

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Delhi economic prospects for the fiscal year 2023-24 are characterized by optimism and a promising growth trajectory. Government initiatives have formalized the economy and extended financial access to previously underserved segments. This comprehensive strategy can further unlock Delhi's economic potential and support its journey towards prosperity.

2. Delhi is seeking to leverage progress in the development of India's digital welfare state by creating smart, sustainable and resilient urban infrastructure. Delhi's Master Plan-2041 has envisioned fostering a sustainable, liveable, and vibrant Delhi that is a hub of clean, high-technology & skilled economic activities with an emphasis on promoting industrial development without effluents, smoke, and noise pollution.
3. Delhi is the capital of the world's largest democracy, India. It is among the largest metropolises in the country and serves as a centre of international politics, trade, culture, and literature. Delhi has a per capita income that is almost three times the per capita income of the entire country. Delhi also follows the trend of having a predominant presence in the Service Sector, driving its economic structure. This UT is also a popular tourist attraction because of its rich cultural heritage, various shopping options ranging from affordable street shops to luxury brands, and a variety of cuisines.
4. 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.
5. 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).

6. The 18th G20 Heads of State and Government Summit successfully held 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. During G20 Presidency, India led deliberations on geopolitical issues and their impact on economic growth and development. India was successfully able to achieve consensus around the New Delhi Declaration focus on UN Sustainable Development Goals, climate action and green development initiatives, multilateral financing, digital public infrastructure, artificial intelligence (AI), and international taxation, among others.

STATE ECONOMY

7. Delhi's Per Capita Income has always been around 2.5 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 ₹ 430120 in 2022-23 as compared to ₹376217 in 2021-22. The Advance Estimate of Per Capita Income of Delhi at current prices during 2023-24 estimated at ₹461910 registering a growth of 7.39% over the previous year. The Per Capita Income of Delhi at constant prices estimated at ₹258941 in 2022-23 as compared to ₹244024 in 2021-22. The Advance Estimate of Per Capita Income of Delhi at constant prices during 2023-24 is estimated to reach at ₹273687, registering a growth of 5.69% 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 85.40% during 2023-24 followed by contribution of Secondary Sector (13.02%) and Primary Sector (1.58%). 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 2023-24 is likely to attain a level of ₹1107746 crore which is at a growth of 9.17% over 2022-23. The Advance Estimate of GSDP of Delhi at constant prices during 2023-24 was recorded at ₹672247 crore showed a growth of 7.39% over 2022-23.
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. In the years 2021-22 & 2022-23, a recovery of real GSDP of Delhi with growth of 8.76% & 7.85% 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 fulfil the aspiration of its citizen by fostering inclusivity, equity and liability. Significant progress has been made in enhancing health, education, transport, and civic infrastructure, along with focus on socio-economic welfare, particularly for senior citizens, women, and persons in need etc.
12. The Budget of 2023-24 was ₹78,800 Crore out of which ₹43,700 Crore is allocated for schemes/ Programme/projects of GNCTD. This allocation was increased by ₹100 Crore in comparison to ₹43,600 Crore in 2022-23 (BE).

The Budget allocation of ₹43,700/- 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. ₹9048 Crore (i.e 21% of total Scheme Budget) out of which major allocation (i) ₹3061 Crore for Road & Bridges (ii) ₹2250 Crore for GIA to DTC for working deficit (iii) ₹1250 Crore for Viability Gap funding towards Cluster Buses (iv) ₹900Crore for Development of Bus Terminals/Depots etc.
- (ii) **EDUCATION:-**There is an allocation of ₹7565 Crore (i.e 17 % of total Scheme Budget) out of which major allocation is (i) ₹1710 Crore for MCD (ii) ₹783 Crore for Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (iii) ₹550 Crore for construction of additional classrooms in the existing school buildings (iv) ₹250 Crore for Right to Education Act (v) ₹263 Crore for subsidy to school uniform etc.
- (iii) **WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION:-** Water Supply & Sanitation Sector having budget allocation of ₹6342 Crore i.e. 15% of total Scheme Budget and out of which major allocation of ₹2110 Crore under Water supply including ₹85 Crore for Rejuvenation of Yamuna & Water Bodies and ₹3332 Crore for Sewerage & Drainage System etc.
- (iv) **Housing, Urban Development** having budget allocation of ₹5462 Crore i.e.12% of total Scheme Budget and out of which major allocation is (i) ₹1177 Crore under AMRIT 2.0 (Atal Mission For Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) (ii) ₹599 Crore under MCD (iii) ₹1002 Crore for Providing Essential Services in Unauthorised Colonies.
- (v) **MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH:-** Medical & Public Health Sector having budget allocation of ₹4830 Crore i.e. 11% of total Scheme Budget.

