Dashboard 2023-24” as per NITI Aayog.

41. Good progress under the Business Reform Action Plan scheme came under “Emerging Business Ecosystems category” in 2022.
42. In the Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) 2024 report, Delhi was recognized in the ‘Achievers’ Category among the Union Territories.
43. The GSVA from manufacturing has increased from ₹ 18907 Crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 50144 Crore in 2025-26. However, the percentage contribution of manufacturing to GSVA has decreased from 6.24% in 2011-12 to 4.19% in 2025-26. During the same period, the contribution of the secondary sector to the total GSVA of Delhi has also decreased from 13.09% in 2011-12 to 12.88% in 2025-26.

TOURISM IN DELHI

44. Delhi has a rich and unique cultural and architectural heritage offering numerous tourist attractions ranging from monuments, museums, shrines, gardens, biodiversity parks, entertainment spots with wide variety of shopping destinations & a wide range of culinary experiences. Delhi Tourism has been actively organizing number of fairs and festivals in Delhi with many cultural events such as Mango Festival, Children’s Festival, Teej Mahotsav, Dandiya Festival, Diwali Celebration, Bhajan Clubbing, other Cultural Events, Musical concerts etc. to showcase this capital city as a tourist and cultural friendly destination not only for foreign tourists but also for domestic travelers and residents of Delhi.
45. Delhi, being the capital of India is one of the key arrival destinations for both foreign and domestic tourists. The state is among the top tourist destinations in the country. Approx. 32.25 lakh (38.85%) Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in Delhi during 2024 have been recorded as per India Tourism Data Compendium 2025.

ENERGY

46. The power scenario in Delhi has improved considerably after the power sector reform in July 2002 compared to other states. However, Delhi's power sector reforms in 2025 with the focus on expanding solar energy (Surya Ghar Scheme), pilot underground cabling, improving EV infrastructure, ensuring consumers satisfaction through better infrastructure resilience.

47. Delhi has already achieved 100% electrification. Delhi, being an urban place with high load density, has seen the electricity consumption increasing from 29415.87 MUs in 2015-16 to 30996.29 MUs in 2025-26 (upto December, 2025). Delhi has its unique load pattern and peak load problem due to predominant share of domestic consumption and extreme weather conditions. Power sector of Delhi is different in comparison to other states, as other states have power deficit, whereas Delhi has tied up surplus power in order to cater to the increasing demand and peak load.
48. The total power purchase in Delhi is 43534.52 MUs in FY 2024-25. While 08.52% of total power purchase is sourced from own generation by Delhi Govt. Power Plants, 91.48% is purchased from Central Govt. and other sources. The peak demand increased from 5846 MW in 2015-16 to 8442 in 2025-26.
49. The distribution of electricity in Delhi to various categories of consumers increased from 24037 MU in 2015-16 to 33009 MU in 2024-25. During the same period, the number of consumers of electricity in Delhi increased from 52.62 lakh to 73.61 lakh thereby increase of 20.99 lakh consumers during this period. After reforms in power sector, AT&C losses in Delhi has reduced significantly from 52% in the pre-reform era in 2002 (before July 2002) to 5.90% in 2024-25.
50. As per the amendment to the Delhi Solar Energy Policy 2023 made via notification dt. 10.07.2025, the capital subsidy has been increased to ₹10,000/kW (capped at ₹30,000) and is now transferred directly to the consumer through DBT. The EE&REM Centre processes the disbursement of the subsidy strictly on the basis of verified consumer details available on the Delhi Solar Portal. As of January 2026, the total number of solar installations in Delhi stands at 21,915 consumers, with a cumulative capacity of 425 MW.
51. The Government of Delhi has established an Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Management Centre (EE&REMC). EE&REMC works as 'State Designated Agency (SDA)' in association with Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), MoP, GoI and to carry out various Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation activities in Delhi. EE&REM Centre as State Nodal Agency (SNA) implemented new and renewable energy projects in the city of Delhi in association with Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India.
52. Total installed capacity of Renewable Energy is 509 MW (425 MW Solar Energy generations + 84 MW Waste to Energy generation) till January, 2026.
53. Drawing inspiration from modern power infrastructure in leading global cities, the conversion of the overhead electrical network to an underground power

distribution network is a first-of-its-kind pilot project at Shalimar Bagh aimed at transforming the current infrastructure into a model distribution network. It aims to create a scalable and replicable model for safe, efficient, and aesthetically improved urban power supply infrastructure that can be extended to other parts of Delhi.

