

CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

Delhi is a symbol of India's culturally rich past and thriving present. Apart from being a political centre of India, Delhi is also a commercial, transport and cultural hub, making it a city most cherished and visited by all. These factors have given the route to host the inaugural 1951 Asian Games, 1982 Asian Games, 1983 NAM Summit, 2010 Men's Hockey World Cup, 2010 Commonwealth Games, 2012 BRICS Summit, one of the major host cities of the 2011 Cricket World Cup, which have glorified Delhi's fame all over the world. It has state-of-the-art healthcare, transport, and public services. Delhi represents a beautiful amalgamation of ancient culture and modernity.

2. A varied history has left behind a rich architectural and cultural heritage in Delhi. In the words of famous Urdu poet, Mir Taqi Mir, Delhi's streets were not alleys but parchment of a painting, every face that appeared, seemed to be a masterpiece. On one side it has Old Delhi, narrow lanes rich in history and fragrances of food as unique as Old Delhi, and on the other side, it has New Delhi which has lush green areas of the Lutyens and diplomatic zones.
3. Delhi has also been famous for its various gardens and botanical parks. The Garden of Five Senses, the Lodi Gardens, the Mughal Gardens, the Buddha Jayanti Park, and Nehru Park are some of the gardens famous among the people of the city. The city has several historical monuments that are highly treasured by the country. Delhi is home to some of the nation's best collection of art galleries and museums, which showcase everything from ancient antiquities to contemporary art. All these places are beautifully interconnected through a stupendous Metro and Bus network making the places easily accessible to commuters.
4. Delhi is also the centre of the National Capital Region (NCR), which is a unique 'interstate regional planning' area created by the National Capital Region Planning Board Act of 1985. The National Capital Territory of Delhi covers an area of 1,483 km², of which 1114 km² is designated as urban, and 369 km² as rural. It has been bordered by the state of Uttar Pradesh from the east and Haryana from all other sides. It has a population of about 167.88 lakhs residents as per census 2011 comprising 163.69 lakhs urban population and 4.19 lakhs rural population. It has a diversified culture as people from all religious communities live here. English, Hindi, Punjabi, and Urdu are the key languages spoken in the city.
5. Delhi was declared as the National Capital Territory by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991. Delhi has dual jurisdiction to serve its administrative structure, i.e. of the Union Government and the State Government.

There are 11 Districts and 33 Sub-divisions in Delhi. As per Census 2011, there are 110 census towns and 112 villages in the NCT of Delhi. The Delhi metropolitan area lies within the NCT of Delhi, which has five local municipal corporations-North Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation, East Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Council, and Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB). The former single MCD serving 95 percent of the Delhi area with 96 percent 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.

STATE ECONOMY

6. Delhi is the prosperous state with the second highest per capita income (in real terms) in India. The average per capita income of Delhi is almost three times higher than the per capita income of India. Delhi's per Capita Income during 2020-21 at current prices, has been worked out to ₹ 3,54,004 as against ₹ 3,76,221 during 2019-20 showing a contraction of 5.91 percent. In real terms, Per Capita Income of Delhi has been estimated at ₹ 2,54,001 in 2020-21 as against ₹ 2,74,671 in 2019-20 registering a contraction of 7.53 percent.
7. Delhi's economy has a predominant Service Sector with its share of contribution to Gross State Value Added (at current prices) at 84.59 percent during 2020-21 followed by contribution of Secondary Sector (13.56 percent) and Primary Sector (1.85 percent) sectors. The tertiary sector plays a pivotal role in the State economy both in terms of employment generation and contribution to State Income. The contraction in GSDP at constant prices in Delhi as per advance estimates is 5.68 percent during 2020-21 compared to contraction of 8.0 percent at national level during 2020-21.
8. The Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi at current prices during 2020-21 is ₹ 7,98,310 crore which recorded contraction of 3.92 percent over previous year. The GSDP at current prices increased by about 45 percent in the last six years i.e. from ₹ 5,50,804 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 7,98,310 crore during 2020-21.

BUDGET FOR SCHEMES/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS

9. Budgeting is a Government tool used across the world for allocation of public funds to convert its policies in achieving outcomes. It is one of the most effective instrument of strong public finance management which works as levers and interventions to enable sustainable improvements to be accomplished successfully.

10. The Budget allocation under schemes/ projects of GNCTD in 2020-21 (BE) was ₹ 29,500 Crore. In the financial year 2020-21, Education Sector has continued to be the first priority sector with maximum share of allocation of 23.83 per cent of the budget allocated for schemes/ projects 2020-21 followed with Transport (14.67%), Medical & Public Health (13.39%), Social Security & Welfare (13.11%), Housing & Urban Development (12.62%) and Water Supply & Sanitation (12.62%). The six priority sectors including Water Supply and Sanitation mentioned above, accounts for approximately 90.68% of the Budget Allocation 2020-21.
11. In Delhi, Budget along with the Outcome Budgets are used as the performance measurement tools that helps in better service delivery, improving decision-making, periodical assessment of the performance of government schemes and programmes and make the budget cost effective through better scheme management.
12. The Outcome Budget 2020-21 of Delhi covers all major departments and agencies combined into 8 major sectors. Under each department, major programmes and schemes were identified and key Output and Outcome indicators defined against each of them. In all, 3375 Output indicators and 2788 Outcome indicators have been developed in Outcome Budget 2020-21.
13. Delhi Government also present a Performance Report of Outcome Budget which gives a status of critical indicators of Outcome Budget under categories 'On track' and 'Off track'.

