

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Delhi represents an aesthetic blend of ancient culture and modernity. Its strategic geopolitical location in North Central India on Yamuna River allured successive rulers to designate it as the site for their capitals. It being the soul of nation symbolizes India's culturally rich past and thriving present. It has a diversified culture as people from all religious communities live here. English, Hindi, Punjabi, and Urdu are the key languages spoken in the city.

2. A varied history has left behind a rich architectural and cultural heritage in Delhi. The city has several historical places like Qutab Minar, Red Fort, Jama Masjid, National Museum, India Gate, Lotus Temple, Humayun Tomb which are some of the special attractions that beckon tourists from all over the world and are highly treasured by the country. Delhi has also been famous for its various gardens and botanical parks. The Garden of Five Senses, the Lodi Gardens, the Mughal Gardens, the Buddha Jayanti Park, and Nehru Park are some of the gardens famous among the people of the city. Delhi Ridge is known as the green lungs of the city as it lowers the effects of pollution & provides a natural green belt to the city.
3. Delhi's National War Memorial is a national monument established in 2019 to honour the sacrifices of martyrs of India. The serpentine lanes of Chandni Chowk has been revamped with such street-scaping, beautification, separate lane for non-motorized vehicles and pedestrians and are truly the hub of the latest fashion at the most affordable prices. Connaught Place attracts people for its exceptional dining options right from budget to high-end. Dilli Haat started at INA South Delhi in 1994 and has now been multiplied with setting up of Haats at Pitampura and Janakpuri. These Haats represents panorama of craft, cuisine and cultural activities and are famous for handicrafts, pottery and fabrics.
4. Delhi has state-of-the-art healthcare, transport, and public services. Apart from being a political centre of India, Delhi is also a commercial, transport and cultural hub, making it a city most cherished and visited by all. These factors have given the route to host the inaugural 1951 Asian Games, 1982 Asian Games, 1983 NAM Summit, 2010 Men's Hockey World Cup, 2010 Commonwealth Games, 2012 BRICS Summit, one of the major host cities of the 2011 Cricket World Cup, which have glorified Delhi's fame all over the world.
5. 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 five local municipal corporations- North Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation, East Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Council, and Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB).

STATE ECONOMY

6. The average Per Capita Income of Delhi is almost three times higher than the Per Capita Income of India. Delhi's Per Capita Income during 2021-22 at current prices, has been worked out to ₹ 401982 as against ₹ 344136 during 2020-21 showing a growth of 16.81 percent. In real terms, Per Capita Income of Delhi has been estimated at ₹ 263477 in 2021-22 as against ₹ 243110 in 2020-21 registering a growth of 8.38 percent. The Per Capita Income of Delhi is ranked at 3rd place among States/ UTs while Goa stood at 1st place and Sikkim at 2nd place.
7. Delhi's economy has a predominant Service Sector with its share of contribution to Gross State Value Added (at current prices) at 83.94 percent during 2021-22 followed by contribution of Secondary Sector (13.78 percent) and Primary Sector (2.28 percent). The tertiary sector plays a pivotal role in the State economy both in terms of employment generation and contribution to State Income. The growth in GSDP at constant prices during 2021-22 in Delhi as per advance estimates is 10.23 percent as compared to growth of 8.9 percent at National level.
8. The Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi at current prices during 2021-22 is ₹ 923967 crore which recorded growth of 17.65 percent over previous year. The GSDP at current prices increased by about 50 percent in the last six years i.e. from ₹ 616085 crore in 2016-17 to ₹ 923967 crore during 2021-22.

BUDGET FOR SCHEMES/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS

9. Govt. of Delhi has made huge investments in development of Delhi in recent years and garnered commendable economic progress and created a world class health, education, transport, civic infrastructure alongwith socio-economic welfare of its citizen in general and with special emphasis on senior citizen, women, persons in need. The budget size of Delhi has increased from ₹ 36766 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 69000 crore in 2021-22. The allocation of Budget under

Schemes/ Programmes/ Projects has also seen excellent growth, increased from ₹ 17700 in 2014-15 to ₹ 37800 crore in 2021-22.

