

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. The recorded history of Delhi starts from Mahabharata era of Pandavas and Kauravas when it was called Indraprastha, the first name of Delhi.
2. The origin of its name is narrated to a King called Raja Dhillu who ruled the area for 14 years at the beginning of the Christian Era. The famous Iron Pillar, now in the vicinity of Qutub, is described in some of the documents as transported from elsewhere by Tomars King Anangpal. This Pillar was named as Lal Kot and Delhi of that time was also named as Lal Kot. The Tomars continued to rule Delhi till the middle of 12th Century when they were thrown out by Chauhans. The greatest rulers of the Chauhan Dynasty was Prithvi Raj. Mohammad Gauri invaded Delhi and Prithvi Raj Chauhan was defeated and killed in the battle by Mohammad Gauri.
3. Mohammad Gauri was succeeded by Qut-bud-din who started the construction of Qutab Minar in 1200AD but could not complete it. His son-in-law, Iltumish, could complete it during 1211-1236AD. Sultana Razia, the daughter of Iltumish, ruled Delhi during 1236-1240AD. Balban, the next ruler of Slave Dynasty (1265-1287AD), shifted Delhi, the capital of his Kingdom, from Mehrauli to Kilokheri.
4. Jalal-ud-din Khilji took over the reign of Delhi by 1290 AD by making an end of Slave Dynasty. Ghiyas-ud-din (1320-1325 AD) conquered Delhi. He shifted his capital to the Rocky Hills near Badarpur opposite the site of Suraj Kund. Mohammad-bin-Tuglaq conspired and killed Ghiyas-ud-din and ruled Delhi during 1325-1351 AD. He shifted capital from Delhi to Daulatabad and again shifted back his capital to Tuglakabd. Firuz Tughlaq succeeded Mohammad-bin-Tuglaq (1351-1388AD). He established a new capital city Firuzabad, now called Firuz Shah Kotla. The last King of Tuglaq Dynasty, Mahmud Tughlaq, ruled Delhi upto 1413 AD. Thereafter, Daulat Khan was nominated to the throne of Delhi but he declined. Khizr Khan, the Governor of then Punjab, took over. The Sayyed Dynasty rule came to an end by 1450AD. Bahlol Lodhi, the Governor of Punjab, took over the reign of Delhi by staging a coup and laid the foundation of Lodhi Dynasty. Ibrahim Lodhi was the last ruler of Lodhi Dynasty during 1517-1526AD.
5. Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the first battle of Panipat in 1526AD and took over the reign of Delhi on 24th April, 1526.
6. The Mughal Dynasty ruled Delhi for the maximum longest period except the period of 1540-1555 AD when Sher Shah Suri took over the reign of Delhi from Humayun. Akbar shifted the capital of his Kingdom from Delhi to Agra. Shahjahan shifted back the capital to Delhi with the construction of Shahjahanabad, Lal Quila and Jama Masjid. Aurangzeb ascended the throne and ruled Delhi for the maximum period of 50 years between 1658-1707 AD. After Aurangzeb, the Mughal Dynasty could not provide any strong and capable ruler to Delhi. Britishers came to the help of Shah Alam in

1803. Lord Lake led the British Army and defeated the Marathas in a battle fought near Humayun Tomb. Shah Alam became the pensioner of the British. He was succeeded by Akbar Shah. Bahadur Shah II, better known as "Zafar", succeeded Akbar Shah in 1857. Britishers took over the reign of Delhi and last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar was deported to Rangoon as a punishment for taking lead role in first freedom movement for India in 1857. Delhi became the capital of British India in 1911. New Delhi was designed by Edward Lutyens in 1912-13. Delhi became a Union Territory without Legislature after Independence. It acquired the status of National Capital Territory (with Legislature) w.e.f. January, 1992.