PUBLIC FINANCE

14. Delhi Government's Revenue Receipts consist of Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue and Grants-in-Aid/ Other Receipts from the Centre. The Tax Revenue of GNCTD includes the receipts under GST, Value Added Tax (VAT), Stamps and Registration Fees, State Excise and Motor Vehicle Tax. These taxes together account for 78 per cent of the state government's total revenue receipts during 2019-20. All components in tax revenue indicated a marginal growth during 2019-20, except for VAT (Petrol, Diesel, Liquor etc), Taxes on Vehicles and other taxes & duties on goods & services (Entertainment Tax, Luxury Tax etc). The Delhi Government's tax collection targeted growth of 20.60 per cent during 2020-21 (BE) as compared to the actual growth in 2019-20 (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.
15. 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.

16. The state government had an outstanding debt of ₹ 29608.31 crore in 2011-12, which was equal to 8.61 percent of its GSDP. In 2019-20, with outstanding debt of ₹ 34461.83 Crore as on 31/03/2020, the Debt GSDP ratio had declined substantially to 4.15 percent. The ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts also got declined to 5.84 percent in 2019-20 from the high ratio of 13.03 percent in 2011-12. This clearly indicates that the debt problem is well under control. Delhi Government received a Small Saving Loan of ₹ 4540.60 crore during 2019-20, as against ₹ 2800 crore received during 2018-19.
17. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus which was ₹ 7499 crore during 2019-20 (Prov.) as compared to ₹ 6261 crore during 2018-19. Delhi's revenue surplus was 0.90 per cent of GSDP during 2019-20 and 0.91 per cent during 2020-21 (BE).
18. Like earlier Central Finance Commissions, Delhi has not yet been covered under the Term of reference of Fifteenth Central Finance Commission (15th CFC) whose term covers the period from 2020-21 to 2025-26. Thus, the dispensations to be recommended by the Fifteenth Central Finance Commission to the States which include Share in Central Taxes, Grants-in-aid for Local Bodies, Revenue deficit grants, Sectoral grants, grants for Calamity Relief etc may not cover Delhi. On this issue, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has 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 20 years, it has remained as ₹ 626 crore in 2020-21 (BE).
19. The Government of NCT of Delhi is making devolution of funds to its Local Bodies based on the recommendations of Delhi Finance Commission being set up from time to time. The formula for devolution of funds to Local Bodies in Delhi based on the recommendations of the Third Delhi Finance Commission (Tenure 2006-07 to 2010-11) was extended up to 2015-16. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi vide Cabinet Decisions No 2669 & 2670 dated 01/01/2019 decided to implement the recommendations of 5th DFC for the period 2016-17 to 2020-21 and to continue the devolution of net tax proceeds for the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 as per 3rd DFC in place of 4th DFC.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

20. 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.

21. The income from trade, hotels and restaurants in Delhi constituted ₹ 79263 crore during 2020-21 (AE) current prices, which is nearly 11.18 per cent of Gross State Value Added of Delhi (the base year 2011-12). More clearly this sector's contribution to Gross State Value Added of Delhi during the last ten years was more than 11 per cent.

PRICE TRENDS

22. Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is used to measure changes in prices of commodities in the wholesale market at the national level. The current series of WPI reflect the changes in wholesale prices over a period to compare the base year (2011-12=100). Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India compiles & releases the monthly Wholesale Price Index (WPI).
23. Consumer price index (IW) is generally used for measuring the trends of retail prices of the most common items of daily consumption. From the month of September, 2020 the Labour Bureau has updated the Base of the Existing Series of CPI -IW (2001=100) to the New Base 2016=100. Under updated series, Labour Bureau, Shimla has been compiling and releasing consumer price index on a monthly base for 88 selected centres/ markets in India, including Delhi.
24. The Index is separately prepared for six groups and then combined by assigning weight to each group. Under updated series (2016=100), the highest weight is assigned to food & beverages group at 36.13 per cent, followed by miscellaneous at 26.26 per cent, housing at 24.29 per cent, fuel & light at 7.05 per cent, clothing & footwear at 5.43 per cent, and pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants at 0.84 per cent respectively.
25. The annual average consumer price index for industrial workers in Delhi increased from 275 in year 2018 to 303 in year 2019 registering an increase of 28 points. The increase in the consumer price index for industrial workers in Delhi was recorded at 10.2 per cent during the year 2019, over 2018. The average consumer price index (IW) in All-India was recorded at 317 during 2019. At the national level, the average consumer price index in the food group during the 2019 was recorded at 328, while in Delhi – it was recorded at 309.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

