

CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

Delhi is the capital of India. Through most of its history, Delhi has served as a capital of various kingdoms and empires. Delhi is located at 28.61°N 77.23°E, and lies in Northern India. It borders the Indian states of Haryana on the north, west and south and Uttar Pradesh (UP) to the east. Two prominent features of the geography of Delhi are the Yamuna flood plains and the Delhi ridge. The Yamuna, a sacred river in Hinduism, is the only major river flowing through Delhi. The River Yamuna, separates Ghaziabad from the eastern part of Delhi. The Delhi ridge originates from the Aravalli Range in the south and encircles the west, north-east and north-west parts of the city.

2. 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 a length of 51.9 km and a width of 48.48 km. At its largest extent, there is a population of about 1.68 crore residents as per census 2011. Set on the both sides of River Yamuna, Delhi is seen as one of the fastest growing cities in India. The city reflects two sides of a same coin i.e. Old Delhi and New Delhi. New Delhi is a reflection of modern India with having VVIPs buildings, offices and diplomat zones whereas Old Delhi gives an incredible picture of traditional and historical values of India. Delhi has a mixed culture as people of all communities and religions live here. However, English, Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi are the key languages spoken in the city. Delhi is the largest commercial centre in northern India. The city has robust growth of infrastructure and economic growth during the last several years.
3. The 69th constitutional amendment is a milestone in Delhi's history. In 1991, Delhi was declared as the National Capital Territory by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991. Delhi has a complex administrative structure having dual jurisdiction i.e. of the Union Government and the State Government. There are 11 Districts and 33 Sub Divisions in Delhi. As per census 2011, there are 110 census towns and 112 villages in NCT of Delhi. The Delhi metropolitan area lies within the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT), 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). The former single MCD serving 95% of the area of Delhi with 98% of total population got trifurcated in 2012 for better delivery of services to the public into three smaller Municipal Corporations i.e. North DMC, South DMC and East DMC. The Municipal corporations handle civic administration for the city.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

4. Total area of the NCT of Delhi is 1483 square kilometer. With the rapid pace of urbanization, rural population and area is continuously decreasing as confirmed by successive Census Reports. 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. The number of urbanized villages has increased from 20 in 1961 to 135 in 2011. The number of census towns has increased from 3 in 1971 to 29 in 1991 and 110 in 2011. 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 fast growth of urbanization in the national capital.
5. 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 47.02 percent in 2001. This is

a peculiar feature of Census 2011 of Delhi as in all Census since 1951, the decadal growth rate of population was more than 50% except in 2001 when it was 47%. The rapid increases in population has raised density of 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.

6. As per 2011 census, the density of population in Delhi worked out at 11320 persons per square kilometer as against the national level of 382 persons per square kilometer. Density of population in Delhi was the highest among all States and Union Territories during the year 2011.

STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

7. Delhi is the prosperous state with the second highest per capita income in India. The average per capita income of Delhi remained more than ₹ 2.5 lakh in three consecutive years i.e. 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18. Delhi's per capita income was almost three times of the national average, both at current and constant prices. The per capita income of Delhi at current prices reached at the level of ₹ 300793 in 2016-17 as compared to ₹ 271305 in 2015-16 and ₹ 249635 in 2014-15. The advance estimate of per capita income of Delhi at current prices during 2017-18 estimated at ₹ 329093.
8. Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi (GSDP) at constant prices recorded at ₹ 474058 crore, during 2015-16 showed a growth of 10.53 % over the preceding year. The GSDP of Delhi at constant prices increased to ₹ 514871 crore during 2016-17 indicating a growth of 8.61 %. The advance estimate of GSDP of Delhi at constant prices during 2017-18 was recorded at ₹ 556800 crore at a growth of 8.14 % over 2016-17.
9. Delhi's economy has a predominant service sector with its share of contribution to GSVA followed by contribution of secondary and Agriculture sectors. More than 80 per cent of income of Delhi was from service sector, about 12 per cent from secondary sector and about 2 per cent from the primary sector. The tertiary sector plays a pivotal role in the State economy both in terms of employment generation and contribution to State Income.

