

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

With the declaration of Delhi as Capital of the India in place of Calcutta by the British Government on 12th December 1911, Delhi Tehsil and area under the Police Station of Mehrauli was separated from the Province of Punjab and Delhi was declared as a separate Province. Its administration was given to the Commissioner of Delhi. On 1st October 1912, Sonapat Tehsil and major part of the Ballabhgarh Tehsil were transferred to Rohtak District and Gurgaon District of the Punjab Province. In 1915, about 65 villages of Ghaziabad Tehsil under the Meerut District, known as Shahdara zone, were merged within the Delhi Province. Thereafter Delhi was governed till 1950 by Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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 for Delhi was notified and published in 1962.
5. 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 Councilors, including the Chief Executive Councilor, were appointed by the President.

6. 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 advice 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.
7. 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) and then 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 in January 1997. Govt. has created two more Districts in 2012 and now there are 11 Districts with 33 sub-divisions in NCT of Delhi.
8. Taking into account the magnitude of the work relating to rehabilitation of J.J. cluster households, provision of Civic Services in J.J. clusters and slum areas, management of night shelters to take care of shelter-less persons in Delhi, Govt. of NCT of Delhi constituted Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) in place of Slum Wing of MCD, which was not able to meet the requirement of the jobs assigned to it.
9. Govt. of NCT of Delhi restructured the Municipal Corporation of Delhi by creating 3 Municipal Corporations i.e. North Delhi Municipal Corporation with 104 Municipal Wards, South Delhi Municipal Corporation with 104 Municipal Wards and East Delhi Municipal Corporation with 64 Municipal Wards. These 3 Municipal Corporations were formed with the conduct of Municipal elections in April 2012.

AREA AND POPULATION

10. Total area of the National Capital Territory of Delhi is 1483 square kilometers. With the rapid pace of urbanization and growth of urban population, the rural population and rural area is continuously decreasing as confirmed by successive Census Reports. Delhi's rural population has decreased from 9.49 lakh in 1991, to 4.19 lakh in 2011. Urbanization has reduced Delhi's rural area. The number of villages has declined from 300 in 1961 to 209 in 1991, to 165 in 2001, and to 112 in 2011.

11. For the first time since 1951, the decadal growth rate of population in the National Capital Territory of Delhi has been recorded as 20.96 percent in 2011 as compared to 90 percent in 1951, 52.4 percent in 1961, 52.9 percent in 1971, 53 percent in 1981, 51.45 percent in 1991 and 47.02 percent in 2001. The rapid population increase has raised density of population from 6352 persons per square kilometers in 1991 to 9340 persons per square kilometers in 2001, and to 11297 persons per square kilometers in 2011.
12. The focus on the education sector has improved literacy rate from 75.29 percent in 1991 to 86.34 percent in 2011. There has also been a substantial improvement in the sex ratio: from 821 in 2001 to 866 in 2011.

ECONOMY

13. Delhi has a strong and vibrant economy. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices has increased from ₹ 261470 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 310736 crore in 2011-12, indicating a growth rate of 18.84 percent during the year 2011-12. Tentative estimates for 2012-13 place the GSDP at ₹ 365726 crore, indicating a growth rate of 17.70 percent during the year.
14. The relative share of the primary and secondary sectors in GSDP, at current prices, has decreased from 1.09 percent and 18.45 percent respectively during the year 2004-05 to 0.77 percent and 17.69 percent respectively during the year 2012-13. The tertiary sector is continuously expanding as its relative share has increased from 80.46 percent in 2004-05 to 81.54 percent in 2012-13.

ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12)

15. The total plan outlay for Delhi, approved by the Planning Commission for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, was ₹ 54799 crore. Taking into account the plan expenditure of ₹ 13575 crore during Annual Plan 2011-12, the total plan expenditure during the Eleventh Five Year Plan reached around ₹ 53479 crore, accounting for 98 percent of the total approved outlay.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

16. The underlying theme of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) of Delhi was 'Development with a Human face'. Government has successfully implemented the said plan. About 98 percent of the approved plan outlay was utilized and the physical targets in all crucial sectors were substantially achieved. Some of the major achievements of the Eleventh Five year plan are mentioned below:-

- 16.1 It is a matter of record that Delhi government has succeeded in taking up a number of administrative reforms and new socio-economic initiatives. There is a visible impact of the reforms and initiatives in the city landscape, human development parameters, and improvements in the physical and civic infrastructure.
- 16.2 The completion of the second phase of Delhi Metro made available a Multi-Modal convenient public transport system to the citizens of Delhi. More than 20 lakh commuters started making use of Delhi Metro each day.
- 16.3 The addition of **3700 new low floor air conditioned and non-air conditioned buses** and about 300 new semi low floor buses operated by private sector corporate bus operators improved the quality of bus transport system in Delhi.
- 16.4 Construction of more than **50 Flyovers/RUBs/Grade Separators** have contributed in better flow of traffic along all major roads.
- 16.5 Construction of **more than 60 foot-over bridges/ sub-ways** provided safe passage to the pedestrians.
- 16.6 **Water supply capacity** could be increased **from 650 MGD** in the beginning of Tenth Plan to **855 MGD** by the end of the Eleventh Plan.
- 16.7 The setting up of six state universities/deemed universities and the Delhi Knowledge Development Foundation by government enabled Delhi to emerge as an **Education and Knowledge Hub**.
- 16.8 The total number of hospital beds has increased from 35520 in 2007 to 42598 in 2011. With this, the bed-population ratio increased from 2.29 hospital beds per thousand population in 2007 to **2.55 hospital beds per thousand population** in 2011.
- 16.9 Three new Super Specialty hospitals for liver, cancer and pediatrics started functioning.
- 16.10 **Public housing** is being looked after by the DDA. However, the Government of Delhi took up construction of EWS houses under the JNNURM during the Eleventh Plan. Government of India has approved projects for construction of about 68000 EWS flats. About 14000 EWS flats reached the stage ready for allotment and construction of 54000 EWS flats at different stages.
- 16.11 Taking into account the number of JJ Cluster households required to be rehabilitated to achieve the target of making Delhi a Slum-Free City, Delhi Government has set up the **Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB)**.

- 16.12 **Development of unauthorized colonies** was a major project started in Eleventh Plan. To improve the basic civic services in unauthorized colonies proposed to be regularized, an amount of ₹ 2530 crore was invested in the Eleventh Plan.
- 16.13 To increase **own power generation capacity**, a combined Cycle Gas Turbine Project of 1500 MW reached completion stage at Bawana which will make available 1064 MW to Delhi. A joint sector Thermal Power Plant, that will make available 750 MW electricity to Delhi, also reached completion stage at Jhajjar.
- 16.14 Power Sector Reforms initiated by the Government in July 2002 succeeded in bringing down AT&C losses from 54 percent in 2002 to 15 percent in 2011-12.
- 16.15 The total **green cover area** was just 26 square kilometers in 1996-1997. The massive efforts made have resulted in increasing this to about **300 square kilometers**, as per Forest Survey Report of 2009.
- 16.16 Delhi Government introduced several new programmes, increased the quantum of financial assistance and expanded the coverage of on-going programmes to cover more beneficiaries to achieve the **inclusive growth**. The objective was to improve the quality of life of vulnerable sections, such as EWS households, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBC, minorities, senior citizens, women in distress, differently abled persons, construction workers and other labourers. More than 4 lakh beneficiaries were provided monthly pension of ₹ 1000 (₹ 1500 per month for 70 years and above) under the scheme of monthly pension to senior citizens, women in distress, persons with disabilities.
- 16.17 The **empowerment and welfare of women and children** was one of the major success areas of the Eleventh Plan. The setting up of 54 more new ICDS projects, additional honorarium of ₹ 1000 per month to anganwari workers, implementation of new programmes for girls “Ladli Yojana” and “Kishori Yojana”, programs for support, guidance and legal help by Delhi Women Commission, Gender Resource Centers of Delhi Convergence Mission, Delhi State Health Mission, Delhi Child Right Protection Commission, Delhi Child Rights Protection Committees, Juvenile Courts and various other statutory and non-statutory measures have contributed to the empowerment of women and welfare and protection of children in Delhi.