AREA & LOCATION

7. Delhi is located in northern India between the latitudes of 28°-24'-17" and 28°-53'-00" North and longitudes of 76°-50'-24" and 77°-20'-37" East. Delhi shares its border with the States of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. Delhi has an area of 1,483 sq. kms. Its maximum length is 51.90 kms and greatest width is 48.48 kms.
8. The Yamuna river and terminal part of the Aravali hills range are the two main geographical features of the city. The Aravali hills range are covered with forest and are called the Ridges; they are the city's lungs and help maintain its environment. The Yamuna river is Delhi's main source of drinking water and a sacred river for most of the inhabitants.
9. The average annual rainfall in Delhi is 714 mm, three-fourths of which falls in July, August and September. Heavy rainfall in the catchment area of the Yamuna can result in a dangerous flood situation for the city. During the summer months of April, May and June, temperatures can rise to 40-45 degrees Celsius; winters are typically cold with minimum temperatures during December and January falling to 4 to 5 degree Celsius. February and March, October and November are climatically the best months.
10. The forest and green cover has increased from 0.76% of total area in 1980-81 to 1.75% in 1994-95, 5.9% in 1999, 10.2% in 2001, 18.07% in 2003 and 19% in 2005. Delhi's mineral resources are primarily sand and stone which are useful for construction activities. However, the stone quarries in the Ridge area have been shut down since 1984 on account of environmental considerations.

PEOPLE

11. Delhi was a small town in 1901 with a population 0.4 million. Delhi's population started increasing after it became the capital of British India in 1911. During the Partition of the country, a large number of people migrated from Pakistan and settled in Delhi. Migration into the city continued even after Partition. The 2001 Census recorded 138.51 lakh population of Delhi with 3.85% annual growth rate and 47.02% decennial growth rate during 1991-2001.
12. As the country's capital, with vibrant trade and commerce and excellent employment opportunities,

Delhi has attracted people from all over the country and its population today reflects the characteristics of almost every region. Delhi truly reflects the wealth and diversity of India wherein diverse religions, languages, customs and cultures co-exist in splendid plural harmony. Religious, cultural and social functions of different socio-cultural groups have transformed Delhi into a city of festivals.

13. With the rapid pace of urbanization the rural area of Delhi is shrinking. The number of rural villages has decreased from 314 in 1921 to 165 in 2001 census. The percentage of rural population of Delhi has also declined from 47.24% in 1901 to 6.99% in 2001.

PLACES

14. The history of Delhi indicates that a large number of beautiful places in the form of Forts, monuments, Palaces, Gardens, event places, bazaars, were created, constructed, developed by its Rulers during the different periods. At present, the remains of a large number of such historical places and monuments are the sites of attraction for visitors and tourists in Delhi. In addition to these historical places, a large number of Gardens, buildings, playgrounds, institutional buildings, markets and event places have been constructed by the Britishers till 1947 and thereafter by the Govt. of India and Govt. of Delhi. Some of the important places are Purana Quila, Qutub Minar, Tughlakabad Fort, Firozshah Kotla, Red Fort, Humayun Tomb, Safdarjung Tomb, Nizamuddin, Jama Masjid, Metcalf House, Old Secretariat, Coronation Pillar, Rashtripati Bhawan, Sansad Bhawan, Central Secretariat, India Gate, Lodhi Garden, Nehru Park, Buddha Jayanti Park, Connaught Place (Rajiv Gandhi Chawk), Lotus Temple, Akshardham Temple, Laxmi Narayan Mandir, IIT Delhi, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi University, Raj Ghat, Shanti Van, Delhi Hatt, Garden of Five Senses, etc.

ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

15. The British began their rule in Delhi in 1805 with the operation of General Regulations made by the British under the charge of the Resident and Chief Commissioner of Delhi. The system continued with periodic modifications till 1857. In 1858, the British made Delhi a provincial town of the Frontier Province and later transferred it to the newly formed Punjab province under a Lieutenant Governor. Delhi continued to be administered directly by the Government of India through a Chief Commissioner till 1950.
16. With the shifting of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi, a separate Committee known as Imperial Delhi Committee was formed on 25 March 1913 to oversee construction and management of the civic affairs of the new capital. In 1916, it was notified as the Raisina Municipal Committee under the Punjab Municipal Act 1911, primarily for meeting the sanitary needs of the workers engaged in the construction of the capital. On 16th March 1927, it was re-designated as the New Delhi Municipal Committee. In 1932, it was upgraded to the status of a first class municipality entrusted with the responsibility of providing civic services. New Delhi Municipal Committee has been reorganized under the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994.

