

## CHAPTER – 1

### INTRODUCTION

NCT of Delhi is the capital of India. It stands in a triangle formed by the Yamuna river in the east and spurs from the Aravalli range in the west and south. It is surrounded by Haryana on all sides except east where it borders with Uttar Pradesh. The National Capital Territory of Delhi covers an area of 1,483 km<sup>2</sup> (573 sq m), of which 1114 km<sup>2</sup> is designated as urban, and 369 km<sup>2</sup> as rural. It has a length of 51.9 km and a width of 48.48 km. At its largest extent, there is a population of about 1.68 crore residents as per census 2011. Set on the both sides of River Yamuna, Delhi is seen as one of the fastest growing cities in India. The city reflects two sides of a same coin i.e. Old Delhi and New Delhi. New Delhi is a reflection of modern India with having VVIPs buildings, offices and diplomat zones whereas Old Delhi gives an incredible picture of traditional and historical values of India. Delhi has a mixed culture as people of all communities and religions live here. However, English, Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi are the key languages spoken in the city. Delhi is the hub of trade, commerce and industrial activities in northern India. The city has robust growth of infrastructure and economic growth during the last several years.

2. The 69th constitutional amendment is a milestone in Delhi's history. In 1991, Delhi was declared as the National Capital Territory by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991. Delhi has a complex administrative structure having dual jurisdiction i.e. of the Union Government and the State Government. There are 11 Districts and 33 Sub Divisions in Delhi. As per census 2011, there are 110 census towns and 112 villages in NCT of Delhi. The Delhi metropolitan area lies within the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT), which has five local municipal corporations; North Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation, East Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Council and DCB. The former single MCD serving 95% of the area of Delhi with 98% of total population got trifurcated in 2012 for better delivery of services to the public into three smaller Municipal Corporations i.e. North DMC, South DMC and East DMC. The Municipal corporations handle civic administration for the city.

### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

3. Total area of the NCT of Delhi is 1483 square kilometer. With the rapid pace of urbanization, rural population and area is continuously decreasing as confirmed by successive Census Reports. Delhi's rural population has decreased from 9.49 lakh in 1991 lakh, to 4.19 lakh in 2011. Urbanization has reduced Delhi's rural area. The number of village has declined from 300 in 1961 to 209 in 1991, to 165 in 2001, and to 112 in 2011.
4. For the first time since 1951, the decadal growth rate of population in the NCT of Delhi has declined and recorded at 21.2 percent in 2011 as compared 47.02 percent in 2001.

The decadal growth rate was 90 percent in 1951, 52.4 percent in 1961, 52.9 percent in 1971, 53 percent in 1981 and 51.45 percent in 1991. The rapid increases in population has raised density of 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.

5. Delhi has recorded a significant decline of population growth rate in 2011 Census like other metro cities such as Mumbai and Kolkata. The reduction in the growth rate of population may be attributes to a drop in the fertility rate and substantial increases in the population of other towns of National Capital Region. Another important and positive demographic feature is the increase in sex ratio of Delhi from 821 to 868 during the last decade 2001-2011.

## STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

6. Delhi is the prosperous state with the second highest per capita income in India. The average per capita income of Delhi remained more than ₹ 2.5 lakh in two consecutive years i.e. 2015-16 and 2016-17. The per capita income of Delhi is almost three times higher than the per capita income at National level. Delhi's per Capita Income during 2016-17 (base year 2011-12), at current prices, has been worked out to ₹ 303073 as against ₹ 273618 during 2015-16 showing an annual increase of 10.76 percent. In the real terms, per Capita Income of Delhi has been estimated at ₹ 240318 in 2016-17 as against ₹ 226583 in 2015-16 registering an annual growth of 6.06 percent.
7. The Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi at current prices during 2016-17 is ₹ 622385 crore, which is recorded growth of 12.76 % over the previous year. The GSDP at current prices is increased by 59 % during the last five years i.e. from ₹ 391238 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 622385 crore during 2016-17.
8. Delhi's economy has a predominant service sector with its share of contribution to GSVA at 82.26% during 2016-17 followed by contribution of secondary and Agriculture sectors. The tertiary sector plays a pivotal role in the State economy both in terms of employment generation and contribution to State Income. The growth rate of Delhi is likely to achieve 8.26% during 2016-17 compared to 7.1% growth at national level during 2016-17.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

9. An analysis of the tax receipts of the state government reveals that its major sources are VAT, Stamp and Registration Fees, Excise Duty, Taxes on Vehicles and other taxes on goods & services. These five taxes together account for 88 percent of the state government's total revenue receipts. All components in the tax revenue showed a higher growth during 2016-17 (BE.) except for Stamps & Registration which show a lesser growth of 16.48% as compared to 20.85% in 2015-16. Tax Collection of Delhi Government

registered a growth of 20.84 per cent in 2016-17 (BE) as compared to the growth of 13.61 per cent in 2015-16 (Prov.)