TRANSPORT

54. The National Capital Territory of Delhi has a population of 16.78 million (2011 census). It is a hub of tourist, education and business activities. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has been working to achieve sustainable public transport in the city by focusing on factors such as multi-modal and integrated transit systems comprising of pedestrians, bicycles, buses, metro & rails and Adoption of economical, sustainable & environment friendly technologies and fuels including air pollution and improve environmental outcomes (CNG, hybrids and electric vehicles).
55. Presently, the Delhi Metro network consists of about 352 Km., including 58.497 km of NCR, 22.909 km of Airport Line, and 2.008 km extension of Airport Line to Yashobhoomi. After completion of Phase IV, the total length metro lines including NCR lines will be about 463 km.
56. The total number of motor vehicles on road in NCT of Delhi as on 19th Mar, 2026 is 87.61 lakh, showing the increase by 7.93% compared to 2024-25. GNCTD has banned Diesel Vehicles more than 10-year-old and Petrol Vehicles of more than 15-year-old hence deregistered 66,20,160 vehicles upto 2025-26 (19th March 2026). Also, the number of vehicles per thousand population was 522 in 2025-26 (as on 19 March 2026).
57. Public Works Deptt. (PWD), GNCT of Delhi maintains approx. 1386 Kms of road network across Delhi (i.e. NH 26.28 Km & other roads 1359.90 Kms).
58. DTC is the largest public transport entity in the City & NCR transporting about 24.29 lakh passengers and covering 5.01 lakh km per day. As in March 2026, DTC & DoT has a fleet size of 6100 buses, comprising 1002 Non AC low floor (CNG) buses, 760 AC low floor (CNG) buses, 2750 AC low floor (Electric-12 Mt.) and 1588 AC low floor (Electric-9 Mt.) buses. DTC is also operating an International Bus Service on Delhi-Kathmandu route.
59. There are 86 numbers of buses on 27 routes for night bus service. 30 Ladies Special Buses are also being plied during peak hours on 30 routes. As on 28.02.2026, 2983 Bus Marshals (Home Guard) are deployed in DTC & FCMS Buses for the safety and security of women passengers.

60. The envisaged EV policy aims to encourage the rapid adoption of Electric Vehicles in Delhi and establishing a necessary charging infrastructure at an accelerated pace through implementation of purchase incentives, Scrapping incentive, waiver of road tax and registration fees and establishment of network of charging & swappable batteries stations. As on 31.03.2025, Delhi has 3,100 charging stations and 893 battery swapping stations across Delhi.
61. Further, travel for female commuters of all group/age is free (in DTC and Cluster Buses) in Delhi. During 2025-26 (Till Feb-2026) 56.21 Crore women passengers travelled free in DTC & DoT buses and Rs. 562.17 Crore subsidy was given during the FY 2025-26.

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

62. One of the important Sustainable Goal under SDG-6 is “Availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”. Based on SDG, Delhi Government is committed for providing safe, adequate and affordable potable drinking water, accessible and hygienic sanitation. These public services are required to be ensured for its citizen for a healthy life. Government has been consistently trying to ensure equitable clean water supply to all households, treatment of both waste water and solid waste to a high proportion of the volume generated, treatment of all industrial effluents.
63. The Delhi Government ensured free lifeline water up to 20 kilolitres to every household having metered water connection and around 18.91 lakhs consumers have been benefited under this scheme since its inception. Recently Government has started implementing the scheme for a limited period for providing regular sewer connection free of cost to keep the city and Yamuna clean by motivating unwilling residents in unauthorised colonies to connect their houses to the sewer lines. By exempting development charges required for taking sewer connection, more and more households are now being motivated to take sewer connection.
64. Delhi Jal Board has improved its governance and undertook a number of measures for proper demand-side planning, efficient management of water distribution and water audit and proper water accounting, a transparent tanker water distribution system using GPS/GPRS.
65. About 93.5% households of Delhi now have access to piped water supply. Water production during summer season is being maintained at about 1000 MGD consistently. Water is supplied to about 25 million population of Delhi through existing water supply network comprising of 15700 km long pipelines and more than 123 primary underground reservoirs (UGRs). Approx. 900 Nos. hired tankers and 150 Nos. departmental tankers are being deployed to supplement water supply in water deficit areas.

