

CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

1. Delhi is a lively city reflecting a perfect blend of modern and traditional architecture. Being a capital city in the Republic of India, Delhi is the center of the government's legislative and judicial systems. Set on the sides of the river Yamuna, it is one of the fastest growing cities in India. The city reflects two sides of the same coin -Old Delhi and New Delhi. While New Delhi is a reflection of modern India with the green Lutyens zone and diplomatic zones, Old Delhi gives an incredible picture of the traditional and historical cultures of India. Spread over an area of 1483 sq. kilometers, 216 meters above sea level, the city shares its boundary with two states – Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.
2. In 1992, Delhi was declared as a state under the National Capital Territory Act, 1991. Delhi has a complex administrative structure with dual jurisdiction i.e. Union and State Government. There are 11 districts, including New Delhi and 33 subdivisions in Delhi. As per Census 2011, there are 110 census towns and 112 villages in National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi. The Delhi metropolitan area lies within the National Capital Territory 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). The former single MCD serving 95 per cent of the Delhi area with 98 per cent of the total population got trifurcated in 2012 for the better delivery of services to the public into smaller Municipal Corporations i.e. North DMC, South DMC and East DMC. The municipal corporations handle civic administration for the city.
3. Surrounded by major IT and cyber hubs like Faridabad, Gurugram and Noida, Delhi counts as one of the most populated urban area in the world. The city has a robust infrastructure and economic growth during the last several years. Delhi has seen a lot of changes in the past few years with better roads, flyovers and an excellent metro service making life easier for people to travel seamlessly in and around the city. For shopping and movie enthusiasts, the city has a number of markets, malls and entertainment complexes. Delhi has a mixed culture as people of all communities and religions live here. English, Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi are the key languages spoken in the city.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

4. The total area of the NCT of Delhi is 1483 square kilometer. With the rapid pace of urbanization, rural population and rural area is continuously

decreasing as confirmed by successive Census Reports. 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 the fast growth of urbanization in the national capital. Delhi's rural population has decreased from 9.49 lakh in 1991 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.

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 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 percent. 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.
6. 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.

STATE ECONOMY

7. Delhi is a prosperous state with the second highest per capita income in India. The average per capita income of Delhi remained more than ₹ 3 lakhs in two consecutive years i.e. 2017-18 & 2018-19. Delhi's per capita income is almost three times the national average, both at current and constant prices. Delhi's per capita income at current prices reached ₹ 328985 in 2017-18 as compared to ₹ 298832 in 2016-17 and ₹ 273301 in 2015-16. The advance estimate of per capita income of Delhi at current prices during 2018-19 is estimated at ₹ 365529.
8. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Delhi at current prices recorded at ₹ 615605 crore during 2016-17 showed a growth of 11.76 per cent over the preceding year. The GSDP of Delhi at current prices increased to ₹ 690098 crore during 2017-18, indicating growth of 12.10 percent. The advance estimate of GSDP of Delhi at current prices during 2018-19 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 779652 crore at a growth rate of 12.98 per cent over 2017-18. In real terms, the growth was found to be 8.49 per cent during 2017-18 and 8.61 per cent during 2018-19.

9. Delhi's economy has a predominant service sector with its share of contribution to Delhi's Gross State Value Added (GSVA), followed by the contribution of the secondary and primary sectors. More than 84 per cent of income in Delhi was from the service sector, 14 percent from the secondary sector and about 2 percent from the primary sector during the year 2018-19. 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 includes the receipts under SGST/Value Added Tax (VAT), Stamps and Registration Fees, State Excise and Motor Vehicle Tax. These taxes together account for 92 per cent of the state government's total revenue receipts. All components in tax revenue indicated a higher growth during 2017-18, except for VAT and other taxes & duties on goods & services, which showed negative growth as most items got subsumed into GST. The Delhi Government's tax collection targeted growth of 17.59 per cent during 2018-19 (BE) as compared to the actual growth of 14.70 per cent in 2017-18 (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. 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. Around 82.30 per cent existing VAT dealers have migrated to GST up to 26-12-2018.
12. The state government had an outstanding debt of ₹ 25338.96 crore in 2007-08, which was equal to 16.79 percent of its GSDP. In 2017-18, the outstanding debt had increased to ₹ 33569 crore and the Debt GSDP ratio had declined substantially to 4.86 percent. The ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts also got declined to 7.42 percent in 2017-18 from the high ratio of 16.79 percent in 2007-08. This clearly indicates that the debt problem is well under control. Delhi Government received a Small Saving Loan of ₹ 1906.34 crore during 2017-18, as against ₹ 1695.53 crore received during 2016-17.

13. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus which was ₹ 4913 crore during 2017-18 (Prov.) as compared to ₹ 5264 Crore during 2016-17. Delhi's revenue surplus was 0.71 per cent of GSDP during 2017-18 and 0.57 per cent during 2018-19 (BE).
14. 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 2024-25. 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 on account of basic and performance grants, Calamity Relief etc may not cover Delhi. On this issue, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has requested the 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 still after 18 years, it has remained as ₹ 450 Crore in 2018-19 (BE).
15. 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) which has been extended up to 2015-16. The Delhi Government set up the Fourth DFC and Fifth DFC for the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 & 2016-17 to 2020-21 respectively and both Commissions submitted their report to the Government of NCT of Delhi. Now, 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. As well as 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, as the Govt. decided not to implement the 4th DFC.

EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT

16. As per Census 2001, the population of Delhi was 138.50 lakh. In the 2011 Census, the population of Delhi increased to the level of 167.88 lakh which indicate the fact that on an average, the population of Delhi increased at 2.12 per cent per annum during 2001-2011. During the same period, the proportion of the working population to the total population in Delhi has increased at a rate of 0.46 percent. Female workers constitute a lesser percentage of workers during 2011 -14 per cent of workers in Delhi.

PRICE TRENDS

17. At the national level, **Wholesale Price Index (WPI)** is used to measure changes in prices of commodities in the 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 a monthly base for 78 selected centres/markets in India, including Delhi.
18. The Index is separately prepared for six groups and then combined by assigning weight 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 the consumer price index for industrial workers in Delhi was recorded at 4.5 percent during 2017, over 2016. The average consumer price index (IW) number in All-India was recorded at 281 during 2017. At the national level, the average consumer price index in the food group during the 2017 was recorded at 308, while in Delhi – it was recorded at 289.

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

20. In order to bring improvement to the quality of government spending by focusing on the end use of the funds, the classification of the budget as 'Plan'– 'Non-Plan' was done away with by the Union Government with effect from 2017-18. The GNCTD had switched to capital and revenue-spending classifications from FY 2017-18 in lieu of Plan and Non-Plan with the objective to have a clear and effective link between the government's earnings, spending and outcomes.
21. The Government of Delhi prepared its first comprehensive Outcome Budget based on output and outcome indicators in 2017-18, moving from traditional budgeting to an "Outcome" based approach of budgeting. Outcome Budget 2017-18 of GNCTD is an attempt to bring a high degree of transparency and accountability in public spending.
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 the 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 totalled at ₹ 53478.86 crore, which is 97.95 percent of the total plan outlay. Expenditure reported in the Twelfth Five Year Plan was ₹ 70497.04 crore which, is 78.33 per cent of the total plan outlay.

23. In the financial year 2018-19, Education Sector has continued to be the first priority sector with maximum share of allocation of 27.36 per cent of the budget allocated for schemes/projects followed with Social Security & Welfare 16.63 percent, Medical & Public Health 14.81 percent, Housing & Urban Development 14.12 per cent, Transport 11.67 per cent and Water Supply and Sanitation has a share of 10.68per cent. The six priority sectors including Water Supply and Sanitation mentioned above, accounts for approximately 95.3 per cent of the Budget Allocation 2018-19.
24. The Social Services Sectors all together has a share of 83.60 per cent under schemes/projects in 2018-19 with allocation of ₹ 18393 Crore under the Education, Medical & Public Health, Water Supply & Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development, Social Welfare, WCD Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Min., Nutrition, Labour, Food & Civil Supplies sectors. Total Budget allocation under schemes/projects in 2018-19 (BE) was ₹ 22,000 Crore.

