

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

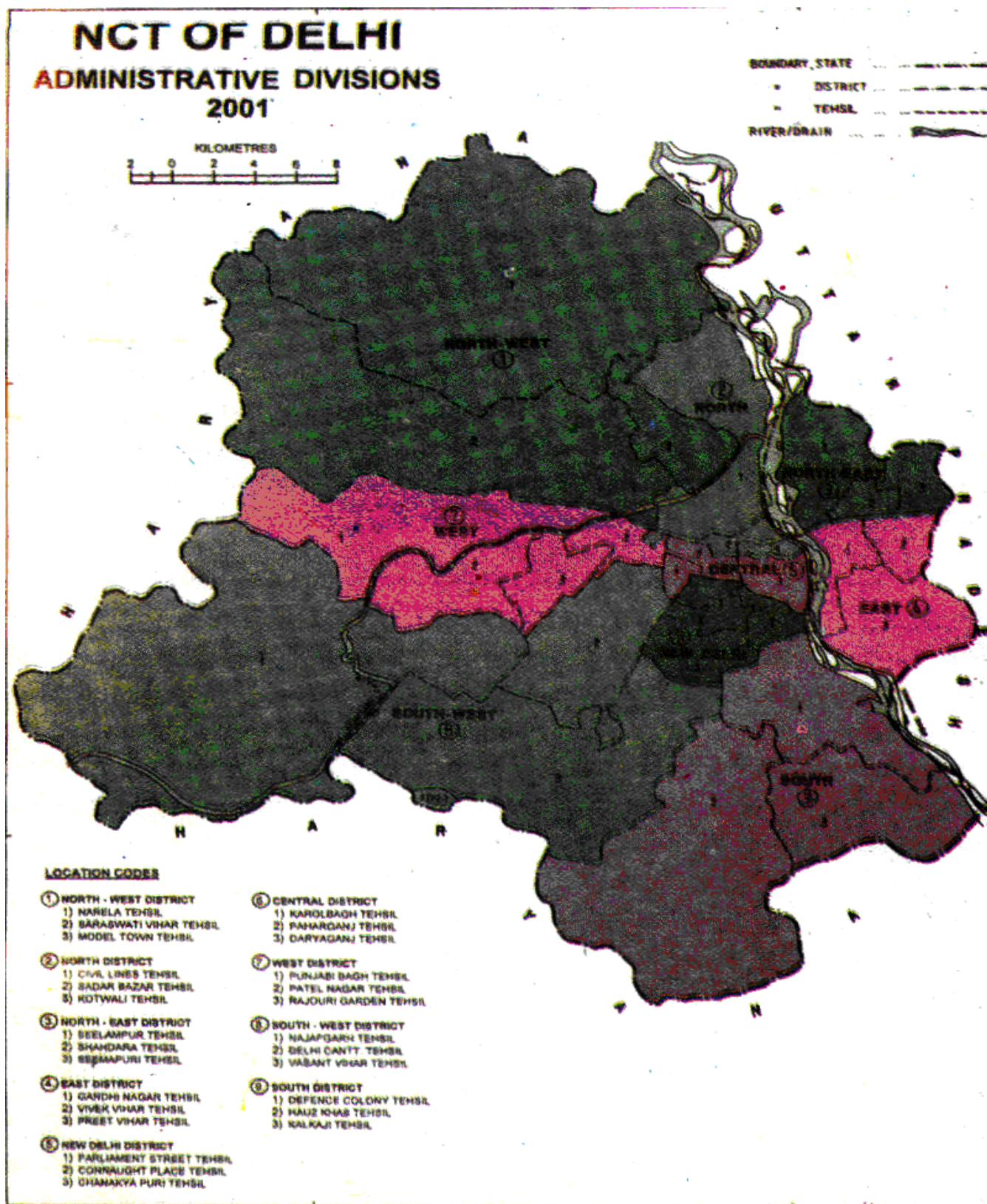
1. Delhi is located in the northern India between the latitudes of 28°-24'-17" and 28°-53'-00" North and longitudes of 76°-50'-24" and 77°-20'-37" East. Delhi shares its border with the States of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. Delhi has an area of 1483 sq. kms. Its maximum length is 51.90 kms and greatest width is 48.48 kms.
2. The Yamuna river and terminal part of the Aravali hills range are the two main geographical features of the city. The Aravali hill range is covered with forests called the Ridges. These area of the city's lungs and help maintain its environment. The Yamuna River is Delhi's main source of drinking water and a sacred river for most of the inhabitants.
3. The average annual rainfall in Delhi is 714 mm, three-fourths of which falls in July, August and September. Heavy rainfall in the catchment area of the Yamuna can result in a dangerous flood situation for the city. During the summer months of April, May and June, temperature can rise to 40-45 degrees Celsius; winters are typically cold with minimum temperature during December and January falling to 4 to 5 degree Celsius. February, March and October - November are climatically the best months.
4. The forest and green cover has increased from 0.76% of total area in 1981 to 1.75% in 1995, 5.9% in 1999, 10.2% in 2001, 18.07% in 2003 and 19% in 2005. Delhi's mineral resources are primarily sand and stone, which are useful for construction activities. However, the stone quarries in the Ridge area have been shut down since 1984 on account of environmental considerations.
5. Delhi was a small town in 1901 with a population of 0.4 million. Delhi's population started increasing after it became the capital of British India in 1911. During the Partition of the country, a large number of people migrated from Pakistan and settled in Delhi. Migration into the city continued even after Partition. The 2001 Census recorded 138.51 lakh population of Delhi with 3.85% annual growth rate and 47.02% decennial growth rate during 1991-2001.
6. As the country's capital, with vibrant trade and commerce and excellent employment opportunities, Delhi has attracted people from all over the country and its population today