PUBLIC FINANCE

10. Delhi Government's Revenue Receipts consist of Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue and Grants-in-Aid from the Centre. The Tax Revenue covers the receipts under SGST/Value Added Tax (VAT), Stamps and Registration Fees, State Excise and Motor Vehicle Tax. These taxes together account for 91% of the state government's total revenue receipts. All components in the tax revenue showed a higher growth during 2017-18 (BE) except for other taxes on goods & services which show a lesser growth of 9.66% as compared to 12.70% in 2016-17. Tax Collection of Delhi Government targeted a growth of 19.33 per cent in 2017-18 (BE) as compared to actual growth of 3.03 per cent in 2016-17 (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.
11. Delhi Legislative Assembly 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 smooth migration of all existing VAT dealers in new regime of Goods & Services Tax. Around 75.23% existing VAT dealers have migrated to GST up to 29-12-2017.

12. The state government had an outstanding debt of ₹ 25338.96 crore in 2007-08, equaling 16.04 percent of its GSDP. In 2016-17, the outstanding debt had increased to ₹ 33344.90 crore and the Debt: GSDP ratio had declined substantially to 5.41%. The ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts also got reduced to 8.39% 2016-17 from the high of 16.79% in 2007-08. This clearly indicates that the debt problem is well under the control of the state government. Delhi Government has received Small Saving Loan of ₹ 1695.53 crore in 2016-17 as against ₹ 2241.13 crore received in 2015-16.
13. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus which was ₹ 5044 crore in 2016-17 (Prov.) as compared to ₹ 8656 crore in 2015-16. Delhi's revenue surplus was 1.58% of GSDP in 2016-17 which is reduced to 0.82% in 2017-18 (BE).
14. Like earlier Central Finance Commissions, Delhi has not been covered under the recommendations of Fourteenth Central Finance Commission (14th CFC) whose term covers the period from 2015-16 to 2019-20. Thus, Delhi remains looser on account of the dispensations recommended by the Fourteenth Central Finance Commission to the States which include share in Central Taxes, Grant-in-aid for Local Bodies on account of basic and performance grants and grants for Calamity Relief etc. Delhi only get discretionary grant in lieu of Share in Central Taxes which is stagnant at ₹325 crore since 2001-02.
15. Financing of Annual Scheme/ Project outlay of Delhi is almost similar to that of other States. However, Delhi does not get the benefit of the dispensations recommended by the successive Finance Commissions to the States and also it cannot take resort to Market Borrowing/ Negotiated loan/Provident Fund etc for its budget financing.

EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT

16. As per Census 2001, population of Delhi was 138.50 lakh. In 2011 census, the population of Delhi increased to the level of 167.88 lakh which indicate the fact that on an average, population of Delhi increased at 2.12 per cent per annum during 2001-2011. During the same period, the proportion of working population to the total population in Delhi increased at the rate of 0.46 per cent. Female workers constitutes less percentage of workers during 2011 and it worked out at 14 per cent of workers in Delhi.

PRICE TRENDS

17. At national level **Wholesale Price Index** (WPI) is used to measures changes in prices of commodities in wholesale market. The current series of WPI reflect the change in wholesale Prices over a period as compared to the base year (2011-12=100). **Consumer price index** (IW) is generally used for measuring the trends of retail prices of the most common items of daily consumption. Labour Bureau, Shimla has been compiling and releasing consumer prices index on monthly bases for 78 selected centre / market in India, including Delhi.
18. The Index is separately prepared for six groups and then combined by assigning weights to each group. The highest weight is assigned to food group at 43.75 per cent, followed by miscellaneous at 22.34 per cent, housing at 20.72 per cent, clothing, bedding and footwear at 5.68 per cent, fuel & light at 5.39 per cent and pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants at 2.12 per cent respectively.
19. The annual average consumer price index for industrial workers in Delhi increased from 246 in 2016 to 257 in 2017 registering an increase of 11 points. The increase in consumer price index for industrial workers in Delhi was recorded at 4.5 per cent during 2017 over last year 2016. The average consumer price index (IW) number in All India was recorded at

281 during 2017. At national level, the average consumer price index in food group during the year 2017 recorded at 308 while in Delhi recorded at 289.

