

CHAPTER 20

POVERTY LINE IN DELHI

Poverty is a situation where the individual or communities lack the resources, ability and environment to meet the basic needs of life. Poverty is one of the issues, attracting the attention of sociologists, economists, governments, civil society organizations and almost all other organizations related to human welfare and development. It indicates a status wherein a person fails to maintain a living standard adequate for a comfortable lifestyle.

2. On the basis of the National Sample Survey Organisation's 68th Round (June 2011 - July 2012), the Planning Commission published the State Specific poverty line for rural and urban. The poverty line was estimated at ₹1145 for rural and ₹1134 for urban Delhi as against the national level of ₹816 for rural and ₹1000 for urban India respectively. The specific poverty line of Delhi is presented in Statement 20.1.

STATEMENT 20.1

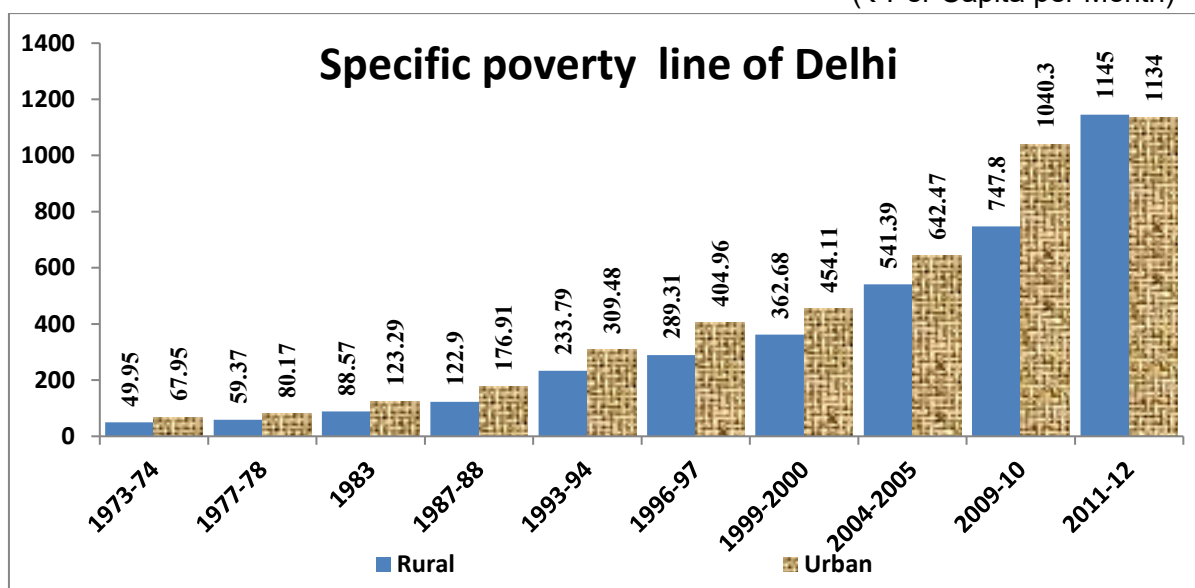
LEVEL OF POVERTY LINE OF DELHI

(₹per Capita/Month)

S. No.	Years	Rural	Urban
1.	1973-74	49.95	67.95
2.	1977-78	59.37	80.17
3.	1983	88.57	123.29
4.	1987-88	122.90	176.91
5.	1993-94	233.79	309.48
6.	1996-97	289.31	404.96
7.	1999-2000	362.68	454.11
8.	2004-2005	541.39	642.47
9.	2009-10	747.80	1040.3
10.	2011-12	1145.00	1134.00

Source: Planning Commission (Now NITI Aayog) Govt. of India

3. It may be observed from Statement 20.1 that the ₹1134 was the minimum monetary requirement of a person per month in urban Delhi for maintaining a minimum standard of living as prescribed by the Planning Commission during the year 2011-12. In a rural area, it was estimated at ₹1145 per month per person. The above statement clearly indicates that in every year the amount required per persons per month increased considerably both in rural and urban areas. The information regarding the specific poverty line of Delhi is depicted in Chart 20.1.

CHART 20.1**SPECIFIC POVERTY LINE OF DELHI**(₹ Per Capita per Month)

4. The information regarding the number of persons below the poverty line in Delhi during 1973-2012 is presented in Statement 20.2.

STATEMENT 20.2**PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LINE IN DELHI-URBAN AND RURAL**

(Number in Lakhs)

S. No.	Years	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
1.	1973-74	21.78	95.36	1.06	4.64	22.84	100.0 (49.61)
2.	1977-78	16.81	92.57	1.35	7.43	18.16	100.0 (33.23)
3.	1983	17.95	97.61	0.44	2.39	18.39	100.0 (26.22)
4.	1987-88	10.15	99.02	0.10	0.98	10.25	100.0 (12.41)
5.	1993-94	15.32	98.78	0.19	1.22	15.51	100.0 (14.69)
6.	1999-2000	11.42	99.39	0.07	0.61	11.49	100.0 (8.23)
7.	2004-2005	18.9	93.10	1.4	6.90	20.3	100.0 (13.1)
8.	2009-10	22.9	98.28	0.30	1.29	23.3	100.0(14.2)
9.	2011-12	16.46	97.05	0.50	2.95	16.96	100.0(9.91)

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook

Note: Figures in brackets relate to a percentage of the total population.

5. It is evident from the above statement 20.2 & 20.3, that during 1973-74 near about one half of the population of Delhi was below the poverty line. The number of persons below the poverty line in Delhi during 2011-12 was estimated at 16.96lakh and it worked out to 9.91 per cent of the total population of Delhi. Persons below poverty level in Delhi fell to the single digit at 8 per cent of the total population in 1999-2000. Due to various poverty alleviation programmes initiated by the Government of India and Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi the poverty level in India and Delhi has decreased

considerably. The reduction of the poverty level in Delhi and at National level may be due to various reasons such as higher growth in the service sector. The information regarding the poverty level in India and Delhi during the period covered the study is presented in Statement 20.3.

STATEMENT 20.3
PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LINE IN DELHI AND INDIA

(Per cent)

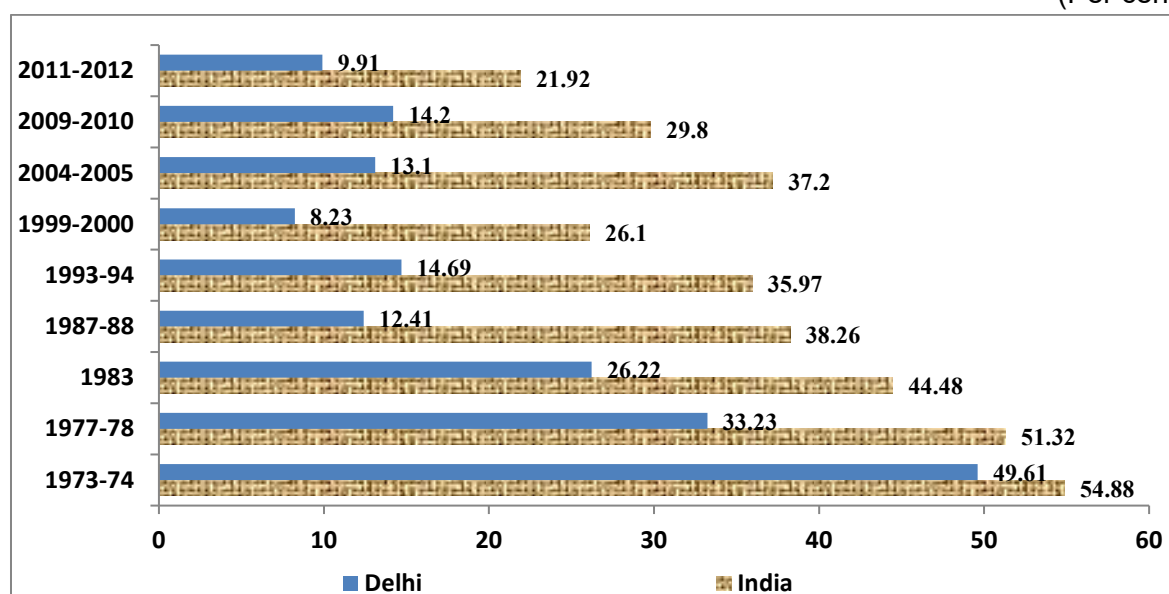
S.No.	Years	India	Delhi
1.	1973-74	54.88	49.61
2.	1977-78	51.32	33.23
3.	1983	44.48	26.22
4.	1987-88	38.26	12.41
5.	1993-94	35.97	14.69
6.	1999-2000	26.10	8.23
7.	2004-2005	37.2	13.1
8.	2009-2010	29.8	14.2
9.	2011-2012	21.92	9.91