10. The innovative programmes like student mentorship, Special Classes for development of spoken English Skills and Communication competence, Entrepreneurship Development programme seed money to Students, Mission Excellence, Delhi ki Yogshala, Doorstep delivery of services in Delhi, CCTV camera, Wi-Fi Delhi, Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Vikas Yojana, Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinic and The Mukhyamantri Teerath Yatra Yojna for Senior Citizens have created great impact on living standard of citizens of Delhi. Therefore, the investments in Delhi through budgetary route have created excellent health, transport and education facilities for its citizens.
11. The Budget allocation under schemes/ projects of GNCTD in 2021-22 has been increased to ₹ 37,800 crore as compared to ₹ 29,500 Crore in 2020-21. The steep hike in budget during 2021-22 under scheme/ Programme/ Projects is mainly due to shifting of Subsidies & GIA from 'Establishment Budget' to 'Schemes Budget'. Transport sector has the highest budget allocation of ₹ 8862 crore i.e. 23% followed by Education Sector having budget allocation of ₹ 7379 crore i.e. 20%, Medical & Public Health having budget allocation of ₹ 5192 crore i.e.14% and Welfare Sector having budget allocation of ₹ 4439 crore i.e.12%.
12. In Delhi, Expenditure incurred against Budget along with the Outcome Budget are used as the performance measurement tools that helps in better service delivery, improving decision-making, periodical assessment of the performance of government schemes and programmes and make the budget cost effective through better scheme management.
13. The Outcome Budget 2021-22 of Delhi covers 21 major departments. Under each department, 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. Delhi Government also compiles a Performance Report of Outcome Budget which gives a status of achievements of Outcome Budget under categories '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, Value Added Tax (VAT), Stamps

and Registration Fees, State Excise and Motor Vehicle Tax. These taxes together account for 70 per cent of the state government's total revenue receipts during 2020-21. Tax Collection of Delhi Government registered a negative growth of 19.53% during 2020-21(Prov.) as compared to the negative growth of 0.16% in 2019-20, is mainly due to COVID-19 Pandemic. All components of Tax revenue were sharply declined. The Delhi Government targeted tax collection with growth of 46.13 per cent during 2021-22 (BE) as compared to the actual growth in 2020-21 (Prov.) 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 ₹ 29608.27 crore in 2011-12, which was equal to 8.61 percent of its GSDP. In 2020-21, with outstanding debt of ₹ 40696.66 crore as on 31/03/2021, the Debt GSDP ratio had declined substantially to 5.18 percent. The ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts also got declined to 6.86 percent in 2020-21 from the high ratio of 13.03 percent in 2011-12. This clearly indicates that the debt problem is well under control. Delhi Government received a Small Saving Loan of ₹ 9500.00 crore during 2020-21, as against ₹ 4540.60 crore received during 2019-20.
18. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus; although it reduced to ₹1450 crore during 2020-21 (Prov.) as compared to ₹ 7499 crore in 2019-20. Delhi's revenue surplus was 0.18 per cent of GSDP during 2020-21 and 0.14 per cent during 2021-22 (BE).
19. Like earlier Central Finance Commissions, Delhi has not yet been covered under the Term of reference of Fifteenth Central Finance Commission (15th CFC) whose term covers the period from 2020-21 to 2025-26. Thus, the dispensations to be recommended by the Fifteenth Central Finance Commission to the States which include Share in Central Taxes, Grants-in-aid for Local Bodies, Revenue deficit grants, Sectoral grants, grants for Calamity Relief etc may not cover Delhi. On this issue, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has already requested Govt. of India to take suitable measures to include Delhi under the purview of Fifteenth Central Finance Commission. Presently, Delhi only gets discretionary grants in lieu of Share in Central Taxes and that too is stagnant at ₹ 325 crore since 2001-02. The Normal Central Assistance to NCT

of Delhi during 2000-01 was ₹ 370 Crore and after 20 years, it is still remained as ₹ 626 crore in 2021-22 (BE).

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 income from trade, hotels and restaurants in Delhi constituted ₹ 94333 crore during 2021-22 (AE) current prices, which is nearly 11.66 per cent of Gross State Value Added of Delhi (the base year 2011-12). More clearly this sector's contribution to Gross State Value Added of Delhi during the last 11 years was more than 10 per cent.

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, Shimla has been compiling and releasing consumer prices index on a monthly basis for 88 selected centres/ markets in India, including Delhi.