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

20. A major change which introduced in 2017-18 was doing away with the “Plan”-“Non-Plan” classification of expenditure based on NITI Aayog decision to do away with the Five Year Plans and Annual Plans with ending of Annual Plan 2016-17 which was terminating year of 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). The expenditure, henceforth, will be classified broadly into (i) Establishment Expenditure, (ii) Schemes/Projects, (iii) Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and (iv) other expenditure which will be categories under revenue and capital heads in budgeting from the year 2017-18.
21. Another major change which was introduced by Government of NCT of Delhi was to follow output/outcome based budgeting in the annual budgeting process from the year 2017-18 onwards and introduction of an Outcome Budget 2017-18 which is based on “Quantifiable Output and Outcome Indicators” having baseline data for 2016-17 and targets for 2017-18. The Government also carried out department wise quarterly review meetings of Outcome Budget 2017-18.
22. The plan outlay of Delhi increased from ₹ 6.3 crore in the First Five year Plan to ₹ 90000 crore in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. During the First (1951-56) to Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79), the plan expenditure was less than the approved outlay for each Five Year Plan. Plan expenditure was more than the approved outlay during 6th, 7th and 8th Five Year Plan. Expenditure of the Eleventh Five Year Plan was totaled at ₹ 53478.86 crore, which is 97.95 per cent of the total plan outlay. Expenditure reported in Twelfth Five Year Plan was ₹ 70497.04 crore which is 78.33% of total plan outlay.
23. In the financial year 2017-18 Education Sector has continued to be the first priority sector with maximum share of allocation of 19.1% of the budget allocated for Schemes/Projects followed with Social Security & Welfare (16.7%), Transport (16.5%), Medical & Public Health (14.2%), and Housing & Urban Development (12.8%). Water Supply and Sanitation has a share of 9.5%. The five priority sectors including Water Supplies and Sanitation mentioned above accounts for approximately 88.8 % of the Budget Allocation 2017-18.
24. The Social Services Sectors all together has a share of 72% under Schemes/ Projects in 2017-18 with allocation ₹ 13321 crore under the Education, Medical & Public Health, Water Supply & Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development, Social Welfare, WCD, Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities, Nutrition, Labour, Food & Civil Supplies Sectors. Total budget allocation under schemes/project in 2017-18 (BE) was ₹ 18500 crore.

ENVIRONMENT

25. Rapid rise in population and speedy economic development has raised the concern for the environmental degradation in Delhi because of which Delhi is one of the heavily polluted city in India, having for instance one of the country’s highest volumes of particulate matter pollution. Unprecedented scale and speed of urbanization in Delhi and consequent pressure on physical and social infrastructure has created damaging stress on living environment and affected the level of pollution adversely.
26. Increase in number of vehicles in Delhi, construction of roads, other construction activities, agriculture burning in the NCR and neighbouring states are the major contributor of the particulate and other gaseous pollutants in Ambient Air of Delhi. Noise pollution comes mainly

from industries, transportation, aircraft etc. Water pollution and lack of adequate solid waste treatment facilities have caused serious damage to the river Yamuna on which banks Delhi grew. Several steps have been taken in the recent past to improve the environment condition which includes massive focus on afforestation, universal use of CNG by commercial vehicles, odd-even traffic scheme, financial subsidy on newly purchased Battery Operated Four Wheelers and Two wheelers, ban on plastic use, better management of solid waste, treatment of waste water and improvement of sewage system etc. But there are still many challenges remain to contain the environmental pollution.

