

CHAPTER 14

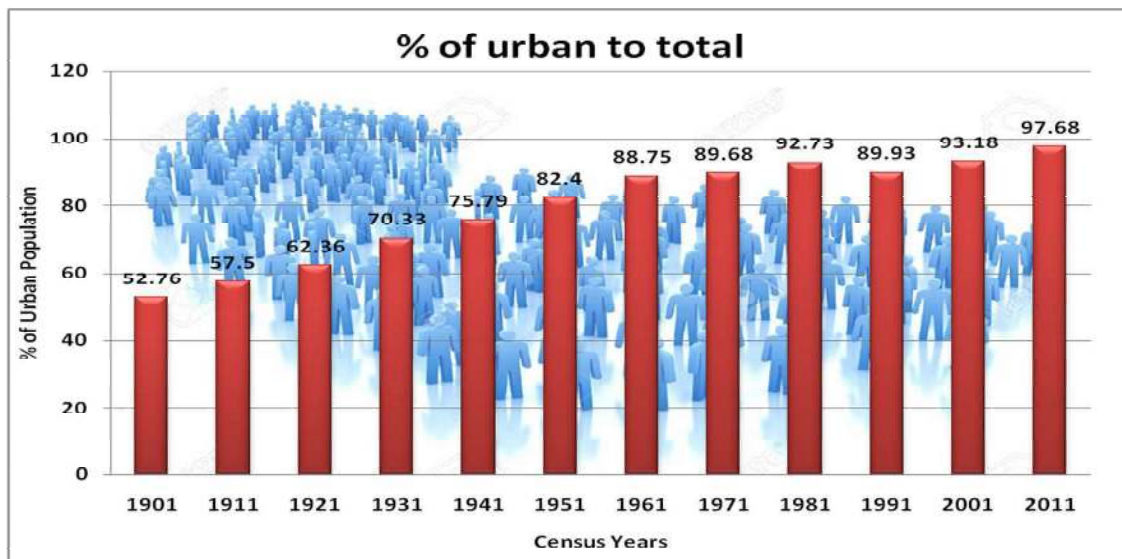
HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- 1.1 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.
- 1.2 Affordable housing for poor and middle-income class is a very big problem in Delhi. Housing shortage along with poor living conditions of homeless, large number of slums comprising of Jhuggi Jhopri settlements, unauthorized colonies, continuous migration to the city etc. make the people to live in poor conditions without or with less access to basic services and with insufficient housing in Delhi.
- 1.3 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. There is wide gap in the supply and demand for housing which is largely met out 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.
- 1.4 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 unauthorized 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.
- 1.5 Government of Delhi has constituted Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act of 2016 as per the Act – 2016 of GOI 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. This Act is a step towards developing the real estate sector infusing transparency, citizen centricity, accountability and financial discipline.

- 1.6 Housing and Urban Development are the priority sectors in the development planning process of Delhi. DDA is the sole agency responsible for land, land development and public housing in Delhi. Growth of slums, unauthorized colonies and encroachments remain permanent challenges as rate of construction is inadequate compared to growing demand for housing.
- 1.7 Delhi has the highest population density 11,320 persons per sq km. in 2011 despite a decline in the decadal growth rate from 47.02 % during 1991-2001 to 21.20 % during 2001-2011. The city of Delhi is overwhelmingly urban; with 75 % of its total area (1483 sq km) falling in urban jurisdiction and the population density in urban area is as high as 14698 persons per sq km as per 2011 Census. 16.37 million Population i.e. 98 % of total population (16.79 million) of Delhi is residing in urban areas. Highly urban character of Delhi exerts tremendous pressure on public delivery of services / civic infrastructure systems like water supply, sewerage and drainage, solid waste management, affordable housing, health and educational facilities etc. and poses a great challenge for the city government.
- 1.8 About one-third of Delhi lives in sub-standard housing, which includes 675 JJ slum and JJ clusters, 1797 unauthorized colonies, old dilapidated areas and 362 villages. These areas often lack safe, adequate housing and basic services. According to the projections, Delhi needs 24 lakh new housing units by the year 2021 (MPD-2021). Of these, 54% are required for the EWS and LIG. About 42% housing units, i.e. about 10 lakh are to be provided by densification and redevelopment of existing residential areas, covering in-situ slum rehabilitation, infill development, regularization and redevelopment of unauthorized colonies and by densification and up-gradation of old residential areas.
- 1.9 Urban basic services are the lifeline of urban living. These essentially include potable water for all and always, affordable 24X7 electricity, sewerage, sanitation and toilets, especially in the localities of the poor, i.e. slums, villages, unauthorized colonies, resettlement colonies etc. The poor need municipal services and waste management to keep the city clean and hygienic. This needs a review of the practices of solid waste management, sweeping and regular maintenance of public spaces, parks and roads. Wastewater and storm water can be the assets by adopting strategy of recycling rainwater harvesting and by innovative ways of drainage, irrigation and urban farming.
- 1.10 High growth of urbanization and the trend of growth of urban population in Delhi during last 12 Census are depicted in the Chart 14.1

CHART 14.1
URBANIZATION TREND OF DELHI DURING 1901-2011



2. Housing Conditions in Delhi

2.1 Despite the challenges of population growth, migration and land availability, housing stock has increased in Delhi over a period of time. Housing status as per 2011 Census is as under:

STATEMENT 14.1

Item No.	House-list Item	Absolute number			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
A	Number of Census Houses						
1	Total number of census houses	46,05,555	1,24,422	44,81,133	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Total no. of vacant census houses	5,12,691	22,556	4,90,135	11.1	18.1	10.9
3	Total no. of occupied census houses	40,92,864	1,01,866	39,90,998	88.9	81.9	89.1
B	Number of occupied Census Houses						
	Total number of occupied census houses	40,92,864	1,01,866	39,90,998	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	Occupied Census Houses used as Residence	31,76,329	75,234	31,01,095	77.6	73.8	77.7
2	Residence -cum- other use	1,37,575	3,458	1,34,117	3.4	3.4	3.4
3	Shop/ Office	3,77,299	3,022	3,74,277	9.2	3.0	9.4
4	School/ College etc.	9,709	279	9,430	0.2	0.3	0.2
5	Hotel/ Lodge/ Guest house etc.	7,754	60	7,694	0.2	0.1	0.2
6	Hospital/ Dispensary etc.	7,853	113	7,740	0.2	0.1	0.2
7	Factory/ Workshop/ Work-shed etc.	90,945	829	90,116	2.2	0.8	2.2
8	Place of worship	8,668	354	8,314	0.2	0.3	0.2
9	Other non-residential use	2,37,244	17,713	2,19,531	5.8	17.4	5.5
10	No. of occupied locked census houses	39,488	804	38,684	1.0	0.8	1.0

Source: Census of India 2011.