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF DELHI, 2007-2008

17. A committee, chaired by Dr. B. Pattabhi Sita Ramayya, was set up on 31st July, 1947 to study and report on constitutional changes in the administrative structure of the Chief Commissioner's Provinces which included Delhi. Based on the committee's report, the Constituent Assembly agreed to incorporate Articles 239 and 240 in the constitution to allow Part-C states functioning through a Chief Commissioner or Lieutenant Governor. Delhi became a Part-C state in 1951 with a Council of Ministers and a Legislature.
18. The States Reorganisation Commission, set-up in December 1953, recommended that Delhi, as the national capital, must remain under the effective control of the national government. It also suggested the formation of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD). Accordingly, the Council of Ministers and Legislative Assembly of Delhi ceased to exist from November 1, 1956. Delhi, as a Union Territory was administered thereafter by the President of India through a Chief Commissioner appointed under Article 239 till the Delhi Administration Act 1966 came into force.
19. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi Act was enacted by Parliament in 1957 and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi was formed with elected members in 1958. The Delhi Development Authority was created under the Delhi Development Act, 1957. The first Master Plan, 1961-1981 was published by DDA in 1962.
20. The Delhi Administration Act 1966 (No. 19 of 1966) was enacted by Parliament to provide for limited representative government for Delhi with the creation of a Metropolitan Council comprising 56 elected and 5 nominated members. An Executive Council was also constituted by the President. Four Executive Councillors, including the Chief Executive Councillor, were appointed by the President.
21. Delhi's administrative set-up has seen another change through the 69th Constitutional Amendment by way of insertion of Article 239AA and the passage of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991. This Act, which came into force in January 1992, provides for a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Lieutenant Governor. The President appoints the Chief Minister and six other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Act provides for a 70-member Legislative Assembly with powers to make laws on matters contained in the State and Concurrent lists applicable to the Union Territory, except for those relating to public order, police and land. The first Legislative Assembly under this Act was constituted after elections in 1993. The second Legislative Assembly was constituted in November, 1998. Third Assembly was constituted in December, 2003.
22. With the new administrative set-up in Delhi, a number of other changes have followed, such as the transfer of the Delhi Transport Corporation from the Central Government to the Delhi government. Similarly, the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking was reorganized as the Delhi Vidyut Board (DVB), now unbundled into six companies. The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has been reorganised into the Delhi Jal Board (DJB). In place of the single district that existed in Delhi, 9 districts with 27 sub-divisions have been created since January 1997 (Map 1.1).