25. The Index is separately prepared for six groups and then combined by assigning weight to each group. Under updated series (2016=100), the highest weight is assigned to food & beverages group at 36.13 per cent, followed by miscellaneous at 26.26 per cent, housing at 24.29 per cent, fuel & light at 7.05 percent, clothing & footwear at 5.43 per cent, and pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants at 0.84 percent respectively.
26. The annual average consumer price index for industrial workers in Delhi increased from 111.8 in year 2020 to 116.4 in year 2021 registering an increase of 4.6 points (4.1 percent). The index for food & beverages group increased from 114.7 in 2020 to 117.9 in 2021 registering an increase of 3.2 points (2.8 per cent).

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 per cent in 2011-12 to 0.36 per cent in 2021-22.
28. The total gross cropped area in Delhi got increased to 43569 hectares in 2020-21 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. There are 48 Govt. Veterinary hospitals, 29 Veterinary dispensaries, 1 Laboratory, 1 Farmers information centre and 2 Ambulatory clinics for providing veterinary facilities in Delhi. The number of animals treated in Govt. Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries has increased from 4.16 lakh during 2011-12 to 5.11 lakh during 2020-21 and 4.25 lakh up to January 2022. It may be due to enhancement of education and awareness among the farmers.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

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

to 342 sq km in 2021 thereby increasing the share of forests in the total geographical area to 23.06 per cent.

31. As per the latest India State of Forest Report, 2021, among the seven major mega cities, Delhi has largest forest cover 194.24 sq km followed by Mumbai 110.77 sq km and Bengaluru 89.02 sq km and Delhi is the second highest tree cover (9.91%) as percentage of total geographical area of the States/ UTs after Chandigarh (13.16%).
32. A 20-metre-long Smog Tower structure, has been inaugurated on 23.08.2021 at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, Connaught Place to improve air quality in a radius of around one kilometer and the effectiveness of this project is being studied.
33. The Government of NCT of Delhi has also approved a study “Real-Time Source apportionment and Forecasting for Advance Air Pollution Management in Delhi” by IIT- Kanpur led consortium for identification of major sources of air pollution for development of an extensive scientific database to have a targeted focused and purposeful decision- making on air pollution in Delhi. State-of-the-art supersite will be developed for monitoring of PM_{2.5}, NO₂, NO_x, CO, SO₂, Ozone, BTX, elemental carbon, organic carbon, PAHs, elements, ions, secondary inorganic and organic aerosols, molecular markers, and other organic compounds. The real-time data will be available on web portal.
34. In order to combat air pollution Delhi Govt. launched 10-point "Winter Action Plan" from 1st October 2021 till 28th February 2022 that focuses on dust control, which encapsulates the targeted actions, such as Decomposer for parali, Anti-dust campaign, Fine on waste burning, Ban on crackers, Smog tower, Identification & Monitoring of hotspot, Green war room, Green Delhi app, India's first e-waste park, top vehicular pollution
35. For redressal of grievances of citizens of Delhi with regard to various offences related to pollution, “Green War Room (GWR)”, 24X7 services has been setup at Delhi Secretariat for monitoring the grievance uploaded on Green Delhi App. As on 07.03.2022, 39,372 Complaints have been received on Green Delhi App out of which 37,335 has been resolved by 28 Agencies and only 6.03% of the complaints are pending.

INDUSTRIES

36. 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.

37. As per GSVA estimates at current prices, income from manufacturing has increased from ₹ 18,907 Crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 42,230 Crore in 2021-22. However, the percentage contribution of manufacturing to GSVA has decreased from 6.24% in 2011-12 to 5.22% in 2021-22. During the same period, the contribution of the secondary sector to the total GSVA of Delhi has increased from 13.09% in 2011-12 to 13.50% in 2021-22.

TOURISM IN DELHI

38. 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 2020 with total share of 9.50% as per India Tourism Statistics at a Glance-2021. The number of domestic tourists visiting the state had been rising continuously. The capital boasts of some great heritage sites within and near the city. Delhi also generates income from the tourism sector.
39. Delhi is city what welcomes everybody, from backpackers, religious, health tourism, family vacations to luxury travels. Not many destinations in India can be placed as a family vacation destination but Delhi is one of the few destinations in India which is equally fun for children too. Mughal Garden of Rashtrapati Bhawan and other large number of beautiful parks in Delhi maintain the ecological balance. The Weather of Delhi changes all round the year from 5 degree Celsius to 45 degree Celsius, rains are also plentiful in Delhi, therefore all type of people can enjoy Delhi in different season. In winters Delhi becomes home to large number migratory birds which add to eco-tourism angle.
40. Delhi Tourism organizes a number of fairs and festivals in Delhi. Delhi Tourism has been actively organizing cultural events in Delhi to showcase this capital city as a tourist and cultural friendly destination not only for foreign tourists but also for domestic travelers and the citizens of Delhi. Delhi Tourism also runs Dilli Haat INA, Dilli Haat Pitampura and Dilli Haat Janakpuri (Food & Craft Bazaar) and Coffee Home. Delhi Tourism also has a garden known as the 'Garden of Five Senses'.