27. Keeping in view deteriorating ambient air quality in Delhi and need to implement area specific interventions, DPCC has augmented the Ambient Air Quality monitoring infrastructure by installing 20 new state of art Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations in Delhi on 09.11.2017. The old network has only Six stations of DPCC and by this addition Delhi has network of 26 stations operated by DPCC.
28. DPCC has been conducting monthly water quality monitoring of river Yamuna (at 9 locations) and major drains (24 drains) falling into river Yamuna. Water quality monitoring results of the drains indicate that most of the drains are not meeting the standards with respect to Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS). In Delhi, 5 Municipal Authorities are responsible for Municipal solid Waste Generation and Management. There are 4 landfill sites namely Bhalaswa land fill site (since 1993), Ghazipur land fill site (since 1984), Okhla land fill site (1994) and Bawana land fill site (Developed as Engineering Landfill Site and operating since 2011). In the absence of availability of landfill sites, all the 5 Municipal Bodies are also using the first 3 sites for disposal of Municipal Solid Waste though these are not Engineering Landfill Site.
29. The total forest and tree cover area in Delhi increased to 305.41 sq km. In 2017 and nearly 279 sq km has been added during the period 1997 to 2017. As far as tree cover is concerned - sparse vegetation along roads or small- scale plantations - Delhi has the second-highest tree cover as a percentage of the total geographical area among states. The overall increase in Delhi's green cover is a good sign. Delhi's green cover has increased from around 20.2% during 2015 to 20.6% during 2017. South Delhi constitutes the highest forest cover area at 83.35 sq. km, South West Delhi at 51.10 sq. km, North West Delhi at 17.55 sq. km, New Delhi at 16.41 sq. km, respectively. On the contrary the lowest forest cover observed in East Delhi at 3.70 sq. Km.
30. Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary spread over 4845.57 acres is situated near Tughlakabad Fort in South Delhi. The Wildlife Sanctuary is considered the breathing lung of the cosmopolitan city of Delhi. It was established in 1992 with the aim to protect the wildlife in the area between Delhi and Surajkund (Delhi-Haryana border). The sanctuary is located on the Southern Ridge which is part of the northern terminal of Aravalli Hills. Eco-restoration of habitat through Eco Task Force in Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary has been done by carrying out plantation by ETF.
31. The Government is committed to provide soothing and green environment to the citizen of Delhi. Massive tree plantation drive was launched during July-September, 2016 involving 19 other greening agencies, eco-clubs and RWAs for plantation of 10 lakh tree saplings and 5 lakh shrubs as middle canopy. During 2016-17 a total of 8.72 Lakh sapling and 12.31 Lakh shrubs had been planted by the Forest Department alongwith other greening agencies. During 2017-18, about 5.5 lakh saplings and 7.93 lakh shrubs have already been planted till December, 2017.

INDUSTRIES

32. The Industrial Policy of Delhi 2010 – 2021 focuses on promotion of knowledge based industries with priority for skill development and its vision is to make Delhi a hub of clean, high-technology & skilled economic activities by 2021
33. The Industrial Policy for Delhi 2010-21 aims to promote transparent and business friendly environment, promotion of non-polluting and clean industries, promotion of high-technology and skill industries to keep in-migration of unskilled labour to minimum, to develop world class infrastructure within planned industrial estates and regularised industrial clusters, promotion of cluster approach and walk to work concept, wherever possible, to facilitate business through procedural simplifications and e-governance measures.
34. There are 8.75 Lakh total establishments operating in Delhi as per Sixth Economic Census conducted in 2013: out of which, 1.42% in rural areas and 98.58% in urban areas. Sixth Economic Census registered an annual growth rate of 1.94%, in absolute term 1.18 lakh establishments increased in Sixth Economic Census 2013 over 5th Economic Census 2005.
35. As per GSVA Estimates at current prices, income from manufacturing has increased from ₹ 18907 crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 27756 crore in 2017-18. However, the percentage contribution of manufacturing to GSVA has decreased from 6.24% in 2011-12 to 4.74% in 2017-18. During the same period, the contribution of secondary sector to the total GSVA of Delhi has also decreased from 13.09% in 2011-12 to 12.04% in 2017-18.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

36. Contribution of agriculture sector has been reduced in NCT of Delhi due to rapid urbanisation and the growth of trade and industry sector in Delhi. Around 25% of the total area of NCT, as per 2011 census, was in rural and the remaining 75% in urban. The number of rural villages in Delhi reduced from 214 in 1981 to 112 in 2011.
37. The number of operational holdings in Delhi reduced from 25311 in 2005-06 to 20497 in 2010-11. The operational area of Delhi decreased from 37770.29 hectares during 2005-06 to 29628.21 hectares during 2010-11. The total cropped area during 2000-01 was at 52816 hectares which reduced to 34750 hectares in 2017-18. The reduction of cropped area during this period was worked out at 1.90 per cent per annum. The main reasons behind such reduction in agriculture area in Delhi are due to the fast urbanization, and shifting of occupational pattern especially during the last two decades.
38. Gross area irrigated reduced from 30753 hectares during 2009-10 to 29723 hectare during 2016-17 indicating a decline of 3.35% during the last eight years likewise, area irrigated through wells which was main source of irrigation also reduced from 21205 hectare during 2009-10 to 19727 hectare during 2016-17 recording a decrease of 6.97% during the same period.
39. It is observed that wheat was the main food crop in Delhi during 2016-17. Area and Production of wheat were recorded at 19623 hectare and 87182 MT respectively. The livestock in Delhi decreased marginally from 3.75 lakh in 2003 to 3.66 lakh in 2012 recording a negative annual growth at -0.26 per cent.
40. There are 47 Govt. Veterinary hospitals, 28 Veterinary Dispensaries, 2 laboratory/ research centre for providing veterinary facilities in Delhi. Under these veterinary services, 438504 animals were treated during 2016-17.