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook.

6. It may be observed from Statement 20.3 that the percent of the population below the poverty in Delhi was less than the national level in all period covered under the study. During 2011-12, 21.92 per cent of the population of India was under below poverty; while it was 9.91 per cent in Delhi. The information regarding the population below the poverty line in India and Delhi during 1973-74 to 2011-12 is depicted in Chart 20.2.

CHART 20.2
PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LINE IN DELHI AND INDIA

(Per cent)



7. Level and Pattern of Household Consumer Expenditure

The household consumer expenditure refers to the expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period. It is the total monetary value of consumption of various groups of items i.e. food, fuel, light, clothing, footwear, miscellaneous goods & services and durable articles. The information gathered covers the sum of monetary value of all the items (i.e. goods & services) consumed by the household on domestic account during the reference period. It is not only useful to decide the status living condition of the household but also helpful to provide necessary data to the researchers for conducting further studies on poverty line, nutritional status, sufficiency of food etc. These are primary source of data on various levels of different segments of population at state level. The household consumer expenditure collects information on quantity and value of household consumption. Monthly Per Capita Expenditure for food and non food items for a household is its total consumption expenditure divided by its size and expressed on a per month (30 days) basis.

- 7.1 Directorate of Economics and Statistics is publishing a report titled "Level and Pattern of Household Consumer Expenditure in Delhi" on the basis of sample surveys conducted under National Sample Survey Organizations Rounds from time to time. The information regarding per capita expenditure on food and non-food items as per 63rd Round (July 2006–June 2007), 64th round (July 2007–June 2008), 66th Round (July 2009– June 2010) and 68th Round (July 2011–June 2012) is presented in Statement 20.4.

STATEMENT 20.4

PER CAPITA MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON FOOD & NON-FOOD IN DELHI

S. No.	Rounds/ Area	Food	Non-Food	Total
1.	63rd Round(July 2006- June 2007)			
	a. Urban	733.53	1238.66	1972.19
	b. Rural	553.05	751.22	1304.27
	c. Total	697.40	1141.07	1838.47
2	64th Round(July 2007-June 2008)			
	a. Urban	770.21	1307.83	2078.04
	b. Rural	740.72	962.58	1703.30
	c. Total	767.72	1278.71	2046.43
3	66th Round (July 2009- June 2010)			
	a. Urban	1036.21	1868.66	2904.87
	b. Rural	771.28	989.75	1761.03
	c. Total	1014.48	1796.57	2811.05
4	68th Round (July 2011- June 2012)			
	a. Urban	1489.02	2352.52	3841.54
	b. Rural	1182.74	1378.41	2561.16
	c. Total	1461.54	2265.12	3726.66

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GNCTD

- 7.2 It may be inferred from Statement 20.4 that the per capita expenditure on non-food items was higher than the food items in all the NSS rounds. Total per capita expenditure during 68th round has increased by 32.57 percent over 66th NSS round. The per capita expenditure on food items constituted at 39.22 per cent and the remaining 60.78 per cent on non-food items as per 68th round of National Sample Survey.
- 7.3 The information regarding average monthly household expenditure (with an average family size of 4.06) of food and non-food items during the last four rounds of the National Sample Survey is presented in Statement 20.5.

STATEMENT 20.5

AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE IN DELHI

S.No.	Rounds / Area	Food	Non-Food	Total
1.	63rd Round (July 2006- June 2007)			
	a. Urban	3312.26	5593.14	8905.40
	b. Rural	2929.21	3978.85	6908.06
	c. Total	3244.89	5309.22	8554.11
2.	64th Round (July 2007-June 2008)			
	a. Urban	3445.38	5850.37	9295.75
	b. Rural	3308.01	4298.86	7606.87
	c. Total	3433.78	5719.28	9153.06
3.	66th Round(July 2009- June 2010)			
	a. Urban	4407.12	7947.66	12354.78
	b. Rural	3647.99	4681.26	8329.25
	c. Total	4350.66	7704.73	12055.40
4.	68th Round(July 2011- June 2012)			
	a. Urban	6055.23	9566.70	15621.93
	b. Rural	4696.16	5473.08	10169.24
	c. Total	5930.61	9191.34	15121.95

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GNCTD.

- 7.4 It may be seen from Statement 20.5 that average monthly household expenditure on food and non-food items during the last two Rounds (66th& 68th) has increased at 25.44 per cent in Delhi. The percentage of average monthly household expenditure on non-food items was 60.78 per cent in the 68th round and it was the same as that per capita monthly expenditure on non-food items in the 68th round.
- 7.5 Percentage distribution of monthly per capita consumer expenditure for food and non-food items in urban Delhi and urban India in 2011-12 is presented in Statement 20.6.

STATEMENT 20.6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE FOR FOOD AND NON-FOOD ITEMS IN URBAN DELHI AND URBAN INDIA IN 2011-12

S. No.	Items	Urban	
		Delhi	India
	Food Items		
1.	Cereal	4.59	6.61
2.	Gram	0.12	0.11
3.	Cereal substitutes	0.00	0.05
4.	Pulses and Pulse Products	1.21	1.93
5.	Milk and Milk Products	10.69	7.01
6.	Sugar	0.97	1.04
7.	Salt	0.07	0.10
8.	Edible Oil	1.95	2.66
9.	Egg, fish & Meat	1.47	3.65
10.	Vegetables	4.59	4.63
11.	Fruits (Fresh)	2.40	2.64
12.	Fruits (Dry)	0.66	0.78
13.	Spices	1.53	2.42
14.	Beverages, refreshments, etc.	8.50	8.98
15.	Food: Total(1-14)	38.76	42.62
	Non-food Items		
16.	Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	1.02	1.61
17.	Fuel and Light	6.30	6.69
18.	Clothing & Bedding	6.29	5.37
19.	Footwear	1.26	1.00
20.	Education	7.65	6.90
21.	Medical (institutional)	1.23	1.96
22.	Medical (non institutional)	1.92	3.58
23.	Entertainment	1.77	1.61
24.	Minor durable type goods	0.59	0.30
25.	Toilet articles	2.14	2.11
26.	Other household consumables	1.96	1.78
27.	Consumer services excl. conveyance	6.97	5.60
28.	Conveyance	8.86	6.52
29.	Rent	5.80	6.24
30.	Taxes & cesses	1.48	0.82
31.	Durable goods	6.01	5.30
32.	Non-food: Total(16-31)	61.24	57.38
33.	Total expenditure (15+32)	100.00	100.00

Source: For Urban Delhi- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and For Urban India: MoSPI, GOI (National Sample Survey 68th Round of Socio-Economic Survey 2011-12).