ENERGY

41. The Government of Delhi has introduced power sector reforms in 2002 with the corporatisation of transmission and generation of power and privatization of distribution of power. There has been considerable improvement in the power scenario of Delhi in terms of reduction of transmission and distribution losses, customer services, capacity addition of transmission and generation of power. The power establishment of Delhi after unbundling of Delhi Vidyut Board is shared by Generation Companies (Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited (IPGCL) and Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL), transmission

by Delhi Transco Limited, and five Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) (BYPL, BRPL, TPDDL, NDMC and MES).

42. During the period 2011-12 to 2020-21, the number of consumers of electricity in Delhi increased from 43.01 lakh to 63.87 lakh. The total power purchase in Delhi usually reflected the upward trend upto 2019-20. However, due to outbreak of Covid-19 the consumption has decreased & consequently the total power purchase in Delhi has gone down by 2.28% during the last ten years (from 2011-12 to 2020-21). Power purchase has decreased from 33390 MU in 2011-12 to 32627 MU in 2020-21. While 14.67% of total power purchase is sourced from own generation by Delhi Govt. Power Plants, 85.33% is purchased from Central Govt. and other sources. The peak demand increased from 5028 MW in 2011-12 to 6314 MW in 2020-21.
43. Delhi Transco Limited is the State Transmission Utility of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It is responsible for transmission of power at 220 KV and 400 KV level, besides upgradation operation and maintenance of EHV Network as per system requirements. After the enactment of Electricity Act 2003, a new department - State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) under Delhi Transco Limited was created, as an Apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in Delhi. Earlier the SLDC was part of O&M Department of Delhi Transco Ltd / Delhi Vidyut Board. SLDC Delhi started its function on the 1st of January 2004. SLDC is responsible for real-time Load Despatch function, SCADA System and Energy Accounting. Its mission is to facilitate intra and inter-state transfer of power in coordination with NRLDC (Northern Regional Load Despatch Centre) with Reliability, Security and Economy on sound commercial principles.
44. Delhi Transco Limited has a power transmission network consisting of four number of 400 KV and forty-one 220 KV substations and associated with transmission lines. The existing network consists of 400 KV ring around the periphery of Delhi interlinked with the 220 KV network spread all over Delhi. It has a total transformation capacity of 5410 MVA at 400 KV level and 14380 MVA at 220 KV level upto the December 2021. The total transmission line length in Ckt. Km. is 249.2 at 400 KV level and 860 at 220 KV level upto the December 2021.
45. The Government of Delhi has established an Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Management Centre (EE&REMC). It has been proposed to develop New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) area as a solar city by installing SPV panels on the rooftop of Govt. buildings, metro stations, bus stops, etc. The Govt. of India approved for installation of Grid-Connected Rooftop Projects in NCT of Delhi.

46. Disposal of municipal solid waste is a 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. Presently three Waste-to-Energy plants at Timarpur-Okhla (20 MW), Ghazipur (12 MW) and Narela-Bawana (24 MW) with a total capacity of 56 MW are in operation. Setting up of more 'Waste-to-Energy' plants at Bhalswa (15 MW) and Tehkhand (25 MW) and 8 MW expansion of existing WTE plant at Ghazipur has also been planned.
47. All the grid connected solar projects have contributed nearly 223.601 MW of power in Delhi till December, 2021. The total installed capacity of renewable energy (Solar + WTE) in Delhi is 279.601 MW as on 31/12/2021.