41. A new advisory board namely 'Delhi Village Development Board (DVDB)' has been constituted in place of Delhi Rural Development Board (DRDB) vide Order dated 20.12.2017. The DVDB has been set up for integrated development of both rural and urban villages in Delhi. Delhi Village Development Board shall advise the Government on issues connected with the infrastructure development works in all rural and urban villages of Delhi.

ENERGY

42. 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 DISCOMs (BYPL, BRPL, TPDDL, NDMC and MES).
43. During the period 2010-11 to 2016-17, the number of consumers of electricity in Delhi increased from 40.47 lakh to 55.68 lakh. The total power purchase in Delhi has grown by 46.64% during the last ten years. Power purchase has increased from 32744 MU in 2010-11 to 34011 MU in 2016-17. While 16.93% of total power purchase is sourced from own generation by Delhi Govt. Power Plants, 83.07% is purchased from Central Govt. and other sources. The supply of electricity in Delhi periphery increased from 32744 million units in 2010-11 to 34011 million units in 2016-17. The peak demand increased from 4720 MW in 2010-11 to 6261 MW in 2016-17.
44. Delhi Transco Limited is the State Transmission Utility of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It is responsible for transmission of power at 220KV and 400KV level, besides up gradation 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 the 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.
45. Delhi Transco Limited has power transmission network consisting of four number of 400 KV and thirty five 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 total transformation capacity of 5410 MVA at 400 KV level and 11720 MVA at 220 KV level upto the 2016-17. The total transmission line length in Ckt. Km. is 249.192 at 400 KV level and 823.815 at 220 KV level. Delhi Transco Limited has 39 sub-stations (4 at 400 KV and 35 at 220KV).
46. Government of NCT of Delhi has established an Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Management Centre (EE&REMC) to implement the program of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India. As such, EE&REMC has got a functional framework devoted to comprehensive and multi-disciplinary institutional objectives and orientation encompassing all aspects of energy, with a focus on energy-environment-development interactions. It is proposed to develop New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) area as Solar

City by installing SPV panels on rooftop of Govt. buildings, Metro Stations, Bus Stops, etc. Govt. of India approved for installation of Grid Connected Rooftop Projects in NCT of Delhi. All the grid connected solar projects have contributed to nearly 77.34 MW of power in Delhi till January 2018.

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. Presently three Waste-to-Energy plants at Timarpur-Okhla (16 MW), Ghazipur (12 MW) and Narela-Bawana (24 MW) with a total capacity of 52 MW are in operation. Setting up of two more 'Waste-to-Energy' plants at Bhalswa (20 MW) and Tehkhand (25 MW) are proposed.
48. The total installed capacity of renewable energy (Solar + WTE) in Delhi is 129.34 MW as on 31.01.2018

TRANSPORT

49. The capital city of India has a well developed transportation network. In fact this network is the main lifeline that ensures that people in the city can travel without delay and hassle. Delhi is a hub for personal motorized vehicles in India. Total motorized vehicles in Delhi are 103.83 lakh. Car and jeeps accounted for more than 30 per cent of the total registered mortised vehicles, whereas two wheelers are about 64% of total registered vehicles.
50. The existing network of DMRC phase-I and Phase-II is 190.03 KM (including NCR). The work for phase-III of DMRC was approved for 160.586 KM. This work is likely to be completed by Dec, 2018. The total network will be 350.616 KM approximately (including NCR) after completion of Phase-III work. Average Daily Ridership on DMRC is increased from 26 lakh during 2015-16 to 28 lakh during 2016-17 which will further be enhanced to 40 lakh after completion of Phase-III. The work of Phase-IV is under consideration and likely to be started soon.
51. The total number of motor vehicles on road in NCT of Delhi as on 31st March, 2017 was 103.83 lakh, showing an increase of 6.99 per cent over previous year. Therefore, serious efforts, including a number of transport infrastructure projects at ring road and Outer Ring road were made to encourage uses of public transport in Delhi. Flyovers at Madhuban Chowk to Mukerba Chowk, Vikas Puri to Meera Bagh, Mangolpuri to Madhuban Chowk, Wazirabad to Mukerba Chowk has been opened for public. Flyover from IIT to NH-8 on Outer Ring Road is nearing to completion. The projects Signature Bridge and Barapullah Phase-II & Phase-III are in progress.
52. At present 4027 DTC buses are running on 474 city routes and 9 NCR routes and daily average passenger is about 31.55 lakh. 1757 cluster buses are operating in 08 clusters of NCT of Delhi. For the safety/ security of women passengers 120 Home Guards, 1643 Civil Defence Marshal and 115 DTC Marshals are deployed in DTC buses.
53. Bus and metro rail transport system are being integrated at both physical and operational level. ISBT Kashmiri Gate and Anand Vihar have been connected with the metro rail through suitable pathways. At the operational level, common Mobility Cards have been launched in Delhi on 08.01.2018 on pilot basis in 200 DTC and 50 Cluster buses wherein Delhi Metro Rail Card will be used for tendering fare in buses using ETMs.