- 2.2 As per 2011 Census, out of 46.1 lakh houses in Delhi, only 40.9 lakh were occupied, 77.6% were being used for residential purposes. As regards the other uses 9.2% of these housing units were being used for shops / offices, and 5.8% for entirely for non-residential purposes. The quality of housing in Delhi has improved over the last decades with the share of “good” houses having increased from 58% in 2001 to 66% in 2011. Nearly one – third of the houses need minor repairs and only 3% are in dilapidated condition and require major repair.
- 2.3 The housing stock in Delhi has increased over the years but gap in housing supply is still large. In simple measurement, this gap is measured by the difference between number of households and number of residential units.
- 2.4 The gap in comparison to national situation gathered from census reports. The housing shortage in Delhi declined through 2001-2011 but the decline was slow. However, this definition does not account for housing conditions and congestion. The trend of residential houses and households in Delhi and India during 1991, 2001 and 2011 is presented in Statement 14.2.

STATEMENT 14.2

RESIDENTIAL HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS IN INDIA AND DELHI DURING 1991, 2001 & 2011

(In Lakh)

S.No	Years	Households	Residential Houses	Difference of Households & Residential Houses
1.	1991			
	Delhi	18.62	17.14	1.48
	India	1520.10	1470.10	50.00
2.	2001			
	Delhi	25.54	23.17	2.37
	India	1919.64	1792.76	126.88
3.	2011			
	Delhi	33.41	31.76	1.65
	India	2466.93	2360.52	106.41

Source: Tables on Households and Amenities, Census of India, 1991, 2001 & 2011

- 2.5 As per the census 2011, the distribution of households by type of structure of houses in Delhi is “Good” to the extent of 60.19%, 36.19% is “Satisfactory”, and the rest 3.62% is rated as “Bad”. The survey revealed the structure-wise composition of houses as 99.10% of the total households are pucca houses, 0.68% semi-pucca houses and 0.22% kutcha type of houses.

STATEMENT 14.3

CONDITION OF CENSUS HOUSES

Item No.	House-list Item	Absolute number			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Good	21,81,500	43,489	21,38,011	65.8	55.3	66.1
2.	Liveable	10,39,572	32,234	10,07,338	31.4	40.9	31.1
3.	Dilapidated	92,832	2,969	89,863	2.8	3.8	2.8
	Total House	33,13,904	78,692	32,35,212	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Census of India 2011

- 2.6 Housing Congestion: More than 60% of the households occupy one-room and two-room dwelling units in Delhi. The UN describes average household size at 2.5 per room, to be above the congestion level. With average household size of 5, housing congestion is a matter of concern.
- 2.7 Ownership of houses is very high in Delhi with about 68% households having their own houses, as per 2011 census. A district-wise distribution shows that proportion of owned houses is much higher in all districts except New Delhi, where a majority of the government quarters and diplomatic enclaves are located. Migrants generally live in rented accommodations, at least initially before they stabilize in the city. The increase in ownership of houses refers to the growing stabilization process in the city.

STATEMENT 14.4

Districts	Ownership Status		
	Owned – Households	Rented - Households	Other - Households
NCT of Delhi	68.2	28.2	3.6
North-West	72.5	24.1	3.4
North	69.2	26.4	4.3
North-East	75.3	23.3	1.4
East	68.3	28.6	3.1
New Delhi	13.0	56.6	30.4
Central	70.7	24.7	4.6
West	73.1	23.4	3.5
South-West	58.1	38.0	3.8
South	63.5	32.8	3.7

Source: Census of India 2011

STATEMENT 14.5

Percentage distribution of HOUSEHOLDS living in houses, by use of house, condition of structure of house and number of floors of the house

Distribution of item	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	Delhi
1. Use of house			
Residential only	94.8	90.9	91.0
Residential-cum-commercial	5.2	7.4	7.3
Residential-cum-others	0.0	1.7	1.7
All	100	100	100
2. Condition of structure of house			
Good	55.7	58.4	58.3
Satisfactory	37.7	33.8	33.9
Bad	6.6	7.8	7.8
All	100	100	100
3. Number of floors of the house			
1	54.1	24.5	25.3
2	37.0	34.8	34.9
3 or more	8.9	40.7	39.9
All	100	100	100

Source: Housing Conditions in Delhi based on NSS 76th round Survey, July 2018-December 2018, DES, GNCTD

Note: Figures in Percentage (%).

2.8 Statement 14.5 provides results relating to the type of the structure and some perceptions about the condition of the structure of the households separately for each type of structure. It was found that in Delhi, 91% households were residing in the buildings which are used strictly for residential purpose, 7.3% households were found to be used for residence-cum-commercial purposes and 1.7% households for residential cum other purposes. In view of condition of structure of house, about 58% households were reported good quality of structure of the building in which they were residing and nearly 34% households reported that it was at satisfactory level. In Delhi, 25.3% households were living in the buildings which were of only 1 floor, about 35% households having 2 floors and nearly 40% households having 3 or more floors. In rural Delhi, more households were residing in low rise building as compared to urban area.

2.9 Slums and Unplanned Housing: The Delhi Government conducted a survey of slums and JJ colonies in 2014 and estimated around 0.33 million households (roughly 1.7 million population) residing in such settlements, accounting for about 10% of Delhi's population. In the recent years, the high pace of development in Delhi has led job-seekers to in-migrate here

STATEMENT 14.6

DISTRIBUTION OF UNPLANNED DWELLING UNITS AND POPULATION

(1)	(2)	(3)
Jhuggi Basti	JJ Basti 675 (Dwelling units required about 0.3 million) Population 1.5 million	Encroached on public land. State Government: 30%, Central Government 70%.
Resettlement Colonies	Colonies 82 (45+37) Plots 267,859 Population not specified	Incorporated within the expanded city with good shelter consolidation without adequate services
Unauthorised Colonies	Colonies 1797 Population 40 lakh	Illegal colonies in violation of Master Plans, no clear land title
Notified Slum Areas (Katrass)	Katrass 2,423 Population two million	Notified under Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956. The residents are staying on perpetual license basis.
Urban Village	Urban Village 135 (227 rural villages not yet notified as urban)/ Population not specified	Notified under Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957
Homeless and Pavement Dwellers	16,000 persons	-