TRANSPORT

48. The National Capital Territory of Delhi has a population of 16.78 million (2011 census) and as capital of India, it is a hub of tourist, education and business activities. In order to facilitate a large number of commuters, there is a need to offer good quality, safe and comfortable transport system. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has been working towards a safe, sustainable, economic, people-friendly and efficient public transportation system in the city.
49. Public transport in Delhi has two major components viz. bus transport mainly through DTC & Cluster buses and metro rail. The daily average passenger ridership in DTC was 12.24 lakh and 8.50 lakh in Cluster buses during the year 2020-21, however during pre-COVID period, daily average passengers in DTC buses were 33.31 lakh and in Cluster buses were 17.71 lakh.
50. The total 64.751 Kms length of Metro line was completed under Phase-I and 160.07 Kms length was completed under Phase-II. Under Phase-III, additional corridors in NCR extensions which comprises 160 Kms route length completed with 109 stations (including 37.307 Kms of route length with 27 stations of NCR). The work of 03 priority corridors under Phase-IV has been started while remaining 03 corridors are under consideration.
51. The total number of motor vehicles on road in NCT of Delhi as on 31st March 2021 was 122.53 lakh, showing 3.03 per cent growth from the previous year. The number of vehicles per thousand population increased considerably from 317 in 2005-06 to 655 in 2020-21.
52. A number of transport infrastructure projects at Ring Road and Outer Ring Road, total of 95.13 Km were made to encourage use of public transport in Delhi. At present there are 87 numbers of flyovers at various places in Delhi. 9 FOBs have been completed at various places in Delhi by end of December 2021 and 05 FOBs are under construction.

53. DTC is the largest public transport entity in the NCR. DTC operates 3760 buses on 453 city routes and 7 NCR routes. DTC has also been operating International Bus Service on Delhi – Kathmandu. Besides this 3191 buses are in operation under cluster scheme.
54. Common Mobility Cards have been implemented in all DTC and Cluster Buses. Electronic Ticketing Machine (ETMs) based automatic fare collection system (AFCS) in DTC and Cluster Buses has also been fully implemented.
55. There are 58 bus depot in operation and construction of 12 Bus depots are under progress. Further 16 bus terminals are in operation. New Bus Terminals at Sector 4 Dwarka, Sector 12 Dwarka, Vikas puri and Narela are under construction.
56. CCTV, panic button and Automated Vehicle Tracking System (AVTs) devices have been installed in 5499 DTC & Cluster buses. However newly procured 1380 standard floor and low floor buses are already equipped with these devices. There are 88 numbers of buses on 27 routes for night bus service. 30 Ladies Special Buses are also being plied during peak hours on 30 routes. As on 31.10.2021, 9286 marshals in DTC and 3368 marshals in Cluster buses were deployed for women safety and security.
57. “**Delhi Electric Vehicle Policy**” was approved with objective of the Delhi to bring about a material improvement in Delhi’s air quality by bringing down emissions from the transport sector. This policy seek to drive rapid adoption of Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs) so that they contribute to 25% of all new vehicle registrations by 2024.
58. GNCTD has decided to engage pure **electric buses in Delhi** which will go a long way to reduce overall vehicular emissions in Delhi. Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises, GoI conveyed the approval of the competent authority to extent financial support for deployment of 300 electric buses on operational cost Model under phase-II of FAME India scheme to DTC.
59. The free travel facility for women in DTC/ Cluster buses has been given by GNCTD from 29.10.2019. A single journey based pass of ₹ 10/- for both AC and Non AC buses is being issued in the form a similar size of ticket currently being

distributed in the colour “Pink”. During 2020-21, 11.49 crore free trips were made by women passengers in DTC and 10.22 crore trip in Cluster buses.

WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE

60. 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.
61. The Delhi Government ensured free lifeline water up to 20 kilolitres to every household having metered water connection and around 6 lakhs consumers have 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.
62. 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 1583 un-authorised colonies, which is about 88% of total un-authorised colonies in Delhi and efforts have been made to cover remaining un-authorised colonies.
63. Priority areas of GNCTD in water and sanitation sector is to augment water supply from sources outside Delhi such as: Renuka Dam in Himachal Pradesh, and Kishau Dam and Lakhwar-Vyasi Dam in Uttarakhand getting underground-water from Yamuna flood plains by way of recharging the ponds, augmenting internal sources including through recycling of water, water harvesting, plugging leakages of water, reducing non-revenue water through proper water accounting, installation of bulk meters etc.
64. 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.
65. About 93% households of Delhi now have access to piped water supply. Water production during summer season is being maintained at 953 MGD per day

consistently. Water is supplied through existing water supply network comprising of 15041 km long pipelines and about 125 underground reservoirs (UGRs). Total 407 new water tankers with stainless steel containers fitted with GPS have been engaged in improving the water tanker supply delivery system in the city. Apart from approx 530 Mild Steel hired tankers, 250 newly purchased Stainless Steel tankers are being added to the existing fleet to supplement water supply in water deficit areas.

