

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

With the declaration of Delhi as Capital of the India in place of Calcutta by the British Government on 12th December 1911, Delhi Tehsil and area under the Police Station of Mehrauli was separated from the Province of Punjab and Delhi was declared as a separate Province. Its administration was given to the Commissioner of Delhi. On 1st October 1912, Sonapat Tehsil and major part of the Ballabhgarh Tehsil were transferred to Rohtak District and Gurgaon District of the Punjab Province. In 1915, about 65 villages of Ghaziabad Tehsil under the Meerut District, known as Shahdara zone, were merged within the Delhi Province. Thereafter Delhi was governed till 1950 by Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

2. A committee, chaired by Dr. B. Pattabhi Sita Ramayya, was set up on 31st July, 1947 to study and report on constitutional changes in the administrative structure of the Chief Commissioner's Provinces which included Delhi. Based on the Committee's Report, the Constituent Assembly agreed to incorporate Articles 239 and 240 in the constitution to allow Part-C states functioning through a Chief Commissioner or Lieutenant Governor. Delhi became a Part-C state in 1951 with a Council of Ministers and a Legislature.
3. The States Re-organization Commission, set-up in December 1953, recommended that Delhi, as the National Capital, must remain under the effective control of the National Government. It also suggested the formation of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD). Accordingly, the Council of Ministers and Legislative Assembly of Delhi ceased to exist from November 1, 1956. Delhi, as a Union Territory was administered thereafter by the President of India through a Chief Commissioner appointed under Article 239 till the Delhi Administration Act 1966 came into force.
4. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi Act was enacted by Parliament in 1957 and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi was formed with elected members in 1958. The Delhi Development Authority was created under the Delhi Development Act, 1957. The first Master Plan 1961-1981 for Delhi was notified and published in 1962.
5. The Delhi Administration Act 1966 (No.19 of 1966) was enacted by Parliament to provide for limited representative government for Delhi with the creation of a Metropolitan Council comprising 56 elected and 5 nominated members. An Executive Council was also constituted by the President. Four Executive Councilors, including the Chief Executive Councilor, were appointed by the President.

6. Delhi's administrative set-up has seen another change through the 69th Constitutional Amendment by way of insertion of Article 239 AA and the passage of the “**Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991**”. This Act, which came into force in January 1992, provides for a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers to aid and advice the Lieutenant Governor. The President appoints the Chief Minister and six other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Act provides for a 70-member Legislative Assembly with powers to make laws on matters contained in the State and Concurrent list as applicable to the Union Territory, except for those relating to Public Order, Police and Land. The first Legislative Assembly under this Act was constituted after elections in 1993. The second Legislative Assembly was constituted in November 1998. Third Assembly was constituted in December 2003 and fourth Legislative Assembly was constituted in December 2008.
7. With the new administrative set-up in Delhi, a number of other changes have followed, such as the transfer of the Delhi Transport Corporation from the Central Government to the Delhi Government. Similarly, the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking was re-organized as the Delhi Vidyut Board (DVB) and then unbundled into six companies. The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has been re-organized into the Delhi Jal Board (DJB). In place of the single district that existed in Delhi, 9 districts with 27 sub-divisions have been created in January 1997. Govt. has created two more Districts in 2012 and now there are 11 Districts with 33 sub-divisions in NCT of Delhi.
8. Taking into account the magnitude of the work relating to rehabilitation of J.J. cluster households, provision of Civic Services in J.J. clusters and slum areas, management of night shelters to take care of shelter-less persons in Delhi, Govt. of NCT of Delhi constituted Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) in place of Slum Wing of MCD, which was not able to meet the requirement of the jobs assigned to it.
9. Govt. of NCT of Delhi restructured the Municipal Corporation of Delhi by creating 3 Municipal Corporations i.e. North Delhi Municipal Corporation with 104 Municipal Wards, South Delhi Municipal Corporation with 104 Municipal Wards and East Delhi Municipal Corporation with 64 Municipal Wards. These 3 Municipal Corporations were formed with the conduct of Municipal elections in April 2012.

AREA AND POPULATION

10. Total area of the National Capital Territory of Delhi is 1483 square kilometers. 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.

11. For the first time since 1951, the decadal growth rate of population in the National Capital Territory of Delhi has been recorded as 20.96 percent in 2011 as compared to 90 percent in 1951, 52.4 percent in 1961, 52.9 percent in 1971, 53 percent in 1981, 51.45 percent in 1991 and 47.02 percent in 2001. The rapid population increase has raised density of population from 6352 persons per square kilometers in 1991 to 9340 persons per square kilometers in 2001, and to 11297 persons per square kilometers in 2011.
12. The focus on the education sector has improved literacy rate from 75.29 percent in 1991 to 86.34 percent in 2011. There has also been a substantial improvement in the sex ratio: from 821 in 2001 to 866 in 2011.

ECONOMY

13. Delhi has a strong and vibrant economy. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices has increased from ₹ 261470 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 310736 crore in 2011-12, indicating a growth rate of 18.84 percent during the year 2011-12. Tentative estimates for 2012-13 place the GSDP at ₹ 365726 crore, indicating a growth rate of 17.70 percent during the year.
14. The relative share of the primary and secondary sectors in GSDP, at current prices, has decreased from 1.09 percent and 18.45 percent respectively during the year 2004-05 to 0.77 percent and 17.69 percent respectively during the year 2012-13. The tertiary sector is continuously expanding as its relative share has increased from 80.46 percent in 2004-05 to 81.54 percent in 2012-13.

ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12)

15. The total plan outlay for Delhi, approved by the Planning Commission for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, was ₹ 54799 crore. Taking into account the plan expenditure of ₹ 13575 crore during Annual Plan 2011-12, the total plan expenditure during the Eleventh Five Year Plan reached around ₹ 53479 crore, accounting for 98 percent of the total approved outlay.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

16. The underlying theme of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) of Delhi was 'Development with a Human face'. Government has successfully implemented the said plan. About 98 percent of the approved plan outlay was utilized and the physical targets in all crucial sectors were substantially achieved. Some of the major achievements of the Eleventh Five year plan are mentioned below:-

- 16.1 It is a matter of record that Delhi government has succeeded in taking up a number of administrative reforms and new socio-economic initiatives. There is a visible impact of the reforms and initiatives in the city landscape, human development parameters, and improvements in the physical and civic infrastructure.
- 16.2 The completion of the second phase of Delhi Metro made available a Multi-Modal convenient public transport system to the citizens of Delhi. More than 20 lakh commuters started making use of Delhi Metro each day.
- 16.3 The addition of **3700 new low floor air conditioned and non-air conditioned buses** and about 300 new semi low floor buses operated by private sector corporate bus operators improved the quality of bus transport system in Delhi.
- 16.4 Construction of more than **50 Flyovers/RUBs/Grade Separators** have contributed in better flow of traffic along all major roads.
- 16.5 Construction of **more than 60 foot-over bridges/ sub-ways** provided safe passage to the pedestrians.
- 16.6 **Water supply capacity** could be increased **from 650 MGD** in the beginning of Tenth Plan to **855 MGD** by the end of the Eleventh Plan.
- 16.7 The setting up of six state universities/deemed universities and the Delhi Knowledge Development Foundation by government enabled Delhi to emerge as an **Education and Knowledge Hub**.
- 16.8 The total number of hospital beds has increased from 35520 in 2007 to 42598 in 2011. With this, the bed-population ratio increased from 2.29 hospital beds per thousand population in 2007 to **2.55 hospital beds per thousand population** in 2011.
- 16.9 Three new Super Specialty hospitals for liver, cancer and pediatrics started functioning.
- 16.10 **Public housing** is being looked after by the DDA. However, the Government of Delhi took up construction of EWS houses under the JNNURM during the Eleventh Plan. Government of India has approved projects for construction of about 68000 EWS flats. About 14000 EWS flats reached the stage ready for allotment and construction of 54000 EWS flats at different stages.
- 16.11 Taking into account the number of JJ Cluster households required to be rehabilitated to achieve the target of making Delhi a Slum-Free City, Delhi Government has set up the **Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB)**.

- 16.12 **Development of unauthorized colonies** was a major project started in Eleventh Plan. To improve the basic civic services in unauthorized colonies proposed to be regularized, an amount of ₹ 2530 crore was invested in the Eleventh Plan.
- 16.13 To increase **own power generation capacity**, a combined Cycle Gas Turbine Project of 1500 MW reached completion stage at Bawana which will make available 1064 MW to Delhi. A joint sector Thermal Power Plant, that will make available 750 MW electricity to Delhi, also reached completion stage at Jhajjar.
- 16.14 Power Sector Reforms initiated by the Government in July 2002 succeeded in bringing down AT&C losses from 54 percent in 2002 to 15 percent in 2011-12.
- 16.15 The total **green cover area** was just 26 square kilometers in 1996-1997. The massive efforts made have resulted in increasing this to about **300 square kilometers**, as per Forest Survey Report of 2009.
- 16.16 Delhi Government introduced several new programmes, increased the quantum of financial assistance and expanded the coverage of on-going programmes to cover more beneficiaries to achieve the **inclusive growth**. The objective was to improve the quality of life of vulnerable sections, such as EWS households, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBC, minorities, senior citizens, women in distress, differently abled persons, construction workers and other labourers. More than 4 lakh beneficiaries were provided monthly pension of ₹ 1000 (₹ 1500 per month for 70 years and above) under the scheme of monthly pension to senior citizens, women in distress, persons with disabilities.
- 16.17 The **empowerment and welfare of women and children** was one of the major success areas of the Eleventh Plan. The setting up of 54 more new ICDS projects, additional honorarium of ₹ 1000 per month to anganwari workers, implementation of new programmes for girls “Ladli Yojana” and “Kishori Yojana”, programs for support, guidance and legal help by Delhi Women Commission, Gender Resource Centers of Delhi Convergence Mission, Delhi State Health Mission, Delhi Child Right Protection Commission, Delhi Child Rights Protection Committees, Juvenile Courts and various other statutory and non-statutory measures have contributed to the empowerment of women and welfare and protection of children in Delhi.

Formulation of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)

17. To further promote people's participation in the development process, Chief Minister, Delhi made an appeal through all leading newspapers in September 2011 and again in October 2011 for inviting suggestions to formulate an approach and framework of development planning for the Twelfth Five Year Plan of Delhi. A large number of valuable suggestions were received from the citizens, academicians, academic and research institutions, non-

government organizations, and civil society organizations. These suggestions as also issues and challenges projected in the Background Document prepared by the Planning Department were discussed in a series of workshops in November and December 2011.

18. The Approach Paper for the Twelfth Five Year Plan of the National Capital Territory of Delhi has been prepared taking into account the deliberations of the eight workshops, suggestions received from citizens and various organizations, and various policy decisions taken by government.
19. With a view to widen and deepen the reach of welfare measures, it is intended to increase substantially the plan outlay for the Social Services Sectors. The Approach Paper prepared for the Twelfth Plan recommends a substantial increase in plan outlay for the Social Services Sectors.
20. The Approach paper highlights following areas and issues need to be resolved with suitable plan projects, programmes and policy initiatives during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) for environmental and sustainable urbanization:-
 - 20.1 The present trend of rapid increase in the number of vehicles in Delhi that contributes, among other things, to traffic congestion, reduced traffic flow, vehicle exhaust pollution, inadequacy of parking space, and accidents. Accordingly, the need is to make available a more convenient and assured multi-modal public transport system covering all areas and localities.
 - 20.2 Lack of any progress on the proposed new reservoirs (Renuka, Kishau and Lakhwar-Vyasi) suggests additional raw water would not be available during the Twelfth Plan period.
 - 20.3 The best possible course of action would be to make optimum use of available raw water, reduce non-revenue water, treat-recycle-reuse waste water, regulation and control of ground water exploration, and promotion of rain water harvesting and ground water recharge.
 - 20.4 To check pollution in the Yamuna by ensuring that only treated waste water is discharged into the river.
 - 20.5 To achieve the goal of making Delhi a Slum-Free City about 4 lakh EWS Flats may be constructed under JNNURM to rehabilitate all JJ Cluster households.
 - 20.6 All habitated including unplanned areas be developed by providing all essential civic services.

- 20.7 To make Delhi a preferred education and knowledge hub, quality infrastructure and talented qualified staff be made available in all educational institutions from school level to higher, technical & professional education levels.
- 20.8 The bed-population ratio be increased from 2.55 beds at present to 3 beds per thousand population by the end of the Twelfth Plan.
- 20.9 The IMR be reduced from present level of 30 to 15 and the coverage of immunization programs shall be expanded to 100 percent of the children.
- 20.10 Skill upgradation, to not only improve the employment potential of the unemployed and unskilled workers but also for all educated youths, shall be a major program.
- 20.11 Much more investment, in education and healthcare, working and living environment improvements for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, minorities, construction workers, senior citizens, persons with disability, labourers, and all other economically weaker sections, is needed to achieve the goal of inclusive growth.
- 20.12 Empowerment of women and the welfare of children shall continue to be one of the major area of attention with expansion of ongoing programmes and implementation of new programmes for providing education, training, healthcare, livelihood, legal support, safety and protection to women and children.
- 20.13 Efforts should be made to meet the global environmental norms with effective implementation of statutory pollution control measures, regular environmental awareness campaigns, promotion of voluntary contributions by citizens, non-government organizations, and various institutions in up-keep of the environment of the city.
- 20.14 Green cover area may be raised from 20 percent at present to 30 percent of the total area by the end of March 2017 with large-scale plantation programs, development of new city forests, and preservation of the existing ridge and reserve forests.

CHAPTER 2

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Area

The total area of NCT Delhi is 1483 Sq. km. with the rapid pace of urbanization; landscape of Delhi has undergone a change from majority of rural area to urban. The rural-urban areas changes during the last three census in Delhi are as follows:

Statement 2.1
AREA - RURAL AND URBAN

Sl. No.	Classification of Area	1991		2001		2011	
		Sq. Km	%	Sq. Km	%	Sq. Km	%
1.	Rural	797.66	53.79	558.32	37.65	369.35	24.91
2.	Urban	685.34	46.21	924.68	62.35	1113.65	75.09
3.	Total	1483.00	100.00	1483.00	100.00	1483.00	100.00

Source: Census of India

2. The growth in urban area during 2001-2011 was observed at 20.44 per cent. This pace of urbanization has reduced the number of villages in Delhi from 300 in 1961 to 165 in 2001 and 112 in 2011. The number of urbanized villages has increased from 20 in 1961 to 135 in 2011. The number of census towns have increased from 3 in 1971 to 29 in 1991 and 110 in 2011. Thus more and more rural villages of Delhi are being declared Census Towns in each successive Census resulting in decreasing rural population and rural area in Delhi.

3. Population

- 3.1 The Central Government has been conducting population census once in a decade since 1871 which are the primary source of a large number of statistical information. The first synchronous census in India was held in 1881. As per Census 2011, population of Delhi, as on 1st March, 2011, was 16.75 million as against 13.85 million as on 1st March, 2001. According to census 2011(provisional) about 97.50 per cent of the population of Delhi live in urban areas and remaining 2.5 percent in rural areas. This urban population includes population of 110 Census towns in 2011 Census. As per Revenue Department record these census towns are located in rural area of Delhi and they are not part of notified urban area of Delhi.

4. Growth of Population

- 4.1 The population of Delhi and India and its growth during the last six decades is presented in Statement 2.2.

Statement 2.2:
POPULATION OF INDIA AND DELHI & ITS GROWTH DURING 1951-2011

(Lakh)

Sl. No.	Years	Delhi		India		Share of Delhi's Population in All India
		Population	Growth (%)	Population	Growth (%)	
1.	1951	17.44	--	3610.88	--	0.48
2.	1961	26.59	52.44	4392.35	21.64	0.61
3.	1971	40.66	52.93	5481.60	24.80	0.74
4.	1981	62.20	53.00	6833.29	24.66	0.91
5.	1991	94.21	51.45	8464.21	23.87	1.11
6.	2001	138.51	47.02	10287.37	21.54	1.35
7.	2011	167.53	20.96	12101.93	17.64	1.38

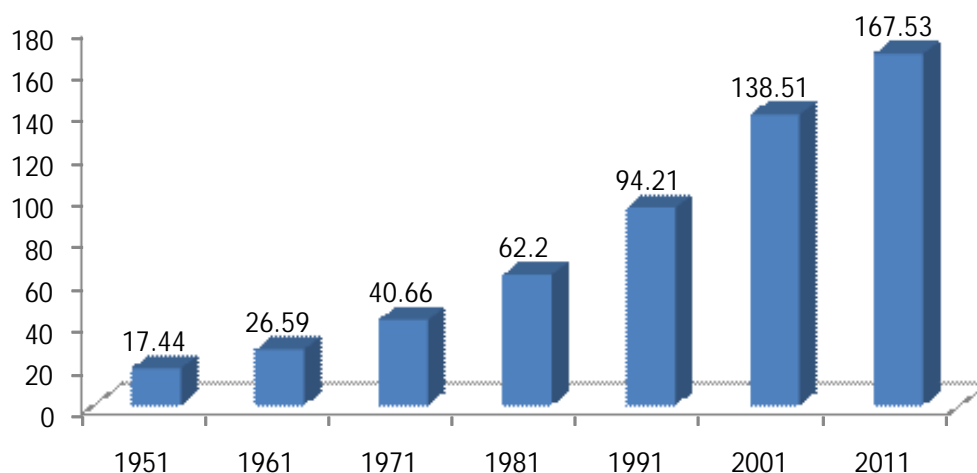
Source: - Census of India, Various Issues and Provisional Population Totals, NCT of Delhi Series 8, Paper 1 of 2011.

- 4.2 The decadal growth rate of population during 2001-2011 was recorded at 21 per cent. This is a peculiar feature of Census 2011 of Delhi as in all Census since 1951, the decadal growth rate of population was more than 50% and 47% in 2001. This trend may be attributable to implementation of various employment promotion programmes like MNREGA and welfare schemes like pension to senior citizens and widows by Central and State Governments on the one hand and development of NCR priority towns viz Gurgaon, Faridabad, Sonipat, Noida, Ghaziabad, Meerut etc. contributing in reducing the migration to Delhi. The rate of growth of population in Delhi during the last decade was higher than the national level by 3.32 per cent. Delhi accounts about 0.05 per cent of the India's geographical area but consists 1.38 per cent of the nation's population.
- 4.3 It may be observed from Statement 2.2 that the percentage of Delhi's population to the national level enhanced from 0.48 per cent in 1951 to 1.38 per cent in 2011. The rate of growth of population in Delhi was highest during 1971-81 at 53.00 per cent. The annual rate of growth of population in Delhi during the last decade was 2.09 per cent per annum which was higher than the national level of 0.33 per cent per annum. The population in Delhi during 1951-2011 is depicted in Chart 2.1.

Chart 2.1:
POPULATION OF DELHI: 1951-2011

(Lakh)

Population (Delhi)



5. District-wise Population

5.1 At the time of 1991 census Delhi was a single district Territory. In 1996, Government of NCT of Delhi, through a Gazette notification, created 9 districts and 27 sub-divisions. Population Census 2001 was conducted in each of 9 districts and 27 Sub-divisions. The district-wise population of NCT Delhi during the census 2001 and 2011 is presented in Statement 2.3.

Statement 2.3
DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF NCT DELHI: 2001 & 2011

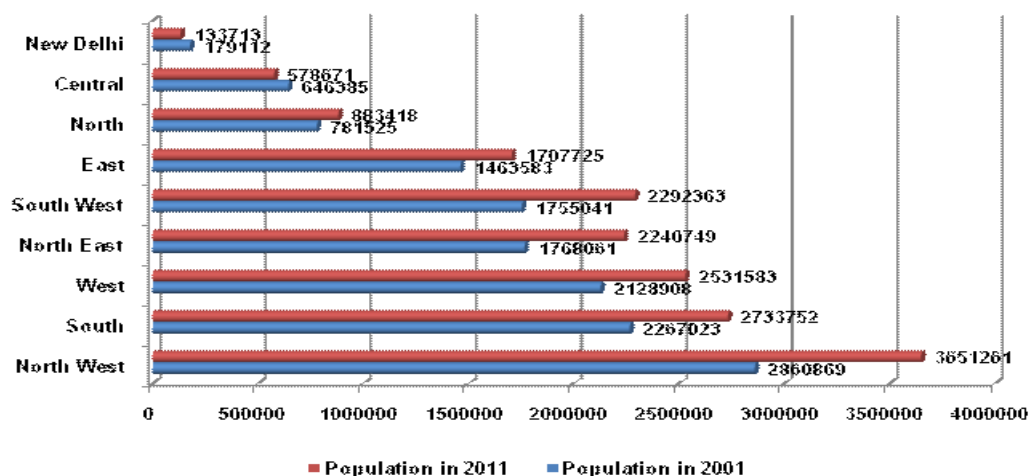
Sl. No.	Districts	2001			2011		
		Number	Per cent	Rank	Number	Per cent	Rank
1.	North West	2860869	20.65	1	3651261	21.79	1
2.	South	2267023	16.37	2	2733752	16.32	2
3	West	2128908	15.37	3	2531583	15.11	3
4	North East	1768061	12.77	4	2240749	13.38	5
5.	South West	1755041	12.67	5	2292363	13.68	4

Sl. No.	Districts	2001			2011		
		Number	Per cent	Rank	Number	Per cent	Rank
6.	East	1463583	10.57	6	1707725	10.19	6
7.	North	781525	5.64	7	883418	5.27	7
8.	Central	646385	4.67	8	578671	3.45	8
9.	New Delhi	179112	1.29	9	133713	0.80	9
	Total	13850507	100.00		16753235	100.00	

Source: - Census of India 2011 and Provisional Population Totals, NCT of Delhi Series 8, Paper 1 of 2011.

5.2 It is evident from Statement 2.3 that more than 53 per cent of the population of Delhi in 2011 lived in three districts viz. North-west, South and West districts of Delhi. The district-wise population of Delhi in 2001 and 2011 is depicted in Chart 2.2

Chart 2.2
DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF DELHI- 2001 AND 2011



6. Sex Ratio

6.1 Sex ratio is a very important demographic indicator for analyzing Socio Economic features of population. It is the ratio of females per thousand male population. As per 2011 census, the sex ratio of Delhi was 866. During the last decade sex ratio in Delhi increased from 821 in 2001 to 866 in 2011. In order to overcome this critical situation both at the national and state level, various stringent actions against female foeticide and complete abolition of sex determination practices during the pregnancy period have been introduced and implemented. The district-wise sex ratio of NCT Delhi in 2001 and 2011 is presented in Statement 2.4.

Statement 2.4

DISTRICT-WISE SEX RATIO OF NCT DELHI DURING 2001 & 2011

Sl. No.	Districts	Sex Ratio			
		2001	Rank	2011	Rank
1.	North East	849	1	886	2
2.	East	843	2	883	3
3	Central	842	3	892	1
4	West	830	4	876	4
5.	North	826	5	871	5
6.	North West	820	6	862	6
7.	South	799	7	859	7
8.	New Delhi	792	8	811	9
9.	South West	784	9	836	8
	Delhi	821		866	

Source : - Census of India and Provisional Population Totals, NCT of Delhi Series 8, Paper 1 of 2011.

- 6.2 In most of the Northern States in India, sex ratio indicated a critical situation as per 2001 and 2011 censuses. Sex ratio of northern states as per 2001 and 2011 Census is presented in Statement 2.5.

Statement 2.5

SEX RATIO OF NORTHERN STATES IN INDIA- 2001& 2011

Sl. No.	States	Sex Ratio	
		2001	2011
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	892	883
2.	Himachal Pradesh	968	974
3	Punjab	876	893
4.	Chandigarh	777	818
5	Uttarakhand	962	963
6.	Haryana	861	877
7.	Rajasthan	921	926
8.	Uttar Pradesh	898	908
9.	Delhi	821	866
	India	933	940

Source: - Census of India, 2001 and Provisional Population Totals of India, 2011.

- 6.3 The total number of births registered in Delhi under Civil Registration System (CRS) is presented in Statement 2.6.

Statement 2.6
BIRTHS REGISTERED UNDER CRS – SEX-WISE.

Sl. No	Years	Births			Sex Ratio
		Total	Male	Female	
1.	2001	296287	163816 (55.29)	132471 (44.71)	809
2.	2002	300659	164184 (54.61)	136475 (45.39)	831
3.	2003	301165	165173 (54.84)	135992 (45.16)	823
4.	2004	305974	167849 (54.86)	138125 (45.14)	823
5.	2005	324336	178031 (54.89)	146305 (45.11)	822
6.	2006	322750	176242 (54.61)	146508 (45.39)	831
7.	2007	322044	174289 (54.12)	147755 (45.88)	848
8.	2008	333908	166583 (49.89)	167325 (50.11)	1004
9.	2009	354482	185131 (52.22)	169351 (47.78)	915
10.	2010	359463	189122 (52.61)	170341(47.39)	901
11	2011	353759	186870 (52.82)	166889(47.18)	893

Source: - Annual Report on Registration of Births and Deaths, 2011, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Delhi.

- 6.4 Sex ratio as per the birth registered in Delhi under Civil Registration System (CRS) indicate a positive picture, enhanced from 809 in 2001 to 893 in 2011. The increase in sex ratio during 2008 to 2010 may be linked to the introduction of a number of schemes for empowerment of women and welfare of children by the Government of NCT of Delhi.
- 6.5 On the basis of estimates of population for the year 2009, the sex ratio of selected nations is presented in Statement 2.7.

Statement 2.7
SEX RATIO IN SELECTED NATIONS- 2009

Sl. No.	Nations	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
1.	China	1,345,750,973	698,405,850	647,345,123	927
2.	India	1,198,003,272	618,942,535	579,060,737	936
3.	United States of America	314,658,780	155,244,097	159,414,683	1027
4.	Indonesia	229,964,723	114,807,198	115,157,525	1003
5.	Brazil	193,733,795	95,406,000	98,327,795	1031
6.	Pakistan	180,808,096	93,101,700	87,706,396	942
7.	Russian Federation	140,873,647	65,096,448	75,777,199	1164
8.	Bangladesh	162,220,762	82,032,166	80,188,596	978
9.	Japan	127,156,225	61,939,779	65,216,446	1053
10.	Nigeria	154,728,892	77,547,502	77,181,390	995
11.	United Kingdom	61,565,422	30,202,183	31,363,239	1038
12.	Sri Lanka	20,237,730	9,965,629	10,272,101	1031
13.	South Africa	50,109,820	24,705,240	25,404,580	1028
	World	6,829,360,438	3,442,850,573	3,386,509,865	984

Source:-<http://www.geohive.com>

7. Density of Population

7.1 Population density is an often reported and commonly compared statistics for places all over the world. Population density is the measure of the number of population per unit area. It is commonly represented as people residing per square kilometer. As per 2011 census, the density of population in Delhi worked out at 11297 persons per square kilometer as against the national level of 382 persons per square kilometer. Density of population in Delhi was the highest among all States and Union Territories during the year 2011. District-wise density of population in Delhi in 2001 and 2011 is presented in Statement 2.8.

Statement 2.8

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION DENSITY OF NCT DELHI: 2001 AND 2011

Sl. No.	Districts	Population Density (Persons per Sq. Km)			
		2001	Rank	2011	Rank
1.	North East	29,468	1	37346	1
2.	Central	25,855	2	23147	3
3.	East	22,868	3	26683	2
4.	West	16,503	4	19625	4
5.	North	13,246	5	14973	5
6.	South	9,068	6	10935	6
7.	North West	6,502	7	8298	7
8.	New Delhi	5,117	8	3820	9
9.	South West	4,169	9	5445	8
	Delhi	9340		11297	

Source: - Census of India and Provisional Population Totals, NCT of Delhi Series 8, Paper 1 of 2011.

7.2 It is evident from Statement 2.8 that North East District ranks the first in terms of population density in Delhi at 37346 persons per Sq. Km and New Delhi ranks last district with population density at 3820 persons per Sq. Km. During the last decade the density of population in New Delhi showed a declining trend from 5117 persons per sq.km in 2001 to 3820 persons per sq. Km in 2011.

8. Household Size

- 8.1 Number of persons living together in one house commonly called as household size. As per 2011 census, there were 3340538 households in Delhi. The average size of household in Delhi was found of 5.02. It indicates that in one house there had more than five persons. More than one half of the households had more than five members during the year 2011. The distribution of households by size in Delhi in 2001 and 2011 are presented in Statement 2.9.

Statement 2.9

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE IN DELHI- 2001&2011

Sl. No.	Size of Household	No. of Household		Per cent of total No. of Household	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1.	One member	99786	123106	3.90	3.70
2.	Two members	206925	252370	8.10	7.60
3.	Three members	295216	428403	11.56	12.80
4.	Four Members	544289	803065	21.31	24.00
5.	Five Members	506711	681142	19.84	20.40
6.	Six to Eight Members	680065	853773	26.63	25.60
7.	Nine or more members	221157	198679	8.66	5.90
	Total Households	2554149	3340538	100.00	100.00

Source: - Census of India.

9. Literacy Rate

- 9.1 As per the Census 2011, Delhi showed a high level of literacy i.e. 86.34 per cent as compared to 81.67 per cent in 2001 with the literacy rate of 91.03 per cent for males and 80.93 for females. The Rural and Urban literacy rates of Delhi were 82.67 and 86.43% respectively in 2011.

10. Age-wise Distribution of Population

- 10.1 The age-wise distribution of population is the best indicator of future human potential, the magnitude of responsibility of working population especially for taking care of children and their age-old parents. The information regarding the age-wise distribution of population in Delhi during the last two census periods is presented in Statement 2.10.

Statement 2.10

AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN DELHI: 1991 & 2001

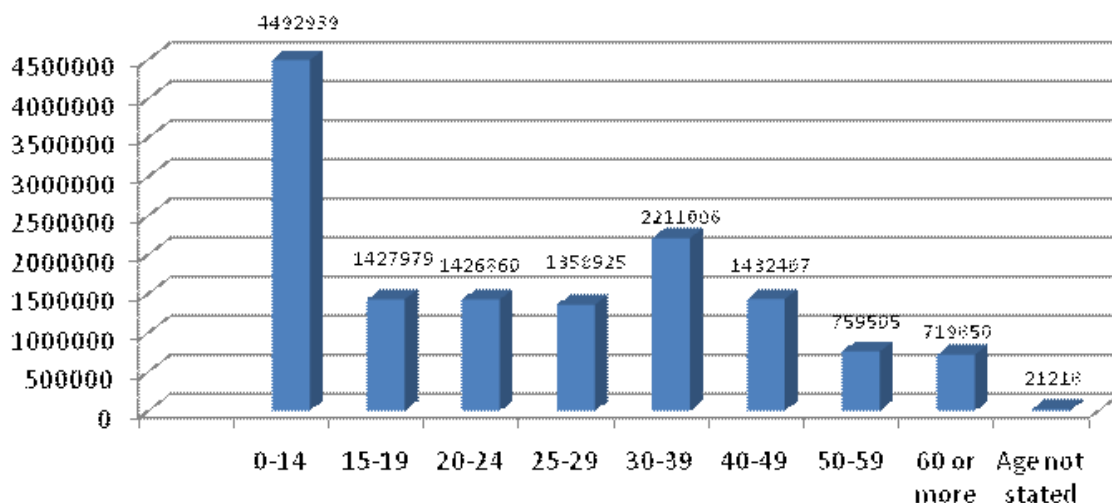
Sl. No.	Age Group	1991		2001	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1.	0-14	3273482	34.75	4492939	32.44
2.	15-19	914871	9.71	1427979	10.31
3.	20-24	982866	10.43	1426860	10.30
4.	25-29	956788	10.16	1358925	9.81
5.	30-39	1438035	15.26	2211006	15.96
6.	40-49	867731	9.21	1432467	10.34
7.	50-59	504149	5.35	759505	5.48
8.	60 or more	439520	4.67	719650	5.20
9.	Age not stated	43202	0.46	21176	0.15
Total		9420644	100.00	13850507	100.00

Source: - Census of India.

- 10.2 It may be observed from Statement 2.10 that one third of total population in Delhi during 2001 was in the category of children within the age group of 0 to 14 and the percentage change was recorded at a minimal rate. The condition was more or less same in all other age-wise categories either at positive in one group or at negative in consecutive age group. The information regarding age-wise distribution of Population of Delhi during 2001 is depicted in Chart 2.3.

Chart 2.3

AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN DELHI-2001.



11. Metro Cities Population

11.1 The population of metropolitan cities in India is presented in Statement 2.11.

Statement 2.11

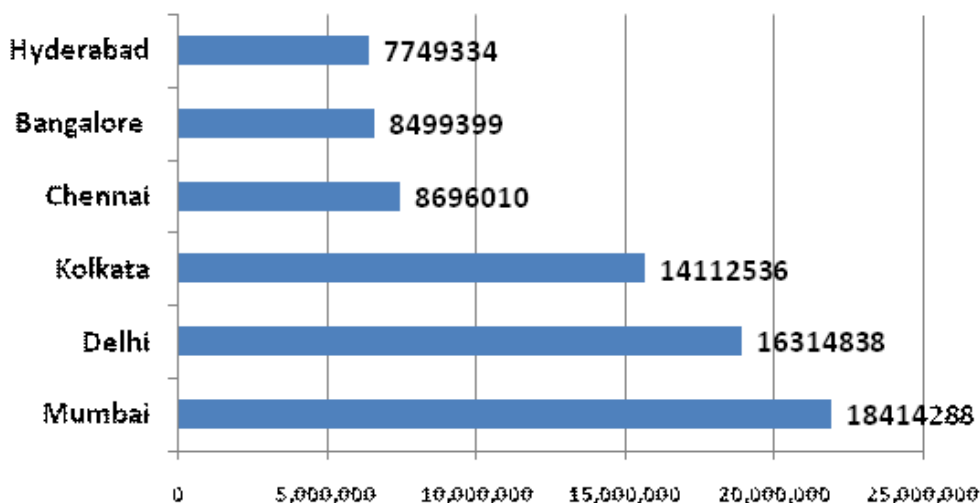
POPULATION OF SOME OF THE METROPOLITAN CITIES IN INDIA: 2001 & 2011

Sl. No.	Metropolitan Cities	Population (Number)		Ranks	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1.	Mumbai	16,434,386	18414288	1	1
2.	Delhi	12,877,470	16314838	3	2
3.	Kolkata	13,211,853	14112536	2	3
4.	Chennai	6,560,242	8696010	4	4
5.	Bangalore	5,701,456	8499399	6	5
6.	Hyderabad	5,742,036	7749334	5	6

Source: - Census of India and Provisional Population census 2011.

11.2 It may be observed from Statement 2.11 that Delhi was placed at the third position during 2001 and came to second position during 2011. Population in Mumbai in 2001 was 16.43 million; 3.55 million higher than the Delhi's population. The difference between the population of Mumbai and Delhi in 2011 (census 2011) reduced to 2.1 million which clearly indicate the fast development of national capital city, Delhi. The population of metro cities in India during 2011 is depicted Chart 2.4.

Chart 2.4
POPULATION OF METRO CITIES IN INDIA-2011



11.3 As the population increases, more people will prefer to live in large cities. Many people will live in the growing cities with over 10 million inhabitants, known as megacities. Megacities were numbered 16 in 2000. By 2025, there will be 27 megacities. The top ten largest urban agglomerations of the world during 1975, 2000 and 2025 are presented in Statement 2.12.

Statement 2.12

TOP 10 LARGEST URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS: 1975, 2000 & 2025

Sl. No	1975		2000		2025 (projected)	
	Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
1.	Tokyo	26.6	Tokyo	34.5	Tokyo	36.4
2.	New York	15.9	Mexico City	18.0	Mumbai	26.4
3.	Mexico City	10.7	New York	17.9	Delhi	22.5
4.	Osaka	9.8	Sao Polo	17.1	Dhaka	21.4
5.	Sao Polo	9.6	Mumbai	16.1	Sao Polo	21.4
6.	Los Angels	8.9	Shanghai	13.2	Mexico City	21.0
7.	Buenos Aires	8.8	Kolkata	13.1	New York	20.6
8.	Paris	8.6	Delhi	12.4	Kolkata	20.6
9.	Kolkata	7.9	Buenos Aires	11.9	Shanghai	19.4
10	Moscow	7.6	Los Angels	11.8	Karachi	19.1

Sources: - 1. United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects, the 2007 Revision.
2. <http://www.un.org>

11.4 It may be observed from Statement 2.12 that three cities in India (Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi) shown as the top ten largest urban agglomerations of the world during 2000 and 2025 (Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata). In 1975 Kolkata ranked 9th largest urban agglomerations in the world. All the three period placed Tokyo in Japan first in terms of number of population in urban agglomerations. The information regarding the growth rate of population in largest urban agglomerations of the world during 1975-2000 is presented in Statement 2.13.

Statement 2.13

GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION IN LARGEST URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS DURING 1975-2000 & 1975-2025

Sl. No.	Name of Cities	Population (million)			Annual Growth Rate (Per cent)	
		1975	2000	Projected 2025	1975-2000	1975-2025
1.	Tokyo	26.6	34.5	36.4	1.19	0.74
2.	New York	15.9	17.9	20.6	0.50	0.59
3.	Mexico City	10.7	18.0	21.0	2.73	1.93
4.	Sao Polo	9.6	17.1	21.4	3.13	2.46
5.	Kolkata	7.9	13.1	20.6	2.63	3.22
6.	Mumbai	7.1	16.1	26.4	5.07	5.44
7.	Delhi	4.4	12.4	22.5	7.27	8.23

Sources : - 1. United Nations, *World Urbanization Prospects, the 2007 Revision*.
2. <http://www.un.org>

11.5 It may be observed from Statement 2.13 that highest annual growth rate of population during 1975-2000 and projected growth rate during 1975-2025 was recorded highest in Delhi at 7.27 per cent and 8.23 per cent per annum respectively. While Mumbai and Kolkata recorded second and third positions during the period. The attributes towards highest growth of population in Delhi may be due to higher rate of migration of people from neighbouring states as well as from other parts of the nation.

12. Urban- Rural Scenario in Delhi

12.1 At the beginning of 21st century, more than 93 per cent of the population was in urban areas as compared to 53 per cent in 1901. This clearly indicates fast growth of urbanization in the national capital. The information regarding the urbanization trend in Delhi during the century is presented in Statement 2.14.

Statement 2.14
URBANIZATION TREND OF DELHI DURING 1901-2011

Sl. No	Census Year	Population (Number)			Growth (Per cent)	
		Total	Urban	% of urban to total	Decadal	AEGR
1	1901	405819	214115	52.76		
2	1911	413851	237944	57.50	11.13	1.1
3	1921	488452	304420	62.32	27.94	2.5
4	1931	636246	447442	70.33	46.98	3.9
5	1941	917939	695686	75.79	55.48	4.4
6	1951	1744072	1437134	82.40	106.58	7.3
7	1961	2658612	2359408	88.75	64.17	5.0
8	1971	4065698	3647023	89.70	54.57	4.4
9	1981	6220406	5768200	92.73	58.16	4.6
10.	1991	9420644	8471625	89.93	46.87	3.8
11	2001	13850507	12905780	93.18	52.34	4.2
12	2011	16753235	16333916	97.50	26.56	1.92

Source: - Census of India Provisional Population Totals, NCT of Delhi Series 8, Paper 1 of 2011.
Note: - AEGR means Annual Exponential Growth Rate.

2011.

12.2 District-wise urban and rural population of NCT of Delhi during the last census is mentioned in Statement 2.15.

Statement 2.15
DISTRICT-WISE URBAN & RURAL POPULATION OF DELHI: 2011

Sl. No.	District	Population (Number)			% of Urban Population
		Urban	Rural	Total	
1.	North West	3437515	213746	3651261	94.15
2.	North	865670	17748	883418	97.99
3	North east	2219207	21542	2240749	99.04
4	East	1704195	3530	1707725	99.79
5.	New Delhi	133713	--	133713	100.00
6.	Central	578671	--	578671	100.00
7.	West	2525160	6423	2531583	99.75
8.	South West	2148143	144220	2292363	93.71
9.	South	2721642	12110	2733752	99.56
	Delhi	16333916	419319	16753235	97.50

Source: - Census of India and provisional census 2011

12.3 The Statement 2.15 indicates that two districts of Delhi has 100 percent of urban population namely in Central and New Delhi districts during the year 2011. All the remaining districts in Delhi had more than 90 per cent of the population lived in urban areas.

13. Vital Rates

13.1 Vital rates are perhaps the most widely used national, state, and local data generally includes birth, death and infant mortality rates. The information regarding vital rates (Both Civil Registration System and Sample Registration System) in Delhi is presented in Statement 2.16.

13.2 Civil Registration System is the legal recording of the occurrence of vital events (birth and death) through a network of government offices and designated officials, together with certain identifying or descriptive characteristics of the events on a continuous, permanent and compulsory basis. Civil Registration System also serves as the tool for measuring the changes in the population. In other words population census held once in a period of 10 years gives stock of population at a point of time whereas, Vital statistics presents the flow of population.

