

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF DELHI 2022-23

DELHI EV POLICY

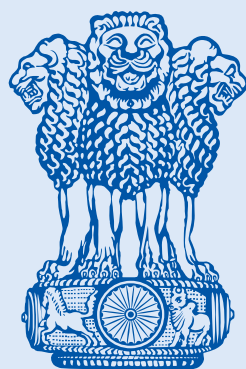


DELHI ECONOMY



DELHI SIGNATURE BRIDGE





सत्यमेव जयते

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF DELHI 2022-23

Government of NCT of Delhi

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Government of NCT of Delhi

March 2023

CONTENTS

ECONOMY AND FINANCE	Page No.
1. Introduction	1
2. State Economy	19
3. Budget for Schemes/Programmes/Projects	33
4. Public Finance	42
5. Trade and Commerce	80
6. Price Trends	100
 AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT	
7. Agriculture and Rural Development	110
8. Environmental Concerns	122
 INFRA SECTOR	
9. Industrial Development	163
10. Tourism in Delhi	179
11. Energy	188
 URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECTOR	
12. Transport	202
13. Water Supply and Sewerage	224
14. Housing and Urban Development	247
 SOCIAL SECTOR	
15. Education	279
16. Health & Family Welfare	306
17. Social Welfare and Security	344
18. Public Distribution System	388
 DEMOGRAPHY AND EMPLOYMENT	
19. Demographic Profile	395
20. Poverty Line in Delhi	414
21. Employment and Unemployment	423
 TABLES	442

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAY	Antyodaya Anna Yojana
AE	Advance Estimates
AEGR	Annual Exponential Growth Rate
AFCS	Automatic fare collection system
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
ANC	Ante-Natal Check-up
APMC	Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee
AQMC	Air Quality Monitoring Committee
ART	Anti Retroviral Treatment
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activists
AT&TC	Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses
ATC	Aadhar Transfer Complaint
AVTS	Automated Vehicle Tracking System
AWCs	Anganwadi Centres
AWHs	Anganwadi Helpers
AWWs	Anganwadi Workers
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guerin
BCM	Billion Cubic Meter
BE	Budget Estimates
BEE	Bureau of Energy Efficiency
BEVs	Battery Electric Vehicles
BIGRS	Bloomberg Initiative of Global Road Safety
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BPL	Below Poverty line
BRPL	BSES Rajdhani Power Limited
BSES	Bombay Suburban Electric Supply
BSUP	Basic Services to the Urban Poor
BYPL	BSES Yamuna Power Limited
C&D	Construction & Demolition
CAAQMS	Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations
CAP	Comprehensive Action Plan
CATS	Centralized Accident & Trauma Services
CBWTF	Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CDMO	Chief District Medical Officer
CDR	Child Death Review
CESL	Convergence Energy Service Limit

CETPs	Common Effluent Treatment Plants
CIC	Crisis Intervention Centers
CIRT	Central Institute of Road Transport
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
CPI-IW	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers
CRS	Civil Registration System
CSO	Central Statistics Office
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
CST	Central Sales Tax
CTC	Cash Transfer Compliant
CWSN	Children With Special Needs
CWC	Child Welfare Committee
DAMB	Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing
DBR	Doing Business Report
DCB	Delhi Cantonment Board
DCW	Delhi Commission for Women
DDA	Delhi Development Authority
DDG	Detailed Demand for Grants
DEIC	District Early Interventions Centres
DERC	Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission
DFC	Delhi Finance Commission
DGEHS	Delhi Government Employees Health Scheme
DIC	District Industry Centres
DIHM&CT	Delhi Institute of Hotel Management & Catering Technology
DIMTS	Delhi Integrated Multi-modal Transit System Ltd
DISCOMS	Distribution Companies
DITE	Delhi Institute of Tool Engineering
DL	Driving Licence
DLSC	District Level Survey Committee
DMAs	District Metered Areas
DMRC	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited
DND	Delhi-Noida-Direct
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
DOAs	Drain Owning Agencies
DPCC	Delhi Pollution Control Committee
DPGS	Delhi Parks And Gardens Society
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DPSRU	Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus
DRDB	Delhi Rural Development Board

DSCFDC	Delhi Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Financial and Development Corporation
DSCST	Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC
DSEU	Delhi Skill & Entrepreneurship University
DSI IDC	Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation
DSPCAs	Delhi Society Prevention of Cruelty To Animals
DTC	Delhi Transport Corporation
DTFC	District Task Force Committee
DTIDC	Delhi Transport Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited
DTTDC	Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation
DTTE	Department of Training & Technical education
DTU	Delhi Technological University
DUSIB	Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board
DVAT	Delhi Value Added Tax
DVDB	Delhi Village Development Board
ECBC	Energy Conservation Building Code
ECC	Environment Compensation Charge
EE&REMC	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Management Centre
EFC	Expenditure Finance Committee
EHV	Extra High Voltage
e-PDS	Electronic - Public Distribution System
EST&P	Employment through Skills Training & Placement
ETM	Electronic Ticketing Machine
EV	Electric Vehicles
EWS	Economically Weaker Section
FAME	Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India
FMC	Flower Marketing Committee
FOB	Foot Over Bridges
FP&EMC	Fish, Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee
FPS	Fair Price Shops
FSO	Food Safety Officer
FTAs	Foreign Tourist Arrivals
GBPGEC	G.B. Pant Government Engineering College
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GIA	Grant in-Aid
Goi	Government of India
GPCD	Gallon Per Capita Per Day
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRAP	Graded Response Action Plan
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GST	Goods and Services Tax

GSVA	Gross State Value Added
GTPS	Gas Turbine Power Station
GVA	Gross Value Added
GWR	Green War Room
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HYV	High Yield Variety
I&FC	Irrigation & Flood Control
IARI	Institute of Agricultural and Research Institute
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICE	Internal Combustion Engine.
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Scheme
IDCF	Intensified Diarrhea Control Fortnight
IDMC	Integrated Drain Management Cell
IDRUV	Integrated Development of Rural & Urban Villages
IGDTUW	Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women
IGNOU	Indira Gandhi National Open University
IGST	Integrated Goods and Services Tax
IIFT	Indian Institute of Foreign Trade
IIIT-D	Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology Delhi
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INA	Indian National Airways
IPGCL	Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited
IRAD	Integrated Road Accident Database Application
ISBT	Inter State Bus Terminals
ISP	Interceptor Sewer Project
ITIs	Industrial Training Institutes
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JNNURM	Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
JSSK	Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakarm
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
KISS	Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences
KMC	Kangaroo Mother Care
kVA	Kilo Volts Ampere
KVIC	Khadi & Village Industries Commission
LaQshya	Labour room Quality Improvement Initiative
LIG	Low Income Group
LoA	Letter of Acceptance
LPCD	Litres Per Capita Per Day
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&PH	Medical & Public Health