ENVIRONMENT

25. The rapid rise in the population and speedy economic development has raised concern for environmental degradation in Delhi. Due to unplanned growth, Delhi has become one of the most polluted cities in India in term of air pollution, carrying the country's highest volumes of particulate matter pollution in its funnel. Unprecedented scale and speed of urbanization in Delhi and consequent pressure on physical and social infrastructure has created a damaging stress on the living environment and resulted in an increased level of pollution.
26. To reduce air pollution, Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) along with Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) and 41 directions issued by CPCB under Air Act are being implemented by Civic Agencies, Transport Department, Urban Development Department and Traffic Police and Pollution Control Committee of Delhi. Apart from this, various Court and NGT directions are being complied with. Air Pollution Control is being monitored at GNCTD as well as the Government of India level.
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-the-art

Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations in Delhi on 9/11/2017. Presently, the DPCC monitored air quality through 26 online continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations at 26 locations. The Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) has also issued approved fuel notification on 29/6/2018.

28. The Government of Delhi has passed a Green Budget 2018-19 wherein providing a subsidy for the conversion of industries to PNG and coal-based Tandoors to gas-based Tandoors was announced. Accordingly, Cabinet has approved the policy to offer an incentive to industries in approved industrial areas of up to ₹ 1 lakh to switch over to piped natural gas from existing polluting fuels on 04.09.2018 and DPCC issued office order for implementation. Cabinet has also approved the policy to offer a subsidy of upto ₹ 5,000/- per Tandoor to restaurant to replace coal Tandoor with electricity or gas-based Tandoors on 04/09/2018 and DPCC issued office order for implementation.
29. DPCC is conducting monthly water quality monitoring of river Yamuna (at 9 locations) and major drains (24 drains) falling into river Yamuna. Recent water quality monitoring reports of river Yamuna indicates that the water quality parameters, BOD & DO are in the desirable/prescribed norms with respect to Water Quality criteria of "C" class at Palla, which is upstream of Wazirabad Barrage. However, the Yamuna's water quality at the downstream of Wazirabad barrage after the confluence of the Najafgarh Drain is not meeting the desirable/prescribed norms.
30. There are 4 landfill sites namely Bhalaswa landfill site (since 1993), Ghazipur landfill site (since 1984), Okhla landfill site (1994) and Bawana landfill site (developed as engineering landfill Site and operating since 2011). There are 2 compost plants in Delhi - one at Okhla (operated by M/s IL&FS, capacity - 200 tons/per day) and another one at Bawana (operated by M/s Delhi MSW Solutions Ltd., capacity - 1500 tons per day). In addition, there are 3 Waste to Energy Plants operational in Delhi.
31. From 2018-19, DPGS is providing one-time financial assistance to RWAs/NGOs for setting up of decentralized STPs @ ₹ 2 lakh per acre after receiving NOC from the concerned land owning agency and area MLA. During 2018-19, financial assistance for maintenance of parks and gardens provided for areas measuring almost 418.38 acres with the participation of 299 RWAs/NGOs, covering 1337 number of parks till 30th November, 2018.
32. 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 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 percent from 2015 to 20.6 percent in 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.

33. The Government is committed to provide a soothing and green environment to Delhi citizens. A massive tree plantation drive was conducted on 8th September 2018 involving 19 greening agencies, eco-clubs and RWAs for plantation of 5 lakh tree saplings. In addition to this, an annual target for plantation of 17,82,120 tree saplings and 10,20,500 shrubs has been allotted for the year 2018-19. Against this target, till December 2018, the achievement is 13,94,849 tree sapling and 9,23,900 shrubs. City forests at Mitraon, Nasirpur, Garhi Mandu, Taj Enclave and Hauz Rani were improved to increase the awareness for green area among local residents.

INDUSTRIES

34. The Industrial Policy for Delhi 2010-21 aims to promote a transparent and business-friendly environment, promotion of non-polluting and clean industries, promotion of high-technology and skill industries to keep immigration of unskilled labour to minimum, to develop a 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.
35. There are 8.75 Lakh total establishments operating in Delhi as per the Sixth Economic Census conducted in 2013, out of which 1.42 per cent are in rural areas and 98.58 per cent are in urban areas. Sixth Economic Census registered an annual growth rate of 1.94 per cent, in absolute term 1.18 lakh establishments increased in Sixth Economic Census 2013 over 5th Economic Census 2005.
36. As per GSVA estimates at current prices, income from manufacturing has increased from ₹ 18907 crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 40557 crore in 2018-19. However, the percentage contribution of manufacturing to GSVA has decreased from 6.24 per cent in 2011-12 to 6.04 per cent in 2018-19. During the same period, the contribution of the secondary sector to the total GSVA of Delhi has increased from 13.09 per cent in 2011-12 to 14.00 per cent in 2018-19.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