- 7.6 It may be inferred from Statement 20.6 that every hundred rupees spent by households in urban Delhi about ₹ 38.76 were on food items and the remaining ₹ 61.24 on non-food items. In India, it was ₹ 42.62 and ₹ 57.38 for food and non-food items respectively.

8. Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure - 2022-23& 2023-24

8.1 Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Govt. of India has released the reportson “Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure-2022-23”&“Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure-2023-24”. The Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) was designed to collect information on consumption of goods and services by the households. The information collected in HCES helps to understand the consumption and expenditure pattern, standard of living and well-being of the households.

STATEMENT 20.7

PER CAPITA MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON FOOD & NON-FOOD IN DELHI (With & Without Imputation)

Round/Area	Sector	Food	Non-Food	Total	% of MPCE on Food	% of MPCE on non-Food
Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure 2022-23	With Imputation					
	Rural	2664.00	3931.10	6595.10	40.39	59.61
	Urban	3197.77	5052.19	8249.95	38.76	61.24
	Without Imputation					
	Rural	2644.59	3931.08	6575.67	40.22	59.78
	Urban	3167.63	5049.85	8217.48	38.55	61.45
Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure 2023-24	With Imputation					
	Rural	2,998.76	4,416.40	7,415.16	40.44	59.56
	Urban	3,389.59	5,157.95	8,547.54	39.66	60.34
	Without Imputation					
	Rural	2,983.27	4,416.40	7,399.66	40.32	59.68
	Urban	3,376.75	5,157.72	8,534.46	39.57	60.43

Source: NSS Reports , "Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure 2022-23"&"Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure 2023-24", Central Sample, MoSPI, Gol.

Statement 20.7 reflects that the percentage of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (with or without imputation) on food items in urban areas of Delhi is a little less than the rural areas during 2022-23 & 2023-24. However, in both the years, no much difference has been found in the expenditure trend on non-food items.

The monthly per capita consumption expenditure & percentage distribution of MPCE for food and non-food items in urban Delhi and Urban India in 2022-23 & 2023-24 (With Imputation) has been represented in Statement 20.8.

STATEMENT 20.8

BREAK-UP OF MONTHLY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE & PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE FOR FOOD AND NON-FOOD ITEMS IN URBAN DELHI AND URBAN INDIA IN 2022-23 & 2023-24 (With Imputation)

S. No.	Items	Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure		Percentage distribution of MPCE		Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure		Percentage distribution of MPCE	
		2022-23				2023-24			
		Delhi (Urban)	India (Urban)	Delhi (Urban)	India (Urban)	Delhi (Urban)	India (Urban)	Delhi (Urban)	India (Urban)
1	cereal	239.19	292.65	2.90	4.49	228.60	338.01	2.67	4.78
2	cereal substitutes	0.01	1.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.02
3	gram	16.69	11.93	0.20	0.18	20.41	13.22	0.24	0.18
4	pulses and pulse products*	81.66	78.12	0.99	1.20	81.84	85.44	0.96	1.21
5	sugar	45.69	34.59	0.55	0.53	45.49	35.03	0.53	0.49
6	salt	5.09	4.68	0.06	0.07	5.22	4.87	0.06	0.07
7	milk and milk products	836.74	466.01	10.14	7.15	900.99	503.47	10.54	7.11
8	vegetables	297.75	245.37	3.61	3.76	339.65	288.19	3.97	4.07
9	fruits (fresh)	173.35	161.41	2.10	2.48	193.10	183.05	2.26	2.59
10	fruits (dry)	138.75	84.32	1.68	1.29	139.26	88.10	1.63	1.24
11	egg, fish & meat	134.05	230.66	1.62	3.54	138.92	248.85	1.63	3.52
12	edible oil	153.16	153.27	1.86	2.35	114.53	127.28	1.34	1.80
13	spices	157.24	137.85	1.91	2.11	150.27	160.61	1.76	2.27
14	beverages, processed food [#] , etc.	918.41	686.95	11.13	10.53	1,031.31	775.97	12.07	10.96
15	food: total (1-14)	3197.77	2,588.81	38.76	39.70	3,389.59	2,853.34	39.66	40.31
16	pan, tobacco & intoxicants	298.29	156.90	3.62	2.41	328.53	165.89	3.84	2.34
17	fuel and light	497.04	404.36	6.02	6.20	431.52	391.18	5.05	5.53
18	toilet articles	247.01	185.30	2.99	2.84	281.65	212.51	3.30	3.01
19	other household consumables	155.38	136.38	1.88	2.09	168.36	147.49	1.97	2.08
20	education	397.38	373.50	4.82	5.73	370.09	417.58	4.33	5.90
21	medical (hospitalization)	56.30	123.30	0.68	1.89	41.88	137.01	0.49	1.94
22	medical (non-hospitalization)	233.12	258.38	2.83	3.96	249.29	272.35	2.92	3.85
23	conveyance	667.45	555.05	8.09	8.51	698.48	592.05	8.17	8.36
24	consumer services excluding conveyance ^{&}	522.56	382.25	6.33	5.86	612.34	400.07	7.16	5.65
25	entertainment	147.72	102.13	1.79	1.57	155.64	124.21	1.82	1.75
26	rent	531.74	423.46	6.45	6.49	545.71	459.86	6.38	6.50
27	other taxes & cesses	0.33	15.50	0.00	0.24	1.58	22.50	0.02	0.32
28	clothing & bedding ^{\$}	381.39	300.96	4.62	4.62	380.29	338.00	4.45	4.77

S. No.	Items	Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure		Percentage distribution of MPCE		Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure		Percentage distribution of MPCE	
		2022-23				2023-24			
		Delhi (Urban)	India (Urban)	Delhi (Urban)	India (Urban)	Delhi (Urban)	India (Urban)	Delhi (Urban)	India (Urban)
29	Foot wear	64.65	49.84	0.78	0.76	64.36	60.54	0.75	0.86
30	durable goods	851.83	465.17	10.33	7.13	828.23	483.58	9.69	6.83
31	Non-food: total (16-30)	5052.19	3,932.47	61.24	60.30	5,157.95	4,224.82	60.34	59.69
32	Total expenditure (15+31)	8249.95	6,521.28	100.00	100.00	8,547.54	7,078.15	100.00	100

Source: NSS Reports, "Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure 2022-23" & "Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure 2023-24", Central Sample, MoSPI, GoI

For 2022-23: *excludes gram #includes purchased cooked meal \$excludes tailoring charges & includes tailoring charges

For 2023-24: *includes gram #includes purchased cooked meal \$excludes tailoring charges & includes tailoring charges

It may be observed that in 2023-24, the percentage of MPCE on Food items was slightly increased from 38.76% (2022-23) to 39.66% which has resulted in decrease of MPCE on Non-Food items. Similar trend has been observed at All-India level.