MAA	Mother Absolute Affection Programme
MCA21	e-Governance initiative of Ministry of Corporate Affairs
MCD	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
MDR-TB	Multidrug-Resistant TB
MES	Military Engineer Services
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MIDH	Mission for Integrated Development Horticulture
MIK	Mission Indradhanush Kawach
MLD	Million Litre per Day
MMAY	Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojana
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
MOPPP	Medical Oxygen Production Policy Promotion
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPD-2021	Master Plan Document - 2021
MPPs	Multi Purpose Projects
MRF	Municipal Reform Fund
MRS	Mechanical Road Sweepers
MRTS	Mass Rapid Transit System
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprise
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
NBCCS	Newborn Care Corners
NBHM	National Beekeeping & Honey Mission
NCHM&CT	National Council for Hotel Management & Catering Technology
NCR	National Capital Region
NCRPB	National Capital Region Planning Board
NCRTC	National Capital Region Transport Corporation
NDE	Non-Departmental Enterprises
NDMC	New Delhi Municipal Council
NDPL	North Delhi Power Limited
NDTEs	Non-Directory Trading Enterprises
NEERI	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute
NEMMP	National Electric Mobility Mission Plan
NEP-20200	National Education Policy (2020)
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NFDB	National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NFS Act, 2013	National Food Security Act, 2013
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGT	National Green Tribunal
NH	National Highway

(vii)

NHAI	National Highways Authority of India
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NIP	National Infrastructure Pipeline
NIT	Notice Inviting Tender
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NPRPD	National Programme for Rehabilitation of Person with Disabilities
NRC	Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres
NRLDC	Northern Regional Load Dispatch Centre
NRW	Non revenue water
NSDP	Net State Domestic Product
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSS	National Sample Survey
NSSF	National Small Savings Fund
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
NSUT	Netaji Subhas University of Technology
NTEP	National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
NULM	National Urban Livelihood Mission
NWM	National War Memorial
OAE	Own Account Enterprises
OBC	Other Backward Classes
OCEMS	Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System
ODF	Open Defecation Free
ODOP	One District One Product
ONORC	One Nation One Ration Card
OPEX Model	Operating Expenses Model
OPV	Oral Poliovirus Vaccines
ORR	Outer Ring Road
OWC	Organic Waste Convertor
PAHAL	Pratyaksh Hanstantrit Labh Scheme
PCV	Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine
PDS	Public Distribution System
PETCT	Positron Emission Tomography CT
PFMS	Public Financial Management System
PIL	Public Interest Litigation
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
PM	Particulate Matter
PMEGP	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme

PMFME	PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises
PMMVY	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
PMSSY	Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojna
PNG	Piped Natural Gas
PPCL	Pragati Power Corporation Ltd
PPP	Public–Private Partnership
PR	Priority Household category
PSV	Public Service Vehicle
PUHCs	Primary Urban Health Centers
PW&LM	Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers
PWD	Public Works Department
PWMR	Plastic Waste Management Rules
RAS	Re-circulatory Aquaculture system.
R&D	Research & Development
RC	Registration Certificate
RCH	Reproductive & Child Health
RCL	Rehabilitation Centre for Leprosy
RE	Revised Estimates
RFA	Recorded Forest Area
RGI	Registrar General of India
RGSRY	Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna
RMC	Ready Mix Concrete
RNCTP	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
ROW	Right of Way
RR	Ring Road
RRC	River Rejuvenation Committee
RRTS	Regional Rapid Transit System
RVV	Rota Virus Vaccine
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
RWA	Resident's Welfare Association
SAANS	Social Awareness & Action To Neutralise Pneumonia Successfully
SAAP	State Annual Action Plan
SABAW	State Advisory Board for Animal Welfare
SCA	State Channelizing Agency
SCADA	Supervisory control and data acquisition
SCSP	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SFA	Specified Food Articles
SHG	Self Help Group
SIHM	State Institute of Hotel Management
SLDC	State Load Dispatch Centre

SLF	Sanitary Land Fill
SMAAs	Shelter Management Agencies
SMC	School Management Committee
SNB	Shahjahanpur-Neemarna-Behror
SPA	School of Planning and Architecture
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
SRC	Special Referral Centers
SRS	Sample Registration System
SSC	Staff Selection Commission
STG	Steam Turbine Generator
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
TDP	Trade for Development Programme
TMT	Treadmill Test
TNWML	Tamil Nadu Waste Management Ltd
TOF	Trees Outside Forests
TPDDL	Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited
TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System
TSDF	Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TYADB	Trans Yamuna Area Development Board
UDISE	Unified District Information System for Education
UGRs	Underground Reservoirs
UPSC	Union Public Service Commission
UYRC	Upper Yamuna Review Committee
VAT	Value Added Tax
VDCs	Village Development Committees
WCSCs	World Class Skill Centers
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIFS	Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation
WPI	Wholesale Price Index
WRI	World Resources Institute (WRI)
WS	Water Sprinklers
WTE	Waste To Energy
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WWH	Working Women's Hostel
YAP	Yamuna Action Plan
ZRO	Zonal Revenue Office

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Delhi a Thriving, Cosmopolitan Metro, the City has much to Celebrate as it has already Reached the Milestone of Completing 100 Years as a Capital. It is the center of international politics, trade, culture, and literature in India. Owing to its location, connectivity and rich cultural history, Delhi has always been a prime tourist attraction of the country and worldwide. Delhi Metro is the seventh busiest metro rail network in the world.

2. Delhi was declared as the National Capital Territory by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991. Delhi has dual jurisdiction to serve its administrative structure, i.e. of the Union Government and the State Government. There are 11 Districts and 33 Sub-divisions in Delhi. The National Capital Territory of Delhi covers an area of 1,483 km², of which 1114 km² is designated as urban, and 369 km² as rural. It has been bordered by the state of Uttar Pradesh from the east and Haryana from all other sides. Delhi is also the centre of the National Capital Region (NCR), which is a unique 'interstate regional planning' area created by the National Capital Region Planning Board Act of 1985. The Delhi metropolitan area lies within the NCT of Delhi, which has three Local Bodies - Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Council, and Delhi Cantonment Board.
3. Delhi's National War Memorial is a national monument established in 2019 to honour the sacrifices of martyrs of India. Rajpath, the two-kilometre stretch from India Gate to Rashtrapati Bhawan in New Delhi, has been renamed as Kartavya Path, which symbolises a shift from an icon of power (Rajpath) to being an example of public ownership and empowerment (Kartavya Path).
4. Delhi aspires to be an inclusive and equitable global knowledge city, providing equal economic and social opportunities to all its residents. It further seeks to provide access to healthy livelihoods, barrier-free mobility, human safety, clean environment, and empowerment of residents in a time-bound manner. Vision for Delhi has its foundation on some major components of equitable development, i.e., sustainable livelihood, human capital, social development with inclusiveness, governance and environmental sustainability.
5. Delhi has state-of-the-art healthcare, transport, and public services. Apart from being a political centre of India, Delhi is also a commercial, transport and cultural hub, making it a city most cherished and visited by all. These factors have given the route to host the inaugural 1951 Asian Games, 1982 Asian Games, 1983 NAM Summit, 2010 Men's Hockey World Cup, 2010 Commonwealth Games, 2012 BRICS Summit, one of the major host cities of the 2011 Cricket World Cup, which have glorified Delhi's fame all over the world.