66. Delhi Jal Board has streamlined its system for obtaining water meters for metering of unmetered supply of water. The existing system of supply of water meter along with sanction of water connection has been amended and now consumers can purchase water meters of approved specifications from the open market. The consumers having Delhi Jal Board's defective meters have been allowed to get the defective meter replaced with private water meter and have been given option either to get the refund of meter security or get the same adjusted towards water charges in future.
67. Delhi Jal Board has initiated projects of installation of flow meters for water auditing. There are about 3007 Nos. of flow meters have been installed by DJB and taken care of water supply and its accounting. One Data/SCADA Center has been established at Jhandewalan, where online data is being received on real time basis. This is helping in real time monitoring and optimum distribution of water.
68. The installed capacity of DJB has been augmented by 21.64 % during last 17 years. The capacity, which was 790 MGD in 2009, has been increased to 961 in 2025.
69. The Water tariff is based on the principle of "use more pay more". Present water tariff policy acts as a deterrent for consumers consuming excessive water or having wastage of water. DJB had collected ₹1702.63 Crore during 2024-25. All domestic consumers of Delhi Jal Board consuming water up to 20 KL per month and having functional water meters are being given 100% subsidy and fully exempted from payment of water bill w.e.f. 01.03.2015.
70. Delhi Jal Board has set up a leak detection and investigation (LDI) cell to minimize leakage losses which helped to replace about 184.7 km length of the old, damaged and leaking water mains during 2025-26 (up to January, 2026).
71. Delhi Jal Board had carried out rejuvenation of 37 numbers of Water Bodies. Now DJB has returned the rejuvenated water bodies to the respective water body owning department.
72. Sewage treatment capacity of Delhi Jal Board increased from 402.40 MGD in 31st March 2001 to 764 MGD in 31st March 2025. Delhi Jal Board has a network of branching, peripheral sewers of about 11,040 kms, and a network of 200 kms of trunk sewers.
73. Delhi Jal Board supplies about 117 MGD of treated waste water to the Irrigation Department, Power Plants and for irrigation purposes by CPWD and in Rohini area by DDA & Flood Control and Irrigation Department. Efforts are being made to increase the treated waste water supply from 117 MGD in subsequent years.

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

74. Government of Delhi has a vision to make Delhi sustainable, inclusive and equal for all with a quality of life that is ecologically and culturally sustainable and accessible. The focus is on up-gradation of slums, provision of all basic amenities and universal access to adequate water, sanitation, health and decent housing. These are the essential constituents of good and healthy living for the citizen.
75. Delhi's housing market is complex where land, the basic input to housing is under the control of Central Government and has the responsibility of acquiring and developing lands through Delhi Development Authority and Co-operative Housing Societies. There is a wide gap in the supply and demand for housing which is largely met by the unregulated private sector. The housing scenario in Delhi is manifested through the features like substantial housing shortage, large number of household without access to any shelter or shelter with insufficient basic services, huge slum population, large proportion of household living in one room housing units etc.
76. In recent years, the thrust of the Government has remained focused to largely improve the basic services in un-served and under-served areas of Delhi. Huge public investment has been made in unauthorised colonies in a most transparent and efficient manner to continuously improve the living conditions of people by development of roads, drainage, and sanitation services. The In-situ slum rehabilitation housing projects are intended to provide "pucca" houses to people living in slums under the "Jahan Jhuggi Wahin Makan" scheme. With the launch of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Delhi Government got engaged in the construction of houses for economically weaker sections (EWS) by DSIIDC and DUSIB to improve the housing stock. In order to cater to a projected population of 23 million by 2021, Delhi Master Plan Document (MPD-2021) is planning to add 20 lakh new dwelling units over the period 2001 to 2021, out of which 54% of the units would be for EWS category. Under Sub-Mission-II Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) of JNNURM, the Government of India has approved 8 Projects of DSIIDC, 6 Projects of DUSIB and one Project of NDMC with the revised cost of ₹2750.91 Crores for the construction of 52584 dwelling units. The constructions of 24524 flats have been completed and 28060 flats are under different stages of construction.
77. A comprehensive redevelopment plan has been prepared for maintaining the original heritage character and to improve the environment in the walled city area through Shahjahanabad Redevelopment Corporation. The corporation is to conserve the civic and urban heritage those are architecturally significant and are having socio-cultural value without any profit to do.
78. Under the MLALAD Scheme, which supports small development projects recommended by the Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Assembly to address

local needs, a total budget provision of ₹350.00 crore (₹5.00 crore per Assembly Constituency) was earmarked under BE 2025–26. As of 30.01.2026, the Urban Development Department has sanctioned 1,143 projects with an estimated total cost of ₹ 227.72 crore.