STATEMENT 20.9

BREAK-UP OF MONTHLY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE & PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE FOR FOOD AND NON-FOOD ITEMS IN URBAN DELHI AND URBAN INDIA IN 2022-23 & 2023-24 (Without Imputation)

S. No.	Items	Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure		Percentage distribution of MPCE		Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure		Percentage distribution of MPCE	
		2022-23				2023-24			
		Delhi (Urban)	India (Urban)	Delhi (Urban)	India (Urban)	Delhi (Urban)	India (Urban)	Delhi (Urban)	India (Urban)
1	cereal	209.34	234.00	2.55	3.62	215.80	261.97	2.53	3.74
2	cereal substitutes	0.01	1.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.02
3	gram	16.69	11.93	0.20	0.18	20.41	13.22	0.24	0.18
4	pulses and pulse products*	81.6	78.06	0.99	1.21	81.84	85.26	0.96	1.22
5	sugar	45.61	34.38	0.56	0.53	45.45	34.84	0.53	0.50
6	salt	5.09	4.68	0.06	0.07	5.22	4.87	0.06	0.07
7	milk and milk products	836.74	466.01	10.18	7.22	900.99	503.47	10.56	7.19
8	vegetables	297.75	245.37	3.62	3.80	339.65	288.19	3.98	4.12
9	fruits (fresh)	173.35	161.41	2.11	2.50	193.10	183.05	2.26	2.61
10	fruits (dry)	138.75	84.32	1.69	1.31	139.26	88.10	1.63	1.26
11	egg, fish & meat	134.05	230.66	1.63	3.57	138.92	248.85	1.63	3.56
12	edible oil	153.03	153.05	1.86	2.37	114.53	126.81	1.34	1.82
13	spices	157.24	137.85	1.91	2.13	150.27	160.61	1.76	2.30
14	beverages, processed food [#] , etc.	918.38	686.95	11.18	10.64	1,031.31	775.97	12.08	11.09

S. No.	Items	Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure		Percentage distribution of MPCE		Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure		Percentage distribution of MPCE	
		2022-23				2023-24			
		Delhi (Urban)	India (Urban)	Delhi (Urban)	India (Urban)	Delhi (Urban)	India (Urban)	Delhi (Urban)	India (Urban)
15	food: total (1-14)	3,167.63	2529.67	38.55	39.17	3,376.75	2776.46	39.57	39.68
16	pan, tobacco & intoxicants	298.29	156.90	3.63	2.43	328.53	165.89	3.85	2.37
17	fuel and light	497.04	404.36	6.05	6.26	431.52	391.18	5.06	5.59
18	toilet articles	247.01	185.30	3.01	2.87	281.65	212.51	3.30	3.04
19	other household consumables	155.38	136.38	1.89	2.11	168.36	147.49	1.97	2.11
20	education	397.38	373.50	4.84	5.78	370.09	417.58	4.34	5.97
21	medical (hospitalization)	56.3	123.30	0.69	1.91	41.88	137.01	0.49	1.96
22	medical (non-hospitalization)	233.12	258.38	2.84	4.00	249.29	272.35	2.92	3.89
23	conveyance	667.45	555.05	8.12	8.59	698.48	592.05	8.18	8.46
24	consumer services excluding conveyance ^{&}	522.56	382.25	6.36	5.92	612.34	400.07	7.17	5.72
25	entertainment	147.72	102.13	1.80	1.58	155.64	124.21	1.82	1.77
26	rent	531.74	423.46	6.47	6.56	545.71	459.86	6.39	6.58
27	other taxes &cesses	0.33	15.50	0.00	0.24	1.58	22.50	0.02	0.33
28	clothing & bedding ^{\$}	380.41	299.90	4.63	4.64	380.06	335.95	4.45	4.80
29	footwear	64.56	49.66	0.79	0.77	64.35	60.27	0.75	0.86
30	durable goods	850.56	462.96	10.35	7.17	828.23	480.88	9.70	6.87
31	non-food: total (16-30)	5,049.85	3929.03	61.45	60.83	5,157.72	4219.79	60.43	60.32
32	total expenditure (15+31)	8,217.48	6458.69	100.00	100.00	8,534.46	6996.26	100.00	100.00

Source: NSS Reports" Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure 2022-23"& "Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure 2023-24", Central Sample, MoSPI, GoI

For 2022-23: *excludes gram #includes purchased cooked meal \$ excludes tailoring charges & includes tailoring charges

For 2023-24: *includes gram #includes purchased cooked meal \$excludes tailoring charges & includes tailoring charges

It may be inferred from Statement 20.9 that when MPCE was considered without imputation, then also the increasing trend of MPCE has been found on food items in Delhi and at All-India level.

8.2 Average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) in Delhi and at All-India level by Fractile Classes of MPCE:

STATEMENT 20.10

Average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) in Delhi and at All-India level by Fractile Classes of MPCE for 2022-23 & 2023-24(Without Imputation):

Fractile classes of MPCE	2022-23				2023-24			
	RURAL		URBAN		RURAL		URBAN	
	Average MPCE(Rs.)		Average MPCE(Rs.)		Average MPCE(Rs.)		Average MPCE(Rs.)	
	DELHI	INDIA	DELHI	INDIA	DELHI	INDIA	DELHI	INDIA
0-5%	2,926	1,373	2,540	2,001	3,719	1,677	3,332	2,376
5-10%	3,791	1,782	3,311	2,607	4,337	2,126	4,238	3,093
10-20%	4,181	2,112	4,008	3,157	4,868	2,473	4,871	3,687
20-30%	4,659	2,454	4,643	3,762	5,375	2,833	5,496	4,353
30-40%	5,139	2,768	5,236	4,348	5,839	3,162	6,109	4,979
40-50%	5,717	3,094	5,889	4,963	6,508	3,498	6,713	5,622
50-60%	6,355	3,455	6,636	5,662	6,948	3,866	7,502	6,334
60-70%	7,113	3,887	7,662	6,524	7,606	4,304	8,442	7,199
70-80%	7,892	4,458	9,361	7,673	8,392	4,885	9,686	8,353
80-90%	8,871	5,356	12,518	9,582	9,801	5,763	11,933	10,139
90-95%	10,686	6,638	17,634	12,399	12,093	6,929	15,248	12,817
95-100%	14,197	10,501	28,965	20,824	17,050	10,137	26,393	20,310
All	6,576	3,773	8,217	6,459	7,400	4,122	8,534	6,996

From the Statement 20.10, it is observed that the average estimated MPCE (without imputation) in 2022-23 was Rs. 6,576 in rural and Rs. 8,217 in urban Delhi. While at the All-India level, it was Rs. 3,773 in rural and Rs. 6,459 in urban India in 2022-23. Further, in 2023-24, estimated MPCE (without imputation) was Rs. 7,400 in rural Delhi and Rs. 8,534 in urban Delhi while at All-India level, it was Rs. 4,122 and Rs. 6,996 in rural and urban India respectively.

Moreover, the analysis of the Average Monthly Per Capital Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) across twelve fractal classes, ranging from the lowest 0-5% to the highest 95-100%, reveals stark contrasts between Delhi and the National averages, highlighting significant economic insights. In the lower fractal classes (0-5%), the rural sector in Delhi exhibits an average MPCE of ₹2,926 (2022-23) and Rs. 3,719 (2023-24), significantly higher than the all-India average of ₹1,373 (2022-23) and Rs. 1,677 (2023-24). Similarly, in the urban sector, Delhi's average MPCE stands at ₹2,540 (2022-23) and Rs. 3,332 (2023-24), surpassing the national average of ₹2,001 (2022-23) and Rs. 2,376 (2023-24). Moving to the higher fractal class (95-100%), the rural sector in Delhi reports an impressive average MPCE of ₹14,197, compared to the all-India average of ₹10,501 in 2022-23 while during 2023-24, the MPCE was increased to Rs.17,050 in Delhi. However, at All-India level, it was slightly decreased from Rs. 10,501 to 10,137. In the urban sector, Delhi's average MPCE in 2022-23 was at ₹28,965, significantly higher than the national average of ₹20,824. However, in 2023-24, it was Rs. 26,393 in urban Delhi while at All-India level, the figure was Rs. 20,310.