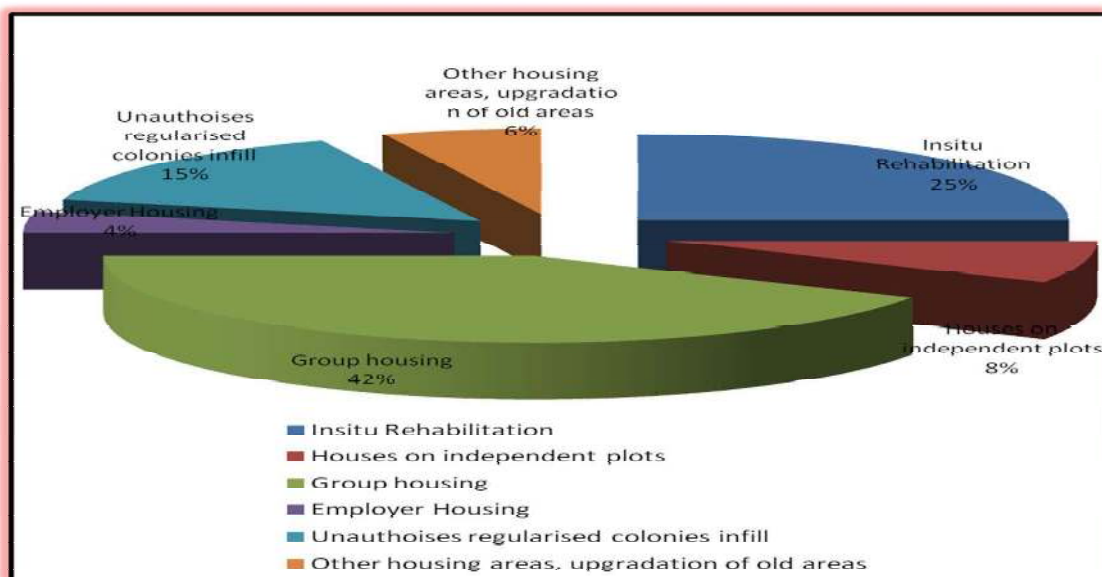
Source: Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board Survey (2014)

In order to achieve housing for all by 2030, a total of 4.8 million houses need to be built/up-graded. The component for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) would be 54% of the total.

2.10 Delhi Government is only one of the many players in the Housing Sector because land, land development and public housing are under the jurisdiction of the Delhi Development Authority under the Ministry of Urban Development, GoI. However, with the launching of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Delhi Government got engaged in the construction of houses for economical weaker sections. However, given the huge size of targeted population, the Government initiative would be limited due to the fact that availability and allotment of land is under DDA. In order to cater to a projected population of 23 million by 2021, Delhi Master Plan Document (MPD-2021) is planning to add 20 lakh new dwelling units over the period 2001 to 2021, out of which 54% of the units would be for EWS category.

2.11 As per Master Plan Document 2021, projections for housing are as under:

CHART 14.2
HOUSING PROJECTIONS UNDER MPD 2021



3 UNAUTHORIZED COLONIES

- 3.1 In order to make the life of citizens residing in unauthorized colonies in Delhi livable and to provide minimum basic civic services such as development of roads, roadside drains, and filling up of low-lying areas to maintain hygienic conditions, the Government has consistently been making huge public investments.
- 3.2 It is estimated that in Delhi there are 1797 unauthorized colonies
- 3.3 The Delhi Government and its agencies, Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC), Department of Irrigation and Flood Control (I and FC), Delhi Jal Board (DJB), Public Works Department (PWD) and Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCDs) are providing services in the regularized unauthorized colonies.
- 3.4 The Urban Development Department has been carrying out developmental works in Unauthorized Colonies in Delhi through executing agencies i.e. DSIIDC, I&C Department and Power Department. The following activities are covered under the scope of the development works in the unauthorized colonies under the scheme “Development of Unauthorized Colonies”:-
 - I. Construction of roads and storm water drainage.
 - II. Augmentation and Maintenance of Street Lights.
 - III. Installation of sewerage and water supply lines.
 - IV. Shifting of HT/LT Lines.

4. Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALAD):

Government of NCT of Delhi framed the "Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme' (MLALAD) in the year 1994 on the analogy of the "Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme" (MPLADS) implemented by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Govt. of India. The basic purpose of introducing the MLALAD Scheme was to take up small development projects as per needs of the local people on the recommendation of area MLA.

- ❖ During the year 2024-25, an amount of Rs. 320.00 Crore was earmarked for MLALAD Scheme. Out of which, an amount of Rs. 302.259 Crore was released for local area development works of Delhi.
- ❖ During the year, 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 350.00 Crore (i.e. Rs. 5.00 Crore per Assembly Constituency) was earmarked under BE-2025-26. Total 1143 projects with estimated cost of Rs. 227.72 Cr. have already been sanctioned by the Urban Development Department as on date 30.01.2026.
- ❖ The MLALAD fund of Rs. 5.00 crore per Assembly Constituency per year is an untied fund. The said amount is released by Urban Development Department to the designated executing agencies namely MCD, NDMC, DISCOMs, DJB, I&FCD, DUSIB, DSIIDC and others like Health, DDA, DCB, CPWD etc., for undertaken an approved work/project against the recommendation of respective Hon'ble MLA after obtaining detailed cost estimates and layout plans from the concerned executing agencies.

5. Trans Yamuna Area Development Board:-

- 5.1 For development of Trans Yamuna area in a proper, speedy and sustained manner, Trans Yamuna Area Development Board (TYADB), an advisory Board was constituted in 1994. The Board approves and recommends works for the development of infrastructure in Trans Yamuna area. Various agencies are involved in the development of infrastructure facilities in Trans Yamuna area such as Delhi Jal Board, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Public Works Department, Department of Irrigation, and Flood Control. After the inception of Board, most of the activities relating to the development of infrastructure in Trans Yamuna are coordinated by the Board. The Board was re-constituted vide order No. 07-16 dated 20.08.2025.

- 5.1.1 The Board shall advise the Government on issues connected with the Infrastructural development of and for securing planned growth of Trans

Yamuna area so as to reduce disparity in development in Trans Yamuna area as compared to the other areas of NCT Delhi.

- 5.1.2 The Board approves/recommends infrastructural development works through agencies DJB, MCD, PWD, I&FC Dept, DUSIB, DDA and other Govt Executing Agencies.
- 5.2 The works permissible under TYADB are to provide drinking water facilities (tubewell, water tanker etc.); development/construction of Govt school buildings, community halls, subways, footbridges, hostels for working women, public libraries, sports complexes, burial grounds, roads (including part, approach, link roads), drains, parks, open part gyms (with equipment), other durable assets for public use on govt land; procurement of Govt hospital and dispensary equipment; installation of street lights/solar lights; repair/maintenance of the assets.

6. Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB)

- 6.1 Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board has come into existence under Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board Act, 2010 passed by the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi on 1st April, 2010. The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board has been nominated as nodal agency for the implementation of scheme of relocation/rehabilitation of jhuggi jhopri clusters in Delhi like improvement of environment, relocation and in-situ development of slums in Delhi.
- 6.2 DUSIB is primarily responsible for the qualitative improvement of slum settlements and providing various kinds of services for slum dwellers in the city. It also undertakes works relating to provision of shelters to the urban poor / slum dwellers under the policy for relocation for slum and JJ dwellers, including the provisions of built-up flats under exceptional circumstances, when the properties/katras become dangerous / unfit for human habitation. The main thrust is to provide minimal civic infrastructural facilities like toilets, bathrooms and Basti Vikas Kendras (Community Centres) in JJ Clusters.
- 6.3 The broad activities of DUSIB are as follows:
 - Construction, Management and Maintenance of Night Shelters.
 - Construction of low-cost Housing under EWS for Slum dwellers under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

(JNNURM) and in-situ rehabilitation of slum and JJ bastis existing on the land of DUSIB, Delhi Govt and its agencies under In-situ Rehabilitation as per “Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojna”.