Statement 2.16

VITAL RATES IN DELHI: CRS AND SRS

Sl. No	Year	*Estimated Mid Year Population (Lakh)	Vital Rates (Per Thousand)					
			Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infant Mortality Rate	
			CRS *	SRS	CRS*	SRS	CRS	SRS
1.	2001	139.13	21.3	18.9	5.83	5.1	24	29
2.	2002	141.83	21.2	17.2	6.08	5.1	16	30
3.	2003	144.58	20.83	17.3	6.07	5.0	17	28
4.	2004	147.39	20.76	18.4	5.79	4.7	13	32
5.	2005	150.25	21.59	18.6	6.27	4.6	13	35
6.	2006	153.16	21.07	18.4	6.46	4.7	18	37
7.	2007	156.13	20.63	18.1	6.47	4.8	25	36
8.	2008	159.16	20.98	18.4	6.76	4.8	18	35
9.	2009	162.25	21.85	18.1	6.90	4.4	19	33
10.	2010	165.40	21.73	17.8	7.52	4.2	22	30
11.	2011	168.60	20.98	NA	6.65	NA	22	NA

Source: -Office of Chief Registrar, Births & Deaths, Government of NCT Delhi. *estimated midyear population based on provisional data of Census 2011

Notes: - CRS- Civil Registration System and SRS- Sample Registration System.

13.3 It may be inferred from Statement 2.16 that the vital rates of Delhi during 2001-2011 under CRS showed a positive trend in birth and infant mortality rates. On the contrary the death rate by CRS indicated slightly a increasing trend. Under SRS system both birthrate and death rate showed a positive trend while infant mortality rates showed a negative trend.

14. Migration

14.1 The estimates of migration in Delhi are based on birth and death rates and total increase in population. It may be observed from Statement 2.17 that the percentage of migration was 24.38 per cent in 2011, while the percentage of natural growth in 2011 was 75.63 per cent. In absolute terms, natural increase in population during 2011 was 2.42 lakh, whereas migration has been estimated at 0.78 lakh. The trend of migration from 2001 to 2011 is given in the Statement 2.17.

Statement 2.17

TREND OF MIGRATION IN DELHI 2001-2011

Sl. No.	Year	Estimated Mid Year Population	Increased Population Over Previous Year	Total		Natural Increase	Migration (Lakh)
				Birth	Death		
1.	2001	139.13	--	--	--	--	--
2.	2002	141.83	2.70	3.01	0.86	2.15	0.55
3.	2003	144.58	2.75	3.01	0.88	2.13	0.62
4.	2004	147.39	2.81	3.06	0.85	2.21	0.60
5.	2005	150.25	2.86	3.24	0.94	2.30	0.56
6.	2006	153.16	2.91	3.23	0.99	2.24	0.67
7.	2007	156.13	2.97	3.22	1.01	2.21	0.76
8.	2008	159.16	3.03	3.34	1.08	2.26	0.77
9.	2009	162.25	3.09	3.54	1.12	2.42	0.67
10.	2010	165.40	3.15	3.59	1.24	2.35	0.80
11.	2011	168.60	3.20	3.54	1.12	2.42	0.78

Source: - Office of Chief Registrar, Births & Deaths, Government of NCT Delhi.
*estimated midyear population based on provisional data of Census 2011

- Notes: -
1. Natural Increase of population means the difference between total births and deaths.
 2. Migrated population is the difference between increased population and natural increase in population.

Statement 2.18
STATE-WISE MIGRATION IN DELHI-2001

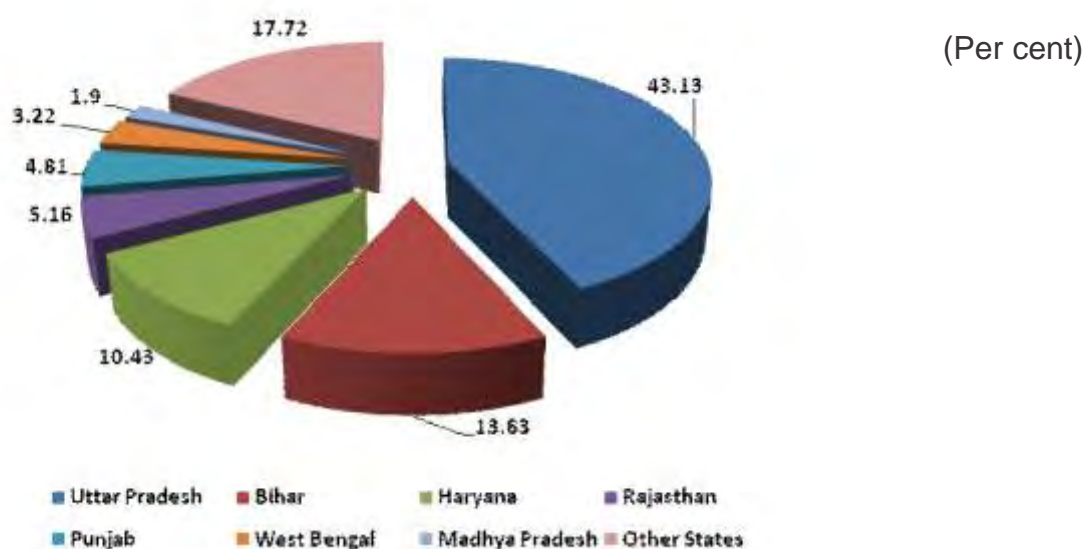
Sl. No	States	Per cent
1.	Uttar Pradesh	43.13
2.	Bihar	13.63
3.	Haryana	10.43
4.	Rajasthan	5.16
5.	Punjab	4.81
6.	West Bengal	3.22
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1.90
8.	Other States	17.72

Source: - Census of India

14.2 As per the last census 2001, a good percentage of population in Delhi was migrant, majority of them from the neighboring states of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab etc. The information regarding state-wise migration in Delhi during the year 2001 is presented in Statement 2.18.

14.3 It is evident from above Statement that more than two fifth of the migrants in Delhi during the year 2001 were from Uttar Pradesh. Second and third position of high percentage of migrant population in Delhi during 2001 was from Bihar and Haryana with 14 percent and 10 per cent respectively. The information regarding state-wise migration in Delhi during 2001 is depicted in Chart 2.5

Chart 2.5
STATE-WISE MIGRATION IN DELHI-2001



15. Language-wise Distribution of Population in Delhi

- 15.1 At the time of collection of census details, the information is collected about people on the basis of their mother tongue. The information regarding the distribution of scheduled languages during 1991 and 2001 is presented in Statement 2.19.
- 15.2 It may be inferred from Statement 2.19 Hindi constitutes the mother tongue of more than 80 per cent of the population of Delhi during 1991 and 2001. Punjabi and Urdu are the other two main important mother tongues in both the period covered under the study.

Statement 2.19

LANGUAGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN DELHI-1991 & 2001

Sl. No.	Languages	1991		2001	
		Number	%	Number	%
1.	Assamese	2730	0.03	6329	0.05
2.	Bengali	121938	1.29	208414	1.51
3.	Bodo	0	0.0	222	0.01
4.	Dogri	0	0.0	6974	0.05
5.	Gujrati	26372	0.28	45145	0.33
6.	Hindi	7690631	81.64	11210843	80.94
7.	Kannada	9923	0.10	10525	0.08
8.	Kashmiri	11360	0.12	21325	0.15
9.	Konkani	2518	0.03	1767	0.01
10.	Maithili	0	0.0	85331	0.62
11.	Malayalam	64952	0.69	92009	0.66
12.	Manipuri	221	0.01	2020	0.02
13.	Marathi	20393	0.22	26472	0.19
14.	Nepali	26390	0.28	44367	0.32
15.	Oriya	13099	0.14	29178	0.21
16.	Punjabi	748145	7.94	988980	7.14
17.	Sanskrit	587	0.01	288	0.01
18.	Santali	0	0.0	364	0.01
19.	Sindhi	37381	0.40	42841	0.31
20.	Tamil	84873	0.90	92426	0.67
21.	Telugu	22882	0.24	28067	0.20
22.	Urdu	512990	5.45	874333	6.31
	Total	9397745	99.76	13818220	99.77

Source: - Census of India 1991 & 2001.

16. Disabled Population in Delhi

16.1 As per 2001 census more than 2.35 lakh persons in Delhi were under the category of disabled and constitute 1.7 per cent of the total population in Delhi. The distribution of disabled population by sex, type of disability in NCT Delhi is presented in Statement 2.20.

Statement 2.20
DISABLED POPULATION IN DELHI-2001

Sl. No	Disability in	Disabled Population (Number)						
		Urban		Rural		Total		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1.	Seeing	68475	47312	2867	2058	71342	49370	120712
2.	Speaking	8781	5689	640	395	9421	6084	15505
3.	Hearing	4476	3555	379	331	4855	3886	8741
4.	Walking	39222	20444	3478	1741	42700	22185	64885
5.	Mind	15494	9006	1060	483	16554	9489	26043
	Total	136448	86006	8424	5008	144872	91014	235886

Source: - Census of India.

16.2 It may be inferred from Statement 2.20 that a good percentage of disabled persons facing the problem of blindness or eye related issues. Near about 0.65 lakh persons in Delhi were facing movement disabilities.

CHAPTER 3

STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

State Domestic Product means monetary value of all goods and services produced within the state, during a given period of time, usually a year, without duplication. It serves as an indicator for measuring economic prosperity of the State. The major share of income of National Capital Territory of Delhi is from the service sector which is treated as the growth engine for fast developing states in the Indian Union.

2. Estimates at Current Prices

Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi at current prices estimated at ₹ 261470 crore, during 2010-11 showed a growth of 19.18 per cent over the preceding year. The quick estimates of the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi at current prices increased to ₹ 310736 crore during 2011-12 indicating a growth of 18.84 per cent. The advance estimate of Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi during 2012-13 recorded at ₹ 365726 crore which is at a growth of 17.70 per cent over 2011-12. Net State Domestic Product of Delhi at current prices during 2010-11 was estimated at ₹ 247017 crore, recorded a growth of 19.24 per cent over the previous year. The quick estimates of the Net State Domestic Product of Delhi at current prices increased at ₹ 294242 crore during 2011-12 which is at growth of 19.12 per cent over the previous year. The advance estimate of NSDP of Delhi calculated at ₹ 347192 crore which is estimated to grow at 18.00 per cent over 2011-12.

3. Estimates at 2004-05 Prices

- 3.1 Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi at constant prices recorded at ₹185649 crore, during 2010-11 showed a growth at 9.31 per cent over the preceding year. The quick estimates of the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi at constant prices increased to ₹ 202726 crore during 2011-12 indicating a growth of 9.20 per cent. The advance estimate of Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi at constant prices during 2012-13 recorded at ₹ 220967 crore at a growth of 9.00 per cent over 2011-12. Net State Domestic Product of Delhi at constant prices during 2010-11 was estimated at ₹ 174854 crore, recorded growth of 9.12 per cent over the previous year. The quick estimates of the Net State Domestic Product of Delhi at constant prices increased at ₹ 190800 crore during 2011-12 at a growth of 9.12 per cent over the previous year. The advance estimate of NSDP of Delhi at constant prices calculated at ₹207909 crore which is estimated to grow at 8.97 per cent over 2011-12.

- 3.2 As a general phenomenon observed in most of the urban economies, Delhi is also showing same trend of higher growth in service sector. The percentage distribution of GSDP of Delhi at constant prices (2004-05) showed a declining trend of agriculture and allied sector, marginal reduction in secondary sector and an upward trend in tertiary sector. More clearly, the percentage contribution of agriculture sector to GSDP of Delhi at constant prices (2004-05) reduced from 1.09 per cent in 2004-05 to 0.64 per cent in 2012-13. During the same period, the contribution of industrial sector to GSDP of Delhi at constant prices reduced from 18.45 per cent to 13.59 per cent. On the contrary, the percentage contribution of service sector to the GSDP of Delhi at constant prices increased from 80.46 per cent in 2004-05 to 85.77 per cent in 2012-13.
- 3.3 The information regarding the Gross State Domestic Product and Net State Domestic Product of Delhi during the last nine years both at current and 2004-05 prices is presented in Statement 3.1.

Statement 3.1
GSDP & NSDP OF DELHI – CURRENT AND 2004-05 PRICES

(₹ Crore)

Sl. No.	Years	GSDP		NSDP	
		Current	Constant (2004-05)	Current	Constant (2004-05)
1.	2004-05	100324.52	100324.52	94716.86	94716.86
2.	2005-06	115374.25	110406.07	109127.42	104473.41
3.	2006-07	135583.65	124079.58	128276.39	117444.14
4.	2007-08	157947.18	137960.86	149518.54	130683.04
5.	2008-09	189533.12	155791.09	178821.52	146961.23
6.	2009-10	219395.95	169838.98	207153.74	160244.99
7.	2010-11	261470.09	185648.53	247017.04	174854.30
8.	2011-12 (Q)	310735.76	202725.87	294241.93	190799.98
9.	2012-13 (A)	365726.26	220966.59	347191.66	207909.03

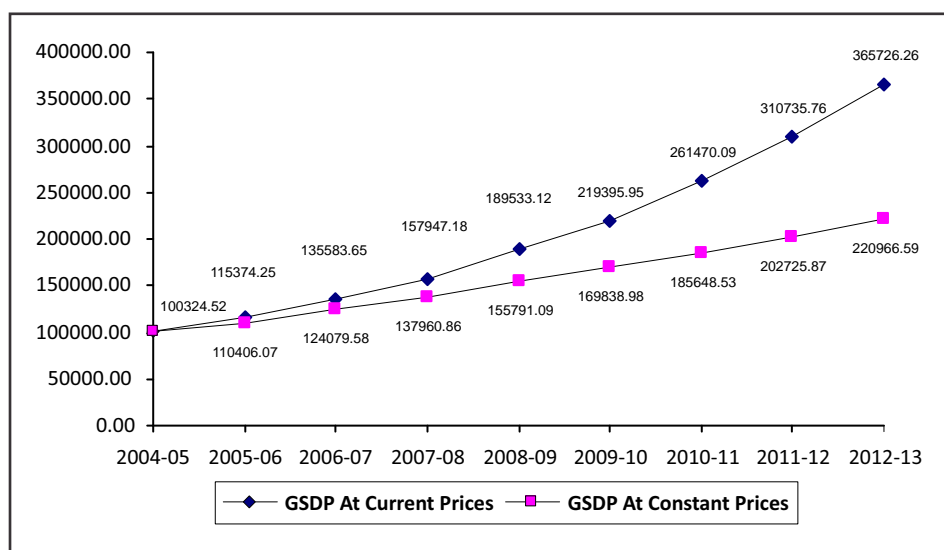
Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi.

Note:- Q - Quick Estimates, A - Advance Estimates.

- 3.4 GSDP of Delhi, both at current and constant price (2004-05) is depicted in Chart 3.1.

Chart 3.1
GSDP OF DELHI- CURRENT AND CONSTANT PRICES

(₹ Crore)



- 3.5 The percentage growth of GSDP and NSDP of Delhi during the last eight years both at current and 2004-05 prices is presented in Statement 3.2.

Statement 3.2
GROWTH OF GSDP & NSDP OF DELHI – CURRENT AND CONSTANT PRICES

(In %)

Sl. No.	Years	GSDP		NSDP	
		Current	Constant (2004-05)	Current	Constant (2004-05)
1.	2005-06	15.00	10.05	15.21	10.30
2.	2006-07	17.52	12.38	17.55	12.42
3.	2007-08	16.49	11.19	16.56	11.27
4.	2008-09	20.00	12.92	19.60	12.46
5.	2009-10	15.76	9.02	15.84	9.04
6.	2010-11	19.18	9.31	19.24	9.12
7.	2011-12 (Q)	18.84	9.20	19.12	9.12
8.	2012-13(A)	17.70	9.00	18.00	8.97

Source: - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi.

Note:- Q - Quick Estimates, A - Advance Estimates.

- 3.6 A comparative picture of annual compound growth of GSDP and NSDP of Delhi and India, both at current and constant prices, during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is presented in Statement 3.3.

Statement 3.3
ANNUAL COMPOUND GROWTH OF GSDP & NSDP OF DELHI & INDIA DURING
2007-08 TO 2011-12

(In %)

Sl. No.	Details	Annual Compound Growth Rate	
		Delhi	India
1	Gross State Domestic Product/ Gross Domestic Product		
	a. Current Prices	18.43	16.20
	b. 2004-05 Prices	10.10	7.70
2.	Net State Domestic Product/ Net National Product		
	a. Current Prices	18.44	16.23
	b. 2004-05 Prices	9.92	7.42

Source: - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi.

3.7 Brief Methodology to Estimate State Domestic Product

- 3.7.1 Estimates of State Domestic Product are computed using the production approach / expenditure approach / income approach.
- 3.7.2 The production approach is adopted for agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying & manufacturing (registered). In this approach, output of the relevant activities is multiplied by wholesale prices to arrive at estimates of State Domestic Product.
- 3.7.3 The expenditure approach is followed only for construction activity in the secondary sector. Capital expenditure including repair & maintenance and factor payments is taken into account from the budget documents in the case of the public sector, while the expenditure on construction activity in the private sector is based on the consumption of five basic materials viz. (i) Cement and Cement Product, (ii) Iron and Steel, (ii) Bricks and Tiles, (iv) Timber and Round Wood and (v) Fixtures and Fittings.
- 3.7.4 The income approach is adopted for the remaining economic activities, namely manufacturing (unregistered), electricity, gas and water supply as well as the entire tertiary sector comprising trade, hotel & restaurants, transport, storage, communication, financing, insurance, real estate, business services and public administration including defence and other services. This approach differentiates between two categories, public and private. In the public sector, income is computed by analyzing the budget documents according to economic and purpose classification and analyzing the Annual Accounts of Non Departmental Commercial Undertaking and Autonomous Bodies. To estimate Gross Value Added (GVA) in the private sector, GVA per worker per annum is multiplied by the projected work force.

- 3.8 This trend of decreasing share of Primary and Secondary Sectors and increasing share of Tertiary sector is attributable to:-
- decreasing rural area and cultivable area due to rapid pace of urbanization;
 - alternative uses of available agricultural and rural land providing higher return;
 - ban of setting up of Major industrial units, closing of polluting industrial unit high cost of Land, closer of industrial units from unapproved industrial areas reduced manufacturing sector contribution;
 - Better Civic Infrastructure, Transport, Communication, Trade, Storage, Health, Education and Other Facilities have promoted Tertiary sector.

4. Per Capita Income

- 4.1 The per capita income of Delhi at current prices reached at the level of ₹ 173686 in 2011-12 as compared to ₹ 148608 in 2010-11 and ₹ 127026 in 2009-10. The advance estimate of per capita income of Delhi at current prices during 2012-13 estimated at ₹ 201083. The annual growth rate of per capita income of Delhi at current prices during the last three years (2010-13) was worked out at 16.99 per cent, 16.88 per cent and 15.77 per cent to the previous years respectively.
- 4.2 The per capita income of Delhi at constant prices estimated at ₹112626 in 2011-12 as compared to ₹ 105195 in 2010-11, registering a growth at 7.06 per cent. The advance estimate of per capita income of Delhi at constant prices during 2012-13 estimated to reach at ₹ 120414.
- 4.3 Delhi's per capita income was more than double of the national average, both at current and constant prices. The information regarding per capita income of Delhi and India during the last nine years is presented in Statement 3.4.

Statement 3.4
PER CAPITA INCOME OF DELHI & INDIA DURING 2004-05 TO 2012-13

Sl. No.	Years	Delhi*		India	
		Current	Constant (2004-05)	Current	Constant (2004-05)
1.	2004-2005	63877	63877	24143	24143
2.	2005-2006	72208	69128	27131	26015
3.	2006-2007	83275	76243	31206	28067
4.	2007-2008	95241	83243	35825	30332
5.	2008-2009	111756	91845	40775	31754
6.	2009-2010	127026	98262	46249	33901
7.	2010-2011	148608	105195	54151	36342
8.	2011-2012(Q)	173686	112626	61564	38037
9.	2012-13 (A)	201083	120414	68747	39143

(In ₹)

Source: - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi.

Note: - Q - Quick Estimates, A - Advance Estimates.

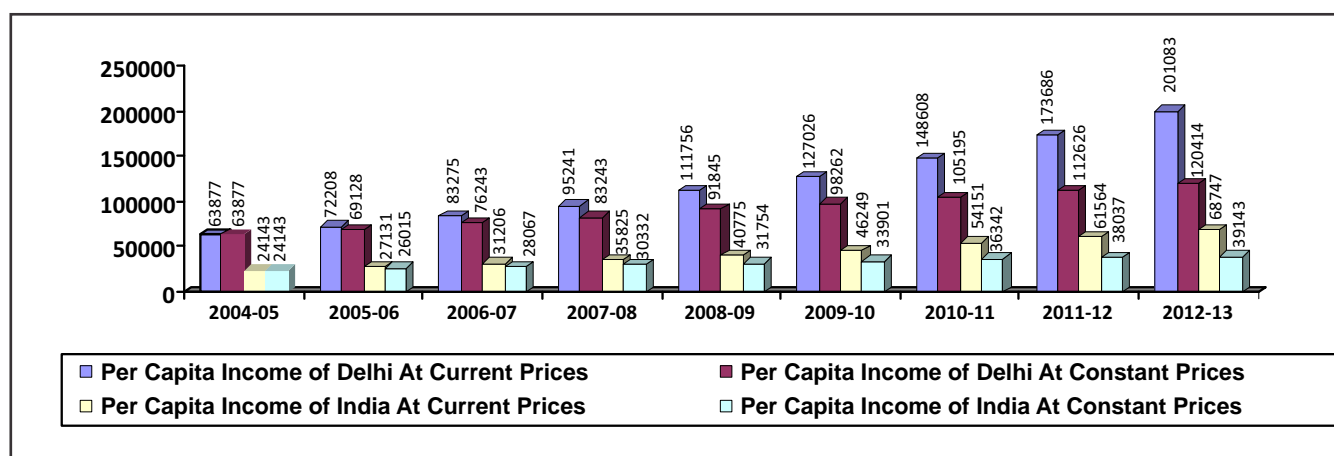
* Projected on the basis of provisional results of Population Census 2011.

4.4 It may be inferred from Statement 3.4 that the per capita income of Delhi at current prices increased from ₹ 63877 in 2004-05 to ₹ 201083 in 2012-13 recorded an annual compound growth rate at 15.41 per cent. During the same period the per capita income of Delhi at constant prices increased at 8.25 per cent per annum. The information regarding per capita income of Delhi and India during the last nine years both at current and constant prices is depicted in Chart 3.2.

4.5 The growth rate of per capita income of Delhi and national level both at current and constant prices is presented in Statement 3.5.

Chart 3.2
PER CAPITA INCOME OF DELHI AND INDIA

(₹)



Statement 3.5
GROWTH RATE OF PER CAPITA INCOME OF DELHI AND INDIA
FROM 2005-06 TO 2012-13

(Percent)

Sl No.	Years	Delhi		India	
		Current	Constant (2004-05)	Current	Constant (2004-05)
1	2005-2006	13.04	8.22	12.40	7.80
2	2006-2007	15.33	10.29	15.00	7.90
3.	2007-2008	14.37	9.18	14.80	8.10
4.	2008-2009	17.34	10.33	13.80	4.70
5.	2009-2010	13.66	6.99	13.40	6.80
6.	2010-2011	16.99	7.06	17.10	7.20
7.	2011-2012 (Q)	16.88	7.06	13.70	4.70
8.	2012-13 (A)	15.77	6.91	11.70	2.90

Source: - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi.

Note: - Q - Quick Estimates, A - Advance Estimates.

5. Sectoral Composition of GSDP

5.1 As a general phenomenon what is observed in most of urbanized cities in the world, Delhi is also showing the same result, that is the major contribution of income from the service sector. The analysis of sector-wise growth in the Gross State Domestic Product also clearly reveals this fact. The contribution of primary sector (comprising of agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, mining & quarrying) to the GSDP is continuously showing a deteriorating trend during the last nine years. The contribution from industrial sector also showed a declining trend at a less rate during the last nine years. The composition of State Income at current prices and constant prices (2004-05) in three different sectors viz, agriculture, industries and service sectors of Delhi during 2004-13 is presented in Statement 3.6.

Statement 3.6
SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF GSDP IN DELHI-
CURRENT AND CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

(₹ Crore)

Sl. No	Years	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Total	
		₹Crore	%	₹Crore	%	₹Crore	%	₹Crore	%
1.	2004-05								
	a. Current	1099.01	1.09	18498.76	18.45	80726.75	80.46	100324.52	100.0
	b. Constant	1099.01	1.09	18498.76	18.45	80726.75	80.46	100324.52	100.0
2.	2005-06								
	a. Current	1114.78	0.96	20489.30	17.76	93770.17	81.28	115374.25	100.0
	b. Constant	1056.97	0.95	19525.55	17.69	89823.55	81.36	110406.07	100.0
3.	2006-07								
	a. Current	1186.73	0.87	23654.19	17.45	110742.73	81.68	135583.65	100.0
	b. Constant	1069.08	0.86	20914.64	16.86	102095.86	82.28	124079.58	100.0
4.	2007-08								
	a. Current	1238.07	0.78	27732.32	17.57	128976.79	81.65	157947.18	100.0
	b. Constant	1039.07	0.75	21978.91	15.93	114942.88	83.32	137960.86	100.0

Sl. No	Years	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Total	
		₹Crore	%	₹Crore	%	₹Crore	%	₹Crore	%
5.	2008-09								
	a. Current	1340.55	0.70	31805.91	16.78	156386.66	82.52	189533.12	100.0
	b. Constant	1032.34	0.66	23254.25	14.93	131504.50	84.41	155791.09	100.0
6.	2009-10								
	a. Current	1924.43	0.88	36779.89	16.76	180691.63	82.36	219395.95	100.0
	b. Constant	1308.65	0.77	24530.02	14.43	144000.31	84.80	169838.98	100.0
7.	2010-11								
	a. Current	2322.32	0.88	43883.77	16.78	215263.99	82.34	261470.09	100.0
	b. Constant	1401.20	0.75	26216.73	14.12	158030.60	85.13	185648.53	100.0
8.	2011-12 (Q)								
	a. Current	2774.04	0.89	54321.01	17.49	253640.71	81.62	310735.76	100.0
	b. Constant	1435.78	0.71	28004.69	13.81	173285.40	85.48	202725.87	100.0
9.	2012-13 (A)								
	a. Current	2813.86	0.77	64718.35	17.69	298194.06	81.54	365726.26	100.0
	a. Current	1430.34	0.64	30037.04	13.59	189499.21	85.77	220966.59	100.0

Source: - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi.

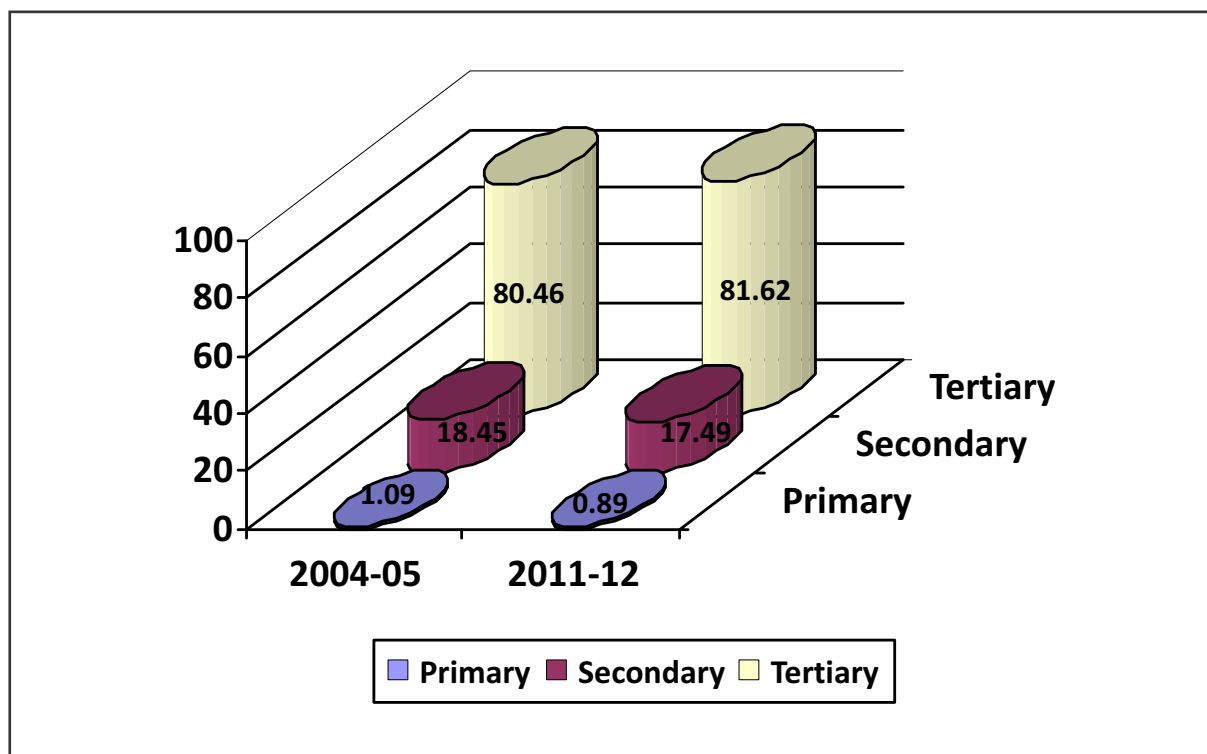
Note: - Q - Quick Estimates, A - Advance Estimates.

5.2 As evident from Statement 3.6 that more than 80 percent of the income of Delhi was from service sector, less than 20 percent from industrial sector and less than 1 percent from the primary sector. More clearly the contribution of primary sector was 1.09 per cent during 2004-05 has come down to 0.89 per cent in 2011-12 at current prices. Similarly the contribution of secondary sector recorded at 18.45 per cent in 2004-05 declined to 17.49 per cent in 2011-12 at current prices. Contrary to this, the contribution of tertiary sector to the income of Delhi enhanced from 80.46 per cent in 2004-05 to 81.62 per cent in 2011-12.

5.3 The sectoral composition of Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi During 2011-12 at current prices and constant prices (2004-05) is depicted in Chart 3.3.

Chart 3.3
SECTOR-WISE COMPOSITION OF GDP OF DELHI AT CURRENT PRICES

(In %)



5.4 Other statistical information pertaining to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi is presented in table 3.1 to table 3.4.

CHAPTER 4 PUBLIC FINANCE

As per provision of Government of NCT of Delhi Act, 1991, a Consolidated Fund, separate from that of the Government of India has been constituted with effect from December, 1993. All Revenue and Capital Receipts of Delhi Government are being credited in this Fund and all its expenditure under Plan and Non-Plan is being met out of this Fund.

2. Delhi Government's Revenue Receipts consist of Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue and Grants-in-Aid from the Centre. The Tax Revenue covers the receipts under Value Added Tax (VAT), Stamps and Registration Fees, State Excise, Motor Vehicle Tax, Entertainment Tax, Betting Tax, Luxury Tax etc. 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.
3. The Grants-in-Aid from the Centre includes (i) Non-Plan Grant viz discretionary grant in lieu of Share in Central Taxes, Grant for specific purposes depending upon the Policy of the Government of India from time to time like compensation to meet the losses on account of phasing out of Central Sales Tax (CST)/implementation of VAT, enhanced compensation to the 1984 riot victims etc. and (ii) Plan Grants as Central Assistance for Annual Plan, aid for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), etc.
4. Similarly, Delhi Government's Capital Receipt mainly covers recovery of loans and advances from Local Bodies/Undertakings/Government Servants etc. and Small Savings Loan from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) of the Government of India.
5. The expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of Delhi is broadly maintained under the Heads of Plan, Non-Plan and Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). Further, both the Plan & Non-Plan expenditure is maintained under the heads of Revenue and Capital Accounts.
6. The Non-Plan Revenue expenditure of Delhi Government mainly covers the items like salary and office expenses, interest payment to Government of India, devolution of funds to Local Bodies, Grant-in-Aid to various Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs)/Institutions, Subsidies, if any, being provided by the Government to defray the cost of some items/ services under Non- Plan etc. On the other hand, the Non-Plan Capital expenditure of the Government covers repayment of Principal to the Government of India, Non Plan loans/advances to the Local Bodies/Government Servants, Public Sector Enterprises etc.
7. The Revenue Expenditure under Plan mainly covers Salary/cost of equipments / subsidy / grant-in-aid etc. On the other hand, the Capital expenditure under Plan covers the Capital Outlay for various infrastructure projects being implemented by Government Departments including Equity capital to the Public Sector Enterprises etc. and loans & advances being provided for remunerative schemes/projects of Local Bodies/PSEs, etc.

8. Tax Collection of Delhi Government registered a growth of 21.20 per cent in 2011-12 as compared to the growth of 22.53 per cent in 2010-11. All components in the tax revenue showed a positive growth during 2011-12. Stamps and Registration fees recorded the highest growth of 65.24 per cent in 2011-12. Tax collections under Motor Vehicle Tax, State Excise and VAT recorded a growth of 48.28 per cent, 24.99 per cent and 13.94 per cent respectively while Other Taxes comprising Luxury Tax, Entertainment Tax, Betting Tax, etc, registered a growth of 24.73 per cent during 2011-12. Betting tax recorded the lowest growth of 9.46 per cent during 2011-12.
9. The investments in Small Savings instruments have started decreasing from the year 2010-11. Delhi Government has received Small Saving Loan of ₹ 556.08 crore in 2011-12 against ₹ 4388.94 crore received in 2010-11.
10. Like earlier Finance Commissions, Delhi has not been covered under the recommendations of Thirteenth Finance Commission (13th FC) whose term covers the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15. Thus, Delhi remains loser on account of the dispensations recommended by the 13th Finance Commission to the States which include Share in Central Taxes, Grants-in-aid for Local Bodies, Disaster Relief, Elementary Education, Maintenance of Roads & Bridges, and Improving Outcomes under justice delivery etc. and also grants-in-aid for specific problems of States. Now, Delhi only gets discretionary grants in lieu of Share in Central Taxes and that too is stagnant at ₹ 325 crore since 2001-02. Further, in pursuance of the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission for providing grants for improving statistical system in States and District level, the Government of India allocated a special grant of ₹ 1 crore to Delhi for the said purpose for the first time in 2012-13(RE).
11. On the other hand, as per Constitutional requirement, the Delhi Government is making devolution of funds to its Local Bodies based on the recommendations of Delhi Finance Commission being set up from time to time. Present formula for devolution of funds to Local Bodies in Delhi has been extended to them based on the recommendations of the Third Delhi Finance Commission. The Delhi Government has already set up the Fourth Delhi Finance Commission and the commission has submitted the recommendations for devolution of funds of Local Bodies which is under examination to the Government.
12. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus which was ₹ 4428.31 crore in 2011-12. Delhi's Revenue Surplus was 1.43 per cent of GSDP in 2011-12 as compared to all states estimated figure of 0.07 per cent of GDP for the year.
13. The private stage carriage buses run by individual private operators have been replaced with a new scheme for operation of cluster buses being operated by corporate entities to provide better services and safety of journey to the commuters of Delhi. According to the scheme the Government has to meet the gap between the cost of operation and revenue earned from such bus scheme. Thus, presently, the Delhi Government has to bear the working losses of both, DTC and Cluster bus scheme.

14. DJB has succeeded in meeting their operating expenses from 2010-11. No Non-Plan Assistance was provided to them during 2010-11 and 2011-12. DJB has repaid principal amount of ₹ 81.36 crore to Delhi Government during 2011-12 for first time after its formation.
15. The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) has been constituted by the Government of NCT of Delhi with effect from 1 July 2010. The DUSIB is looking after the matters relating to notifying certain slums areas, providing civic amenities to Jhuggie Jhomprie settlements, Resettlement of such residents, etc. Presently, Delhi Government has to provide them Non Plan Assistance to meet their Non Plan deficit in view of limitation of their resources.
16. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has been trifurcated into North Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation and East Delhi Municipal Corporation vide Government of Delhi's Notification dated 13th January 2012 to provide better municipal services to the residents of Delhi. These three new Municipal Corporations have inherited debt liabilities in view of poor financial conditions of erstwhile MCD. The Delhi Government has made provision of Non Plan loan of ₹ 1831 crore in current year's budget to meet urgent requirements of these new Municipal Corporations.
17. Delhi's outstanding loan at the end of March 2012 was ₹ 29608.47 crore which is about 9.53 per cent of GSDP against the estimated figure 24.20 per cent of GDP in case of all States during 2011-12(RE). Delhi's outstanding loan has reduced during 2011-12 because of reduction in receipt of Small Saving loan from the Government of India due to less investment in small saving instruments.
18. The flow of Central Assistance (CA) to Delhi has decreased from ₹1808.19 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 734.56 crore in 2011-12. Such reduction in Central Assistance in 2011-12 is mainly because of no allocation of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Commonwealth Games projects and also due to reduction in ACA to Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).
19. Similarly, the Non-Plan Grants from the Centre has also decreased from ₹ 2093.82 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 734.05 crore in 2011-12 mainly because of reduction in compensation on account of phasing out of Central Sales Tax (CST)/ implementation of Value Added Tax (VAT).
20. The Fiscal Deficit of Delhi during 2011-12 has been estimated at ₹ 2545.12 crore which is 0.82 per cent of GSDP as compared to the all states figure of 2.51 per cent of GDP during the year.
21. Thus, the overall Financial Position of Delhi is sound.
22. The details of inflow and outflow of funds of Delhi Government and some of its important financial features are described in the following paragraphs:-

23. Revenue Receipt

- 23.1 As per population Census - 2011, the population of Delhi has recorded a decennial growth of 20.96% during 2001-2011 as compared to the growth of 17.64% at the all India level. Thus, in view of increased population growth, it is necessary for the Government to augment its revenue to finance its development schemes/projects in order to cater to the needs and aspirations of the people in Delhi.
- 23.2 Revenue receipts can broadly be categorized as Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue and Grants-in-aid from the Central Government. The position of revenue receipts of Delhi Government is presented in Statement 4.1. and Charts 4.1 and 4.2 (Ref. Table 4.1 for further details)

Statement 4.1

REVENUE RECEIPT OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

(₹ Crore)

No	Sources	2002-03	2006-07	AAG 2002- 07 (%)	2007-08	2011-12 (Tentative)	AAG 2007- 12 (%)	2012-13 (BE)	Apr.12 to Dec.12
1.	Tax Revenue								
a.	Stamps & Registration	436.80	917.97	23.71	1318.40	2240.27	17.39	4300.00	2346.88 (54.58)
b.	State Excise	725.68	1133.18	13.41	1301.25	2533.72	18.39	3000.00	2000.80 (66.69)
c.	Value Added Tax	3884.36	7365.80	18.08	8310.49	13750.95	13.70	17000.00	11131.20 (65.48)
d.	Taxes on Motor Vehicles	160.40	362.84	24.18	420.20	1049.19	26.54	1370.00	853.13 (62.27)
e.	Other Taxes	116.95	376.01	36.96	432.46	397.54	-3.89	480.00	280.79 (58.50)
	Total (Tax Revenue)	5324.19	10155.80	18.65	11782.80	19971.67	14.54	26150.00	16612.80 (63.53)
2.	Non Tax Revenue	829.56	1463.58	16.44	1816.70	460.86	-19.30	725.56	435.06 (59.96)
3.	Grants from Centre	512.19	574.22	2.14	1312.89	1960.64	17.91	1927.88	809.48 (41.99)
	Total Revenue Receipts	6665.94	12193.60	17.31	14912.39	22393.17	13.19	28803.44	17857.34 (61.99)

Sources : 1. Figures for 2007-08 to 2010-11 are from Finance Accounts, GNCTD.
2. Figures for 2011-12 and 2012-13(April to December'12) are from Principal Account Office, GNCTD.

Note: AAG – Average Annual Growth (%).
Figures in parenthesis relates to percentage achievement.