8.3 AVERAGE MPCE ACROSS HOUSEHOLD TYPES:

STATEMENT 20.11

Average MPCE (Rs.) Across Different Household Types for Delhi and All-India
(2022-23& 2023-24) (Rural) (With & Without Imputation)

RURAL								
State/UT/All India	Self-employed in agriculture	Self-employed in Non-agriculture	Regular wage/salaried in agriculture	Regular wage/salaried in Non-agriculture	Casual labour in agriculture	Casual labour in Non-agriculture	Others	All
2022-23								
With Imputation								
Delhi	7,472	5,543	7,726	7,015	4,640	6,307	7,506	6,595
All-India	3,783	4,159	3,692	4,606	3,379	3,410	4,771	3,860
Without Imputation								
Delhi	7,457	5,526	7,726	6,994	4,640	6,285	7,488	6,576
All-India	3,702	4,074	3,597	4,533	3,273	3,315	4,684	3,773
2023-24								
With Imputation								
Delhi	7,469	7,217	8,185	7,565	7,565	6,587	6,826	7,415
All-India	4,150	4,535	4,121	5,110	3,802	3,787	4,876	4,247
Without Imputation								
Delhi	7,467	7,204	8,176	7,545	7,565	6,526	6,823	7,400
All-India	4,033	4,407	3,972	5,005	3,652	3,653	4,747	4,122

STATEMENT 20.12

Average MPCE (Rs.) Across Different Household Types for Delhi and All-India (2022-23& 2023-24)(Urban) (With & Without Imputation)

URBAN					
State/UT/All India	Self-employed	Regular wage/salaried	Casual labours	Others	All
2022-23					
With Imputation					
Delhi	8,259	8,416	5,089	10,374	8,250
All-India	6,132	7,198	4,474	8,666	6,521
Without Imputation					
Delhi	8,230	8,382	5,031	10,358	8,217
All-India	6,067	7,146	4,379	8,619	6,459
2023-24					
With Imputation					

URBAN					
State/UT/All India	Self-employed	Regular wage/salaried	Casual labours	Others	All
Delhi	8,362	8,585	7,044	10,827	8,548
All-India	6,681	7,672	5,095	9,223	7,078
Without Imputation					
Delhi	8,346	8,573	7,032	10,821	8,534
All-India	6,595	7,606	4,964	9,159	6,996

8.4 GINI CO-EFFICIENT:

The Gini coefficient is a statistical measure of income distribution within a population. It ranges from 0 to 1, where 0 indicates perfect equality (everyone has the same income) and 1 indicates perfect inequality (one person has all the income, and everyone else has none).

STATEMENT 20.13

Gini coefficient of total consumption expenditure in 2011-12, 2022-23 & 2023-24, All-India & Delhi

Sector	Gini coefficient of consumption expenditure(With Imputation)					
	All-India			Delhi		
	2011-12	2022-23	2023-24	2011-12	2022-23	2023-24
Rural	..	0.261	0.230	..	0.211	0.204
Urban	..	0.309	0.279	..	0.336	0.274
Gini coefficient of consumption expenditure(Without Imputation)						
Rural	0.283	0.266	0.237	0.244	0.211	0.205
Urban	0.363	0.314	0.284	0.349	0.338	0.275

.. : Gini Coefficient of consumption expenditure (with imputation) was not computed in the Centre's Report No. 555 "Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure 2011-12".

When examining the Gini coefficient comparisons between Delhi and All-India, significant insights emerge across rural and urban sectors. During 2022-23, in rural areas, Delhi's Gini coefficient stands at 0.211, noticeably lower than the national level of 0.266 (without imputation). Conversely, in urban areas, Delhi's Gini coefficient of 0.338 remains slightly higher than the national urban average of 0.314 (without imputation). However, a decreasing trend has been observed in Gini coefficient from 2011-12 to 2023-24 both in Delhi and at All-India level.

STATEMENT 20.14

Average MPCE and Gini Coefficient for Per Capita Consumption Expenditure by State/ UTs and Sector (WITH IMPUTATION) (2022-23) & (2023-24).

State/UT/All-India	2022-23				2023-24			
	RURAL		URBAN		RURAL		URBAN	
	Average MPCE (Rs)	Gini Coefficient	Average MPCE (Rs)	Gini Coefficient	Average MPCE (Rs)	Gini Coefficient	Average MPCE (Rs)	Gini Coefficient
Andhra Pradesh	4996	0.237	6877	0.276	5,539	0.188	7,341	0.231
Arunachal Pradesh	5300	0.277	8649	0.276	6,107	0.226	9,877	0.247
Assam	3546	0.200	6210	0.280	3,961	0.176	6,913	0.235
Bihar	3454	0.215	4819	0.273	3,788	0.186	5,165	0.226
Chhattisgarh	2575	0.257	4557	0.305	2,927	0.199	5,114	0.256
Delhi	6595	0.211	8250	0.336	7,415	0.204	8,548	0.274
Goa	7388	0.212	8761	0.251	8,178	0.185	9,782	0.219
Gujarat	3820	0.224	6630	0.280	4,190	0.206	7,198	0.231
Haryana	4912	0.230	7948	0.329	5,449	0.183	8,462	0.291
Himachal Pradesh	5573	0.287	8083	0.310	5,833	0.226	9,230	0.266
Jharkhand	2796	0.253	4946	0.294	3,056	0.215	5,455	0.301
Karnataka	4578	0.218	7781	0.299	5,068	0.219	8,169	0.283
Kerala	5960	0.284	7102	0.335	6,673	0.250	7,834	0.274
Madhya Pradesh	3158	0.227	5011	0.288	3,522	0.202	5,589	0.250
Maharashtra	4076	0.287	6683	0.312	4,249	0.222	7,415	0.284
Manipur	4370	0.217	4902	0.219	4,592	0.177	6,005	0.189
Meghalaya	3530	0.222	6450	0.266	3,900	0.187	7,857	0.238
Mizoram	5243	0.242	7664	0.216	5,963	0.220	8,709	0.200
Nagaland	4457	0.241	7159	0.231	5,282	0.197	8,136	0.184
Odisha	2996	0.228	5223	0.327	3,509	0.211	5,925	0.277
Punjab	5363	0.218	6577	0.265	5,874	0.187	7,383	0.216
Rajasthan	4348	0.276	5970	0.287	4,626	0.234	6,640	0.277
Sikkim	7787	0.213	12125	0.272	9,474	0.246	13,965	0.260
TamilNadu	5457	0.238	7742	0.275	5,872	0.203	8,325	0.242
Telangana	4959	0.202	8251	0.272	5,675	0.156	9,131	0.248
Tripura	5301	0.198	7473	0.226	6,368	0.182	8,118	0.199
Uttar Pradesh	3277	0.224	5104	0.288	3,578	0.185	5,474	0.262
Uttarakhand	4721	0.237	7034	0.299	5,123	0.210	7,547	0.266
West Bengal	3407	0.214	5426	0.290	3,815	0.186	5,903	0.274
Andaman & N. Island	7332	0.263	10268	0.252	7,805	0.263	10,461	0.239
Chandigarh	7467	0.213	12577	0.280	8,857	0.181	13,425	0.285

State/UT/All-India	2022-23				2023-24			
	RURAL		URBAN		RURAL		URBAN	
	Average MPCE (Rs)	Gini Coefficient	Average MPCE (Rs)	Gini Coefficient	Average MPCE (Rs)	Gini Coefficient	Average MPCE (Rs)	Gini Coefficient
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	4229	0.283	6306	0.209	4,450	0.204	6,876	0.188
Jammu & Kashmir	4357	0.251	6200	0.241	4,896	0.214	6,375	0.244
Ladakh	4062	0.280	6227	0.278	5,063	0.234	7,561	0.304
Lakshadweep	5979	0.249	5511	0.215	6,489	0.244	6,477	0.226
Puducherry	6627	0.262	7741	0.240	7,609	0.162	8,639	0.192
All-India	3860	0.261	6521	0.309	4,247	0.230	7,078	0.279

During 2022-23, the national average Gini coefficient stands at 0.261 for rural areas and

0.309 for urban areas. In rural India, states such as Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, **Delhi**, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Jammu and Kashmir and Lakshadweep exhibit Gini coefficients below 0.261, indicating relatively lower income inequality. Notably, Tripura stands out with a Gini coefficient of 0.198, approaching a state of near-perfect equality, alongside an average monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of Rs.5301. In contrast, the urban sector presents a different picture with a national average Gini coefficient of 0.309. Several states show higher levels of income inequality, with some exceeding a Gini coefficient of 0.309. States such as **Delhi**, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Haryana, Odisha and Maharashtra are notable for their higher Gini coefficients, indicating greater income disparity in urban areas.