10. The economy of Delhi has adversely been affected by the global economic slowdown and its impact directly reflected in the tax collection. However, with the concerted efforts, total tax collection of ₹ 30225.16 crore could be collected during 2015-16 with a growth of 13.61% against ₹ 26603.90 crore collected during 2014-15. The intensive efforts of tax collection in 2015-16 outcomes in better growth of 20.85%, 23.82%, 10.70%, and 42.47% in Stamps & Registration, State Excise, VAT and other taxes respectively as compared to -4.29%, 8.59%, 2.03 and 6.20% in 2014-15. Due to financial prudence the fiscal surplus of GNCTD has been enhanced from 0.04% in 2014-15 to 0.24% of GSDP in 2015-16. The budgeted tax collection for the year 2016-17 (BE) is fixed at ₹ 36525.00 crore
11. The state government had an outstanding debt of ₹ 25338.96 crore in 2007-08, equaling 16.04 percent of its GSDP. In 2015-16, the outstanding debt had increased to ₹ 33303.89 crore and the Debt: GSDP ratio had declined substantially to 6.03 percent. The ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts also got reduced to 8.38 percent in 2015-16 from the high of 16.79 percent in 2007-08. This clearly indicates that the debt problem is well under the control of the state government. Delhi Government has received Small Saving Loan of ₹ 2241.13 crore in 2015-16 as against ₹ 1764.32 crore received in 2014-15.
12. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus which was ₹ 8656 crore in 2015-16 (Prov.) as compared to ₹ 6075 crore in 2014-15. Delhi's revenue surplus was 1.57 per cent of GSDP in 2015-16 which is reduced to 0.89% in 2016-17 (BE).
13. Like earlier Central Finance Commissions, Delhi has not been covered under the recommendations of Fourteenth Central Finance Commission (14th CFC) whose term covers the period from 2015-16 to 2019-20. Thus, Delhi remains looser on account of the dispensations recommended by the Fourteenth Central Finance Commission to the States which include share in Central Taxes, Grant-in-aid for Local Bodies on account of basic and performance grants and grants for Calamity Relief etc. Delhi only get discretionary grant in lieu of Share in Central Taxes which is stagnant at ₹ 325 crore since 2001-02.
14. Financing of Annual Plan of Delhi is almost similar to that of other States. However, Delhi does not get the benefit of the dispensations recommended by the successive Finance Commissions to the States and also it cannot take resort to Market Borrowing/ Negotiated loan/ Provident Fund etc for its plan financing.

## EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT

15. As per Census 2001, population of Delhi was 138.50 lakh, which, increased to the level of 167.88 lakh in 2011 Census. The decadal growth rate of population of Delhi was 21.20%

and average annual growth was 2.12 per cent during 2001-2011. During the same period, the proportion of working population to the total population in Delhi increased at the rate of 0.46 per cent. Female workers constitutes less percentage of workers during 2011 and it worked out at 14 per cent of workers in Delhi.