79. Under AMRUT 2.0, aimed at ensuring universal coverage of water supply and sewerage services in urban areas, 67 projects with a total project cost of ₹4898.33 crore are being implemented, against which Central Assistance of ₹2,490.073 crore has been allocated. As on date 23.01.2026, 23 projects with a project cost of ₹30.48 crore have been completed.
80. GNCTD has launched many initiatives under solid waste management like Collection of waste from household, segregation at source, decentralize waste plants and discouraging single use plastic etc. Solid waste of 13,000 MTPD (approx.) is collected and transported to three landfill sites and processing plants. Approximately 63% of the total generated waste is processed through Waste to Energy and Waste to Compost plants and rest is dumped in 3 Sanitary Landfill Sites (SLFs).
81. GNCTD had provided funds in compliance to NGT order for disposal of 'legacy' waste dumped at Bhalaswa, Ghajipur and Okhla dump sites, which were accumulated over a period of time in all these landfill sited adversely impacting public health and environment. This requires expeditiously scientific and environmentally safe disposal as per applicable rules. After removing legacy waste from the entire or part of the land, the recovered land may be used for integrated waste processing and treatment facility. At the periphery a bio-diversity park can be developed to improve the air quality and ambience.
82. The Atal canteen initiative as announced in the Budget speech 2025-26 aims to bolster food security and nutritional access for vulnerable populations in JJ Clusters via GNCTD-subsidized affordable meals. On 25 December 2025, the Hon'ble Chief Minister, accompanied by the Hon'ble Union Minister for Urban Development and Energy, the GNCTD Urban Development Minister, and the Hon'ble MLA, inaugurated the inaugural Atal Canteen at Nehru Nagar (Lajpat Nagar). At present, 73 Atal Canteens are operational across various locations in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

EDUCATION

83. As per Census 2011, Delhi's literacy rate at 86.2% comprising male literacy rate of 90.9% and Female literacy rate of 80.8% is higher than the all India average of 73% with male literacy rate of 80.9% and Female literacy rate of 64.6%. In Delhi, the gender gap in literacy has declined moderately over the years from 12.62% in 2001 to 10.1% in 2011. As per 75th NSS report, Delhi stands at number two after Kerala with 88.7% literacy rate.

84. There are 5556 number of recognized schools in Delhi with approx enrolment of 44.91 Lakh students. Delhi Govt. has a total of 1270 government and government-aided schools under DoE in Delhi, which is 22.85% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrolment in government and government-aided schools is 39.75% of total enrolment of all schools in Delhi during 2024-25.
85. As per UDISE+ Report 2024-25, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at all levels of education in Delhi is higher as compared to all India level.
86. Directorate of Education achieved commendable results both at 10th & 12th Levels in CBSE Boards.
87. The Government has established 75 CM SHRI Schools under the Directorate of Education from Academic Session 2025–26. It marks a transformative step towards educational excellence and equity. These are envisioned as pace-setting, future-ready institutions, aligned with NEP 2020 and the National Curriculum Frameworks of Foundational Stage and School Education. These schools will be model institutions, not just in infrastructure but in pedagogy, curriculum, assessments, student outcomes and future pathways to National, Global University or Industry.
88. Under aegis of Directorate of higher education, the “Merit-cum-Means Income Linked Financial Assistance Scheme” (Old Scheme) was implemented up to the financial year 2021–22. Subsequently, from the financial year 2022–23 onwards, the “Delhi Higher & Technical Education Support Scheme” (New Scheme) has been implemented under the Delhi Higher Education Aid Trust for students enrolled in graduate courses at Delhi-based State Government universities/colleges/institutions.
89. Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University was set up in August, 2020 to equip students with world class skill education and to impart skill oriented programmes to address the challenges of developing trained and employable human resource for national growth. During 2025-26, DSEU has intake capacity of 7225.

HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

90. Delhi is committed to provide equitable and affordable access of quality health care services to its residents and to reduce mobility and mortality rates with reduction in incidence of communicable and non communicable diseases.
91. Delhi Govt. is implementing 4 tier health care infrastructure model having Ayushman Arogya Mandir and Polyclinics at tier-1 & tier-2 for providing primary and secondary health care services. As on 31st December 2025, there are 92 hospitals, 34 Primary Health Centres, 1501 dispensaries, 129 Maternity Homes & Sub Centres, 48 Polyclinics, 1181 Private Hospitals and Nursing

Homes, 503 Special Clinics and 20 Medical Colleges available in Delhi. The Delhi Government along is a significant contributor in case of health care services having 40 Multispecialty and Super Specialty Hospitals, 98 Allopathic Dispensaries, 64 Seed Primary Urban Health Centres, 370 Ayushman Arogya Mandir, 57 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 28 Unani Dispensaries, 121 Homeopathic Dispensaries and 36 School Health Clinics are providing preventive, promotive and curative health care services to the citizens of Delhi.

92. The govt. is providing facility of free radiological diagnostic services & free surgeries in empanelled private health centres through Delhi Arogya Kosh (DAK). Patients are being referred from Govt. Health Centres to empanelled private health centres for high end radiological diagnostics & Surgeries. Medical treatment of Road accident victims, acid attack/ thermal burn victims is also being carried out through DAK.

93. Based on SRS May 2023 issued by Registrar General of India, Important vital indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Neo-Natal Mortality Rate, Under Five Mortality Rate in respect of Delhi stand at lower levels like 14, 9, and 16 in comparison to All India levels viz. 25, 19 and 29 respectively. Similarly, the total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.2 in Delhi stand at lower level in compare to All India level of 1.9, which indicates the achievement of the replacement rate.

94. The maternal & child health care services need to be strengthened to achieve 100 per cent institutional births. The proportion of institutional deliveries in 2024 was 96.09 per cent. All essential measures are being adopted to reach 100% achievement in these services.

95. Important health programmes under National Health Mission focused at reproductive and child health, control of TB, Leprosy, etc are being implemented in Delhi through Delhi State Health Mission. Delhi AIDS Control Society is implementing the programme of NACP. Directorate of AYUSH ensures the provision of health care services of ISM & Homeopathy.

SOCIAL WELFARE & SECURITY

96. To fulfill the objective of Article 41 and 42 of Constitution of India, the Government of NCT of Delhi is implementing large number of programmes/ schemes for Welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBC, Senior Citizens, Women in Distress, Persons with Special Needs, Economically Weaker Section of society and other.

97. In 2025, Government of NCT of Delhi has announced several significant women-centric, senior citizen-centric and other vulnerable groups reforms/ programs, some of which are under process of execution, focusing heavily on financial empowerment, healthcare access, safety and mobility.

98. The allocation during 2025-26 for financial assistance schemes for Senior Citizen (4.40 lakh beneficiaries up to March, 2026), Women in Distress (4.09 lakh beneficiaries up to January, 2026) and persons with special needs (1.40 lakh beneficiaries up to March, 2026) is approximately of ₹3045 crore. The financial assistance of ₹2000/- per month for senior citizens of age 60-69 years and ₹ 2500/- per month for senior citizens of age 70 years & above is given. The financial assistance of ₹2500/- per month to 'persons with special needs' and 'women in distress' is also given. Under the scheme "Mukhyamantri Covid-19 Family Financial Assistance" financial assistance of ₹2500/- per month is provided to the surviving family of the bread earner who died due to Covid-19 pandemic, 11789 beneficiaries benefitted till March 2026 in CFY 2025-26.
99. The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) in Delhi has 95 projects with 10,897 Aanganwadi Centers, functioning in various parts of Delhi covering a population of approximately 6.67 lakh children, pregnant women and nursing mothers in year 2025-26 (up to January, 2026), who are economically deprived. In addition, Supplementary Nutrition (under ICDS) was given to approximately 5.97 lakh children and women in year 2025-26 (up to January, 2026) through 10897 Aanganwadi Centers.
100. Various Welfare schemes for Students belonging to SC/ST/OBC are being implemented by the Government like financial assistance, Mukhyamantri Vidhyarthi Pratibha Yojana, Reimbursement of tuition fees and scholarship to students etc. through the Department for the welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

