

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

NCT of Delhi, the capital of India, sprawl over the West Bank of River Yamuna and is one of the fastest growing cities in India. It is surrounded on three sides by the states of Haryana and to the East across to the River Yamuna, by the state of Uttar Pradesh. It is a city with great historical legacy and a blend of ancient and modern historical monuments. Delhi is among the top 40 cities in terms of wealth ranking in the world. It is the hub of trade, commerce and industrial activities in northern India. The city has robust growth of infrastructure and economic growth during the last several years. It is a modern sophisticated city with state-of-the-art Airport, Rail and Road Infrastructure, Delhi Metro, Stadia, Museums and cultural centres. On the political front, the city is the centre for the Union Government as well as the Delhi Government.

2. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) was the single Municipal Body serving 95% of the area of Delhi and provided basic civic services to 98% of total population. This got trifurcated in 2012 for better delivery of services to the public. The trifurcation of MCD resulted in the formation of three different entities i.e. North Delhi Municipal Corporation with 104 Municipal Wards, the South Delhi Municipal Corporation with 104 Municipal Wards and East Delhi Municipal Corporation with 64 Municipal Wards. There are two other local bodies: New Delhi Municipal Council and Delhi Cantonment Board which provides basic civic services to Central Delhi and Defence Area respectively. The administrative structure of Delhi consists of 11 Districts and 33 sub Divisions.

### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

3. Total area of the National Capital Territory of Delhi is 1483 square kilometer. With the rapid pace of urbanization and growth of urban population, the rural population and rural area is continuously decreasing as confirmed by successive Census Reports. Delhi's rural population has decreased from 9.49 lakh in 1991, to 4.19 lakh in 2011. Urbanization has reduced Delhi's rural area. The number of villages has declined from 300 in 1961 to 209 in 1991, to 165 in 2001, and to 112 in 2011.
4. For the first time since 1951, the decadal growth rate of population in the National Capital Territory of Delhi has declined and recorded at 21.2 percent in 2011 as compared 47.02 percent in 2001. The decadal growth rate was 90 percent in 1951, 52.4 percent in 1961, 52.9 percent in 1971, 53 percent in 1981 and 51.45 percent in 1991. The rapid increase in population has raised density of population from 6352 persons per square kilometer in 1991 to 9340 persons per square kilometer in 2001, and to 11320 persons per square kilometres in 2011.

5. Delhi has recorded a significant decline of population growth rate in 2011 Census like other metro cities such as Mumbai and Kolkata. The reduction in the growth rate of population may be attributable to a drop in the fertility rate and substantial increase in the population of other towns of National Capital Region. Besides, it seems that the rate of in-migration in Delhi has declined or at least stabilized, a large number of migrants are now settling down in other expanding towns of NCR. Delhi continues to be a favourable destination for a large number of people seeking livelihood, better employment opportunities and higher education. Another important and positive demographic feature is the increase in sex ratio of Delhi from 821 to 868 during the last decade 2001-2011.

## STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

6. Delhi is the most prosperous state with highest per capita income in India. The average per capita income in Delhi remained more than ₹ 2 lakh in two consecutive years i.e. 2013-14 and 2014-15 and it remained more than ₹ 1 lakh since 2008-09. The per capita income of Delhi is almost three times higher than the per capita income of India. Delhi's Per Capita Income during 2014-15 (base year 2004-05), at current prices, has been worked out to ₹ 2,40,849 as against ₹ 2,12,219 during 2013-14 showing an annual increase of 13.49 percent. In real terms, Per Capita Income of Delhi has been estimated at ₹ 1,25,809 in 2014-15 as against ₹ 1,18,411 in 2013-14 registering an annual growth of 6.25 percent.
7. The Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi at current prices during 2014-15 is ₹ 4,51,154 crore, which recorded growth of 15.35% over previous year. The GSDP at current prices increased by 78% during the last five years i.e. from ₹ 2,52,753 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 4,51,154 crore during 2014-15.
8. Delhi's economy has a predominant service sector with its share of contribution to GSDP at 87.48% during 2014-15 followed by contribution of Industries and Agriculture sectors. The tertiary sector plays a pivotal role in the State economy both in terms of employment generation and contribution to State income. The growth rate of Delhi is likely to achieve 8.2% during 2014-15 compared to 7.4% growth at national level during 2014-15.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

9. Tax Collection of Delhi Government registered a growth of 2.64 per cent in 2014-15 (Prov) as compared to the growth of 10.61 per cent in 2013-14. All components in the tax revenue showed a lesser growth during 2014-15(Prov). Stamps and Registration fees recorded the negative growth of 4.34 per cent in 2014-15. Tax collections under Motor Vehicle Tax, State Excise and VAT recorded a growth of 10.61 per cent, 8.59 per cent and 2.03 per cent respectively while Other Taxes comprising Luxury Tax, Entertainment Tax, Betting Tax, etc, registered a growth of 6.20 per cent during 2014-15(Prov). Entrainment tax including Cable TV Tax recorded the lowest growth of 3.28 per cent during 2014-15 (Prov).Delhi

Government has received Small Saving Loan of ₹ 1764.32 crore in 2014-15 as against ₹ 836.51 crore received in 2013-14. The higher release of Small Saving Loan during the previous year due to the increase of saving limits from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 1.5 lakh in the previous year by the Government of India.