13. The Outcome Budget for the fiscal year 2023-24 in Delhi encompasses 22 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.
14. 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

15. 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 75.53% of the state government's total revenue receipts during 2022-23. Tax Collection of Delhi Government registered growth of 18.35% during 2022-23 (Provisional) as compared to the growth of 36% in 2021-22. All components of Tax revenue were positively increased. The Delhi Government targeted tax collection with growth of 13.10% during 2023-24 (BE) as compared to the actual growth in 2022-23 (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.
16. 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.
17. The state government had an outstanding debt of ₹32080.31 Crore in 2013-14, which was equal to 6.48% of its GSDP. There is an Outstanding Debt of ₹40017.55 Crore as on 31.03.2023, resulting Debt GSDP ratio to 3.94%. The ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts also got declined to 5.21% in 2022-23 from the high ratio of 11.20% in 2012-13. This clearly indicates that the debt problem is well under control. Delhi Government received a Small Saving Loan of ₹3251.22 Crore during 2022-23, as against ₹5000 Crore received during 2021-22.

18. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus; it increased to ₹14457 Crore during 2022-23 (Provisional) as compared to ₹3270 Crore in 2021-22. Delhi's revenue surplus was 1.42% of GSDP during 2022-23 and 0.52% during 2023-24 (BE).
19. 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 Sixteenth Central Finance Commission. Now, 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. Further, 'Grants in lieu of Share in Central Taxes' and 'Central Assistance to UTs' have been clubbed in 'Central Assistance to UTs' from BE 2023-24 onwards with a budget provision of ₹951 Crore in FY 2023-24.
20. 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

21. 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.
22. The GSVA from trade, hotels and restaurants in Delhi constituted ₹117471 Crore during 2023-24 (AE) at current prices, which is nearly 12.05% of GSVA of Delhi

(the base year 2011-12). More clearly, this sector's contribution to GSVA of Delhi during the last 13 years was more than 10%.

PRICE TRENDS

23. 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).
24. 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, Chandigarh has been compiling and releasing consumer prices index on a monthly basis for 88 selected centres/ markets in India, including Delhi.
25. The CPI (IW) 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.
26. The annual average consumer price index for industrial workers in Delhi increased from 125.7 in year 2022 to 130.3 in year 2023 registering an increase of 4.6 points (3.7%). The index for food & beverages group increased from 130.7 in 2022 to 136.7 in 2023 registering an increase of 6.0 points (4.6%).

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

27. 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 0.32% in 2023-24.
28. The total gross cropped area in Delhi reduced to 33069 (estimated) hectares in 2023-24 which was at 35178 hectares during 2012-13. 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.
29. Livestock is an important component in the agriculture sector which affects the development of the economy directly and indirectly. Delhi has become a

consumer state wherein Livestock and livestock products are being supplied from other states.

30. There are 48 Govt. Veterinary hospitals, 29 Veterinary Dispensaries, 01 laboratory, 01 Farmers Information Centre, and two (2) Ambulatory clinics for providing veterinary facilities in Delhi. The number of animals treated in Govt. Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries has increased from 4,15,986 during the year 2011-12 to 5,49,198 during the year 2022-23 and 2,87,792 up to September 2023. It may be due to enhancement of education and awareness among the farmers.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