6. The 18th G20 Heads of State and Government Summit will take place on 9th -10th September 2023 in New Delhi with the motto “One Earth, One Family, One Future-वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्”. India holds the Presidency of the G20 from 1st December 2022 to 30th November 2023. The Summit will be a culmination of all the G20 processes and meetings held throughout the year among ministers, senior officials, and civil societies. A G20 Leaders’ Declaration will be adopted at the conclusion of the New Delhi Summit, stating Leaders’ commitment towards the priorities discussed and agreed upon during the respective ministerial and working group meetings.

STATE ECONOMY

7. Delhi’s Per Capita Income was always been around 2.6 times higher when compared to national average, both at current and constant prices. The Per Capita Income of Delhi at current prices reached at the level of ₹ 389529 in 2021-22 as compared to ₹ 331112 in 2020-21. The Advance Estimate of Per Capita Income of Delhi at current prices during 2022-23 estimated at ₹ 444768 registering a growth of 14.18% over the previous year. The Per Capita Income of Delhi at constant prices estimated at ₹ 252024 in 2021-22 as compared to ₹ 234569 in 2020-21. The Advance Estimate of Per Capita Income of Delhi at constant prices during 2022-23 is estimated to reach at ₹ 271019, registering a growth of 7.54% over the previous year.
8. Delhi’s economy has a predominant Service Sector with its share of contribution to Gross State Value Added (at current prices) at 84.84% during 2022-23 followed by contribution of Secondary Sector (12.53%) and Primary Sector (2.63%). The tertiary sector plays a pivotal role in the State economy both in terms of employment generation and contribution to State Income.
9. The Advance Estimate of GSDP of Delhi at current prices during 2022-23 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 1043759 crore which is at a growth of 15.38% over 2021-22. The Advance Estimate of GSDP of Delhi at constant prices during 2022-23 was recorded at ₹ 652649 crore showed a growth of 9.18% over 2021-22.
10. With the economy’s returning to normalcy brought closer by the successful mega vaccination drive in Delhi, hopes of a robust recovery in services sector, consumption, and investment have been rekindled. Overall economic activity in Delhi has recovered more faster compared to national past the pre-pandemic levels. In the years 2021-22 & 2022-23, a sharp recovery of real GSDP of Delhi with growth of 9.14% & 9.18% respectively is based on a low base effect and inherent strengths of the economy.

BUDGET FOR SCHEMES/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS

11. Govt. of NCT of Delhi has been working with an aim to transform Delhi to a world class city and to fulfill the aspiration of its citizen by making it an inclusive, equitable and livable global city. Govt. has created excellent health, education, transport, civic

infrastructure along with socio-economic welfare of its citizens in general and with special emphasis on senior citizen, women, persons in need etc.

12. Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Budget 2022-23 of Govt. of NCT of Delhi announced a number of new Schemes for creating employment and to provide new entrepreneurship opportunities to the youth of Delhi and also to benefit the already established enterprises and business. Some of the major schemes introduced with the focus for generating employment are:- Re-development of Dilli's food hubs, Launch of Dilli Bazar Platform, Gandhi Nagar Garment Hub of Dilli, Renewal and promotion of retail market, Food Truck Policy, Cloud Kitchen Cluster, Regeneration of Non-conforming Industrial areas, Dilli Shopping Festival, International Film Festival, Implementation of Delhi Film Policy "Film-e-Dilli" and Entrepreneurship Development Programme for student etc.
13. The Budget of 2022-23 was ₹ 75,800 crore out of which ₹ 43,600 crore is allocated for schemes/ Programme/projects of GNCTD. This allocation was increased by ₹ 5800 crore in comparison to ₹ 37,800 crore in 2021-22 (BE).

The Budget allocation of ₹ 43,600/- crore, is distributed among different sectors. Details of sectors having major budget allocation are as under:-

- (i) TRANSPORT:- Highest budget allocation under schemes is in Transport Sector i.e. ₹ 8817 crore (i.e. 20% of total Scheme Budget) out of which major allocation (i) ₹ 1801 crore for construction of DMRC Phase-IV (ii) ₹ 2675 crore for GIA to DTC (iii) ₹ 1555 crore for DIMTS for working deficit of Cluster Buses, Pink passes and engaging marshals in Cluster Buses for safety and security etc.
- (ii) EDUCATION:- There is an allocation of ₹ 7310 crore (i.e. 17 % of total Scheme Budget) out of which major allocation is (i) ₹ 1463 crore for MCD (ii) ₹ 700 crore for Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (iii) ₹ 600 crore for construction of additional classrooms in the existing school buildings (iv) ₹ 310 crore for Right to Education Act (v) ₹ 250 crore for subsidy to school uniform etc.
- (iii) WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION:- Water Supply & Sanitation Sector having budget allocation of ₹ 6710 crore i.e. 15% of total Scheme Budget and out of which major allocation of ₹ 3786.36 crore under Water supply including ₹ 600 crore for Rejuvenation of Yamuna & Water Bodies and ₹ 2923.64 crore for Sewerage & Drainage System.
- (iv) MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH:- Medical & Public Health Sector having budget allocation of ₹ 5567 crore i.e. 13% of total Scheme Budget.
14. The Outcome Budget 2022-23 covers 23 major departments under which, major programmes and schemes were identified and key Output and Outcome indicators defined against each of them. Special care was taken to ensure that the indicators were

SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attributable, Realistic and Targeted) and comparable across similar programmes and schemes within and across departments.

15. A Status Report of Outcome Budget is also compiled annually which gives a status of achievements of Outcome Budget and defined indicators are categorized as 'On track' and 'Off track'.