10. The economy of Delhi has adversely been affected by the global economic slowdown and its impact directly reflected in the tax collection. However, with the concerted efforts, total tax collection of ₹ 26602 crore could be collected during 2014-15 with a growth of 2.64% against ₹ 25919 crore collected during 2013-14. The impact of global economic slowdown was much more on Stamps and Registration fee which registered a negative growth during 2014-15. In case of collection of Valued Added Tax and State Excise, Motor Vehicle Tax and other Taxes, growth of 2.03%, 8.59%, 10.61% and 6.20% was achieved. The fiscal deficit has been reduced from 1.01% in 2013-14 to a fiscal surplus of 0.05% of GSDP in 2014-15.
11. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus which was ₹ 6079.53 crore in 2014-15 as compared to ₹ 5614.16 crore in 2013-14. Delhi's revenue surplus was 1.35 per cent of GSDP in 2014-15 as compared to all states figure of 0.43 per cent of GDP for 2014-15(BE).
12. Like earlier Central Finance Commissions, Delhi has not been covered under the recommendations of Fourteenth Central Finance Commission (14th CFC) whose term covers the period from 2015-16 to 2019-20. Thus, Delhi remains looser on account of the dispensations recommended by the Fourteenth Central Finance Commission to the States which include share in Central Taxes, Grant-in-aid for Local Bodies on account of basic and performance grants, grants for Calamity Relief, revenue deficit gap grants etc. Now, Delhi only get discretionary grant in lieu of Share in Central Taxes and that too is stagnant at ₹325 crore since 2001-02.

## EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT

13. As per Census 2001, population of Delhi was 138.50 lakh, which, increased to the level of 167.88 lakh in 2011 Census. The decadal growth rate of population of Delhi was 21.20% and average annual growth was 2.12 per cent during 2001-2011. During the same period, the proportion of working population to the total population in Delhi increased at the rate of 0.46 per cent. Female workers constitutes less percentage of workers during 2011 and it worked out at 14 per cent of workers in Delhi.
14. The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) collects the information regarding the characteristics of labour force both employed as well as unemployed through their various rounds. According to survey findings it was revealed that about one third of population found to be in labour force.

## PRICE TRENDS

15. At national level **Wholesale Price Index (WPI)** is used to measure changes in prices of commodities in wholesale market. The current series of WPI reflects the change in wholesale Prices over a period as compared to the base year (2004-05=100). The information regarding year-wise whole sale price index from 2005-06 to 2013-14 is covered in the chapter 5.
16. **Consumer Price Indices** are 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 Price Index on a monthly basis for 78 selected centers/markets in India, including Delhi. The base year of the current series of consumer price index for industrial workers is 2001=100. For replacement of the existing series base 2001 by new proposed base 2015=100, process for collection of prices have been started simultaneously. For new series, there are 11 selected centres/markets instead of 8 existing markets.
17. The Index is separately prepared for six groups and then combined by assigning weights to each group. The highest weight is assigned to food group at 43.75 per cent, followed by miscellaneous at 22.34 per cent, housing at 20.72 per cent, clothing, bedding and footwear at 5.68 per cent, fuel & light at 5.39 per cent and pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants at 2.12 per cent respectively. The Consumer Price Index has increased from 209 to 223 in Delhi from 2013 to 2014. During the same period, it was increased from 232 to 247 at all India level.
18. The annual average consumer price index in Delhi increased from 209 in 2013 to 223 in 2014 registering an increase of 14 points. The increase in consumer price index for industrial workers in Delhi was recorded at 6.7 per cent during 2014 over last year 2013.
19. The index for food group increased from 231 in 2013 to 246 in 2014 registering an increase of (15 points, 6.5 per cent). Index for pan, supari, Tobacco & intoxicants increased from 220 to 236 registering an increase of (16 points, 7.3 per cent). The index of fuel and light increased from 220 in 2013 to 253 in 2014. The index under housing has also increased from 190 to 202 recorded an increase of (12 points, 6.3 per cent), for clothing, bedding and foot wear it increased from 190 to 198 registering an increase of (8 points, 4.2 per cent). Under the miscellaneous group there are certain items like medical care, education, recreation, amusement, transport, communication and personal care and affects the index in this group rose from 186 to 196 registering an increase of (10 points, 5.4 per cent). Thus the maximum increase was in Fuel & Light followed by Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant, Food groups, Housing, Miscellaneous Group and clothing, bedding and foot wear. Consumer price index number is also used to work out dearness allowance of Government employees and industrial workers.

## PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

20. Plan Expenditure of Delhi during Eleventh Five Year Plan was ₹ 53479 crore, which is 98 per cent of the approved total plan outlay ₹ 54799 crore. The total plan size of GNCTD approved for 12th Five Year Plan is ₹ 90000 crore, of which, expenditure during first three years of 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) was 88.25% for Annual Plan 2012-13, 94.99% for Annual Plan 2013-14 and 86.55% for Annual Plan 2014-15.
21. In the plan expenditure of GNCTD, Transport Sector continues to be the first priority sector in terms of plan allocation with 23.76 % of the outlay of Annual Plan 2014.15 and 24.39 % in 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17. It is followed by the next priority sector: Medical with allocation of 15.46%, Education with allocation of 15.17%, Water Supply and Sanitation has a share of 12.94 % and that of Housing & Urban Development is 11.59%. The five priority sectors mentioned above accounts for approximately 80 % of the total outlay for Annual Plan 2014-15.
22. The allocation and expenditure of social service sectors include the share in allocation of plan outlay and expenditure for General Education, Technical Education, Sports & Youth Services, Arts & Culture, Medical & Public Health, Water Supply & Sanitation, Housing, Urban Development, Social Welfare, welfare of SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities, Labour and Employment, Civil Supplies and Nutrition. The allocation of plan outlay for social service sectors in Delhi increased from 51.47 per cent in 10th Five Year Plan to 55.57 per cent in 11th Five year Plan. The actual expenditure incurred on social service sector in Delhi increased from 48.79 per cent in 10th Five Year Plan to 57.12 per cent in 11th Five Year Plan and 65.75 per cent for the first 3 years of 12th FYP.

## ENVIRONMENT

23. Rapid Development process and ever increasing population pressure have posed enormous challenges in maintaining environmental sustainability in Delhi. The city suffers from air pollution caused by transportation, road dust, industries and pollutant emissions. Noise pollution comes mainly from industries, transportation, aircraft etc. Water pollution and lack of adequate solid waste treatment facilities have caused serious damage to the river on whose banks Delhi grew, the Yamuna. Several steps have been taken in the recent past to improve the environment condition which includes massive focus on afforestation, universal use of CNG by commercial vehicles, ban on plastic use, better management of solid waste, treatment of waste water and improvement of sewage system etc. But there are still many challenges remain to contain the environmental pollution.
24. Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) presently monitors air quality through six online continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations at 6 locations. DPCC has been conducting monthly water quality monitoring of river Yamuna (at 9 locations) and major

drains (24 drains) falling into river Yamuna. Water quality monitoring results of the drains indicate that most of the drains are not meeting the standards with respect to Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS).

25. Three Waste to Energy Plants at Okhla, Ghazipur & Bawana having capacity 16 MW, 12 MW & 24 MW respectively are plan for the city. Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Co. Pvt. Ltd. has commissioned the plant at Okhla and other two are under process of installation.
26. The total forest and tree cover area in Delhi increased to 297.81 sq km. and nearly 272 sq km has been added during the period 1999 to 2013. South Delhi district has the highest forest cover area at 79.02 sq. km, South West Delhi has 44.63 sq. km, that of North West Delhi is 16.50 sq. km and New Delhi has 16.31 sq. km. The lowest forest cover is in North-West Delhi of 3.75 sq. Km. Plantation has almost doubled over the last decade in Delhi.
27. Delhi has 42 city forests. Fifteen city forests are in South-West district, Ten in North-West district, Five each are in North-East and South districts, three each in East and North districts and one in West district.