31. Government has taken several steps in the recent past to improve the environment condition which includes massive focus on afforestation, installation of Anti-Smog Gun at construction sites, promotion of bio-decomposer developed by IARI Pusa for stubble management, closing of thermal power plants, deployment of Mechanical Road Sweepers (MRS), Water Sprinklers (WS) and Anti-smog guns, implementation of Electric Vehicle Policy, ban on single use plastic, better management of solid waste, treatment of wastewater, prohibition on open burning of garbage/ dry leaves etc., improvement of sewage system, stringent industrial emission norms with adoption of clean fuel etc.
32. With concerted efforts of the Government towards air pollution control, 'Good days' (good/satisfactory/moderate days together) have increased from 158 in 2018 to 206 in 2023 during the months of January to December 2023.
33. 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, forest and tree cover area increased to 342 sq km thereby increasing the share of forests in the total geographical area to 23.06% as per Indian state of forest Report, 2021.
34. Delhi Parks and Gardens Society (DPGS) maintain parks and gardens of Delhi. DPGS involves RWAs /NGOs, in maintaining and developing parks of Delhi with the objective to increase the greenery in Delhi. During the year 2022-23, an area measuring 540 acres with the participation of 421 RWAs /NGOs covering 1877 number of parks maintained and for 2023-24 (up to 31/10/2023), an area measuring 403.66 acres with the participation of 276 RWAs /NGOs covering 1404 No of parks were maintained.

INDUSTRIES

35. Delhi ranked on the top among the UTs in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-

9 i.e. **“Inclusive Sustainable Industrialization, Foster Innovation”** as per the assessment made by NITI Aayog in its report on SDG India Index 3.0.

36. As per GSVA estimates at current prices, income from manufacturing has increased from ₹18907 Crore in 2011-12 to ₹45959 Crore in 2023-24 (AE). However, the percentage contribution of manufacturing to GSVA has decreased from 6.24% in 2011-12 to 4.22% in 2023-24 (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 13.02% in 2023-24 (A.E.).

TOURISM IN DELHI

37. The capital of India is one of the key arrival destinations for both foreign and domestic tourists. Delhi Secured 4th rank in Total Foreign Tourist Visits in 2022 with total share of 9.50% as per India Tourism Statistics at a Glance-2022. The capital boasts of some great heritage sites within and near the city. Delhi also generates income from the tourism sector.
38. Government of Delhi has taken various initiatives in recent years for monuments & heritage and tourist facilitation by setting up tourist information centers.
39. 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

40. 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).
41. Delhi has already achieved 100% electrification. Delhi, being an urban place with high load density, has seen the electricity consumption increasing from 25593

MUs in 2011-12 to 35042 MUs in 2022-23. Delhi has its unique load pattern and peak load problem due to predominant share of domestic consumption and extreme weather conditions. Power sector of Delhi is different in comparison to other states, as other states have power deficit, whereas Delhi has tied up surplus power in order to cater to the increasing demand and peak load.

42. The total power purchase in Delhi is 40997 MUs in FY 2022-23. While 09.65% of total power purchase is sourced from own generation by Delhi Govt. Power Plants, 90.35% is purchased from Central Govt. and other sources. The peak demand increased from 5653 MW in 2013-14 to 7695 MW in 2022-23.
43. The distribution of electricity in Delhi to various categories of consumers increased from 21361 million units in 2012-13 to 30054 million units in 2022-23. During the same period, the number of consumers of electricity in Delhi increased from 44.64 lakh to 68.51 lakh. After reforms in power sector, AT&C losses in Delhi has reduced significantly from 52% in the pre-reform era in 2002 (before July 2002) to 6.42% in 2022-23.
44. 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.
45. 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 14580 MVA at 220 KV level during 2022-23. The total transmission line length in Ckt. Km. is 249.2 at 400 KV level and 915.87 at 220 KV level during 2022-23.
46. The Government of Delhi has established an Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Management Centre (EE&REMC). EE&REMC works as 'State Designated Agency (SDA)' in association with Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), MoP, GoI and to carryout various Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation activities in Delhi. EE&REM Centre as State Nodal Agency (SNA) implemented new and renewable energy projects in the city of Delhi in association with Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India.
47. 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. MCD & NTPC has formed a joint venture to establish a 12 MW Waste-to-Energy Plant.

48. Total installed capacity of Renewable Energy is 339 MW (255 MW Solar Energy generation + 84 MW Waste to Energy generation) till September, 2023.