## PRICE TRENDS

16. At national level **Wholesale Price Index** (WPI) is used to measures changes in prices of commodities in wholesale market. The current series of WPI reflect the change in wholesale Prices over a period as compared to the base year (2004-05=100). The information regarding year-wise whole sale price index from 2007-08 to 2015-16 is covered in the Chapter 5.
17. **Consumer price indices** are generally used for the measuring the trends of retail prices of the most common items of daily consumption. Labour Bureau, Sihmli has been compiling and releasing consumer prices index on monthly bases for 78 selected centre / market in India, including Delhi. The base year of the current series of consumer price index for industrial workers is 2001=100. For replacement of the existing series base 2001 by new proposed base 2015=100, process for collection of prices have been started simultaneously. For new series, there are 11 selected centres/markets instead of 8 existing markets.
18. The Index is separately prepared for six groups and then combined by assigning weights to each group. The highest weight is assigned to food group at 43.75 percent, followed by miscellaneous at 22.34 percent, housing at 20.72 percent , clothing ,bedding and footwear at 5.68 percent, fuel & light at 5.39 percent and pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants at 2.12 percent respectively . The Consumer Price Index has increased from 223 to 234 in Delhi from 2014 to 2015. During the same period, it was increased from 247 to 261 at all India level.
19. The annual average consumer price index in Delhi increased from 223 in 2014 to 234 in 2015 registering an increase of 11 points. The increase in consumer price index for industrial workers in Delhi was recorded at 4.9 percent during 2015 over last year 2014.
20. The index for food group increased from 246 in 2014 to 265 in 2015 registering an increase of (19 points, 7.7 percent). Index for pan, supari, tobacco & intoxicants increased from 236 to 258 registering an increase of (22 points, 9.3 percent). The index of fuel and light decreased from 253 in 2014 to 222 in 2015. The index under housing has also increased from 202 to 212 recorded an increase of (10 points, 5.0 percent), for clothing, bedding and footwear it increased from 198 to 208 registering an increase of (10 points, 5.1 percent). Under the miscellaneous group there are certain items like medical care, education, recreation & amusement, transport & communication and personal care and

affects the index in this group rose from 196 to 203 registering an increase of (7 points, 3.6 percent). Thus the maximum increase was Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant, followed by Food groups, clothing, bedding and footwear, Housing and Miscellaneous Group while decrease was observed in fuel & light group. Consumer price index number is also used to work out dearness allowance of Government employees and industrial workers.

## PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

21. Plan Expenditure of Delhi during Eleventh Five Year Plan was ₹ 53479 crore, which is 98 per cent of the approved total plan outlay ₹ 54799 crore. The total plan size of GNCTD approved for 12th Five Year Plan is ₹ 90000 crore, of which, expenditure during first four years of 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) was 88.25 for Annual Plan 2012-13, 95.00% for Annual Plan 2013-14, 85.50% for Annual Plan 2014-15 and 91.22% for Annual Plan 2015-16.
22. In the plan expenditure of GNCTD, Education Sector has continued to be the first priority sector with maximum share of allocation of 22.6% of the total plan budget in the Annual Plan 2016-17 followed with Transport (19.1%), Medical & Public Health (15.5%), Housing & Urban Development (12.0%) and Social Security & Welfare (11.9%), Water Supply and Sanitation has a share of 9.6%. The five priority sectors mentioned above accounts for approximately 92 % of the total outlay for Annual Plan 2016-17.
23. The allocation and expenditure of social service sectors include the share in allocation of plan outlay and expenditure for General Education, Technical Education, Sports & Youth Services, Arts & Culture, Medical & Public Health, Water Supply & Sanitation, Housing, Urban Development, Social Welfare, welfare of SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities, Labour and Employment, Civil Supplies and Nutrition. The allocation of plan outlay for social service sectors in Delhi increased from 51.47 per cent in 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan to 55.85 per cent in 11<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan. The actual expenditure incurred on social service sector in Delhi increased from 48.79 per cent in 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan to 57.12 per cent in 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and 66.69 per cent for the first 4 years of 12<sup>th</sup> FYP.

## ENVIRONMENT

24. Environmental problems are a threat to the well-being of the city's and area's inhabitants as well as the flora and fauna. Delhi is one of the most heavily polluted city in India, having for instance one of the country's highest volumes of particulate matter pollution. Overpopulation and the ensuing overuse of scarce resources such as water put heavy pressure on the environment in Delhi. Rapid rise in population and speedy economic development has also raised the concern for the environmental degradation. The economics of environmental pollution, depletion and degradation of resources did not get as much attention as compared to the issues of growth and development.