## INDUSTRIES

28. The new Industrial Policy of Delhi 2010 – 2021 focuses on promotion of knowledge based industries with priority for skill development and its vision is to make Delhi a hub of clean, high-technology & skilled economic activities by 2021 by adopting the following strategy:
29. Infrastructure Development through better Operation & Maintenance of industrial assets.
30. Facilitating business by simplification & e-enabling measures.
31. Support skill development and other promotional measures like allowing Knowledge-based Industries in industrial area among others.
32. Decongesting industrial areas through redevelopment schemes.
33. Promoting cluster development of high-technology and skilled industries in new industrial areas through public private partnerships.
34. Discourage polluting industries through higher infrastructure development fee
35. There are 8.93 Lakh total establishments operating in Delhi as per Sixth Economic Census conducted in 2013, which is 18.35% more than the number of establishments of Fifth

Economic Census conducted in 2005. As per Sixth Economic Census, 76.89 % enterprises were having fixed structure and the rest 23.11 % operating from outside household without fixed structure. This proportion during the Fifth Economic Census was 84.7% and 15.3 % respectively. The comparative position of growth of establishment in Sixth Economic Census over that of Fifth Economic Census registered a growth of 7.40% in respect of enterprises having fixed structure. There were 29680 establishments having 8 or more workers and 22308 handicraft/handloom establishments.

36. The index of Industrial Production during 2012-13 was 115.94 which decreased to 102.29 in 2013-14. There is a decline in the IIP of 11.77% in 2013-14 over the previous year.

## AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

37. The number of operational holdings in Delhi reduced from 25311 in 2005-06 to 20497 in 2010-11. The operational area of Delhi decreased from 37770.29 hectares during 2005-06 to 29628.21 hectares during 2010-11. The total cropped area during 2000-01 was at 52816 hectares which reduced to 34312 hectares in 2014-15. The reduction of cropped area during this period was worked out at 2.70 per cent per annum. The main reasons behind such reduction in agriculture area in Delhi are due to the fast urbanization, and shift in occupational pattern especially during the last two decades.
38. Gross area irrigated reduced from 31107 hectares during 2008-09 to 29990 hectare during 2014-15 indicating a decline of 3.68% during the last seven years likewise, area irrigated through wells which was main source of irrigation also reduced from 21492 hectare during 2008-09 to 19781 hectare during 2014-15 recording a decrease of 8.00% during the same period.
39. The livestock in Delhi decreased marginally from 3.75 lakh in 2003 to 3.60 lakh in 2012 recording a negative annual growth at -0.43 per cent. The production of milk which was 296.00 MT during 2002-03 declined to 281.04 MT during 2014-15 indicating a decline of 5.06 % during the period of the last decade mainly due to decline in number of cows and buffaloes as a result of rapid urbanization in Delhi. The production of meat which was 32380 MT during 2002-03 increased significantly to 70391 MT during 2014-15 recording an increase of 118 %.
40. There are 49 Govt. Veterinary hospitals, 26 Veterinary Dispensaries, 2 laboratory/research centre for providing veterinary facilities in Delhi.
41. An outlay of ₹ 98.00 crore was provided for the year 2014-15 for the execution of rural development works out of which an expenditure of ₹ 97.74 crore has been incurred on various works. 346 including new schemes for ₹173.45 crore sanctioned and A/A & E/S issued during 2014-15.

42. In the rural area 78 MPCCs were constructed under the Mini Master Plan for development of rural village. During the financial year 2014-15, a budget of ₹ 50.00 lakh under the said head has been provided for maintenance of MPCCs.

## ENERGY

43. 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. There are two companies, i.e. Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited (IPGCL) and Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL) managing the power plants in Delhi.
44. The total electricity consumers in Delhi is 54.05 lakh in 2014-15 and consumer mix is mainly domestic consumers of 81% followed by 16% of commercial consumers.. The power consumption recorded an annual growth of 3.63% and the total consumption increased from 21184 MU in 2005-06 to 29035 MU in 2014-15. There is 7.9 % growth in power purchase in Delhi during 2014-15 over 2013-14., i.e. 37484 MUs of energy purchased in 2014-15 as compared to 34729 MUs purchased in 2013-14. The growth in energy purchase during the last ten years is 102% and the power purchase has been doubled.
45. The peak demand for electricity touched 5925 MW in 2014-15, which was 3626 MW in 2005-06. The peak load in Delhi has been estimated to touch 6398 MW by 2016-17 and 9024 MW by 2021-22 as per the projection made by CEA in the 18th Electric Power Survey.
46. Delhi is having a total installed generation capacity of 2118.2 MW generated through it's own power plants, namely Rajghat Power House, Pragati-I Power Station and Pragati-III Power Station, Bawana. There is also a 1500 MW Coal Based Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Plant set-up in Jhajjar, Haryana by Aravali Power Company Private Limited, a joint Venture of IPGCL, HPGCL and NTPC Limited. The power generated is being shared equally by Delhi and Haryana. The Commercial Operation of this plant started on 26th April 2013. Presently under Stage-I, power plant of 3 x 500MW capacity is constructed, whose all 3 units are commissioned. There is a future provision of 2x 660 MW under Stage-II.
47. Delhi Transco Limited is the State Transmission Utility of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It is responsible for transmission of power at 220KV and 400KV level, besides up gradation operation and maintenance of EHV Network as per system requirements. After the enactment of Electricity Act 2003, a new department: State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) under Delhi Transco Limited was created, as an Apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in Delhi. Earlier the department was part of O&M

Department of Delhi Transco Ltd / Delhi Vidyut Board. SLDC Delhi started its function on the First of January 2004. SLDC is responsible for the real time Load Despatch function, O&M of SCADA System and Energy Accounting. It's mission is to facilitate intra and inter-state transfer of power with Reliability, Security and Economy on sound commercial principles.