During 2023-24, the Gini coefficient stands at 0.230 for rural areas and 0.279 for urban areas at All India level. In rural India, states such as Kerala, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Ladakh and Lakshadweep have Gini coefficient more than the national average i.e. 0.230. However, in urban India, states like Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Chandigarh & Ladakh have Gini coefficient more than the national average i.e. 0.279 which shows higher levels of income inequality.

Further, it is observed that, Gini coefficient in rural and urban Delhi was 0.204 and 0.274 respectively in 2023-24 showing a decreasing trend in comparison to 2022-23. Moreover, when compared at All-India level, Gini coefficient in Delhi was less indicating lower income disparity in rural as well as urban areas during 2023-24.

8.5 COMPARING THE CATEGORIES OF ITEMS AMONG 2011-12, 2022-23 & 2023-24:

STATEMENT 20.15

COMPARING THE CATEGORIES OF ITEMS AMONG 2011-12, 2022-23 & 2023-24 (Without Imputation)

Categories of Items	RURAL											
	Value (Rs.) of per capital consumption in 30 days											
	2011-12				2022-23				2023-24			
	DELHI	%	INDIA	%	DELHI	%	INDIA	%	DELHI	%	INDIA	%
1.cereal	146.33	5.3	152.91	10.69	208.51	3.17	184.42	4.89	225.90	3.05	204.76	4.97
2.cereal substitutes	0	0	0.91	0.06	-	-	0.76	0.02	-	-	0.91	0.02
3.gram	3.1	0.11	2.07	0.14	19.02	0.29	9.24	0.24	18.26	0.25	10.65	0.26
4.pulsesandpulsepro	64.06	2.32	39.51	2.76	88.69	1.35	66.74	1.77	84.44	1.14	73.47	1.78
5.sugar	33.42	1.21	23.69	1.66	47.72	0.73	31.06	0.82	42.69	0.58	32.25	0.78
6.salt	2.28	0.08	2.44	0.17	5.59	0.09	4.05	0.11	5.03	0.07	4.26	0.11
7.milkandmilk	318.74	11.54	114.9	8.04	813.31	12.37	314.22	8.33	808.66	10.93	347.88	8.44
8.vegetables	137.7	4.99	94.62	6.62	284.72	4.33	202.86	5.38	318.93	4.31	248.42	6.03
9.fruits (fresh)	32.82	1.19	32.16	2.25	156.25	2.38	95.87	2.54	173.63	2.35	109.75	2.66
10.fruits (dry)	3.75	0.14	8.36	0.58	78.55	1.19	44.29	1.17	115.18	1.56	48.77	1.19
11.egg.fish& meat	40.13	1.45	68.46	4.79	103.66	1.58	185.16	4.91	125.07	1.69	202.99	4.92
12.edibleoil	69	2.5	53.44	3.74	167.14	2.54	135.59	3.59	126.04	1.70	114.01	2.77
13.spices	57.7	2.09	50.08	3.5	150.93	2.30	112.58	2.98	158.54	2.14	134.60	3.27
14.beverages,	245.31	8.88	112.94	7.9	520.51	7.92	363.06	9.62	780.88	10.55	405.68	9.84
15.food:total(1-14)	1154.32	41.79	756.49	52.90	2644.59	40.22	1749.91	46.38	2,983.27	40.32	1938.50	47.04
16.pan,tobacco& intoxicants	41.08	1.49	45.93	3.21	354.03	5.38	142.86	3.79	387.17	5.23	158.44	3.84
17.fuel and light	187.08	6.77	114.11	7.98	516.66	7.86	251.3	6.66	417.40	5.64	252.04	6.11
18.toilet articles	62.52	2.26	29.99	2.1	255.1	3.88	105.29	2.79	264.32	3.57	118.21	2.87
19.other household Consumables	45.36	1.64	27.35	1.91	135.02	2.05	88.05	2.33	176.24	2.38	96.02	2.33
20.education	235.62	8.53	49.97	3.49	276.59	4.21	124.69	3.30	291.08	3.93	133.42	3.24
21.medical (hospitalization)	76.6	2.77	30.81	2.15	17.99	0.27	89.04	2.36	35.97	0.49	92.82	2.25
22.medical(non-	72.97	2.64	64.37	4.5	126	1.92	179.82	4.77	277.42	3.75	188.79	4.58
23.conveyance	275.42	9.97	60.09	4.2	685.07	10.42	284.76	7.55	705.86	9.54	312.66	7.59
24.consumer services excluding conveyance&	121.3	4.39	57.04	3.99	298.54	4.54	191.65	5.08	370.95	5.01	216.57	5.25
25.entertainment	36.74	1.33	14.21	0.99	141.27	2.15	40.99	1.09	158.14	2.14	42.20	1.02
26. rent	133.12	4.82	6.5	0.45	206.19	3.14	29.5	0.78	294.24	3.98	23.16	0.56
27.other taxes & cesses	36.27	1.31	3.53	0.25	0.01	0.00	4.79	0.13	8.46	0.11	8.63	0.21
28.clothing & bedding\$	176.56	6.39	85.68	5.99	272.74	4.15	197.76	5.24	365.99	4.95	233.73	5.67
29.footwear	34.69	1.26	14.61	1.02	44.62	0.68	32.52	0.86	53.78	0.73	39.63	0.96

Categories of Items	RURAL											
	Value (Rs.) of per capital consumption in 30 days											
	2011-12				2022-23				2023-24			
	DELHI	%	INDIA	%	DELHI	%	INDIA	%	DELHI	%	INDIA	%
30.durable goods	58.96	2.13	64.64	4.52	601.26	9.14	260.1	6.89	609.38	8.24	267.07	6.48
31.Minordurable-typegoods	13.63	0.49	4.65	0.33								
32. non-food : total (16-31)	1607.93	58.21	673.47	47.10	3931.08	59.78	2023.14	53.62	4,416.40	59.68	2183.38	52.96
33. total expenditure (15+32)	2762.11	100.00	1429.96	100.00	6575.67	100.00	3773.05	100.00	7,399.66	100.00	4121.78	100.00

Note: Wherever no sample is reported, a "-"(dash) has been placed.

For 2022-23: *excludes gram

#includes purchased cooked meals

\$ excludes tailoring charges

&includes tailoring charges

For 2023-24: *includes gram

#includes purchased cooked meal

\$ excludes tailoring charges

& includes

tailoring charges

In the 2023-24 period, for non-food expenditure, Delhi's rural per capita consumption stands at 59.68%, compared to 52.96% at the National level. This marks a notable increase from 2011-12, where Delhi recorded 58.21% and at All-India level recorded 47.10%, highlighting substantial increase in consumption levels over the years. Focusing on non-food expenditure, there is a consistent rise, indicating improving economic conditions. However, food expenditure shows a decline from 2011-12 to 2022-23 with a little increase in 2023-24 both in Delhi and at All-India level. In Delhi, food expenditure decreased from 41.79% (2011-12) to 40.32% (2023-24), while at the national level, it dropped more significantly from 52.90% (2011-12) to 47.04% (2023-24) in rural areas.