37. The percentage distribution of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Delhi at 2011-12 prices showed a declining trend of agriculture and allied sector. More clearly, the percentage contribution of the agriculture sector to GSVA of Delhi at current prices reduced from 0.94 per cent in 2011-12 to 0.49 per cent in 2018-19.
38. The economy is moving along with rapid urbanization. However, the number of operational holdings in Delhi increased from 20497 in 2010-11 to 20675 in 2015-16. The increase in land holdings in Delhi worked out at 0.17 per cent per annum. The operational area of Delhi decreased from 29628.21 hectares during 2010-11 to 28945.92 hectares during 2015-16. The reduction in operational area during the last two agricultural censuses in Delhi was worked out at 0.46 per cent per annum.
39. The returns from traditional agriculture are presently less attractive as compared to the high value of commercial horticulture and other high value-added agriculture activities. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi is, therefore, encouraging farmers to take-up vegetables, floriculture production, mushroom cultivation etc.
40. There are 49 Govt. veterinary hospitals, 26 veterinary dispensaries, 1 laboratory/research centre and 1 veterinary poly clinic for providing veterinary facilities in Delhi. The number of animals treated in Govt. veterinary hospitals/dispensaries increased from 3.64 lakh during 2000-01 to 4.69 lakh during 2017-18. It may be due to the enhancement of education and awareness among farmers.
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. 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 DISCOMs (BYPL, BRPL, TPDDL, NDMC and MES).

43. During the period 2010-11 to 2017-18, the number of consumers of electricity in Delhi increased from 40.47 lakh to 57.55 lakh. The total power purchase in Delhi has grown by 55.38 per cent during the last ten years. Power purchase has increased from 32744 MU in 2010-11 to 38510 MU in 2017-18. While 25.76 per cent of total power purchase is sourced from own generation by Delhi Govt. Power Plants, 74.24 per cent is purchased from Central Govt. and other sources. The peak demand increased from 4720 MW in 2010-11 to 6526 MW in 2017-18.
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 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.
45. Delhi Transco Limited has a power transmission network consisting of four number of 400 KV and thirty-six 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 12440 MVA at 220 KV level upto the 2017-18. The total transmission line length in Ckt. Km. is 249.192 at 400 KV level and 824.22 at 220 KV level.
46. The Government 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 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. All the grid connected solar projects have contributed to nearly 118.35 MW of power in Delhi till December 2018. A new scheme, namely, "Mukhyamantri Agriculture-cum-Solar Farm Scheme" has been approved by the Delhi Cabinet on 24.07.2018 to promote and increase solar power generation.

47. 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 (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 170.35 MW as on 31/12/2018.

TRANSPORT

49. The capital city of India has a well-developed transportation network. This network ensures that people in the city can travel without delay and hassle. It aims to provide last mile connectivity to the passenger with an environment-friendly system.
50. Public transport in Delhi has two major components viz. bus transport and metro rail. These two major transport systems are playing a vital role in facilitating public transport in Delhi. In fact, both the systems are the life line of the people of Delhi. At present, the daily ridership of Delhi Metro is 25 lakhs. Ridership on Metro Rail is further expected to increase after completion of the final stage of construction of DMRC's Phase-III, additional corridors and NCR extensions. Total 252 Km length of Metro line was completed under Phase-I, Phase-II and Phase-III in Delhi by 31/03/2018 and 327 km metro line is operational up to 31/12/2018. Another about 23 KM of Metro rail of Phase III including additional corridors with NCR extensions, being implemented concurrently, are expected to be opened by 2020 in stages.
51. The total number of motor vehicles on road in NCT of Delhi as on 31st March 2018 was 109.86 lakh, showing 5.81 percent growth from the previous year. The number of vehicles per thousand in population increased considerably from 317 in 2005-06 to 598 in 2017-18.
52. The Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) is an ambitious project that aims at providing a non-polluting and efficient rail-based transport system, properly

integrated with the road transport system. The Delhi Metro is being built in phases. Phase-I completed 59 stations (including interchange stations) and 65.1 km of route length of which 13.17 km is underground and 51.93 km surface or elevated. Phase-II of the network comprises 124.93 km of route length with 86 stations (including interchange stations) having 16.62 Km of route length with 13 stations in NCR and is fully completed with the first section opened in June, 2008 and the last line opened in August, 2011. Phase-III, additional corridors and NCR extensions of 160 km route length with 109 stations (including 42.337 Km of route length with 30 stations of NCR) were planned to be completed by December 2018 (except extension to Dhansa which is scheduled to be completed in December 2020). Najafgarh connection is targeted to be completed in September 2019 and date for Mayur Vihar Pocket I to Trilokpuri stretch will be fixed after the resolution of the land issue involving R&R at Trilokpuri. The remaining portion of Delhi got completed by December, 2018.