48. Delhi Transco Limited has power transmission network consisting of four number of 400 KV and thirty three 220 KV substations and associated with transmission lines. The existing network consists of 400 KV ring around the periphery of Delhi interlinked with the 220 KV network spread all over Delhi. It has total transformation capacity of 5040 MVA at 400 KV level and 1530 MVA at 220 KV level upto the 2014-15. The total transmission line length in Ckt. Km. is 249.064 at 400 KV level and 716.46 at 220 KV level. Delhi Transco Limited has 37 sub-stations (4 at 400 KV and 33 at 220KV).
49. Government of NCT of Delhi has established an Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Management Centre (EE&REMC) to implement the program of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India. As such, EE&REMC has got a functional framework devoted to comprehensive and multi-disciplinary institutional objectives and orientation encompassing all aspects of energy, with a focus on energy-environment-development interactions. To encourage solar energy, a new Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) Power Plant of 2.14 MWp at Indira Gandhi International Airport has been successfully installed and commissioned. It is proposed to develop New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) area as Solar City by installing SPV panels on rooftop of Govt. buildings, Metro Stations, Bus Stops, etc. Govt. of India approved for installation of Grid Connected Rooftop Projects in NCT of Delhi. All the grid connected projects have contributed to nearly 7 MW of power in Delhi till November 2014 generating around 2.34 MUs in 2014-15. A 16 MW Waste-to-Energy plant utilizing Municipal Solid Waste to generate electricity is operational since 2012 at Old NDMC Compost Plant, New Delhi. Setting up of some more 'Waste-to-Energy' plants is under progress at Connaught Place and Bawana.

## TRANSPORT

50. Delhi has significant reliance on its transport infrastructure. Delhi has developed a highly efficient transport system with the introduction of Delhi Metro, which is undergoing a rapid modernization and expansion. Delhi losses a large number of man-hours while commuting between home and office through public transport by road due to the traffic congestion. The total number of motor vehicles on road in NCT of Delhi as on 31st March, 2015 was 88.27 lakh, showing an increase of 6.4 per cent over previous year. Therefore, serious efforts, including a number of transport infrastructure projects, are underway at ring road and Outer Ring road to encourage uses of public transport in Delhi. Flyovers Madhuban Chowk to Mukerba Chowk, Vikas Puri to Meera Bagh, Mangolpuri to Madhuban Chowk, Wazirabad to Mukerba Chowk and from IIT to NH-8 on Outer Ring Road are nearing completion.

Corridor Improvement on Ring Road Azad Pur to Prembari will also be completed in 2015. The projects Signature Bridge and Barapullah Phase-II & Phase-III are in progress. The road network of Delhi has increased from 32131 lane km in 2007-08 to 33198 lane km and additional 62 km flyovers in 2014-15.

### Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS)

51. 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. Average ridership of Delhi Metro is approximate 24 lakh per day during 2014-15 which will be increased to 40 lakh with the completion of Phase – III. Total 187.41 Km length of Metro line has been completed under Phase-I & Phase-II in Delhi and will add another 117.57 KM of Metro rail in Phase III.
52. Feeder Bus Services is a special provision made by DMRC to facilitate the commuters to reach or depart from number of metro stations situated in Delhi. At present, 238 Metro Feeder Bus Services (Out of which are 121 Mini buses are added during 2014-15) are available at 41 Metro Stations with different routes to help the commuters in having smooth movement / approach to the nearest metro station.

### Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC)

53. DTC is the largest public transport entity in the NCR. DTC operates 4879 buses on 578 city routes and 18 NCR routes. 3781 low floor AC and non AC CNG buses and 924 standard floor buses carry about 39 lakh passengers daily by covering 7.87 average km daily. 1380 (non AC) semi low floor buses are under procurement to replace the standard floor buses which have outlives their lives.

