

Chapter - 22

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

1. Government of NCT of Delhi through a collaborative venture with the UNDP and the Planning Commission brought out its first Human Development Report (HDR) in August 2006. The Delhi Human Development Report, as pointed out by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi in her "foreword", "contains important messages for all of us. First, the problem facing Delhi in almost every sphere – be it wealth, water or power – is not one of overall shortages, but of distributional inequities. Delhi Reports among the highest per capita incomes in the country, but remains a city state of many inequalities. To anyone coming to Delhi, most striking are the disparities in lifestyle of the opulent and the poor. While some children enjoy unlimited luxuries and comforts, many still clamour for spaces to walk and sleep. Only with significant improvements in the lives of the poor will Delhi become a better and safer places for all. This has to be our collective priority".
2. The Delhi HDR has drawn up Delhi Development Goals (DDGs) on the pattern of UNDP's Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The Delhi Development Goals are specific to the needs of Delhi. In this regard, Delhi HDR mentions that "a first step to make Delhi more secure and safer for its residents to eliminate the worst forms of human deprivations and inequalities. Delhi must strive to attain well defined development goals by the year 2015 similar to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Towards this end, a set of Delhi Development Goals (DDGs) has been formulated. A special feature of DDGs is in the addition of a ninth Goal, specific to Delhi - over and above the eight MDGs: "Improve Public Safety".
3. India is among the leading countries committed to the attainment of the Millennium development Goals by the year 2015. Many of the development goals and targets were taken up in the 10th Five Year Plan, which has ended on 31st March 2007. Government of Delhi would strive hard to achieve the Delhi Development Goals by 2015. As such these goals are being monitored and are part of targets of 11th Five Year Plan of Government of Delhi.

The Delhi Development Goals, targets and indicators, as enunciated by the first Delhi Human Report, are given below :-

Goals and Targets	Indicators
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1: Halve, between 2000 and 2015, the proportion of population living below the poverty line	1. Proportion of population below poverty line by 2015 to be lowered from 8 percent in 2000 to less than 4 percent

Goals and Targets	Indicators
Target 2: Halve, between 2000 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	2. Prevalence of underweight children (under three years of age) – reduce proportion from 35 percent in 1998-99 to 17 percent or less by 2015 3. Proportion of children 6-35 months having iron anaemia – reduce proportion from 69 percent in 1998-99 to 35 percent or less by 2015 4. Universalize quality Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
Goal 2: Achieve universal elementary education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of eight years of elementary schooling	5. Ensure universal enrolment of all Children 6-14 years by 2008 6. Ensure 100 percent completion rate, that is, finish 8 years of schooling for all children by 2008 7. Introduce a universal school health program in all government schools 8. Upgrade the quality of teaching in government schools
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in elementary schooling Target 5: Arrest the decline in child sex ratio by 2011	9. Reduce gender gaps in literacy rates 10. Eliminate gender disparity in elementary education by disparity in elementary education by 2008 11. Prevent any further decline in sex ratio among children 0-6 years below 865 by 2011. 12. Ensure an improvement in child sex ratio by 2015.

Goals and Targets	Indicators
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 6: Reduce by two-thirds, between 2000 and 2015, the infant mortality rate	<p>13. Infant mortality rate – reduce IMR from 28 per 1000 live births in 2003 to 10 or less by 2015</p> <p>14. Ensure universal immunization coverage of children – increase proportion of fully immunized children 12–23 months from 70 percent in 1998-99 to 100 percent by 2010</p>
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 7: Ensure universal access to reproductive health services	<p>15. Proportion of women who receive adequate antenatal care – increase coverage from 33 percent in 1998-99 to over 80 percent by 2010.</p> <p>16. Proportion of births assisted by skilled health personnel – increase proportion of deliveries assisted by from 66 percent in 1998–99 to 100 percent by 2010</p>
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases	
Target 8: Halt by 2015 begin to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS	<p>17. Ensure universal awareness of protection against HIV/AIDS</p> <p>18. Promote universal condom use among men</p>
Target 9: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria, dengue and tuberculosis	<p>19. Reduce prevalence rate of communicable diseases to negligible levels</p> <p>20. Prevent recurrence of dengue and malaria</p>