PUBLIC FINANCE

16. Delhi Government's Revenue Receipts consist of Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue and Grants-in-Aid/ Other Receipts from the Centre. The Tax Revenue of GNCTD includes the receipts under GST (including Other Taxes and duties on Commodities and Services), Value Added Tax (VAT), Stamps and Registration Fees, State Excise and Motor Vehicle Tax. These taxes together account for 81% of the state government's total revenue receipts during 2021-22. Tax Collection of Delhi Government registered a tremendous growth of 36% during 2021-22 (Provisional) as compared to the negative growth of 19.53% in 2020-21 (due to COVID Pandemic). All components of Tax revenue were positively increased during 2021-22. The Delhi Government targeted tax collection with growth of 19.19% during 2022-23 (BE) as compared to the actual growth in 2021-22 (Provisional) On the other hand; its Non-Tax Revenue mainly comprises Interest Receipts, Dividend and Profit from investments and Service Charges/ Fees/ Fines etc. from various government departments and various public sector undertakings.
17. Legislative Assembly of Delhi had passed the State Goods and Services Act on 31st May 2017 and thus GST rolled out in Delhi w.e.f 01-07-2017. As a result, erstwhile VAT (excluding items like petroleum, liquor etc) & other taxes viz Entertainment tax, Luxury Tax and Cable TV tax subsumed in GST. Trade & Tax Department, GNCTD made all efforts for the smooth transition of all existing VAT dealers in the new regime of the Goods & Services Tax.
18. The state government had an outstanding debt of ₹ 29608.27 crore in 2011-12, which was equal to 8.61% of its GSDP. There is an Outstanding Debt of ₹ 41481.50 crore as on 31/03/2022, resulting Debt GSDP ratio to 4.59%. The ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts also got declined to 6.64% in 2021-22 from the high ratio of 13.03% in 2011-12. This clearly indicates that the debt problem is well under control. Delhi Government received a Small Saving Loan of ₹ 5000 crore during 2021-22, as against ₹ 9500 crore received during 2020-21.
19. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus; it increased to ₹ 3270 crore during 2021-22 (Provisional) as compared to ₹ 1450 crore in 2020-21. Delhi's revenue surplus was 0.36% of GSDP during 2021-22 and 0.73% during 2022-23 (BE).
20. Like earlier Central Finance Commissions, Delhi has not yet been covered under the Terms of reference of Fifteenth Central Finance Commission (15th CFC) whose term

covers the period from 2020-21 to 2025-26. Thus, the dispensations to be recommended by the Fifteenth Central Finance Commission to the States which include Share in Central Taxes, Grants-in-aid for Local Bodies, Revenue deficit grants, Sectoral grants, grants for Calamity Relief etc may not cover Delhi. On this issue, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has already requested Govt. of India to take suitable measures to include Delhi under the purview of Fifteenth Central Finance Commission. Presently, Delhi only gets discretionary grants in lieu of Share in Central Taxes and that too is stagnant at ₹ 325 crore since 2001-02. The Normal Central Assistance to NCT of Delhi during 2000-01 was ₹ 370 Crore and after 22 years, it is still remained as ₹ 626 crore in 2022-23 (BE).

21. The Government of NCT of Delhi is making devolution of funds to its Local Bodies based on the recommendations of Delhi Finance Commission being set up from time to time. The formula for devolution of funds to Local Bodies in Delhi based on the recommendations of the Third Delhi Finance Commission (Tenure 2006-07 to 2010-11) was extended up to 2015-16. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi vide Cabinet Decisions No 2669 & 2670 dated 01/01/2019 decided to implement the recommendations of 5th DFC for the period 2016-17 to 2020-21 and to continue the devolution of net tax proceeds for the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 as per 3rd DFC in place of 4th DFC.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

22. Trade and commerce have played a pivotal role in promoting the growth of Delhi's economy by making a significant contribution in terms of tax revenues and providing gainful employment to a large section of society. Delhi is the biggest trade and consumption centre in North India. Delhi distinguishes itself as a centre for entry port of trade which means that large part of its economic activity is concerned with the redistribution of goods produced elsewhere and imported for local sales as well as for export to other states i.e. interstate sales. It has attained the status of a major distribution centre by virtue of its geographical location and other historical factors, availability of infrastructure facilities etc.
23. The GSVA from trade, hotels and restaurants in Delhi constituted ₹ 117417 crore during 2022-23 (AE) at current prices, which is nearly 12.81% of GSVA of Delhi (the base year 2011-12). More clearly, this sector's contribution to GSVA of Delhi during the last 12 years was more than 10%.

PRICE TRENDS

24. Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is used to measure changes in prices of commodities in the wholesale market at the national level. The current series of WPI reflect the changes in wholesale Prices over a period to compare the base year (2011-12=100). Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India compiles & releases the monthly Whole Sale Price Index (WPI).

25. Consumer Price Index (CPI-IW) is generally used for measuring the trends of retail prices of the most common items of daily consumption. From the month of September, 2020 the Labour Bureau has updated the Base of the Existing Series of CPI - IW 2001=100 to the New Base 2016=100. Under updated series, Labour Bureau, Shimla has been compiling and releasing consumer prices index on a monthly basis for 88 selected centres/ markets in India, including Delhi.
26. The Index is separately prepared for six groups and then combined by assigning weight to each group. Under updated series (2016=100), the highest weight is assigned to food & beverages group at 36.13%, followed by miscellaneous at 26.26%, housing at 24.29%, fuel & light at 7.05%, clothing & footwear at 5.43%, and pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants at 0.84% respectively.
27. The annual average consumer price index for industrial workers in Delhi increased from 116.4 in year 2021 to 125.7 in year 2022 registering an increase of 9.3 points (8.0 %). The index for food & beverages group increased from 117.9 in 2021 to 130.7 in 2022 registering an increase of 12.8 points (10.9 %).

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

28. The percentage distribution of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Delhi at 2011-12 prices showed a declining trend in agriculture and allied sector. More clearly, the percentage contribution of agriculture sector to GSVA of Delhi at current prices reduced from 0.94% in 2011-12 to 0.31% in 2022-23.
29. The total gross cropped area in Delhi got increased to 47850 hectares in 2021-22 which was at 36445 hectares during 2011-12. The remaining areas of the Delhi are being used for various other uses such as non-agricultural purposes, forest, fallow land, uncultivable land, etc. The main reasons behind the reduction in agriculture area in Delhi are fast urbanization and the shift in occupational pattern, especially during the last two decades.
30. Livestock is an important component in the agriculture sector which affects the development of the economy directly and indirectly.
31. There are 48 Govt. Veterinary hospitals, 29 Veterinary dispensaries, 1 Laboratory, 1 Farmers information centre and 2 Ambulatory clinics for providing veterinary facilities in Delhi. The number of animals treated in Govt. Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries has increased from 4.16 lakh during 2011-12 to 5.11 lakh during 2021-22 and 2.73 lakh up to September, 2022. It may be due to enhancement of education and awareness among the farmers.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

32. Government of NCT of Delhi has taken initiatives to increase forests and tree cover area to keep the environment green in Delhi. As a result of the initiatives taken by the

Government of NCT of Delhi, forest and tree cover area increased to 342 sq km in 2021 thereby increasing the share of forests in the total geographical area to 23.06% as per Indian state of forest Report.