### Private Sector Corporate Bus Operation System

54. The Government of NCT of Delhi initiated the scheme for corporatization of private stage carriage service to substitute the blue line private stage carriage system under Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model. Under this scheme 457 stage carriage bus routes of Delhi have been divided into 17 distinct clusters. Presently, 1406 cluster buses (294 buses added during 2014-15) are operational in 9 clusters. Construction of new Bus Depots is being expedited so as to provide parking and workshop space to private sector corporate for new clusters to be covered.
55. **Augmentation of DTC's Night Bus Service (11 pm – 5 am)** : Number of buses have been increased from 38 buses on 8 routes to 85 buses on 24 routes. 120 Home guards have been deployed on the aforementioned 85 DTC buses plying during night service @ one Home guard per bus. Ladies Special Buses being plied during peak hours on 26 routes.

56. **GPS & CCTV:** GPS installation in the Public Service Vehicles (PSV) made mandatory at the time of their annual Fitness. GPS in 3906 DTC buses, 1308 cluster buses, 6280 contract carriage buses, 4404 Gramin sewa, 37354 Auto Rikshaw have been installed. CCTV cameras installed on a pilot basis in 200 DTC buses.

## WATER SUPPLY & SEWAGE

57. As per 2011 Census, 81% of total households were provided piped water supply, 14% households through tube wells/ deep bore hand pumps/ public hydrants and remaining 5% households from other sources like river, canal, ponds, tank, spring, etc.
58. Water supply and distribution in Delhi is being made by Delhi Jal Board, an autonomous organization functioning under Government of Delhi, which is supplying water in most part of Delhi besides other local bodies like NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board. DJB has a total water treatment capacity of 906 MGD as on 31st March, 2015 with 12 Water Treatment Plants. The total water resources available to Delhi Jal Board for distribution is 835 MGD from Yamuna River (330 MGD), Ganga River (207 MGD), Bhakra Storage (218 MGD) and 80 MGD from other sources like ground water from Tube well etc. However, DJB was able to sale 300 MGD of water to 20.65 lakh consumers in 2013-14. The water tariff is not cost reflective and is presently subsidized to the extent of 50% of the cost for the consumers having functional meters.
59. Delhi Jal Board has sewage treatment capacity of 595 MGD as on 31st March, 2014, whereas, and treatment capacity is only 64%. Delhi Jal Board has a network of branch, peripheral sewers of about 7000 kms. Also there is a network of 192 kms of trunk sewers.

## HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

60. Delhi Government is only one of the many players in the Housing Sector because land, land development and public housing are under the jurisdiction of the Delhi Development Authority. However, with the launching of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Delhi Government is now engaged in the construction of houses for economical weaker sections. Given the huge size of targeted population, the Government initiative is very limited due to the fact that availability and allotment of land is under DDA. In order to cater to a projected population of 23 million by 2021, Delhi Master Plan Document (MPD-2021) is planning to add 20 lakh new dwelling units over the period 2001 to 2021, out of which 54% of the units would be for EWS category.
61. Among all the state and Union Territories, Delhi has the highest population density in 2011 at 11,297 per sq km. despite a decline in the decadal growth rate from 47 % during 1991-2001 to 21 % during 2001-2011. The city of Delhi is overwhelmingly urban, with 75 % of its total area (1483 sq km) falling in urban jurisdiction and the population density in urban area

is as high as 14698 persons per sq km as per 2011 Census. 16.37 million population i.e 98 % of total population (16.79 million) of Delhi is residing in urban areas. 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.

62. Housing Conditions in Delhi, as per 69th Round of National Sample Survey, revealed that the distribution of households by type of structure of houses in Delhi was good, more than ninety per cent of the households in Delhi are in the category of pucca during July 2012-Dec. 2012. Statement 14.2 provides results relating to the type of the structure and some perceptions about the condition of the structure of the households separately for each type of structure. The survey revealed that in rural areas of Delhi 99.18% of the total households were residing in pucca houses, 0.01% in semi-pucca houses and 0.81% in kutcha type of houses. Ownership of houses in Delhi is also high with 68% of the households owning houses and 28% living in rented premises (2011 Census). The District-wise data reveals that housing ownership to be higher in Northern than in Southern Districts, New Delhi being the only District having a higher share of rented than owner occupied housing.
63. There is a significant improvement in the availability of basic services in Delhi over the last decade as per 2011 Census . There is a near universal electrification and 99% of the households have access to sanitation facilities. The supply of drinking water by Delhi Jal Board now reaches 81% of the households against 75% 10 years ago. Less than 1% of the households are without both toilet and electricity facilities.