Formulation of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)

17. To further promote people's participation in the development process, Chief Minister, Delhi made an appeal through all leading newspapers in September 2011 and again in October 2011 for inviting suggestions to formulate an approach and framework of development planning for the Twelfth Five Year Plan of Delhi. A large number of valuable suggestions were received from the citizens, academicians, academic and research institutions, non-

government organizations, and civil society organizations. These suggestions as also issues and challenges projected in the Background Document prepared by the Planning Department were discussed in a series of workshops in November and December 2011.

18. The Approach Paper for the Twelfth Five Year Plan of the National Capital Territory of Delhi has been prepared taking into account the deliberations of the eight workshops, suggestions received from citizens and various organizations, and various policy decisions taken by government.
19. With a view to widen and deepen the reach of welfare measures, it is intended to increase substantially the plan outlay for the Social Services Sectors. The Approach Paper prepared for the Twelfth Plan recommends a substantial increase in plan outlay for the Social Services Sectors.
20. The Approach paper highlights following areas and issues need to be resolved with suitable plan projects, programmes and policy initiatives during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) for environmental and sustainable urbanization:-
 - 20.1 The present trend of rapid increase in the number of vehicles in Delhi that contributes, among other things, to traffic congestion, reduced traffic flow, vehicle exhaust pollution, inadequacy of parking space, and accidents. Accordingly, the need is to make available a more convenient and assured multi-modal public transport system covering all areas and localities.
 - 20.2 Lack of any progress on the proposed new reservoirs (Renuka, Kishau and Lakhwar-Vyasi) suggests additional raw water would not be available during the Twelfth Plan period.
 - 20.3 The best possible course of action would be to make optimum use of available raw water, reduce non-revenue water, treat-recycle-reuse waste water, regulation and control of ground water exploration, and promotion of rain water harvesting and ground water recharge.
 - 20.4 To check pollution in the Yamuna by ensuring that only treated waste water is discharged into the river.
 - 20.5 To achieve the goal of making Delhi a Slum-Free City about 4 lakh EWS Flats may be constructed under JNNURM to rehabilitate all JJ Cluster households.
 - 20.6 All habitated including unplanned areas be developed by providing all essential civic services.

- 20.7 To make Delhi a preferred education and knowledge hub, quality infrastructure and talented qualified staff be made available in all educational institutions from school level to higher, technical & professional education levels.
- 20.8 The bed-population ratio be increased from 2.55 beds at present to 3 beds per thousand population by the end of the Twelfth Plan.
- 20.9 The IMR be reduced from present level of 30 to 15 and the coverage of immunization programs shall be expanded to 100 percent of the children.
- 20.10 Skill upgradation, to not only improve the employment potential of the unemployed and unskilled workers but also for all educated youths, shall be a major program.
- 20.11 Much more investment, in education and healthcare, working and living environment improvements for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, minorities, construction workers, senior citizens, persons with disability, labourers, and all other economically weaker sections, is needed to achieve the goal of inclusive growth.
- 20.12 Empowerment of women and the welfare of children shall continue to be one of the major area of attention with expansion of ongoing programmes and implementation of new programmes for providing education, training, healthcare, livelihood, legal support, safety and protection to women and children.
- 20.13 Efforts should be made to meet the global environmental norms with effective implementation of statutory pollution control measures, regular environmental awareness campaigns, promotion of voluntary contributions by citizens, non-government organizations, and various institutions in up-keep of the environment of the city.
- 20.14 Green cover area may be raised from 20 percent at present to 30 percent of the total area by the end of March 2017 with large-scale plantation programs, development of new city forests, and preservation of the existing ridge and reserve forests.