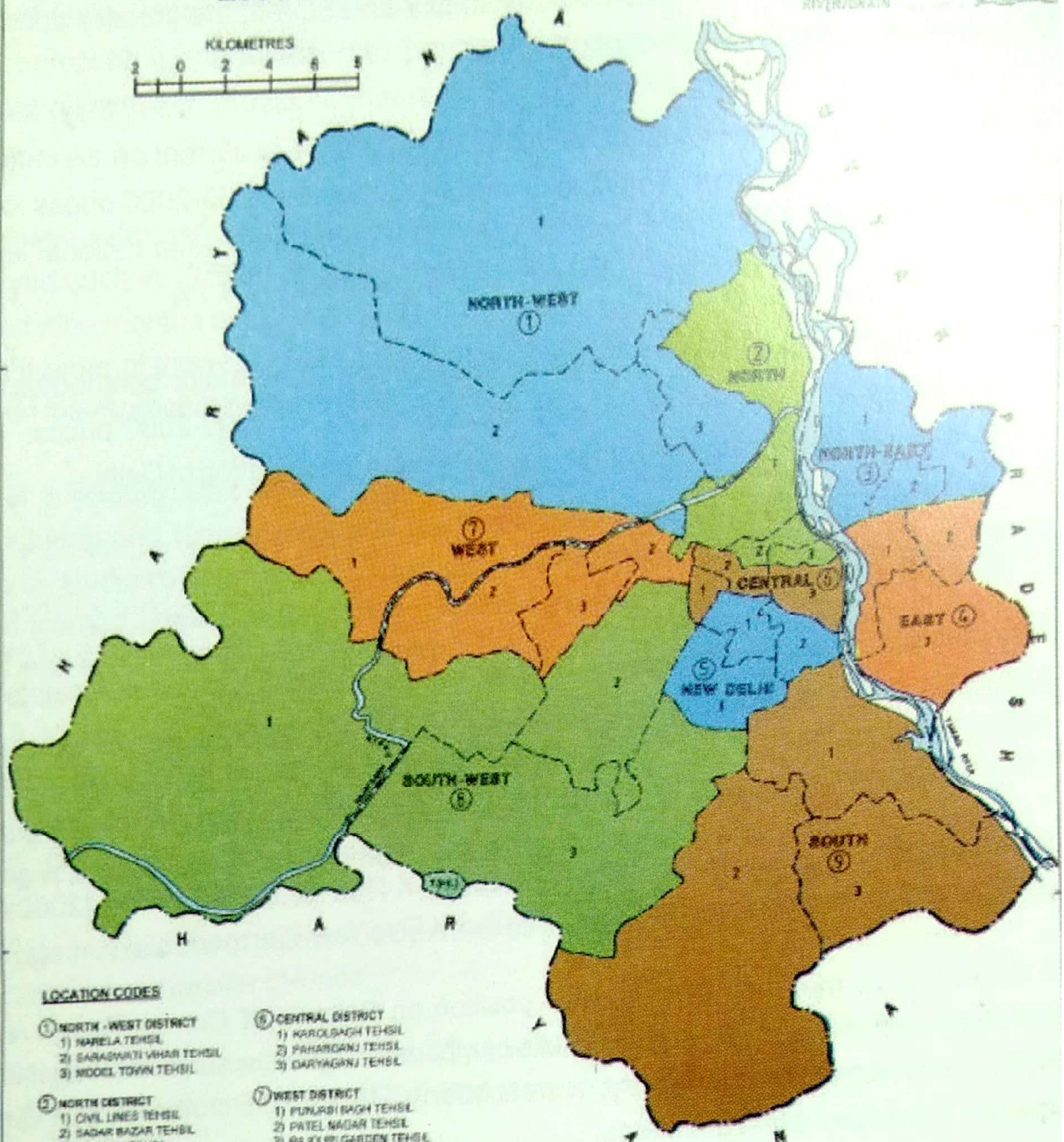
NCT OF DELHI

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

2001

BOUNDARY, STATE
 DISTRICT
 TEHSIL
 RIVER/DRAIN

KILOMETRES
 0 2 4 6 8



LOCATION CODES

- | | |
|--|---|
| ① NORTH - WEST DISTRICT
1) NARELA TEHSIL
2) SARASWATI VIHAR TEHSIL
3) NOKIA TOWN TEHSIL | ⑥ CENTRAL DISTRICT
1) KAROLBAGH TEHSIL
2) PAHARGANJ TEHSIL
3) DARYAGANJ TEHSIL |
| ② NORTH DISTRICT
1) CIVIL LINES TEHSIL
2) SADAR BAZAR TEHSIL
3) KOTWALI TEHSIL | ⑦ WEST DISTRICT
1) PUNORI BAGH TEHSIL
2) PATEL NAGAR TEHSIL
3) RAJOURI GARDEN TEHSIL |
| ③ NORTH - EAST DISTRICT
1) SEELAMPUR TEHSIL
2) BHAKSARA TEHSIL
3) SEELAMPUR TEHSIL | ⑧ SOUTH - WEST DISTRICT
1) NAJAFGARH TEHSIL
2) DELHI CANTT TEHSIL
3) VASANT VIHAR TEHSIL |
| ④ EAST DISTRICT
1) GANDHI NAGAR TEHSIL
2) VIVEK VIHAR TEHSIL
3) PREET VIHAR TEHSIL | ⑨ SOUTH DISTRICT
1) DEFENCE COLONY TEHSIL
2) HAUZ KHAS TEHSIL
3) KALKAJI TEHSIL |
| ⑤ NEW DELHI DISTRICT
1) PARLIAMENT STREET TEHSIL
2) CONNAUGHT PLACE TEHSIL
3) CHANDNI PURI TEHSIL | |