## EDUCATION

64. Delhi has a variety of good quality schools, colleges and universities as well as centres for research and higher education with male female literacy of 91.03% and 80.93% respectively. The total literacy rate of Delhi is at around 86%, which is much higher than all India level of 74% as per 2011 Census. The literacy rate is continuously improving and the rate has increased from 61.52% in 1981 to 75.29% in 1991, 81.67% in 2001 to 86.21% in 2011. GNCTD has increased the investment massively in Education Sector for improving the education both in qualitative and quantitative terms and around 20% of the total budget goes to the Education Sector. Expenditure on education as a percentage of total budget of Delhi Government was 18% during the years 2013-14, which increased to around 20% during 2014-15. The per capita expenditure on education under plan budget was almost doubled during a period of five years i.e. it increased from ₹ 2542 in 2010-11 to ₹ 3852 in 2014-15.
65. There are total number of 4053 schools in Delhi at all level i.e. Primary, Middle, Secondary and Senior Secondary with a total teacher strength of 1.38 lakh functioning under various

agencies like State Government, Central Government and private Sector. The total enrolment of students in schools (primary to senior secondary level), which was 37.38 lakh during 2009-10, got increased by 17.31 percent to 44.13 lakh of total enrolment during 2014-15. Out of this, there are 1007 Secondary & Senior Secondary Government schools with total enrolment of around 16 lakh, 211 Government aided schools with enrolment of 1.63 lakh and 2277 unaided schools with enrolment of 14.71 lakh functioning under Government of Delhi. A sound elementary education provides the foundation on which the educational achievements of people can be based. Achievement of Universal Elementary Education (UEE) is a declared objective of the government, and is also expected to strengthen the social fabric of democracy through the provisioning of equal opportunities to all. The Right to Education (RTE) Act (2009), mandates the provision of education as a fundamental justiciable right for 6-14 year-old children and has further strengthened the Government's resolve to attain this goal. The enrolment of students at all levels of schooling has continuously gone up in Delhi during the period 2009-10 and 2011-12.

66. Major Welfare Schemes being implemented by Government of Delhi for promoting school education are “Free supply of text books and uniforms in Government and Government Aided Schools, Scholarship to meritorious students / educationally backward/ minority students, reimbursement of tuition fee for EWS students getting admitted in private schools under RTE Act, Kishori Yojana” etc.

## **MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH**

67. Over the years, Delhi has created a wide network of primary to tertiary healthcare systems, which not only cater to its huge population but also attract large numbers of patients from neighbouring States. There has been a tremendous increase and improvement in the capacity of healthcare facilities in Delhi. Delhi has a wide network of health sector infrastructure comprising of 95 hospitals, 1389 dispensaries, 267 maternity homes, 973 polyclinics and 16 medical colleges. Total bed capacity is 48096 and beds per thousand population is 2.71 as on 2014-15 increased from 2.50 in 2013-14. Government spending on healthcare from Plan Budget has increased by five times during last ten years 2004-2015.
68. Delhi enjoys a relatively high life expectancy of 72 years, which is four years more than the national average of 68. Also, there is little gender difference in this in the state. Since the 1990s, life expectancy levels in Delhi, among both males and females, have been higher than the national average. As a result, there is a growing elderly population that has special healthcare needs. The birth rate represented in terms of the total fertility rate (TFR) in Delhi is 1.8, which is among the lowest in India, and indicates the achievement of the replacement rate. Similarly, the crude death rate in Delhi is also among the lowest in the country.

69. On the other hand, improving maternal health and reductions in child mortality remain a challenge. In 2007-08, the proportion of women who received adequate antenatal care (ANC) that is, coverage of at least three ANC check-ups was 72.7 per cent, and the proportion of institutional deliveries was 81.35 per cent (Annual Report on Birth and Death, DES, 2013). Although recent data of the Government of NCT of Delhi suggests that these proportions have improved, thereby making more births safer, nevertheless Delhi is still far from attaining the goals of universal ANC and institutional deliveries. Similarly, the infant mortality rate (IMR) at 28 per thousand live births (SRS, 2012) has shown a sluggish decline since 2006, making the Delhi Development goals of 10 by 2015 unreachable. Delhi is also yet to attain universal immunization coverage of children aged 12-13 months.
70. Various important health programmes under NRHM focused at reproductive and child health, control of TB, Leprosy, Cancer etc are being implemented in Delhi through Delhi State Health Mission. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) - women volunteers from local community are being selected and trained to reinforce community action for universal immunization, safe delivery, new born care, prevention of waterborne and communicable diseases, improved nutrition and promotion of households/community toilets. Directorate of AYUSH is looking after health care services of ISM & Homeopathy. The 1st Ayurveda Medical College and hospital i.e. Chaudhary Brahm Prakash Ayurvedic Charak Sansthan at Khera Dabur is functioning in Delhi under the Directorate of Ayush for OPD / IPD services.