reflects the characteristics of almost every region. Delhi truly reflects the wealth and diversity of India wherein diverse religions, languages, customs and cultures co-exist in splendid plural harmony. Religious, cultural and social functions of different socio-cultural groups have transformed Delhi into a city of festivals.

7. With the rapid pace of urbanization the rural area of Delhi is shrinking. The number of rural villages has decreased from 314 in 1921 to 165 in 2001 census. The percentage of rural population of Delhi has also declined from 47.24% in 1901 to 6.99% in 2001.
8. The British began their rule in Delhi in 1805 with the operation of General Regulations made by the British under the charge of the Resident and Chief Commissioner of Delhi. The system continued with periodic modifications till 1857. In 1858, the British made Delhi a provincial town of the Frontier Province and later transferred it to the newly formed Punjab province under a Lieutenant Governor. Delhi continued to be administered directly by the Government of India through a Chief Commissioner till 1950.
9. With the shifting of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi, a separate Committee known as Imperial Delhi Committee was formed on 25 March 1913 to oversee construction and management of the civic affairs of the new capital. In 1916, it was notified as the Raisina Municipal Committee under the Punjab Municipal Act 1911, primarily for meeting the sanitary needs of the workers engaged in the construction of the capital. On 16th March 1927, it was re-designated as the New Delhi Municipal Committee. In 1932, it was upgraded to the status of a first class municipality entrusted with the responsibility of providing civic services. New Delhi Municipal Committee has been reorganized under the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994.
10. A committee, chaired by Dr. B. Pattabhi Sita Ramayya, was set up on 31st July, 1947 to study and report on constitutional changes in the administrative structure of the Chief Commissioner's Provinces which included Delhi. Based on the committee's report, the Constituent Assembly agreed to incorporate Articles 239 and 240 in the constitution to allow Part-C states functioning through a Chief Commissioner or Lieutenant Governor. Delhi became a Part-C state in 1951 with a Council of Ministers and a Legislature.
11. The States Re-organization Commission, set-up in December 1953, recommended that Delhi, as the National Capital, must remain under the effective control of the National Government. It also suggested the formation of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD).

Accordingly, the Council of Ministers and Legislative Assembly of Delhi ceased to exist from November 1, 1956. Delhi, as a Union Territory was administered thereafter by the President of India through a Chief Commissioner appointed under Article 239 till the Delhi Administration Act 1966 came into force.

12. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi Act was enacted by Parliament in 1957 and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi was formed with elected members in 1958. The Delhi Development Authority was created under the Delhi Development Act, 1957. The first Master Plan 1961-1981 was published by DDA in 1962.
13. The Delhi Administration Act 1966 (No.19 of 1966) was enacted by Parliament to provide for limited representative government for Delhi with the creation of a Metropolitan Council comprising 56 elected and 5 nominated members. An Executive Council was also constituted by the President. Four Executive Councillors, including the Chief Executive Councilor, were appointed by the President.
14. Delhi's administrative set-up has seen another change through the 69th Constitutional Amendment by way of insertion of Article 239 AA and the passage of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991. This Act, which came into force in January 1992, provides for a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Lieutenant Governor. The President appoints the Chief Minister and six other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Act provides for a 70-member Legislative Assembly with powers to make laws on matters contained in the State and Concurrent list as applicable to the Union Territory, except for those relating to public order, police and land. The first Legislative Assembly under this Act was constituted after elections in 1993. The second Legislative Assembly was constituted in November 1998. Third Assembly was constituted in December 2003 and fourth Legislative Assembly was constituted in December 2008.
15. With the new administrative set-up in Delhi, a number of other changes have followed, such as the transfer of the Delhi Transport Corporation from the Central Government to the Delhi Government. Similarly, the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking was re-organized as the Delhi Vidyut Board (DVB), now unbundled into six companies. The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has been re-organized into the Delhi Jal Board (DJB). In place of the single district that existed in Delhi, 9 districts with 27 sub-divisions have been created since January 1997 (Map 1.1).





- 16 Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi at current prices estimated at Rs. 143911 crores during 2007-08, has registered annual compound growth rate of 12.72% over the estimates of Rs. 55220 crores in 1999-00. Similarly, annual compound growth rate at 1999-00 prices has been 8.9% for the corresponding period.
- 17 The Net State Domestic Product at current prices for 2007-08 has been estimated at Rs.131884 crores, indicating an annual compound growth rate of 12.56% over the corresponding estimates of Rs.51175 crores in 1999-00. At 1999-00 prices, NSDP is projected at Rs.100877 crores in 2007-08 registering annual compound growth rate of 8.85%.
- 18 According to the present series, the per capita income of Delhi at current prices is projected at Rs.78690 in 2007-08 compared to Rs.70238 in 2006-07 and Rs.60951 in 2005-06. The annual growth rates for 2005-06 and 2006-07 are 11.8% and 15.2% respectively. Quick Estimates indicate an annual growth of 12.0% during 2007-08.
- 19 The per capita income of Delhi at 1999-00 prices is projected at Rs.60189 in 2007-08 compared to Rs.54821 in 2006-07, registering an annual growth of 9.8%. However in real terms per capita income at National level has been estimated at Rs.24295 during 2007-08 with annual growth of 7.6% (CSO Estimates). Delhi's per capita income is more than double of the national average, both at current and constant prices.
- 20 The analysis of sector wise growth in Gross State Domestic Product reveals that contribution of primary sector (comprising of agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, mining & quarrying) and the tertiary sector, also called the service sector (comprising of trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage, communication, financing & insurance, real estate, business services, public administration and other services) in the economy of Delhi is showing declining trend where as contribution of the secondary sector (comprising of manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply and construction) is enhancing regularly. The contribution of primary sector, which was 1.38% during 1999-2000 has come down to 0.69% in 2007-08 at current prices. The contribution of secondary sector recorded at 18.26% in the base year has enhanced to 20.68% in 2007-08. On the other hand, contribution of tertiary sector which worked out to 80.36% in 1999-00 has declined to 79.05% in 2007-08.
- 21 Sectoral composition of Gross State Domestic Product at 1999-00 prices also indicates the same trend as that of current prices but with slight variations in percentages. During 2007-08 contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sector was 0.65%, 17.21% and 82.14% respectively.