- Relocation and rehabilitation of squatters.
- In-situ up-gradation of JJ Bastis.
- Environmental Improvement in Urban Slums.
- Construction, Operation & Management and maintenance of Pay and Use Jan Suvidha (Toilet) Complexes. Use of Toilets has been made free from 01.01.2018.
- Construction & Maintenance of Basti Vikas Kendras / Community Halls.
- Structural Improvement and Rehabilitation of Katras.

6.4 In-situ development shall be the preferred option, to ensure that development does not lead to a loss of job linkage or additional hours and income lost on commuting to work, where relocated, there will be emphasis on active intervention to provide mobility or recreating livelihood linkages. Implementation of slum up-gradation may however be phased out and paced as per the financial and resource capacity of the state/city.

6.5 MAKING SLUM AND JJ BASTIES OPEN DEFECATION FREE

6.5.1 There are 675 JJ bastis in Delhi having more than 3 lakh jhuggis in which about 15 lakhs population is residing. To maintain the J.J. Cluster in hygienic condition and to provide clean environment, there is an urgent need to curb the habit of mass defecation in open by J.J. dwellers, DUSIB is providing community toilets and baths in J.J. Cluster under Plan Scheme of GNCTD under “Pay & Use Jan Suvidha Complexes”. At present DUSIB is maintaining more than 22000 WC seats in Pucca/Prefab/MTV/portable Cubicals in these JJ Bastis through reputed agencies engaged in the field of House Keeping. Maintenance Contract of these O & M agencies is already on extended period and fresh tenders for O & M have been called and are under process for finalization. DUSIB is also providing portable cubical toilets for those locations where there are no water & sewerage facilities. All these Community Toilets available to slum dwellers are open to public 24 x 7 ‘free of user charge’.

Initiatives taken for toilet:

DUSIB has taken some initiatives in this process of providing toilet in JJ bastis and will be followed in new toilets as;

- Physically disabled friendly WC provided in Toilet Complexes.
- 1 WC each for male and female opened during odd Hours in night.
- Complete Renovation of old dilapidated toilets taken over from MCD and up gradation of existing toilets with improved specification for better O&M.
- Conducted competition for innovative design for toilet complex in JJ Bastis and based on this competition the external facia of the proposed complexes has been improvised to give better look.
- Provided tap water to all WC seats in existing toilet complexes to improve hygienic condition for the users in the complexes.
- All signage has been standardized, improved and made more informative.
- Strict monitoring of the toilet complexes by deploying exclusive teams for regular inspections.
- Planned portable mobile toilets for the locations which are not having water and sewage facilities.
- NGOs will be roped in this process to sensitize community for their behavior change in using toilet.
- JJ dwellers are using this facility free of user charge since 01.01.2018. Separate toilets for men, women, children & Divyang.

7. EWS HOUSING (BSUP)

- 7.1 Under Sub-Mission-II Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) of JNNURM, the Government of India has approved 8 Projects of DSIIDC, 6 Projects of DUSIB and one Project of NDMC with the revised cost of ₹2750.91 Crores for the construction of 52584 dwelling units. The constructions of 24524 flats have been completed and 28060 flats are

under different stages of construction. Only 4833 could be allotted till date. The issues and problems for low occupancy are very low eligibility rate qualifying for getting the dwelling unit, non-availability of required peripheral infrastructure facilities, apprehension of allottees of losing livelihood after shifting etc. Other issues for in-situ development of JJ clusters are lack of availability of land and for providing alternate accommodation to the JJ dwellers for development of the colony.

7.2 DUSIB has constructed 10684 EWS houses at Dwarka, Sultanpuri and Sawda Ghevra. 7400 EWS houses are under construction at Bhalswa. At Sawda Ghevra in 4060 Units, some minor works of Civil & Electrical are remaining (The work has been rescinded by Department).

- GNCTD has requested MoHUA, GoI, to allow inventory meant for slum rehabilitation to be utilized for relocation/rehabilitation of slum dwellers of JJ bastis where DUSIB has made commitment to land owning agencies/beneficiaries/JJ dwellers in view for relocation charges/ beneficiary contribution deposited prior to the notification of ARHCs.

7.3 The Hon'ble High Court in WP(C) 9470/2022 and CM APPL. 30607/2022 & 30608/2022 in Court on its own motion Petitioner Though Versus Union of India and Ors. Vide order dated 18.09.2023, has constituted High-Powered Committee.

- The Committee will chalk out a clear and concise policy for the allocation and allotment of houses, particularly addressing the concerns raised about ARHCs and the Rehabilitation Policy, 2015. Priority must be given to those who have already paid their dues and those who are in dire need of shelter (New Rehabilitation Policy is under consideration).
- The Committee shall also supervise the remaining construction and repair work, with an emphasis on collaboration and clear and actionable outcomes. The GNCTD is directed to immediately formulate and present an action plan to the Committee, detailing the timeline and methodology for the completion of the balance construction and repair work.
- A sub-committee or a dedicated team should be instituted to engage with potential beneficiaries. Their concerns, particularly about the lack of amenities, should be addressed, ensuring that the houses are not just structures but truly homes for the urban poor.

7.4 The agency wise details of Construction of flats including completed flats, allotted flats and occupied flats could be seen in statement 14.7

STATEMENT 14.7

SUMMARY OF FLATS UNDER PROJECT OF DUSIB, DSIIDC & NDMC

S. No.	Name of Projects	Project Cost (in Crores)	No. of Units to be constructed	No. of Units Completed	No. of Units Allotted	No. of Units Occupied	Details of allotment of units
DUSIB							
1.	Construction of 980 (G+4) five storey EWS houses for slum dwellers at Sector 16 B, Ph-II, Dwarka (Date of Start of work- 10.03.2012) (Date of Completion of work 31.07.2014)	50.69	980	980	934	934	Please see Note-1
2.	Construction of 736 nos. four storey EWS low cost housing for slum dwellers (under JNNURM) at Site No. II, Sector 16B, Dwarka (Date of Start of work- 18.12.2009) (Date of Completion of work- 20.09.2013)	21.70	736	736	0	0	Nil
3.	Construction of 288 nos. four storey EWS low cost housing for slum dwellers (under JNNURM) at Site No. II, Sector 16B, Dwarka (Date of Start of work- 18.12.2009) (Date of Completion of work- 05.12.2013)	8.45	288	288	44	44	Please see Note-2

S. No.	Name of Projects	Project Cost (in Crores)	No. of Units to be constructed	No. of Units Completed	No. of Units Allotted	No. of Units Occupied	Details of allotment of units
4.	Construction of 1060 nos. five storey (G+4) Housing for Slum Dwellers at Site No. A-3, Sultan Puri (Date of Start of work- 10.03.2012) (Date of Completion of work- 31.03.2016)	52.55	1060	1060	0	0	NIL
5.	Construction of 7620 (G+4) five storeyed EWS houses (under JNNURM) for slum dwellers at Savda Ghewra Ph-III. (Date of Start of work- 10.03.2012)(Date of Completion of work-01.07.2017)	407.68	7620	3560	1144	218	Please see Note-3
6.	Construction of 7400 nos (G+4) Five storyed EWS Houses under JNNURM for Slum dweller at Pkt-II Balaswa Jahangirpuri (Date of Start of work- 01.08.2012) (Date of Completion of work- Work in progress)	459.18	7400	0	0	0	NIL
DSIIDC							
7.	Bawana-Narela-Bhorgarh (Date of Start of work- Feb.2007 to Feb.2008) (Date of Completion of work- Dec. 2008 to May 2011)	152.1	3868	3868	327	326	