23. THE YEAR 2007-08

ECONOMY

- 23.1 Delhi's economy is estimated to grow with the targeted pace of development during the year 2007-08 as indicated by the quick estimates of GSDP of Delhi prepared for the year 2006-07. These estimates indicate that economy of Delhi has achieved the growth rate of 12% (at 1999-2000 prices) during the year 2006-07. The quick estimates of GSDP of the country at constant prices indicate the growth of 9.6% during the year 2006-07.
- 23.2 Per capita income of Delhi is estimated at Rs.66728 in 2006-07 at current prices indicating annual growth of 13.8% during the year. Per Capita Income of Delhi at 1999-2000 prices is estimated at Rs.50565 in 2006-07 with annual growth of 9.4%. Per capita income at national level has been estimated at Rs.22553 during the year 2006-07 with a growth rate of 8.1%.
- 23.3 In terms of Sectoral contribution Tertiary Sector continued to be major contributor with 79.41%, Secondary Sector 19.77% and Primary Sector only 0.82% at 1999-2000 prices. The primary reason for declining contribution of Primary Sector is rapid urbanization of Delhi.

FISCAL MANAGEMENT

- 23.4 As against total revenue receipts of Rs.12193.60 crore in 2006-07, revenue receipts of Rs.12276 crore have already been achieved upto January, 2008 in the current financial year.
- 23.5 VAT will continue to be the major contributor (72%) in Delhi's own tax revenue receipts followed by Stamps and Registration Fee (11%), State Excise (10%) and Motor Vehicle Tax (4%).
- 23.6 Delhi managed to improve its tax buoyancy during X Five Year Plan period (2002-07), which is calculated as 1.37 as compared to 1.24 during the IX Five Year Plan period.
- 23.7 Delhi managed to maintain its distinctive position on Balance of Current Revenue (BCR) front continuously in this financial year also. As compared to revenue surplus of Rs.4438.13 crore in 2006-07, the budgeted target for the current year is Rs.5315.52 crore which is expected to be achieved in full as per latest estimates.
- 23.8 Delhi has also managed to maintain its distinctive position in the country with minimum fiscal deficit. During the year 2006-07, the fiscal deficit of Delhi Govt. has been counted as Rs.410.42 crore which is only 0.35% of GSDP as compared to 3.11% of all States and 3.70% of the Central Govt.

PLAN PERFORMANCE

- 23.9 As compared to approved plan outlay of Rs.5,200 crore for the year 2006-07, the plan outlay for the year 2007-08 was approved for Rs.9,000 crore by the Planning Commission which is 73% higher than the previous years outlay.
- 23.10 Govt. of Delhi initiated various reformative measures both in the areas of plan formulation and implementation in the direction to improve the quality of development process in Delhi with the ultimate objective to provide the best quality of services and civic infrastructure to the citizens of Delhi.
- 23.11 With these reformative measures initiated by the Govt. some of the impacts have been clearly observed such as 70% of approved plan outlay could be utilized upto December, 2007 i.e. during the first nine months of the year and only 30% of the balance plan outlay will be utilized during the fourth quarter of the year. This trend of plan expenditure fully meets the guidelines of the Govt. of India on management of plan expenditure.
- 23.12 Project Efficiency Unit and Monitoring Unit were established in the Planning Department by restructuring and reorganization of the Department. Project Efficiency Unit has completed first round of studies of 27 Projects. The study reports of the Project Efficiency Unit were forwarded to the concerned Department/Agency. The findings and recommendations of these study reports have been appreciated by all concerned.
- 23.13 The system of bulk expenditure sanctions/bunching of proposals has been introduced so as to eliminate the old system of making references to Planning and Finance Deptt. for each component of the Programmes and Schemes separately. This has helped to reduce the time and cost in making approvals/sanctions for the Programmes/Schemes.
- 23.14 The system of release of plan funds by cheques has been replaced by the system of ECS/RTGS for quick and correct transfer of funds.
- 23.15 Work started on construction of 16 new Fly-overs/ROBs so as to improve the traffic flow in the city. For safety of pedestrians six Foot Over Bridges with escalators have been constructed and made functional.
- 23.16 The plan for replacement of existing DTC fleet by Low Floor AC and Non-AC Buses started.
- 23.17 Promotion of Public Private Partnership Approach has been assigned top priority in the development process of Delhi during the year. A number of projects have been identified to be implemented with PPP Approach under the sectors of Transport, Tourism, Health, Industries, Solid Waste Disposal, Public Conveniences etc. PPP Cells are being set up in the identified