33. As per the said report, among the seven major mega cities, Delhi has largest forest cover 194.24 sq km followed by Mumbai 110.77 sq km and Bengaluru 89.02 sq km and Delhi is the second highest tree cover (9.91%) as percentage of total geographical area of the States/ UTs after Chandigarh (13.16%).
34. The Government of NCT of Delhi has also approved a study “Real-Time Source apportionment and Forecasting for Advance Air Pollution Management in Delhi” by IIT- Kanpur led consortium for identification of major sources of air pollution for development of an extensive scientific database to have a targeted focused and purposeful decision- making on air pollution in Delhi. State-of-the-art supersite will be developed for monitoring of PM_{2.5}, NO₂, NO_x, CO, SO₂, Ozone, BTX, elemental carbon, organic carbon, PAHs, elements, ions, secondary inorganic and organic aerosols, molecular markers, and other organic compounds. The real-time data will be available on web portal.
35. Delhi Government conducted a Public awareness event named “Diye Jalao Patakhe Nahi” on 21.10.22 at Central Park, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

INDUSTRIES

36. Delhi comes under Front Runner category in the country in SDG i.e., “SDG India Index and Dashboard 2021-22” as per NITI Aayog.
37. As per GSVA estimates at current prices, income from manufacturing has increased from ₹ 18907 Crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 39897 Crore in 2022-23 (AE). However, the percentage contribution of manufacturing to GSVA has decreased from 6.24% in 2011-12 to 4.35% in 2022-23 (AE). During the same period, the contribution of the secondary sector to the total GSVA of Delhi has also decreased from 13.09% in 2011-12 to 12.53% in 2022-23 (A.E.).

TOURISM IN DELHI

38. The capital of India is one of the key arrival destinations for both foreign and domestic tourists. Delhi Secured 3rd rank in Total Foreign Tourist Visits in 2021 with total share of 9.50% as per India Tourism Statistics at a Glance-2022. The number of domestic tourists visiting the state had been rising continuously. The capital boasts of some great heritage sites within and near the city. Delhi also generates income from the tourism sector.
39. Government of Delhi has taken various initiatives in recent years for monuments & heritage and tourist facilitation by setting up tourist information centers.

40. Delhi Tourism organizes a number of fairs and festivals in Delhi. Delhi Tourism has been actively organizing cultural events in Delhi to showcase this capital city as a tourist and cultural friendly destination not only for foreign tourists but also for domestic travellers and the citizens of Delhi. Delhi Tourism also runs Dilli Haat INA, Dilli Haat Pitampura and Dilli Haat Janakpuri (Food & Craft Bazaar) and Coffee Home. Delhi Tourism also has a garden known as the 'Garden of Five Senses'.

ENERGY

41. The 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 Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) (BYPL, BRPL, TPDDL, NDMC and MES).
42. The total power purchase in Delhi usually reflected the upward trend upto 2019-20. However, due to outbreak of Covid-19 the consumption was decreased in 2020-21. However in 2021-22 it again increased to 37460 MU in 2021-22. Power purchase has increased from 33390 MU in 2011-12 to 37460 MU in 2021-22. While 16.65% of total power purchase is sourced from own generation by Delhi Govt. Power Plants, 83.34% is purchased from Central Govt. and other sources. The peak demand increased from 5028 MW in 2011-12 to 7323 MW in 2021-22.
43. Delhi Transco Limited is the State Transmission Utility of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It is responsible for transmission of power at 220 KV and 400 KV level, besides upgradation 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 1st of January 2004. SLDC is responsible for 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.
44. Delhi Transco Limited has a power transmission network consisting of four number of 400 KV and forty-one 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 a total transformation capacity of 5410 MVA at 400 KV level and 14380 MVA at 220 KV level during 2021-22. The total transmission line length in Ckt. Km. is 249.2 at 400 KV level and 860 at 220 KV level during 2021-22.

45. The Government of Delhi has established an Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Management Centre (EE&REMC). It has been proposed to develop New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) area as a solar city by installing SPV panels on the rooftop of Govt. buildings, metro stations, bus stops, etc. The Govt. of India approved for installation of Grid-Connected Rooftop Projects in NCT of Delhi.
46. Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste is very challenging issue. In order to overcome this problem 'Waste-to-Energy' Plants are being set-up at various locations in Delhi to generate electricity. In this line, setting up of 'Waste-to- Energy' plants at Tehkhand (25 MW) is under progress, 15 MW WTE plant at Bhalswa and 8 MW expansion of existing WTE plant at Ghazipur is also under consideration. Further, MCD & NTPC has formed a joint venture to establish a 12 MW Waste-to-Energy Plant.
47. Solar systems installed capacity is 244 MW at 6864 locations have been installed (till September, 2022).

TRANSPORT

48. The National Capital Territory of Delhi has a population of 16.78 million (2011 census). It is a hub of tourist, education and business activities. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has been working towards a safe, sustainable, economic, people-friendly and efficient public transportation system in the city.
49. Public transport in Delhi has two major components viz. bus transport mainly through DTC & Cluster buses and metro rail of DMRC. The daily average passenger ridership in DTC was 15.62 lakh and 9.87 lakh in Cluster buses during the year 2021-22.
50. The total 64.751 Kms length of Metro line was completed under Phase-I and 123.30 Kms length was completed under Phase-II (including 16.32 Kms of route length of NCR). Under Phase-III, additional corridors in NCR extensions which comprise 160 Kms route length completed with 109 stations (including 42.18 Kms of route length with 30 stations of NCR). The work of 03 priority corridors under Phase-IV is in progress.
51. The total number of motor vehicles on road in NCT of Delhi in 2021-22 was 79.18 lakh, showing the decrease by 35.38% because Delhi government has banned Diesel Vehicles of more than 10 year old and Petrol Vehicles of more than 15 year old hence GNCTD has deregistered 48,77,646 vehicles till 2021-22. Also, the number of vehicles per thousand population decreased considerably from 655 in 2020-21 to 472 in 2021-22.

52. A number of transport infrastructure projects at Ring Road and Outer Ring Road, total of 95.13 Km, National Highway – 37.50 Km, Arterial Road -298 Km, Road with ROW < 30m is 926 Km, were made to encourage use of public transport in Delhi.
53. DTC is the largest public transport entity in the NCR. DTC operates 4010 buses on 461 city routes and 7 NCR routes. DTC has also been operating International Bus Service on Delhi – Kathmandu. Besides this 3319 buses are in operation under cluster scheme.
54. There are 63 bus depots (DTC-40, Cluster - 23) in operation. Further 16 bus terminals are in operation.
55. There are 88 numbers of buses on 27 routes for night bus service. 30 Ladies Special Buses are also being plied during peak hours on 30 routes. As on 30.09.2022, 7938 marshals in DTC and 3296 marshals in Cluster buses were deployed for women safety and security.
56. GNCTD has decided to engage pure electric buses in Delhi which will go a long way to reduce overall vehicular emissions in Delhi. 300 electric buses has been inducted upto Dec, 2022 under phase-II of Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) scheme to DTC.
57. The free travel facility for women in DTC/ Cluster buses has been given by GNCTD from 29.10.2019. A single journey based pass of 10/- for both AC and Non AC buses is being issued in the form a similar size of normal ticket, currently being distributed in the colour “Pink”. During 2021-22, 13.04 crore free trips were made by women passengers in DTC and 12.69 crore trip in Cluster buses.

WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE

58. One of the important Sustainable Goal under SDG-6 is “Availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”. Based on SDG, Delhi Government is committed for providing safe, adequate and affordable potable drinking water, accessible and hygienic sanitation. These public services are required to be ensured for its citizen for a healthy life. Government has been consistently trying to ensure 24X7 clean water supply to all households, treatment of both waste water and solid waste to a high proportion of the volume generated, treatment of all industrial effluents.
59. The Delhi Government ensured free lifeline water up to 20 kilolitres to every household having metered water connection and around 21.39 lakhs consumers have been benefited under this scheme since its inception. Recently Government has started implementing the scheme for a limited period for providing regular sewer connection free of cost to keep the city and Yamuna clean by motivating unwilling residents in unauthorised colonies to connect their houses to the sewer lines. By exempting development charges required for taking sewer connection, more and more households are now being motivated to take sewer connection.

60. In a remarkable achievement, GNCTD has been able to provide the regular water supply to the un-served and under-served areas and has covered un-authorised colonies, which is about 96% of total un-authorised colonies in Delhi and efforts have been made to cover remaining un-authorised colonies.
61. Priority areas of GNCTD in water and sanitation sector is to augment water supply from sources outside Delhi such as: Renuka Dam in Himachal Pradesh, and Kishau Dam and Lakhwar-Vyasi Dam in Uttarakhand getting underground-water from Yamuna flood plains by way of recharging the ponds, augmenting internal sources including through recycling of water, water harvesting, plugging leakages of water, reducing non-revenue water through proper water accounting, installation of bulk meters etc.
62. Delhi Jal Board has improved its governance and undertook a number of measures for proper demand-side planning, efficient management of water distribution and water audit and proper water accounting, a transparent tanker water distribution system using GPS/GPRS.
63. About 93% households of Delhi now have access to piped water supply. Water production during summer season is being maintained at 956 MGD per day consistently. Water is supplied through existing water supply network comprising of 15383 km long pipelines and more than 117 underground reservoirs (UGRs). Total 397 new water tankers with stainless steel containers fitted with GPS have been engaged in improving the water tanker supply delivery system in the city. Apart from approx 596 Mild Steel hired tankers, 250 newly purchased Stainless Steel tankers are being added to the existing fleet to supplement water supply in water deficit areas.
64. Delhi Jal Board has initiated projects of installation of flow meters for water auditing. Delhi Jal Board is installing about 3285 nos. bulk flow meters in the primary and secondary system, which comprises of sizes of 100 mm dia to 1500 mm dia. About 3236 nos. flow meters have been installed. One Data/SCADA Center has been established at its headquarter Jhandewalan, where online data is being received on real time basis. This is helping in real time monitoring and optimum distribution of water.
65. The installed capacity of DJB has been augmented by 13% during last 10 years. The capacity, which was 836 MGD in 2013, has been increased to 921 in 2021. This has further increased to 943 MGD in the year 2022.
66. The Water tariff is based on the principle of “use more pay more”. Present water tariff policy acts as a deterrent for consumers consuming excessive water or having wastage of water. DJB had collected ₹ 1530.60 crore during 2021-22. All domestic consumers of Delhi Jal Board consuming water up to 20 KL per month and having functional water meters are being given 100% subsidy and fully exempted from payment of water bill w.e.f. 01.03.2015.

67. Delhi Jal Board has streamlined its system for obtaining water meters for metering of unmetered supply of water. The existing system of supply of water meter along with sanction of water connection has been amended and now consumers can purchase water meters of approved specifications from the open market. The consumers having Delhi Jal Board's defective meters have been allowed to get the defective meter replaced with private water meter and have been given option either to get the refund of meter security or get the same adjusted towards water charges in future.
68. Delhi Jal Board, is carrying out rejuvenation of 67 numbers of Water Bodies out of which rejuvenation work at 42 number of water bodies has been completed and tender for 25 number shall be called shortly. The work of creation of water body at Timarpur oxidation pond, Dwarka, Pappankala, Rohini, Nilothi, revival of Roshanara Lake is being taken up.
69. The process to implement the proposals was started in September 2018. The awarded works amounting to ₹ 92.73 Cr. for revival of 42 water bodies is in progress and the awarded cost of 16 number artificial lake, Roshanara Lake, Timarpur Oxidation Pond is ₹ 98.00 Cr.
70. Delhi Jal Board has increased sewage treatment capacity to 632.26 MGD as on 31st March, 2022, whereas, and its utilization is only 88.67%. Delhi Jal Board has a network of branching, peripheral sewers of about 9300 kms. Also there is network of 200 Kms of trunk sewers. The rehabilitation/de-silting of trunk sewer and peripheral sewer is in progress.

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

71. Government of Delhi has a vision to make Delhi sustainable, inclusive and equal for all with a quality of life that is ecologically and culturally sustainable and accessible. The focus is on up-gradation of slums, provision of all basic amenities and universal access to adequate water, sanitation, health and decent housing. These are the essential constituents of good and healthy living for the citizen.
72. Delhi's housing market is complex where land, the basic input to housing is under the control of Central Government and has the responsibility of acquiring and developing lands through Delhi Development Authority and Co-operative Housing Societies. There is a wide gap in the supply and demand for housing which is largely met by the unregulated private sector. The housing scenario in Delhi is manifested through the features like substantial housing shortage, large number of household without access to any shelter or shelter with insufficient basic services, huge slum population, large proportion of household living in one room housing units etc.
73. In recent years, the thrust of the Government has remained focused to largely improve the basic services in un-served and under-served areas of Delhi. Huge public investment has been made in unauthorised colonies in a most transparent and efficient manner to

continuously improve the living conditions of people by development of roads, drainage and sanitation services. The In-situ slum rehabilitation housing projects are intended to provide “pucca” houses to people living in slums under the “Jahan Jhuggi Wahin Makan” scheme. The JNNURM housing projects under construction by DSIIDC and DUSIB for Economically Weaker Section are expected to improve the housing stock of around 52000 dwelling units.