53. 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. At present there are 85 numbers of flyovers including Barapullah Phase-II and Signature Bridge and RUB/ROB has been completed at various places in Delhi.
54. DTC is the largest public transport entity in the NCR. DTC operates 3951 buses on 453 city routes and 8 NCR routes. DTC has also been operating International Bus Service on Delhi – Lahore & Delhi – Kathmandu. Daily average passenger was about 30 lakh during 2017-18. However, daily average passenger ridership on DTC and cluster buses is 43 lakh. Common Mobility Cards have been implemented in all DTC Buses. Automated fare collection system through electronic ticketing machines is being rolled out.
55. New buses under cluster scheme will be added besides the purchase of new buses by DTC, for which the transport department will require additional bus depots. Bus Depots at Dichaun Kalan, Bawana Sector 1, Rani Khera 1, 2, 3 and Dwarka Sector 22 have been constructed. Bus Depot at Rewla Khanpur and Kharkhri Nahar are at completion stage. Further bus depots at East Vinod Nagar, Bawana Sector 5, Gumanhera, Mundela Kalan, Rohini Sector-37 and Burari are under progress. Further, new electric buses are to be inducted for which Bus Depots are being developed in accordance with the electric buses.
56. Delhi Road Safety Policy has been notified on 13.07.2018 with an objective to ensure road safety for all road users in the NCT of Delhi with priority to pedestrians and cyclists to achieve zero fatalities due to road accidents in the

long run. The Government of NCT of Delhi is taking various initiatives such as the construction of pedestrian lanes, foot over bridges at traffic intersections, conducting Road Safety campaigns at schools and college level, educating the general public about the road safety and other measures.

57. CCTV video surveillance system has been installed in 200 buses of DTC. Government has decided to install CCTV cameras in all DTC & Cluster buses. Gender Sensitization Program for bus crew undertaken by DTC is being conducted on a regular basis for the safety of women passengers. The number of night buses has been increased to 86 on 26 routes. 28 Ladies Special Buses are also being plied during peak hours on 28 routes. 25 per cent of seats have been reserved for women in stage carriage buses. 2153 Marshals were deployed in DTC buses during 2017-18 including 1600 Civil Defence Marshal, 90 DTC Marshals and 463 Home Guards for the safety/security of women passengers.
58. The air pollution has emerged as a significant issue risking the health and well being of residents in cities across India and especially Delhi. GNCTD has undertaken a Green Budgeting initiative in 2018-19 to implement several long term measures to combat air pollution in Delhi. To replacement of old vehicles and to encourage the electric vehicles, the Transport Department has prepared a Draft Electric Vehicle Policy and same has been released on 28/11/2018 which will be finalized very soon. GNCTD has decided to engage pure electric buses in Delhi which will go a long way to reduce overall vehicular emissions in Delhi. A proposal of 1000 fully-electric buses to augment environment-friendly public transport system is under process. To ensure stringent action on over-loaded trucks causing pollution, the Transport Department is strengthening the enforcement wing of the Transport Department. Weigh Bridges at three impounding pits in Burari, Sarai Kale Khan and Dwarka have been installed. New vehicles, body-worn cameras and E-challaning tabs have also been purchased.

WATER SUPPLY & SEWAGE

59. Drinking water and sanitation are the basic human needs for determining and maintaining the quality of life. Safe drinking water and sanitation are very vital for well being of human health. Various schemes have been implemented by the DJB to provide drinking water and proper sanitation. The supply of safe drinking water in enough quantity is one of the prime requirements to maintain health & hygiene.
60. Delhi being a city-state depends on resources from other states. The city being located in a semi-arid zone, depends to a great extent on raw waters from the Ganga basin, Yamuna sub-basin, Indus-basin, in addition to its own

internal aquifers and groundwater resources. Delhi depends on neighbouring states to meet around 50 percent of its resident's drinking water demands. Political considerations remain a very serious challenge. The growing need for water is very fast with the rapid pace of urbanization. The distance between the source of water and destination increases the possibility of leakage and pilferage. Loss of treated water is around 30 per cent. It increases the cost of the water supply. Excessive drawing of water from bore wells has resulted in the depletion of groundwater which is aggravated with an inadequate monsoon. The status of non-revenue water is around 50 per cent. DJB does not have enough resources to meet the cost of water supply and sewerage infrastructure required for a growing population. The growth of the city beyond reasonable limits imposes an unbearable strain for provisioning of two basic services: water and sanitation.