25. The city suffers from air pollution caused by transportation, road dust, industries and pollutant emissions. Noise pollution comes mainly from industries, transportation, aircraft etc. Water pollution and lack of adequate solid waste treatment facilities have caused serious damage to the river Yamuna on which banks Delhi grew. Several steps have been taken in the recent past to improve the environment condition which includes massive focus on afforestation, universal use of CNG by commercial vehicles, financial subsidy on newly purchased Battery Operated Four Wheelers and Two wheelers, ban on plastic use, better management of solid waste, treatment of waste water and improvement of sewage system etc. But there are still many challenges remain to contain the environmental pollution.
26. Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) presently monitors air quality through six online continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations at 6 locations. DPCC has been conducting monthly water quality monitoring of river Yamuna (at 9 locations) and major drains (24 drains) falling into river Yamuna. Water quality monitoring results of the drains indicate that most of the drains are not meeting the standards with respect to Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS).
27. In Delhi, 5 Municipal Authorities are responsible for Municipal solid Waste Generation and Management. There are 3 landfill sites namely Bhalswa land fill site, Ghazipur land fill site, Okhla land fill site. Bhalswa Land fill site commissioned in the year 1994, whereas Ghazipur in 1984 and Okhla in 1996. In absence of availability of landfill sites, all the 5 Municipal Bodies are using these three sites for illegal disposal of MSW
28. The total forest and tree cover area in Delhi increased to 299.77 sq km. and nearly 274 sq km has been added during the period 1999 to 2015. South Delhi district has the highest forest cover area at 82.14 sq. km, South West Delhi has 48.60 sq. km, that of New Delhi is 17.25 sq. km and North West Delhi has 17.04 sq. km. The lowest forest cover is in East Delhi of 3.28 sq. Km. Plantation has almost doubled over the last decade in Delhi.
29. Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary spread over 4845.57 acres is situated near Tughlakabad Fort in South Delhi. The Wildlife Sanctuary is considered the breathing lung of the cosmopolitan city of Delhi. It was established in 1992 with the aim to protect the wildlife in the area between Delhi and Surajkund (Delhi-Haryana border). The sanctuary is located on the Southern Ridge which is part of the northern terminal of Aravalli Hills. Eco-restoration of habitat through Eco Task Force in Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary has been done by carrying out plantation by ETF.

## INDUSTRIES

30. The new Industrial Policy of Delhi 2010 – 2021 focuses on promotion of knowledge based



industries with priority for skill development and its vision is to make Delhi a hub of clean, high-technology & skilled economic activities by 2021 by adopting the following strategy:

- Infrastructure Development through better Operation & Maintenance of industrial assets.
- Facilitating business by simplification & e-enabling measures.
- Support skill development and other promotional measures like allowing Knowledge-based Industries in industrial area among others.
- Decongesting industrial areas through redevelopment schemes.
- Promoting cluster development of high-technology and skilled industries in new industrial areas through public private partnerships.
- Discourage polluting industries through higher infrastructure development fee

31. There are 8.75 Lakh total establishments operating in Delhi as per Sixth Economic Census conducted in 2013, out of them only 1.42% were in rural areas and 98.58% in urban areas. Sixth Economic Census registered an annual growth rate of 1.94%, in absolute term there is an increase of 1,17,565 establishments over 5<sup>th</sup> Economic Census conducted during 2005.
32. Manufacturing sub-sector is the largest contributor in the secondary sector in the economy of Delhi as the income from manufacturing has increased from ₹ 18907 crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 45689 crore in 2016-17. Number of working factories in Delhi increased from 7793 in 2007 to 8954 in 2015. Likewise the estimated workers employed in these factories increased from 359126 in 2007 to 415278 in 2015.

## AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

33. Contribution of Agriculture and Allied Activities in the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices in Delhi has increased from 0.71% in 2015-16 to 0.75% in 2016-17. The number of operational holdings in Delhi reduced from 25311 in 2005-06 to 20497 in 2010-11. The operational area of Delhi decreased from 37770.29 hectares during 2005-06 to 29628.21 hectares during 2010-11. The total cropped area during 2000-01 was at 52816 hectares which reduced to 33454 hectares in 2015-16. The reduction of cropped area during this period was worked out at 2.28 per cent per annum. The main reasons behind such reduction in agriculture area in Delhi are due to the fast urbanization, and shifting of occupational pattern especially during the last two decades.
34. Gross area irrigated reduced from 31107 hectares during 2008-09 to 29429 hectare during 2015-16 indicating a decline of 5.39% during the last eight years likewise, area irrigated through wells which was main source of irrigation also reduced from 21492 hectare during 2008-09 to 19561 hectare during 2015-16 recording a decrease of 8.00%

during the same period.