26. 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 agriculture sector to GSVA of Delhi at current prices reduced from 0.94 per cent in 2011-12 to 0.38 per cent in 2020-21.
27. The total gross cropped area in Delhi got increased to 43500 hectares in 2019-20 which was at 36445 hectares during 2011-12. The remaining areas of the Delhi are being used for various other uses such as non-agricultural purposes, forest, fallow land, uncultivable land, etc. The main reasons behind the reduction in agriculture area in Delhi are fast urbanization and the shift in occupational pattern, especially during the last two decades.
28. 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. During 2019-20; 390 farmers and technical staff trained in 15 number of trainings under the scheme Integrated Agriculture Development Scheme including Extn. Education Programme a component of vermi compost. 775 number of farmers provided training in 62 number of training & demonstration camps under the programme Farmers Training and Education Centre
29. There are 48 Govt. Veterinary hospitals, 29 Veterinary dispensaries, 1 Laboratory, 1 Farmers information centre and 2 Ambulatory clinics for providing veterinary facilities in Delhi. The number of animals treated in Govt. Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries increased from 4.16 lakh during 2011-12 to 5.82 lakh during 2019-20. During 2020-21, upto December, 2020 about 3.60 lakh animals treated in Govt. Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries. It may be due to the enhancement of education and awareness among the farmers.
30. '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 considers requested of infrastructure development of area of the residents of all rural and urban villages of Delhi in consultation with elected representatives (MPs/ MLAs).

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

31. The rapid urbanization and growth in economic activities in the city and its surrounding areas is responsible for environmental problems. Air pollution, water pollution, loss of biodiversity, municipal waste and noise pollution are major

environmental challenges. Several steps have been taken in the recent past to improve the environment condition which includes massive focus on afforestation, installation of Anti Smog Gun at Construction sites, deployment of mechanical road sweepers and water sprinklers, implementation of Electric Vehicle Policy, ban on plastic use, better management of solid waste, treatment of waste water and improvement of sewage system etc.

32. Besides Air and Water Pollution, Hazardous Waste, Bio-medical Waste, Construction & Demolition and Electronic Waste are other upcoming serious threat to the environment. To mitigate environmental degradation, the Government took steps to increase the Green cover of the state, promote electric vehicles, decentralized waste management etc.
33. DPCC monitored air quality through 26 online continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations at 26 locations. Noise Monitoring Network has also been strengthened with 31 Noise monitoring stations. DPCC has been conducting monthly water quality monitoring of river Yamuna (at 9 locations) and major drains (24 drains) falling into river Yamuna. Statement 8.4 (at 9 locations) and 8.5 (24 drains)
34. During 2019-20, financial assistance for maintenance of parks and gardens provided for areas measuring almost 578.38 acres with the participation of 435 RWAs/ NGOs covering 1797 No of parks. During the year 2020-21 up to 12th January 2021, financial assistance for maintenance of parks and gardens provided for area measuring 144.63 acres with the participation of 87 RWAs /NGOs covering 406 No of parks. DPGS also provides one time financial assistance to RWAs/ NGOs for setting-up of decentralized STPs @ ₹ 3.50 lakhs per acre based on receipt of NOC form the concerned land owning agency, Delhi Jal Board and area MLA.
35. Government of NCT of Delhi has taken initiatives to increase forests and tree cover area to keep the environment green in Delhi. As a result of the initiatives taken by the Government of NCT of Delhi, forest and tree cover area has been increasing steadily since 1997. The forest and tree cover area increased to 324.44 sq km in 2019 increasing thereby the share of forests in the total area to 21.88 per cent. The growth of forests and tree cover has particularly been monumental post-1997. 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 20.59% from 2017 to 21.88% during 2019.
36. Massive tree plantation drive was conducted during 2020 involving 19 greening agencies, eco-clubs and RWAs for plantation of 30.08 lakh tree saplings. In addition to this, 5.57 lakh seedlings have been distributed among public. Government of NCT Delhi has exceeded the target of 15.2 lakh projected by Government of India.

INDUSTRIES

37. Delhi ranked on the top in the country in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-9 i.e. ***“Inclusive Sustainable Industrialization, Foster Innovation”*** as per the assessment made by NITI Aayog in its report on SDG India Index 2.0 released on 30th December 2019. Under the scheme Business Reform Action Plan, Delhi has ranked 12th in 2019 among 36 states/UTs.
38. 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 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.
39. As per GSVA estimates at current prices, income from manufacturing has increased from ₹ 18907 Crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 32364 Crore in 2020-21. However, the percentage contribution of manufacturing to GSVA has decreased from 6.24% in 2011-12 to 4.57% in 2020-21. During the same period, the contribution of the secondary sector to the total GSVA of Delhi has also increased from 13.09% in 2011-12 to 13.56% in 2020-21.

TOURISM IN DELHI

40. 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. Approx. 30.74 lakh (28.12%) Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in Delhi during 2019 has been recorded as per India Tourism Statistics at a Glance-2020. The number of domestic tourists visiting the state had been rising continuously. Majority of tourists (95%) visited Delhi for ‘holidaying, leisure and recreation’. The capital boasts of some great heritage sites within and near the city. Delhi also generates income from the tourism sector. The tourists from all over the world come to Delhi not only to visit the capital but the areas surrounding it.
41. Delhi Tourism organizes a number of fairs and festivals in Delhi. Delhi is also gaining recognition as a cultural destination. Delhi Tourism’s major festivals—namely, the International Kite Festival, Magic Festival, Itra and Sugandhi Mela, Mango Festival, Dilli ke Pakwaan, and Garden Tourism Festival are becoming an integral part of Delhi’s cultural heritage. Delhi Tourism also runs Dilli Haat INA, Dilli Haat Pitampura and Dilli Haat Janakpuri (Food & Craft Bazaar) and Coffee Home. Delhi Tourism also has a garden known as the ‘Garden of Five Senses’.