Chart 4.1
REVENUE RECEIPT OF DELHI GOVERNMENT DURING 2007-08 TO 2012-13(BE)

(₹ Crore)

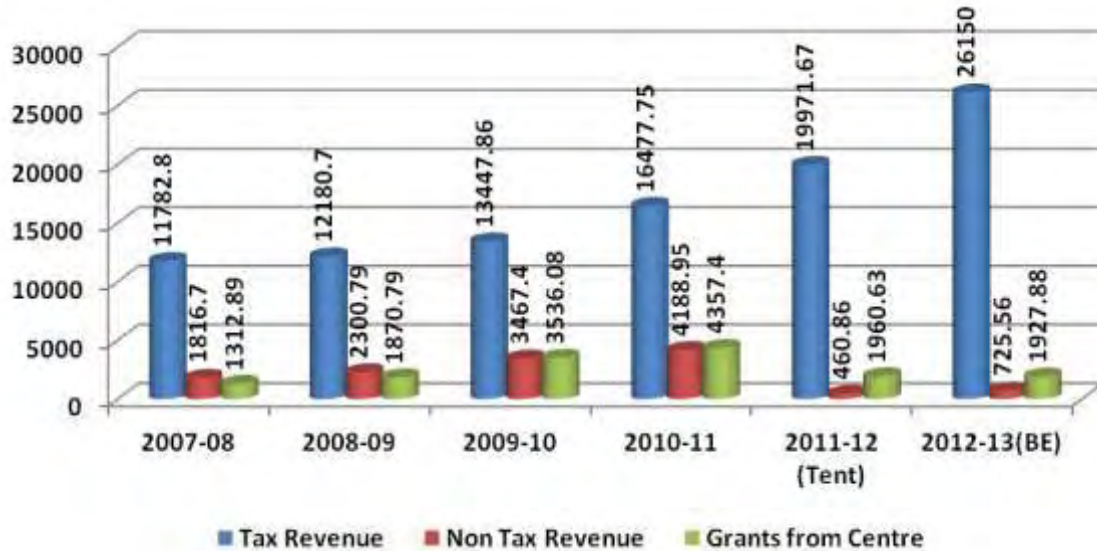
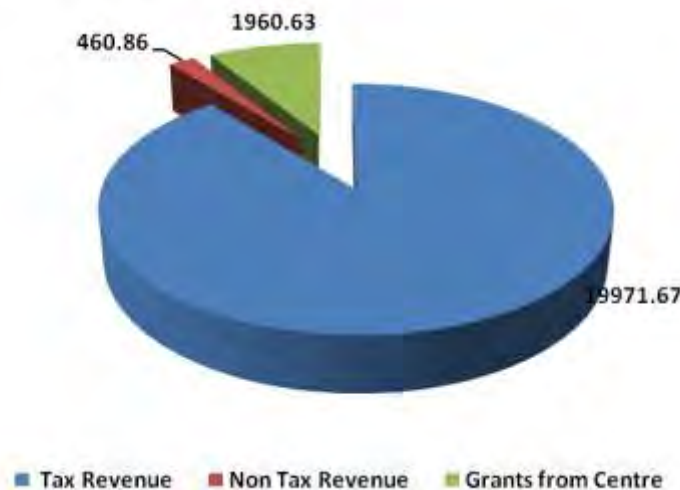


Chart 4.2
REVENUE RECEIPT OF DELHI GOVERNMENT DURING 2011-12

(₹Crore)



23.3 The total Revenue Collection of Delhi Government was ₹ 22393.17 crore (7.21% of GSDP) in 2011-12 as against ₹ 25024.10 crore (9.57% of GSDP) collected during the previous year. The sharp decline in the revenue receipt of Delhi Government during 2011-12 was due to the reduction in own non tax revenue mainly because of the Government's decision for discontinuing the old practice of recovery of interest dues from DTC and DJB by converting interest into Non Plan loan by way of book adjustment from 2011-12 and also

due to reduction in compensation of grant from Government of India on account of phasing out of CST/ implementation of VAT. The Revenue Receipt registered an average annual growth of 13.19 per cent during period of 11th Plan (2007-12) as compared to the growth of 17.31 per cent during the period of 10th Plan (2002-07). The main reasons for reduction in growth in revenue receipts during the period of 11th Plan are economic slowdown and also the reasons mentioned above.

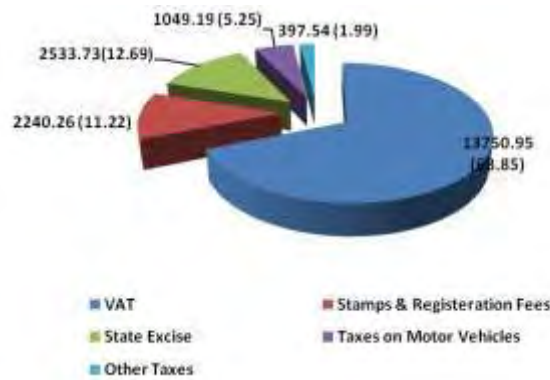
- 23.4 The major source of Revenue Receipt of Delhi Government during 2011-12 is its Tax Revenue which was ₹ 19971.67 crore (89.19%) followed by Grants from the Centre at ₹1960.63 crore (8.76%) and Non-Tax Revenue at ₹460.86 crore (2.05%). Chart 4.2 represents the Tax Revenue; own Non-Tax Revenue and Grant-in-Aid from the Centre during 2011-12.

24. Tax Revenue

- 24.1 The Tax Revenue of Delhi Government was ₹19971.67 crore (6.43 per cent of GSDP) in 2011-12 as compared to ₹16477.75 crore (6.30 per cent of GSDP) in 2010-11. Delhi's Tax Revenue registered a growth of 21.20% in 2011-12 as compared to the Growth of 22.53% in 2010-11. The main items of Tax Revenue of Delhi Government are Value Added Tax (VAT) which was ₹13750.95 crore in 2011-12 (68.85%) followed by State Excise at ₹2533.72 crore (12.69%), Stamps & Registration Fees at ₹ 2240.27 crore (11.22%), Taxes on Motor Vehicle at ₹1049.19 crore (5.25%) and other Taxes & Duties on Commodities and Services (including Entertainment, Betting & Luxury Tax) at ₹397.54 crore (1.99%). Current year's budgetary target of Tax revenue has been kept at ₹26150 crore against which an amount of ₹16612.80 crore (63.53%) has been collected during April-December 2012. A total target for tax revenue of ₹28803.44 crore has been kept in the current year's budget of Delhi Govt. against which an amount of ₹17857.34 crore (61.99%) has been received during April-December 2012. Out the said target, the Budgetary target for Value Added Tax is ₹17000 crore against which an amount of ₹11131.20 crore (65.48%) has been collected during April-Dec`2012. Similarly, the targets for Stamps & Registration Fees, State Excise and Motor Vehicle Tax have been kept at ₹4300 crore, ₹ 3000 crore and ₹ 1370 crore respectively against which corresponding achievements are 54.58%, 66.69% and 62.27% during April-Dec`2012. (Ref. Chart 4.3 and Table 4.1).

Chart 4.3
TAX REVENUE OF DELHI GOVERNMENT IN 2011-12

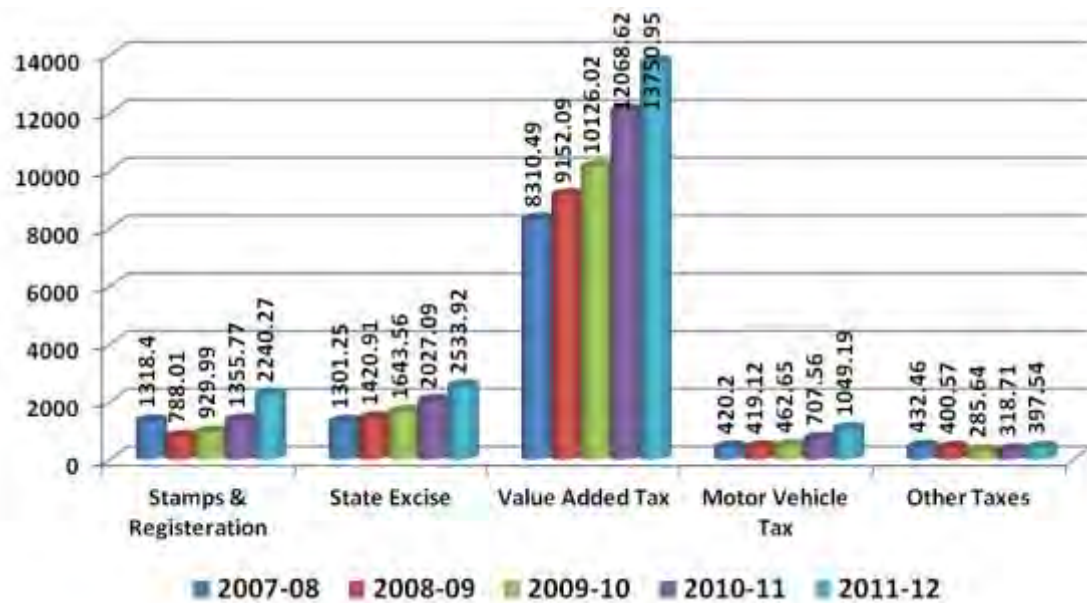
(₹ Crore)



24.2. The year-wise position of collection of various Taxes and their percentage share and growth during 2007-08 to 2011-12 are shown in Chart 4.4 and Statement 4.2 respectively.

Chart 4.4
YEAR - WISE POSITION OF COLLECTION OF TAXES 2007-08 TO 2011-12

(₹ In crore)



Statement 4.2

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF VARIOUS TAXES & THEIR GROWTH DURING 2007-08 TO 2011-12 (Percent)

Sl. No	Sources	Revenue Receipts					Av Annual Growth (%) (2007-12)
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 Tentative	
1.	Stamps and Registration Fees	11.19 (43.62)	6.47 (-40.23)	6.92 (18.02)	8.23 (45.78)	11.22 (65.24)	17.39
2.	State Excise	11.04 (14.83)	11.66 (9.20)	12.22 (15.67)	12.30 (23.34)	12.69 (24.99)	18.39
3.	Value Added Tax (VAT)	70.53 (12.83)	75.14 (10.13)	75.30 (10.64)	73.24 (19.18)	68.85 (13.94)	13.70
4.	Taxes on Motor Vehicles	3.57 (15.81)	3.44 (-0.26)	3.44 (10.39)	4.29 (52.94)	5.25 (48.28)	26.54
5.	Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	3.67 (15.01)	3.29 (-7.37)	2.12 (-28.69)	1.94 (11.58)	1.99 (24.73)	-3.89
	Total	100.00 (16.02)	100.00 (3.38)	100.00 (10.40)	100.00 (22.53)	100.00 (21.20)	14.54

Sources: 1 Figures for 2007-08 to 2010-11 are from Finance Accounts of GNCTD.

2. Figures for 2011-12 are from Principal Account Office of GNCTD.

Notes: - Figure in parenthesis represents growth over previous year

24.3 The average annual growth of Tax Revenue during 2007-08 to 2011-12 was 14.54 per cent as compared to the growth of 18.65 per cent during the period of Tenth Plan (2002-07). The growth rate reduced during the period of 11th Plan mainly because of global economic slowdown during the first half of the 11th Plan period which adversely affected the collection under Stamps and Registration Fees, VAT and other Taxes and Duties on commodities and services. Stamps & Registration Fees registered an average annual growth of 17.39 per cent during 2007-08 to 2011-12 as compared to the growth of 23.71 per cent during the period of 10th Plan. Similarly, VAT registered a growth of 13.70 per cent during 2007-08 to 2011-12 against the growth of 18.08 per cent during the period of 10th Plan. The growth of other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services was (-) 3.89 per cent during 2007-08 to 2011-12 as compared to the growth of 36.96 per cent during the period of 10th Plan which was mainly because of negative growth under Luxury Tax. However, the growth in collection of Taxes on Motor Vehicle was higher at 26.54 per cent during 2007-08 to 2011-12 as compared to the growth of 24.18 per cent during the period of 10th Plan. Similarly the growth of State Excise was also higher at 18.39 per cent during the period of 11th Plan (2007-12) as compared to the growth of 13.41 per cent during the period of 10th Plan.

25. Non Tax Revenue

25.1 The Delhi Government's own Non-Tax Revenue mainly consists of interest receipt on account of loans and advances provided by Delhi Government to its Local Bodies and Undertakings, dividends and profits from investments in various Public Sector

Undertakings and services charges/fees/fines etc. from various Government Departments. Statement 4.3 and Chart 4.5 indicates the position of Own Non Tax Revenue of Delhi Government.

Statement 4.3

OWN NON-TAX REVENUE OF GNCTD DURING 2007-08 TO 2012-13 (BE)

(₹ Crore)

No	Sources	2002-03	2006-07	Av. Annual Growth (%)	2007-08	2011-12 (Tentative)	Av. Annual Growth (%)	2012-13 (BE)	Apr.12 to Dec.12
1.	Interest Receipts								
a.	DTC	388.87	602.42	13.42	767.82	--	--		
b.	DJB	269.30	474.34	15.58	586.62	--	--		
c.	DVB/ Successor Power Utilities		95.71	--	--	--	--		
e.	Others	82.14	112.51		280.34	174.14	-32.08	429.56	230.18 (53.59)
	Total	741.41	1284.98	15.80	1634.78	174.14		429.56	230.18 (53.59)
2.	Dividends & Profits	7.19	22.17	50.82	31.15	33.00	5.74	48.00	21.89 (45.60)
3.	Service Charges	80.96	156.43	18.04	150.77	253.72	16.37	248.00	182.99 (73.79)
	Total	829.56	1463.58	16.44	1816.70	460.86	-19.30	725.56	435.06 (59.96)

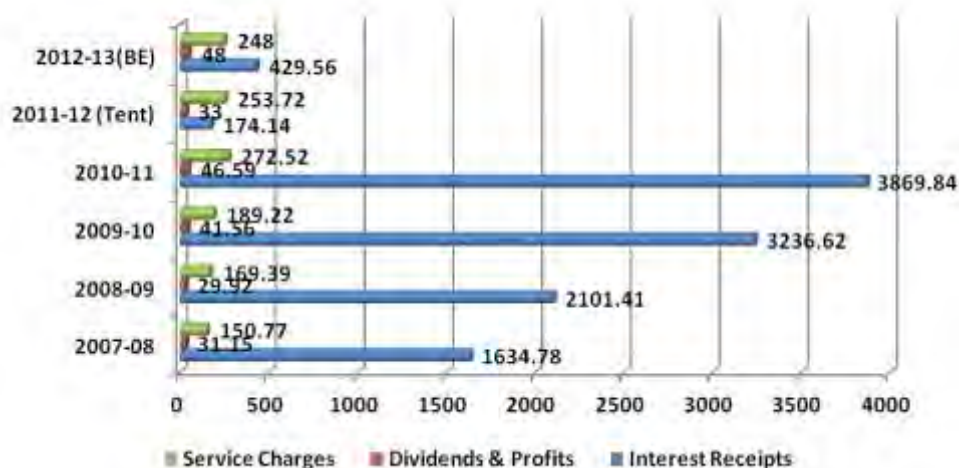
Sources: 1. Figures for 2007-08 to 2010-11 are from Finance Accounts, GNCTD.
2. Figures for 2011-12 are from Principal Account Office, GNCTD.

Note:- Figure in parenthesis represents percentage achievement.

Chart 4.5

BREAK-UP OF OWN NON-TAX REVENUE

(₹ in crore)



25.2 Delhi's own Non-Tax Revenue was ₹460.86 crore in 2011-12 (0.15% of the GSDP) as compared to ₹4188.95 crore (1.60 per cent of GSDP in 2010-11) received during 2010-11. The sharp decline in Non Tax Revenue during 2011-12 is mainly because of recovery of interest dues of ₹3869.84 crore from DTC and DJB during 2010-11 by converting the interest dues into Non Plan loan by way of book adjustment. Such practice of recovery of interest dues from them has been discontinued by the Delhi Government from 2011-12 as already stated above. During 2011-12 Delhi Government's own Non Tax Revenue consisted service charges of ₹253.72 crore (55.05%) followed by interest receipt at ₹174.14 crore (37.79%) and dividends and profits at ₹33 crore (7.16%). The current year's target of Own Non Tax Revenue has been kept at ₹725.56 crore, against which an amount of ₹435.06 crore (59.96 per cent) has been collected during April- December 2012.

26. Grant-in-Aid from the Centre

- 26.1 The Government of India have categorized the states as Special Category and Non Special Category States for the purpose of providing funds based on some norms generally revenue base of a state, border region, etc. In financial matter, Delhi has been categorized as a Non-Special Category State.
- 26.2 The Grant-in-aid to Delhi from the Centre consists of discretionary grant in lieu of Share in Central Taxes, Non-Plan grant for specific purposes like compensation on account of phasing out of Central Sales Tax (CST)/implementation of VAT, Grant under Central Assistance for Annual Plan of Delhi and also grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). The details of grant-in-aid from Centre to Delhi during 2007-08 to 2011-12 are mentioned in Statement 4.4.

Statement 4.4 GRANT-IN-AID FROM CENTRE

(₹ Crore)

No	Years	Grant in lieu of Share in Central Taxes	Compensation on account of Implementation of VAT/ Phasing out of CST	Grants in Aid for CSS	Grants under Central Plan Assistance	Other Grants from GOI	Grants in Aid from Centre (Total)	As % of GSDP
1.	2007-08	325	183.70	58.26	720.30	25.63	1312.89	0.83
2.	2008-09	325	517.57	72.37	793.10	162.75	1870.79	0.99
3.	2009-10	325	1566.02	131.10	1472.23	41.73	3536.08	1.61
4.	2010-11	325	2001.75	130.39	1808.19	92.07	4357.40	1.67
5.	2011-12 (Tentative)	325	653.85	167.03	734.56	80.20	1960.64	0.63
6.	2012-13 (BE)	325	200.00	158.77	1106.61	137.50	1927.88	0.53

Sources: 1. Figures for 2007-08 to 2010-11 are from Finance Accounts, GNCTD.

2. Figures for 2011-12 are from Principal Account Office, GNCTD.

Note: BE means Budget Estimates.

26.3 The Delhi Government has received Grant-in-aid of ₹1960.64 crore in 2011-12 as compared to ₹4357.43 crore in 2010-11. One of the main reasons for steep reduction in the grant-in-aid from the Centre during 2011-12 is the less receipt of compensatory grants on account of phasing out of CST and implementation of VAT during 2011-12. The Delhi Government has received compensatory grant of ₹653.85 crore in 2011-12 as compared to ₹ 2001.75 crore received during 2010-11. The other reason for such reduction in grant-in-aid is that the Delhi Government received grant under Central Plan Assistance of ₹ 734.56 crore in 2011-12 as compared to ₹ 1808.19 crore received in 2010-11 because the Central Plan Assistance of ₹1808.19 crore included the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Commonwealth Games projects which ceased to exist from 2011-12. Further, the discretionary grant in lieu of Share of Central Taxes to Delhi has been stagnant at ₹325 crore since 2001-02. A provision of ₹1927.88 crore has been made in current year's budget estimate of Delhi Government as Grant- in -Aid from the Government of India against which Delhi Government has received ₹ 809.48 Crore (41.99%) during April- December 2012. The Government of India has allocated a special grant of ₹1 crore for improvement of statistical system in Delhi for the first time in 2012-13(RE) in pursuance of the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission in the matter to states.

27. Tax Buoyancy

27.1 The Tax Buoyancy indicates the relative growth in Tax Revenue with reference to the growth in the economy being measured by the growth of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The following statement indicates the Tax Buoyancy of Delhi Government during 2007-08 to 2011-12.

Statement 4.5
TAX BUOYANCY IN DELHI

No	Details	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Tent)	2007-12
1.	VAT	0.78	0.51	0.68	1.00	0.74	0.75
2.	State Excise	0.90	0.46	0.99	1.22	1.33	1.01
3.	Motor Vehicle Tax	0.96	-0.01	0.66	2.76	2.56	1.46
4.	Stamps & Registration	2.65	-2.01	1.14	2.39	3.46	0.95
5.	Luxury Tax	0.83	-0.44	-2.17	0.59	1.07	-0.39
6.	Total Own Tax	0.97	0.17	0.66	1.17	1.13	0.80

27.2. The Tax Buoyancy of Delhi was 0.80 during the period of 11th Plan (2007 -12) as compared to the tax buoyancy of 1.21 during the period of Tenth Plan (2002-2007). The Tax Buoyancy was lowest at 0.17 in 2008-09 due to global economic slow down. The impact was severe in case of Stamps & Registration Fees, Luxury Tax and Taxes on Motor Vehicles as reflected in their Tax Buoyancy of (-) 2.01, (-) 0.44 and (-) 0.01 respectively during the said period. The position has, however, improved in case of Stamps & Registration Fees and Taxes on Motor Vehicle in 2011-12 when its Tax Buoyancy were 3.46 & 2.56 respectively.

28. Tax Effort

28.1 Though Delhi is one among the higher per capita income States in the country, its position is 12th in terms of Own Tax/GSDP ratio (7.15%) during 2012-13 (BE). Among Non-Special Special Category States, those lagging behind Delhi in terms of Tax/GSDP ratio in 2012-13(BE) are Maharashtra (6.9%), Rajasthan (6.6%), Haryana (6.5%), Jharkhand (6.3%), Gujarat (6.1%), Orissa (6.0%), Bihar (5.9%) and West Bengal (4.9%). The following Statement indicates the position of Tax Revenue of Delhi as percentage of GSDP viz.-a-viz. the position of all States [Reference. Table 4.6 and 4.6a for further details]

Statement 4.6 TAX REVENUE AS % OF GSDP/GDP OF DELHI VIS-À-VIS ALL STATES

(₹ Crore)

No	Years	Tax Revenue		Tax Revenue as Percentage of	
		Delhi	All State	GSDP of Delhi	GDP of All States
1.	2004-05	7106.13	189133.44	7.08	6.36
2.	2005-06	8939.28	212307.34	7.75	6.26
3.	2006-07	10155.80	252548.45	7.49	6.39
4.	2007-08	11782.80	286546.00	7.46	6.25
5.	2008-09	12180.70	330405.00	6.43	6.07
6.	2009-10	13447.86	363061.00	6.13	5.96
7.	2010-11	16477.75	460710.00	6.30	6.44
8.	2011-12(Tent.)	19971.67	551470.00(RE)	6.42	6.23
9.	2012-13 (BE)	26150.00	645070.00(BE)	7.15	-----

Note: RE – Revised Estimate
BE- Budget Estimate

29. Revenue Expenditure

29.1 The revenue expenditure of the Government of Delhi consists of salary, office expenses, grant-in-aid/subsidy to Institutions/ Local Bodies under Plan and Non-Plan, interest payment to Government of India etc. The position of revenue expenditure of Government of Delhi is presented in Statement 4.7 and Chart 4.6.

Statement 4.7
REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF DELHI GOVERNMENT DURING 2007-08 TO 2012-13(BE)
 (₹ Crore)

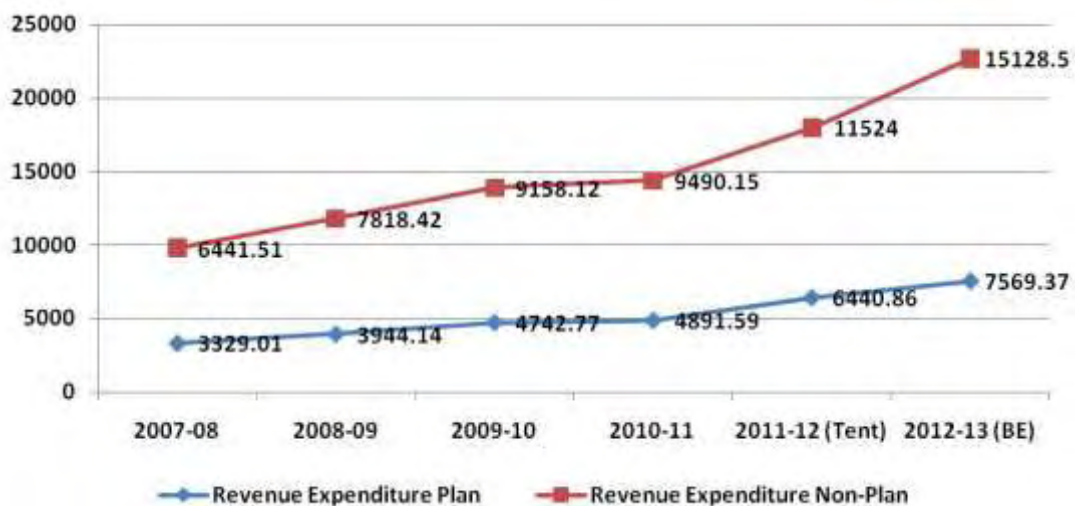
Sl No	Sources	2002-03	2006-07	AAG (%)	2007-08	2011-12 (Tentative)	AAG (%)	2012-13 (BE)	Apr.12 to Dec.12
	Total Revenue Expenditure (1+2)	4598.20	7755.48	13.80	9770.52	17964.86	15.25	22697.87	14827.71 (65.33)
1.	Plan	1218.20	2020.66	13.12	3329.01	6440.86	16.59	7569.37	3904.43 (51.58)
2.	Non Plan of which	3380.00	5734.82	14.04	6441.51	11524.00	14.54	15128.50	10923.28 (72.20)
a	Interest Payment	1114.78	2210.23	17.01	2504.34	2917.26	3.37	3300.00	2862.88 (86.75)
b	Devolution to Local Bodies	526.24	1034.73	18.92	1270.16	1764.16	8.61	2400.00	1459.59 (60.82)

Sources: 1. Figures for 2007-08 to 2010-11 are from Finance Accounts, GNCTD.
 2. Figures for 2011-12 are from Principal Account Office, GNCTD.

Note: Figure in parenthesis relates to percentage achievement.
 AAG- Average Annual Growth.

Chart 4.6
REVENUE EXPENDITURE (PLAN & NON-PLAN) OF DELHI GOVERNMENT DURING 2007-12 AND 2012-13(BE)

(₹ in crore)



29.2 The Total Revenue Expenditure of Delhi Government was ₹17964.86 crore in 2011-12 with a growth of 24.91 per cent. Statement 4.8 indicates the percentage growth of Revenue Expenditure during 2007-12. The average annual growth of Revenue Expenditure during the period of 11th Plan was 15.25 per cent as compared to the growth of 13.80 per cent during the period of Tenth Plan. Out of the total revenue expenditure of ₹17964.86 crore in 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 6440.86 crore (35.85 per cent) was under Plan and remaining ₹11524 crore (64.15 per cent) was under Non-Plan.

Statement 4.8

GROWTH OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

(Per cent)

Sl. No.	Details	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Tentative)
1.	Total Revenue Expenditure	25.98	20.39	18.18	3.46	24.91
2.	Plan	64.75	18.48	20.25	3.14	31.67
3	Non- Plan	12.32	21.38	17.14	3.63	21.43
	a. Interest Payment	13.31	0.30	-1.55	4.31	13.09
	b. Devolution to Local Bodies	22.76	-16.70	13.05	3.27	40.76
	c. Others	7.11	59.30	29.20	3.07	20.95

30. Interest Payment to Government of India

30.1 The interest liability of Government during a year depends on its outstanding debt in the previous year. The Delhi Government has made interest payment of ₹2917.26 crore in 2011-12 which is 14.61 per cent of its Tax Revenue during the year. Delhi had an outstanding debt of ₹29608.47 crore at the end of March 2012 and its interest liability to Government of India has been estimated at ₹3300 crore during 2012-13(BE) which is about 12.62 per cent of the Tax Revenue target for 2012-13 (BE). The position of interest payment of Delhi Government as percentage of its Tax Revenue is shown in the following Statement.

Statement 4.9

INTEREST PAYMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF TAX REVENUE

Sl. No	Years	Percentage of Tax Revenue
1.	2002-03	20.94
2.	2003-04	23.24
3.	2004-05	22.07
4.	2005-06	18.71

Sl. No	Years	Percentage of Tax Revenue
5.	2006-07	21.76
6.	2007-08	21.25
7.	2008-09	20.62
8.	2009-10	18.39
9.	2010-11	15.65
10.	2011-12 (Tentative)	14.61
11	2012-13(BE)	12.62

31. Devolution of funds to Local Bodies

- 31.1 Devolution of funds to Local Bodies in Delhi (i.e. MCD or its successor entities & NDMC) is being made as per the Government's decision based on the recommendations of Delhi Finance Commission (DFC). The devolution of funds to Local Bodies covers Basic Tax Share (i.e. share out of net Tax proceeds from Delhi Government) and Non-Plan Grant for specific purposes like education, maintenance of resettlement colonies etc. Though Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) is not regarded as a Local Body but devolution of funds to them is also being made based on the recommendations of the Delhi Finance Commission.
- 31.2 The formula for devolution of funds to Local Bodies in Delhi as decided by Delhi Government based on the recommendations of the Third Delhi Finance Commission whose term was 2006-11, has been extended to the years 2011-12 and 2012-13. The Delhi Government has already set up Fourth Delhi Finance Commission and the 4th DFC have submitted recommendation for devolution of funds to local bodies which is under examination to the Government. Based on the recommendations of Third Delhi Finance Commission, 4% of the net tax proceeds of Delhi Government is being devolved to the Local Bodies as their Basic Tax Share, 5% (maximum limit) of the net tax proceeds is being devolved as Non-Plan grant towards meeting expenditure on education/resettlement colonies and 1.5% of the net tax proceeds would be available as incentives to the successor entities of MCD and NDMC if there is improvement in their revenue and economy in expenditure. The Delhi Government has already constituted the Fourth Delhi Finance Commission whose work is in progress. A Statement indicating the Devolution of funds to Local Bodies during the tenure of 1st, 2nd & 3rd DFC is as follows.

Statement 4.10

DEVOLUTION OF FUNDS TO LOCAL BODIES IN DELHI

₹ Crore)

Sl. No	Details	Period of 1 st DFC (1996-01)	Period 2 nd DFC (2001-06)	Period of 3 rd DFC(2006-11)		
				2006-08 (Based on the Recommendation of 2 nd DFC)	2008-11 (Based on the Recommendation of 3 rd DFC)	2006-11 Total
1	Grants in Aid					
	a. MCD	644.53	1380.34	1035.11	2577.74	3612.85
	b. NDMC	48.83	91.50	64.42	170.67	235.09
	c. DCB	4.82	7.08	3.89	14.31	18.20
	d. Total	698.18	1478.92	1103.42	2762.72	3866.14
2	Basic Tax Share					
	a. MCD	872.01	1576.83	1151.18	1456.30	2607.48
	b. NDMC	44.60	51.13	38.09	39.92	78.01
	c. DCB	11.15	22.93	12.30	18.67	30.97
	d. Total	927.76	1650.89	1201.57	1514.89	2716.46
3	Total					
	a. MCD	1516.54	2957.17	2186.29	4034.04	6220.33
	b. NDMC	93.43	142.63	102.51	210.59	313.10
	c. DCB	15.97	30.01	16.19	32.98	49.17
	Total	1625.94	3129.81	2304.99	4277.61	6582.60

31.3 The devolution of funds to Local Bodies during the tenure (2006-11) of 3rd DFC is. Rs 6582.60 crore with a growth of 103.19 per cent over the devolution during the tenure of 2nd DFC. Out of the total devolution of `6582.60 crore during the tenure of 3rd DFC, an amount of Rs 6220.33 crore (94.5 per cent) was devolved to MCD and ₹ 313.10 crore (4.8 per cent) and ₹ 49.17 crore (0.7 per cent) respectively were devolved to NDMC and DCB.

31.4 The following Statement indicates the year-wise devolution of funds to Local Bodies during 2006-07 to 2011-12.

Statement 4.11

YEAR-WISE DEVOLUTION OF FUNDS TO LOCAL BODIES IN DELHI

(₹ Crore)

Sl. No	Details	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Tentative)
1	Grants in Aid						
	a. MCD	469.41	565.70 (20.51)	563.54 (-0.38)	638.83 (13.36)	1375.37 (115.30)	1631.32 (18.61)
	b. NDMC	29.22	35.20 (20.47)	36.35 (3.27)	37.63 (3.52)	96.69 (156.95)	114.00 (17.90)
	c. DCB	1.85	2.04 (10.27)	2.11 (3.43)	2.20 (4.27)	10.00 (354.55)	9.77 (-2.30)
	d. Total	500.48	602.94 (20.47)	602.00 (-0.16)	678.66 (12.73)	1482.06 (118.38)	1755.09 (18.42)
	as % of total devolution	48.37	47.47	56.9	56.74	73.24	70.40
2	Share of Basic Tax						
	a. MCD	511.12	640.06 (25.23)	432.42 (-32.44)	496.66 (14.86)	527.22 (6.15)	700.22 (32.81)
	b. NDMC	17.27	20.82 (20.56)	14.85 (-28.67)	16.04 (8.01)	9.03 (-43.70)	23.66 (162.02)
	c. DCB	5.86	6.44 (9.90)	8.68 (34.78)	4.71 (-45.74)	5.28 (12.10)	14.02 (165.53)
	d. Total	534.25	667.32 (24.91)	455.95 (-33.17)	517.41 (13.48)	541.53 (4.66)	737.90 (36.26)
	as % of total devolution	51.63	52.53	43.1	43.26	26.76	29.60
3	Total devolution (1+2)						
	a. MCD	980.53 (33.53)	1205.76 (22.97)	995.96 (-17.40)	1135.49 (14.01)	1902.59 (67.56)	2331.54 (22.55)
	as % of total devolution	94.76	94.92	94.14	94.94	94.02	93.52
	b. NDMC	46.49 (37.02)	56.02 (20.50)	51.20 (-8.60)	53.67 (4.82)	105.72 (96.98)	137.66 (30.21)
	as % of total devolution	4.49	4.41	4.84	4.49	5.22	5.52
	c. DCB	7.71 (10.62)	8.48 (9.99)	10.79 (27.24)	6.91 (-35.96)	15.28 (121.13)	23.79 (55.69)
	as % of total devolution	0.75	0.67	1.02	0.58	0.76	0.96
	Total	1034.73 (33.48)	1270.26 (22.76)	1057.95 (-16.71)	1196.07 (13.06)	2023.59 (69.19)	2492.99 (23.20)

Figures in bracket represent growth over previous year

Sources: 1. Finance Department, GNCTD.

Notes: 1. DFC- Delhi Finance Commission,

2. BE- Budget Estimate

3. MCD- Municipal Corporation of Delhi,

4. NDMC- New Delhi Municipal Council and 5. DCB- Delhi Cantonment Board.

- 31.5 During 2011-12 a total of ₹ 2492.99 was devolved to Local Bodies, of which an amount of ₹ 2331.54 crore (93.52 per cent) was devolved to MCD and ₹ 137.66 crore (5.52 per cent) and ₹ 23.79 crore (0.96 per cent) were devolved to NDMC and DCB respectively.
- 31.6 The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has been trifurcated into North Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation and East Delhi Municipal Corporation vide Government of Delhi's Notification dated 24th January 2012 to provide better municipal services to the residents of Delhi. In current year's budget following provisions have been made as devolution of funds to the Local Bodies of Delhi including Delhi Cantonment Board.

Statement 4:11(a)

TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO LOCAL BODIES DURING 2012-13(BE)

(₹ Crore)

Sl. No	Local Bodies	Devolution of Funds from GNCTD		Total
		Basic Tax Share	Non Plan Grant	
1	Successor Entities of erstwhile MCD	790.84	1155.29	1946.13
	i. North Delhi Municipal Corporation	280.12	503.72	783.84
	ii. South Delhi Municipal Corporation	359.35	392.56	751.91
	iii. East Delhi Municipal Corporation	151.36	259.01	410.37
2.	New Delhi Municipal Council	27.10	67.12	94.22
3.	Incentive Grant for NDMC and Successor Entities of MCD			339.87
4.	Delhi Cantonment Board	15.84	3.87	19.71
	Total	833.78	1226.28	2399.93 i.e 2400

- 31.7 During the current year's budget of Delhi Government, a total provision of ₹ 2400 crore has been made for devolution of funds to Local Bodies, of which ₹ 783.84 crore, ₹ 751.91 crore and ₹ 410.37 crore have been allocated for North Delhi, South Delhi and East Delhi Municipal Corporations respectively on account of basic tax share and Non Plan grant for 2012-13(BE). Similarly ₹ 94.22 crore and ₹ 19.71 crore have been allocated for New Delhi Municipal Council and Delhi Cantonment Board respectively on account of the above items during 2012-13(BE). Besides above, a provision of ₹ 339.87 crore has also been made towards providing incentives to the three New Municipal Corporations and NDMC subject to the improvement in their revenue receipt and expenditure reduction.

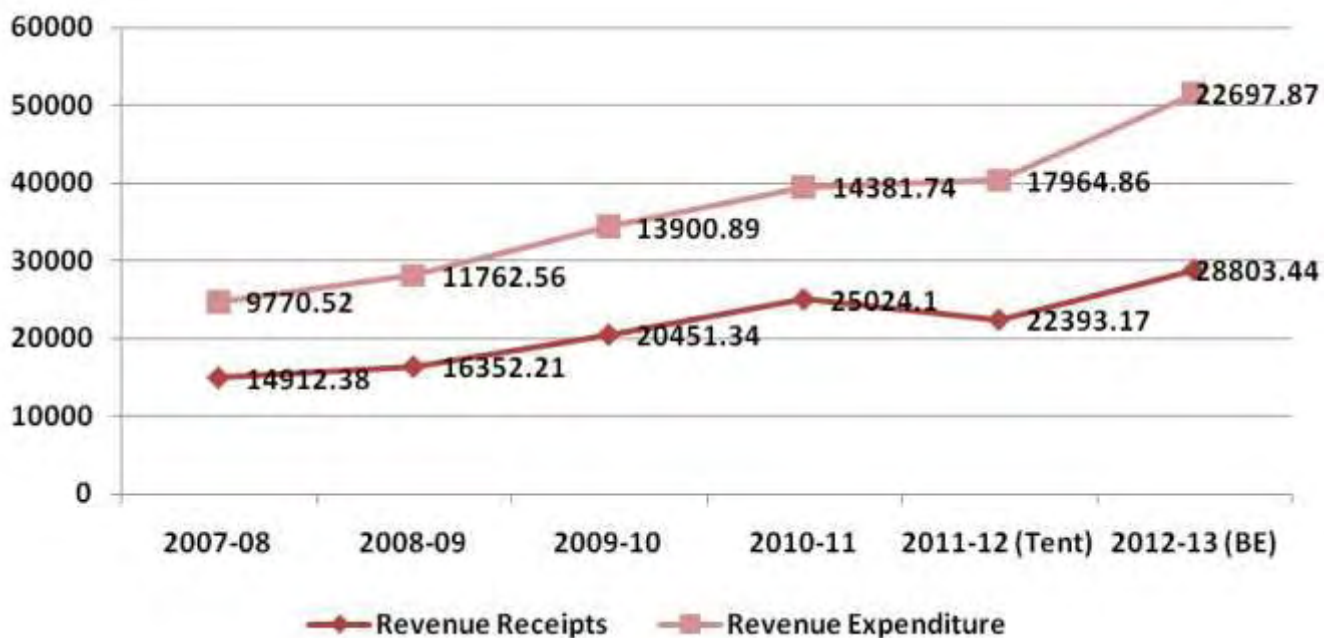
32. Revenue Surplus

32.1 Delhi has a distinct character of having consistent Revenue Surplus. The Delhi's Revenue Surplus was ₹ 4428.31 crore in 2011-12. Chart 4.7 indicates the revenue receipt and revenue expenditure position of Delhi Government during 2007-08 to 2012-13 (BE) [Reference Table 4.4 for further details]

Chart 4.7

REVENUE RECEIPT & REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

(₹ Crore)



32.2. The position regarding the revenue receipts, revenue expenditure and revenue surplus/deficit of Delhi viz.-a-viz. all States during the period 2004-05 to 2012-13(BE) is mentioned in Statement 4.12. Further, Chart No.4.8 indicates the position of revenue surplus/deficit of Delhi Government.

Statement 4.12

REVENUE SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF ALL STATES & GNCTD DURING 2004-13

(₹ in crore)

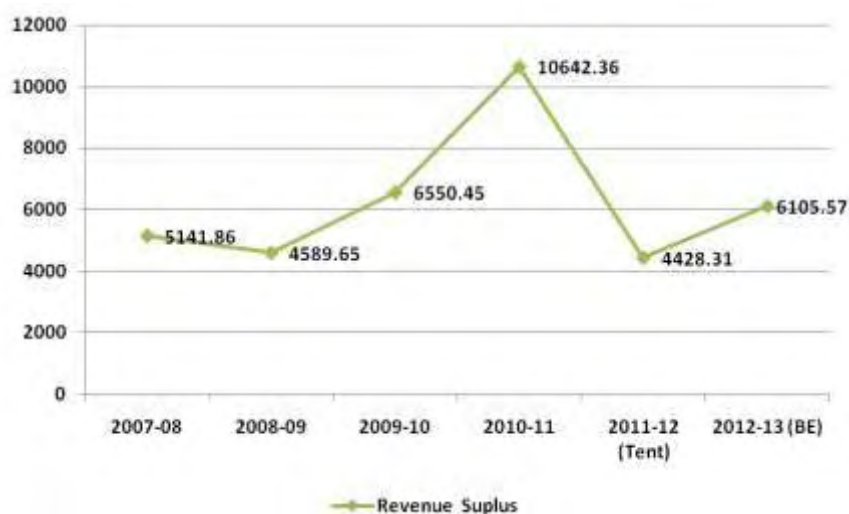
Sl. No	Years	Receipts		Expenditure		Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)	
		All States	Delhi	All States	Delhi	All States	Delhi
1	2004-05	372075.00	8562.63	408497.00	5827.48	-36422.00	2735.15
2	2005-06	431021.12	10843.53	438033.92	6310.94	-7012.80	4532.59
3	2006-07	530556.00	12193.61	505699.00	7755.48	24857.00	4438.13
4	2007-08	623748.00	14912.38	580805.00	9770.52	42943.00	5141.86
5	2008-09	737865.00	16352.21	727165.00	11762.56	10700.00	4589.65
6	2009-10	804943.00	20451.34	837228.00	13900.89	-32295.00	6550.45
7	2010-11	935347.00	25024.10	932297.00	14381.73	3050.00	10642.37
8.	2011-12 (Tent.)	1141469.00	22393.17	1135376.00	17964.86	6093.00	4428.31
9.	2012-13 (BE)	1330978.00	28803.44	1288411.00	22697.87	42567.00	6105.57

As percentage of GSDP/GDP							
1	2004-05	12.52	8.53	13.75	5.81	-1.23	2.73
2	2005-06	12.72	9.4	12.92	5.47	-0.21	3.93
3	2006-07	13.42	8.99	12.8	5.72	0.63	3.27
4	2007-08	13.61	9.44	12.68	6.19	0.94	3.26
5	2008-09	17.85	8.63	17.52	6.21	0.33	2.42
6	2009-10	17.94	9.32	18.97	6.34	-1.04	2.99
7	2010-11	13.07	9.57	13.03	5.50	0.04	4.07
8	2011-12	13.78	7.21	13.71	5.78	0.07	1.43
9	2012-13	----	7.88	----	6.21	----	1.67

Sources: 1. Figures for 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10 are from Finance Accounts, GNCTD.
2. Figures for 2010-11 & 2011-12 are from Principal Account Office, GNCTD.