35. It is observed that wheat was the main food crop in Delhi during 2015-16. Area and Production of Wheat were recorded at 19050 hectare and 83419 MT respectively.
36. The livestock in Delhi decreased marginally from 3.75 lakh in 2003 to 3.60 lakh in 2012 recording a negative annual growth at -0.43 per cent. The production of milk which was 296.00 MT during 2002-03 declined to 281.04 MT during 2014-15 indicating a decline of 5.06 % during the period of the last decade mainly due to decline in number of cows and buffaloes as a result of rapid urbanization in Delhi. The production of meat which was 32380 MT during 2002-03 increased significantly to 70391 MT during 2014-15 recording an increase of 118 %. Fish production increased to 0.71 thousand tons during 2015-16 from 0.68 thousand tons during 2014-15.
37. There are 49 Govt. Veterinary hospitals, 26 Veterinary Dispensaries, 2 laboratory/ research centre for providing veterinary facilities in Delhi.
38. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 crore was provided for the year 2015-16 for the execution of rural development works out of which an expenditure of ₹ 97.66 crore has been incurred on various works. Total 627 proposals amounting to ₹ 831 crore was approved by DRDB during the financial year 2015-16. In the rural area 78 MPCCs were constructed under the Mini Master Plan for development of rural village.

## ENERGY

39. Government of Delhi has introduced power sector reforms in 2002 with the corporatisation of transmission and generation of power and privatization of distribution of power. There has been considerable improvement in the power scenario of Delhi in terms of reduction of transmission and distribution losses, customer services, capacity addition of transmission and generation of power. The power establishment of Delhi after unbundling of Delhi Vidyut Board is shared by Generation Companies (Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited (IPGCL) and Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL), transmission by Delhi Transco Limited, and five DISCOMs (BYPL, BRPL, TPDDL, NDMC and MES).
40. During the period 2005-06 to 2015-16, the number of consumers of electricity in Delhi increased from 28.38 lakh to 52.62 lakh. The total power purchase in Delhi has grown by 42.82% during the last ten years, that has increased from 23537 MU in 2005-06 to 33615 MU in 2015-16. While 16.88% of total power purchase is sourced from own generation by Delhi Govt. Power Plants, 83.12% is purchased from Central Govt. and other sources. The supply of electricity in Delhi periphery increased from 23537 million units in 2005-06 to 33615 million units in 2015-16. The peak demand increased from 3626 MW in 2005-06 to 5846 in 2015-16.



41. Delhi Transco Limited is the State Transmission Utility of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It is responsible for transmission of power at 220KV and 400KV level, besides up gradation operation and maintenance of EHV Network as per system requirements. After the enactment of Electricity Act 2003, a new department: State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) under Delhi Transco Limited was created, as an Apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in Delhi. Earlier the SLDC was part of O&M Department of Delhi Transco Ltd / Delhi Vidyut Board. SLDC Delhi started its function on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2004. SLDC is responsible for the real time Load Despatch function, SCADA System and Energy Accounting. Its mission is to facilitate intra and inter-state transfer of power in coordination with NRLDC (Northern Regional Load Despatch Centre) with Reliability, Security and Economy on sound commercial principles.
42. Delhi Transco Limited has power transmission network consisting of four number of 400 KV and thirty three 220 KV substations and associated with transmission lines. The existing network consists of 400 KV ring around the periphery of Delhi interlinked with the 220 KV network spread all over Delhi. It has total transformation capacity of 5410 MVA at 400 KV level and 11420 MVA at 220 KV level upto the 2015-16. The total transmission line length in Ckt. Km. is 249.192 at 400 KV level and 788.719 at 220 KV level. Delhi Transco Limited has 37 sub-stations (4 at 400 KV and 33 at 220KV).
43. Government of NCT of Delhi has established an Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Management Centre (EE&REMC) to implement the program of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India. As such, EE&REMC has got a functional framework devoted to comprehensive and multi-disciplinary institutional objectives and orientation encompassing all aspects of energy, with a focus on energy-environment-development interactions. To encourage solar energy, Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) Power Plant of 2.14 MWp at Indira Gandhi International Airport has been successfully installed and commissioned. It is proposed to develop New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) area as Solar City by installing SPV panels on rooftop of Govt. buildings, Metro Stations, Bus Stops, etc. Govt. of India approved for installation of Grid Connected Rooftop Projects in NCT of Delhi. All the grid connected projects have contributed to nearly 35 MW of power in Delhi till January 2017. A 16 MW Waste-to-Energy plant utilizing Municipal Solid Waste to generate electricity is operational since 2012 at Old NDMC Compost Plant, New Delhi. Setting up of some more 'Waste-to-Energy' plants is under progress at Connaught Place and Bawana.