61. The Delhi Jal Board has improved its operations and planning 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 with schedules of operation available online, elimination of unscrupulous private tankers charging an exorbitant rate. Concurrently, the Delhi Jal Board made transformative improvements in water pipeline and supply reaching constituencies like Dwarka, Sangam Vihar and Tughlakabad, truly moving towards the goal of providing water as a right. Regularization of unauthorized connections, provision of water to over 250 unauthorized colonies and reduction in sewerage and water development charges have brought water to the poorest in Delhi and also ensured better water management and accounting under the ambit of the Delhi Jal Board's formal network.
62. DJB has launched "Seva App" for bill generation, online payments and the resolution of inflated bills to deliver efficient and transparent services and to instil more confidence in the citizens of Delhi. Factors attributable to the increased DJB's revenue are: price of non-free water, which was increased by 10 per cent, increase in the number of connections/meters, a one-time window was offered to people to clear of their previous dues and water leakages fixing. There were several other revenue-generating measures such as advertisements on water tankers, renting out property and tap solar power, Innovations/new schemes like water ATMs, "toilet to tap" and GPS-tracking of DJB water tankers.
63. About 83.42 per cent households of Delhi now have access to piped water supply. Water production during the summer season is being maintained at 895 MLD per day consistently. Water is supplied through the existing water supply network comprising 14355 km long pipelines and more than 107 underground reservoirs (UGRs). Besides, a total of 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.

64. Delhi Jal Board has started a comprehensive programme for installation of bulk meters at all water treatment plants and about 302 bulk meters have already been installed. Delhi Jal Board has also decided to install bulk meters on all distribution mains, underground reservoirs and booster pumping stations for correct measurement of water supply from these points to different localities/consumer points.
65. 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 ₹ 1719.81 crore against estimated revenue of ₹ 1841.25 crore upto March 2018 with collection efficiency of 93.40% during 2017-18. All domestic consumers of Delhi Jal Board consuming water up to 20 KL per month and having functional water meters are being given 100 per cent subsidy and fully exempted from payment of water bill w.e.f 01.03.2015.
66. Delhi Jal Board has a sewage treatment capacity of 607 MGD as on 31st March, 2018. Delhi Jal Board has a network of branch, peripheral sewers of about 7700 km. Also, there is a network of 200 km of trunk sewers. The rehabilitation/de-silting has been completed in trunk sewer and is in progress in peripheral sewer.

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

67. 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 under the Ministry of Urban Development, Gol. However, with the launching of the Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Delhi Government got engaged in the construction of houses for economically weaker sections. Delhi accounts for around 0.05 per cent of India’s geographical area and 1.39 per cent of its population. It is overwhelmingly urban with 75 per cent of its area and 98 per cent population falling under urban jurisdiction as in 2017. The decadal growth in population was 21.2 per cent during 2001-11 and the population density (urban) is very high at about 14,698 per square kilometre. The rate of in-migration has been stabilising, yet the city continues to be a preferred destination for significant numbers seeking a livelihood. Around 100,000 persons in-migrate into the city every year.
68. Delhi has the highest population density of 11,320 persons per sq km. as per the 2011 Census. 16.37 million population - 98 per cent of the total population

(16.79 million) of Delhi is residing in urban areas. 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.