Chart. 4.8
REVENUE SURPLUS OF DELHI GOVERNMENT DURING 2007-13

(₹ Crore)



33. Capital Receipt

33.1 The Delhi Government's capital receipts consist of loan from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF), recovery of loans and advances from Local Bodies/Public Utilities /Government Servants, etc. The information regarding the capital receipts of Delhi Government is presented in the following Statement.

Statement 4.13
CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

(₹ Crore)

No	Sources	2002-03	2006-07	Av. Annual Growth (%)	2007-08	2011-12 (Tentative)	Av. Annual Growth (%)	2012-13 (BE)	Apr.12 to Dec.12
1.	Small Saving Loan	3276.84	4002.14	7.15	746.02	556.08	18.99	Nil	Nil
2.	Recovery of Loan & Advances	206.63	228.64	4.95	231.26	376.25	3.76	728.38	455.80 (62.58%)
3.	Block Loan & CSS Loan	384.89	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total Capital Receipts	3868.36	4230.78	4.22	977.28	932.33	13.59	728.38	455.80 (62.58%)

Sources: 1. Figures for 2007-08 to 2010-11 are from Finance Accounts, GNCTD.
2. Figures for 2011-12 are from Principal Account Office, GNCTD.
3. Figure in parenthesis relates to progress of percentage achievement.

33.2 During 2011-12, Delhi Government's Capital Receipt was ₹932.33 crore as compared to ₹4825.72 crore received during the previous year (2010-11). One of the main reasons for sharp decline in Capital Receipts is reduction in the receipt of Small Saving Loan from ₹ 4388.94 crore in 2010-11 to ₹556.08 crore in 2011-12. In current year's budget of Delhi Government, the target of Small Savings Loan has been kept as Nil. The provision of capital receipts has been kept at ₹ 728.38 crore in 2012-13(BE) against which an amount of ₹455.80 crore (62.58 per cent) has been received during April- December 2012

34. Capital Disbursement

34.1 The capital disbursement of Delhi Government takes place both under Plan & Non-plan. The capital disbursement under Plan covers the expenditure like capital outlay for various infrastructure projects of the Government and loans and advances to the Local Bodies/Undertakings for development projects/schemes while the Non-Plan capital expenditure includes mainly by repayment of loan to Government of India, loans and advances towards meeting the working losses of DTC & DJB (which has been provided upto the year 2010-11), and also non plan loan, if any, provided to the Local Bodies/ Public Enterprises, etc. The Statement 4.14 and Chart 4.9 indicate the capital disbursement of Delhi Government.

Statement 4.14

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENT OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

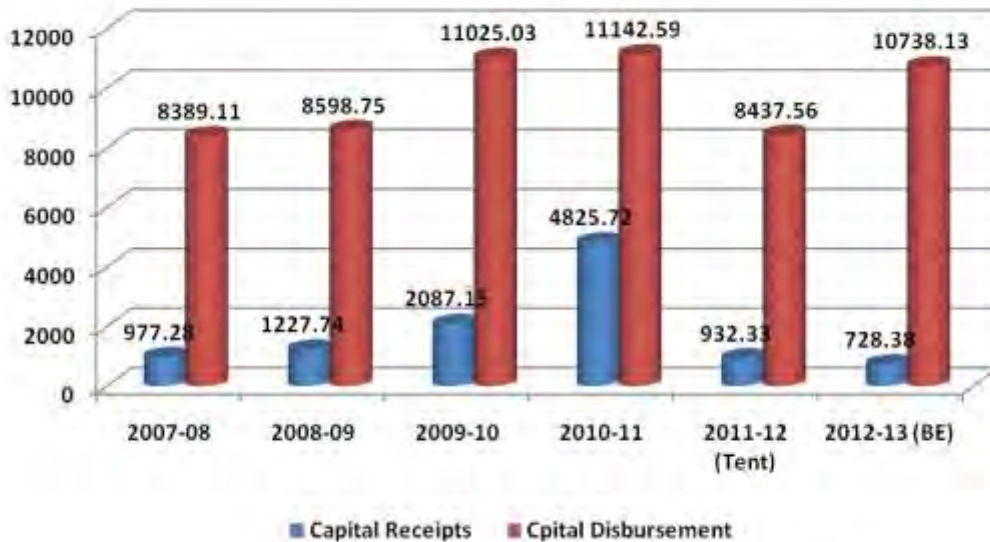
(₹ Crore)

No	Sources	2002-03	2006-07	Av. Annual Growth (%)	2007-08	2011-12 (Tentative)	Av. Annual Growth (%)	2012-13 (BE)	Apr.12 to Dec.12
1	Plan	3194.45	3067.49	-2.81	5456.03	7259.44	5.81	7598.63	2668.55
2	Non Plan	2420.85	2143.45	-7.58	2933.08	1178.12	-11.21	3139.50	2155.30
a.	Of Which, Loan Repayment	944.50	133.75	-44.78	975.11	1087.88	9.84	1300.00	1287.88
3.	Total Capital Disbursement	5615.30	5210.94	-5.00	8389.11	8437.56	2.74	10738.13	4823.85

Chart 4.9

CAPITAL RECEIPTS & CAPITAL DISBURSEMENT OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

(₹ in Crore)



34.3 The total capital disbursement of Delhi Government during 2011-12 was ₹8437.56 crore which is about 31.96 per cent of the total expenditure of ₹ 26402.06 crore of the Government during the year. Out of total capital disbursement of ₹ 8437.56 crore in 2011-12, the disbursement under Plan was ₹7259.44 crore (86.04%) and remaining ₹1178.12 crore (13.96%) was under Non-Plan. The Non Plan Capital expenditure sharply reduced to ₹1178.12 crore in 2011-12 from ₹ 5489.92 crore in 2010-11 because the figure of ₹5489.92 crore included the Non Plan loan of ₹ 3692.95 crore in lieu of conversion of interest from DTC and DJB by way of book adjustment upto 2010-11 and which system has been discontinued from 2011-12 as already stated above. The provision of Non Plan Capital Expenditure is ₹ 3139.50 crore in 2012-13(BE) with a growth of 166.5 per cent because such provision includes the provision of Non Plan of ₹ 1831 crore to three new Municipal Corporations of erstwhile MCD.

35. Public Debt

35.1 The Statement 4.15 indicates the outstanding Debt of Delhi Government and its debt servicing liability.

Statement 4.15
PUBLIC DEBT OF GNCTD DURING 2002-13

(₹ Crore)

Sl. No	Years	Loan Received	Loan Repaid			Outstanding Debt		Interest Payment
			Loan Repaid	Loan Prepaid Total	Total	Beginning of the year	End of the year	
1.	2002-03	3638.55*	122.49	798.47	920.96	8635.52	11353.11	1114.78
2.	2003-04	4664.48*	169.33	1530.88	1700.21	11353.11	14317.38	1367.27
3.	2004-05	4011.35*	101.65	2200.00	2301.65	14317.38	16027.08	1568.56
4.	2005-06	5896.45	58.25	165.42	223.67	16027.08	21699.86	1672.82
5.	2006-07	4002.14	133.79	0.00	133.79	21669.86	25568.25	2210.24
6.	2007-08	746.02	222.19	752.90	975.09	25568.25	25339.18	2504.34
7.	2008-09	428.74	386.06	0.00	386.06	25339.18	25381.86	2511.87
8.	2009-10	1769.00	606.47	0.00	606.47	25381.86	26544.39	2472.93
9.	2010-11	4388.94	793.06	0.00	793.06	26544.39	30140.27	2579.52
10.	2011-12 (Tentative)	556.08	1087.88	0.00	1087.88	30140.27	29608.47	2917.26
11	2012-13 (BE)	0.00	1300.00	0.00	1300.00	29608.47	28308.47	3300.00

Sources: 1. Figures for 2002-03 to 2010-11 are from Finance Accounts, GNCTD.
2. Figures for 2011-12 are from Principal Account Office, GNCTD.

Notes:- * includes Block Loan to the tune of ₹ 361.71 crore, ₹ 256.41 crore & ₹ 278.91 crore during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively., BE- Budget Estimate

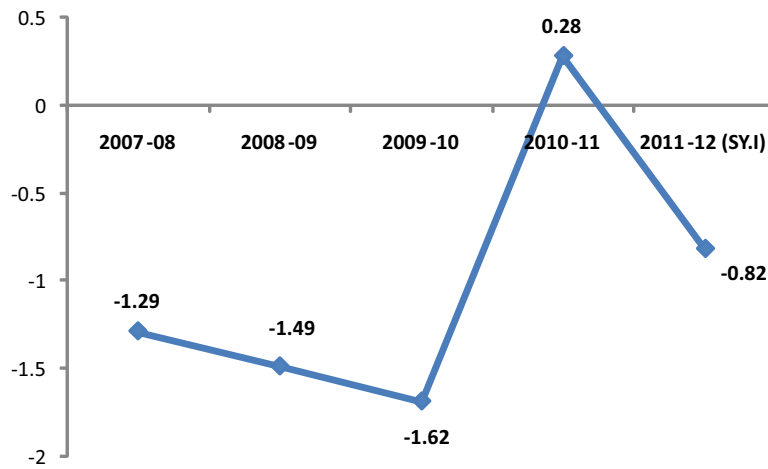
35.2 Delhi Government's outstanding debt stood at ₹29608.47 crore at the end of March 2012. Such outstanding debt is mainly on account of receipt of Small Savings Loan from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) of Government of India. As a result of above outstanding debt, the Delhi Government's Liability for repayment of principle is ₹1300 crore in 2012-13(BE) against which an amount of ₹ 1288 crore (99 per cent) has been repaid during April-December 2012. Further, the Delhi Government's interest liability is estimated at ₹ 3300 crore in 2012-13(BE) against which ₹ 2964 crore (89.82 per cent) has been paid during April- December 2012.

36. Fiscal Deficit

36.1 The Fiscal Deficit is a summary statistical measure that indicates the net borrowing requirement of the Government from all sources. The Delhi Government had a Fiscal deficit of ₹ 2545.12 crore during 2011-12 which is 0.82 per cent of GSDP as compared to the all States estimated figure of 2.51% of GDP and the Government of India's estimated figure of 5.5% of GDP during the year.

Chart 4.10

GROSS FISCAL DEFICIT/ SURPLUS AS PERCENTAGE OF GSDP OF DELHI



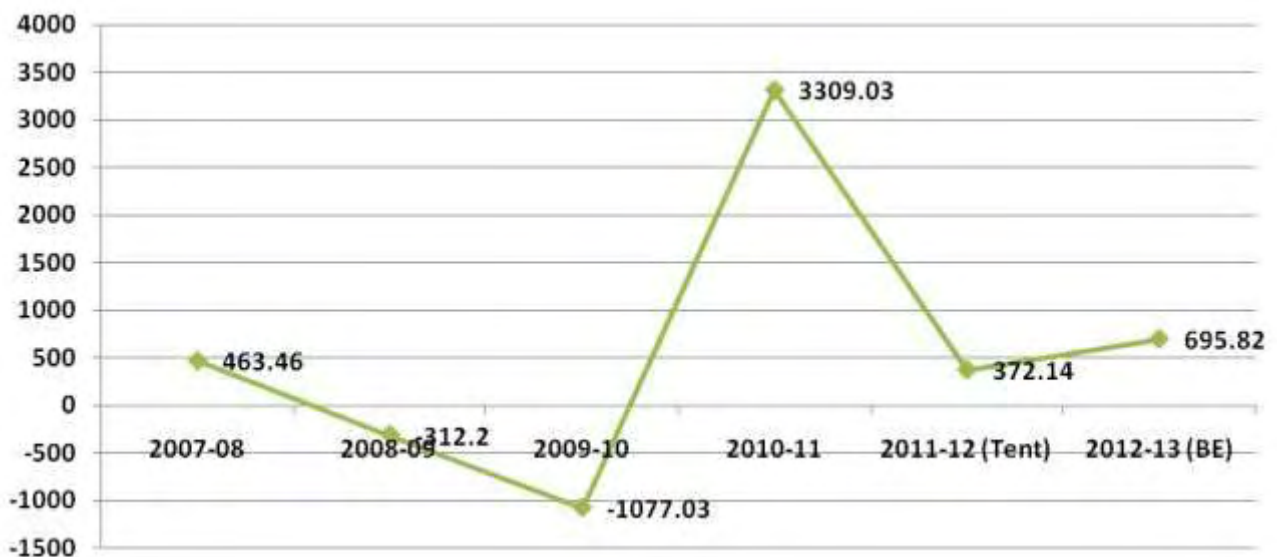
37. Primary Deficit

37.1 Primary Deficit (i.e. the fiscal deficit net of interest payment) is a measure of the net borrowing requirements of the Government to fund its total current consumption and investment expenditure. The Delhi Governments Primary deficit was ₹ 372.14 in 2011-12 as compared to the Primary Deficit of ₹ 3309.13 crore in 2010-11. Chart 4.11 indicates the Primary Deficit of Delhi Government during 2007-08 to 2012-13(BE).

Chart 4.11

PRIMARY DEFICIT OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

(₹ Crore)



38. Assistance to Public Utilities

38.1 The financial performance of Public Utilities in Delhi have an impact on the finances of the Government, because, Non-Plan assistance in the form of loan/grant/subsidy is being provided to them to meet their non plan deficit. This as a result, reduces the resources for Annual Plan of Delhi Government to that extent. Non-Plan assistance to various Public Utilities in Delhi is as follows:-

(a) Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC)

38.1.1 The DTC is incurring working losses and accordingly, the Delhi Government is obliged to meet such losses by providing them Non-Plan assistance. The financial position of Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) and Non Plan assistance provided by Delhi Government to them is presented in Statement 4.16. and Chart 4.12.

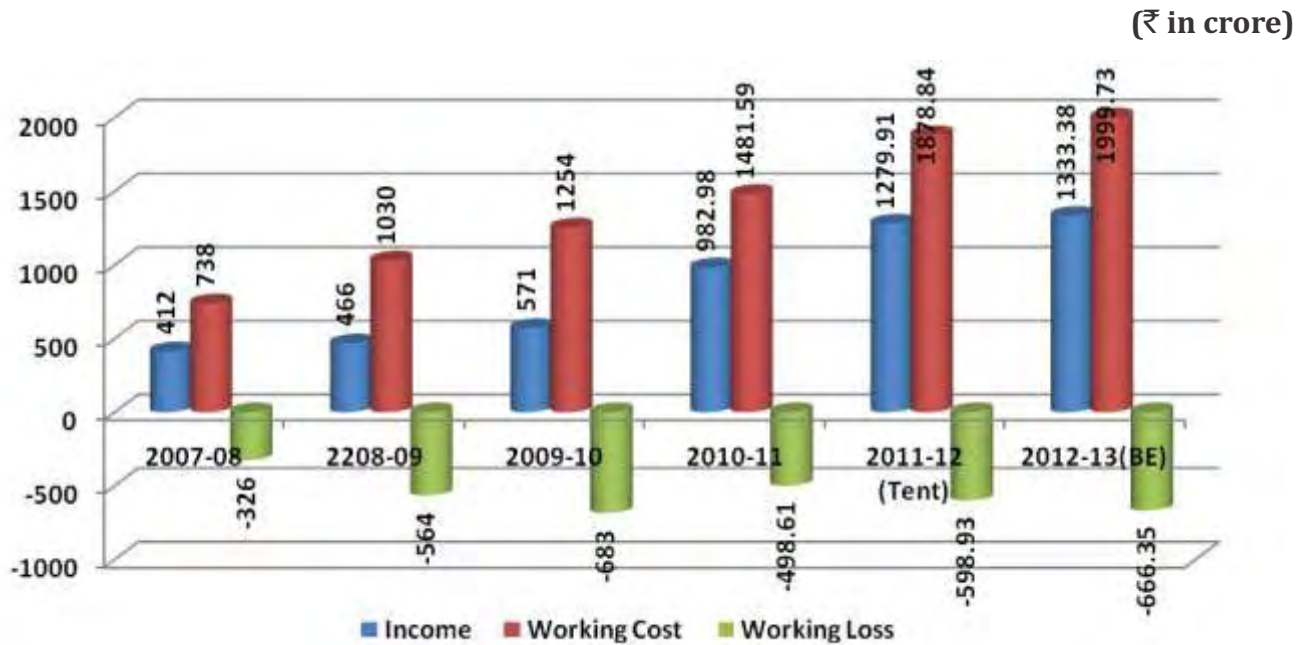
Statement 4.16
FINANCIAL POSITION OF DTC

Sl. No	Details	(₹ Crore)					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Tent)	2012-13 (BE)
1.	Income	412.00	466.00	571.00	982.98	1279.91	1333.38
2.	Working Cost	738.00	1030.00	1254.00	1481.59	1878.84	1999.73
3.	Working Loss	326.00	564.00	683.00	498.61	598.93	666.35
4.	Assistance Provided by GNCTD						
	a. Non-Plan Assistance to meet working losses						
	i. Cash non Plan Loan	324.25	550.00	665.00	499.65		
	ii. Cash Non Plan Grant					529.00	600.00
	ii. Total (i+ii)	324.25	550.00	665.00	499.65	529.00	600.00
	b. Conversion of Interest into non-Plan Loan	767.82	1007.80	1316.28	1628.95		
	c. Subsidy to DTC for free/ Concessional Fares	20.18	19.00	20.00	64.45	60.00	75.00
	Grant Total (a+b+c)	1112.25	1576.80	2001.28	2193.05	589.00	675.00

Source: - Delhi Transport Corporation.

Note: - BE Budget Estimate

Chart 4.12
FINANCIAL POSITION OF DTC



- 38.1.2 The working losses (i.e Revenue Receipt minus Non Plan Expenditure excluding Interest Payment and Depreciation) of DTC was ₹ 598.93 crore in 2011-12 with a growth of 20.12 per cent over the working deficit of ₹ 498.61 crore in 2010-11. Their working deficit is estimated at ₹666.34 crore in 2012-13(BE) which is expected to increase to ₹802 crore in the current year. Till the year 2010-11, Delhi Government used to meet the working losses of DTC by providing them Non Plan loan. However, this system has been changed from 2011-12 by providing them Non Plan Grant instead of Non Plan Loan to meet their working losses. The Delhi Government has released non plan grant of ₹ 700 crore to them during April- January 2013.
- 38.1.3 Further, Delhi Government has also discontinued the old practice of recovering the interest dues of DTC by converting the interest into Non Plan loan from the year 2011-12. Besides these, Delhi Government provides subsidy to DTC to defray the cost of free/concessional passes issued by DTC on the direction of the Government of Delhi. Delhi Government provided a subsidy of ₹ 60 crore to DTC in 2011-12 and has kept a provision for subsidy of ₹ 75 crore on this account in 2012-13 (BE).
- 38.1.4 Besides above Delhi Government also provides fund in the form of equity share to DTC for purchase of buses and capital works. During 2011-12, Government of Delhi has released equity share of ₹ 201 crore and a provision for equity share of ₹ 240 crore has been made in 2012-13 (BE).

(b) Delhi Jal Board (DJB)

38.2.1 Presently, DJB is managing its operational expenses from its own resources after implementation of revised Water Tariff with effect from 1st January 2010. DJB has not asked for Non Plan assistance from Delhi Government from 2010-11, rather it has repaid principal amount of ₹ 81.36 crore in 2011-12 for the first time after its formation. Like DTC, no interest dues of DJB is being recovered by Delhi Government by converting the interest into Non Plan Loan from 2011-12 by way of book adjustment.

38.2.2 The financial position of Delhi Jal Board (DJB) as well as assistance provided by Delhi Government to it under Non-Plan is presented in Statement 4.17 and Chart 4.13.

Statement 4.17
FINANCIAL POSITION OF DJB

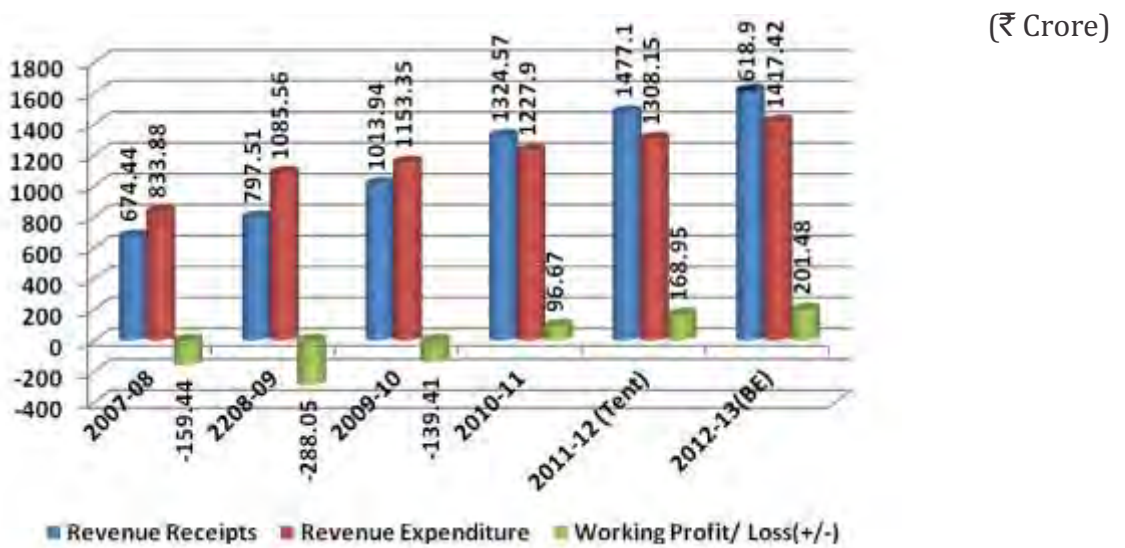
(₹ in Crore)

No	Details	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (BE)
1.	Revenue Receipts						
	a. Water	382.20	450.37	571.88	990.21	1109.92	1214.00
	b. Sewerage	292.24	347.14	442.06	334.36	367.18	404.90
	c. Total	674.44	797.51	1013.94	1324.57	1477.10	1618.90
2.	Revenue Expenditure						
	a. Establishment	391.54	575.67	726.39	764.060	787.46	866.21
	b. Electricity	322.77	359.83	318.10	317.32	325.00	341.25
	c. Raw Water	11.48	11.18	14.70	13.59	35.00	38.50
	d. Property Tax	7.66	39.47	10.22	7.46	10.69	11.76
	e. Others	100.43	99.41	83.94	124.93	150.00	159.70
	f. Total	833.88	1085.56	1153.35	1227.90	1308.15	1417.42
3.	Working Surplus/ Deficit (excluding Debt Charges & Depreciation) (1-2)	-159.44	-288.06	-139.41	96.67	168.95	201.48
4.	Non-plan Loan						
	a. Cash Payment	200.00	350.00	380.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	b. Conversion of Interest into non - Plan Loan	586.62	609.40	1666.67	2064.00	0.00	0.00
	c. Total (1+2)	786.62	959.40	2046.67	2064.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Plan Fund Released	1342.41	1450.95	1648.90	1608.07	1501.04	1800.00
	Total Released Fund	2129.03	2410.35	3695.57	3672.07	1501.04	1800.00

Source: - Delhi Jal Board.

Note: - RE, Revised Estimate and BE Budget Estimate

Chart 4.13
FINANCIAL POSITION OF DJB



(c) Power Utilities

38.3.1 Power Sector in Delhi has undergone a major transformation since 2002. From a single State Electricity Board called Delhi Vidyut Board (DVB), the entire sector was divided into 7 independent companies namely, three Distribution Companies [BSES- Rajdhani, BSES-Yamuna and NDPL], one Transmission Company [i.e. Delhi Transco Ltd.(DTL)], two Generation Companies[i.e. Indraprastha Power Generation Company Ltd.(IPGCL) and Pragati Power Corporation Ltd.(PPCL)] and one Holding Company [i.e. Delhi Power Company Ltd. (DPCL)]. While the DISCOMs are private Companies, the others are all Government owned companies. Presently, no Non-Plan assistance is being provided to the Power Utilities in Delhi except Non-Plan grant to DPCL towards meeting the CPSU dues and subsidy to consumers of electricity through DISCOMs during 2011-12. Delhi Government provided Non Plan Grant of ₹ 362.35 crore to DPCL towards meeting the CPSU dues and subsidy of ₹ 190 crore to the consumers of electricity through DISCOMs. A provision of Non Plan Grant of ₹ 460 crore has been made for DPCL towards CPSU dues and a provision of subsidy of ₹ 200 crore has been made for consumers of electricity through DISCOMs during 2012-13(BE).

39. Finances of Local Bodies

39.1 For civic administration, the NCT of Delhi has been divided into five areas, working independently each other, namely the North Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation, East Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB). The first three new Municipal Corporations have been created after trifurcation of the erstwhile MCD. The area and density of population in these Local Bodies in Delhi as per 2011 census is presented in Statement 4.18.

Statement 4.18

AREA & DENSITY OF POPULATION OF LOCAL BODIES IN DELHI

Sl. No	Local Bodies	Area (Sq. Km)	Density of Population (Persons per Sq. Km)		
			1991	2001	2011
1.	North, South & East Municipal Corporations of Delhi	1397.29	6459	9564	--
2.	New Delhi Municipal Council	42.74	7050	6897	--
3.	Delhi Cantonment Board	42.97	2197	2896	--
	Total	1483.00	6359	9340	11297

Source: - Census of India, 1991, 2001 & 2011.

39.2 The position of opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance of New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) during 2010-13 is presented in Statement 4.19 and Chart 4.14.

Statement 4.19

FINANCIAL POSITION OF NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 2010-13

(₹ Crore)

Sl. No	Years	Opening Balance*	Receipts	Expenditure	Closing Balance*
1.	2010-11	3748.46	2047.50	2341.76	3803.97
2.	2011-12	3803.97	2154.04	2212.87	3571.99
3.	2012-13(RE)	3571.99	2315.49	2289.60	3597.88

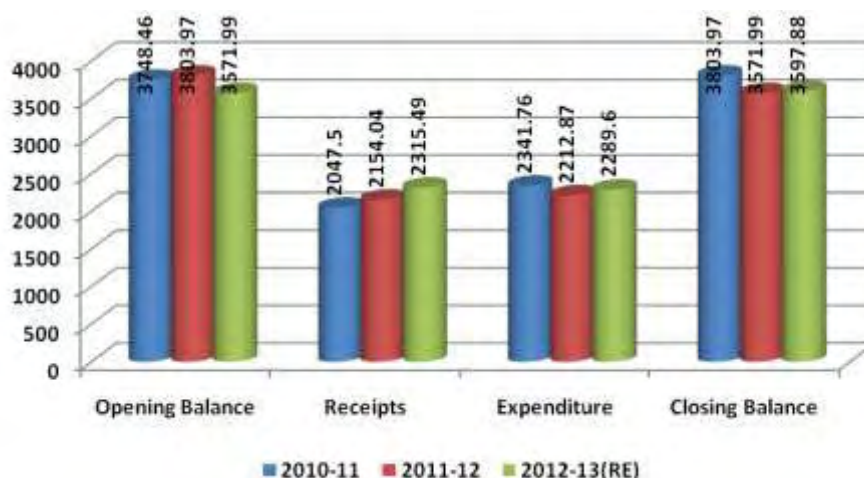
Source: - New Delhi Municipal Council.

* Balance include items on accrued basis along with cash and bank balance.

Chart 4.14

FINANCIAL POSITION OF NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 2010-13

(₹ Crore)



39.3 The following Statement 4.20 and Charts 4.15 & 4.16 indicate non-plan income and expenditure of erstwhile Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) during 2002-03 to 2011-12 and its three new entities viz North Municipal Corporation, South Municipal Corporation & East Delhi Municipal Corporation during 2012-13(BE)

Statement 4.20

NON-PLAN INCOME & EXPENDITURE OF MCD DURING : 2002-12 AND ITS THREE SUCCESSOR CORPORATIONS DURING 2012-13(BE)

(₹ Crore)

Sl. No	Years	Opening Balance	Income	Expenditure	Closing Balance
I Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)					
1.	2002-03	0.17	1659.50	1624.07	35.60
2.	2003-04	35.60	1682.84	1677.73	40.71
3.	2004-05	40.71	2258.48	1950.47	348.72
4.	2005-06	348.72	2134.12	2136.43	346.41
5.	2006-07	346.41	2807.75	2248.39	905.77
6.	2007-08	905.77	3285.92	2829.92	1361.77
7.	2008-09	1361.77	3176.96	3641.43	897.30
8.	2009-10	897.30	3638.54	4410.89	124.95
9.	2010-11	124.95	6126.48	553.08	718.35
10.	2011-12 (RE)	718.35	5601.20	6224.47	95.08
II Successor New Corporations of MCD					
11.	2012-13 (BE)	--	7291.72	6932.39	359.33
	North Delhi	--	2994.04	2994.02	0.02
	South Delhi	--	2772.81	2413.53	359.28
	East Delhi	--	1524.87	1524.84	0.03

Source : Municipal Corporations of Delhi

Chart 4.15
NON-PLAN INCOME EXPENDITURE AND CLOSING BALANCE OF ERSTWHILE MCD DURING 2002-12

(₹ Crore)

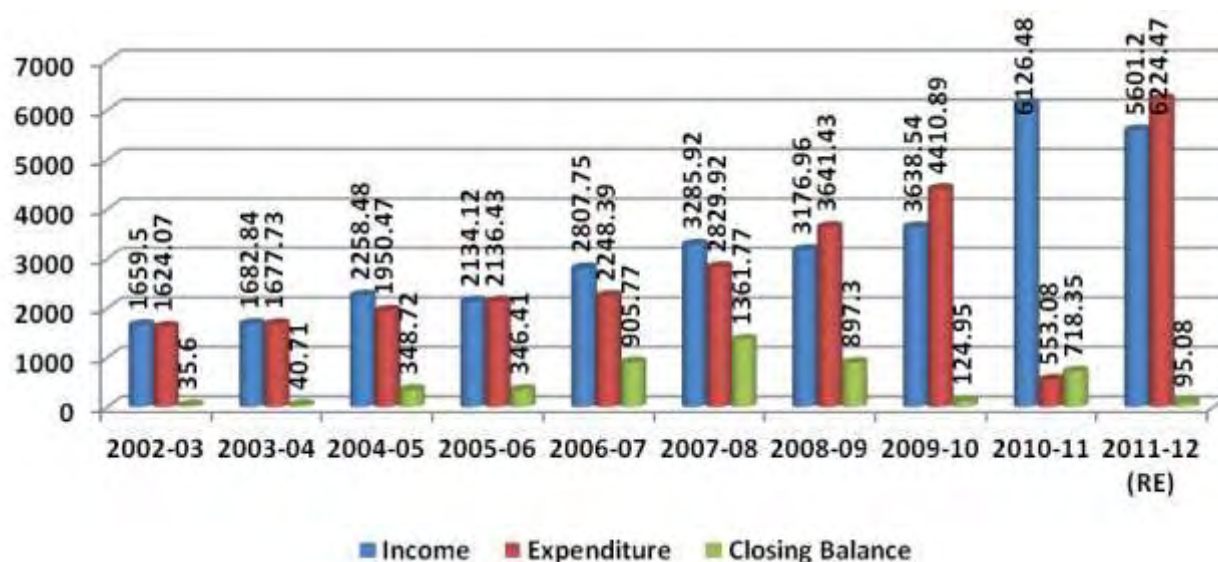
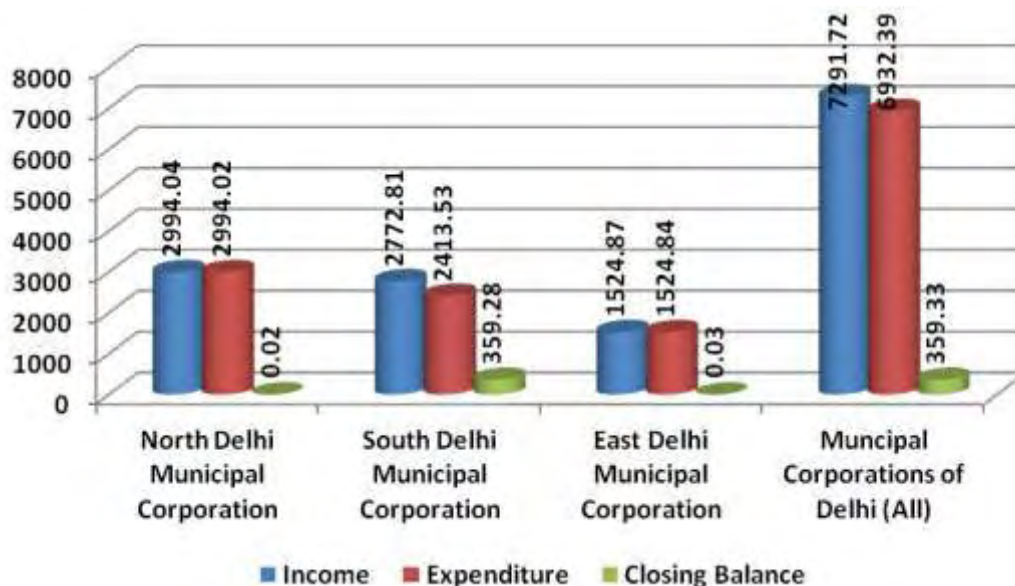


Chart 4.16
INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND CLOSING BALANCE OF NEW MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (NORTH, SOUTH AND EAST) OF DELHI DURING 2012-13(BE)

(₹ Crore)



40. Plan Financing

40.1 Financing of Annual Plan of Delhi is almost similar to that of other States. However, Delhi does not get the benefit of the dispensations recommended by the successive Finance Commissions to the States and also it can not take resort to Market Borrowing/Negotiated loan/Provident Fund etc for its plan financing. The estimated target of resources for Eleventh Plan (2007-12) of Delhi as assessed by the Planning Commission was `54799 crore (at 2006-07 prices). The following Statement 4.21 indicates the achievement of resources in the five years of 11th Plan (2007-12).

Statement 4.21 EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENT OF RESOURCES DURING FIRST FIVE YEARS OF 11TH PLAN (2007-12)

(₹ in crore)

No.	Item	11 th Plan Target fixed by Planning Commission (in 2006-07 Prices)	Achievement of Resources. during (2007-12) (at current prices)					Achievement	
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total AC (2007-08 to 2010-11) & (2011-12 Sy. I) (4+8)	% Achievement
			AC	AC	AC	AC	(Tentative)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Tax Revenue	71500.00	11782.80	12180.70	13447.86	16477.75	19971.67	73860.78	103.30
	of which								
1.1	VAT		8310.49	9152.09	10126.02	12068.62	13750.95	53408.17	
1.2	Stamps & Regd. Fees		1318.40	788.01	929.99	1355.77	2240.26	6632.43	
1.3	Taxes on Motor Vehicle		420.20	419.12	462.65	707.56	1049.19	3058.72	
1.4	State Excise		1301.25	1420.91	1643.56	2027.09	2533.73	8926.54	
1.5	Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services		432.46	400.57	285.64	318.71	397.54	1834.92	
(i)	Entertainment Tax (incl. Cable TV Tax)		53.98	55.64	55.71	62.92	90.79	319.04	
(ii)	Betting Tax		5.87	4.77	5.90	6.34	6.94	29.82	
(iii)	Luxury Tax		372.61	340.16	224.03	249.95	299.81	1486.06	
2	Own Non Tax Revenue	8388.00	1816.70	2300.72	3467.40	4188.95	460.86	12234.63	145.86
	Of Which:								
I	Interest from local bodies		1634.78	2101.41	3236.62	3869.84	174.14	11016.79	
II	Dividends & Profits		31.15	29.92	41.56	46.59	33.00	182.22	
III	Service Charges		150.77	169.39	189.22	198.02	253.72	1035.62	

No.	Item	11 th Plan Target fixed by Planning Commission (in 2006-07 Prices)	Achievement of Resources. during (2007 -12) (at current prices)					Achievement	
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total AC (2007-08 to 2010-11) & (2011-12 Sy. I) (4+8)	% Achievement
			AC	AC	AC	AC	(Tentative)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Share in Central Taxes	2041.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	1625	79.62
4	Non-Plan Grants from GOI	223.00	209.33	680.32	1607.75	2093.82	734.05	5325.27	2388.01
5	Non-Plan Revenue Receipt (1+2+3+4)	82152.00	14133.83	15486.74	18848.01	23085.52	21491.58	93045.68	113.26
6	Net Non Plan Revenue Expdr. (Excluding subsidy to DTC/ DJB/Power Utilities)	38305.00	6441.51	7818.42	9158.12	9490.14	11524.00	44432.19	116.00
7	Balance from Current Revenue (BCR) (including Share in Central Taxes) (5-6)	43847.00	7692.32	7668.32	9689.89	13595.38	9967.58	48613.49	110.87
8	Contribution of Public Utilities (i+ii)		-1878.69	-2517.20	-4027.95	-4192.60	0.00	-12616.44	
(i)	Total Non Plan Loan to DTC		-1092.07	-1557.80	-1981.28	2128.60	0.00	-6759.75	
(ii)	Total Non Plan Loan to DJB		-786.62	-959.40	-2046.67	-2046.00	0.00	-5856.69	
9	Net Misc. Capital Receipt (MCR) (i-ii)		-823.13	408.65	-293.46	-860.55	-801.87	-2370.36	
(i)	Capital Receipt (Excl. Small Savings Loan)		231.26	799.00	318.15	436.77	376.25	2161.43	
(ii)	Non-Plan Capital Expenditure (Excl. Non-Plan Loan to DTC, DJB etc.)		1054.39	390.35	611.61	1297.32	1178.12	4531.79	
10	Small Saving Loan (Gross)		746.02	428.74	1769.00	4388.94	556.08	7888.78	
11	Normal Repayment		222.19	386.03	606.47	793.06	1087.88	3095.63	
12	Pre-Payment of Loan		752.90					725.90	
13	Net Small Saving loan(10-11-12)	9191.00	-229.07	42.71	1162.53	3595.88	-531.80	4040.25	43.96
14	Opening Balance		10795.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10795.67	
15	Delhi's Own Resources Total (7+8+9+11+12+13+14)	53038.00	16532.33	5988.51	7137.48	12931.17	9721.79	52311.14	98.63
16	Central Plan Assistance (i+ii+iii+iv)	1761.00	720.30	793.10	1472.23	1808.19	734.56	5528.38	313.93
(i)	Normal Assistance		164.98	166.36	206.54	170.58	329.27	1037.73	
(ii)	Special Grant for JNNURM		157.72	153.90	174.23	500.29	347.19	1333.33	
(iii)	Special Grant for Common Wealth Games		350.00	400.00	1000.00	1050.00	0.00	2800.00	
(iv)	Other Misc Schemes		47.60	72.84	91.46	87.32	58.10	357.32	
17	Aggregate Resources (15+16)	54799.00	17252.63	6781.61	8609.71	14739.36	10456.35	57839.52	105.55
18	Plan Expenditure/Outlay		8723.86	9568.88	11012.24	10424.22	13540.87	53270.08	
19	Resources Surplus (17-18)	54799.00	8528.77	-2787.27	-2402.53	4315.14	-3084.52	4569.44	

39.2. The Delhi Government's achievement of resources during 11th Plan is ₹57839.52 crore (at current prices) which is about 105.55 per cent of the estimated target of resources of ₹ 54799 crore (at 2006-07 prices) for 11th Plan.