Goals and Targets	Indicators
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 10: Ensure adequate green cover	21. Increase – and nurture – proportion of land area covered by forests
Target 11: Ensure universal access to safe drinking water	22. Reduce carbon dioxide emissions
Target 12: Ensure universal access to improved sanitation	23. Improve access to proper sanitation in slums
	24. Reduce significantly the extent of homelessness
Goal 8: Strengthen Bhagidari	
Target 13: Develop further avenues for participation in governance	25. Increase awareness about Bhagidari
Target 14: Extend application of Bhagidari to new areas	26. Extend the coverage of Bhagidari to new areas and new groups (such as children and the disabled)
	27. Bring the poor and disadvantaged into the fold of Bhagidari
Goal 9: Improve public safety	
Target 15: Reduce crime against women, children and the elderly	28. Set up effective public systems to monitor and reduce crime against women, children and the aged
Target 16: Improve conditions for the disabled	29. Improve physical access as well as access to economic and educational opportunities for the disabled.
Target 17: Make Delhi a child -friendly city.	30. Ensure effective protection for all children women and the aged.
	31. Introduce appropriate policies and legislation to make Delhi a child friendly city.

5. The Delhi HDR has stated categorically that 'Delhi has the resources and the capacity to deliver on the DDGs. Meeting the goals and targets are imminently possible. There is enough creative energy to come up with new and innovative ways of addressing people's priorities. Delivering on the DDGs requires strong partnership and close cooperation between citizens and Government of Delhi. It calls for stronger public vigilance and participation. It calls for a new form of governance that takes people into confidence. This is what the Bhagidari approach advocates. And in Bhagidari partnerships lies the potential for making Delhi a far more secure and caring society'. Government of Delhi recognizes the potential of Bhagidari and is therefore, committed towards adopting Bhagidari approach in all fields of governance and development, subject to practical limitation, in the days to come.
6. In this regard, it is worthwhile to point that Delhi Human Development Report had also flagged some more issues that deserve priority attention. These are being attended to in the respective sectors. However, as a matter of record, some of the issue flagged by the Delhi HDR are reproduced here. The purpose of doing so is to place on record that issues have been taken on board by Government of Delhi for implementation not only for achieving Delhi Development Goals but also for addressing those issues that were flagged with a view to getting solution to some of the chronic problems of the city.
7. Name of the issues flagged in first Delhi HDR (other than those covered in Delhi Development Goals, mentioned above)

INEQUITIES IN LIVING STANDARDS.

- (i) Serious mismatches between demand and supply characterize Delhi's housing market.
- (ii) A sizeable proportion of Delhi's population resides in slums where living conditions are poor by any standard.
- (iii) One out of four households in Delhi does not have a piped water connection and one out of five households does not have a toilet.
- (iv) Delhi continues to attract a large number of migrants every year. And an increasing proportion is absorbed into the informal unorganized sector.
- (v) Close to a third of Delhi's unorganized sector workers are employed in trade, hotels, and restaurants.
- (vi) Delhi has planned for land, not so much for its people. This needs to be corrected.

TRANSPORT SECTOR

- (i) Increasing motorization is causing more and more traffic congestion and commuting delays.
- (ii) Delhi's public bus transport system serves over 2 million passengers every day and its most extensively used by the poor- public transport needs promotion, both for connectivity and for reducing traffic congestion.
- (iii) The missing space for pedestrian

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

- (i) Biomedical wastes are a major sources of infection and health risk especially for the thousands who handle it and live in its proximity.
- (ii) Poor solid waste management threatens the health and safety of all residents of Delhi not just the poor.

WATER AND SANITATION

- (i) Even though service coverage of water supply in Delhi as high as 99 %, the city state faces a unparallel water crises. Delhi's real problem is one of establishing distributional equity.
- (ii) Delhi needs to plug its water losses, rationalize use of water, invest in its reuse and educate the public to conserve water.