Departments. Training Programmes and Workshops have been organized for PPP Approach promotion.

- 23.18 With the expansion of institutional, commercial and other public places, the problem of parking has drawn due attention of the Govt. The award of work for construction of mechanized parking lots at suitable locations with PPP Approach has been one of the successful areas of the year
- 23.19 The Govt. of Delhi prepared City Development Plan and signed an MOU with the Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India, the first pre-condition for implementation of the projects and programmes under JNNURM.
- 23.20 Rajiv Ratna Awas Yojana, the first project for construction of EWS houses for the poor started under JNNURM.
- 23.21 The process for regularization of unauthorized colonies started with publication of detailed guidelines and by inviting applications from RWAs of all unauthorized colonies. The Board for Development Unauthorized Colonies constituted and started functioning.
- 23.22 The first project for providing sewerage facility in all rural villages of Delhi initiated during the year with the award of works for 30 rural villages.
- 23.23 All preliminaries and procedural steps initiated to set up University of National Law School, Delhi, Ambedkar University, Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology. DPR has been prepared for Science & Technology Park at NSIT Complex, Dwarka.
- 23.24 Two new Engineering Colleges started at Jafarpur and Okhla during the year.
- 23.25 Govt. of Delhi signed an agreement with Public Health Foundation of India to set up Indian Institute of Public Health, Delhi for more training facilities for Para-Medical Staff in Delhi.
- 23.26 The construction of two new hospitals completed at Nasirpur (64 bedded) and Kanti Nagar (30 bedded). Both these new hospitals have been dedicated to Maternity and Child Care.
- 23.27 In the direction to achieve the target of self-reliance in the field of electricity generation, work started on 1500 MW joint venture Thermal Power Plant at Jhajjar. Delhi will get 750 MW electricity from this plant by October, 2010.
- 23.28 Tenders for 1500 MW Gas Based Combined Cycle Plant, Bawana floated and work to start from April, 2008.
- 23.29 Yamuna River Development Authority constituted under the chairmanship of Lt. Governor, Delhi.

- 23.30 All 15 years old light commercial vehicles being phased out.
- 23.31 Municipal Solid Waste will be used for electricity generation by commissioning three such plants at Timarpur, Okhla and Gazipur under PPP Approach.
- 23.32 As per Forest Survey of India Report – 2005, the green cover of Delhi has already reached 283 sq.kms. which is 19% of the total geographical area.
- 23.33 With the focus on implementation of Projects & Schemes related to women and child welfare, a separate Department for Women & Child Development started functioning w.e.f. 14th November, 2007.
- 23.34 Delhi Bed & Breakfast Scheme launched for promotion of Tourism in Delhi.
- 23.35 Pitampura Haat being made functional in March, 2008.
- 23.36 All poor families with income less than of Rs. one lakh per annum benefited with supply of subsidized food items.
- 23.37 The Plan Scheme for protection of girl child restructured and now being implemented as 'LAADLI' to promote sex ratio, institutional birth and school education for girls in Delhi.
- 23.38 Voters Registration and EPI Card Centres established in almost each Assembly Constituency.