74. Government of Delhi has constituted Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 as per the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act – 2016 implemented with effect from 1st May, 2017. Under this Act, it is to ensure regulation and promotion of real estate sector: sale of plot, apartment or building etc and to protect the interest of consumers. Under the Act, the Real Estate Appellate Tribunal is to be set up to hear appeals from the decisions, directions or orders of the Authority. This Act is a step towards developing the Real Estate Sector infusing transparency, citizen centricity, accountability and financial discipline.
75. A comprehensive redevelopment plan has been prepared for maintaining the original heritage character and to improve the environment in the walled city area through Shahjahanabad Redevelopment Corporation. The corporation is to conserve the civic and urban heritage those are architecturally significant and are having socio-cultural value without any profit to do.
76. GNCTD has launched many initiatives under solid waste management like Collection of waste from household, segregation at source, decentralize waste plants and discouraging single use plastic etc. Solid waste of 11,104 MTPD is collected and transported to three landfill sites and processing plants. Approximately 47% of the total generated waste is processed through Waste to Energy and Waste to Compost plants and rest is dumped in 3 Sanitary Landfill Sites (SLFs).
77. GNCTD had provided funds in compliance to NGT order for disposal of ‘legacy’ waste dumped at Bhalaswa, Ghajipur and Okhla dump sites, which were accumulated over a period of time in all these landfill sited adversely impacting public health and environment. This requires expeditiously scientific and environmentally safe disposal as per applicable rules. After removing legacy waste from the entire or part of the land, the recovered land may be used for integrated waste processing and treatment facility. At the periphery a bio-diversity park can be developed to improve the air quality and ambience.

EDUCATION

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

79. Delhi Govt. has a total of 1250 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 22.24% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrolment in government and government-aided schools is 41.46% of total enrolment of all schools in Delhi during 2021-22.
80. As per UDISE+ Report 2021-22, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at all levels of education in Delhi is higher as compared to all India level.
81. Directorate of Education achieved commendable results both at 10th & 12th Levels in CBSE Boards despite disturbances in functioning of schools due to outbreak of COVID-19. Govt. Schools recorded pass percentage of 98% at 12th level and 97% at 10th level for academic session 2021-22.
82. Under the RTE Act DoE conducted centralized online draw of lots for admission of EWS & DG category students for academic session 2022-23 and 32406 No. of students got admission.
83. As per State Budget Analysis Report of RBI, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has highest budgetary allocation in the education sector among all states. During 2022-23, Delhi was at the top with 20.5% of its budget estimates earmarked for the education sector, followed by Assam (19.6%) and Chhattisgarh (17.8%). The National Average is 13.6 % in 2022-23.
84. On the basis of experience of Pilot Project of School Health Clinics during 2021-22, DGHS and DoE have taken the School Health Clinic Project forwarded and Doctors, PHNOs and Attendants have started working in July 2022 as School Health Clinic in 20 Govt. Schools of Delhi.
85. 100% of schools have implemented Deshbhakti Pathyakaram in their curriculum.
86. During the academic session 2021-22, under “Merit-cum-Means Linked Financial Assistance Scheme” of Dte. of Higher Education, a total 11379 applications have been received and the verification of the applications is under process.
87. Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University was set up in August, 2020 to equip students with world class skill education and to impart skill oriented programmes to address the challenges of developing trained and employable human resource for national growth. During 2022-23, DSEU has increased its intake capacity to 7933 as compared to 6258 during 2021-22.

HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

88. Delhi is committed to provide equitable and affordable access of quality health care services to its residents and to reduce morbidity and mortality rates with reduction in incidence of communicable and non communicable diseases.

89. Delhi Govt. is implementing 4 tier health care infrastructure model having Mohalla clinics and Polyclinics at tier-1 & tier-2 for providing primary and secondary health care services. As on 31st March 2022, there were 89 Hospitals, 48 Primary Health Centers, 1621 Dispensaries, 128 Maternity Homes & Sub Centers, 44 Polyclinics, 1050 Nursing Homes, 508 Special Clinics and 19 Medical Colleges available in Delhi. The Delhi Govt alone is a significant contributor in case of health care services having 38 Multispecialty and Super Specialty Hospitals, 167 Allopathic Dispensaries, 58 Seed Primary Urban Health Centres, 517 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics, 30 Polyclinics, 49 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 22 Unani Dispensaries, 108 Homeopathic Dispensaries and 50 School Health Clinics are providing preventive, promotive and curative health care services to the citizens of Delhi.
90. The govt. has started facility of free radiological diagnostic services & free surgeries in empanelled private health centres through Delhi Arogya Kosh (DAK). Patients are being referred from Govt. Health Centres to empanelled private health centres for high end radiological diagnostics & Surgeries. Medical treatment of Road accident victims, acid attack/ thermal burn victims is also being carried out through DAK.
91. Important vital indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Neo-Natal Mortality Rate, Under Five Mortality Rate in respect of Delhi stand at lower levels like 12, 9, and 14 in comparison to All India levels viz. 28, 20 and 32 respectively. Similarly, the total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.4 in Delhi and at par with West Bengal and Telangana (All India level – 2.0) which indicates the achievement of the replacement rate.
92. Maternal & child health care services need to be strengthened to achieve 100% institutional births. The proportion of institutional deliveries in 2021 was 91.21%. All essential measures need to be adopted to reach 100% achievement in these services.
93. Important health programmes under National Health Mission focused at reproductive and child health, control of TB, Leprosy, etc are being implemented in Delhi through Delhi State Health Mission. Delhi AIDS Control Society is implementing the programme of NACP. Directorate of AYUSH ensures the provision of health care services of ISM & Homeopathy.

SOCIAL WELFARE & SECURITY

94. To fulfill the objective of Article 41 and 42 of Constitution of India, the Government of NCT of Delhi is implementing large number of programmes/ schemes for Welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBC, Senior Citizens, Women in Distress, Persons with Special Needs, Economically Weaker Section of society and others.
95. The revised total budget allocation of Social Welfare, Women and Child Development and Welfare of SC/ST/OBC for schemes/ programmes in FY 2021-22 was ₹ 4336 crore and ₹ 4522 crore in FY 2022-23. Out of these, the allocation during current year for financial assistance schemes for Senior Citizen (4.24 lakh beneficiaries up

to December, 2022), Women in Distress (3.47 lakh beneficiaries up to December, 2022) and persons with special needs (1.11 lakh beneficiaries up to December, 2022) is approximately of ₹ 3166 crore. The financial assistance of ₹ 2000/- per month for senior citizens of age 60-69 years and ₹ 2500/- per month for senior citizens of age 70 years & above is given. The financial assistance of ₹ 2500/- per month to 'persons with special needs' and 'women in distress' is also given. A new scheme "Mukhyamantri Covid-19 Family Financial Assistance" is started from the 2021-22 to provide financial assistance of ₹ 2500/- per month to the surviving family of the bread earner who died due to Covid-19 pandemic.