S. No.	Name of Projects	Project Cost (in Crores)	No. of Units to be constructed	No. of Units Completed	No. of Units Allotted	No. of Units Occupied	Details of allotment of units
8.	Ghogha-Baprola (Date of Start of work-Aug 2007 to Feb 2008)(Date of Completion of work-Dec 2010 To Feb 2013)	257.98	7104	7104	848	851	Please see Note-4
9.	Baprola Ph-II (Date of Start of work-Feb-2008) (Date of Completion of work- Feb. -2013)	98.45	2144	2144	1536	1536	
10.	Bawana (Date of Start of work-Aug-2007) (Date of Completion of work-Dec.-2010)	28.87	704	704	0		
11.	Pooth Khurd Ph-I(Date of Start of work- Oct.-2011) (Date of Completion Of work-Oct.-2016)	222.05	3840	3840	0		
12.	Pooth Khurd Ph-II (Date of Start of work- May - 2012) (Date of Completion of work- 35%Progress (Work determined) in Dec- 2016)	272.06	4560	0	0		
13.	Pooth Khurd Ph-III (Date of Start of work- Oct.-2011) (Date of Completion of work- 65% Progress (Work determined) in Mar-2019)	363.08	6300	0	0		

S. No.	Name of Projects	Project Cost (in Crores)	No. of Units to be constructed	No. of Units Completed	No. of Units Allotted	No. of Units Occupied	Details of allotment of units
14.	Tikri Kalan (Date of Start of work- Dec.-2012) (Date of Completion of work- 50% Progress (Work determined) in March 2019)	334.18	5740	0	0		
NDMC							
15.	Bakkarwala (Date of Start of work- June, 2013) (Date of Completion of work- 31.03.2016)	21.89	240	240	0		
	Total	2750.91	52584	24524	4833	3907	

Note-1	The 934 flats were allotted and the possession of 934 flats were also handed over to allottees.
Note-2	44 Flats were allotted to Jhuggi dwellers
Note-3	Out of 7620 Units, in 4060 minor defects removal and some electrical work is remaining. 1144 Flats allotted under the registration scheme 1985. However, possession of 218 flats has been given among 1144 allottees. In compliance of decision of Committee Delhi repair works of 2416 EWS Flats is under progress, out of which 1500 flats have been completed and are ready for allotment. Allotment of houses which were made habitable are under progress.
Note-4	3 flats allotted to Anganwadi on lease basis for social work. 624 (608+16) flats at Baprola are to be allotted to CISF.

Govt. of India, MoHUA (HFA-V Division) vide order No. 11014/12/2025-HFA-V-MoHUA (FTS-9198548) communicated the following:

- a. GNCTD to complete the remaining under construction houses of JnNURM from its own resources and allot these houses to eligible beneficiaries of PMAY-U 2.0 or eligible slum dwellers as per Delhi JJ clusters R&R policy. GNCTD should allot funds to DUSIB and/or allow DUSIB to utilize funds collected from land -owning

agencies/beneficiaries for making JnNURM houses habitable/available for resettlement.

- b. GNCTD is advised to prioritize low-hanging fruits by targeting the repair and allotment of 15000-20000 houses in Phase-I. Wherein DUSIB's approx. 10000-12000 houses, and DSIIDC's around 5000-8000 houses may be completed/repared and allotted. Remaining houses may be repaired/retrofitted and allotted in Phase-2. A time bound action plan should be made and followed up for the same.
- c. GNCTD is also advised to apply innovations by converting some houses of JnNURM into Rental Housing as per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0 and initiate innovative projects on the lines of "SAFE (Side Adjacent Factory Employee) Accommodation" initiative to provide rental accommodation for industrial workers near their workplaces.
- d. The unspent Central Assistance released under JnNURM, lying with GNCTD or implementing agency, for DUSIB and DSIIDC projects may be utilized for repair/retrofiting and completion of under construction houses of JnNURM in Delhi and make them liveable/habitable for the allotment/use under PMAY-U 2.0 or eligible slum dwellers as per Delhi JJ clusters R&R policy. Accordingly, utilization certificate after expenditure should be submitted. However, Rs. 38.66 crore released to GNCTD for DDA projects which were not executed, can't be used now. Therefore, the same needs to be returned to MoHUA along with interest accrued.

8. NIGHT SHELTERS

- 8.1 The main focus of DUSIB is to provide shelter to absolutely shelter-less population sleeping on pavement. At present DUSIB is operating & managing 198 Night Shelters having capacity of about 16964 inmates. Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB)" is operating & managing these "Shelter Homes" at various locations in Delhi on 24 hours basis, through "Shelter Management Agencies (SMAs)" In winter the capacity is enhanced to accommodate more persons by erecting water proof Pagoda tents at various places as the number of homeless people during the winter season are increased as compared to remaining period. These Shelter Homes are being operated & managed by DUSIB with the funds allocated under one of the planned schemes of Delhi Government. About 325 water proof Pagoda tents at various places as per requirement has been installed and remained operational from 15.11.25 to 15.03.26. Dedicated rescue teams are deployed to shift homeless people sleeping on streets, pavements, road berms under bridge etc. to DUSIB Night Shelters. Special provision has been made for women, children, families, differently abled women, drug addicts, recovery shelters etc.

- 8.2 Special provision has been made for women, children, families, differently able, drug addicts, recovery shelters etc. These Night Shelters are being managed through Shelter Management Agencies / NGOs. Rescue teams have also been deployed to rescue homeless people in Delhi during the winter season. These night shelters are opened for homeless on 24 X 07 basis and services are being provided free of cost. During winter the control room operates 24 X 7 basis and can be contacted on help line No. 23378789, 23370560 (Landline) and e-mail dusibnightshelters@gmail.com. In addition to this DUSIB has also designed a mobile application (App) “RAINBASERA” to track and rescue homeless people in Delhi.
- 8.3 Each night shelter is equipped with sufficient numbers of blankets, durries, jute mats, bed sheets, pillows, mattresses etc., Drinking water/ Water Cooler/Muyur Jug/ Water dispenser, Electricity connection /Emergency Lights, First aid box and Fire Extinguishers. To make the life in shelter more comfortable in summer, desert coolers have been provided, whereas in winter water heater / geysers have been installed in most of the permanent night shelters to provide warm water for daily needs. For entertainment, colour TV sets have been provided in most of the permanent night shelters. Three meals per day are being provided by to inmates of Night Shelters.