42. 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. 20,581 Tourists stayed in Gold category rooms and 1,17,266 tourists stayed in Silver category rooms under the scheme "Bed & Breakfast" against the target of 22,500 tourists in gold category room and 92,500 tourists in silver category rooms during 2019-20. The COVID-19 pandemic offered an opportunity to hit the reset button to make tourism a sustainable engine for economic growth and overall development of Delhi.

ENERGY

43. 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).
44. During the period 2010-11 to 2019-20, the number of consumers of electricity in Delhi increased from 40.47 lakh to 61.68 lakh. The total power purchase in Delhi has grown by 21.37% during the last ten years (from 2009-10 to 2019-20). Power purchase has increased from 32744 MU in 2010-11 to 35419 MU in 2019-20. While 14.72% of total power purchase is sourced from own generation by Delhi Govt. Power Plants, 85.28% is purchased from Central Govt. and other sources. The peak demand increased from 4720 MW in 2010-11 to 7409 MW in 2019-20.
45. Delhi Transco Limited is the State Transmission Utility of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It is responsible for transmission of power at 220 KV and 400 KV level, besides upgradation operation and maintenance of EHV Network as per system requirements. After the enactment of Electricity Act 2003, a new department - State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) under Delhi Transco Limited was created, as an Apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in Delhi. Earlier the SLDC was part of O&M Department of Delhi Transco Ltd / Delhi Vidyut Board. SLDC Delhi started its function on the 1st of January 2004. SLDC is responsible for real-time Load Despatch function, SCADA System and Energy Accounting. Its mission is to facilitate intra and inter-state transfer of power in coordination with NRLDC (Northern Regional Load Despatch Centre) with Reliability, Security and Economy on sound commercial principles.

46. Delhi Transco Limited has a power transmission network consisting of four number of 400 KV and forty-one 220 KV substations and associated with transmission lines. The existing network consists of 400 KV ring around the periphery of Delhi interlinked with the 220 KV network spread all over Delhi. It has a total transformation capacity of 5410 MVA at 400 KV level and 14060 MVA at 220 KV level upto the 2019-20. The total transmission line length in Ckt. Km. is 249.118 at 400 KV level and 852.17 at 220 KV level.
47. 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.
48. Disposal of municipal solid waste is a very challenging issue. In order to overcome this problem, 'Waste-to-Energy' Plants are being set-up at various locations in Delhi to generate electricity. Presently three Waste-to-Energy plants at Timarpur-Okhla (20 MW), Ghazipur (12 MW) and Narela-Bawana (24 MW) with a total capacity of 56 MW are in operation. Setting up of more 'Waste-to-Energy' plants at Bhalswa (15 MW) and Tehkhand (25 MW) and 8 MW expansion of existing WTE plant at Ghazipur has also been planned.
49. All the grid connected solar projects have contributed nearly 193 MW of power in Delhi till January 2021. The total installed capacity of renewable energy (Solar + WTE) in Delhi is 249 MW as on 31/01/2021.

TRANSPORT

50. The National Capital Territory of Delhi has a population of 16.78 million (2011 census) and also as capital of India, it is a hub of tourist, education and business activities. Buses and metro rail form the backbone of public transport in Delhi. Hence, in order to facilitate a large number of commuters, there is a need to offer good quality, safe and comfortable transport system. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has been working towards a safe, sustainable, economic, people-friendly and efficient public transportation system in the city.
51. Public transport in Delhi has two major components viz. bus transport and metro rail. The daily average passenger ridership in DTC was 33.31 lakh and 17.71 lakh in Cluster buses during the year 2019-20. The average daily line utilisation in Delhi Metro was 50.64 lakh during the year 2019-20. The total 65.1 Kms length of

Metro line was completed under Phase-I and 124.93 Kms length was completed under Phase-II. Phase-III, additional corridors and NCR extensions comprises 160 Kms route length with 109 stations (including 42.496 Kms of route length with 30 stations of NCR), of which 157.94 Kms have already been commissioned in stages from June, 2014 to October, 2019. Remaining Mayur Vihar Pocket-I to Trilokpuri stretch is scheduled to be completed in March, 2021 and Extension to Dhansa Bus Stand in September, 2021. Govt. of NCT of Delhi approved all six corridors of the metro Phase-IV project. Work of 03 priority corridors under Phase-IV has been started and remaining 03 corridors are under consideration.