- 22 The global economic slowdown has an adverse impact on a number of sectors. Tax collection has also been affected due to such economic slowdown. However, with the concerted efforts total tax revenue of Rs.12180 crore could be collected in 2008-09 with a growth of 3.38% against Rs.11782.80 crore collected during the previous year. The impact of economic slowdown was much more on Stamps and Registration Fees, Motor Vehicles Tax and Luxury Tax, which registered negative growth during the year. In case of collection of VAT and State Excise, growth of 10.13% and 9.20% was achieved.
- 23 The Revised Pay Rules, 2008 were implemented during the year 2008-09 which has resulted in additional financial liabilities for the Govt. The flow of Small Savings Loan from the Govt. of India drastically reduced from Rs.4002.14 crore in 2006-07 to Rs.746.02 crore in 2007-08 and this trend continued during 2008-09. Even in this critical period Govt. managed to maintain the Revenue Surplus of Rs.3612.23 crore in R.E. 2008-09.
- 24 The work on 9 corridors of second phase of Delhi Metro progressed as per schedule. Two corridors of Shahdara-Dilshad Garden and Delhi University-Jahangir Puri were completed and opened for traffic well before the scheduled target dates.
- 25 In addition to 625 new low floor buses added to DTC fleet during 2007-08 and 2008-09, purchase order for 2500 more new low floor Air-Conditioned and non-Air Conditioned buses was placed.
- 26 To replace the existing fleet of Blue line buses by Corporate/Cooperative Transport Operators, entire Delhi has been divided into 17 clusters for which bids were invited and selection for the first cluster was finalized.
- 27 Geeta Colony Bridge, Disused Canal Road, Flyover at Mangolpuri, Flyover at Mukarba Chowk and ROB on Road No.63 were completed and work reached nearing completion stage on a number of flyovers/ROBs.
- 28 Work on remaining part of the first BRT Corridor i.e. Moolchand to Delhi Gate has been taken up to complete the Corridor from Ambedkar Nagar to Delhi Gate. The feasibility study and preparation of DPRs for four more BRT Corridors were completed.
- 29 With the addition of more than 3000 low floor AC and non AC buses in the DTC fleet and involvement of Corporate/Cooperative Transport Operators in all 17 clusters of Delhi, provision of suitable space for parking of more than 6000 buses as well as workshops and depots for their upkeep and maintenance is another priority project

taken up by the Government. Land for some of the DTC depots was allotted and for remaining depots and terminals as well as parking sites, DDA was requested to expedite the process of allotment of land.

- 30 Construction of two new Water Treatment Plants at Dwarka (50 MGD) and Okhla (20 MGD) was taken up so as to improve water distribution system in South West and South Delhi.
- 31 The project for installation of 305 bulk meters on all receiving and exit points on all Water Treatment Plants and Underground Reservoirs remained in progress. On its completion, water supply position in each zone/locality will be assessed correctly to find out the water losses in the transmission and distribution process as well as loss due to theft and other reasons.
- 32 To replace all defective consumer meters for proper metering and accounting of water supply system, One lakh new sophisticated consumer meters have already been purchased and Four lakh more new meters will be purchased by DJB.
- 33 The work of rehabilitation of balance 55 km. Trunk Sewers was awarded which will be completed by March 2010. With the completion of this work entire Trunk Sewer System of 150 km. will be fully rehabilitated and functional.
- 34 The project for providing sewerage system in all rural villages was started with the commencement of work in 27 rural villages. Similarly, work for providing sewerage system in unauthorized colonies was started and completed in 22 unauthorized colonies.
- 35 Under BSUP Mission of JNNURM 15 projects for construction of EWS houses both for JJ squatters and economically weaker sections were approved by Govt. of India. Construction of about 8,000 flats was completed and work for 7000 flats is in progress.
- 36 The project for re-development of Connaught Place was approved by Ministry of UD, Government of India under JNNURM at a cost of Rs.253 Crore. The first instalment of Rs.22 crore is released to NDMC.
- 37 Three new Universities i.e. National Law School of Delhi, Ambedkar University and Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) start functioning.