9. ATAL CANTEEN

- 9.1 In the Budget 2025-26 presentations to the Delhi Vidhan Sabha, the Hon’ble Chief Minister announced the establishment of 100 Atal Canteens, backed by an allocation of Rs. 100 crore. Targeted at residents of JJ Clusters, these facilities deliver subsidized, nutritious meals (lunch and dinner) at Rs. 5 per serving, with the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) providing a Rs. 25 subsidy per meal. The initiative marks the birth centenary of the late Hon’ble Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee on 25 December 2025, with an initial capacity to serve 1 lakh meals daily.
- 9.2 This endeavor aims to bolster food security and nutritional access for vulnerable populations in JJ Clusters via GNCTD-subsidized affordable meals.
- 9.3 On 25 December 2025, the Hon’ble Chief Minister, accompanied by the Hon’ble Union Minister for Urban Development and Energy, the GNCTD Urban Development Minister, and the Hon’ble MLA, inaugurated the inaugural Atal Canteen at Nehru Nagar (Lajpat Nagar).

9.4 At present, 73 Atal Canteens are operational across various locations in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

10. Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)

10.1 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 1.0 (AMRUT1.0):

Name of the scheme	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 1.0 (AMRUT1.0)
State/CSS Scheme	CSS Scheme (Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs)
Funding Pattern	100% centrally funded

10.1.1 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Govt. of India, Ministry of Urban Development, which was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 25th June, 2015.

10.1.2 The priority of this Mission is to provide water & sewerage including seepage connection to each household. This scheme also has components such as Storm Water Drainage, Developing Greenery & Parks, Urban Transportation, which includes construction of pathways, cycle track, footpath, foot-over bridge, non-motorized transport, multilevel parking, etc. 2.50% of the total SAAP (State Annual Action Plan) size is mandatory for the greenery projects.

10.1.3 AMRUT is a centrally sponsored scheme for which 100% of funds are being provided by the Central Government, and funds are released in three instalments in the ratio of 20:40:40.

10.1.4 A total amount of ₹674 Crore has been received from MoHUA, GoI and the entire project funds have been released to the Implementing Agencies (IAs) i.e. MCD, DJB & NDMC.

10.1.5 A total expenditure of ₹578 Crore has been reported by the various Implementing Agencies (IAs) and Utilization Certificates (UCs) worth ₹552.36 Crore have been submitted to MoHUA, GoI.

10.1.6 A total 26 (twenty-six) projects approved under AMRUT and out of them 23 (twenty three) have been completed, 03 (three) are under various stages of completion. Physical progress: 76%-100%: 03 projects (2-DJB, 1-MCD). These projects are expected to be completed by 31.03.2026.

10.2 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation2.0 (AMRUT 2.0):

Name of the scheme	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation2.0 (AMRUT2.0)
State/CSS Scheme	CSS Scheme (Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs)
Funding Pattern	100% centrally funded

Scheme Details

- The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 2.0 has been designed to realize the aspiration to make all cities 'Water Secure' with aim to provide 100% coverage of water supply, 100% coverage of sewerage and septage in 500 AMRUT cities.
- The Mission AMRIT Sarovar is also part of AMRUT 2.0 for developing and rejuvenating water bodies.
- Total projects funds allocation to NCT of Delhi is ₹2885.00 Crore, which includes allocation of ₹168.27 Crore for rejuvenation of waterbodies/green space; Funds for Administration & Office Expenses is ₹93.00 Crore.
- The funds are released in three installments in the ratio of 20:40:40.

Financial Progress

- A total of 94 projects costing to Rs. 2908.73 Cr. is approved under AMRUT 2.0 against the earmarked fund of Rs. 2885.0 Cr.
- A total amount of Rs. 369.55 Cr. is received from MoHUA, GOI.
- A total amount released to Implementing Agencies: Rs. 363.33 Cr.
- Expenditure reported: Rs. 317.08 Cr.
- Utilization Certificate submitted to GOI: Rs. 280.46 Cr.

Out of a total 94 approved projects by MOHUA,GoI, currently 67 projects with total project cost (including O & M) of Rs. 4898.33 Cr. and approved CAPEX of Rs.2490.073 Cr. are under implementation. 23 projects worth project cost Rs. 30.48 Cr have been completed as on date 23.01.2026.

Physical progress

Particular	No. of Projects	Total Project cost (Including O & M Cost)	Rs. In Cr.	
			Approved Assistance (CA)	Central
Project under implementation	67 [#]	4898.33	2490.073	
Pending DPRs Preparation	02	168.48	101.90	
DPRs prepared	02	1774.46	281.95	
DPRs approved Stage	10	107.42	93.84	
NIT Issued	12	2170.38	1353.29	
Project Completed	23	31.713	30.483	
Ongoing	18	645.88	628.61	

94 projects were approved by MOHUA, GOI out of which 27 have been dropped/replaced by the Urban Local Bodies and referred to MOHUA for requisite changes.

10.3 Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 1.0

10.3.1 Brief Write up of the scheme:

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) was initiated by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Govt of India on 2nd October 2014 for a period of 5 years which was extended up to 31st March 2021 with the following objectives/ components:

i. Aims and objectives of the Scheme: -

1. Elimination of open defecation,
2. Eradication of Manual Scavenging
3. Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management
4. To effect behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices
5. Generate awareness about sanitation and its link age with public Health
6. Capacity Augmentation for ULBs to create an enabling environment for private sector participation in Capex (capital expenditure) and O&M (Operation and Maintenance)

ii. Components: -

1. Household Toilets
2. Community Toilets
3. Public Toilets and urinals (ODF component)
4. Solid Waste Management
5. IEC& Public Awareness

6. Capacity building and Administrative & Office Expenses(A&OE)

iii. **Funding Pattern:**

State has to contribute 25% Share to match the central 75% Share for project fund and 20% to match 80% for IEC and Capacity Building funds. Central financial assistance earmarked for Delhi for the entire mission period is given in statement 14.08.

STATEMENT 14.08
COMPONENT-WISE DETAIL OF SBM FUNDS (1.0)

(₹In Crore)

	IHHT	CT	SWM	IEC	CB	Total
Earmarked	50.16	5.15	263.68	24.61	6.15	349.76
Released	25.08	5.15	169.715	15.84	0.82	216.605
Central Share Utilized	24.29	5.147	168.005	13.24	0.43	211.112
Balance fund lying with ULBs/returned as 'Unspent'	0.79	0.003	1.71	2.60	0.39	5.493*

(IHHT-Individual Household Toilets, CT-Community Toilets, SWM-Solid Waste Management, IEC-Information Education & Communication, CB-Capacity Building)

10.3.2 Open Defecation Free (ODF) and Garbage Free City (GFC) Star Rating status

As on 31.12.2024

Name of Agency	ODF/+/++&Water+Status	GFC Star Rating
NDMC	Attained Water +	Attained 5 star and applied for 7 star
MCD	Attained ODF ++	Attained 1 star rating
DCB	Attained ODF ++	Attained 1 star rating

10.3.3 Solid Waste Management

Discouraging Single Use Plastic:

- Collection of Plastic is being done through the innovative measures like Plastic lao thaila pao, Bartan Bhandar etc. engaging the community. Public at large is being made aware about the importance of collection and segregation of plastic waste through the initiatives like “Bottles for change” (in collaboration with Bisleri), Plogrunrallies etc. The plastic waste so collected is being sent to Waste to Energy plants.
- Besides this, various activities are being carried out in collaboration with private sector CSR activities and civil society e.g. My 10 kg plastic campaign with IPCA (an NGO) in which 6367 kg. Plastic waste has been collected in 2020; Bottle crusher machines have been set up in collaboration with ONGC. North DMC has setup ‘Garbage Cafes’ and is also creating a Plastic Free Zone in Karol Bagh. Plastic waste processing facilities as well as Material Recovery Facilities(MRF) have been set up.
- Fines are being imposed for effectively banning SUP in accordance with the Order of NGT.
- In pursuance of the decision taken in the PRAGATI Meeting dated 24.02.2021 a State Level Special Task Force has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, GNCTD for taking measures to eliminate single Use Plastic in mission mode. Further, City Level Task Force at the level of each ULB has also been constituted to take effective and time bound actions for plastic waste management as per Plastic Waste Management Rules (PWMR), 2016.
- A ‘Committee for reduction of Single Use Plastic’ under the Chairmanship of ACS/Pr. Secretary (UD) has been constituted for the purpose of effective monitoring and coordination among various agencies/stake holders for reduction in use of Single Use Plastic. Four meetings of the Committee have been held so far.

10.3.4 Garbage Free Rating

New Delhi Municipal Council has attained 5-Star Garbage Free Rating.

10.3.5 Swachh Survekshan Ranking

- ii. The year-wise survey report of Swachh Survekshan —a survey conducted by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India to rank cities on various sanitation and cleanliness parameters is given in statement 14.09.

STATEMENT 14.09

ULBs	Category	SS-2022 Rankings	SS-2023 Rankings	SS-2024 Rankings
NDMC	(1-3lakh population category)	3	7	Super Swachh League in 2024
North DMC	Above 10 Lakh Population (out of total 48 cities)	37	90	31
South DMC		28		
East DMC		34		
Delhi Cantt. Board	Among Cantt. Board	5	7	30

iii. Physical Progress of Solid Waste Management

STATEMENT 14.10

WASTE SCENARIO IN DELHI (MTPD)

ULBs	MSW Gen-erated (MTPD)	Existing waste processing facilities & capacity Building		Waste Dumped at SLF(MTPD)
MCD	12500	WTE Plant at Okhla (01)	1550	
		Integrated MSW Processing Facility at Narela-Bawana	2400	
		WTE Plant at Ghazipur (01)	1300	
		WTE Plant Tehkhand (01)	2000	
		Composters (20)	20	
		Decentralized Compost Pits (211)	20	
		Material Recovery Facilities (155)	252	
DCB	72		41	31(Okhla SLF)
NDMC	300		500	400 at Okhla WTE

iv. MTPD – Metric Ton per Day, SLF – Sanitary Land Fill, WTE – Waste to Energy, WTC – Waste to Compost, MW – Mega Watt, MSW – Municipal Solid Waste.

Proposed Capacity Addition for Municipal Solid Waste

STATEMENT 14.11

MSW facility	Location	Capacity in TPD	Expected time of Completion
Waste to Energy Plant at Narela - Bawana	Narela – Bawana	3000	Dec 2027
Waste to Energy Plant Ghazipur	Ghazipur	2000	Dec-2028
Expansion of existing WtE of 1950 TPD at Okhla to 2950 TPD	Okhla	1000	Mar-2027
Expansion of existing WtE of 2000 TPD at Tekhand to 3000 TPD	Tekhand	1000	Dec-2027
Bio CNG Plant	Okhla	300	December 2026
CBG Plant (IGL)	Ghogha Dairy	100	Inaugurated on 26 th September 2025
CBG Plant (IGL)	Ghazipur	350	December 2026
Bio Gas Plants for Dairies Waste Management	Goyala Dairy	200	June 2026
	Nangli Dairy	200	Inaugurated on 20 th September 2025
	Ghoga Dairy	200	July 2026

v. Bulk Waste Generators

STATEMENT 14.12

WASTE SCENARIO IN DELHI (MTPD)

Name of ULBs	Identified No.	Waste Generated (MTPD)	Water Processed (MTPD)
MCD	3918	1263	582
NDMC	25	15	4.5
Total	3943	1278	586.5

10.4 SWACHH BHARAT MISSION 2.0:

10.4.1 The details of SBM (Urban) 2.0 are as under: -

Mission Objectives	Achieving 'Garbage Free' status for all cities envisaging the targets of 100% waste segregation into 'wet' & 'dry', 100% door to door collection, 100% scientific management of waste, all the dumpsites to be remediated and all used water including faecal sludge to be treated/transported so that the water/ground water does not get polluted.
	Reducing air pollution from SWB Mission activities

	Phased reduction in use of single-use plastic
	Large scale citizen outreach to create 'Jan Andolan' for Swachh behavior
	Creating institution capacity for achieving mission objectives
Mission Components for funding	Sustainable Solid Waste Management including setting up of waste processing facilities, composting plants, RDF processing facilities, bio-remediation of dumpsites
	Construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), Community Toilets(CT)& Public Toilets (PT), Urinals and retrofitting of Insanitary Toilets for sustainable sanitation
	Used Water Management through desludging equipment, interception and diversion of drains and construction of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)
	Information, Education & Communication (IEC) and Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) initiatives such as hiring professionals for contents and social media managing, dissemination of mission components etc.
	Capacity Building(CB)through training of officials, hiring of expert professionals, Workshops & lectures, setting up of Mission Management Units etc.
Mission Outcomes	All Statutory towns are certified atleast 3-star Garbage Free, or higher
	All statutory towns become at least ODF+
	All statutory towns with less than 1 lakh population become at least ODF++
	At least 50% of all statutory towns with less than 1 lakh population become Water+
Duration of the Mission	1 st October 2021 to 1 st October 2026
Fund sharing for Delhi (UT with Legislature)	Component-wise funding from Govt. of India earmarked for Delhi is ₹692.6 Crores
	There is 80%:20% fund sharing pattern prescribed for the UTs with Legislature
	Fund sharing for IHHL will be in the ratio of ₹4000/-: ₹1333/- between the Centre & the UT with Legislature
	Fund sharing for CT/PT/Urinals/Used Water Management & SWM will be in the ratio of 80:20
	Again, for IEC & CB also, the fund sharing will remain in the ratio of 80:20.