41. Debt and Non-Debt Ratio of Plan Funding

41.1 The debt and non-debt financing of Plan expenditure of Delhi is presented in Statement 4.22.

Statement 4.22

DEBT & NON DEBT FINANCING OF ANNUAL PLAN OF DELHI

(₹ Crore)

Sl. No	Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (tentative)
1.	Debt	3074.24 (34.99)	3282.47 (34.07)	4287.53 (38.53)	193.84 (1.84)	3800.03 (27.74)
2.	Non-Debt	5710.80 (65.01)	6352.87 (65.93)	6840.71 (61.47)	10350.42 (98.16)	9900.27 (72.26)
	Plan Expenditure (including CSS)	8785.04	9635.34	11128.24	10544.26	13700.30

40.2 The Plan expenditure in Delhi was ₹13700.03 crore during 2011-12, out of which about 27.74 per cent of the expenditure has been met from out of debt resources and the remaining 72.26 per cent from Non-Debt resources like Balance from Current Revenue (BCR), Miscellaneous Capital Receipt(MCR), Grants under Central Plan Assistance etc.

42. Credit Deposit Ratio

42.1 At the end of March 2012 there were 2665 branches of all scheduled commercial banks in Delhi. The average population covered per branch in Delhi was 7123. The total deposits and credit of all banks in Delhi at the end of March 2012 were ₹686338 crore and ₹654265 crore respectively. The Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) in Delhi was higher at 95.33% than the national average of 78.09%. The information regarding per capita deposit, credit and CDR is presented in Statement 4.23.

Statement 4.23

PER CAPITA DEPOSIT, CREDIT AND CDR OF DELHI & ALL INDIA

(As on 31st March 2012)

Sl. No	Details	Delhi	All India
1.	Population in Lakh	16753000	1210193000
2.	Number of Banks	2665	96059
3.	Population Per Bank	7123	12577
4.	Deposits (₹ Crore)	686338	6174147
5.	Per Capita Deposit (Rs)	361554	51106
6.	Credit (₹ Crore)	654265	4821527
7.	Per Capita Credit (₹)	344658	39909
8.	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	95.33	78.09

Source: - <http://www.rbi.org.in>

CHAPTER 5

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment

As per Census 1991, population of Delhi was 94.21 lakh. In 2001 census, the population of Delhi increased to the level of 138.50 lakh which indicate the fact that on an average, population of Delhi increased at 4.7 per cent per annum during 1991-2001. During the same period the proportion of working population to the total population in Delhi increased at the rate of 1.19 per cent. The information regarding population, working population and non-workers in India and Delhi during 1981-2001 is presented in Statement 5.1.

Statement 5.1
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN INDIA & DELHI: 1981-2001

(Lakh)

Sl. No	Details	1981		1991		2001	
		India	Delhi	India	Delhi	India	Delhi
1.	Workers	2446.04 (35.70)	20.02 (32.19)	3141.30 (37.11)	29.80 (31.63)	4023.60 (39.11)	45.45 (32.82)
2.	Non-workers	4405.81 (64.30)	42.18 (67.81)	5322.61 (62.89)	64.41 (68.37)	6262.51 (60.89)	93.05 (67.18)
3.	Total	6851.85 (100.00)	62.20 (100.00)	8463.91 (100.00)	94.21 (100.00)	10286.11 (100.00)	138.50 (100.00)

Source: - Census of India, 1981, 1991 & 2001.

Note: - Figures in parenthesis relate to percentage to total.

- 1.2 It may be observed from Statement 5.1 that the work participation rate in Delhi during 1981 was 32.19 per cent, reduced to 31.63 per cent in 1991 and slightly increased at 32.82 per cent in 2001. The growth of workers in Delhi during 1981-2001 was worked out at 6.35 per cent per annum while non-workers were at 6.03 per cent per annum. This was same in the case of national level; where the growth of workers outweighs the growth of non-workers and the difference was worked out at 1.11 per cent per annum during the same period. This clearly indicates the fact that the work participation rate has enhanced both in national level and Delhi. As Delhi is almost a fully urbanized state in the Indian Union, the growth of workers and non-workers were higher than the national level. During the same period the percentage contribution of workers, non-workers in Delhi increased simultaneously with the increase in population. The more details regarding the growth of workers and non-workers in Delhi and India during 1981-2001 are presented in Statement 5.2.

Statement 5.2
GROWTH OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN INDIA & DELHI: 1981-2001

Sl. No	Details	1981-91		1991-2001		1981-2001	
		India	Delhi	India	Delhi	India	Delhi
1.	Workers						
	a. Absolute Increase (Lakh)	695.26	9.78	882.30	15.65	1577.56	25.43
	b. Growth (%)	28.42	48.85	28.09	53.82	64.49	127.02
2.	Non-workers						
	a. Absolute Increase (Lakh)	916.80	22.23	939.90	28.64	1856.70	50.87
	b. Growth (%)	20.81	52.70	17.66	44.47	42.14	120.60
3.	Total						
	a. Absolute Increase (Lakh)	1612.0 6	32.01	1822.20	44.29	3434.26	76.30
	b. Growth (%)	23.53	51.46	21.53	47.01	50.12	122.67

Source - Census of India, 1981, 1991 & 2001.

- 1.3 According to Census, main workers were those who were engaged in any economically productive activity for 183 days (or six months) or more during the year. While marginal workers were those who worked for less than 183 days (or six months) in a year. Generally workers category includes both main and marginal workers. The classification of workers, i.e main and marginal workers, non-workers and population of Delhi during the last five censuses is mentioned in Statement. 5.3.

Statement 5.3
WORKERS, NON-WORKERS AND POPULATION IN DELHI: 1961-2001

(Number)

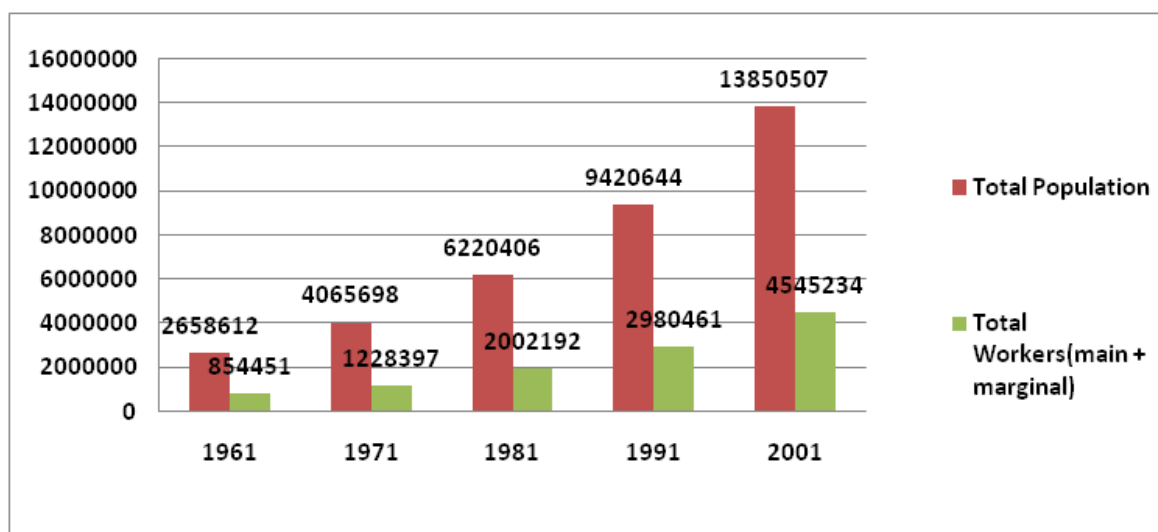
Sl. No.	Years	Workers			Non-workers	Total Population
		Main	Marginal	Total		
1.	1961	NA	NA	854451 (32.14)	1804161 (67.86)	2658612
2.	1971	NA	NA	1228397 (30.21)	2837301 (69.79)	4065698
3.	1981	1986399 (31.94)	15793 (0.25)	2002192 (32.19)	4218214 (67.81)	6220406
4.	1991	2968377 (31.51)	12084 (0.13)	2980461 (31.64)	6440183 (68.36)	9420644
5.	2001	4317516 (32.82)	227718 (1.65)	4545234 (32.82)	9305273 (67.18)	13850507

Source: - Census of India, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 & 2001.

Note: - Figures in parenthesis relate to percentage to total population.

- 1.4 It may be inferred from Statement 5.3 that one third of the total population in Delhi was taking care of remaining two third of the population. It is generally called dependency burden of the working class. It is also observed from the above table that during 1961 and 1971 census not provided the information regarding main and marginal workers and mentioned only in the category of workers. The last census showed the highest percentage of marginal workers at 5 per cent of the workers in Delhi. The information regarding workers, non-workers and population in Delhi during 1961-2001 is depicted in Chart 5.1.

Chart 5.1
WORKERS, NON-WORKERS & POPULATION OF DELHI: 1961-2001



- 1.5 The general phenomenon found in most of the urbanized areas is that the percentage of persons engaged in primary agriculture sector is very low. Delhi is also showing the same way, while the persons employed in service sector and industrial sectors constitute a major share. The information regarding category-wise workers (including main and marginal workers) in Delhi during 2001 is presented in Statement 5.4.

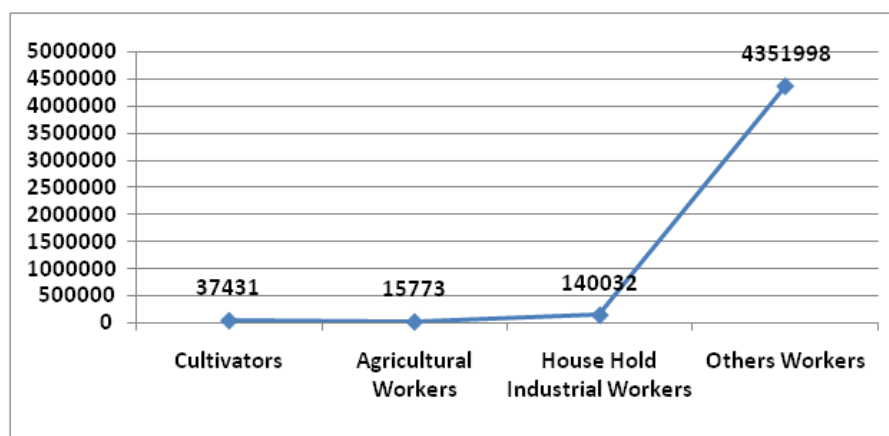
Statement 5.4
CATEGORY-WISE WORKERS IN DELHI- 2001

Sl. No.	Category of Workers	Workers (Number)			% of Total Workers
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Cultivators	26840	10591	37431	0.82
2.	Agricultural Workers	11224	4549	15773	0.35
3.	House hold Industrial Workers	112522	25710	140032	3.08
4.	Other Workers	3809515	542483	4351998	95.75
5.	Total Workers	3960101	585133	4545234	100.00

Source: - Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2012; Census 2001

- 1.6 It may be inferred from Statement 5.4 that female workers constitutes a less percentage of workers during 2001 and it worked out at 13 per cent of workers in Delhi. The major shares of workers in Delhi were in the category of other workers which includes all industrial and tertiary sector activities at it constitutes at 96 per cent. The information regarding category-wise workers in Delhi is depicted in Chart 5.2.

Chart 5.2
CATEGORY-WISE WORKERS IN DELHI-2001



2. Employment Surveys in Delhi

- 2.1 National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) collects the information regarding the characteristics of labour force both employed as well as unemployed through their various rounds of survey. The information regarding the same in Delhi during various rounds of NSSO Survey is presented in Statement.5.5.

Statement 5.5
EMPLOYMENT IN DELHI: NSSO ROUNDS

(Lakh)

Sl. No	Rounds of NSSO	Estimated Population	Employed Persons	% of Employed persons to total estimated population
1.	55 th Round (July 1999-June 2000)	132.98	38.94	29.28
2.	57 th Round (July 2001-June 2002)	139.50	41.75	29.93
3.	59 th Round (Jan-December 2003)	148.28	45.49	30.68
4.	60 th Round (Jan-June 2004)	151.28	48.57	32.11
5.	61 st Round (July 2004-June 2005)	155.69	50.55	32.47
6.	62 nd Round (July 2005-June 2006)	160.21	54.26	33.87
7.	64 th Round (July 2007-June 2008)	169.55	57.08	33.67
8.	66 th Round (July 2009-June 2010)	163.54	52.96	32.38

NOTE: From 57th Round to 64th Round is as per the projected population data based on 2001 census released by office of RGI while the estimated population of 66th Round is based on the provisional results of census 2011.

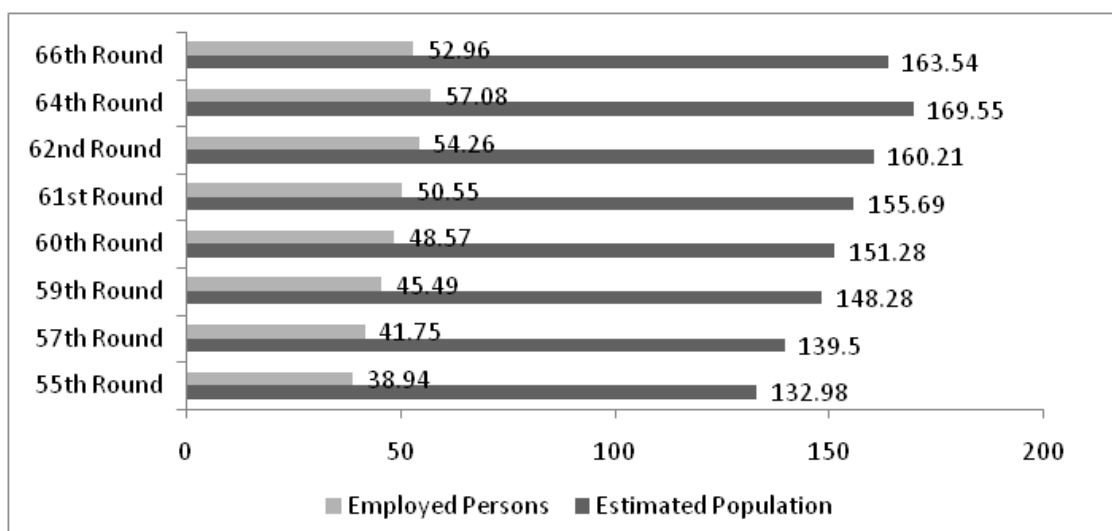
Source:- Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2012.

2.2 It may be observed from Statement 5.5 that the estimated employed persons in Delhi increased from 38.94 lakh during the 55th round in 1999-2000 to 52.96 lakh in 66th round during 2009-10. The percentage of employed persons to the total population increased continuously during all rounds of NSSO except during the 64th and 66th Round and the difference was worked out at 0.2 per cent & 1.29 per cent respectively. The information regarding employment in Delhi as per NSSO Rounds is depicted in Chart 5.3

Chart 5.3

EMPLOYMENT POSITION IN DELHI- AS PER NSSO ESTIMATES

(Lakh)



National Sample Survey Organization

2.3 The National Sample Survey Organization collects data on the characteristics of Labour Force (Employed & Unemployed) through various rounds of the N.S.S.O. Since 1972-73, the survey on Employment – Unemployment has become a part of the quinquennial programme of NSSO surveys. The persons surveyed are classified into various activity categories on the basis of activities pursued during certain specified reference periods as Usual Status, Current Weekly Status and Current Daily Status. These are defined as under:-

- a. **Usual Status:** A person is considered working or employed if the person was engaged for a relatively longer period in any one or more work related (economic) activities during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey.
- b. **Current Weekly Status:** A person is considered working or employed if the person was engaged for at least one hour on any one day on any work related (economic) activity during the reference period of seven days preceding the date of survey.
- c. **Current Daily Status:** A person is considered working for the entire day if he had worked four hours or more on any day of the reference week preceding the date of survey.

3. Organized Sector Employment in Delhi

- 3.1 As the capital city of the country, Delhi accommodates almost all the government offices. Thus job opportunities in the government sector are in plenty. Among all the jobs available, aspirants choose from the administrative, financial, management and executive level jobs of their choice. These jobs have pretty and lucrative remuneration offer.
- 3.2 Private sector in Delhi also has started showing a sign of strength as their global competitors. Irrespective of the verticals, growing opportunities in the sector make the candidates highly enthusiastic about the growth, value and prospects emerged in the sector. Jobs in Delhi are available in almost all the prominent industry verticals including healthcare, pharmaceutical, media, entertainment, information technology, information technology enabled services, various other service related activities etc. The big players of the industry have established their offshore centers at various places in Delhi to conduct their operations efficiently. The information regarding organized sector employment in Delhi during the last one decade is presented in Statement 5.6.

Statement 5.6

EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANIZED SECTOR IN DELHI

(Fig. in Lakh)

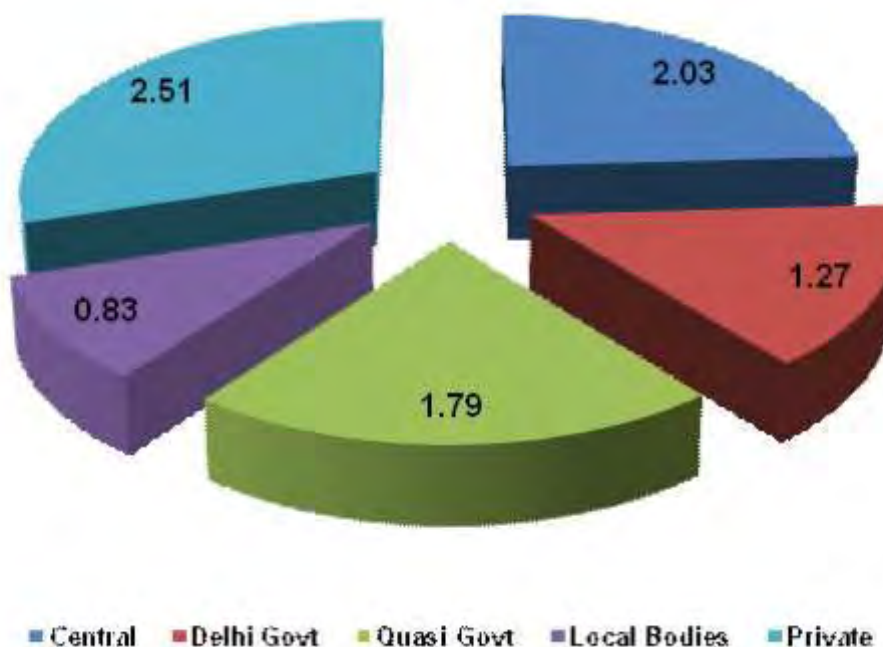
Sl. No	Years	Public Sector					Private Sector	Total
		Central	Delhi Govt.	Quasi Govt.	Local Bodies	Sub Total		
1.	March1999	2.14	1.14	2.04	0.94	6.26	2.22	8.48
2.	March2000	2.14	1.13	2.04	0.95	6.26	2.21	8.47
3.	March2001	2.12	1.14	2.03	0.95	6.24	2.17	8.41
4.	March2002	2.10	1.20	1.98	0.93	6.21	2.15	8.36
5.	March2003	2.14	1.21	1.96	0.93	6.24	2.13	8.37
6.	March2004	2.12	1.21	1.94	0.93	6.20	2.19	8.39
7.	March2005	2.10	1.20	1.92	0.93	6.15	2.16	8.31
8.	March2006	2.06	1.20	1.86	0.93	6.05	2.21	8.26
9.	March2007	2.02	1.21	1.85	0.93	6.01	2.30	8.31
10.	March2008	2.04	1.24	1.79	0.93	6.00	2.36	8.36
11.	March2009	2.03	1.27	1.79	0.83	5.92	2.51	8.43

Source: - Directorate of Employment, Govt. NCT Delhi

- 3.3 It may be inferred from Statement 5.6 that employment in organized sector in Delhi during the last decade showed a retarded trend at 0.2 per cent per annum. During the same period the employment in private sector showed a positive growth at 1.31 per cent per annum. Employment in the public sector especially central government, quasi government and local bodies showed a declining trend while in Government of National Capital Territory Delhi showed a positive growth from 1.14 lakh in March 1999 to 1.27 lakh in March 2009 recorded a growth rate at 1.14 per cent per annum. The information regarding organized sector in Delhi during March 2009 is presented in Chart 5.4.

Chart 5.4
EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANIZED SECTOR IN DELHI- MARCH 2009

(Lakh)



4. Unemployment Scenario in Delhi

- 4.1 Generally a person who is able and willing to work but unable to find a suitable job is considered as unemployed. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed workers divided by the total number of labour which includes both the unemployed and those with jobs (all those willing and able to work for pay) or Unemployment rate refers to number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force. In practice, measuring the number of unemployed workers actually seeking work is notoriously difficult. There are several different methods for measuring the number of unemployed workers. Each method has its own biases and the different systems make comparing unemployment statistics between countries, especially those with different systems, difficult.
- 4.2 As per the latest NSSO Survey, the estimated number of unemployed persons in Delhi was around 1.74 lakh during June 2010. The detail regarding the estimated number of employed and unemployed persons in Delhi during 2010 is presented in Statement 5.7.

Statement 5.7

ESTIMATED EMPLOYED & UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN DELHI-2010

Sl. No.	Details	Number			Percent of Total Workers
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Employed				
	a. Urban	4607334	564634	5171968	94.54
	b. Rural	119749	5044	124793	2.28
	c. Total	4727083	569678	5296761	96.82
2.	Unemployed				
	a. Urban	141324	17841	159165	2.91
	b. Rural	8664	6360	15024	0.27
	c. Total	149988	24201	174189	3.18
3.	Total				
	a. Urban	4748658	582475	5331133	97.44
	b. Rural	128413	11404	139817	2.56
	c. Total	4877071	593879	5470950	100.00

Source: - DES, 66th NSS Round Survey (July 2009-June 2010) Delhi.

- 4.3 It may be observed from Statement 5.7 that estimated number of workers during 2010 was at 54.70 lakh. The unemployed persons constitute 3.18 per cent of the labour force. The information regarding occupational distribution of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges in Delhi during 2002-11 is presented in Statement 5.8.

Statement 5.8

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS REGISTERED IN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN DELHI 2002-11

(As on 31st December)

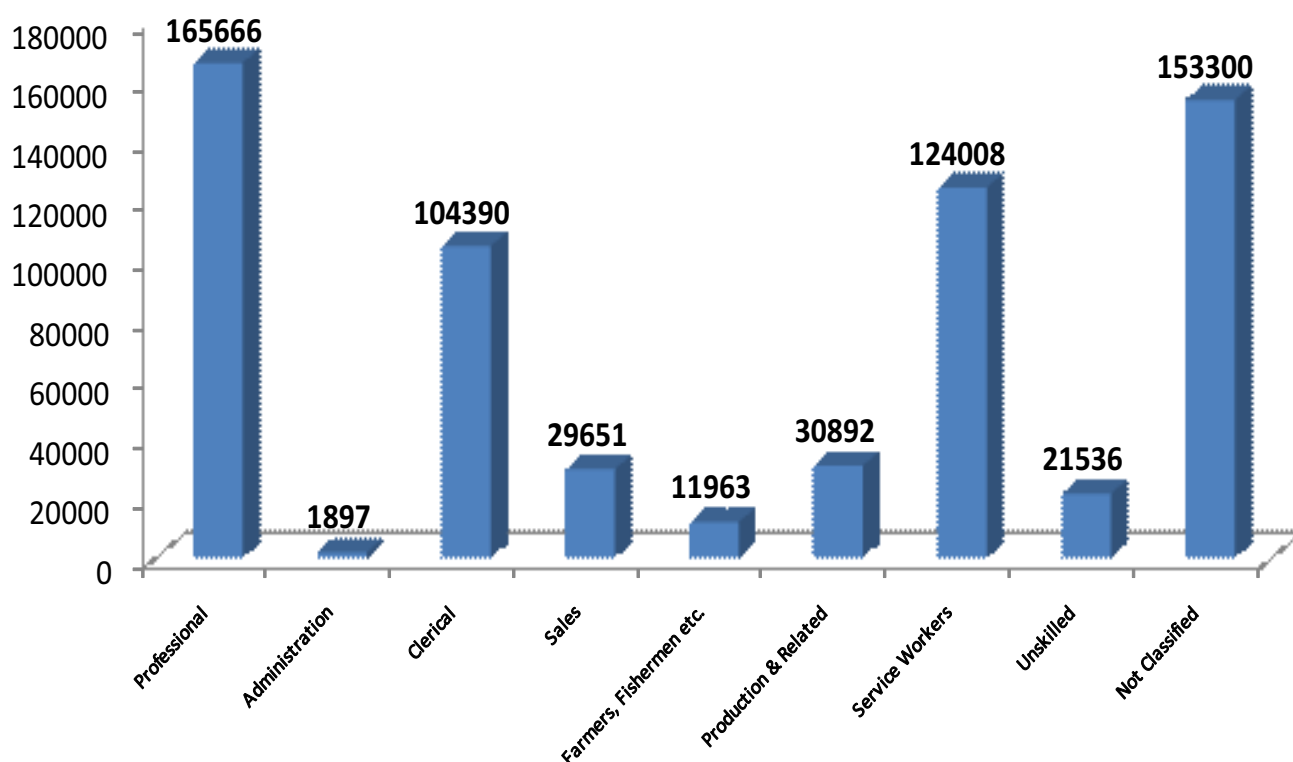
Sl. No	Occupations	Years									
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	Professional	194618	196160	124413	120772	111424	83940	97246	54203	98567	165666
2.	Administration	212	378	342	429	581	873	753	1117	1453	1897
3.	Clerical	43520	41744	32650	34873	35799	14775	16034	6669	49535	104390
4.	Sales	134	96	123	110	85	75	37	-	16933	29651
5.	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers & Related	2605	2522	2111	110	1099	1182	2503	4480	6346	11963
6.	Production & Related	45112	41661	36579	41661	46663	31489	38401	13532	21428	30892
7.	Service Workers	7553	6396	6164	7544	5239	5542	5533	44929	64253	124008
8.	Unskilled	60941	64172	56869	67306	70485	58341	58695	13693	17939	21536
9.	Not Classified	704310	745848	376949	399070	285492	255278	287717	275906	216930	153300
	Total	1059005	1098977	636200	671875	556867	451495	506919	414539	493384	643303

Source: -Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2012.

4.4 It may be inferred from Statement 5.8 that the number of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges in Delhi declined from 10.59 lakh in 2002 to 6.43 lakh in 2011. The occupational distribution of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges in Delhi during 2011 is depicted in Chart 5.5.

Chart 5.5
OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS REGISTERED IN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN DELHI-2011

(Numbers)



4.5 The information regarding distribution of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges on the basis of education during 2002-11 is presented in Statement 5.9.

Statement 5.9
**EDUCATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS REGISTERED IN
 EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN DELHI 2002-11**

(As on 31st December)

Sl. No	Education	Years									
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010**	2011
1.	Below Matric	233695	226663	160434	186662	171601	125302	145637	51575	73259	91925
2.	Matric, Higher Secondary	614762	655397	310951	310653	244900	199553	220563	297757	296047	389742
3.	Graduates	173904	179585	132230	139323	97727	84465	97497	50391	86394	113248
4.	Post Graduates	36644	37332	32585	37214	42639	41775	43222	6050	14323	19249
5.	Diploma Holders	19763*	19774*	16023*	14126*	28006	19076	19297	8766	23361	29139
6.	Total	1059005	1098977	636200	671875	556867	451495	506919	414539	493384	643303

Source:- Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2012.

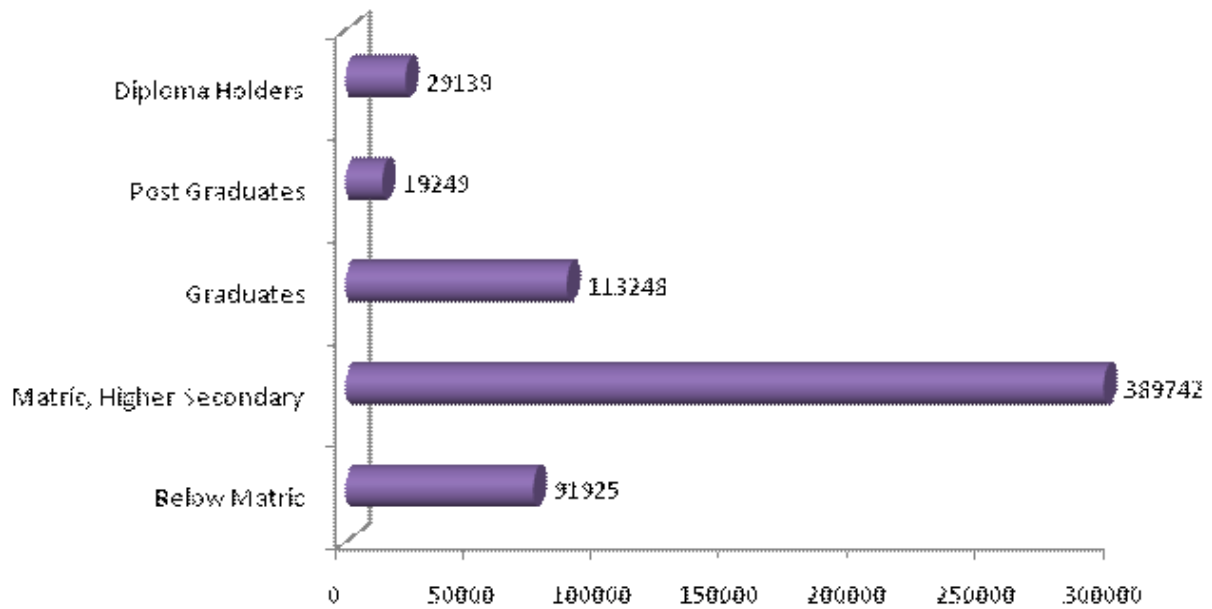
Note: * Diploma holders already covered under matric and intermediate, hence not included in grand total.

** Provisional.

4.6 It is evident from the above Statement that, more than 30 per cent of unemployed persons registered in employment exchange in Delhi had educational qualification of graduation and above during 2011. More than three fifth of the unemployed persons registered employment exchanges in Delhi were in the category matriculate or higher secondary level education. The information regarding the above during 2011 is depicted in Chart 5.6

Chart 5.6
EDUCATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS REGISTERED IN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN DELHI; 2011.

(Per cent)



4.7 The information regarding state-wise population, workers, percentage of workers and increase in workers during 1991-2001, distribution of population of Delhi on the basis of workers and non-workers during 1999-2008 and unemployment in Delhi is presented in Table 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 respectively.

CHAPTER 6

PRICE TRENDS

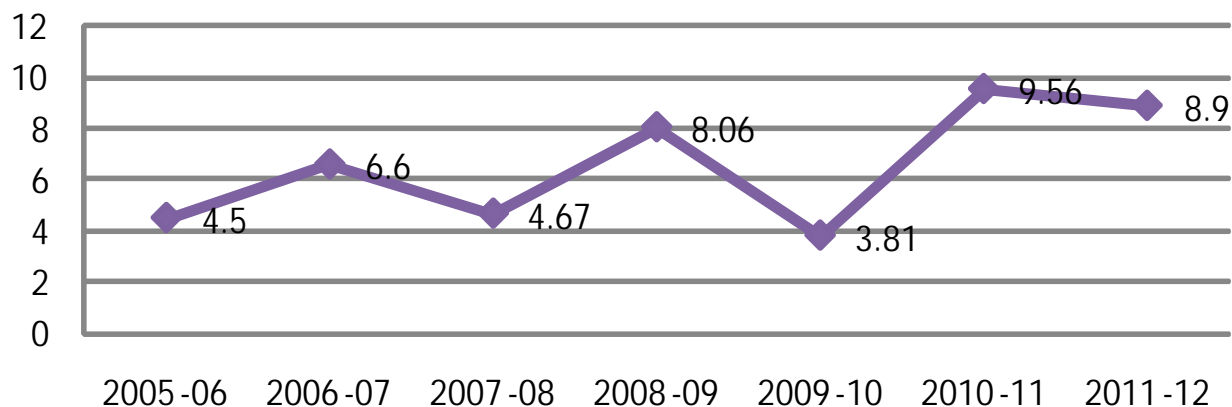
The substantial change in prices of essential commodities affect both the quantum of production and the pattern of consumption .The change in prices also make an impact on living conditions of people in general and poor in particular. Therefore, it is absolutely essential to keep a constant watch on price behavior. Statistically index number of prices measures changes in prices over a period of time. The price indices are calculated at wholesale level as well as at retail level.

2. 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 2010-11 is presented in Table 6.1.

3. Methodology for Compilation of Whole Sale Price Index

- 3.1 *Wholesale price represents the quoted price of bulk transaction of a commodity generally at primary stage. The revised (current) series of Index Numbers of Wholesales Prices in India with base 2004-05 has replaced the hitherto operated WPI with base 1993-94. The current series is calculated on the principle of weighted arithmetic mean.*
- 3.2 *The Price relatives are calculated as the percentage ratios, which current prices bear to those prevailing in the base period. In other words, the price relative for each variety / quotation is calculated by dividing the current price by the corresponding base period (2004-05) price and multiplying the resulting figure by 100. The commodity index is arrived at as the simple arithmetic average of the price relatives of varieties / quotations selected for that commodity. The indices for the sub-groups/ groups/ major groups of commodities in turn are worked out as the weighted arithmetic mean of the indices of the items/sub-groups/groups falling under their respective heads. Being a representative of wholesale trade and transaction and also being available on a weekly basis WPI is conventionally used as an indicator to measure the rate of inflation in the economy.*
4. The rate of inflation during the last six years is depicted in chart 6.1.

Chart 6.1
RATE OF INFLATION IN INDIA (WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX) 2005-2012
 (Per cent)



5. Larger economic integration has allowed developments in international markets to trickle down to all corners of the world. At the same time such integration has allowed developing nations to play evermore important roles in global markets. In this regard, the rise in commodity prices during this present decade highlights the growing importance of the developing world as its demand for food, energy and materials appears to have been fuelling the current commodity boom.
6. Food price inflation is one of the most talked about issues in the country today. The brunt of the same is being felt across India and across all sections of society. The farmer or the grower may not be benefited in the ratio of rise in food prices as there are huge imperfections in the market. Demand-supply mismatches and inefficient supply mechanisms result in large price spreads between the growers and final consumers.
7. In addition to low production and productivity, the prevailing market inefficiencies – lack of coordinated efforts in public procurement, wastage due to inadequate storage facilities, etc. have been crucial in allowing food prices to rise sharply. The complex causes of the current food and agriculture crisis require a comprehensive response. The thrust of the government activities is to concentrate on improving food production and productivity, increasing investments in agriculture sector, etc.,. Average wholesale prices of some essential commodities in Delhi are presented in Statement 6.1.

Statement 6.1

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES IN DELHI- 2007-11

(`)

Sl. No	Commodities	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (Revised Rates)
1.	Wheat (308)	Per Quintal	1109	1194	1314	1350	1275
2.	Gram (grarra)	Per Quintal	2461	2572	2644	2372	3300
3.	Rice (basmati) old	Per Quintal	4184	4817	4758	5245	5175
4.	Dal Arhar (Split)	Per Quintal	3364	3805	4602	6172	6235
5.	Dal Moong (split)	Per Quintal	3784	3458	4351	6940	5775
6.	Dal Urd (black)	Per Quintal	3931	3354	3997	6393	4980
7.	Mustard Oil (Kachi Ghani)	15 Kg tin	840	1047	1075	974	1295
8.	Ghee (desi) No.1	15 Kg Tin	2693	2880	3035	3456	4110
9.	Ghee (vanaspati)	15 Kg Tin	884	1061	794	858	1120
10.	Kerosene Oil	Per liter	9.11	9.18	9.23	9.32	14.83
11.	Hard Coke)	Per 40 kg	245	304	320	360	440
12.	Meat	Per Quintal	11122	11271	11768	19266	22000
13.	Eggs	Per 100 No.	173	150	187	231	295
14.	Chillies	Per Quintal	5116	4720	5472	7901	9249
15.	Turmeric	Per Quintal	3108	4458	5233	14058	5200
16.	Sugar	Per Quintal	1605	1761	2479	3152	3146
17.	Gur	Per Quintal	1401	1648	2274	2957	3190
18.	Potato (UP, gola)	Per Quintal	685	465	767	535	546
19.	Onion (Nasik)	Per Quintal	1107	712	996	1283	1015

Source: - Directorate of Agricultural Marketing, GNCTD.

8. Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

- 8.1 Consumer Price Indices are generally used for measuring the trends of retail prices of the most common items of daily consumption. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi collect retail prices of essential commodities from the selected markets viz Moti Nagar, Rani Bagh, Subzi Mandi, Shahdara, Mangol Puri, Azadpur, Govindpuri and Samai Pur Badli on weekly and monthly basis. These rates are provided to Labour Bureau, Shimla for compilation of Consumer Price Index Number for industrial workers. Labour Bureau, Shimla has been compiling and releasing Consumer Price Index on a monthly basis for 78 selected centers in India, including Delhi. The base year of the current series of consumer price index for industrial workers is 2001=100. The old series of base year 1982=100 has been replaced by new series base 2001=100 since January 06. In the new current series two markets of the old series namely Bhogal and Bara Hindu Rao have been deleted and added four new markets namely Govindpuri, Mangolpuri, Samaipur Badli and Azadpur. Thus the present series have included eight markets in Delhi for data collection of consumer price index for industrial workers.
- 8.2 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 number for industrial workers in Delhi during 2010 and 2011 is presented in Statement 6.2.

Statement 6.2

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN DELHI

(Per cent)
(Base Year 2001=100)

GROUP	Group/Sub-Group	WEIGHT	2010	2011	% Change
1-A	Food				
A	Cereals & Products	8.31	135	145	7.4
B	Pulses & Products	2.99	220	213	-3.2
C	Oils & Fats	2.81	165	193	17.0
D	Meat, Fish & Eggs	1.85	219	238	8.7
E	Milk & Products	11.41	167	196	17.4
F	Condiments & Spices	2.39	210	223	6.2
G	Vegetables & Fruits	6.36	184	195	6.0
H	Other Foods	7.63	184	190	3.3
Food Total		43.75	174	189	8.6

GROUP	Group/Sub-Group	WEIGHT	2010	2011	% Change
1-B	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	2.12	146	171	17.1
2	Fuel & Light	5.39	163	181	11.0
3	Housing	20.72	150	167	11.3
4	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	5.68	131	155	18.3
Miscellaneous					
A	Medical Care	3.30	168	152	-9.5
B	Education, Recreation & Amusement	6.30	174	175	0.6
C	Transport & Communication	5.12	157	164	4.5
D	Personal & Effects	4.44	139	147	5.8
E	Others	3.18	160	171	6.9
Miscellaneous Total		22.34	160	163	1.9
General Index		100.00	163	176	8.0

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

- 8.3 It may be inferred from Statement 6.2 that the annual average consumer price index increased from 163 in 2010 to 176 in 2011 registering an increase of 13 points/ annual growth at 8.0 per cent. The increase in consumer price index for industrial workers in Delhi was recorded at 8.0 per cent during 2011 over last year 2010.
- 8.4 The index for food group increased from 174 in 2010 to 189 in 2011 registering an increase of (15 points, 8.6 per cent). Index for pan, supari, Tobacco & intoxicants increased from 146 to 171 registering an increase of (25 points, 17.1 per cent). The index of fuel and light increased from 163 in 2010 to 181 in 2011. The index under housing has also increased from 150 to 167 recorded an increase of (17 points, 11.3 per cent), for clothing, bedding and foot wear it increased from 131 to 155 registering an increase of (24 points, 18.3 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 160 to 163 registering an increase of (3 points, 1.9 per cent). Thus the maximum increase was in Clothing, Bedding & Footwear followed by Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant, Housing, Fuel & Light and Food groups. Consumer price index number is also used to work out dearness allowance of Government employees and industrial workers.

9. Price Situation in Other Metros

9.1 Price rise has been the major issue for the majority of citizens in the country. Growth means a better life for our kids. In the last couple of years, prices of essential commodities have gone up. Barring seasonal fluctuations in some commodities like onion, potato and wheat due to decline in arrivals, inclement weather in major producing areas, transportation bottlenecks, increase in cost of movement and lower stocks, the retail prices of most of the essential commodities have exhibited a steady trend in all metro cities in India. The information regarding the consumer price index for industrial workers in metro cities in India during 2000-2011 is presented in Statement 6.3.