101. The Public Distribution System (PDS) in Delhi managed by the Department of Food Supplies and Consumer Affairs has efficiently been providing food grains, mainly rice, wheat & sugar to marginalized section of the society at a subsidized price. Delhi was one of the first states to implement the National Food Security Act, 2013 immediately after enactment of Act by Government of India.
102. Delhi Govt. implemented One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) scheme w.e.f. 19.07.2021 through installation of e-POS devices at all Fair Price Shops (FPSs) to enhance transparency & accountability in the operation of PDS. Since its implementation, ration is being distributed in Delhi through biometric (Aadhar) based authentication of beneficiaries using e-POS devices. The scheme provides both Intra-State and Inter-State portability of Ration Cards and enables migrant beneficiaries to access PDS benefits under NFS Act 2013.

103. The Public Distribution Network of GNCTD comprising of around 1953 Fair Price Shops (FPSs) across Delhi, catering to 72.21 lakh beneficiaries through 17.18 lakh digital Food Security Ration Cards as on 31st March 2025. These food security cards are Aadhar enabled. Under the PDS scheme the Govt. of India provides 35 kg of food grains per month (28 kg wheat and 07 kg rice) to Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) Household and 5 kg of food grains per month (4 kg wheat and 1 kg rice) to Priority Household (PHH) beneficiaries free of cost under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojna (PMGKAY). Further, Delhi Government also provides 1 kg sugar free of cost to all Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) cardholders.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

104. The total area of the NCT of Delhi is 1483 Km². With the rapid pace of urbanization, rural population and rural area is continuously decreasing as confirmed by successive Census Reports. More than 97% of the population was in urban areas in 2011 as compared to 53% in 1901. This clearly indicates the fast growth of urbanization in the national capital. Delhi's rural population has decreased from 9.49 lakh in 1991 lakh, to 4.19 lakh in 2011. This pace of urbanization has reduced the number of rural villages in Delhi from 300 in 1961 to 165 in 2001 and 112 in 2011.
105. For the first time since 1951, the decadal growth rate of population in the NCT of Delhi has declined and recorded at 21.2% in 2011 as compared to 47.02% in 2001. This is a peculiar feature of Census 2011, as in all Censuses since 1951, the decadal growth rate of population was more than 50% except in 2001 when it was 47%. The rapid increase in population has raised the density of the population from 6352 persons per square kilometer in 1991 to 9340 persons per square kilometer in 2001 and to 11320 persons per square kilometer in 2011.
106. As per the 2011 Census, the density of population in Delhi approximated at 11320 persons per square kilometer as against the national level of 382 persons per square kilometer. Delhi's population density was the highest in all states and union territories during the year 2011.

POVERTY LINE IN DELHI

107. Poverty is a situation where the individual or communities lack resources, ability and environment to meet the basic needs of life. It indicates a status wherein a person fails to maintain the living standard adequate for a comfortable lifestyle. As per the Planning Commission Report based on NSS 68th Round, the poverty line was estimated at ₹ 1145 per capita per month for rural and ₹ 1134 per capita per month for Urban in Delhi, as against the national level of ₹ 816 for rural and ₹ 1000 for urban India respectively in the year 2011-12. The number of persons below poverty line in Delhi during 2011-12 was

estimated at 16.96 lakh and it worked out to 9.91% of the total population of Delhi.

108. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Delhi is publishing a report titled “Level and Pattern of Household Consumer Expenditure of Delhi” on the basis of sample surveys conducted under National Sample Survey Organizations Rounds from time to time. As per NSS 68th round (July 2011 - June 2012) report, per capita expenditure in Delhi is ₹ 3726.66 comprising ₹ 1461.54 on food items and ₹ 2265.12 on non food items.
109. The Delhi Government is providing subsidies to the citizens of Delhi in the domains of healthcare, education, access to clean drinking water, electricity and women safety. Various Welfare Scheme / Programmeis being run by the Govt. for upliftment of poor people.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

110. As per Periodic Labour Force Survey conducted by Government of India, according to usual status (ps+ss) (Age group – All), Labour Force Participation Rate (in percent) in Delhi was 34.8 during July 2021-June 2022 & 35.7 during July 2022-June 2023 whereas worker population ratio (in percent) was 33.0 during July 2021-June 2022 & 35.0 during July 2022-June 2023. The unemployment rate (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss) (age group- All) was 5.3 during July 2021-June 2022 & 1.9 during July 2022-June 2023.