52. The total number of motor vehicles on road in NCT of Delhi as on 31st March 2020 was 118.92 lakh, showing 4.40 per cent growth from the previous year. The number of vehicles per thousand population increased considerably from 317 in 2005-06 to 643 in 2019-20.
53. A number of transport infrastructure projects at Ring Road and Outer Ring Road were made to encourage use of public transport in Delhi. At present there are 87 numbers of flyovers at various places in Delhi, including construction of Flyover at Shastri Park and Seelampur has been completed and opened to traffic in October 2020. Out of 29 FOBs, twelve FOBs are completed till the end of December 2020 and remaining are under construction.
54. DTC is the largest public transport entity in the NCR. DTC operates 3762 buses on 448 city routes and 7 NCR routes. DTC has also been operating International Bus Service on Delhi – Kathmandu. Besides this 2910 buses are in operation under cluster scheme. Daily average passenger was about 33.31 lakh during 2019-20. Whereas, daily average passenger ridership in cluster buses was 17.71 lakh during 2019-20. Common Mobility Cards have been implemented in all DTC and Cluster Buses. Electronic Ticketing Machine (ETMs) based automatic fare collection system (AFCS) in DTC and Cluster Buses has also been fully implemented.
55. There are 58 number of bus depot in operation and construction of 12 Bus depots are under progress. Further 16 numbers of bus terminals are in operation. New Bus Terminals at Sector 4 Dwarka, Sector 12 Dwarka, Vikas puri and Narela are under construction.
56. CCTV video surveillance system has been installed in 200 buses of DTC i.e. 100 buses of Sarojini Nagar Depot and 100 buses of Rajghat Depot-I. Government has decided to install CCTV cameras in all existing DTC & Cluster buses. Further, the new buses inducted under the Cluster scheme and DTC fleet would be equipped with CCTV, Panic Buttons and Vehicle Tracking System. There are 88 number of buses on 27 routes for night bus service. 30 Ladies Special Buses are also being plied during peak hours on 30 routes. As on 19.11.2020, 8111 marshals in DTC

and 2809 marshals in Cluster buses were deployed for women safety and security.

57. To replacement of old vehicles and to encourage the electric Vehicles, “**Delhi Electric Vehicle Policy**” has been approved. The primary objective of the Delhi EV Policy is to bring about a material improvement in Delhi’s air quality by bringing down emissions from the transport sector. To do so, this policy will seek to drive rapid adoption of Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs) such that they contribute to 25% of all new vehicle registrations by 2024. A separate budget head is available in Govt. of NCT of Delhi for **Electric Vehicle Fund** and a provision of ₹ 50.00 crore has been kept in BE 2020-21 under this head.
58. GNCTD has decided to engage pure **electric buses in Delhi** which will go a long way to reduce overall vehicular emissions in Delhi. Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises, Gol conveyed the approval of the competent authority to extent financial support for deployment of 300 electric buses on operational cost Model under phase-II of FAME India scheme to DTC. A proposal of 1000 fully-electric Cluster buses for augmenting environment-friendly public transport system is under progress.
59. Delhi Govt. has decided for procurement of 1000 Air- Condition CNG propelled low floor buses in DTC. The new low-floor CNG buses would be equipped with state-of-the-art facilities including real-time passenger information system, CCTVs, panic buttons, GPS and other features besides being friendly to differently-abled passengers.
60. The free travel facility for women in DTC/ Cluster buses has been given by GNCTD from 29.10.2019. A single journey based pass of ₹ 10/- for both AC and Non AC buses is being issued in the form a similar size of ticket currently being distributed in the colour “Pink”. DTC is printing these passes and issues to DIMTS. During 2019-20, 10.58 crore trips were made by women passengers free in DTC and 8.74 crore trip in Cluster buses.

WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE

61. Access to safe, adequate and affordable potable drinking water, accessible and hygienic sanitation is the basis public services required to be ensured by the Government for its citizen for a healthy life. Government has been consistently trying to ensure 24X7 clean water supply to all households, treatment of both waste water and solid waste to a high proportion of the volume generated, treatment of all industrial effluents. One of the important Sustainable Goal under SDG-6 is “Availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”.
62. The Delhi Government ensured free lifeline water of up to 20 kilolitres to every household having metered water connection and around 6 lakhs consumers have

benefited under this scheme since its inception. Recently Government has started implementing the scheme for a limited period for providing regular sewer connection free of cost to keep the city and Yamuna clean by motivating unwilling residents in unauthorised colonies to connect their houses to the sewer lines. By exempting development charges required for taking sewer connection, more and more households are now being motivated to take sewer connection.