Statement 6.3 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN METRO CITIES IN INDIA-2000-2011

(Average Annual Index)

No	Year	All India	% Change	Delhi	% Change	Kolkata	% Change	Chennai	% Change	Mumbai	% Change
1	2000	441	4.0	514	7.1	451	3.2	475	6.5	505	7.9
2	2001	458	3.9	529	2.9	492	9.1	487	2.5	528	4.6
3	2002	477	4.1	550	4.0	530	7.7	513	5.3	558	5.7
4	2003	496	4.0	570	3.6	541	2.1	533	3.9	583	4.5
5	2004	514	3.6	598	4.9	565	4.4	549	3.0	604	3.6
6	2005	536	4.3	648	8.4	587	3.9	565	3.0	611	1.2
7	2005*	116	4.3	116	8.4	115	3.9	114	3.0	118	1.2
8	2006	123	6.0	122	5.2	121	5.2	118	3.4	126	6.8
9	2007	131	6.5	128	4.9	132	9.1	124	5.1	134	6.3
10	2008	142	8.4	137	7.0	142	7.6	135	8.9	144	7.5
11	2009	157	10.6	147	7.3	156	9.9	149	10.4	159	10.4
12	2010	176	12.1	163	10.9	172	10.3	161	8.1	174	9.4
13	2011	192	9.1	176	8.0	185	7.6	171	6.2	192	10.3

Source: - Labour Bureau Shimla,

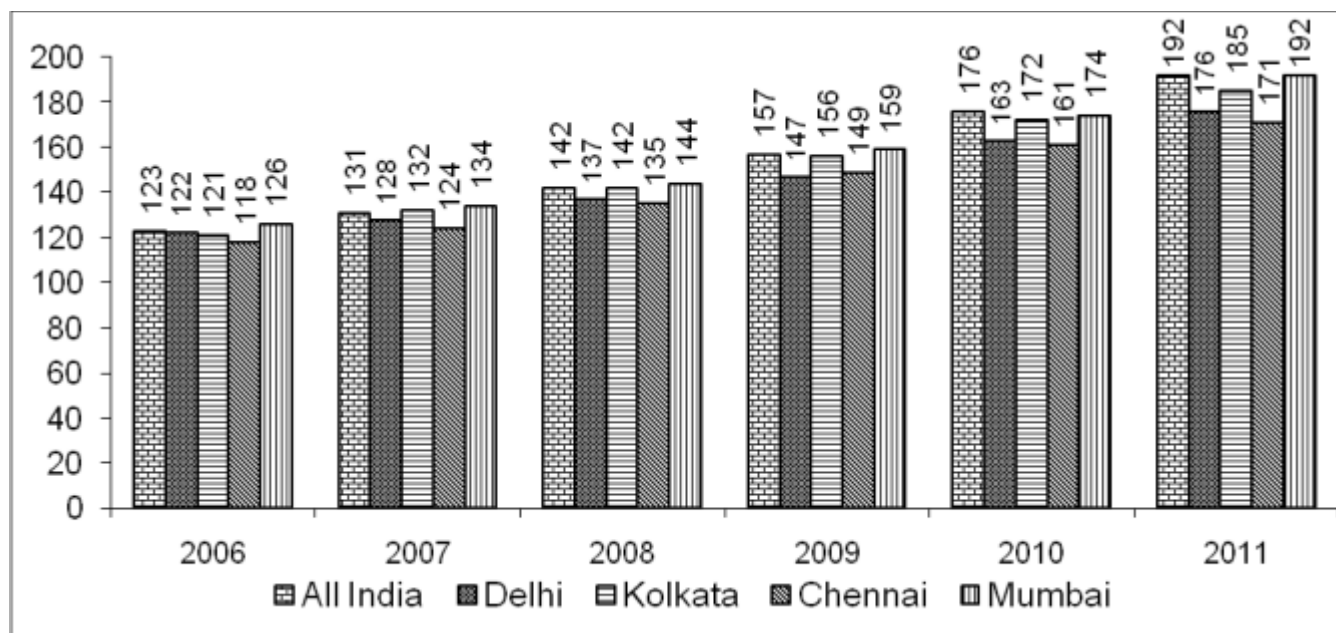
Notes: - * Converted figure according to the base year 2001=100.

Base year 1982=100 changed to 2001=100 w.e.f 01.01.2006

9.2 It may be observed from Statement 6.3 that the consumer price index number in All India and Mumbai was recorded highest at 192. For Delhi it was 176, Kolkata and Chennai it was 185 and 171 respectively. The highest percentage change was also recorded in Mumbai at 10.3 per cent. The prices of food items at national level increased during 2010-11 at 7.4 per cent; the highest recorded in Mumbai at 9.1 per cent and lowest in Chennai at 6.0 per cent. The consumer price index during 2011 in Delhi recorded lesser than the national level. At national level the average consumer price index recorded during the year 2011 at 192 while the same in Delhi recorded at 176. The group-wise price index numbers for industrial workers of mega cities in India during 2010 and 2011 is presented in Table 6.2. Consumer

price index for industrial workers in Delhi and selected megacities in India during 2006-2011 is depicted in Chart 6.2.

Chart 6.2
CPI FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN DELHI & MEGA CITIES IN INDIA



CHAPTER 7

PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Plan Outlay is the allocated amount for expenditure on plan projects, schemes and programmes approved in the Plan. The funds for the plan outlay are managed through budgetary support, internal and extra-budgetary resources. The plan size of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi is finalized on the pattern of Non-Special Category of States. The approved plan outlay and expenditure of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi under various Five Year Plans is presented in Statement 7.1.

Statement 7.1
PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE OF DELHI: 1951-2012

(` Crore)

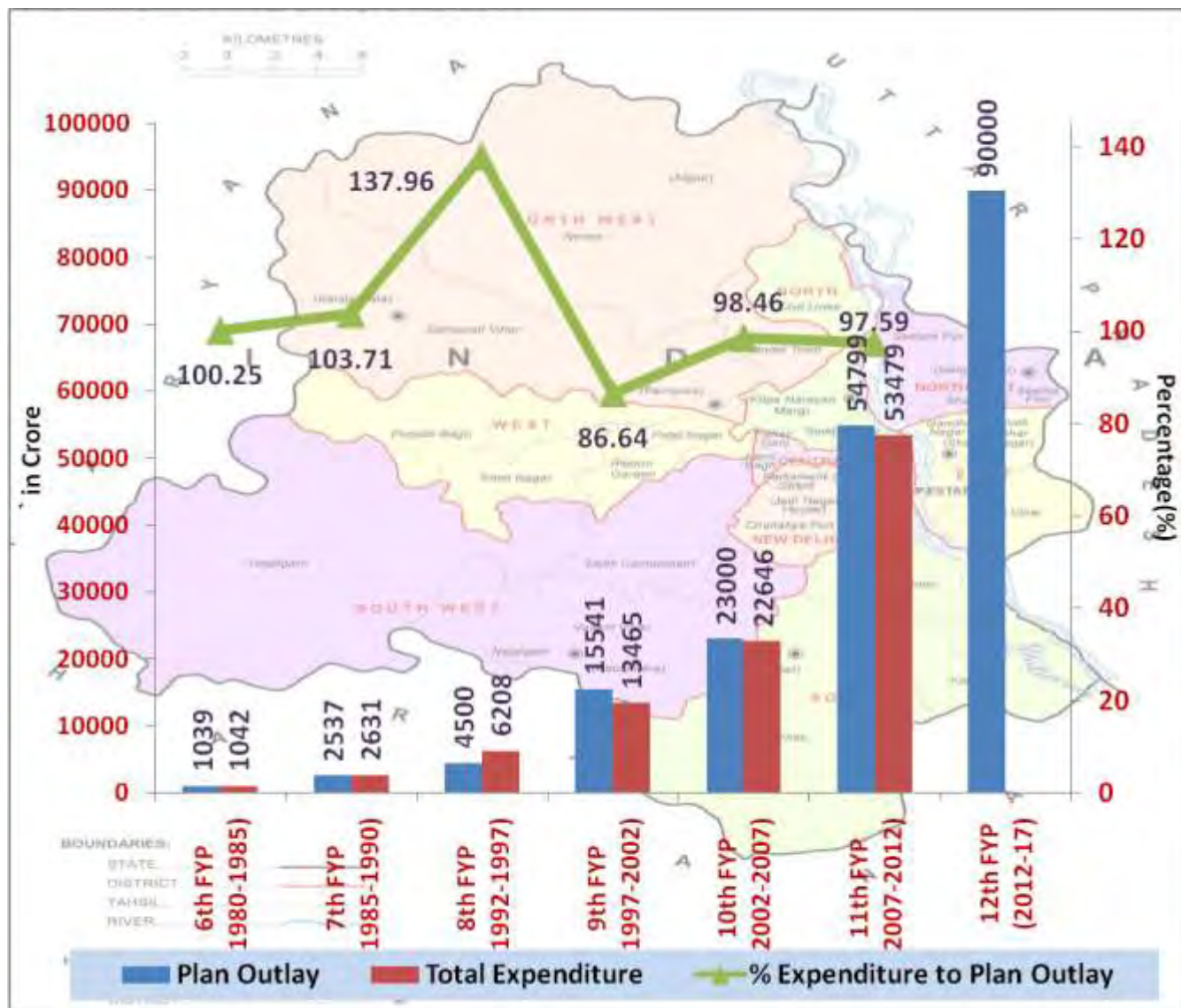
Sl. No.	Plans	Plan Outlay	Total Expenditure	% of Expenditure to Plan Outlay
1.	1 st Five Year Plan 1951-1956	6.30	4.70	74.60
2.	2 nd Five Year Plan 1956-1961	17.00	15.37	90.41
3.	3 rd Five Year Plan 1961-1966	99.33	93.10	93.73
4.	4 th Five Year Plan 1969-1974	168.77	155.16	91.94
5.	5 th Five Year Plan 1974-1979	363.75	341.34	93.84
6.	6 th Five Year Plan 1980-1985	1039.38	1041.95	100.25
7.	7 th Five Year Plan 1985-1990	2537.34	2631.47	103.71
8.	8 th Five Year Plan 1992-1997	4500.00	6208.32	137.96
9.	9 th Five Year Plan 1997-2002	15541.28	13465.09	86.64
10.	10 th Five Year Plan 2002-2007	23000.00	22646.00	98.46
11.	11 th Five Year Plan 2007-2012	54799.15	53478.86	97.95
	11.1. Annual Plan 2007-08	9000.00	8745.32	97.17
	11.2. Annual Plan 2008-09	10000.00	9619.32	96.19
	11.3. Annual Plan 2009-10	11300.00	11048.14	97.77
	11.4. Annual Plan 2010-11	11400.00	10490.81	92.02
	11.5 Annual Plan 2011-12	14200.00	13575.27	95.60
12.	12 th Five Year Plan 2012-2017	90000.00		
	12.1 Annual Plan 2012-13	15000.00		

Note: - Summation of expenditure during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

- It may be observed from Statement 7.1 that the plan outlay of Delhi increased from ` 6.3 crore in the First Five year Plan to ` 90000 crore in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. During the First (1951-56) to Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79), the plan expenditure was less than the approved outlay for each Five Year Plan. Plan expenditure was more than the approved outlay during 6th, 7th and 8th Five Year Plan (Chart 7.1).

3. Expenditure of the Eleventh Five Year Plan was totaled at ` 53478.86 crore, which is 97.95 per cent of the total plan outlay. The third annual plan of the Eleventh Five Year Plan i.e. during 2009-10 period showed that the actual expenditure was near about the revised outlay and recorded at 97.77 per cent while the same in the fourth and fifth annual plan of the 11th Five Year Plan recorded at 92.02 per cent and 95.60 per cent respectively. The plan outlay of the first Annual Plan (2012-13) of Twelfth Five Year Plan is ` 15000 crore.

Chart 7.1
FIVE YEAR PLAN OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE, DELHI



4. The Plan expenditure of all five annual plans of Eleventh Five Year Plan is presented in Statement 7.2.

Statement 7.2
DEPARTMENT-WISE EXPENDITURE UNDER ANNUAL PLANS
2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 AND
REVISED OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE IN 2011-12

(` Crore)

Sl. No	Departments	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12		
						Revised Outlay	Expenditure	% of Revised Outlay
1	Departments of GNCTD	4591.84	6200.35	7403.98	6881.83	7871.11	7555.23	93.69
2	Municipal Corporation of Delhi	1413.16	1222.17	1437.88	1375.37	1722.24	1631.32	94.72
3	New Delhi Municipal Council	40.45	114.00	154.86	96.69	23.34	1.14	4.88
4	Delhi Jal Board	1342.25	1450.30	1648.35	1608.07	1561.45	1561.04	99.97
5	Slum Wing of MCD (DUSIB)	90.45	19.41	13.60	66.74	455.40	260.08	99.91
6	Transco/Genco	1113.74	558.25	0.00	250.00	1816.36	1816.36	95.60
7	DSIIDC	134.10	54.78	389.37	212.00	750.00	750.00	4.88
8	Delhi Development Authority	19.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.97
9.	Delhi Cantonment Board	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	99.91
	Total	8745.32	9619.32	11048.14	10490.80	14200.00	13575.27	95.60

5. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) could not utilize funds on construction of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) houses under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and such funds were not allocated to DDA in revised plan outlay for 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12.
6. The Sector-wise Plan outlay for 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) and Annual Plan 2012-13 is presented in Statement 7.3.

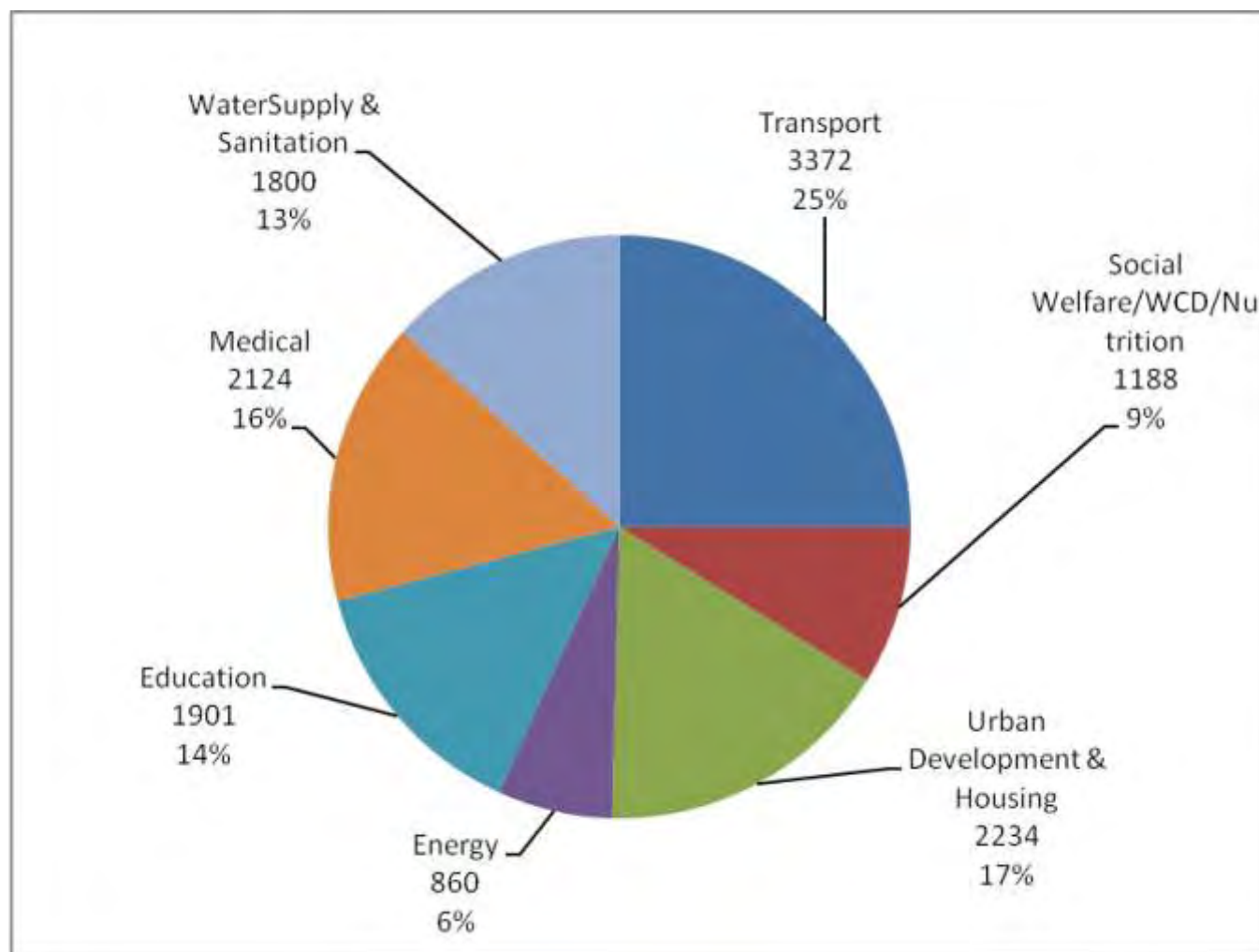
Statement 7.3
SECTOR -WISE PLAN OUTLAYS FOR
12TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2012-17) AND ANNUAL PLAN 2012-13

(` Crore)

Sl. No.	Departments	Approved Outlay 2012-13		12 th Five Year Plan 2012-17	
		Amount	percent	Amount	percent
1.	Rural Development	162.22	1.08	882.00	0.98
2.	Minor Irrigation & Flood Control	55.00	0.37	400.00	0.44
3.	Energy	859.61	5.73	4820.20	5.36
4.	Industries	69.00	0.46	199.00	0.22
5.	Transport	3372.00	22.48	21954.62	24.39
6.	Science Tech. & Environment	81.00	0.54	546.50	0.61
7.	Secretariat Economic Services	1.47	0.01	7.50	0.01
8.	Tourism	33.10	0.22	185.00	0.21
9.	Civil Supplies	190.00	1.27	800.00	0.89
10.	General Education	1625.00	10.83	10344.00	11.49
11.	Technical Education	202.00	1.35	1458.00	1.62
12.	Art & Culture	45.00	0.30	291.00	0.32
13.	Sports & Youth Services	29.00	0.19	147.50	0.16
14.	Medical	2031.00	13.54	12934.50	14.37
15.	Public Health	93.00	0.62	565.50	0.63
16.	Water Supply & Sanitation	1800.00	12.00	11000.00	12.22
17.	Housing	539.00	3.59	2700.00	3.00
18.	Urban Development	1695.00	11.30	8700.00	9.67
19.	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities	324.00	2.16	1600.00	1.78
20.	Labour & Labour Welfare	35.00	0.23	574.00	0.64
21.	Social Welfare	660.00	4.40	3831.00	4.26
22.	Women & Child Welfare e	290.00	1.93	1700.00	1.89
23.	Nutrition	237.50	1.58	1340.00	1.49
24.	Jail	133.00	0.89	753.68	0.84
25.	Public Works	150.00	1.00	700.00	0.78
26.	Other Administrative Services	288.10	1.92	1566.00	1.74
27.	Agriculture & Allied Services				
	Total	15000.00	100.00	90000.00	100.00

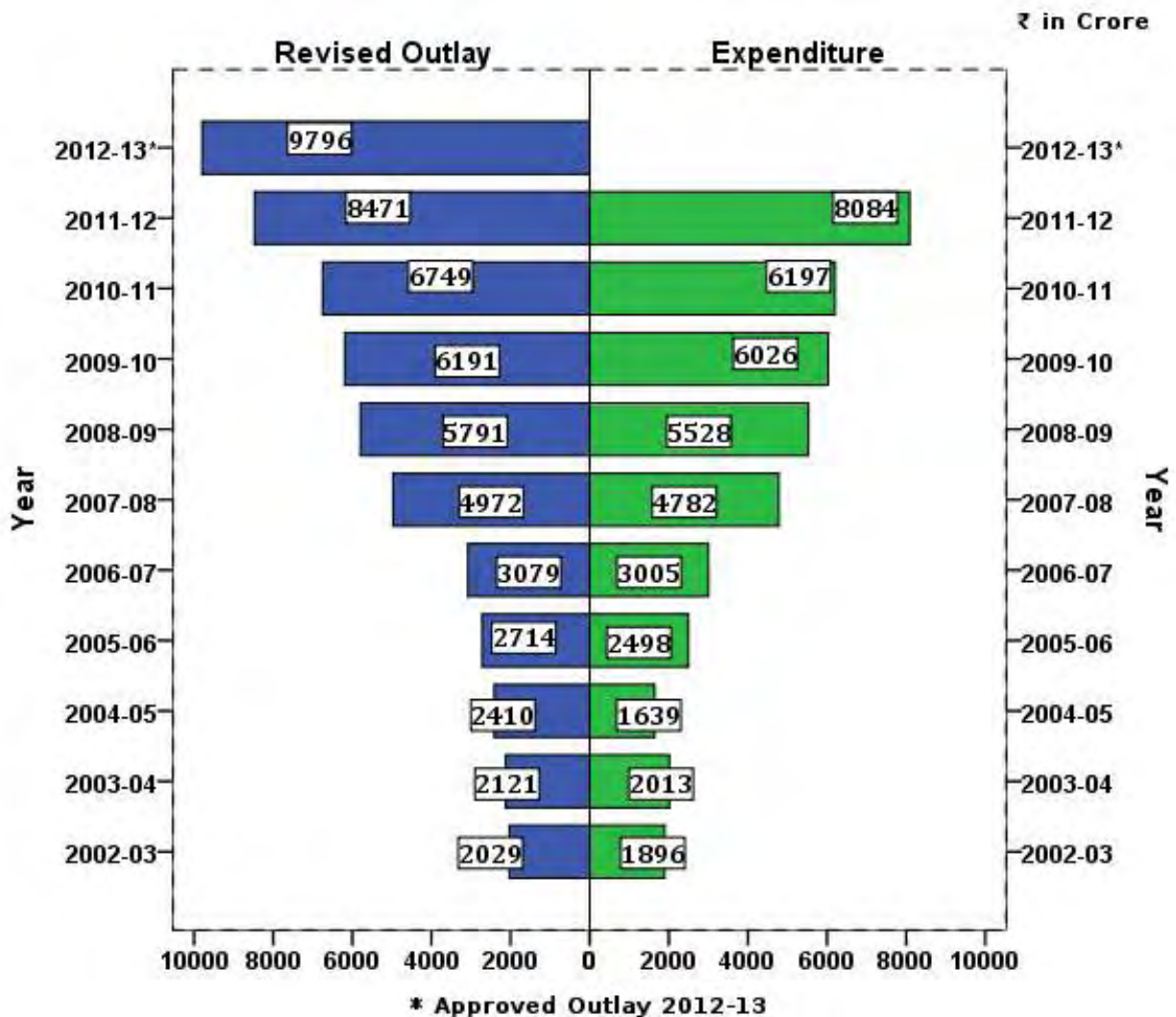
7. It may be inferred from Statement 7.3 that Transport Sector continues to be the first priority sector in terms of plan allocation with 22.48 per cent of the outlay of Annual Plan 2012-13 and 24.39 percent in 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17. The Chart 7.2 reveals that Transport followed by Housing & Urban Development (14.89%), Medical (14.16%), Education (12.67%), Water Supply and Sanitation (12 %) are second, third, fourth and fifth in terms of plan allocation. The five priority sectors accounts for more than 75 per cent of the total outlay for Annual Plan 2012-13.

Chart 7.2
ALLOCATION OF PRIORITY SECTOR OF
ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAY 2012-13



8. The allocation and expenditure of social service sector which include 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, and Civil Supplies, Nutrition during the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans of GNCTD is presented in chart 7.3.

Chart 7.3
PLAN OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL SERVICE SECTORS
IN DELHI DURING 10th, 11th & 12th FIVE YEAR PLAN



Statement 7.4
ALLOCATION OF SOCIAL SERVICE SECTOR IN DELHI
DURING 10th, 11th & 12th FIVE YEAR PLAN

(` Crore)

Sl. No	Plans	Plan Outlay	% of Outlay	Expenditure	% of Expenditure
1.	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002 -2007)				
	a. 2002-03	2029.23	43.18	1895.56	43.02
	b. 2003-04	2121.00	43.60	2013.02	43.67
	c. 2004-05	2409.73	53.17	1638.84	38.46
	d. 2005-06	2714.06	57.75	2497.82	58.27
	e. 2006-07	3079.22	59.22	3005.18	59.11
	Total	12353.24	51.47	11050.42	48.79
2.	Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007 -2012)				
	a. 2007-08	4972.50	55.25	4782.45	54.69
	b. 2008-09	5790.86	57.91	5527.95	57.47
	c. 2009-10	6190.81	54.79	6026.16	54.54
	d. 2010-11	6748.76	59.20	6196.70	59.06
	e. 2011-12	8471.46	59.66	8083.93	59.26
	Total	32174.39	55.57	30617.19	57.18
3.	Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012 -2017)				
	a. 2012-13*	9605.50	64.04	--	--

* Approved Outlay

9. It is evident from the above statement that the allocation in 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. On the other side the expenditure incurred on social service sector in Delhi increased from 48.79 per cent in 10th Five Year Plan to 57.18 per cent in 11th Five Year Plan.
10. The per capita plan outlay and plan outlay per square kilometer in Delhi during 2011-12 is ` 8476 and ` 9.58 crore respectively. The per capita and per square kilo meter plan outlay of some selected states in India is presented in Statement 7.5.

Statement 7.5

PER CAPITA & PER Sq. KILO METER PLAN OUTLAY OF SELECTED STATES

Sl. No	States	Area (Sq. Km)	Population in 2011 (Lakh)	Plan Outlay 2011-12 (` Crore)	Per Capita Plan Outlay (`)	Per Square Kilo Meter Plan Outlay (` Crore)
1.	Haryana	4412	253.53	20358	8029.82	4.61
2.	Himachal Pradesh	55673	68.57	3300	4812.60	0.06
3.	Punjab	50362	277.04	11520	4158.24	0.23
4.	Uttarakhand	53566	101.17	7800	7709.80	0.15
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	222236	125.49	6600	5259.38	0.03
6.	Delhi	1483	167.53	14200	8476.09	9.58

Sources: -

1. *Planning Commission.nic.in*
2. *Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2011, GNCTD.*
3. *Census of India, 2011*

11. Other statistical information relating to plan outlay and expenditure of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi may be seen in the Table 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 and 7.7 respectively.

CHAPTER 8

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Rapid rise in population and speedy economic development has also raised the concern for the environmental degradation. The economics of environmental pollution, depletion and degradation of resources did not get as much attention as compared to the issues of growth and development. This chapter dwells upon the various dimension of pollution including sources, past and present status and efforts made to reduce the pollution level in Delhi. Sustained efforts by the Government of Delhi along with the cooperation of all stakeholders, Delhi is showing signs of improvement in reducing / controlling the pollution level since past few years.

2. Ambient Air Quality

2.1 Year-wise annual mean ambient air quality levels in Delhi during 1997 to 2011 is presented in Statement 8.1.

Statement 8.1
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY LEVELS IN DELHI: 1997-2011

Sl. No.	Years	Ambient Air Quality ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				
		SO ₂	NO ₂	CO	SPM	RSPM
1	1997	18.7	44.9	4810	363	--
2	1998	20.4	42.2	5450	378	--
3	1999	19.5	40.1	4241	375	--
4	2000	18.0	41.8	4686	431	191
5	2001	14.1	41.8	4183	382	150
6	2002	11.3	50.8	3258	456	192
7	2003	9.5	55.8	2831	391	170
8	2004	9.3	57.4	2581	390	160
9	2005	8.8	55.9	2541	373	168
10	2006	10.2	55.9	2531	433	177
11	2007	4.0	38.0	2460	365	161
12	2008	5.0	43.1	2461	416	201
13	2009	5.0	47.3	1768	492	248
14	2010	5.0	46.0	1937	481	249
15	2011	15.0	66.0	2020	--	281

Source: - Department of Environment, GNCTD/CPCB & DPCC

2.2 The values for 1997 to 2010 are of the monitoring stations of CPCB while the values of 2011 are of the monitoring station network developed by Delhi Pollution Control Committee. DPCC presently monitors air quality through five online continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations at 5 locations viz. Punjabi Bagh, Mandir Marg, R.K. Puram, IGI Airport and Civil Lines. Mentioned below is the annual average data of critical pollutants at these five stations.

Statement 8.2
ANNUAL AVERAGE OF CRITICAL POLLUTANTS AT FIVE STATIONS
IN DELHI (IN $\mu\text{G}/\text{M}^3$) FOR THE YEAR 2011

Sl. No.	Locations	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	O ₃	CO	NH ₃
I	Conventional Technology							
1	Punjabi Bagh	11.26	55.53	308.73	162.08	28.75	1.65	50.37
2	Mandir marg	11.47	54.5	267.84	132.82	34.79	1.17	56.66
3	R.K.Puram	8.61	55.86	315.23	177.21	24.69	1.77	44.04
II	Open Path Technology							
1	IGI Airport	19.53	69.67	274.13	139.57	87.68	1.02	18.49
2	Civil Lines	23.26	92.37	237.94	108.28	105.07	9.37	32.61

Source: - Department of Environment, GNCTD/DPCC.

2.3 **Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂):** The comparative annual average data from 2010 to 2011 shows an increase in the level of SO₂ from 5 to 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, which may only be ascertained to the change of location of ambient air monitoring stations. The higher SO₂ levels at monitoring stations of IGI Airport and Civil Lines can be attributed to contribution of aircraft movement at IGI & vehicular movement & green sink area availability at Civil Lines respectively. The annual mean SO₂ concentration ranging between 8.61 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at R.K.Puram to 23.26 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at Civil Lines are however well within the permissible limits in the entire city.

2.4 **Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂):** Annual average value of NO₂ has also shown some increase in 2011 (66 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) as compared to previous year (46 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). The primary reason may be change of monitoring locations only, as the two stations namely IGI and Civil Lines wherein values are higher is not included in the average of previous year. In 2011, NO₂ concentration ranged between 54.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at Mandir Marg to 92.37 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at Civil Lines.

2.5 **Carbon Monoxide (CO):** The trend of carbon monoxide is shown in continuing reduction since 1997 (4810 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) to 2009 (1768 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) however, in last two year slight increase of carbon monoxide level has been observed with value of 2020 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2011. This increase may be attributed to increasing vehicle number as well as change of the monitoring locations.

- 2.6 Particulate Matter:** Suspended Particular Matter (SPM) has been removed from the list of pollutants, which have prescribed standards. Now, two fractions of particulates PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} is measured. PM₁₀ is showing slightly increasing trend 191 µg/m³ in 2000 to 281 µg/m³ in 2011. The increasing trend may be attributed to construction work and increasing number of vehicles. The inter-state movement of particulates and road re-suspension of dust may be the other reasons. The concentration of PM_{2.5} varied from 22.84 to 535 µg/m³
- 2.7** National ambient air quality standards fixed by the Central Pollution Control Board are presented in Statement 8.3.

Statement 8.3
NEW NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Sl. No	Pollutant	Residential, Industrial, Rural & Other Areas		Ecologically Sensitive Areas	
		24 Hourly Standard * (µg/m ³)	Annual Standard * (µg/m ³)	24 Hourly Standard* (µg/m ³)	Annual Standard* (µg/m ³)
1	SO ₂	80	50	80	20
2	NO ₂	80	40	80	30
3	PM ₁₀	100	60	100	60
4	PM _{2.5}	60	40	60	40
5	Ozone	180 [#]	100 ^{##}	180 [#]	100 ^{##}
6	Lead	1.0	0.50	1.0	0.50
7	NH ₃	400	100	400	100
8	CO	04 [#]	02 ^{##}	04 [#]	02 ^{##}
9	As	-	06	-	06
10	Benzene	-	05	-	05
11	BaP Particulate phase only	-	01	-	01
12	Ni	-	20	-	20

Source: CPCB

*Annual Arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform interval.

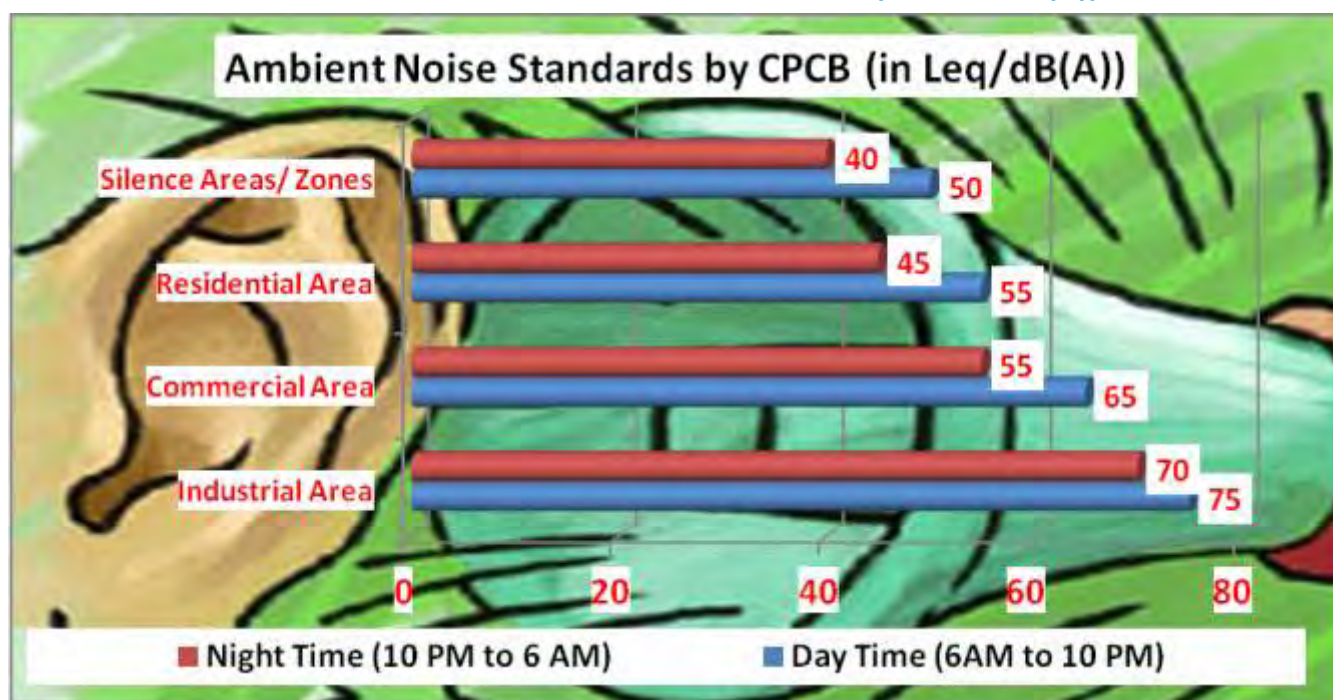
** 24 hourly or 08 hourly or 01 hourly monitored values, as applicable, shall be compiled with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

[#] 1 Hourly, ^{##} 8 Hourly.

3. Noise Pollution

3.1 Delhi witnesses excessive noise on account of large number of vehicle of all sorts including those who come from other areas where CNG is not the fuel, construction activities, diesel generating sets, etc. Use of high sound loudspeakers during festivals and many social gatherings in public place directly increases the noise pollution in the affected areas. GNCTD has notified an area of 100 metres around the hospitals with 100 beds or more, educational institutions with 1000 students or more, all court complexes, all government complexes as Silence Areas/Zones. The Central Pollution Control Board published the information regarding permitted ambient noise levels in different areas. The prescribed ambient noise levels are presented in Chart 8.1.

Chart 8.1
AMBIENT NOISE STANDARDS BY CPCB (IN LEQ/DB(A))



Source :- Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

Notes: - 1. Day Time from 6AM to 10 PM and Night Time from 10 PM to 6 AM.

2. Silence zone is an area comprising not less than 100 meters around hospitals, educational institutions, courts, religious places or any other areas which is declared as such by the competent authority.

4. Water Pollution

- 4.1 The 48 kilometer stretch of the Yamuna River in Delhi is highly polluted due to the flow of untreated sewage and also the discharge of inadequate treated industrial effluents.
- 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 indicates annual average water quality of River Yamuna from April 2011 till March 2012. Recent water quality monitoring reports of river Yamuna indicate that the water quality parameters BOD & DO, are in the desirable/prescribed norms, with respect to Water Quality criteria of "C" class, at Palla, which is upstream of Wazirabad Barrage. However, the water quality of River Yamuna at the downstream of Wazirabad barrage after confluence of Nazafgarh Drain is not meeting the desirable/ prescribed norms.
 - The annual average of DO has ranged from 0.7mg/l at Shahadra (Downstream) to 7.6 mg/l at Palla. The annual average of BOD has ranged from 2.07mg/l at Palla to 54.25mg/l at Khajuri Pantoolpul. The water quality standards for DO and BOD as per CPCB norms are 4mg/l and 3mg/l respectively for class 'C' of river water. The water quality monitoring results in Delhi stretch clearly indicates river water is grossly polluted.

Statement 8.4
ANNUAL AVERAGE WATER QUALITY OF RIVER YAMUNA IN
DELHI FROM APRIL 2011 TO MARCH 2012

Sl. No.	Locations	PH	COD (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	DO(mg/l)
1	Palla	8.06	19.50	2.07	7.61
2	Surghat	7.96	37.00	4.97	6.53
3	Khajuri Pantoolpul	7.74	212.67	54.25	NIL
4	Kudesia Ghat	7.69	90.00	21.50	2.17
5	ITO Bridge	7.59	150.00	35.25	1.10
6	Nizamuddin Bridge	7.68	75.33	19.17	2.77
7	Agra Canal Okhla	7.75	91.64	21.82	1.87
8	Shahdra (Downstream)	7.68	158.67	40.58	0.70
9	Agra Canal Jaitpur	7.74	73.09	19.09	1.90

Source: - Department of Environment, GNCTD/DPCC.

- 4.2 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).

Statement 8.5
ANNUAL AVERAGE WATER QUALITY OF DRAINS AT
DIFFERENT LOCATIONS IN DELHI FROM APRIL 2011 TO MARCH 2012

Sl. No.	Locations/ Drains	PH	TSS(mg/l)	COD(mg/l)	BOD(mg/l)
1	Najafgarh Drain	7.68	226.00	266.33	79.92
2	Metcalf House Drain	7.61	52.67	119.00	26.33
3	Khyber Pass Drain	7.70	45.00	53.83	12.33
4	Sweeper Colony Drain	7.47	137.78	188.00	51.00
5	Magazine Road Drain	7.43	342.89	452.83	149.58
6	ISBT Drain	7.60	102.44	261.67	71.33
7	Tonga Stand Drain	7.58	202.44	282.83	92.50
8	Moat Drain	*	*	*	*
9	Civil Mill Drain	7.62	219.33	349.09	110.45
10	Power House Drain	7.51	190.89	317.42	98.75
11	Sen Nursing Home Drain	7.53	269.56	377.00	131.08
12	Drain No. 12A	*	*	*	*
13	Drain No. 14	7.73	36.22	60.00	13.75
14	Barapulla Drain	7.60	162.89	190.00	62.67
15	Maharani Bagh Drain	7.49	188.00	305.25	99.08
16	Kalkaji Drain	7.63	44.00	89.33	27.22
17	Sarita Vihar Drain (Mathura Road)	7.62	362.22	284.67	102.50
18	Tehkhand Drain	7.55	228.67	287.33	118.92
19	Tuglakabad Drain	7.75	230.67	186.33	62.75
20	Drain Near LPG Bottling Plant	7.74	137.00	257.82	86.45
21	Drain Near Sarita Vihar Bridge	7.67	89.33	190.67	54.92
22	Shahdara Drain	7.66	234.00	260.00	69.00
23	Sahibabad Drain	7.55	456.22	635.33	216.67
24	Indrapuri Drain	7.48	218.22	413.67	144.58

* = "No Flow"

Source: - Department of Environment, GNCTD/DPCC.

4.3 As sewerage system is not provided in unplanned habitats, the waste water generated in unplanned area is discharged into drains. Non-utilization of installed capacity (512.4 MGD) of sewage Treatment Plants is another important issue. Delhi Jal Board has prepared a plan to provide sewerage facilities in unauthorized colonies which are now regularized. This will however, be subject to feasibility. In such areas, about 1000 public toilets have been constructed with JBIC funds, in addition to public toilets being constructed by DUSIB under their plan scheme. Decentralized system of waste water treatment is the possible solution to this problem.

- 4.4** Delhi Jal Board initiated the process of laying of interceptor sewers along 3 major drains (Najafgarh Drain, Supplementary Drain and Shahdara Drain). Sewage generated from the colonies will be trapped before reaching the major drains and the same would be diverted to the existing unutilized STPs/new STPs. At present 18 STPs are being monitored on monthly basis for the compliance of standards. Recent data of STPs shows that most of the STPs are meeting the standards.
- 4.5** One of the main sources of water pollution is the waste material discharged by industrial units. Waste materials like acids, alkalies, toxic metals, oil, grease, dyes, pesticides and even radioactive materials are poured into the drains by many industrial units. Some other important pollutants include polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) compounds, lubricants, etc. The pollutants unloaded into the drains usually dissolve or remain suspended in water. Sometimes, they also accumulate on the bottom of the drains. All industrial units in Delhi have been directed to ensure linkage to conveyance system in 13 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs). 13 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) are functioning at industrial areas of Lawrence Road, Wazirpur, Mangolpuri, Mayapuri, Nangloi, Badli, SMA, GTK, Okhla, Jhilmil, Narayana, Narela and Bawana. Recent data of CETPs shows that Lawrence Road, Okhla, Narela CETPs are not meeting standard w.r.t BOD mostly. These are also being checked for their water quality every month and necessary corrective measures also being ensured.
- 4.6** Delhi Pollution Control Committee, being pollution control statutory agency and regulator, collects samples of treated effluents from all operational STPs on monthly basis. Deficiencies and analysis reports are sent to Delhi Jal Board (DJB) for rectification so as to meet the norms stipulated.