STATEMENT 20.16

COMPARING THE CATEGORIES OF ITEMS AMONG 2011-12, 2022-23 & 2023-24 (Without Imputation)

Categories of Items	URBAN											
	Value (Rs.) of per capita consumption in 30 days											
	2011-12				2022-23				2023-24			
	DELHI	%	INDIA	%	DELHI	%	INDIA	%	DELHI	%	INDIA	%
1. cereal	165.1	5.01	173.82	6.61	209.34	2.55	234.00	3.62	215.80	2.53	261.97	3.74
2.cereal substitutes	0.05	0	1.23	0.05	0.01	0.00	1.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.02
3.gram	4.31	0.13	2.9	0.11	16.69	0.20	11.93	0.18	20.41	0.24	13.22	0.18
4.pulses and pulse products*	55.27	1.68	50.76	1.93	81.60	0.99	78.06	1.21	81.84	0.96	85.26	1.22
5.sugar	34.32	1.04	27.35	1.04	45.61	0.56	34.38	0.53	45.45	0.53	34.84	0.50
6.salt	2.72	0.08	2.76	0.1	5.09	0.06	4.68	0.07	5.22	0.06	4.87	0.07
7.milk and milk products	328.33	9.95	184.31	7.01	836.74	10.18	466.01	7.22	900.99	10.56	503.47	7.19
8. vegetables	144.23	4.37	121.7	4.63	297.75	3.62	245.37	3.80	339.65	3.98	288.19	4.12
9.fruits (fresh)	67.86	2.06	69.51	2.64	173.35	2.11	161.41	2.50	193.10	2.26	183.05	2.61
10.fruits (dry)	19.61	0.59	20.61	0.78	138.75	1.69	84.32	1.31	139.26	1.63	88.10	1.26
11.egg, fish & meat	59.63	1.81	95.99	3.65	134.05	1.63	230.66	3.57	138.92	1.63	248.85	3.56

Categories of Items	URBAN											
	Value (Rs.) of per capita consumption in 30 days											
	2011-12				2022-23				2023-24			
	DELHI	%	INDIA	%	DELHI	%	INDIA	%	DELHI	%	INDIA	%
12.edible oil	76.87	2.33	70.03	2.66	153.03	1.86	153.05	2.37	114.53	1.34	126.81	1.82
13.spices	65.65	1.99	63.73	2.42	157.24	1.91	137.85	2.13	150.27	1.76	160.61	2.30
14.beverages, processed food [#] , etc.	322.97	9.79	236.18	8.98	918.38	11.18	686.95	10.64	1,031.31	12.08	775.97	11.09
15.food : total(1-14)	1346.93	40.83	1120.88	42.62	3,167.63	38.55	2,529.67	39.17	3,376.75	39.57	2776.46	39.68
16.pan,tobacco&intoxicants	42.39	1.29	42.3	1.61	298.29	3.63	156.90	2.43	328.53	3.85	165.89	2.37
17.fuel and light	245.03	7.43	175.86	6.69	497.04	6.05	404.36	6.26	431.52	5.06	391.18	5.59
18.toilet articles	69.51	2.11	55.39	2.11	247.01	3.01	185.30	2.87	281.65	3.30	212.51	3.04
19.other household consumables	56.27	1.71	46.71	1.78	155.38	1.89	136.38	2.11	168.36	1.97	147.49	2.11
20.education	261.56	7.93	181.5	6.9	397.38	4.84	373.50	5.78	370.09	4.34	417.58	5.97
21.medical (hospitalization)	41.54	1.26	51.44	1.96	56.30	0.69	123.30	1.91	41.88	0.49	137.01	1.96
22.medical (non-hospitalization)	72.37	2.19	94.27	3.58	233.12	2.84	258.38	4.00	249.29	2.92	272.35	3.89
23.conveyance	279.22	8.47	171.46	6.52	667.45	8.12	555.05	8.59	698.48	8.18	592.05	8.46
24.consumer services excluding conveyance ^{&}	251.78	7.63	147.21	5.6	522.56	6.36	382.25	5.92	612.34	7.17	400.07	5.72
25.entertainment	54	1.64	42.24	1.61	147.72	1.80	102.13	1.58	155.64	1.82	124.21	1.77
26.rent	184.7	5.6	164.17	6.24	531.74	6.47	423.46	6.56	545.71	6.39	459.86	6.58
27.other taxes & cesses	53.08	1.61	21.54	0.82	0.33	0.00	15.50	0.24	1.58	0.02	22.50	0.33
28.clothing & bedding ^{\$}	191.4	5.8	141.09	5.37	380.41	4.63	299.90	4.64	380.06	4.45	335.95	4.80
29.footwear	36.02	1.09	26.34	1	64.56	0.79	49.66	0.77	64.35	0.75	60.27	0.86
30.durable goods	103.45	3.14	139.36	5.3	850.56	10.35	462.96	7.17	828.23	9.70	480.88	6.87
31.Minor durable-type goods	9.2	0.28	7.91	0.3								
32.non-food : total (16-31)	1951.53	59.16	1508.78	57.38	5,049.85	61.45	3,929.03	60.83	5,157.72	60.43	4219.79	60.32
33.total expenditure (15+32)	3298.47	100.00	2629.65	100.00	8,217.48	100.00	6,458.69	100.00	8,534.46	100.00	6996.26	100.00

For 2022-23: *excludes gram & includes tailoring charges #includes purchased cooked meals \$ excludes tailoring charges

For 2023-24: *includes gram #includes purchased cooked meal \$ excludes tailoring charges & includes tailoring charges

In the urban sector, a comparable decline is observed in food expenditure: from 40.83% (2011-12) to 39.57% (2023-24) for Delhi, and from 42.62% (2011-12) to 39.68% (2023-24) for National level. This trend highlights a significant shift in consumption patterns towards reduced

food expenditure across both rural and urban areas. Conversely, non-food expenditures have shown an increase over time. In Delhi (urban), non-food expenditures rose from 59.16% in 2011-12 to 60.43% in 2023-24, while at All-India level, it reached from 57.38% in 2011-12 to 60.32% in 2023-24.

9. Initiatives for Poverty alleviation

9.1 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/Programmes are being run by the Govt. for upliftment of poor people. Main schemes/programmes are as under:-

- **Mahila Samridhi Yojana:** To recognize and honour women's unpaid domestic labour, Delhi Government has launched the "Mahila Samridhi Yojana". A budget of Rs. 5,100 crore has been allocated under this scheme, which will provide monthly assistance of Rs. 2,500 to eligible women. This move will help to enhance women's economic independence, decision-making capacity and self-esteem.
- **Sakhi Niwas Yojana :** "Sakhi Niwas Yojana" is being run with the aim of providing safe, secure and affordable housing to women. Under this scheme, safe hostels are being provided for working women and girl students pursuing higher education and day-care facilities for the working women's children.
- **Mukhyamantri Matru Vandana Yojana (MMMVY):** Mukhyamantri Matru Vandana Yojana (MMMVY) is launched for which a provision of Rs. 210 crore has been allocated. Under this scheme, financial assistance of upto Rs. 21,000 and 6 nutrition kits will be provided to 1 lakh beneficiaries.
- **Saksham Anganwadi & Poshan 2.0 scheme:** Saksham Anganwadi & Poshan 2.0 scheme for improving the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years.
- **Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH):** Ensures the availability and access to permanent 24-hour shelters equipped with essential services like water and sanitation for the urban homeless population.
- **Housing for Economical Weaker Sections (EWS):** The government is involved in the construction of houses for the EWS category under the Delhi Master Plan and the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban).
- **The State Urban Livelihoods Mission (SULM):** The State Urban Livelihoods Mission (SULM), operating under the central government's Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), is the primary agency for urban poverty reduction through livelihood opportunities.