63. Drinking water and sanitation are the basic human needs for determining and maintaining quality of life. Safe drinking water and sanitation are very vital for well being of human health. Various schemes are implemented by the DJB to provide drinking water and proper sanitation. Supply of safe drinking water, in enough quantity is one of the prime requirements to maintain health & hygiene.
64. In a remarkable achievement, GNCTD has been able to provide the regular water supply to the un-served and under-served areas and has covered 1571 unauthorised colonies, which is about 87% of total un-authorised colonies in Delhi and very soon, the remaining un-authorised colonies will also be covered.
65. Priority areas of GNCTD in water and sanitation sector is to augment water supply from sources outside Delhi such as: Renuka Dam in Himachal Pradesh, and Kishau Dam and Lakhwar-Vyasi Dam in Uttarakhand getting underground-water from Yamuna flood plains by way of recharging the ponds, augmenting internal sources including through recycling of water, water harvesting, plugging leakages of water, reducing non-revenue water through proper water accounting, installation of bulk meters etc.
66. Delhi Jal Board has improved its governance and undertook a number of measures for proper demand-side planning, efficient management of water distribution and water audit and proper water accounting, a transparent tanker water distribution system using GPS/GPRS.
67. About 93% households of Delhi now have access to piped water supply. Water production during summer season is being maintained at 935 MGD per day consistently. Water is supplied through existing water supply network comprising of 14935 km long pipelines and more than 117 underground reservoirs (UGRs). Total 407 new water tankers with stainless steel containers fitted with GPS have been engaged in improving the water tanker supply delivery system in the city. Apart from approx 450 M.S hired tankers, 250 newly purchased SS tankers are being added to the existing fleet to supplement water supply in water deficit areas.
68. Delhi Jal Board has initiated projects of installation of flow meters for water auditing. Delhi Jal Board is installing about 3308 nos. bulk flow meters in the primary and secondary system, which comprises of sizes of 100 mm dia to 1500 mm dia. About 3163 nos. flow meters have been installed. One Data/SCADA Center has been established at Jhandewalan, where online data is being received

on real time basis. This is helping in real time monitoring and optimum distribution of water.

69. The installed capacity of DJB has been augmented by 12% during last 10 years. The capacity, which was 810 MGD in 2009, has been increased to 911 in 2019. This has further increased to 916 MGD in the year 2020.
70. 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 ₹ 1637.10 crore against the target of ₹ 1855.00 crore upto March 2020 with bill collection efficiency of 79.64% during 2019-20. All domestic consumers of Delhi Jal Board consuming water up to 20 KL per month and having functional water meters are being given 100% subsidy and fully exempted from payment of water bill w.e.f. 01.03.2015.
71. Delhi Jal Board has streamlined its system for obtaining water meters for metering of unmetered supply of water. The existing system of supply of water meter along with sanction of water connection has been amended and now consumers can purchase water meters of approved specifications from the open market. The consumers having Delhi Jal Board’s defective meters have been allowed to get the defective meter replaced with private water meter and have been given option either to get the refund of meter security or get the same adjusted towards water charges in future.
72. The process to implement the proposals was started in September 2018. The scheme amounting to ₹ 376.79 Cr for revival of 155 water bodies is already approved by Delhi Jal Board in its meeting held on 24.12.2018. The work of consultancy of 83 water bodies has been given to CSIR-NEERI-Nagpur(Council of Scientific and Industrial Research-National Environment Engineering Research Institute – Nagpur) for rejuvenation of water bodies in Delhi.
73. Out of 83 Water Bodies entrusted to M/s CSIR-NEERI, 81 DPRs of 83 water bodies are received which are divided into phases, depending on nature of water body and receipt of DPRs in phased manner, Work of Revival of 50 water bodies is awarded and under execution in phased manner. The work is likely to be completed by October 2022 in phased manner
74. Delhi Jal Board has increased sewage treatment capacity of 597 MGD as on 31st March, 2020, whereas, its utilization is only 87.76%. Delhi Jal Board has a network of branching, peripheral sewers of about 8800 kms. Also there is network of 200 kms of trunk sewers. The rehabilitation/de-silting has been completed in trunk sewer and is in progress in peripheral sewer.

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

75. Government of Delhi has a vision to make Delhi sustainable, inclusive and equal for all with a quality of life that is ecologically and culturally sustainable and accessible. The focus is on up-gradation of slums, provision of all basic amenities and universal access to adequate water, sanitation, health and decent housing. These are the essential constituents of good and healthy living for the citizen.
76. Delhi's housing market is complex where land, the basic input to housing is under the control of Central Government and has the responsibility of acquiring and developing lands through Delhi Development Authority and Co-operative Housing Society. There is wide gap in the supply and demand for housing which is largely met by the unregulated private sector. The housing scenario in Delhi is manifested through the features like substantial housing shortage, large number of household without access to any shelter or shelter with insufficient basic services, huge slum population, large proportion of household living in one room housing units etc.
77. In recent years, the thrust of the Government has remained focussed to largely improve the basic services in un-served and under-served areas of Delhi. Huge public investment has been made in unauthorised colonies in a most transparent and efficient manner to continuously improve the living conditions of people by development of roads, drainage and sanitation services. The *In-situ slum rehabilitation housing projects* are intended to provide "pucca" houses to people living in slums under the "Jahan Jhuggi Wahin Makan" scheme. The JnNURM housing projects under construction by DSIIDC and DUSIB for Economically Weaker Section are expected to improve the housing stock of around 52000 dwelling units.
78. Government of Delhi has constituted Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 as per the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act – 2016 implemented with effect from 1st May, 2017. Under this Act, it is to ensure regulation and promotion of real estate sector: sale of plot, apartment or building etc and to protect the interest of consumers. Under the Act, the Real Estate Appellate Tribunal is to be set up to hear appeals from the decisions, directions or orders of the Authority. This Act is a step towards developing the real estate sector infusing transparency, citizen centricity, accountability and financial discipline.
79. A comprehensive redevelopment plan has been prepared for maintaining the original heritage character and to improve the environment in the walled city area through Shahjahanabad Redevelopment Corporation. The corporation is to conserve the civic and urban heritage those are architecturally significant and are having socio-cultural value without any profit to do.