5. Industrial Waste Water

- 5.1** The industrial waste water generated in Delhi is about 40 MGD. All industrial units have been directed to ensure linkage to conveyance system in Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs). These are also being checked for their water quality every month and necessary corrective measures also being ensured. More than 1400 industrial units have installed ETPs to treat industrial wastewater, and thereafter it is sent to CETPs for further treatment.
- 5.2** Apart from collecting treated effluent samples from all operational CETPs, detailed inspections are carried out on quarterly basis. Deficiencies are communicated to respective CETPs for rectification.

6. Vehicular Pollution

The number of vehicles registered in Delhi has increased from 24.32 lakh in 1994-95 to more than 74 lakh in March 2012. The highest increase observed in Taxis at 416.47 per cent from 13511 in 2004-05 to 69780 in 2011-12. During the same period, the percentage of increase was observed in cars and jeeps, motor cycles and scooters, auto rickshaws, buses and goods vehicles at 63.67 per cent, 63.30 per cent, 64.37 per cent, 164.21 per cent and 62.35 per cent respectively. This has automatically enhanced the pollution levels of Delhi by the emission of pollutants by these vehicles.

7. Solid Waste

- 7.1 Solid waste includes commercial and residential waste generated in municipal or notified areas and is governed by the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000. As per the data available with DPCC records, solid waste generation in Delhi was around 8500 TPD. This is slated to increase due to economic and population growth. 500-600 MGD sewage is also generated, which generates organic sludge. Municipal waste of Delhi is disposed in three landfill sites namely Bhalswa GT Road, Gazipur and Okhla.
- 7.2 **Waste to Energy Plants:** DPCC has granted temporary consent to operate & authorization to M/s Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Pvt. Ltd. for process of waste/waste disposal facility of waste to energy at Okhla site for a period of 6 months for trial run. Another plant for generation of energy from municipal waste is being set up at Gazipur

8. Bio-Medical Waste

Bio-medical waste means any waste, which generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human being or animals or in research activities and is governed by the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and amended as to date. Government of NCT of Delhi in its notification dated 6th July, 1999 has authorized Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) to grant authorization for collection, reception, storage, treatment and disposal of bio medical waste. To implement the Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 1998, Government of NCT of Delhi has also constituted an Advisory Committee and an Appellate Authority, in exercise of powers conferred under Bio Medical Rules. With the increase in the number of hospitals and nursing homes in Delhi, hospital waste has become another area of concern. In-house waste treatment facilities in terms of autoclave/ incinerators / shredders are available in major hospitals. While in small nursing homes, clinics and dispensaries are disposing off the waste through 'Operator of facility' who collects, treat, transport and dispose off the waste.

9. Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste means any waste which by reason of any of its physical, chemical, reactive, toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive characteristics causes danger or is likely to cause danger to health or environment, and is governed by the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 and amended to date. Approximately 2400 hazardous waste generating units have been listed in Delhi. Quantity of hazardous waste generated in Delhi is approximately 15000 -20000 tones / annum. Estimated quantity of hazardous waste oil / used oil is around 3000 KL / annum.

10. Electronic Waste

Electronic Waste, means any waste, which is generated due to product obsolescence and discarded electronic items, and may include data processing, telecommunications or entertainment in private households and businesses. The Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India has issued Electronic Waste Rules for handling electronic waste which is effective from 1st May 2012.

11. Measures to Combat Air Pollution

- 11.1** The main source of air pollution in Delhi is vehicular exhaust. Therefore, a strategy for use of cleaner fuel, reduction in fuel consumption, efficient maintenance of engines and installation of pollution control devices was adopted.
- 11.2** Upto 50PPM sulphur content diesel has been made available in the City from April 2010.
- 11.3** 500 Pollution under Control Certificate Centres have been linked on the website by March 2009 to generate daily reports for monitoring air emissions.
- 11.4** An amount of ₹ 116.04 Crore has been collected as Air Ambience Fund till March 2012 (₹ 2.79 crore till March 2008, ₹ 35.53 Crore in 2008-2009, ₹ 30.56 Crore in the 2009-2010, ₹ 20.47 Crore in 2010-2011 and ₹ 26.69 Crore in 2011-2012).
- 11.5** Till March 2012, ₹ 39.58 Crore (₹ 4.12 Crore in 2008-09, ₹ 14.00 Crore in 2009-10, ₹ 12.58 Crore in 2010-11 and ₹ 8.88 Crore in 2011-2012) has been spent from Air Ambience Fund for reimbursement of concession and DVAT on purchase of Battery Operated Vehicles (electric vehicles) in the City. With this concession, till March 2012, 212 REVA Cars and 46829 e-bikes have been sold in the City, which otherwise would have increased the number of petrol/ diesel emission vehicles.
- 11.6** VAT refund of 12.5 per cent allowed from Air Ambience Fund for conversion of vehicles to clean fuel.

- 11.7** It is estimated that air pollution generated from industrial activity in Delhi is about 20 per cent of total air pollution. Although several steps have been taken, industrial pollution may be reduced further. More than 1,300 industrial units that should not have been operating as per the MPD 2021 norms, have been closed. A scheme has been prepared to relocate industrial units that currently operate in residential areas. About 26,000 industrial plots have been allotted at new industrial estates being developed at Bawana, Narela and Bhorgarh industrial estates. Emission control system have been installed in about 600 industrial units.
- 11.8** All industries are being advised to control pollution from diesel generating sets. They have been asked to increase the stack height to a level of 2-3 metres above their building height and also take acoustic measures to reduce the noise level from diesel generating sets.
- 11.9** Mandatory DG sets norms of acoustic enclosures and stack height for 6000 Cell Phone Towers and 600 Nursing Homes being monitored closely. Encouragement to invertors in place of DG sets is also required.
- 11.10** The main pollutants from coal based thermal power plant are stack emissions, fly ash generation and fugitive emissions in coal handling. There are 2 Coal Based power plants namely Badarpur Thermal Power Station (705 MW), Rajghat Power Station (67.5x2 MW). Apart from this, there are 4 Gas Based Power Plants namely Pragati Power Station (330 MW), I.P. Gas Turbine Power Station (282 MW), Combined Cycle Power Station at Sector-11, Rohini, Delhi by NDPL (108 MW) & Pragati Power Station, Bawana (1500 MW)(partially at operational stage). Another 2 Gas Based Power Plants namely Pragati Power Corporation Ltd., Bamnauli (750 MW) & Badarpur Combined Cycle Power Plant (1050 MW) are proposed. IP Thermal Power Plant has closed its operations. Coal based thermal power plants located in Delhi have installed pollution control systems and are adhering to the national standards of 150 mg/Nm³ for which Thermal Power plants are in process of upgrading their pollution control system. Besides, the Power plants are using beneficiated coal (ash content less than 34 per cent since 1999).
- 11.11** The Fly Ash notification of Government of India regarding utilization of fly ash within the radius of fifty kilometres from coal or lignite based thermal power plants, being implemented in Delhi by different departments/user agencies, is being monitored by the Environment Department.
- 11.12.** The specific interventions and strategies for abatement of air pollution are presented in Table 8.1 and 8.2.

12. Yamuna Action Plan (Phase II& III)

- 12.1** Yamuna Action Plan- Phase II (YAP II) is one of the major programme, implemented in Delhi by Delhi Jal Board. It is being implemented in three states of the country (Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh). During the first phase of the programme, it came out that the river water pollution cannot be lowered down without the active participation of the citizens. Therefore in YAP phase II, a special component named as Public Participation and Awareness has been brought in wherein Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are partnering to work at the community level on different identified themes. These themes include;
- Socio-economic up-gradation of the Community Toilet Complexes neighbourhood as the name suggests, the NGOs involved have to improve the lives and environment of the community residing in the neighbourhood of the community toilets.
 - School health and hygiene programme wherein school going children have been targeted to sensitise upon the need for maintaining personal hygiene and sanitation
 - Town Specific innovation programme wherein NGOs are given a flexibility to design and develop a programme specific to the town requirements and could be one of the most innovative approaches and not necessarily duplicating the target groups.
- 12.2** Total cost is ₹ 387.17 crore for the schemes under “Yamuna Action Plan Phase –II” in Delhi. The cost is shared between Government of India and GNCTD on 85:15 bases. Funds have been released to Delhi Jal Board (DJB) and Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) by the Government of India for implementation of scheme.
- 12.3** Yamuna Action Plan phase-III has been approved for implementation of the selected projects involving cost of about ₹ 1657 crores by DJB. GOI will provide 85% of the cost and 15% will be provided by GNCTD.
- 12.4** The entire area of Delhi has been declared as notified area for regulation of ground water. No drawl of ground water without prior permission of DJB and permission shall be granted subject to the condition of installation of rain water harvesting system/ treatment of all wastewater and effective reuse of treated water.

13. Hazardous Waste Management

- 13.1** Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Trans Boundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2008 specifies various types of hazardous waste generating process as well as type of hazardous waste. Under the rules, it is the responsibility of all industrial units who generate specified hazardous waste to ensure that the hazardous waste is properly collected, treated, stored, transported and disposed of in environmentally sound manner.

13.2 As per Hon'ble Supreme Court order, Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) is to be set up in each state. Department of Environment has decided to prepare the plan for development of its own facility site within Delhi at Gumanhera in Najafgarh Block. But the development of TSDF site within Delhi at Gumanhera in Najafgarh Block could not be finalized due to resistance of villagers. Govt of Delhi has identified a new site near Khanjawala for treatment, storage and disposal facility (TSDF) for Hazardous waste. However, the Kanjhawala site proposal also could not materialize and now, some portion of land is being allotted at MSW landfill project to be developed at Bawana.

14. Solid Waste Management

14.1 The management of solid waste in Delhi is being improved through various measures adopted by concerned agencies. The Govt. of India has notified Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 with the objective of collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste. Implementation of these rules is being taken care of by concerned local bodies in respective areas. Besides the above, the Municipal Corporations of Delhi, which are managing the solid waste, has taken the following policy level decision to improve the management system:

- a) Private Sector Participation in transportation of solid waste in eight zones has already been awarded and for other four, it is in the process of award.
- b) Setting up of processing facilities through private entrepreneurs.
- c) Infrastructure development at the local level collection and at the terminal processing level for segregation of wastes.
- d) Municipal Waste Management in Delhi is presented in Statement 8.6.

Statement 8.6

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN DELHI

Sl. No.	Details	Capacity / Quantity
1.	Generation of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	8500 TPD
2.	MCDs Collection Dhalaos	168 Nos.
3.	Total Quantity of MSW through Sanitary Landfill Sites	5700 TPD
4.	Total Quantity of MSW treated	1000 TPD
5.	Proposed Quantity for treatment of MSW	8800 TPD

- e) Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) sites in Delhi is presented in Statement 8.7.

Statement 8.7
DISPOSAL OF MSW DISPOSAL SITES IN DELHI

Sl. No.	Details	Capacity / Quantity
1.	Sanitary Landfill Sites	
	a) Bhalaswa	2000-2200 TPD
	b) Ghazipur	2000-2200 TPD
	c) Okhla	1200-1300 TPD
2.	Proposed Landfill Sites	
	a) Jaitpur/Tajpur	1000-1500 TPD
	b) Bawana – Narela Road	4000 TPD

- f) Disposal of MSW by way of Compost Plants also exist in three areas namely Bhalaswa, Khanpur/Tikri Khurd and Okhla with a capacity of 600, 200 and 200 TPD respectively. Delhi Pollution Control Committee has granted consent to establish & operate and authorisation of these plants.
- g) Environmental clearance and authorisation under MSW Rules has been granted to two Waste to Energy Projects viz. project at Ghazipur (1300 TPD) and Sukhdev Vihar, Okhla (1950 TPD). From these waste to energy projects, 26 MW power will be generated.
- h) Waste to Bio-fuel Project; Kitchen waste and horticulture waste can be converted into manure/ biogas by use of various technologies. As an initiative, Delhi Govt. has set up a pilot plant for waste to bio-fuel conversion at Delhi Secretariat for management of kitchen & horticulture waste. Cabinet has also approved for providing subsidy for setting up of waste to bio-fuel projects w.r.t. approved/ certified technologies.

15. Bio Medical Waste Management

15.1 About 10 M.T. Bio-medical Wastes is generated each day in Delhi. Delhi Pollution Control Committee has authorised three operators (Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility) (CBWTF) for collecting the waste from the individual generators and treatment and disposal at their facility. With the commencement of facility from three operators, a number of major hospitals, who had installed incinerators, have closed down their incinerators and started availing the services of CBWTFs.

15.2 As on date, 10 incinerators, 22 autoclaves and 3 microwaves are in place for effective management of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules 1998. Besides, about 3800 individual Health Care establishments have made an agreement with the operators (CBWTFs) who have the facility for the treatment and disposal of Bio-Medical Waste.

16. Construction & Demolition Waste Management

- 16.1** Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste consists of the materials generated during the construction, renovation and demolition of building and other structure. The management of C&D Waste is a major concern due to the increasing quantum of demolition rubble, continuing shortage of dumping sites, increase in transportation and disposal cost. Delhi generates about 3000-5000 tones of construction and demolition waste per day.
- 16.2** M/s IL & FS Waste Management & Urban Services Limited has been granted consent to establish for the Processing of Construction and Demolition Waste debris at Jahangir Puri (Adjacent to Block-31, Gate No.1, Hanuman Mandir Road, Near MCD Colony, Jahangir Puri, Delhi – 33). The said facility is a Pilot Project for processing & recycling of 500 Tones per day of Construction & Demolition Waste.

17. Plastic Waste Management

- About 583 MT/Year of plastic waste is generated in Delhi
- Delhi Government has issued a notification forbidding use of plastic bags in the markets and shopping centres.
- Despite massive awareness campaigns and the notification dated 7.1.2009 also, the plastic bags continue to create nuisance. Keeping this in view, Cabinet has decided for blanket ban on plastic carry bags in Delhi. Accordingly, Delhi Govt. had issued a Notification on 23.10.2012 imposing ban on manufacturing, sales storage, usage, import & transport of plastic carry bags in the NCT of Delhi.

18. E-Waste Management

Ministry of Environment & Forest (MoEF), GOI has notified E-Waste Management & Handling Rules in May 2011 to come into force from 1st May, 2012. Delhi Govt. has taken several initiatives for creating awareness about E-Waste / E-Waste Rules. E-Waste bins have been provided at various market locations, schools and Govt. offices for collection of e-waste. CPCB has designated authorized recyclers for E-Waste and one collection centre/ agency has also been designated by Delhi Govt. The DPCC in collaboration with Environment Department has conducted 4 workshops to create awareness among different stakeholders.

19. Climate Change Mitigation Measures

- 19.1** On the issue of Combating Climate Change, Delhi is the first city in the country to set a mandate and brought out a detailed Climate Change Agenda for 2009-2012, on the lines of National Action Plan for Climate Change released by the Government of India.

19.2 65 important point climate change agenda have been identified for the city of Delhi under following sectors:

- a) Enhanced Energy Efficiency
- b) Sustainable Habitat
- c) Green India
- d) Water Mission
- e) Strategic Knowledge
- f) Solar Mission

19.3 Delhi State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) beyond 2012 is being prepared on the lines of National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC).

20. Solar Lighting & Heating System

20.1 Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Management Centre, Department of Environment, Govt. of Delhi has taken no. of steps to promote solar water heating systems in Delhi such as providing Rebate/Incentive of ₹6000/- for Domestic consumer (Residential accommodation) and up to ₹60000 to Non Commercial institutes depending on capacity of system. Capital Subsidy @ ₹3300/- per sq. m. for Flat plate collector and @ ₹3000/- per sq. m. for Evacuated tube collectors for domestic as well as commercial and non commercial establishments is provided through Ministry of New & Renewable Energy. The installation of Solar Water Heater has also been made mandatory in different categories of buildings like Industries, Hotels, Hospitals, Canteens, Corporate and residential building having area of 500 sq. meters or above, Government buildings, etc

- Lightening & illumination through Solar photovoltaic Power plant of 10.4 kwp at Safdarjung Tomb, New Delhi & 9.0 kwp at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi have been commissioned.
- Various important Project are being undertaken namely Demonstration of Renewable Energy Systems/Devices at Tihar Prison Complex, SPV Plant of 30 KWp at Delhi Secretariat Building under SADP of MNRE, SPV Power plant of 100 KWp at Vikas Bhawan –II under Off Grid Scheme of MNRE, SPV Power Plant of 465 KWP by BSES & NDPL, 25 kwp SPV plant at 10 No's Govt. Hospital & 10 KWP SPV plant at 25 Schools and Development of NDMC Area as Solar City.

20.2 Energy Efficiency: Initiatives taken by EE&REM Centre towards energy efficiency are as follows:-

- Adoption of mandatory Energy Conservation Building Code in New Government Buildings.
- Mandatory use of Compact Fluorescent Lamp and Electronics Chokes in Govt. Building/Govt. aided institution/Boards, Corporations.

- Mandatory use of ISI marked Motor pump sets, Power capacitor, and foot/Reflex valves in Agriculture Sector.
- Project on promotion of Energy Efficient LED at Jawahar Lal Nehru University is under progress.

21. Rain-Water Harvesting Structure

- 21.1** Installation of Rain-Water Harvesting System has been made mandatory for plots having area of 100 Sq. Meters and above. The financial assistance of the 50 per cent of the project cost or ₹ 1 lakh whichever is less, is provided by Delhi Government / Delhi Jal Board to the Resident Welfare Associations or Schools for this purpose.
- 21.2** For Hotels / Malls / Construction Projects etc, installation of Rain Water Harvesting System has been made mandatory through contract mechanism.

22. Other measures

Some of the important measures adopted by the Government / DPCC to control pollution and improve the environment are as follows;

- Re-use of treated waste water for gardening and cooling purposes.
- Making use of Bio-degradable kitchen solid waste for Vermi Composting at community level and utilizing compost for gardening purpose.
- Environment Department has supported Schools for putting up paper re-cycling equipments/plants.
- *Development* and Protection of the Ridge Area.
- Development of Wild Life Sanctuary at Bhatti, Asola.
- Development and Preservation of lakes and water bodies.
- Air Ambiance Fund created by levying a fee on the sale of diesel at the rate of ₹ 0.25 per litre in NCT of Delhi, is being utilized for providing upto 29.5 percent concession in purchase of battery operated vehicles.
- For ground water regulations and management in the city, a notification containing directions under section 5 of Environment Protection Act has been issued on 12th July 2010.
- Massive plantation drive is being organised each year with the involvement of some Government Departments, Municipal bodies, NGO, Civil Society Organisations, Citizens, RWAs, Schools & Colleges, etc.
- New City forests are being developed to increase the green cover area in Delhi.
- Improvement of parks and gardens and their maintenance is being taken care of by providing adequate funds to local bodies and RWAs.
- Providing Sewerage System in unplanned habitats i.e. unauthorised colonies and rural villages.

23. Forest in Delhi

23.1 Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi is safeguarding the existing forest and enhancing the city forest and tree cover area of Delhi through various initiatives. The information regarding forest and tree cover area of Delhi during 1993 to 2012 is presented in Statement 8.8.

Statement 8.8
FOREST AND TREE COVER AREA OF DELHI 1993-2009

(Sq. Km)

Sl. No.	Year	Forest and Tree Cover	Increase In Area		% of Total Area
			Absolute	Percentage	
1.	1993	22	--	--	1.48
2.	1995	26	4	18.18	1.75
3.	1997	26	--	--	1.75
4.	1999	88	62	238.46	5.93
5.	2001	151	63	71.59	10.2
6.	2003	268	117	77.48	18.07
7.	2005	283	15	5.60	19.09
8.	2009	299.58	16.58	6.19	20.20

Source: Forest Department, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi

23.2 It may be observed from Statement 8.8 that the growth of forest and tree cover area of Delhi increased from 22 Sq. Km in 1993 to 299 Sq. Km in 2009 recorded an annual growth at 98.44 per cent. The highest absolute percentage of growth recorded during 1999. The percentage of forest and tree cover area to the total area of Delhi has increased manifold from a mere level of 1.48 per cent in 1993 to 20 per cent in 2009.

Chart 8.2
FOREST AND TREE COVER AREA OF DELHI 1993-2009



23.3 The information regarding the district-wise forest cover area and total geographical area of Delhi is presented in Statement 8.9.

Statement 8.9
DISTRICT-WISE FOREST COVER IN DELHI

(Sq. Km)

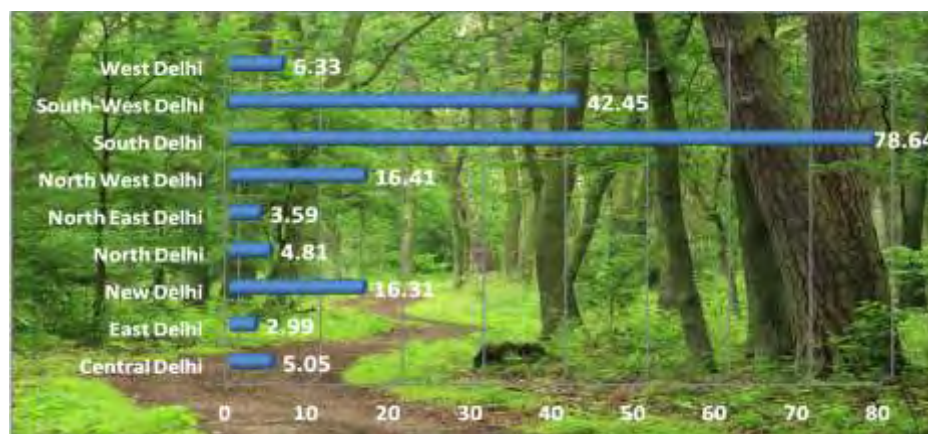
Sl. No.	Districts	Geographical Area	Forest Cover Area	% of Geographical Area
1.	Central Delhi	25	5.05	20.20
2.	East Delhi	64	2.99	04.67
3.	New Delhi	35	16.31	46.60
4.	North Delhi	59	4.81	8.15
5.	North East Delhi	60	4.10	6.83
6.	North West Delhi	440	16.49	3.75
7.	South Delhi	250	78.32	31.33
8.	South-West Delhi	421	41.80	9.93
9.	West Delhi	129	6.33	04.91
	Total	1483	176.2	11.88

Source: Forest Department, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi

23.4 It may be inferred from Statement 8.9 that the forest cover area of Delhi is 176.2 sq. km i.e. 11.88 per cent of the total area of Delhi. South Delhi constitutes the highest forest cover area at 78.32 sq. km, South West Delhi at 41.80 sq. km, North West Delhi at 16.41 sq. km, New Delhi at 16.49 sq. km, respectively. On the contrary the lowest forest cover observed in East Delhi at 2.99 sq. Km. The information regarding district-wise forest cover in Delhi is depicted in Chart 8.3.

Chart 8.3
DISTRICT-WISE FOREST COVER IN DELHI

(Sq. Km)



24. Asola Bhatti Wild Life Sanctuary

- 24.1** Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary spread over 6,800 acres is situated near Tughlakabad Fort in South Delhi. The Wildlife Sanctuary is considered the breathing lung of the cosmopolitan city of Delhi. It was established in 1992 with the aim to protect the wildlife in the area between Delhi and Surajkund (Delhi-Haryana border). The Asola Bhatti wildlife sanctuary actually lies in South Delhi District, all along Delhi Haryana Border along Faridabad and Gurgaon.
- 24.2** The sanctuary is located on the Southern Ridge which is part of the northern terminal of Aravalli Hills (Aravallis are one of the oldest mountain system of the world). The reason for the biodiversity significance of the Ridge lies in its merger with Indo-Gangetic Plains. The legal Status of the Southern Ridge was considered uncertain till 1986 when the community land of villages Asola, Shapur and Maidangari (4707 Acre) were notified and land of Bhatti mines area (2167 Acre) was notified in 1991 as Sanctuary. About 23 Check dams have been constructed at Asola Wild Life Sanctuary for storing rain water. These check dams have proved to be very effective for ground water recharge and creation of water bodies for the sustenance of Wild Life in the Sanctuary.

25. Reclamation of Bhatti area of Asola Bhatti Wild Life Sanctuary through ECO Task Force (ETF)

- 25.1** Forest Department, Government of NCT of Delhi is implementing the project of rehabilitation of about 2100 acres of Bhatti Mines area since October 2000 through ETF, which is a part of Asola-Bhatti Wild Life Sanctuary. Project period for five years was approved in 2000 at a cost of ` 8.23 crore, was extended for a further period of 3 years up to 8.10.2008 with an additional cost of ` 4.93 crore. The project was extended for one more year with the final estimated cost of ` 25.55 crore up to 8th October 2009. Further the project was extended till 31st March 2012 with the total revised estimated cost of ` 33.37 crore of the project. The project is now extended till 2017 with revised estimated cost of ` 44.82 crore. The information regarding the area and plantation rose under this project up to 2011-12 is presented in Statement 8.10.

Statement 8.10
RECLAMATION OF AREA AT ASOLA BHATTI PROJECT

Sl. No.	Years	Area (in acre)	Plantation Raised (Number)
1.	2001-02	300	58,800
2.	2002-03	600	92,400
3.	2003-04	400	1,51,500
4.	2004-05	400	1,26,000
5.	2005-06	400	1,30,267
6.	2006-07	400	1,40,000
7.	2007-08	427	2,00,000
8.	2008-09	429	1,41,703
9.	2009-10	400	1,50,000
10	2010-11	Enrichment	1,50,000
11.	2011-12	250 & enrichment	1,50,000
	Total	4006	14,90,670

Source: Forest Department, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi

- 25.2** It may be observed from Statement 8.10 that after the reclamation of Bhatti area at Asola, 14.91 lakh plantations took place during the last eleven years. Like-wise area covered under the said project increased to the tune of 4006 acres of land. In addition to plantation in Bhatti Mines area, plantation has been raised by Eco Task Force (ETF) on 1400 acres of notified forest land in village Dera Mandi handed over to the ETF in the year 2006-07. For improving the green area cover in Delhi, 500 acres of Gram Sabha land in village Dera Mandi would be brought under forestation through ETF.
- 25.3** For enhancing the green area in Delhi, Action Plan is prepared in consultation with various stakeholders namely Forest Department, Unified MCD, NDMC, CPWD, DDA, PWD and Army etc. The information regarding targets and achievements during the last decade is presented in Statement 8.11.

Statement 8.11
PLANTATION UNDER GREEN DELHI

Sl. No.	Years	Target (Lakh Plantation)	Achievement (Lakh)			
			No. of Plantation done	Plantation by Forest Department	Plantation by Other Department	Free Distribution of Seedlings
1.	2000-01	9.30	9.38	3.35	2.13	3.90
2.	2001-02	9.00	9.10	3.39	3.86	1.85
3.	2002-03	9.85	9.16	2.69	4.01	2.46
4.	2003-04	10.50	11.44	3.27	5.17	3.00
5.	2004-05	12.54	13.30	3.01	6.03	4.26
6.	2005-06	15.66	16.34	3.53	6.64	6.18
7.	2006-07	17.11	18.58	3.50	8.29	6.79
8.	2007-08	18.90	17.62	3.93	8.67	5.02
9.	2008-09	18.48	16.38	3.15	8.18	5.05
10.	2009-10	18.07	21.38	3.65	10.01	7.72
11.	2010-11	17.34	18.04	4.33	7.96	5.75
12.	2011-12	15.96	17.34	2.81	6.76	7.77

Source: Forest Department, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi

26. Development and Management of Ridge area

26.1 The Delhi Ridge, an extension of the Aravali Mountains acts as the green lungs of the city. About 7784 hectares of the Ridge area have been notified as a reserve forest. The Ridge is divided into five portions. The details regarding the management of Delhi Ridge and area in each portion is presented in Statement 8.12.

Statement 8.12
MANAGEMENT OF DELHI RIDGE

Sl. No.	Ridges	Managing Agency	(Area in Ha)
1.	Northern Ridge	Delhi Development Authority, Unified Municipal Corporation of Delhi & Forest Department	87
2.	Central Ridge	Forest Department, Delhi Development Authority, Army, Unified Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Central Public Works Department, New Delhi Municipal Council.	864
3.	South Central Ridge (Near Mahrauli)	Delhi Development Authority	626
4.	Nanakpura South Central	Delhi Development Authority	7
5.	Southern Ridge	Forest Department, Delhi Development Authority, Sports Authority of India	6200
Total			7784

Source : Forest Department, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi

26.2 It may be observed from Statement 8.12 that southern ridge occupies major area and it constitutes nearly four fifths of the total area of ridges in Delhi.

27. Development of City Forest in Delhi

27.1 Delhi has twelve old city forests. Five city forests are in North-East district, two each in East district and South West and one each in South, North and North West districts respectively. The information regarding the old city forest in Delhi is presented in Statement 8.13.

Statement 8.13 OLD CITY FORESTS IN DELHI- AREA AND DISTRICTS

Sl. No.	Name of City Forest	Area (Hectare)	District
1	Nasirpur City Forest	28.00	South-West
2	Alipur City Forest	16.80	North
3	Hauzrani City Forest	28.80	South
4	Mitraon City Forest	40.00	South-West
5	Sultanpur City Forest	48.00	North-West
6	Ghoga City Forest	10.40	East
7	Shahapur Garhi City Forest	8.00	North-East
8	Mamurpur City Forest	56.00	North-East
9	Jindpur City Forest	47.60	North-East
10	Mukhmelpur City Forest	53.00	North-East
11	Bawana City Forest	32.00	North-East
12	Garhi Mandu City Forest	300.00	East

Source: Forest Department, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi

27.2 In addition to these 12 old city forests, there are 30 more city forest created during 2007-08 to 2011-12 in Delhi with an area of 795.06 hectare. Thus total area under 42 (12 old and 30 new created) city forests in Delhi is about 1463.66 hectare

CHAPTER 9

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industrialisation has the potential to achieve a variety of economic and social objectives such as employment, poverty eradication, gender equality, labour standards, and greater access to education and healthcare. At the same time, industrial processes can have negative environmental impacts, causing climate change, loss of natural resources, air and water pollution and extinction of species. These threaten the global environment as well as economic and social welfare.

- 2 The overriding Industrial policy challenge is to promote the positive impacts of industrial development while limiting or eliminating its negative impacts throughout the world. The development and application of environment-friendly technology, products and services, and management systems have the potential to achieve both environmental sustainability and economic growth.

3. Fifth Economic Census of Delhi-2005

- 3.1 As per the Fifth Economic Census, Delhi was ranked 16th in all India ranking (based on the results of 35 States and Union Territories) in respect of number of establishments accounting for about 1.80 per cent of the total establishments in India. The total number of establishments found to be operating during 2005 in the geographical boundaries of National Capital Territory of Delhi was 757743. Of this, 41 per cent were own account enterprises and the remaining 59 per cent were establishments those were employing at least one hired worker. The major economic activity group of 'Retail Trade' with 48.9 per cent of share in total establishments ranked first followed by 'Manufacturing (including repair)' and 'Community, Social, Personal services & others' activities with 18.19 per cent and 9.99 per cent shared respectively.
- 3.2 Delhi ranked 12th in national ranking in respect of employment accounting for 3.61 per cent of the total employment in India. The total number of employed persons working in the establishments was 3556387. The average employment per establishment comes to 4.69 persons.

4. District-wise Profile

North-West District with the share of 17.30 per cent in the total number of establishments is the leading district followed by South District (13.83 per cent) and West District (13.37 per cent). In the case of employment South District with 16.54 per cent share in the total employment is leading followed by North-West District (14.91 per cent) and North-East District (12.74 per cent). The density, i.e. Establishments per sq. km. was highest in Central

District (3223) followed by North-East District (1625) and East District (1492). The major economic activity group “retail trade” is dominating more or less in all the districts.

5. Important Characteristics of Industrial Sector

5.1 The Gross State Domestic Product in respect of manufacturing sector is presented in Statement 9.1.

Statement 9.1
GSDP OF DELHI BY SECONDARY SECTOR 2004-2013: AT CURRENT PRICES

Sl. No	Year	Manufacturing			Secondary Sector
		Registered	Un-registered	Total	
1.	2004-05	2474.71 (2.47)	4851.31 (4.84)	7326.02 (7.31)	18498.76 (18.45)
2.	2005-06	2697.83 (2.34)	5577.81 (4.83)	8275.64 (7.17)	20489.30 (17.76)
3.	2006-07	2985.95 (2.20)	6438.19 (4.75)	9424.14 (6.95)	23654.19 (17.45)
4.	2007-08	3675.80 (2.33)	7213.13 (4.57)	10888.93 (6.90)	27732.32 (17.57)
5.	2008-09	3243.22 (1.71)	7926.59 (4.18)	11169.81 (5.89)	31805.91 (16.78)
6.	2009-10(R)	3487.45 (1.59)	8521.81 (3.88)	12009.26 (5.47)	36779.89 (16.76)
7.	2010-11(P)	4029.08 (1.54)	9800.70 (3.75)	13829.78 (5.29)	43883.77 (16.78)
8.	2011-12 (Q)	4707.71 (1.52)	10646.46 (3.43)	15354.17 (4.95)	54321.01 (17.48)
9.	2012-13 (A)	5116.97 (1.40)	11347.91 (3.10)	16464.88 (4.50)	64718.35 (17.69)

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Delhi.

Note: - P- Provisional, R-Revised and Q- Quick Estimate and A- Advance Estimates.

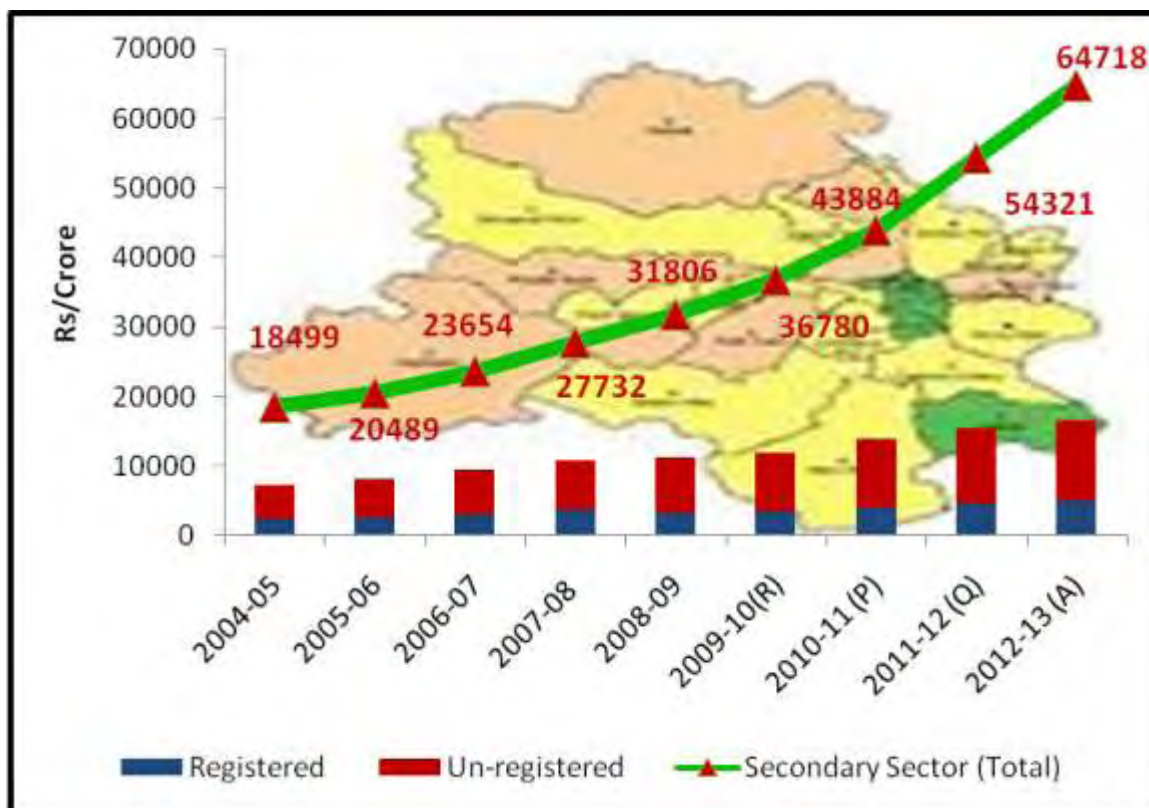
Figures in parenthesis relates to percentage to GSDP of Delhi.

5.2 It is evident from statement 9.1 that the income of registered manufacturing increased from ` 2474.71 crore in 2004-05 to ` 4707.71 crore in 2011-12. The advance estimates of the same during 2012-13 expected at ` 5116.97 crore. The percentage contribution of registered manufacturing to GSDP of Delhi decreased from 2.47 per cent in 2004-05 to 1.40 per cent in 2012-13. During the same period the income from unregistered manufacturing sector increased from ` 4851.31 crore in 2004-05 to ` 10646.46 crore in 2011-12 and the same expected to reach at ` 11347.91 crore in 2012-13. The percentage

contribution of unregistered manufacturing reduced from 4.84 per cent in 2004-05 to 3.10 per cent in 2012-13. During the same period the contribution of secondary sector to the GSDP of Delhi reduced from 18.45 per cent to 17.69 per cent in 2012-13.

5.3 The contribution of GSDP of Delhi by manufacturing sector during 2004-05 to 2012-13 is depicted in Chart 9.1.

Chart 9.1
GSDP OF MANUFACTURING SECTOR DURING 2004-13



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Note: * Q-Quick Estimate, ** A: Advance Estimate, P: Provisional, R: Revised

6. Index of Industrial Production of Delhi

6.1 Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is the Index which measures the growth of industrial sectors of an economy. IIP is an abstract number, the magnitude of which represents the status of production in the Industrial Sector for a given period of time as compared to a reference period of time. It is computed using the weighted arithmetic mean of quantity related with weights being allotted to various items in proportion to value added by manufacture in the base year.

- 6.2 In order to assert the development as well as growth of Industrial Production over a period of time, IIP for the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has been compiled by Directorate of Economics & Statistics.
- 6.3 The index of Industrial Production in major sectors of Industry in Delhi (base year 2004-05 = 100) is presented in Statement 9.2

Statement 9.2

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF MAJOR SECTORS OF INDUSTRY

(Base year 2004-05=100)

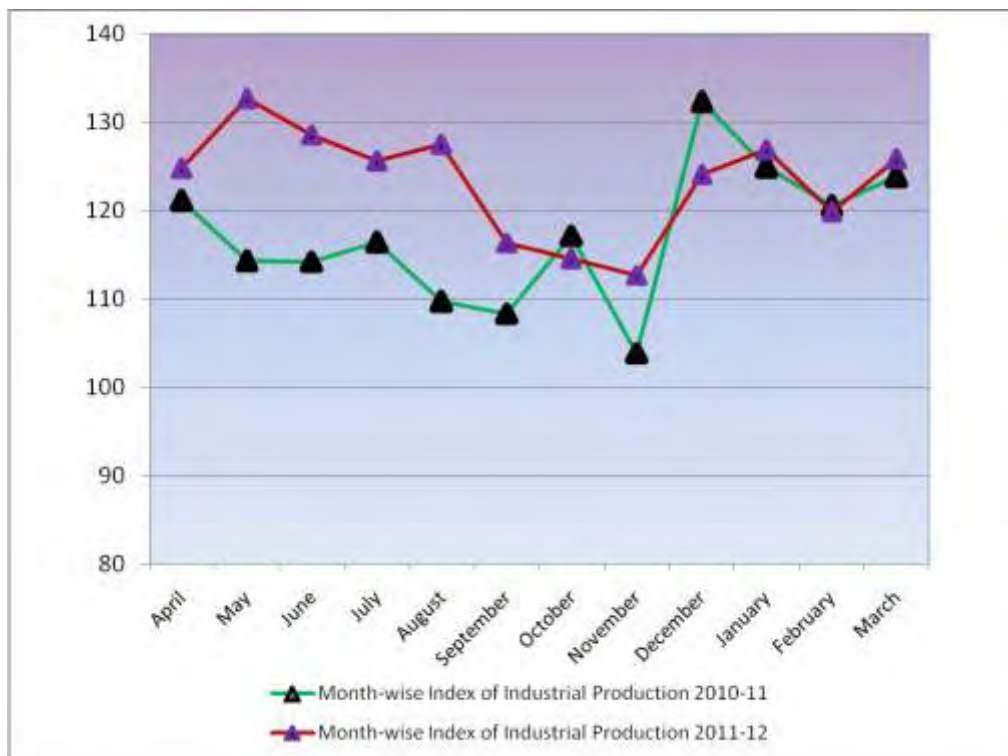
Sl. No	Sectors	2010-11	2011-12	% Change for 2011-12
1.	Manufacturing	132.01	139.14	5.40
2.	Food Products & Beverages	129.90	139.59	7.46
3.	Tobacco Products	17.60	18.39	4.49
4.	Textiles	185.87	183.87	-1.08
5.	Wearing apparels, dressing and dyeing of Fur	56.28	63.61	13.02
6.	Leather and leather products	162.32	163.60	0.79
7.	Paper and paper products	53.87	36.88	-31.54
8.	Printing, Publishing and reproduction of recording media	405.20	463.42	14.37
9.	Chemicals and Chemical products	75.26	47.77	-36.53
10.	Non-metallic mineral products	106.76	85.85	-19.59
11.	Rubber and Plastic products	39.17	45.32	15.70
12.	Basic metals	337.11	272.85	-19.06
13.	Fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	123.40	114.53	-7.19
14.	Motor vehicles, Trailers and Semi trailers	107.65	146.95	36.51
15.	Machinery & Equipment	60.47	56.40	-6.73
16.	Electrical Machinery and apparatus	51.92	49.30	-5.05
17.	Radio, Television and communication equipment and apparatus	92.38	93.49	1.20
18.	Other Transport Equipments	5.07	6.27	23.67
19.	Furniture	76.00	77.17	1.54
20.	Electricity	82.02	85.49	4.23
21.	Medical, Precision and Optical Instruments, Watches and clocks	17.41	11.43	-34.35
	General Index	117.17	123.21	5.15

Source:- Index of Industrial Production, 2011-12, DES, GNCTD.