66. 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 3214 nos. flow meters have been installed. One Data/SCADA Center has been established at its headquarter Jhandewalan, where online data is being received on real time basis. This is helping in real time monitoring and optimum distribution of water.
67. The installed capacity of DJB has been augmented by 14% during last 13 years. The capacity, which was 810 MGD in 2009, has been increased to 916 in 2020. This has further increased to 921 MGD in the year 2021.
68. 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 ₹ 1773.89 crore against the target of ₹ 1855.00 crore during 2020-21. 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.
69. 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.
70. The process to implement the proposals was started in September 2018. The scheme amounting to ₹ 376.79 Cr for revival of 155 water bodies is already approved by Delhi Jal Board in its meeting held on 24.12.2018. The work of consultancy of 83 water bodies has been given to CSIR-NEERI-Nagpur (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research-National Environment Engineering Research Institute – Nagpur) for rejuvenation of water bodies in Delhi.

71. Out of 83 Water Bodies entrusted to M/s CSIR-NEERI, 81 DPRs of 83 water bodies are received which are divided into phases, depending on nature of water body and receipt of DPRs in phased manner, Work of Revival of 50 water bodies is awarded and under execution in phased manner. The work is likely to be completed by October 2022 in phased manner
72. Delhi Jal Board has increased sewage treatment capacity of 597 MGD as on 31st March, 2021, whereas, and its utilization is only 87.76%. Delhi Jal Board has a network of branching, peripheral sewers of about 8800 kms. Also there is network of 200 Kms of trunk sewers. The rehabilitation/de-silting has been completed in trunk sewer and is in progress in peripheral sewer.

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

73. 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.
74. 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.
75. In recent years, the thrust of the Government has remained focussed 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.
76. 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.

77. 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.
78. 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 10,650 MTPD is collected and transported to three landfill sites and processing plants. Approximately 55% 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).
79. 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

80. As per Census 2011, Delhi's literacy rate at 86.2 per cent comprising male literacy rate of 90.9% and Female literacy rate of 80.8% is higher than the all India average of 73 per cent 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 per cent in 2001 to 10.1 per cent in 2011. As per 75th NSS report, Delhi stands at number two after Kerala with 88.7% literacy rate.
81. Delhi Govt. has a total of 1231 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 21.73% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share

of enrollment in government and government-aided schools is 39.36% of total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2020-21.

82. As per UDISE+ Report 2019-20, 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.
83. As per State Budget Analysis Report of RBI, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has highest budgetary allocation in the education sector among all states. During 2021-22, Delhi was at the top with 22.8 percent of its budget estimates earmarked for the education sector, followed by Assam (18.6%) and Chhattisgarh (18.1%). The National Average is 13.9 per cent in 2021-22.
84. During 2021-22, 20 School of Specialized Excellence (SoSE) Schools have been started covering the domains of STEM, Humanities, Performing and Visual Arts and High-end 21st Century Skills with about 2300 students. These choice-based schools are from grades 9 to 12.
85. Under Business Blaster Project, approx. 3 lakh students have been provided the seed money of ₹ 2000/- per student to come up with and implement a business idea.
86. During 2021-22, under “Merit-cum-Means Linked Financial Assistance Scheme” of Dte. of Higher Education, financial assistance amounting to ₹ 48.14 Crore was provided to 6820 students for academic session 2020-21 as compared to the financial Assistant of ₹ 24.01 Crore provided to 3760 students during 2019-20.
87. Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University has been set up to promote quality education in skill education and to impart skill oriented programmes to address the challenges of developing trained and employable human resource for national growth. During 2021-22, DSEU has intake capacity of 6258.
88. Delhi Board of School Education (DBSE) was launched in March 2021 and the Board entered into partnership with International Baccalaureate (IB) to inculcate the cutting edge pedagogy and assessments in the schools of Delhi. The board started functioning with 30 schools of Delhi Government. In next few years, all schools of Delhi Government and willing private schools may be affiliated to DBSE.

HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

89. 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.
90. 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 2021, there were 88 Hospitals, 12 Primary Health Centers, 1573 Dispensaries, 138 Maternity Homes & Sub Centers, 52 Polyclinics, 1119 Nursing Homes, 388 Special Clinics and 19 Medical Colleges available in Delhi. The Delhi Govt alone is a significant contributor in case of primary health care having 944 dispensaries as on date including 175 Allopathic Dispensaries, 503 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics (pilot + regular), 60 Seed Primary Urban Health Centers (PUHC), 49 Ayurvedic, 22 Unani & 108 Homeopathic Dispensaries and 17 Mobile Clinics. Hospitals are mandated to provide specialized and super specialty health care services. More than 16000 new beds will be added by way of completion of ongoing/ new projects and remodeling/ expansion of existing hospitals.
91. 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.
92. Important vital indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Neo-Natal Mortality Rate, Under Five Mortality Rate in respect of Delhi stand at lower levels like 11, 10, and 19 in comparison to All India levels viz 30, 23, 36 respectively. Similarly, the total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.5 in Delhi, is among the lowest in India (All India level – 2.2) which indicates the achievement of the replacement rate. On the same lines, the crude death rate of 3.3% in Delhi is the lowest in the country.
93. However, maternal & child health care services need to be strengthened to achieve 100 per cent institutional births, universal immunization coverage and ANC. The proportion of institutional deliveries was 91.94 per cent. It suggests that all essential measures need to be adopted to reach 100% achievement in these services.
94. 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 State 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

95. 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.
96. The revised total budget allocation of Social Welfare, Women and Child Development and Welfare of SC/ST/OBC for schemes/ programmes in FY 2020-21 was ₹ 3558.50 crore and ₹ 4028 crore in FY 2021-22. Out of these, the allocation during current year for financial assistance schemes for Senior Citizen (4.29 lakh beneficiaries up to December, 2021), Women in Distress (3.10 lakh beneficiaries up to December, 2021) and persons with special needs (1.11 lakh beneficiaries up to December, 2021) is approximately of ₹ 2759 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 CFY 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.
97. 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. Delhi Commission for Women having 219 Mahila Panchayats is working to provide counseling and giving legal advice to women in distress.
98. 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.
99. The Delhi Government is providing an honorarium of ₹ 9678/- p.m. to Anganwadi Workers and ₹ 4839/- p.m. to Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs).
100. Delhi Government is providing coaching to SC/ST/OBC/EWS candidates to enable them to compete in competitive examinations and succeed in obtaining an appropriate job under "Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Yojana."

101. Various Welfare schemes for Students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minorities are being implemented by the Government like financial assistance for the purchase of stationery, reimbursement of tuition fees and scholarship to students etc. through the Department for the welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

102. The Public Distribution System in Delhi managed by the Department of Food Supply and Consumer Affairs has efficiently been providing food grains, mainly rice and wheat 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.
103. Public Distribution network of GNCTD comprising of 2005 FPS across the Delhi catering to 72.78 lakh population through 17.80 lakh digital food security cards as on March 2022. These food security cards are Aadhar enabled.
104. In view of the impact of the restrictions imposed due to lockdown to prevent the spread of (COVID-19) in second wave and consequent loss of livelihood, in order to provide food security and ensure that no one suffers from hunger/starvation in Delhi, a special food relief initiative-Mukhya Mantri Corona Sahayata Yojana was further continued to provide dry-ration to all persons in need of food and not in possession of ration-card. A provision of 5 kg of food grains per beneficiary member @ 4 Kg Wheat and 1 Kg Rice free of cost, was made against 63.63 lakh individuals under Non PDS category who are not covered under regular Public Distribution System through approximately 588 Designated Distribution locations/schools across Delhi.
105. Delhi Govt. vide Cabinet Decision no. 3014 dated 15.07.2021 the proposal for implementation of e-PoS and One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) plan under Targeted Public Distribution System from the month of July, 2021 has been approved. 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.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

106. 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 per cent of the

population was in urban areas in 2011 as compared to 53 per cent 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.

107. For the first time since 1951, the decadal growth rate of population in the NCT of Delhi has declined and recorded at 21.2 percent in 2011 as compared to 47.02 percent 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 per cent except in 2001 when it was 47 per cent. 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.
108. 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

109. 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 per cent of the total population of Delhi.
110. 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.
111. The Delhi Government since 2015 has provided subsidies to the citizens of Delhi in the domains of healthcare, education, access to clean drinking water, electricity and women safety. Various Welfare Scheme / Programme is being run by the Govt. for upliftment of poor people.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

112. As per Periodic Labour Force survey conducted by Govt. of India during July 2019 – June 2020, Labour Force participation rate in Delhi was 37.2 whereas worker population ratio was 34.0. The unemployment rate during the said period was 8.7 in Delhi.