80. GNCTD has launched many initiatives under solid waste management like Collection of waste from household, segregation at source, decentralize waste plants and discouraging single use plastic etc. Solid waste of 10,650 MTPD is collected and transported to three landfill sites and processing plants. Approximately 55% of the total generated waste is processed through Waste to Energy and Waste to Compost plants and rest is dumped in 3 Sanitary Landfill Sites (SLFs).
81. GNCTD had provided funds in compliance to NGT order for disposal of 'legacy' waste dumped at Bhalaswa, Ghajipur and Okhla dump sites, which were accumulated over a period of time in all these landfill sited adversely impacting public health and environment. This requires expeditiously scientific and environmentally safe disposal as per applicable rules. After removing legacy waste from the entire or part of the land, the recovered land may be used for integrated waste processing and treatment facility. At the periphery a bio-diversity park can be developed to improve the air quality and ambience.

EDUCATION

82. As per Census 2011, Delhi's literacy rate at 86.2 per cent comprising male literacy rate of 90.9% and Female literacy rate of 80.8% is higher than the all India average of 73 per cent with male literacy rate of 80.9% and Female literacy rate of 64.6%. In Delhi, the gender gap in literacy has declined moderately over the years from 12.62 per cent in 2001 to 10.1 per cent in 2011. As per 75th NSS report, Delhi stands at number two after Kerala with 88.7% literacy rate.
83. Delhi Govt. has a total of 1230 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 21.61% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrollment in government and government-aided schools is 37.18% of total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2019-20.
84. As per DISE+ Report, during 2018-19, the Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education in Delhi was 120.15 % as compared to 101.25% at all India level. The Net Enrolment Ratio of Delhi is 100% as compared to 89.14% of National Average at primary level.
85. As per State Budget Analysis Report of RBI, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has highest budgetary allocation in the education sector among all states. During 2020-21, Delhi was at the top with 23.2 percent of its budget estimates earmarked for the education sector, followed by Chhattisgarh (18.8%), Assam (18.7%). The National Average is 14.7 per cent in 2020-21.
86. Happiness Curriculum is developing the ability in children to focus on their education, as well as, their relationships and behavior with parents in the family, with their classmates etc. They have become more self confident and emotionally

strong through Happiness Curriculum. The scheme has been implemented in all Govt. schools of DoE and approx.7.95 lakh students have been benefitted during 2019-20.

87. Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University has been set up to promote quality education in skill education and to impart skill oriented programmes to address the challenges of developing trained and employable human resource for national growth.

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

88. Delhi is committed to provide equitable and affordable access of quality health care services to its residents and to reduce morbidity and mortality rates with reduction in incidence of communicable and non communicable diseases.
89. Delhi Govt. is implementing 4 tier health care infrastructure model having Mohalla clinics and Polyclinics at tier-1 & tier-2 for providing primary and secondary health care services. As on 31st March 2020, there were 88 Hospitals, 7 Primary Health Centers, 1585 Dispensaries, 224 Maternity Homes & Sub Centers, 56 Polyclinics, 1151 Nursing Homes, 305 Special Clinics and 17 Medical Colleges available in Delhi. The Delhi Govt alone is a significant contributor in case of primary health care having 995 (63%) dispensaries as on date including 181 Allopathic Dispensaries, 496 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics, 60 Seed Primary Urban health Centers (PUHC), 46 Ayurvedic, 22 Unani & 107 Homeopathic Dispensaries, 22 Mobile Clinics (covering 78 day shelters and 311 night shelters) and 61 School Health Clinics. Hospitals are mandated to provide specialized and super specialty health care services. Approximately, 14000 new beds will be added by way of completion of ongoing/ new projects and remodeling/ expansion of existing hospitals.
90. The govt. has started facility of free radiological diagnostic services & free surgeries in empanelled private health centre's through Delhi Arogya Kosh (DAK). Patients are being referred from Govt. Health Centres to empanelled private health centres for high end radiological diagnostics & Surgeries. Medical treatment of Road accident victims, acid attack/ thermal burn victims is also being carried out through DAK.
91. Important vital indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Neo-Natal Mortality Rate, Under Five Mortality Rate in respect of Delhi stand at lower levels like 13, 10, and 19 in comparison to All India levels viz 32, 23, 36 respectively in the year 2018. Similarly, the total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.5 in Delhi, is among the lowest in India (All India level – 2.2) which indicates the achievement of the replacement rate. On the same lines, the crude death rate of 3.3% in Delhi is the lowest in the country.