## TRANSPORT

44. Road transport is the dominant mode of transport in India, both in terms of traffic share and in terms of contribution to the national economy. The urban transportation system has to be developed to cater to the burgeoning population growth. Previously Delhi losses a large number of man-hours while commuting between home and office through

public transport by road due to the traffic congestion but in present scenario Delhi has developed a highly efficient transport system with the introduction of Delhi Metro, which is undergoing a rapid modernization and expansion.

45. The existing network of DMRC phase-I and Phase-II is 187.41 KM. The work for phase-III of DMRC was approved on 11.04.2011 for 117.57 KM. This work is likely to be completed by March, 2017. The total network will be 304.98 KM approximately. Average Daily Ridership on DMRC is increased from 23.86 lakh during 2014-15 to 26 lakh during 2015-16. The Government has approved cabinet note for metro phase-IV comprising six corridors for 103.93 KM. The work of Phase-IV is likely to be completed by December, 2021.
46. The total number of motor vehicles on road in NCT of Delhi as on 31st March, 2016 was 97.05 lakh, showing an increase of 9.94 per cent over previous year. Therefore, serious efforts, including a number of transport infrastructure projects ring road and Outer Ring road were made to encourage uses of public transport in Delhi. Flyovers Madhuban Chowk to Mukerba Chowk, Vikas Puri to Meera Bagh, Mangolpuri to Madhuban Chowk, Wazirabad to Mukerba Chowk has been opened for public. Flyover from IIT to NH-8 on Outer Ring Road is nearing to completion. Corridor Improvement on Ring Road Azad Pur to Prembari has also been completed in 2016 and opened for public. The projects Signature Bridge and Barapullah Phase-II & Phase-III are in progress. The road network of Delhi has increased from 32131 lane km in 2007-08 to 33868 lane km in 2015-16. At present 4352 DTC buses are running on 578 city routes and 18 NCR routes and Daily average passenger is about 35.37 lakh. 1700 cluster buses are operating in 09 clusters of NCT of Delhi. For the safety/security of women passengers 1059 Home Guards, 1732 Civil Defence Marshal and 310 DTC Marshals are deployed in DTC buses (evening and night shift).

## WATER SUPPLY & SEWAGE

47. As per 2011 Census, 81% of total households were provided piped water supply, 14% households through tube wells/ deep bore hand pumps/ public hydrants and remaining 5% households from other sources like river, canal, ponds, tank, spring, etc.
48. Water supply and distribution in Delhi is being made by Delhi Jal Board, an autonomous organization functioning under Government of Delhi, which is supplying water in most part of Delhi besides other local bodies like NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board. DJB has a total water treatment capacity of 906 MGD as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2016 with 12 Water Treatment Plants. The total water resources available to Delhi Jal Board for distribution is 913 MGD from Yamuna River (375 MGD), Ganga River (240 MGD), Bhakra Storage (218 MGD) and 80 MGD from other sources like ground water from Tube well etc. However, DJB was able to sale 452 MGD of water to 23.21 lakh consumers in 2015-16.

49. 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 bills w.e.f 01.03.2015.
50. Delhi Jal Board has sewage treatment capacity of 607 MGD as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2016, whereas, and treatment capacity is only 74%. Delhi Jal Board has a network of branch, peripheral sewers of about 7700 kms. Also there is a network of 200 kms of trunk sewers.

## HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

51. Delhi Government is only one of the many players in the Housing Sector because land, land development and public housing are under the jurisdiction of the Delhi Development Authority. However, with the launching of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Delhi Government is now engaged in the construction of houses for economical weaker sections. Given the huge size of targeted population, the Government initiative is very limited due to the fact that availability and allotment of land is under DDA. 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.
52. Among all the state and Union Territories, Delhi has the highest population density in 2011 at 11,297 per sq km. despite a decline in the decadal growth rate from 47 % during 1991-2001 to 21 % during 2001-2011. The city of Delhi is overwhelmingly urban, with 75 % of its total area (1483 sq km) falling in urban jurisdiction and the population density in urban area is as high as 14698 persons per sq km as per 2011 Census. 16.37 million population i.e 98 % of total population (16.79 million) of Delhi is residing in urban areas. Highly urban character of Delhi exerts tremendous pressure on public delivery of services / civic infrastructure systems like water supply, sewerage and drainage, solid waste management, affordable housing, health and educational facilities etc. and poses a great challenge for the city government.
53. There is a significant improvement in the availability of basic services in Delhi over the last decade as per 2011 Census. There is a near universal electrification and 99% of the households have access to sanitation facilities. The supply of drinking water by Delhi Jal Board now reaches 81% of the households against 75% 10 years ago. Less than 1% of the households are without both toilet and electricity facilities.