96. For empowerment and welfare of women and children, WCD department is implementing some major programmes like Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Ladli 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.
97. Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights is functioning in Delhi to deal with the issues related to Child Education, Health, Child Development, Juvenile Justice, Child Psychology and Care of Neglected Children.
98. The Delhi Government is providing an honorarium of ₹ 12720/- p.m. to Anganwadi Workers and ₹ 6810/- p.m. to Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs).
99. Delhi Government is providing coaching to SC/ST/OBC/EWS candidates to enable them to compete in competitive examinations and succeed in obtaining an appropriate job under "Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Yojana."
100. Various Welfare schemes for Students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minorities are being implemented by the Government like financial assistance for the purchase of stationery, reimbursement of tuition fees and scholarship to students etc. through the Department for the welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

101. The Public Distribution System in Delhi managed by the Department of Food Supply and Consumer Affairs has efficiently been providing food grains, mainly rice, wheat & sugar to marginalized section of the society at a subsidized price. Delhi was the first state to implement the National Food Security Act, 2013 w.e.f. 1st Sept 2013 soon after enactment of NFS Act, 2013 by Government of India.
102. Public Distribution network of GNCTD comprising of 2009 FPS across the Delhi catering to 72.78 lakh population through 17.80 lakh digital food security cards as on March 2022. These food security cards are Aadhar enabled. Under the schemes of "Public Distribution System in Delhi", AAY- Antyodaya Anna Yojana ration card holders per month receives rice- 10 kg, wheat- 25 kg & sugar- 1 kg, and PR- Priority Household category beneficiaries per month receives rice- 1 kg, wheat- 4 kg.

103. Delhi Govt. has implemented e-PoS and One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) plan under Targeted Public Distribution System from the month of July, 2021. Accordingly, order regarding implementation of One Nation One Ration Card/National portability across all FPSs in Delhi from the month of July, 2021 was issued on 19.07.2021 vide which all migrant beneficiaries under national portability, who have been identified under NFSA in their parent State will be allowed to obtain their entitled ration under ONORC plan upon biometric authentication through e-PoS.
104. Under the scheme Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) during the pandemic COVID- 19 additional 5 kg of food grains (4 kg wheat and 1 kg rice) per beneficiary member per month and 1 kg dal per household per month was allocated by the Government of India, provided free of cost to all NFS beneficiaries under PMGKAY (Phase-I & II) during April 2020 to November 2020. This scheme was again implemented by Govt. of India from May, 2021 to March, 2022 under PMGKAY (Phase-III, IV & V) wherein only 5kg foodgrains per beneficiary was provided free of cost to all NFS beneficiaries. Also under the scheme One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) average number of 5,21,994 migrants received ration in 2022-23.
105. In view of the impact of the restrictions imposed due to lockdown to prevent the spread of (COVID-19) in second wave and consequent loss of livelihood, in order to provide food security and ensure that no one suffers from hunger/starvation in Delhi, a special food relief initiative-Mukhya Mantri Corona Sahayata Yojana was further continued to provide dry-ration to all persons in need of food and not in possession of ration-card. Each beneficiary was provided food grains equivalent to same entitlement as under NFS Act 2013 which is 5 kg food grains (4 Kg wheat and 1 Kg Rice per person per month).
106. In 2020-21, under the Mukhya Mantri Corona Sahayata Yojna, 25261391 Kg of wheat and 63,63,118 Kg of rice were distributed to approximately 63.63 lakh beneficiaries. The distribution of food grains was made from 588 designated distribution location/ Schools. During the lockdown/curfew restrictions during the 2nd wave of Covid-19 pandemic in FY 2021-22, 5 Kg foodgrains /dry ration (4kg wheat & 1kg rice) was distributed free of cost to approximately 41.07 lakh needy persons of vulnerable section of society.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

107. The total area of the NCT of Delhi is 1483 Km². With the rapid pace of urbanization, rural population and rural area is continuously decreasing as confirmed by successive Census Reports. More than 97% of the population was in urban areas in 2011 as compared to 53% in 1901. This clearly indicates the fast growth of urbanization in the national capital. Delhi's rural population has decreased from 9.49 lakh in 1991 lakh, to 4.19 lakh in 2011. This pace of urbanization has reduced the number of rural villages in Delhi from 300 in 1961 to 165 in 2001 and 112 in 2011.

108. For the first time since 1951, the decadal growth rate of population in the NCT of Delhi has declined and recorded at 21.2% in 2011 as compared to 47.02% in 2001. This is a peculiar feature of Census 2011, as in all Censuses since 1951, the decadal growth rate of population was more than 50% except in 2001 when it was 47%. The rapid increase in population has raised the density of the population from 6352 persons per square kilometer in 1991 to 9340 persons per square kilometer in 2001 and to 11320 persons per square kilometer in 2011.
109. As per the 2011 Census, the density of population in Delhi approximated at 11320 persons per square kilometer as against the national level of 382 persons per square kilometer. Delhi's population density was the highest in all states and union territories during the year 2011.

POVERTY LINE IN DELHI

110. Poverty is a situation where the individual or communities lack resources, ability and environment to meet the basic needs of life. It indicates a status wherein a person fails to maintain the living standard adequate for a comfortable lifestyle. As per the Planning Commission Report based on NSS 68th Round, the poverty line was estimated at ₹ 1145 per capita per month for rural and ₹ 1134 per capita per month for Urban in Delhi, as against the national level of ₹ 816 for rural and ₹ 1000 for urban India respectively in the year 2011-12. The number of persons below poverty line in Delhi during 2011-12 was estimated at 16.96 lakh and it worked out to 9.91% of the total population of Delhi.
111. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Delhi is publishing a report titled "Level and Pattern of Household Consumer Expenditure of Delhi" on the basis of sample surveys conducted under National Sample Survey Organizations Rounds from time to time. As per NSS 68th round (July 2011 - June 2012) report, per capita expenditure in Delhi is ₹ 3726.66 comprising ₹ 1461.54 on food items and ₹ 2265.12 on non food items.
112. The Delhi Government since 2015 has provided subsidies to the citizens of Delhi in the domains of healthcare, education, access to clean drinking water, electricity and women safety. Various Welfare Scheme / Programme is being run by the Govt. for upliftment of poor people.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

113. As per Periodic Labour Force Survey conducted by Government of India during July 2020-June 2021 according to usual status (ps+ss) (Age group – All), Labour Force Participation Rate (in percent) in Delhi was 36.0 whereas worker population ratio (in percent) was 33.7. The unemployment rate (in %) during the said period was 6.3 in delhi. Besides, as per quarterly bulletin for the qurater July-September 2022. The unemployment rate (in percent) according to current weekly status in r/o age group 15years and above for the quarter January- March 2022, April- June 2022 and July-September 2022 in Urban Delhi is observed as 7.8, 6.2 and 4.1 respectively.