10.4.2 Financial Progress

Component-wise detail of SBM funds (2.0)

(₹ in Crore)

	CT/PT	UWM	SWM	IEC	CB	Total
Central Share(CS) Earmarked	10.00	0	1152.60	15.00	15.00	1192.60
CS Released by MoHUA	0	0	719.11	2.50	2.50	724.11
CS Released to MCD	0	0	719.03	2.50	2.50	724.03
State's Share(SS) Released	0	0	179.75	0.62	0.62	180.99
Total funds released to ULB/MCD	0	0	898.78	3.12	3.12	905.02
CS Utilized	0	0	718.08	0	0	718.08
SS Utilized	0	0	179.51	0	0	179.51
Total Utilized	0	0	897.59	0	0	897.59

(CT – Community Toilets, PT – Public Toilets, UWM- Used Water Management, SWM – Solid Waste Management, IEC - Information Education & Communication, CB – Capacity Building)

11. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)

The relevant updated data/indicators regarding preparation of economic survey of Delhi for the year 2025-26 as under:-

- 11.1 The National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) was a flagship scheme of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India. The Urban Development Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi is the Nodal Department of the State Government for coordinating the activities of NULM in Delhi. Further, Mission Swaraj has been designated as State Urban Livelihood Mission (SULM) for monitoring the implementation of various components under NULM.
- 11.2 National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) was a Centrally Sponsored scheme which envisages reducing poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroot level institutions of the poor. The mission also aims at providing Shelters equipped with essential services to the urban homeless. In addition, the Mission also addresses livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities.
- 11.3 The National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) has ended on 30.09.2025 and has been replaced by a new scheme namely Deendayal Deendayal Jan

12 Deendayal Jan Aajeevika Yojana – Shehari

- 12.1 DJAY-S (Deendayal Jan Aajeevika Yojana – Shehari) is an Indian government initiative launched on 01.10.2025 to uplift the urban poor, focusing on vulnerable workers in construction, transport, waste, domestic, and gig sectors by providing social security, financial aid (like loans for e-rickshaws), skill development, and linking them to central welfare schemes, improving livelihoods in urban areas through strong community institutions.
- 12.2 Target Beneficiaries are Urban poor, especially informal sector workers in construction, transport (e-rickshaw/auto drivers), waste pickers, domestic workers, care workers, and gig workers.
- 12.3 The scheme seeks to alleviate poverty by promoting self-employment opportunities, enhancing the quality of life, and providing social security to the urban unorganized workforce.
- 12.4 The scheme focuses on strengthening community institutions through the formation and empowerment of Self-Help Groups and their federations, promoting financial inclusion by facilitating access to affordable credit such as loans up to ₹4 lakh for transport workers' vehicles and by linking beneficiaries with banking and insurance schemes like PMJDY, PMSBY, and PMJJBY, ensuring social security coverage through access to welfare initiatives including Ayushman Bharat, and enhancing livelihoods by emphasizing skill development and skill-based employment opportunities.
- 12.5 The scheme has been piloted in several cities (like Bhopal, Tura) and involves profiling, ID card issuance via the Urban Unorganised Workers Portal, and linking with state-level schemes (like MP's Ladli Behna).

An amount of Rs. 02 Crore has been allocated under DJAY-S scheme by the GOI for the year 2025-26. However, key the key targets for the scheme are yet to be specified.

The Component wise achievements details as under:-

SL. No	Name of item/Scheme/activity		Achievements (1.4.2024 to 31.01.2025)
1	Social Mobilization and Institution Development SM&ID	Formation of SHGs	104
		No. of ALF formed	1
2	Self-Employment Program (SEP)	Assistance under SEP (I&G)	113
3	Innovative & Special Projects(I&SP)	Beneficiary trained in Tihar Jail	1012(trained certified)

A part from the regular component related work SULM, Delhi also under look various innovative steps in augmenting livelihood opportunities among urban poor and increasing the outreach of the programme.

- # Certification of skill trained jail inmates of Tihar Jail has been completed.
- # Provided Weekly stall at secretariat on rotational basis to the SHGs among all eleven Districts of Delhi
- # Provided stalls to SHGs in India International Trade fair-2024 in order to provide market linkage opportunity to SHG members in the international platforms.
- # SHGs were provided stalls at various Malls in different parts of Delhi between 20th Oct to 1st Nov.
- # As an initiative for Livelihoods among the SHGs in Delhi, an SHG CANTEEN at District South has been started under NULM.
- # SHGs took part in 3R- Kiosks (Re-use, Recycle, Reduce) initiative by Swachh Bharat Mission.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	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.
➤	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 quality of housing in Delhi has improved over the last decades with the share of “good” houses having increased from 58% in 2001 to 66% in 2011. Nearly one-third of the houses need minor repairs and only 3% are in dilapidated condition and require major repair. In order to achieve housing for all by 2030, a total of 4.8 million houses need to be built/up-graded. The component for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) would be 54% of the total. With the launch of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Delhi Government got engaged in the construction of houses for economically weaker sections (EWS). In order to cater to a projected population of 23 million by 2021, Delhi Master Plan Document (MPD-2021) is planning to add 20 lakh new dwelling units over the period 2001 to 2021, out of which 54% of the units would be for EWS category.
➤	Under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) of JNNURM, the Government of India has approved 8 Projects of DSIIDC, 6 Projects of DUSIB and one Project of NDMC with the revised cost of ₹2750.91 Crores for the construction of 52584 dwelling units. The constructions of 24524 flats

	have been completed and 28060 flats are under different stages of construction.
➤	Under the MLALAD Scheme, which supports small development projects recommended by the Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Assembly to address local needs, a total budget provision of ₹350.00 crore (₹5.00 crore per Assembly Constituency) was earmarked under BE 2025–26. As of 30.01.2026, the Urban Development Department has sanctioned 1,143 projects with an estimated total cost of ₹227.72 crore.
➤	AMRUT is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% funding from the Government of India, released in three instalments in the ratio of 20:40:40; out of 26 approved projects, 23 have been completed and the remaining 3 (with 76%–100% physical progress) are expected to be completed by 31.03.2026. An expenditure of ₹578 crore has been reported by the Implementing Agencies, against which Utilization Certificates amounting to ₹552.36 crore have been submitted to MoHUA, Government of India.
➤	Under AMRUT 2.0, aimed at ensuring universal coverage of water supply and sewerage services in urban areas, 67 projects with a total project cost of ₹4898.33 crore are being implemented, against which Central Assistance of ₹2,490.073 crore has been allocated. As on date 23.01.2026, 23 projects with a project cost of ₹30.48 crore have been completed.
➤	Second phase of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) has been launched on 01 October, 2021 with duration of 5 years. SBM (U) 2.0 will focus on sustaining the sanitation and solid waste management outcomes achieved during first phase and accelerate the momentum generated during the first phase. Delhi has achieved the status of ODF city.
➤	The Atal canteen initiative as announced in the Budget speech 2025-26 aims to bolster food security and nutritional access for vulnerable populations in JJ Clusters via GNCTD-subsidized affordable meals. On 25 December 2025, the Hon'ble Chief Minister, accompanied by the Hon'ble Union Minister for Urban Development and Energy, the GNCTD Urban Development Minister, and the Hon'ble MLA, inaugurated the inaugural Atal Canteen at Nehru Nagar (Lajpat Nagar). At present, 73 Atal Canteens are operational across various locations in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.