TRANSPORT

49. 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.
50. 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 buses was 25.02 lakh and in Cluster buses was 16.39 lakh during the year 2022-23.
51. 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 16.32Kms of route length of NCR & 22.91 Kms of Airport Express Line). Under Phase-III, additional corridors in NCR extensions which comprise 162Kms route length completed with 110 stations (including 42.18 Kms of route length with 30 stations of NCR, 2 Km of Extension of Airport Express Line with 01 station). The work of 03 priority corridors under Phase-IV has been started.
52. The total number of motor vehicles on road in NCT of Delhi on 31st Mar, 2023 was 79.45 lakh, showing the increase by 0.34%.GNCTD has banned Diesel Vehicles of more than 10 year old and Petrol Vehicles of more than 15 year old hence deregistered 62,59,214 vehicles till 2022-23. Also, the number of vehicles per thousand population was 473 in 2022-23 (As per Census 2011) which is not much affected from 2021-22 (472).
53. 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.
54. DTC is one of the largest public transport entity in the NCR. As on Dec, 2023, DTC operates 4,346 (including 1155 e-bus) buses on 489 city routes and 08 NCR routes. DTC has also been operating International Bus Service on Delhi – Kathmandu. Besides this 2,841 (including 94 e-bus) buses are in operation under cluster scheme as on Dec, 2023.

55. There are 63 bus depots (DTC-40, Cluster - 23) in operation out of which 11 bus depots (DTC-8, Cluster-3) are electrified. Also there are 16 bus terminals in operation.
56. 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. 8,628 marshals were deployed in DTC & 2752 were deployed in Cluster buses for women safety and security in 2022-23.
57. GNCTD has decided to engage pure electric buses in Delhi which will go a long way to reduce overall vehicular emissions in Delhi. 996 e-buses(DTC-902, Cluster-94) electric buses has been inducted upto Dec, 2023 under phase-II of Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid & Electric Vehicles) in India (FAME India) scheme.
58. Further, travel for female commuters of all group/age is free (in DTC and Cluster Buses) in Delhi. During 2022-23; 22 Crore free trips were made by women passengers in DTC and 23.41Crore trips in Cluster buses.

WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE

59. 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.
60. The Delhi Government ensured free lifeline water up to 20 kilolitres to every household having metered water connection and around 24.72 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.
61. 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 97% of total un-authorised colonies in Delhi and efforts have been made to cover remaining un-authorised colonies.

62. Priority 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, rainwater harvesting, plugging leakages of water, reducing non-revenue water through proper water accounting, installation of bulk meters etc.
63. 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.
64. About 93.5% households of Delhi now have access to piped water supply. Water production during summer season is being maintained at about 1000 MGD consistently. Water is supplied to about 21.5 million population of Delhi through existing water supply network comprising of 15473 km long pipelines and more than 117 underground reservoirs (UGRs). Approx. 1030 M.S. hired tankers and 250 newly purchased SS tankers are being added to the existing fleet to supplement water supply in water deficit areas.
65. 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. A 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.
66. The installed capacity of DJB has been augmented by 16.79% during last 15 years. The capacity, which was 810 MGD in 2009, has been increased to 946 in 2023.
67. 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 ₹1294.86 Crore during 2022-23. 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.
68. 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

69. Delhi Jal Board is carrying out rejuvenation of 64 numbers of Water Bodies out of which rejuvenation work at 39 number of water bodies has been completed and tender for 25 number shall be called shortly.
70. The work of creation of water body at Timarpur oxidation pond, Dwarka, Pappankala, Rohini, Nilothi, revival of Roshanara Lake is currently underway.
71. Sewage treatment capacity of Delhi Jal Board increased from 402.40 MGD in 31st March 2001 to 632.26 MGD in 31st March 2023. Delhi Jal Board has a network of branching, peripheral sewers of about 10,000 kms, and a network of 200 kms of trunk sewers.

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

72. 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.
73. 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.
74. 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.

75. 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.
76. 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.
77. 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).
78. 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

79. 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.
80. There are 5488 number of recognized schools in Delhi with approx enrolment of 46.29 Lakh students. Delhi Govt. has a total of 1240 government and government-

aided schools in Delhi, which is 22.59% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrolment in government and government-aided schools is 41.61% of total enrolment of all schools in Delhi during 2022-23.