WATER SUPPLY & SEWAGE

54. As per 2011 Census, 81% of total households were provided piped water supply, 14% households through tube wells/ deep bore hand pumps/ public hydrants and remaining 5% households from other sources like river, canal, ponds, tank, spring, etc.
55. Delhi depends on neighboring states to meet around 50 per cent of drinking water demand of its residents. Water supply and distribution in Delhi is being made by Delhi Jal Board, an autonomous organization functioning under Government of Delhi, which is supplying water in most part of Delhi, besides, other local bodies like NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board. DJB has a total water treatment capacity of 906 MGD as on 31st March, 2017 with 12 Water Treatment Plants. The total water resource available to Delhi Jal Board for distribution is 913 MGD, which is, from Yamuna River (375 MGD), Ganga River (240 MGD), Bhakra Storage (218 MGD) and 80 MGD from other sources like ground water from Tube well etc. DJB was able to sale 421 MGD of water to 24.95 lakh consumers in 2016-17. Collection efficiency of DJB has improved to 96.93% in 2016-17 from 89.77% during 2015-16.
56. Delhi Jal Board has improved its governance and undertook a number of measures for proper demand-side planning, efficient management of water distribution, water audit and proper water accounting. A transparent tanker water distribution system using GPS/GPRS with schedules of operation has been made available online for elimination of unscrupulous private tankers charging exorbitant rate. DJB has launched “Seva App” for bill generation, online payments and the resolution of inflated bills to deliver efficient and transparent services. Delhi Jal Board has taken several steps to minimize leakage losses, leak detection and investigation (LDI) cell was set up.
57. 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 bills w.e.f 01.03.2015. Around ₹ 515 crore was spent for water subsidy by the Government of NCT of Delhi during 2015-16 & 2016-17.
58. Delhi Jal Board has sewage treatment capacity of 607 MGD as on 31st March, 2017, whereas, treatment capacity is only 69%. Delhi Jal Board has a network of branch, peripheral sewers of about 7900 kms. Also there is a network of 200 kms of trunk sewers.

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

59. Housing and Urban Development are the priority sectors in the development planning process of Delhi. Delhi Government is only one of the many players in the Housing Sector because land, land development and public housing are under the jurisdiction of the Delhi Development Authority. However, with the launching of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Delhi Government has now been engaged in the construction of houses for economical weaker sections. Given the huge size of targeted population, the Government initiative is very limited due to the fact that availability and allotment of land is under DDA. Among all the state and Union Territories, Delhi has the highest population density in 2011 at 11,297 per sq km. despite a decline in the decadal growth rate from 47 % during 1991-2001 to 21 % during 2001-2011. The city of Delhi is overwhelmingly urban, with 75 % of its total area (1483 sq km) falling in urban jurisdiction and the population density in urban area is as high as 14698 persons per sq km as per 2011 Census. 16.37 million Population i.e 98 % of total population (16.79 million) of Delhi is residing in urban areas.