## EDUCATION

54. Delhi has a variety of good quality schools, colleges and universities as well as centres for research and higher education with male female literacy of 90.9% and 80.8% respectively. The total literacy rate of Delhi is at around 86%, which is much higher than all India level

of 74% as per 2011 Census. The literacy rate is continuously improving and the rate has increased from 61.54% in 1981 to 75.29% in 1991, 81.67% in 2001 to 86.2% in 2011. Govt. of Delhi has significantly increased the investment in Education Sector and the budget has been increased almost by 50% from ₹ 4799 crore in 2011-12 to ₹10690 Crore in 2016-17. This is the most priority sector for the Govt. which got the highest share of allocation i-e 23% in 2016-17. The Education expenditure to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi was the highest at 1.72 per cent in 2016-17.

55. Delhi Govt. has total of 1222 government and government aided schools in Delhi, which is 21% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrollment in government and government aided schools is 37.86% of total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2015-16.
56. Keeping in view the objective of providing Pucca School building for all schools, Construction of 16 Pucca school buildings has been completed by PWD. PWD is constructing apporx. 7200 classrooms in existing schools and DTTDC is Constructing 800 classrooms in Pilot schools which are likely to be completed by March'2017 & June'2017 respectively. 54 schools have been taken up on pilot basis to be developed as Model Schools. MOU has been signed with DTTDC for up gradation of infrastructure in Govt. schools.
57. Major Welfare Schemes being implemented by Government of Delhi for promoting school education are "Free supply of text books and uniforms in Government and Government Aided Schools, Scholarship to meritorious students / educationally backward/ minority students, reimbursement of tuition fee for EWS students getting admitted in private schools under RTE Act, Kishori Yojana" etc.

## MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH

58. With wide network of primary to tertiary healthcare systems, Delhi attracts large numbers of patients from neighboring States. Health sector infrastructure in Delhi comprises of 1507 dispensaries, 1057 nursing homes, 265 maternity homes, 69 polyclinics / special clinics, 94 hospitals and 17 medical colleges. At the end of year 2015-16, total bed capacity was 49969.
59. Important vital indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Neo-Natal Mortality Rate, Under Five Mortality Rate in respect of Delhi stand at lower levels as 24, 15, and 24 in comparison to All India levels viz 40, 16, 29 respectively. Similarly, the total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.7 in Delhi, is among the lowest in India (All India level – 2.3) which indicates the achievement of the replacement rate. On the same lines, the crude death rate in Delhi is also among the lowest in the country and higher life expectancy of around 72 years.
60. On the other hand, improving maternal health and reductions in child mortality remain a

challenge. The proportion of institutional deliveries was 87.06 per cent (Annual Report on Birth and Death, DES, 2015). Similarly, proportion of pregnant women receiving at least three ANC checkups, is still stands at around 62%. Although recent data of the Government of NCT of Delhi suggests that these proportions have improved, thereby making more births safer, nevertheless Delhi is still far from attaining the goals of universal ANC and institutional deliveries. Delhi is also yet to attain universal immunization coverage of children aged 12-13 months.

61. Various important health programmes under NRHM focused at reproductive and child health, control of TB, Leprosy, Cancer etc are being implemented in Delhi through Delhi State Health Mission. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) - women volunteers from local community are being selected and trained to reinforce community action for universal immunization, safe delivery, new born care, prevention of waterborne and communicable diseases, improved nutrition and promotion of households/community toilets. Directorate of AYUSH is looking after health care services of ISM & Homeopathy. The 1st Ayurveda Medical College and hospital i.e. Chaudhary Brahm Prakash Ayurvedic Charak Sansthan at Khera Dabur is functioning in Delhi under the Directorate of Ayush for OPD / IPD services.