- **Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojana (MMAY):** Envisions the rehabilitation of 'jhuggi jhopri' (slum) dwellers through the construction of low-cost, subsidized houses.
- **Housing for Economical Weaker Sections (EWS):** The government is involved in the construction of houses for the EWS category under the Delhi Master Plan and the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban).
- **Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV):** Aims to address livelihood concerns of street vendors by facilitating access to suitable vending spaces, institutional credit, and social security.
- **Mohalla Clinics (Urban Ayushman Arogya Mandir" (UAAM)):** Established Mohalla Clinics to provide accessible and affordable primary healthcare services, including free consultations, medicines, and diagnostic tests, within communities.
- **"Delhi Arogya Kosh" (DAK):** "Delhi Arogya Kosh" (DAK) is a registered society which provides financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 5 lacs to the needy eligible patients for treatment of any illness /disease in Government Hospital.
- To encourage more women to become bus driver in Delhi Transport System, relaxations as 'no experience required' and 'reduced height requirement' have been introduced and also made provisions for free training at Burari Driving Training Institute.
- Financial Assistance to Senior Citizens
- Financial Assistance to Differently-abled Persons
- National Family Benefit Scheme
- Financial Assistance to Women in Distress
- Ladli Yojana
- Financial Assistance to Poor Widows for Performing Marriage of their Daughters and to Orphan Girls for their Marriage
- Reimbursement of Tuition Fee to the Students belonging to SC/ST/OBC studying in Public Schools
- Financial Assistance for Purchase of Stationery and Merit Scholarship for SC/ST/OBC/Minority category students for Class I – XII
- Mukhyamantri Vidhyarathi Pratibha Yojana
- Merit Scholarship to College/Professional Institutions Students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minority
- Free supply of text books
- Chief ministers scholarship for meritorious students – scholarship & stipend
- Mid day meal Programme

- PDS
- Subsidy to Consumers through Delhi Jal Board
- Subsidy to Consumers through DISCOMS
- Various welfare schemes run by Delhi Building & Other Construction Welfare Board
- Free/reduced cost treatment in govt. hospitals & Aam Admi Mohalla Clinics
- Free bus services in DTC/Cluster buses for women commuters

9.2 As per the order dated 15.04.2025 by Labour Department, GNCTD; the Government has enhanced the minimum wages in respect of unskilled, semiskilled and skilled categories in all scheduled employment in Delhi as follows:

Category	Rates from 01/04/2025 (Rs.)	
	Per month	Per day
Un-skilled	18456/-	710/-
Semi-skilled	20371/-	784/-
Skilled	22411/-	862/-

The following rates of minimum wages shall be applicable in respect of Clerical and Supervisory Staff in all Scheduled employments:

Category	Rates from 01/04/2025 (Rs.)	
	Per month	Per day
Non-Matriculate	20371/-	784/-
Matriculate but not Graduate	22411/-	862/-
Graduate and above	24356/-	937/-

9.3 Impact of Subsidies

- To study the cumulative effect of all subsidies on the socio-economic life of the citizens of Delhi as well as on the local economy, a study of 3450 samples of households was undertaken during March, 2020 by the Centre for Market Research & Social Development Pvt. Ltd. with the help of Planning Department, GNCTD.
- The study observed that in last three months, all the surveyed households have been benefitted for reduced or zero electricity bill, while 76.1% have been benefitted for reduced or zero water bill, 64.7% have been benefitted for free/reduced cost treatment in govt. hospitals, 58% have been benefitted

for free bus ride for women and 43.7% households have been benefitted for free public education.

- Due to all the above subsidies provided to the citizens of Delhi, a household is now saving an average amount of ₹ 2464/- per month. Each month, a household is saving ₹ 715/- for reduced or zero electricity bill, ₹ 693/- for free/reduced cost treatment in govt. hospitals, ₹ 554/- for free public education, ₹ 255/- for reduced or zero water bill and ₹ 247/- for free bus ride.
- The study further observed that though more number of households are benefitted due to reduced or zero electricity bill, but highest amount in a month is saved by a household for free public education (₹1267/-), followed by for free/reduced cost treatment in govt. hospitals (₹1071/-), reduced or zero electricity bill (₹715/-), free bus ride for women (₹426/-) and reduced or zero water bill (₹ 325/-).
- Majority (61.6%) of the households informed that they have already spent the extra money saved due to subsidies; 28.4% have invested the money in FD, Post Office, Insurance, Savings in Bank, property, etc.; 7.2% will going to spend the money in near future and 2.8% have lent the extra money saved due to subsidies.
- The households which have already spent the extra money saved due to subsidies, 50.7% have spent for food and beverages (fruits, vegetable, dal, rice, flour, tea, coffee, snack items etc.), 13.1% have spent for education related purchases (books, stationary, project materials, tuitions), 10.1% have spent/ going to spend for medical treatment and medicines, 7.9% have spent for clothing and accessories (clothes, cosmetics, shoes, goggles, jewellery etc.), 7.3% have spent for appliances/ assets (cell phone, TV, Fridge, Mixie, stove, microwave, cycle, motorcycle etc.), 6.7% for entertainment (movies, concerts, picnic, trips), and 4.5% households have spent for other purposes.

10. Conclusion

The results of the “Study on impact of subsidies of the Delhi Government on the socio-economic status of citizens and the local economy” assessed the various aspects of the impact of the subsidies given under various government services in Delhi and revealed that the subsidies have a significant impact on the savings and expenditure of benefitted households. The benefitted households emphasized that there is nothing inherently bad in providing subsidies under various government services in Delhi. These benefits are provided for the welfare of the society by maintaining the income and providing

basic services for low-income groups. Thus, it is suggested in the study that the subsidies provided for various government services in Delhi may be continued for the socio-economic development of the people living at the bottom of the pyramid.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	The poverty line was estimated at ₹1145 for rural and ₹1134 for urban Delhi as against the national level of ₹816 for rural and ₹1000 for urban India respectively.
➤	Persons below poverty level in Delhi fell to the single digit at 8 per cent of the total population in 1999-2000.
➤	During 2011-12, 21.92 per cent of the population of India was under below poverty; while it was 9.91 per cent in Delhi.
➤	Every hundred rupees spent by households in urban Delhi about ₹38.76 were on food items and the remaining ₹61.24 on non-food items. In India, it was ₹42.62 and ₹57.38 for food and non-food items respectively as per National Sample Survey 68th Round of Socio-Economic Survey 2011-12.
➤	As per the reports on “Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure 2022-23” & “Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure 2023-24” released by MoSPI, GoI ; the Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (with imputation) during 2022-23 in Rural Delhi was Rs.2,664.00 on food items and Rs. 3,931.10 on non-food items while in Urban Delhi, the MPCE was Rs. 3,197.77 and Rs.5,052.19 for food & non-food items respectively. However, during 2023-24, the MPCE (with imputation) on food items was Rs.2,998.76 and Rs.4,416.40 on non-food items in Rural Delhi while during the same period, in urban Delhi, the MPCE was Rs. 3,389.59 & Rs. 5,157.95 for food & non-food items respectively.