69. About one-third of Delhi lives in sub-standard housing, which includes 695 slums and JhuggiJhopri Clusters, 1797 unauthorized colonies, old dilapidated areas and 362 villages. These areas often lack safe, adequate housing and basic services. According to the projections, Delhi needs 24 lakh new housing units by the year 2021 (MPD-2021). Of these, 54 per cent are required for the EWS and LIG. About 42 per cent housing units, i.e. about 10 lakh are to be provided by densification and redevelopment of existing residential areas, covering in-situ slum rehabilitation, infill development, regularization and redevelopment of unauthorized colonies and by densification and up-gradation of old residential areas.
70. The Delhi Slum and JhuggiJhopri Rehabilitation and Relocation Policy, 2015 has been approved by GNCTD and order was issued in Dec 2017. This is in terms of Master Plan 2021 which envisages that for In-situ rehabilitation a maximum of 40 per cent land can be used as resource and minimum of 60 per cent of land has to be used for in-situ redevelopment to rehabilitate JhuggiJhopri dwellers. As per the policy, DUSIB will be the Nodal Agency for Rehabilitation and Relocation of JhuggiJhopri which has come up before 01.01.2015. In Situ Rehabilitation of the JhuggiJhopri dwellers shall be done by DUSIB in respect of the clusters on the land of various departments/agencies of GNCTD on the same land or in the vicinity within the radius of 5 km. In case of JhuggiJhopri colonies existing in lands belonging to the Central Government/agencies, the respective agency may either carry out the relocation/rehabilitation themselves as per the policy of the Delhi Government or may entrust the job to the DUSIB.
71. Delhi Government has recently planned to develop few In-situ rehabilitation projects for the relocation and settlement of slum and JhuggiJhopri dwellers through private developers. Once this project becomes successful, the same is to be replicated at various places.
72. There is a significant improvement in the availability of basic services in Delhi over the last decade as per the 2011 Census. There is near universal electrification and 99 percent of the households have access to sanitation facilities. The supply of drinking water by Delhi Jal Board now reaches 81 per cent of the households against 75 per cent 10 years ago. Less than 1 per cent of the households are without toilet and electricity facilities.

73. 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.

EDUCATION

74. 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 higher than the all India average of 73 per cent. Although there is a 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 that of states like Kerala (94.0 per cent), Mizoram (91.3 per cent), Tripura (87.2 per cent).
75. The Delhi Government has a total of 1227 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 21.30 per cent of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrollment in government and government-aided schools is 37.24 per cent of a total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2017-18.
76. As per DISE Report 2017, during 2016-17, the Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education in Delhi was 109.19 per cent as compared to 95.12 percent at all India level. The Net Enrolment Ratio has increased from 77.80 in 2007-08 to 92.55 in 2016-17. Delhi's position in NER during 2016-17 is 92.55 which is much higher than the National Average of 83.62. NER at the National level is on a decreasing trend during 2007-08 to 2016-17.
77. As per State Budget Analysis Report of RBI, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has continuously been investing the highest share of its budget in the education sector among all states. During 2017-18, Delhi was at the top with 23.4 percent of its budget estimates earmarked for the education sector, followed by Chhattisgarh (19 per cent), Maharashtra (18.6 per cent) and Assam (18.3 per cent). The National Average was 14.8 per cent in 2017-18.
78. 8095 additional classrooms have been made functional in existing govt. schools. 52 number of school buildings (model pilot schools) have been completed by DTTDC. A new school building at Rohini Sector-23 has been completed. Nursery classes have been introduced in 301 govt. schools in 2018.
79. 05 Schools of Excellence have become functional from 2018-19. Happiness curriculum has been implemented in all the 1024 schools of DoE. 556 Special

Training Centers (STCs) have been set up to mainstream the out of the school children.

80. Incubation centers established in 11 institutions. 96 incubatees / start-up are at work in incubation centers.

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH

81. The Govt of NCT of Delhi has decided to add 10000 new beds through the construction of new hospitals and by way of remodeling / expansion of existing Delhi Govt Hospitals. The construction of hospitals at Dwarka, Ambedkar Nagar and Burari is in progress. In addition, around 17 existing hospitals will be remodelled to increase the number of overall bed capacity. Remodelling of 8 hospital works have already been sanctioned and will be completed in the next 24-27 months.
82. In order to provide primary health care services at the doorstep of the citizens of Delhi, 189 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics have been set up and the setting up 1000 Mohalla Clinics is the objective.
83. Similarly, Delhi Govt. has set up 25 polyclinics for providing a facility of specialized health care. Polyclinics operate as specialist out-patient departments where specialists of Medicine, Pediatric, Eye & ENT, etc are available. The Delhi Govt. has sanctioned remodelling of existing 94 dispensaries to set up polyclinics.
84. Important vital indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Neo-Natal Mortality Rate, Under Five Mortality Rate in respect of Delhi stand at lower levels like 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.
85. 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 86.74 per cent. Similarly, the percentage of fully immunized children was 86 per cent. It suggests that these proportions are improving and all essential measures are adopted to achieve the goals of universal immunization and ANC.
86. Important health programmes under National Health Mission focused at reproductive and child health, control of TB, Leprosy, etc are being implemented in Delhi through Delhi State Health Mission. Delhi AIDS Control

Society is implementing the programme of NACP. Directorate of AYUSH ensures the provision of health care services of ISM & Homeopathy.

SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFARE

87. 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, Minorities, Senior Citizens, Women in distress, persons with special needs, economically weaker section of society, labourers and others.
88. The Social Welfare, Women and Child Development and Welfare of SC/ST/OBC Department are implementing most of these schemes apart from the implementation of various programmes by some other departments directly. The revised total budget allocation of these three departments in FY 2017-18 was ₹ 2828 crore which has been increased to ₹ 3269 crore in FY 2018-19. Out of these, the allocation during current year for financial assistance (pension scheme) for Senior Citizen (4.42 lakh beneficiaries up to Dec, 18), Women in Distress (2.35 lakh beneficiaries up to December, 2018) and persons with special needs (82,339 beneficiaries up to Dec, 18) is approximately is ₹ 2214 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.
89. For empowerment and welfare of women and children, WCD Department is implementing some major projects 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. Hostel facilities are being provided to women working in Delhi. There is the Delhi Commission for Women - under which Mahila Panchayats are working in providing counselling and giving legal advice to women in distress.
90. 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.
91. The Delhi Government is providing an honorarium of ₹ 9678/- p.m. to Anganwadi Workers and ₹ 4839/- p.m. to Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs).

92. Delhi Government is providing coaching to economically disadvantaged Scheduled Caste (SC) candidates to enable them to compete in competitive examinations and succeed in obtaining an appropriate job under “Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Yojana.”
93. Various Welfare schemes for Students belonging to SC/ST/OBC 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.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

94. Public Distribution System is an important government intervention for the supply of food grains to the poor at a subsidized price. Delhi is one of pioneering state to implement the National Food Security Act, 2013 w.e.f. 1st Sept 2013, soon after the enactment of NFSA, 2013 by the Government of India.
95. The Public Distribution Network of GNCTD comprising of 2210 FPS distributed food grains to 72.78 Lakh population through 19.41 lakh food security cards as on 31st March 2018. Almost all digital food security cards are Aadhar enabled.
96. The government has designated the Delhi Public Grievance Commission as State Food Commission for effective and timely redressal of grievances of beneficiaries. Many reform measures are taken by GNCTD to make the PDS more transparent like Ration Card Portability Services, issuing SMS alert to the beneficiaries.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

97. 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.

98. The income from trade, hotels and restaurant in Delhi constituted ₹ 83539 crore during 2018-19 at current prices, which is nearly 12.44 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 12 percent.

POVERTY LINE

99. 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 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.
100. 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.

TOURISM IN DELHI

101. Delhi is sprinkled with dazzling gems: captivating ancient monuments, fascinating museums and art galleries, architectural wonders, a vivacious performing-arts scene, fabulous eating places and bustling markets. With its rich and diverse cultural heritage, Delhi is also used as a gateway for travelling to cities of India. The capital of India is one of the key arrival destinations for both foreign and domestic tourists. The state is among the top tourist destinations in the country. The capital boasts of some great heritage sites within and near the city. Delhi also generates income from the tourism sector. Tourists from all over the world come to Delhi, not only to visit the capital but the areas surrounding it.
102. Delhi Tourism organizes a number of fairs and festivals in Delhi. Delhi Tourism also runs Dilli Haat INA, Dilli Haat Pitampura and Dilli Haat Janakpuri (Food & Craft Bazaar) and Coffee Homes. Delhi Tourism also has a garden known as the 'Garden of Five Senses'.

103. With an objective to promote tourism in and around the capital city, DTTDC has been playing the role of catalyst and been taking various proactive steps in making the city a tourist friendly-destination under Branding Delhi. There is a need to initiate steps to market Delhi more effectively and in a strategic manner on the lines of other state tourism boards. 17,800 tourists stayed in gold category rooms and 82,600 tourists stayed in silver category rooms under the scheme 'Bed & Breakfast' during 2017-18. 15936 Tourists stayed in Gold category rooms and 72,542 tourists stayed in Silver category rooms upto December, 2018 during 2018-19.