81. 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.
82. Directorate of Education achieved commendable results both at 10th & 12th Levels in CBSE Boards. Govt. Schools recorded pass percentage of 91.1% at 10th level and 94.1% at 12th level for academic session 2022-23.
83. Under the RTE Act, DoE conducted centralized online draw of lots for admission of EWS & DG category students and 31111 seats allocated at entry level in Private Unaided Recognized Schools during the year 2023-24.
84. As per the State Budget Analysis Report of RBI, it may be observed that Govt. of NCT of Delhi has continuously been investing the highest share of its budget in the education sector among all states. During 2023-24, Delhi was at the top with 21 % of its budget estimates earmarked for the education sector followed by Chhattisgarh (18.2%) and Himachal Pradesh (17.6%). The National Average was 13.3% in 2023-24.
85. 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. Each School Health Clinic has one PHNO (Public Health Nursing Officer) and one NO (Nurse Orderly) on regular basis for 06 days in a week and one Medical officer (CMO/SMO) for every 05 School Health Clinics. This project provides the best health facilities to students of Govt. Schools and helps in early detection of diseases like anemia, myopia, juvenile diabetes etc.
86. Under “Merit-cum-Means Linked Financial Assistance Scheme” of Dte. of Higher Education, a total 10650 students of AY 2021-22 have got benefitted in the FY 2022-24. However, the aforesaid scheme is now proposed to be modified/ revised as “Delhi Higher and Technical Education Support Scheme” (Under Delhi Higher Education Aid Trust), proposal of which is presently under submission for seeking approval of the Cabinet.
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 2023-24, DSEU has intake capacity of 7910.

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 2023, there were 92 hospitals, 39 Primary Health Centres, 1658 dispensaries, 124 Maternity Homes & Sub Centres, 46 Polyclinics, 1040 Nursing Homes, 405 Special Clinics & Voluntary Organizations and 19 Medical Colleges available in Delhi. The Delhi Government along is a significant contributor in case of health care services having 38 Multispecialty and Super Specialty Hospitals, 174 Allopathic Dispensaries, 60 Seed Primary Urban Health Centres, 521 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics, 30 Polyclinics, 55 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 25 Unani Dispensaries, 117 Homeopathic Dispensaries and 46 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. Based on SRS May 2022 issued by Registrar General of India, 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 stand at lower level in compare to All India level of 2.0, which indicates the achievement of the replacement rate.
92. However, maternal & child health care services need to be strengthened to achieve 100 per cent institutional births. The proportion of institutional deliveries in 2022 was 94.02 per cent. 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 allocation during current year for financial assistance schemes for Senior Citizen (4.05 lakh beneficiaries up to December, 2023), Women in Distress (3.75 lakh beneficiaries up to December, 2023) and persons with special needs (1.23 lakh beneficiaries up to December, 2023) is approximately of ₹3206 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 ₹11220/- p.m. to Anganwadi Workers and ₹5610/- p.m. to Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs).
99. Various Welfare schemes for Students belonging to SC/ST/OBC are being implemented by the Government like financial assistance, Mukhyamantri Vidhyarthi Pratibha Yojana, Reimbursement of tuition fees and scholarship to students etc. through the Department for the welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

100. 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.

101. 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.
102. Public Distribution network of GNCTD comprising of 1997 FPS across the Delhi catering to 72.78 lakh population through 17.84 lakh digital food security cards as on March 2023. 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 35 kg food grains (Rice- 10 kg, Wheat- 25 kg) & 1kg Sugar; and PHH- Priority Household category beneficiaries per month receives 5 kg food grains (Rice- 1 kg, Wheat- 4 kg).
103. Govt. of India has provided 5 kg of food grains (4 kg wheat and 1 kg rice) free of cost to all NFS beneficiaries (i.e. 72.78 lakh) under PMGKAY w.e.f. 1st January, 2023 to 31st December, 2023. Further, Delhi Government also provided 1 kg sugar free of cost to all Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) cardholders (i.e. 56700 cardholders).

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

104. 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.
105. 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.

106. 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

107. 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.
108. 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.
109. 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, free bus service for female commuters and women safety. Various Welfare Scheme / Programme is being run by the Govt. for upliftment of poor people.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

110. As per Periodic Labour Force Survey conducted by Government of India, according to usual status (ps+ss) (Age group – All), Labour Force Participation Rate (in percent) in Delhi was 34.8 during July 2021-June 2022 & 35.7 during July 2022-June 2023 whereas worker population ratio (in percent) was 33.0 during July 2021-June 2022 & 35.0 during July 2022-June 2023. The unemployment rate (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss) (age group-All) was 5.3 during July 2021-June 2022 & 1.9 during July 2022-June 2023.