- 38 Delhi Knowledge Development Foundation has been set up to improve the quality of all Technical Education Institutions functioning in Delhi.
- 39 Construction of Dwarka Campus of GGSIP University reached at completion stage.
- 40 Ambedkar Institute of Technology started functioning from its own complex constructed at Geeta Colony.
- 41 The construction of first phase of Institute of Liver & Biliary Sciences at Vasant Kunj has been completed.
- 42 The construction of Chaudhary Bramh Prakash Ayurvedic Sansthan at Khera Dawar reached completion stage.
- 43 The construction of a new hospital cum Medical College of 750 beds at Dwarka and a new hospital of 200 beds at Ashok Vihar has started.
- 44 With the commencement of functioning of new hospitals at Malviya Nagar, Patel Nagar, Moti Nagar, Naseerpur, Shastri Park and expansion of existing hospitals at Hari Nagar, Mangolpuri etc., 340 new hospital beds could be added during 2008-09.
- 45 One Homeopathic, one Ayurvedic and five new Allopathic Dispensaries were started by Government of Delhi during the year 2008-09.
- 46 Delhi Parks & Garden Society has been set up under the Chairmanship of Lt. Governor. The basic objective of the society is to improve the maintenance of all parks and gardens in Delhi through better coordination with all concerned agencies. This society will provide technical know-how and financial support to the concerned agencies for this purpose.
- 47 The work for commissioning of 1500 MW Combined Cycle Gas Station at Bawana remained in progress which will be completed by September 2010.
- 48 The work for setting up of 1500 MW joint venture Thermal Plant at Jhajjar also remained in progress and likely to be completed by October 2010. Delhi will get 750 MW electricity from this plant.
- 49 The 'LADLI' scheme started by the Government last year enrolled more than 1.25 lakh girls born in Delhi after January 2008 and girl students enrolled in Govt. schools. Growing popularity of the LADLI scheme is going to make laudable improvement in the field of female literacy, institutional birth and also in improving the sex ratio in Delhi.



- 50 The skill upgradation programme taken up by the Directorate of Training & Technical Education in collaboration with various NGOs and its own institutions of Polytechnics and ITIs is going to help a large number of unemployed youth by providing them opportunities for skill upgradation training in a large number of courses of the duration from six months to one year. These modular courses adopted by the Directorate of Training and Technical Education have been designed by DGE&T, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India.
- 51 For security and safety of the weaker sections of the society, Govt. of Delhi has started implementation of the “Swasthya Beema Yojana”, “Aam Admi Beema Yojana” and “Janshree Beema Yojana”.
- 52 Monthly Financial assistance to Senior Citizens, widows and disabled persons was increased from Rs.600 to Rs.1000 per month during 2008-09. 2.4 lakh senior citizens, 18400 widows and 840 unemployed disabled persons were benefitted during 2008-09.
- 53 Delhi Child Rights Commission was set up and started functioning during the year 2008-09.
- 54 To provide the benefits of ICDS schemes to the maximum number of targeted group of Women & Children in Delhi, the number of ICDS projects has been increased from 28 to 50 with number of beneficiaries to 7.32 lakhs. 11.51 lakh students were benefitted under Mid Day Meal scheme. Delhi Govt. has also raised its share from Re.1 to Rs.3 per beneficiary per day under Supplementary Nutrition Programme of the ICDS.
- 55 Delhi Government has taken up implementation of 59 projects/schemes, which are directly related to Commonwealth Games 2010. These projects include construction of Tyagraja Sports Complex, renovation and expansion of Talkatora, Shivaji, Chhatrasal Stadiums and construction of a Training Indoor Stadium at Ludlo Castle. DJB will complete the construction of Water Treatment Plant and Sewage Treatment Plant at Commonwealth Games Village. A Polyclinic will be established at the Games Village by Health Department in addition to setting up of Medical Centres in each Venue & Training Centre and Special Units in various existing hospitals to take care of the health care aspects of the participants in the Games. The IT Department has been assigned the project for commissioning of a dedicated communication Network System for the Games.
- 56 The consultants have been appointed to suggest and design the landscape around all games venues and intersections on all major roads connecting the games venues.

18 new flyovers/ROBs will be completed by September 2010. 8 FOBs and 19 ROBs/RUBs on railway crossings will be constructed before the Commonwealth Games starts so as to provide best possible traffic flow on all roads of the city. New street lighting and road signages have been designed for all major roads connecting games venues and games village. Two new parking Sites are being developed by covering Kushak Nallah and Sunehari Bagh drain.

- 57 An amount of Rs.1657.00 crore has been utilized on these projects during the year 2008-09 by different departments/ agencies of our Government. The Government of India has released an amount of Rs.400 crore as Additional Central Assistance for these projects and remaining Rs.1257 crore was contributed by the Government of Delhi from its own resources.