60. About one-third of Delhi lives in sub-standard housing, which includes 695 slum and JJ Clusters, 1797 unauthorized colonies, old dilapidated areas and 362 villages. These areas often lack safe, adequate housing and basic services. Highly urban character of Delhi exerts tremendous pressure on public delivery of services/civic infrastructure systems like water supply, sewerage and drainage, solid waste management, affordable housing, health and educational facilities etc. and poses a great challenge for the city government. Growth of slums, unauthorised colonies and encroachments remain permanent challenges as rate of construction is inadequate compared to growing demand for housing. Continuous flow of migrants tends to aggravate the problem.
61. There is a significant improvement in the availability of basic services in Delhi over the last decade as per 2011 Census. There is a near universal electrification and 99% of the households have access to sanitation facilities. The supply of drinking water by Delhi Jal Board now reaches 81% of the households against 75% 10 years ago. Less than 1% of the households are without both toilet and electricity facilities.
62. A comprehensive redevelopment plan has been prepared for maintaining the original heritage character and to improve the environment in the walled city area.

63. EDUCATION

64. Delhi has a variety of good quality schools, colleges and universities as well as centers for research and higher education. Its literacy rate at 86.2 per cent is substantially higher than the all India average of 73 per cent. Although there is gender gap in literacy, it has declined moderately over the years from 12.62 per cent in 2001 to 10.1 per cent in 2011. The literacy rate in Delhi is, however, still lower than the States like Kerala (94.0%), Mizoram(91.3%), Tripura (87.2%).
65. Delhi Govt. has total of 1228 government and government aided schools in Delhi, which is 21.27% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrollment in government and government aided schools is 37.92% of total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2016-17.
66. As per DISE Repot-2014, during 2012-13, the Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education in Delhi was 117.8 % as compared to 106% at all India level. Net Enrollment Ratio has improved over the years from 77.80 in 2007-08 to 93.26 in 2015-16. Delhi's position in NER during 2015-16 is 93.26 which is much higher than the National Average of 87.30. NER at the National level is on a decreasing trend during 2007-08 to 2015-16.
67. As per State Budget Analysis Report of RBI released in May 2017, Govt. of NCT of Delhi has the highest share of investment in education among all States. During 2016-17, Delhi was at the top allocating 22.8 % of its budget estimates earmarked for the education sector followed by Assam (21%), Himachal Pradesh (19.1%) and Maharashtra (18.2%). The National Average percentage share of expenditure on Education to total expenditure is 15.6% in 2016-17.
68. In Delhi, the per student per annum expenditure incurred by the government on education is likely to increase to ₹ 61,622 in 2017-18 (BE) from ₹ 54,910 in 2016-17.
69. For quality improvement in learning, Government has implemented new initiative "Chunauti - 2018" aimed at bridging the accumulated learning deficits of primary classes in Classes 6 to 8, ensuring rigorous inputs to address the failure trend in Std 9 and zero drop out amongst the children, who have failed in Std 9. This initiative has helped to bringout im-

provement in the exam results. Nearly 1 lakh students of Std 6 to 8 moved from non-reader to reading grade appropriate text through special reading campaign. Another important initiative implemented by Education Department is to bring out supplementary learning material called “Pragati” for its students. The Pragati series aims at providing study material in simple, contextual and child friendly manner.

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH

70. Large number of patients from neighboring States visit Delhi to avail quality health care facilities. Health sector infrastructure in Delhi comprises of 1240 dispensaries, 1057 nursing homes, 193 maternity homes, 48 polyclinics / special clinics, and 17 medical colleges. Mohalla Clinics and Polyclinics are being set up to provide health care services at door step of citizens. Besides projects of new hospitals, existing hospitals are planned to be remodeled to enhance bed strength. At the end of year 2016-17, total bed capacity was 53329.
71. Important vital indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Neo-Natal Mortality Rate, Under Five Mortality Rate in respect of Delhi stand at lower levels as 18, 12, and 22 in comparison to All India levels viz 34, 24, 39 respectively. Similarly, the total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.6 in Delhi, is among the lowest in India (All India level – 2.3) which indicates the achievement of the replacement rate. On the same lines, the crude death rate of 4.0 in Delhi is the lowest in the country and 2nd highest life expectancy of 73.8 years.
72. However, maternal & child health care services need to be strengthened to achieve 100% institutional births, universal immunization coverage and ANC. The proportion of institutional deliveries was 86.74 per cent. Similarly, percentage of fully immunized children was 86%. It suggests that these proportions are improving and all essential measures be adopted to achieve the goals of universal immunization and ANC.
73. 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 provision of health care services of ISM & Homeopathy.

SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFARE

74. Department of Social Welfare, Women and Child Development and Welfare of SC/ST/OBC /Minorities are implementing several schemes/projects with the objective to improve quality life of vulnerable sections. The expenciture under these three departments in FY 2016-17 was ₹ 1702 Crore and budget allocation of ₹ 2731 crore in FY 2017-18. Out of these, the allocation for financial assistance to Senior Citizen (4.20 lakh beneficiaries up to Dec,17), Women in Distress (1.98 lakh beneficiaries up to Dec,17) and person with special needs (75603 beneficiaries up to Dec,17) is approximately ₹ 1595 Crore. The Government, in 2016-17, enhanced the financial assistance by ₹ 1000 per month per beneficiaries under these schemes subject to the condition that benefit will be extended to only those beneficiaries who are receiving pension through DBT after seeding/linking with Aadhar. Government had also enhanced income limit for eligibility to ₹ 1 lakh per annum. The new rates of ₹ 2000/- per month for senior citizens of age 60-69 years, ₹ 2500/- per month for senior citizens of age 70 years & above and persons with special needs are effective from February 2017.
75. For empowerment and welfare of women and children, is implementing some major projects like Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Ladli Yojana, schemes for Adlo-scent girls, 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 working women in Delhi. There is Delhi Commission for Women set up in Delhi under which Mahila Panchayats are working for counseling and giving legal advice to the women those who are in distress. There are another different dedicated cells under Delhi commission for women.

76. The Delhi Government has enhanced the honorarium for Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) from ₹ 5000/- p.m. to ₹ 9678/- p.m. and for Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) from ₹ 2500/- to ₹ 4839/- p.m. from August, 2017 in which Government of India contributes ₹ 1800/p.m. for AWWs and ₹ 900/-p.m. for AWHs .
77. Various schemes for students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/MINORITIES are being implemented by the Department for welfare of SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities, like financial assistance for purchase of stationery, reimbursement of tuition fees and scholarship to students etc. with a total budget of ₹ 409 crore in 2017-18.
78. 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.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

79. Public Distribution System is an important government intervention for supply of food grains to the poor at a subsidized price. It acts as tool to control open- market prices for commodities that are distributed through the system. Government of NCT of Delhi facilitates supply of food grains to around 72.48 lakh poor people through a network of 2254 Fair Price Shops at a subsidized price on a recurring basis. Delhi Government has so far issued 19.40 lakh National Food Security Smart Cards to eligible families covering total beneficiaries of 72.48 lakh as on 31st March 2017. Almost all the digital Food Security Cards are Aadhar enabled. Delhi was one of pioneer state in implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013 w.e.f. 1st Sept. 2013 soon after enactment of NFSA, 2013 by Government of India.
80. Government of NCT of Delhi has introduced a lot of new interventions for bringing efficiency and transparency in the public distribution system like facility of e-Ration Card, Ration Card Portability, awareness of the consumers through SMS Alerts in their registered mobile numbers etc.
81. e-POS devices got installed in all the Fair Price Shops for distribution of ration to all eligible beneficiaries through Aadhar enabled Point of Sale (AePOS) devices. In the month of January, 2018 total of 15,15,769 Card holders were distributed Food grains through e-PoS devices. The online monitoring is available to public on the portal <http://epos.hry.gov.in/dl> along with standard reports available with different parameters like stock register, allotment details, portability details, date-wise transactions detail, sale register, success & failure abstract of UIDAI, commodity allotment etc. The project is running successfully at all fair price shops and proving vital to eliminate bogus ration cards

TRADE AND COMMERCE

82. 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 the 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.

83. The income from trade, hotels and restaurant in Delhi constituted ₹ 76303 crore during 2017-18 at current prices, which is nearly 13.02 per cent of Gross State Value Added of Delhi (base year 2011-12). More clearly this sector's contribution to Gross State Value Added of Delhi during the last seven years was more than 13 percent.

POVERTY LINE

84. Poverty is a situation where the individual or communities lack the resources, ability and environment to meet the basic needs of life. It indicates a status wherein a person fails to maintain a living standard, adequate for a comfortable lifestyle. On the basis of National Sample Survey Organisation's 61st Round (June 2004- July 2005), Planning Commission published State Specific poverty line for rural and urban. The poverty line was estimated at ₹ 410.38 for rural and ₹ 612.91 urban Delhi as against the national level of ₹ 356.30 for rural and ₹ 538.60 for urban India respectively. 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.
85. 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.