## **SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFARE**

71. Delhi Government implemented several programmes / schemes with the objective to improve quality of life of vulnerable sections, such as EWS households, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, OBC, Minorities, Senior Citizens, Women in distress, differently-abled persons, construction workers and other labours. More than 3 lakh beneficiaries were provided monthly old age pension of ₹ 1000 per month (₹ 1500 per month for age 70 years and above), about 41000 differently-abled persons were provided monthly financial assistance of ₹ 1500 and about 1.10 lakh women are covered monthly pension at the rate of ₹ 1500 per month under Plan scheme 'Pension to Women in Distress'.
72. Delhi Government is also provided financial assistance for purchase of stationery and scholarship/meritorious scholarship to SC/ST/OBC/Minorities students studying in class 1 to 12th. Delhi Government is also reimbursed the tuition fees to the SC/ST/OBC/Minority student studying in Public school. A residential school for economic weaker section of SC/OBC/Minority/Orphan has been set-up in Delhi by Delhi Govt. in the collaboration with Kalinga Institute of Social Science (KISS), Bhubneshwar for which Delhi Govt. is provided ₹ 5000/- per month per child as grant to KISS, Delhi to run the residential school.
73. Some of the major projects being implemented by GNCTD for empowerment and welfare

of women and children are Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Ladli Yojana, Kishori 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. There is Delhi Commission for Women set up in Delhi under which 100 Mahila Panchayat are working for counseling and giving legal advise to the women those who are in distress. There are different dedicated cell under Delhi commission for Women like Crisis Intervention Centres, Rape Crisis Cell to extent support / assistance to the victims. There is also a mobile dedicated help line started since August, 2009 to half better outreach to the women in distress.

74. Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights was functioning in Delhi since September, 2008 to deal with the issues related to Child Education, Health, Child Development, Juvenile Justice, Child Psychology, Care of Neglected Children. The Department of Women & child of GNCTD has launched a scheme for financial sustenance, education and welfare of children of incarcerated parents in August, 2014. There is a provision of giving financial assistance to the extent of ₹ 3500 per month for first child and additional ₹ 3000 for the second child till the child attained the age of 18 or parents released from the prison whichever is earlier.

## **PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

75. Delhi is one of pioneer state in implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013 w.e.f. 1st Sept., 2013 National Food Security Smart Cards of 17.68 lakh have been issued to eligible households covering total beneficiaries of 62.55 lakh for disbursement of food entitlements under National Food Security Act, 2013 after verifications of eligible beneficiaries as on 10th May 2015. Almost all the digital Food Security Cards are Aadhar enabled.
76. The Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, manages the public distribution system in Delhi. At present, public distribution system in Delhi is confined to cereals, wheat and rice and another essential commodity viz. sugar. In Delhi, public distribution system comprised of a network of Fair Price Shops for making available specified articles at controlled prices through household consumer cards, commonly called ration cards.
77. There are 17.68 lakh Aadhar linked Smart Food Cards issued to the beneficiaries in Delhi, who got their entitlement of ration through 2424 Fair Price Shops. Maximum percentage of ration cards holders are in North-West Delhi (17%) followed by North-East (15%) and South-West (14%). New Delhi District has the lowest percentage of ration card holders i.e. (5%). The food items distributed in 2014-15 through Public Distribution System is 7.44 lakh quintal of Rice, 29.49 lakh quintal of Wheat and 2.02 lakh quintal of Sugar.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE

78. 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. Delhi is the biggest trade and commerce centre in India. The contribution to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) from trade, hotels and restaurants was about one fifth during the last eight years. The number of registered dealers under Delhi Value Added Tax (DVAT), excluding dealers registered under Central Sales Tax Act increased from 1,71,868 in 2003-04 to 2,64,340 in 2013-14 and annual average growth rate was 4.62 percent. During the same period, the revenue increased from ₹ 15804 crore to ₹ 17925 crore recording annual average growth rate at 15.14 per cent.

## POVERTY LINE

79. Poverty is a situation where the individual or communities lack the resources, ability and environment to meet the basic needs of life. It indicates a status wherein a person fails to maintain a living standard adequate for a comfortable lifestyle. On the basis of National Sample Survey Organisation's 61st Round (June 2004- July 2005), Planning Commission published State Specific poverty line for rural and urban. The poverty line was estimated at ₹ 410.38 for rural and ₹ 612.91 urban Delhi as against the national level of ₹ 356.30 for rural and ₹ 538.60 for urban India respectively. The number of persons below poverty line in Delhi during 2011-12 was estimated at 16.96 lakh and it worked out to 9.91 per cent of the total population of Delhi.