## **SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFARE**

62. The Article 41 of under Part – IV - Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution of India expects the state to “within the limits of its economic capacity and development,” make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.” Also the Article 42 says the state shall make provisions for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief. 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 the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, OBC, Minorities, Senior Citizens, Women in distress, persons with special needs, economically weaker section of society, labourers and others.
63. The Social Welfare, Women and Child Development and Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities Department are implementing most of these schemes apart from implementation of various programme by some other departments directly. The total budget allocation of these three departments in Annual Plan 2016-17 was ₹ 2051 Crore out of which the allocation for financial assistance (pension scheme) for Senior Citizen (3.82 lakh beneficiaries), Women in Distress (1.79 lakh beneficiaries and person with special needs (70,000 beneficiaries) is approximately ₹ 970 Crore. The Government in 2016-17 has decided to enhance the financial assistance by ₹ 1000 per month per beneficiaries under these schemes subject to the condition that benefit will be extended to only those beneficiaries who are receiving pension through DBT after seeding/linking with Aadhar. Government has also enhanced

income limit for eligibility to ₹ 1 lakh per annum. The notification for this effect has been issued for financial assistance to Senior Citizen and person with special needs.

- 64 Some of the major projects being implemented by GNCTD for empowerment and welfare of women and children are Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Ladli Yojana, Kishori Yojana, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), financial assistance to widows for marriage of their daughters and orphan girls for their marriage etc. There are hostels facilities being provided to women working in Delhi. There is Delhi Commission for Women set up in Delhi under which various programmes are working for the women those who are in distress.
- 65 Government implements several other schemes for Students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities like financial assistance for purchase of stationery, reimbursement of tuition fees and scholarship to students etc. Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights was functioning in Delhi since September, 2008 to deal with the issues related to Child Education, Health, Child Development, Juvenile Justice, Child Psychology, Care of Neglected Children.

## PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

66. Delhi was one of pioneer state in implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013 w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> Sept., 2013 soon after enactment of NFSA, 2013 by Government of India. Delhi Government has so far issued National Food Security Smart Cards of 19.50 lakh to eligible households covering total beneficiaries of 72.60 lakh for disbursement of food entitlements under National Food Security Act, 2013 after verifications of eligible beneficiaries as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016. Almost all the digital Food Security Cards are Aadhar enabled. The beneficiaries are getting foodgrains through 2254 Fair Price Shops presently being run by Government of Delhi.
67. The Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, manages the public distribution system in Delhi. At present, public distribution system in Delhi is confined to cereals, wheat and rice and another essential commodity viz. sugar. In Delhi, public distribution system comprised of a network of Fair Price Shops for making available specified articles at controlled prices through household consumer cards, commonly called ration cards.
68. There are 19.50 lakh Aadhar linked Smart Food Cards issued to the beneficiaries in Delhi, who got their entitlement of ration through 2283 Fair Price Shops. Maximum percentage of ration cards holders are in North-West Delhi (16.70%) followed by North-East (15.42%) and South-West (14.13%). New Delhi District has the lowest percentage of ration card holders i.e. (4.47%).



## TRADE AND COMMERCE

69. 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 the 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.
70. Number of registered dealers under Delhi Value Added Tax (DVAT), excluding dealers registered under Central Sales Tax Act increased from 171868 in 2003-04 to 373192 in 2016-17. The Sixth Economic Census was a Central Sector scheme undertaken by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Delhi conducted during 2013, covered all the entrepreneurial activities in the field of agricultural (except crop production, plantation) and non-agricultural sectors operating in the geographical boundaries of Delhi. The total number of establishments found to be operating in NCT of Delhi during 2013 comes to 8,75,308. Out of them only 1.42% were in rural areas and 98.58% in urban areas. Sixth Economic Census registered an annual growth rate of 1.94%, in absolute term there is an increase of 1,17,565 establishments over Fifth Economic Census conducted during 2005.

## POVERTY LINE

71. Poverty is a situation where the individual or communities lack the resources, ability and environment to meet the basic needs of life. It indicates a status wherein a person fails to maintain a living standard adequate for a comfortable lifestyle. On the basis of National Sample Survey Organisation's 61st Round (June 2004- July 2005), Planning Commission published State Specific poverty line for rural and urban. The poverty line was estimated at ₹ 410.38 for rural and ₹ 612.91 urban Delhi as against the national level of ₹ 356.30 for rural and ₹ 538.60 for urban India respectively. 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 per cent of the total population of Delhi.