92. However, maternal & child health care services need to be strengthened to achieve 100 per cent institutional births, universal immunization coverage and ANC. The proportion of institutional deliveries was 91.15 per cent. It suggests that all essential measures need to be adopted to reach 100% achievement in these services.
93. 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 WELFARE & SECURITY

94. To fulfill the objective of Article 41 and 42 of Constitution of India, the Government of NCT of Delhi is implementing large number of programmes/ schemes for Welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBC, Senior Citizens, Women in Distress, Persons with Special Needs, Economically Weaker Section of society and others.
95. The revised total budget allocation of Social Welfare, Women and Child Development and Welfare of SC/ST/OBC for schemes/ programmes in FY 2019-20 was ₹ 3480 crore and ₹ 3358 crore in FY 2020-21. Out of these, the allocation during current year for financial assistance schemes for Senior Citizen (4.49 lakh beneficiaries up to Dec, 2020), Women in Distress (2.75 lakh beneficiaries up to December, 2020) and persons with special needs (1.06 lakh beneficiaries up to Dec, 2020) is approximately is ₹ 2537 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.
96. For empowerment and welfare of women and children, WCD department is implementing some major programmes like Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Ladli Yojana, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), financial assistance to widows for marriage of their daughters and orphan girls for their marriage etc. There are hostels facilities being provided to women working in Delhi. Delhi Commission for Women having 81 Mahila Panchayats is working to provide counseling and giving legal advice to women in distress.
97. 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.
98. The Delhi Government is providing an honorarium of ₹ 9678/- p.m. to Anganwadi Workers and ₹ 4839/- p.m. to Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs).

99. Delhi Government is providing coaching to SC/ST/OBC/EWS candidates to enable them to compete in competitive examinations and succeed in obtaining an appropriate job under “Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Yojana.”
100. Various Welfare schemes for Students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minorities are being implemented by the Government like financial assistance for the purchase of stationery, reimbursement of tuition fees and scholarship to students etc. through the Department for the welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

101. The Public Distribution System in Delhi managed by the Department of Food Supply and Consumer Affairs has efficiently been providing food grains, mainly rice and wheat to marginalized section of the society at a subsidized price. Delhi was the first state to implement the National Food Security Act, 2013 w.e.f. 1st Sept 2013 soon after enactment of NFS Act, 2013 by Government of India.
102. Public Distribution network of GNCTD comprising of 2029 FPS across the Delhi catering to 71.08 lakh population through 17.50 lakh digital food security cards as on 31st March 2020. These food security cards are Aadhar enabled.
103. In view of the impact of the restrictions imposed due to the nation wide lockdown to prevent the spread of (COVID-19) and consequent loss of livelihood, in order to provide food security and ensure that no one suffers from hunger/starvation in Delhi, a special food relief initiative-Mukhya Mantri Corona Sahayata Yojana was launched to provide dry-ration to all persons in need of food and not in possession of ration-card.
104. A provision of 5 kg of food grains per beneficiary member @ 4 Kg Wheat and 1 Kg Rice free of cost, was made against 69.60 lakh e-coupons for individuals under Non PDS category who are not covered under regular Public Distribution System through approximately 550 Designated Distribution Centers across Delhi from 7th April, 2020.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

105. The total area of the NCT of Delhi is 1483 Km². With the rapid pace of urbanization, rural population and rural area is continuously decreasing as confirmed by successive Census Reports. More than 97 per cent of the population was in urban areas in 2011 as compared to 53 per cent in 1901. This clearly indicates the fast growth of urbanization in the national capital. Delhi's rural population has decreased from 9.49 lakh in 1991 lakh, to 4.19 lakh in 2011. This pace of urbanization has reduced the number of rural villages in Delhi from 300 in 1961 to 165 in 2001 and 112 in 2011.

106. For the first time since 1951, the decadal growth rate of population in the NCT of Delhi has declined and recorded at 21.2 percent in 2011 as compared to 47.02 percent in 2001. This is a peculiar feature of Census 2011, as in all Censuses since 1951, the decadal growth rate of population was more than 50 per cent except in 2001 when it was 47 per cent. The rapid increase in population has raised the density of the population from 6352 persons per square kilometer in 1991 to 9340 persons per square kilometer in 2001 and to 11320 persons per square kilometer in 2011.
107. As per the 2011 Census, the density of population in Delhi approximated at 11320 persons per square kilometer as against the national level of 382 persons per square kilometer. Delhi's population density was the highest in all states and union territories during the year 2011.

POVERTY LINE IN DELHI

108. Poverty is a situation where the individual or communities lack resources, ability and environment to meet the basic needs of life. It indicates a status wherein a person fails to maintain the living standard adequate for a comfortable lifestyle. As per the Planning Commission Report based on NSS 68th Round, the poverty line was estimated at ₹ 1145 per capita per month for rural and ₹ 1134 per capita per month for Urban in Delhi, as against the national level of ₹ 816 for rural and ₹ 1000 for urban India respectively in the year 2011-12. The number of persons below poverty line in Delhi during 2011-12 was estimated at 16.96 lakh and it worked out to 9.91 per cent of the total population of Delhi.
109. 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.
110. The Delhi Government since 2015 has provided subsidies to the citizens of Delhi in the domains of healthcare, education, access to clean drinking water, electricity and women safety. Various Welfare Scheme/ Programme is being run by the Govt. for upliftment of poor people.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

111. As per Periodic Labour Force survey conducted by Govt. of India during July 2018 – June 2019, Labour Force participation rate in Delhi was 37.5 whereas worker population ratio was 33.6. The unemployment rate during the said period was 10.4 in Delhi.