7. Monthly Comparable Index of Industrial Production in Delhi

The estimated average annual Index of Industrial Production in Delhi has increased from 117.17 in 2010-11 to 123.21 in 2011-12 with base year 2004-05 as 100. This shows an increase of 5.15 per cent in Index of Industrial Production during 2011-12. The month-wise Index of Industrial Production in Delhi is presented in Chart 9.2.

Chart 9.2
MONTH-WISE INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



Source:- Index of Industrial Production, 2011-12, DES, GNCTD.

8. Use-based Index of Industrial Production

The Use-based Index of Industrial Production in Delhi during 2010-11 & 2011-12 is presented in Statement 9.3

Statement 9.3

USE-BASED INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: 2010-11 & 2011-12

Sl. No	Description	Annual Average		Percentage Variation
		2010-11	2011-12	
1.	Basic Goods	90.98	91.32	0.37
2.	Capital Goods	73.91	76.07	2.92
3.	Intermediate Goods	47.37	57.31	20.98
4.	Consumer Goods	152.41	162.05	6.33
5.	Consumer Durable Goods	47.41	44.34	-6.48
6.	Consumer Non-durable goods	159.92	170.46	6.59
7.	General	117.17	123.21	5.15

Source: Index of Industrial Production 2011-12, DES, GNCTD

9. Working Factories

- 9.1 The number of factories and estimated workers employed in these factories during the last five years is presented in Statement 9.4.

Statement 9.4

FACTORIES AND ESTIMATED WORKERS EMPLOYED

Sl. No	Years	Factories	Estimated Workers Employed
1.	2007	7793	359126
2.	2008	7921	364053
3.	2009	7997	367611
4.	2010	8109	373500
5.	2011	8219	378361

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2012.

- 9.2 The Statement 9.4 indicates that the number of working factories in Delhi increased from 7793 in 2007 to 8219 in 2011. Likewise the estimated workers employed in these factories increased from 359126 in 2007 to 378361 in 2011. On an average of 46 persons were working in each factory in Delhi.
- 9.3 The estimated employment, as depicted in the above table, has not indicated any improvement during the last three years and it is due to the closure of various polluting industries in the vicinity of Delhi. The industrial units which contributed higher level of employment during 2011 is in textile products followed with that in metal products and parts

of machinery & transport equipments, repair of capital goods and repairs services, Paper and paper products, food products, rubber, plastic, petroleum, coal products, leather and leather fur products, chemical and chemical products and misc. items respectively.

- 9.4 Due to the intervention of various environmental norms by the Central Pollution Control Board and Delhi Pollution Control Committee, number of industrial units in Delhi are not meeting with the safety standards which automatically results into closure of these units or shifting these industries to other neighbouring States. The estimated number of workers employed in these industries increased at a slow rate.

10. Annual Survey of Industries 2009-10

- 10.1 A factory is registered under sections 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948. The Sections 2m (i) and 2m (ii) refer to any premises including the precincts thereof (a) wherein ten or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on or (b) wherein twenty or more workers are working or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on without the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on.
- 10.2 The details regarding the number of registered factories which are functional, production capital, workers engaged in these factories, man days, etc is presented in Statement 9.5.

Statement 9.5 KEY INDICATOR OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR IN DELHI

No	Key Indicator	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Registered Factories (No)	3413	3193	3154	3305	3268	3198	3026	2878
2.	Production Capital (` Crore)								
a.	a. Fixed Capital	2448.29	2098.62	2356.90	2589.08	2913.70	2913.81	3128.73	3866.54
b.	b. Working Capital	3598.53	3009.63	2910.35	3666.11	3502.63	4249.57	3287.15	6040.05
c.	c. Total	6046.82	5108.25	5267.25	6255.19	6416.33	7163.38	6415.88	9906.59
3.	All Employees (Number)								
a.	Workers	85552	90923	80923	87588	89431	88588	87752	84408
b.	Other Than Workers	41180	37726	40207	40015	40521	39266	39064	36753
c.	Total	126732	128649	121130	127603	129952	127854	126816	121161
4.	Man Days (in Lakh)	384	339	359	383	--	382	379	363
5.	Total Emoluments (` Crore)	1165.00	983.50	956.23	1301.13	1485.68	1578.92	1312.73	1590.46

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2012.

10.3 It may be observed from Statement 9.5 that the number of registered factories in Delhi reduced from 3413 in 2002-03 to 2878 in 2009-10. During the same period the production capital increased from ₹ 6046.82 crore to ₹ 9906.59 crore. The number of employees decreased to the level from 1.27 lakh in 2002-03 to 1.21 lakh in 2009-10.

11. Industrial Policy

11.1 The first industrial policy for Delhi was published in 1982. It was focused on encouraging manufacturing sector in Delhi and creating employment with minimum strain on Delhi's scarce resources. Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG) of economies, preference of outsourcing to low cost destination have led to the emergence of India as a major outsourcing station. While the growth of the Information Technology or Information Technology Enabled Services led the service sector growth in India, Delhi's service sector continues to be dominated by trade and retail. It also advocated dispersed development with special emphasis on development of sophisticated and hi-tech industry.

11.2 Following the rapid urbanization in Delhi combined with demographic transition and environmental consequences and emergence of Information Technology Enabled Services, a new Industrial Policy was required to be put in place to take care of the said changes. Accordingly a new Industrial Policy was announced in 2010. The objectives of the industrial policy, 2010 are to

- Promote non-polluting and clean industries.
- Promote high technology and skilled industries in Delhi to keep in-migration of unskilled worker to a minimum level.
- Develop world class infrastructure within planned industrial estates and regularized industrial clusters.
- Promote cluster approach and walk to work concepts wherever possible.
- Facilitate business through procedural simplifications and e-governance measures
- Promote transparent and business friendly environment.

11.3 The vision to make Delhi a hub of clean, high-technology & skilled economic activities by 2021 by policy shift essential to change industrial profile from low-skilled to high tech and high skilled by adopting the following strategy:

- Infrastructure Development through better Operation & Maintenance of industrial assets.
- Facilitating business by simplification & e-enabling measures.
- Support skill development and other promotional measures like allowing Knowledge-based Industries in industrial area among others.
- Decongesting industrial areas through redevelopment schemes.
- Promoting cluster development of high-technology and skilled industries in new industrial areas through public private partnerships.
- Discourage polluting industries through higher infrastructure development fee.

12. Industrial Estates

12.1 Operation and Maintenance of Industrial Estates/ Areas

Delhi has 29 planned industrial areas and 5 flatted factories complex. In addition, 22 non confirming industrial clusters have been notified for development. Delhi State Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC) is the agency for development, operation and maintenance of all industrial estates in Delhi. The Delhi Industrial Development, Operation & Maintenance, Act, 2010, to place all industrial areas under DSIIDC, notified on 8th June 2010, has come into force with effect from 28th March 2011. The DSIIDC has created industrial development, operation and maintenance fund with ` 74 crore of seed capital for the discharge of its function under the Act.

- 12.2 Rules under the Delhi Industrial Development, Operation and Maintenance Act, 2010 have been notified on 11th November 2011.
- 12.3 Government of India has directed the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to hand over the industrial estates for maintenance to DSIIDC. Hon'ble L.G has also ordered transfer to industrial estates from Municipal Corporatrion of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority to DSIIDC.

12.4 Operation and Maintenance of Industrial Estates under PPP Model

In order to maximise efficiency with the available resources, the Government has decided to develop and maintain industrial infrastructure on Public Private Partnehip basis. Four industrial estates namely Okhla, Patparganj, Bawana and Narela have been selected as pilot project for maintenance of industrial estates on PPP model under a BOT concession to a private partner for 15 years.

- 12.5 Operation and maintenance to Bawana and Narela Industrial Areas under PPP model has commenced. Estimated infrastructure development cost is of ` 258 crore. Work expected to be awarded on similar lines in Patparganj and Okhla Industrial Estates.

13. Business Facilitation Council (BFC)

Issues pertaining to the industry sector eg. Grant of consent to establish/ operate an industrial unit, grant of factory licence at all floors in industrial use premises, sanctioning of building plan, guidelines for redevelopment of approved industrial areas etc have been resolved. The Council is also acting as a hand holding agency to guide existing units into becoming technologically more advanced, less polluting and moving to knowledge based or high- technology activity.

14. Redevelopment of Industrial Clusters in Non-conforming Areas

- 14.1 There are 29 approved industrial areas and five flatted factory complexes in Delhi. However, many industries are functioning in non-conforming areas. Hon'ble Supreme Court in a PIL ordered closure of all industrial units that have come up on or after 1st August 1990 in residential/ non-conforming areas and other impermissible industries in violation to the provision of Master Plan.
- 14.2 With a view to ensure minimum dislocation of cluster of industries operating in residential/ non-conforming areas, 22 non-conforming industrial clusters having 70 per cent concentration have been notified by the Government for redevelopment.
- 14.3 The redevelopment process involves preparation of redevelopment plans for the area which includes widening of roads, laying of services, development of open space, parking etc,. It needs to be carried out in accordance with the guidelines prepared and notified for this purpose by the Government. The industrial association of the respective area will have to own the responsibility for preparation and implementation of Re-development Plan for their area.
- 14.4 The Delhi Industrial Development, operation and Maintenance Act, 2010 has given mandate to DSIIDC for orderly redevelopment of the notified industrial clusters. The corporation has signed an MoU with one Industries Association and initiated dialogue with the respective industries associations for redevelopment of the other industrial clusters.

15. Delhi Institute of Tool Engineering (DITE)

With the amalgamation of Tool Room and Training Centre (TRTC) and High Tech Vocational Training Centre, the Delhi Institute of Tool Engineering (DITE) has come into existence w.e.f. 28.11.2007. Besides the activities of TRTC and HTVTC, the DITE has also started 4 years Degree Course of B.Tech., in Tool Engineering, affiliated with Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University for degree level course. The institute is also manufacturing sophisticated tools for the Industries. It also provides consultancy service in the field of tool engineering to the SSI sector.

16. Delhi Financial Corporation

The Delhi Financial Corporation (DFC) caters to the financial needs of industries located in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. Financial assistance is being made available to the industrial as well as service sectors units like medical & health care/diagnostic centres, transport sector, hotels, and restaurant, Tourism related facilities like amusement parks, convention centres, software/hardware services relating to information technology, telecommunication or electronics including satellite,

linkage, Audio/Video/Visual communication, Hi-tech Agro Industries, floriculture, Tissue culture, aqua poultry farming, breeding hatcheries etc. The upper limit for grant of loans in case of companies and co-operative Societies is ` 5 crore while for proprietorship and partnership firms, it is ` 2 crore. The loans are available to new industrial units as well as existing ones for shifting, expansion, modernization, diversification and rehabilitation. Loans are also provided to the units for up-gradation of technology resulting in less consumption of power and increase in qualitative productivity as also pollution control equipment etc. DFC is also providing loans to small road transport operators for commercial vehicles. In order to make Delhi an environment friendly city, DFC facilitated the relocation process of industrial units by providing loans on concessional terms. The corporation has a paid-up share capital of ` 2611.75 lakh as on 31st March 2011. As on 31st March 2011, DFC had ` 45.41 crore as reserves. DFC sanctioned loans worth ` 50.48 crore during 2011-12 and ` 125.97 crore in 2010-11 respectively. The information regarding the performance of Delhi Finance Corporation during the last eight years is presented in Statement 9.6 and the same is depicted in Chart 9.3.

Statement 9.6
PERFORMANCE OF DFC: 2004-12

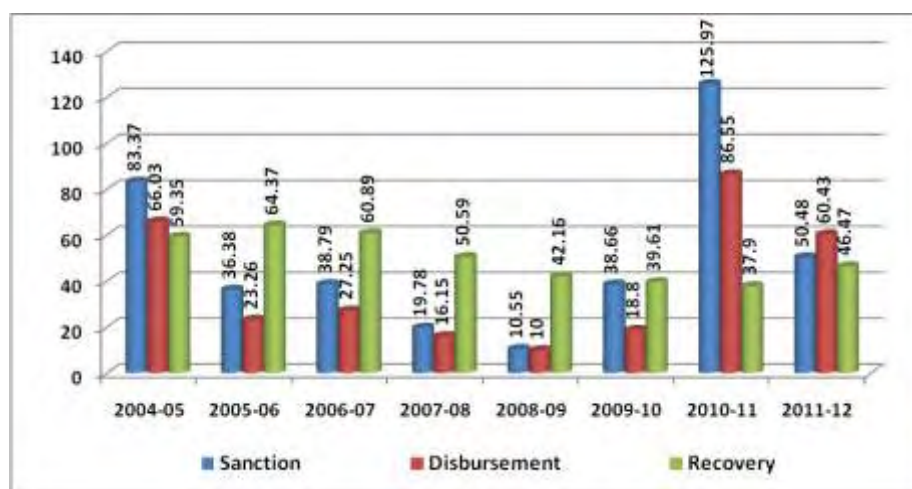
(` Crore)

Sl. No	Details	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Sanction	83.37	36.38	38.79	19.78	10.55	38.66	125.97	50.48
2.	Disbursement	66.03	23.26	27.25	16.15	10.00	18.80	86.55	60.43
3.	Recovery	59.35	64.37	60.89	50.59	42.16	39.61	37.90	46.47

Source:- Industry Department, GNCTD

Chart 9.3
PERFORMANCE OF DFC: 2004-12

(` Crore)



17. Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC)

- 17.1 DSIIDC was incorporated as a company and registered under Companies Act, 1956 in February, 1971 with the main objectives of aiding, counselling, assisting, financing, projecting and promoting the interests of small industries in Delhi and providing them capital, credit, resources and technical and managerial assistance for the successful execution of their work and business. At the time of registration it was known as Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation Limited. However, now it is called 'Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited'
- 17.2 **Sheds Constructed Under Half-A-Million Job Programme:** The DSIIDC constructed 840 Industrial sheds to implement the Scheme launched by Government of India titled "Half-a-million Job Programme" in the year 1973-74 at various Industrial Complexes as indicated in Statement 9.7.

Statement 9.7

INDUSTRIAL SHEDS UNDER HALF-A-MILLION JOB PROGRAMME

Sl. No.	Name of the Complex	Number of sheds
1.	Okhla Industrial Complex Ph-I	232
2.	Okhla Industrial Complex Ph-II/I	112
3.	Okhla Industrial Complex Ph-II/II	34
4.	Okhla Industrial Complex Ph-II/III	59
5.	Wazirpur Industrial Complex	103
6.	Lawrance Road Industrial Complex	90
7.	Jhilmil Tahirpur Industrial Complex	33
8.	Rohtak Road Industrial Complex Ph-I	177

Source:- Website of DSIIDC, March 2012.

- 17.3 **Sheds under Self Financing Scheme:** DSIIDC also constructed 446 industrial sheds under self financing scheme. The information regarding industrial sheds constructed under the self financing scheme is presented in Statement 9.8.

Statement 9.8

INDUSTRIAL SHEDS UNDER SELF FINANCING SCHEME

Sl. No	Name of Complex	Number of Sheds	Permitted Industries
1.	Kirti Nagar Packing Complex	216	Timber related and Packing
2.	Mangolpuri Engg. Complex	94	Light Engineering.
3.	Okhla Computer Complex	31	Computer related.
4.	Rohtak Road Indl. Complex	105	General

Source:- Website of DSIIDC

17.4 **Shifting of industries from Non- Confirming areas:** Allotments of new developed industrial plots have been made to 22465 applicants from non-confirming areas in the newly developed industrial areas. Water polluting industries were given allotments on priority basis in Narela and Badli while units falling under F category of Master Plan of Delhi were given priority allotments in Bawana industrial area.

18. Construction of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs):

With the growth of city of Delhi, the environmental concerns have assumed greater importance. Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC) was entrusted with the task of construction of CETPs in compliance of the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. DSIIDC is executing this project in co-ordination with Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) and National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI). DSIIDC has constructed 13 CETPs at Wazirpur, Mangolpuri, GTK, Mayapuri, Badli, SMA, Okhla Industrial Area, , Jhilmil, Nagloi, Lawrence Road, Narela, Bawana and Naraina.

19. Institute of Gem and Jewellery

Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC) has set up National Institute of Jewellery Design and Technology. Presently, the institute is running different certificate courses of 1 to 3 months duration and diploma courses in Gemnology, Jewellery manufacturing and Advance Jewellery Design, AD/CAM of 6 months to 1 year duration. The Institute will start 4 year degree course in gem & jewellery design and technology. This course will be affiliated to I.P. University.

20. Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board

20.1 Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board was constituted in the year 1983 under Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board Act as extended to Delhi. At present the Board

is implementing following two employment generation schemes namely Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna and Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme-KVIC, Government of India.

20.2. Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna (RGSRY):

Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna has been designed, developed and promoted by the Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board, with the help of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, to provide the employment opportunities to the unemployed youths, artisans, trained professionals, skilled technocrats and entrepreneurs by promotion/expansion of permissible industries, professions, tertiary and service sector in Delhi. Under this scheme financial assistance in the shape of loan up to ` 3 lakh is provided with 15% subsidy component of project cost subject to a ceiling of ` 7500 per entrepreneur. The detail of progress made under this scheme during 2010-11 & 2011-12 is presented in the following statement.

Statement 9.9 PROGRESS OF RGSRY

No	Items	Achievement	
		2010-11	2011-12
1.	Number of Loan Sub Committee meeting held	5	5
2.	Budget Allocation		
	a. Number of cases	60	60
	b. Amount allocated	` 134.00lakh	` 128.50 lakh
3.	Details of Sanctioned Cases		
	a. Number of Cases	48	47
	b. Amount Sanctioned	` 132.95 lakh	` 119.24 lakh
4.	Details of Disbursed Cases		
	a. Number of Cases	43	37
	b. Amount Disbursed	` 104.91 lakh	` 95.18 lakh

Source: Industry Department, GNCTD.

20.3 Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

20.3.1 This scheme was introduced by the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India with a view to generate employment opportunities in the country. Khadi and Village Industries Commission is the nodal agency for implementation of the scheme in the country as a whole and state Khadi and Village Industries Board have been nominated as the state implementing agency. In Delhi, Khadi and Village

Industries Board is nominated as the nodal agency to implement the scheme in the rural as well as in urban areas. The maximum cost of the project per unit admissible to each entrepreneur under the scheme is ` 25 lakh. There is no income criteria for applying loan under PMEGP scheme. The rate of subsidy differs depending up on the category of the applicant along with the area where he wants to establish the unit.

- 20.3.2 Under this scheme the proposals are invited by the implementing agencies and applications are placed before the District Task Force Committees (DTFC) headed by Deputy Commissioner of the concerned district and after the recommendation of DTFC the cases are forwarded to the banks for their evaluation and sanction. The progress of the scheme during 2010-11 and 2011-12 is presented in Statement 9.10.

Statement 9.10
PROGRESS OF PMEGP IN DELHI DURING 2010-11 & 2011-12

No	Items	Achievement	
		2010-11	2011-12
1.	Budget Allocation		
	a. Number of cases	155	304
	b. Amount allocated	` 216.83 lakh	N.A
2.	Number of Cases forwarded to the Banks	1109	1110
3.	Number of Cases Sanctioned by Banks	247	294
4.	Number of Cases Disbursed by Banks	154	195
5.	Margin money amount disbursed by the Banks	` 109.51 lakh	` 187.69 lakh

20.4 Marketing Activities:

Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board started limited marketing activities from 1999. The Board is procuring items from certified Khadi and Village Industrial units and selling them at their sales outlets. There are two sale outlets at present at Udyog Sadan, Patparganj and Delhi Secretariat.

21. Knowledge Based Industrial Park at Baprola

- 21.1 DSIIDC is in the process of setting up a knowledge based Industrial Park for Information Technology and Knowledge based industries in an area of approximately 77 acres at Baprola. The total estimated project cost is about ` 1800 crore. A world class Incubation Centre for high tech & knowledge based industries may be set up in the Knowledge Park.
- 21.2 The project is expected to provide direct employment of one lakh persons and indirect employment to one lakh seventy thousand persons. In addition, the following proposals are also at the anvil:

- To initiate work to develop about 1000 acres land for planned and futuristic industrialization and knowledge based industries at Kanjhawala..
- To initiate work to develop 147 acres land at Rani Khera for setting up a manufacturing hub.

22. Society for Self Employment (SSE)

- 22.1 Educated unemployed youth and school/ college dropouts constitute a sizeable percentage who are unable to contribute due to lack of technical knowledge and financial support. Society for Self Employment envisages conversion of energy of such youths, through skill formation / upgradation, to enable them to take up jobs or self employment.
- 22.2 During the year 2010-11 and 2011-12, a total of 2100 and 2812 trainees have successfully completed training programmes. SSE planned to train 3200 students during the current year 2012-13 in various Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Programme and Vocational Training Programme.
23. The types and number of factories and workers in registered factories during the years 2007 to 2011 may be seen in statement no 9.11.

Statement 9.11 INDUSTRY-WISE REGISTERED FACTORIES AND ESTIMATED WORKERS EMPLOYED

No	Industries	Factories					Estimated Workers				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Food Product	250	253	262	274	285	15478	15576	16130	16868	17546
2	Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Product	32	33	33	36	38	2240	2308	2308	2517	2656
3	Textiles products	1869	1886	1901	1918	1931	130041	131050	132092	133273	134177
4	Wood products, Furniture and Fixtures	254	247	250	254	256	9571	9619	9735	9890	9968
5	Paper and Paper products Printing publishing & allied	628	646	651	674	682	24524	25180	25375	26271	26582
6	Leather and Leather Fur products (except repair)	266	269	270	272	279	11438	11620	11663	11749	12052
7	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum Coal Products	524	528	528	537	557	11956	12182	12182	12389	12851
8	Chemical & Chemical products (except Petroleum & Coal)	288	295	296	297	293	11516	11796	11835	11874	11714
9	Non-metallic Mineral products	77	79	79	79	80	2279	2337	2337	2337	2367
10	Basic Metal & Alloy Industry	517	522	530	525	524	8447	8567	8698	8615	8598

No	Industries	Factories					Estimated Workers				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
11	Metal products and Parts Machinery & Transport Equipment - Machine tools including Electrical Appliances	1692	1723	1735	1757	1759	67559	68839	69318	70196	70275
12	Electricity, Gas and Stream Water Works and Supply	73	83	84	94	102	4328	4738	4795	5365	5821
13	Wholesale Trade in Fuel, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics Glass	10	10	15	7	12	90	90	135	63	108
14	Public Administration and Defence Services	1	1	2	2	2	45	45	90	90	90
15	Sanitary Services	6	6	6	6	10	66	86	86	86	144
16	Repair of Capital Goods & Repair Services	422	439	452	465	479	23744	24798	25532	26266	27057
17	Miscellaneous unspecified Group	893	901	903	912	930	35804	35222	35300	35651	36355
	Total	7802	7921	7997	8109	8219	359126	364053	367611	373500	378361

Source: Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2012

CHAPTER 10

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

It is altogether different from national perspective so far as priority and contribution of agriculture and rural development in Delhi's economy is concerned. Ever increasing urbanization in Delhi is leading to diminishing rural areas. Further very fast growth of services sector is making agriculture and rural economic activities less attractive. As a result, the contribution of agriculture and allied activities in the Gross State Domestic Product at current prices in Delhi declined from 1.09 per cent in 2004-05 to 0.87 per cent in 2011-12. As per Census of 2011, rural population in Delhi was 4.19 lakh (2.50 per cent of the total population of 167.53 lakh). Around 25 per cent of the total area of NCT, as per 2011 census, was in rural and the remaining 75 per cent in urban. The number of rural villages in Delhi reduced from 214 in 1981 to 112 in 2011.

2. Land Holding Pattern

2.1 As economy is moving along with rapid urbanization, the agriculture holdings in Delhi is also reducing at a speedy rate. This is evident as per the Agricultural Census. The information regarding the agricultural land holding pattern and area operated for agricultural purposes in Delhi, during the last two agricultural census is presented in Statement 10.1.

Statement 10.1

LAND HOLDINGS & OPERATIONAL AREA IN DELHI: 2000-01 & 2005-06

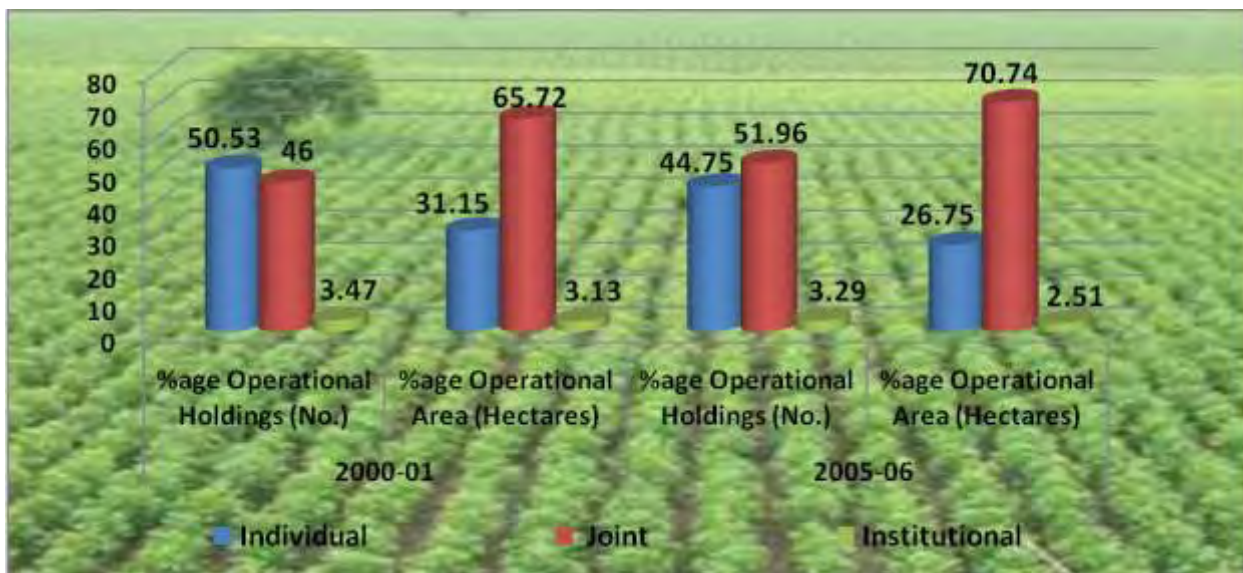
Sl. No.	Details	Agricultural Census 2000-01	Agricultural Census 2005-06
1.	Operational Holdings (Number)		
	a. Individual	14309 (50.53)	8913 (44.75)
	b. Joint	13025 (46.00)	10349 (51.96)
	c. Institutional	981 (3.47)	655 (3.29)
	Total	28315 (100.00)	19917 (100.00)
2.	Operational Area (in Hectares)		
	a. Individual	13432 (31.15)	8850 (26.75)
	b. Joint	28345 (65.72)	23404 (70.74)
	c. Institutional	1349 (3.13)	832 (2.51)
	Total	43126 (100.00)	33086 (100.00)

Sources: - Agricultural Census 2000-01 & 2005-06

Note: - Figures in parenthesis relate percentage to total

2.2 It may be inferred from Statement 10.1 that the number of operational holdings in Delhi reduced from 28315 in 2000-01 to 19917 in 2005-06. The reduction in land holdings in Delhi worked out at 5.93 per cent per annum. The reduction of operational holdings by the individual category was highest at 7.5 per cent per annum; while the same in joint and institutional category at 4.11 per cent and 6.65 per cent per annum respectively. The operational area of Delhi decreased from 43126 hectares during 2000-01 to 33086 hectares during 2005-06. The reduction in operational area during the last two agricultural census in Delhi was worked out at 4.66 per cent per annum. The reduction in operational area of institutional category during the same period was highest at 7.66 per cent per annum. The same in case of individual and joint category was worked out at 6.82 per cent per annum and 3.49 per cent per annum respectively. The land holdings and operational area of Delhi during the last two agricultural census is depicted in Chart 10.1.

Chart 10.1
LAND HOLDINGS & OPERATIONAL AREA IN DELHI: 2000-01 & 2005-06



2.3 During the last agricultural census conducted during 2005-06, near about three fifth of the operational holdings size was less than one hectare, commonly called marginal size. Near about one fifth of the holdings were under the category of small size and the size was in between one and two hectares. Very less percentage of operational holdings was under the category of large holdings and the size was above ten hectares. Area operated in agriculture in Delhi was highest in medium size and it constitutes near about one third of the total areas operated. The information regarding number and area of operational holdings – all social groups in Delhi is presented in Table 10.1.

3. Land Use Pattern in Delhi

As per village records, the total cropped area during 2000-01 was at 52816 hectares, reduced to 36041 hectares in 2005-06 and in 2012-13 was to tune of 35178 hectares. The reduction of cropped area during this period was worked out at 2.57 per cent per annum. Simultaneously the percentage of cropped area from total area was reduced from 35.81 per cent in 2000-01 to 23.85 per cent in 2012-13. 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 such reduction in agriculture area in Delhi are due to the fast urbanization, and shift in occupational pattern especially during the last two decades. This results in reduction of share of this sector to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi. The information regarding the land use pattern of Delhi during the last twelve years is presented in Table 10.2.

4. Crop Intensity

- 4.1 Crop intensity is an index of agriculture development and is directly related to irrigation facilities. It is the percentage ratio of gross cropped area to net area sown. The information regarding crop intensity of Delhi during the last 13 years is presented in Statement 10.2.

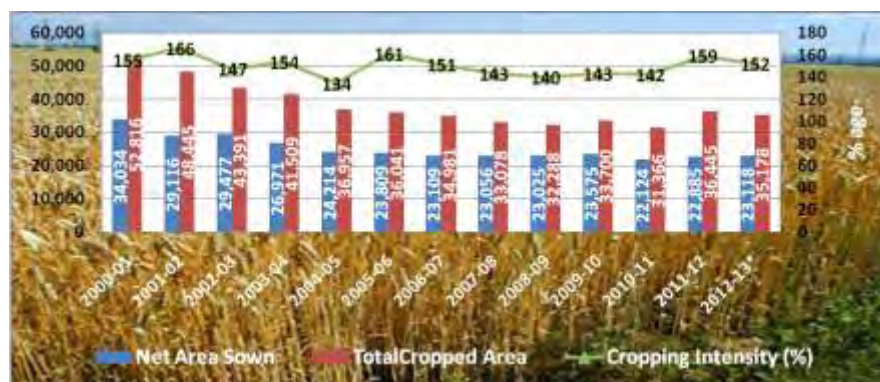
Statement 10.2
CROP INTENSITY OF DELHI DURING 2000-01 TO 2012-13

(Hectares)

Sl. No.	Year	Net Area Sown	Total Cropped Area	Cropping Intensity (%)
1.	2000-2001	34,034	52,816	155
2.	2001-2002	29,116	48,445	166
3.	2002-2003	29,477	43,391	147
4.	2003-2004	26,971	41,509	154
5.	2004-2005	24,214	36,957	134
6.	2005-2006	23,809	36,041	161
7.	2006-2007	23,109	34,981	151
8.	2007-2008	23,056	33,078	143
9.	2008-2009	23,025	32,288	140
10.	2009-2010	23,575	33,700	143
11.	2010-2011	22,124	31,366	142
12.	2011-2012	22,885	36,445	159
13.	2012-2013*	23118	35178	152

Source:- Development Department, Government of NCT of Delhi
Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2012, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi
* Estimated

Chart 10.2a
CROP INTENSITY OF DELHI DURING 2000-01 TO 2012-13



4.2 It may be observed from Statement 10.2 that the crop intensity was highest at 166 per cent during 2001-02 and lowest at 134 per cent during 2004-05. The crop intensity of Delhi during 2012-13 is estimated at 152 per cent. In addition, area under the food grain crops have decreased during this period but the same in vegetables increased.

5. Cropping Pattern

5.1 Cropping pattern is the sequential arrangement of crops on a piece of land. Paddy, Jowar and Bajra during Kharif and Wheat and Mustard crops during the Rabi seasons are the major crops in Delhi. The cultivation of vegetables is a continuous process throughout the year. The information regarding the area, production and yields of some of the selected crops in Delhi during 2011-12 is presented in Statement 10.3.

Statement 10.3
AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF CROPS IN DELHI – 2011-12*

Sl. No.	Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Metric Ton)	Yield (Kg. Per Hectare)
1	Wheat	18927	82142	4340
2	Barley	66	195	2985
3	Bajra	1439	2689	1872
4	Maize	38	834	2050
5	Jowar	3140	30328	965
6	Paddy	7248	30297	4180
7	Gram	13	12	923
8	Potatoes	48	14928	17360
9	Sugarcane	3	226	75235

Source: - Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2012, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi
* Estimated

- 5.2 It may be observed from the Statement 10.3 that the main food grain crop in Delhi during 2011-12 was wheat and area, production and yield of the same was recorded at 18927 Hectare, 82142 metric tonne and 4340 kg per hectare respectively. During the same period, the yield of Paddy, Barely, Bajra, Maize, Potatoes and sugarcane are at 4180, 2985, 1872, 2050, 17360 and 75235 kg per hectare respectively. The information regarding production and yield of food grain in Delhi during 2002-12 is presented in Table 10.3.
- 5.3 The returns from traditional agriculture are presently less compared to the high value of commercial horticulture and other high value added agriculture activities. The Government of NCT of Delhi is therefore encouraging farmers to take-up vegetables, floriculture production, mushroom cultivation etc. The area under floriculture has increased from 5479 hectares in 2004-05 to 12635 hectares during the year 2011-12.

6. Irrigation in Delhi

- 6.1 Irrigation in Delhi mainly depends upon ground water and partly upon surface water. Irrigation from the ground water is provided through shallow cavity and the deep cavity state tube-wells, whereas surface irrigation provided by way of utilizing treated effluent available from existing sewage treatment plants located at Coronation Pillar, Okhla and Keshopur. Water from Western Yamuna Canal System under the control of Haryana Government is also utilized for irrigation purpose.
- 6.2 Due to fast urbanization taking place in the rural areas of Delhi, cultivable command area under irrigation is getting reduced day by day. In Master Plan of 2021 for Delhi, Delhi Development Authority has also proposed complete urbanization of Delhi. Hence, any increase in the command area in future is not possible. The information regarding the source-wise irrigated area in Delhi during the last seven years is presented in Statement 10.4.

Statement 10.4
SOURCE-WISE IRRIGATED AREA IN DELHI- 2005-06 to 2011-12

(In Hectares)

Sl. No.	Sources	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Canals	2277	2255	2249	2245	2238	2241	2225
2	Wells	21953	19537	21783	21492	21205	21742	19561
3	Area Irrigated	24230	21792	24232	23737	23442	23982	21786
4	Area Irrigated under more than one crop	9967	12243	7387	7370	7310	8309	7875
5	Gross area Irrigated	34197	34035	31619	31107	30752	32291	29661

Source: - Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2012, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi

- 6.3 It may be inferred from Statement 10.4 that the area irrigated under more than one crop was reduced from 9967 hectare in 2005-06 to 7875 hectare in 2011-12 and the rate of reduction of area irrigated under more than one crop recorded at 3.00 per cent per annum. Like-wise, the gross area irrigated in Delhi also reduced from 34197 hectare in 2005-06 to 29661 hectares in 2011-12. Wells in Delhi constitutes a large share of irrigation and the same during the 2011-12 recorded at more than 85 per cent. The information regarding area irrigated by different sources in Delhi during 2000-2012 is presented in Table 10.4.
- 6.4 Rain fall is also one of the other main sources of irrigation in Delhi. Generally rain fall in Delhi is concentrated in three months viz. July, August and September. The detail of rainfall during the last six years in Delhi especially in the months of July, August and September is presented in Statement 10.5.

Statement 10.5
RAIN FALL IN DELHI (JULY- SEPTEMBER)

(mm)

Sl. No.	Details	July	August	September
1.	Normal	231.5	258.7	127.8
2.	2006	313.3	98.0	129.60
3.	2007	163.1	214.3	85.6
4.	2008	146.2	301.7	165.4
5.	2009	161.20	216.60	191.10
6.	2010	239.60	455.10	329.30
7.	2011	111.60	190.30	225.80

Source: - Metrological Department, Government of India.

- 6.5 It may be observed from above Statement that the rainfall in Delhi during 2010 was higher than the normal rain fall in Delhi. Normal rain fall relates to the norms of the Metrological Department of Government of India.

7. Animal Husbandry

- 7.1 Animal Husbandry is the occupation which takes care of domestic animals that are used primarily as food or product sources. It is an important component in the agriculture sector and directly and indirectly affects the development of economy.
- 7.2 The word "livestock" is an umbrella term used for domesticated animals raised in an agricultural environment, with the intent of providing food, textiles, labour, or fertilizer to their owners. Common examples of livestock are horses, pigs, goats, buffaloes cows,

sheep, and poultry, etc.,. Raising livestock is an important part of life for people all over the world. The information regarding the livestock in Delhi during 1997, 2003 and 2007 is presented in Statement 10.6.

Statement 10.6

LIVESTOCK IN DELHI AND ITS GROWTH: 1997, 2003 & 2007

Sl. No.	Livestock	Livestock Census (Number)			Growth (%)	
		1997	2003	2007	Per cent	Per annum
1.	Cow	95660	91589	107730	12.61	1.26
2.	buffaloes	203054	230552	266626	31.31	3.13
3.	Sheep	10674	3377	5896	-44.76	-4.48
4.	Goats	25358	16779	21176	-16.49	-1.65
5.	Others	33375	32481	21891	-34.39	-3.44
Total		368121	374778	423319	14.99	1.50

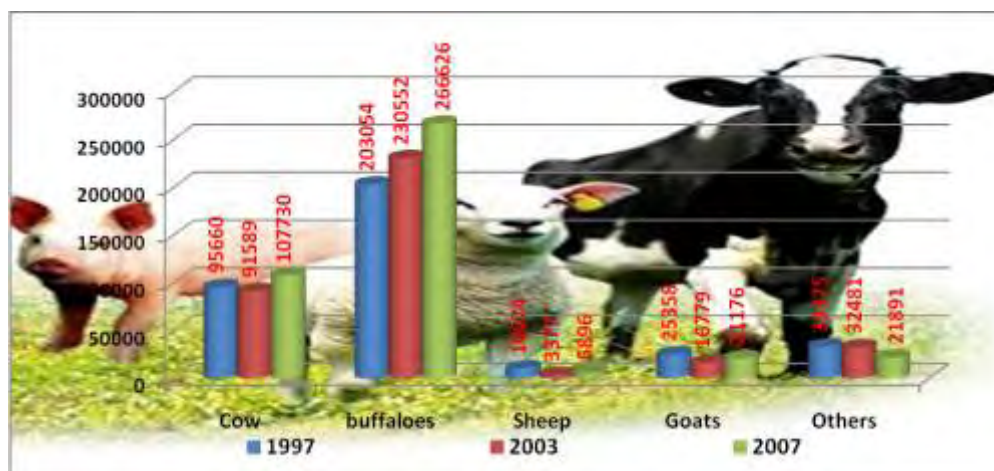
Source:- Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2012, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi

7.3 It may be observed from Statement 10.6 that the livestock in Delhi increased from 3.68 lakh in 1997 to 4.23 lakh in 2007 recorded an annual growth at 1.50 per cent. The highest growth of livestock was mentioned in the above statement in buffaloes at 3.13 per cent per annum. During the same period, the growth of cow recorded at 1.26 per cent per annum. On the contrary, the number of goats, sheep and others recorded a negative growth at 1.65 per cent per annum, 4.48 per cent per annum and 3.44 per cent per annum respectively. The livestock in Delhi during 1997, 2003 and 2007 is depicted in Chart 10.2b.

Chart 10.2b

LIVESTOCK IN DELHI: 1997, 2003 AND 2007

(In Number)



- 7.4 The important livestock products in Delhi are milk, eggs and meat. The production of these products during the last eleven years is presented in Table 10.5. During 2010-11, the production of milk was to the tune of 480.00 MT, meat at 42000 MT and eggs at 1.00 million respectively.
- 7.5 As is evident from Table 10.5 that livestock production in milk and meat increased considerably during the last eleven years at 6.44 per cent per annum and 2.66 per cent per annum respectively. On the contrary, the production of eggs has reduced at a speedy rate from 41.52 million in 2000-01 to 1.00 million in 2010-11.

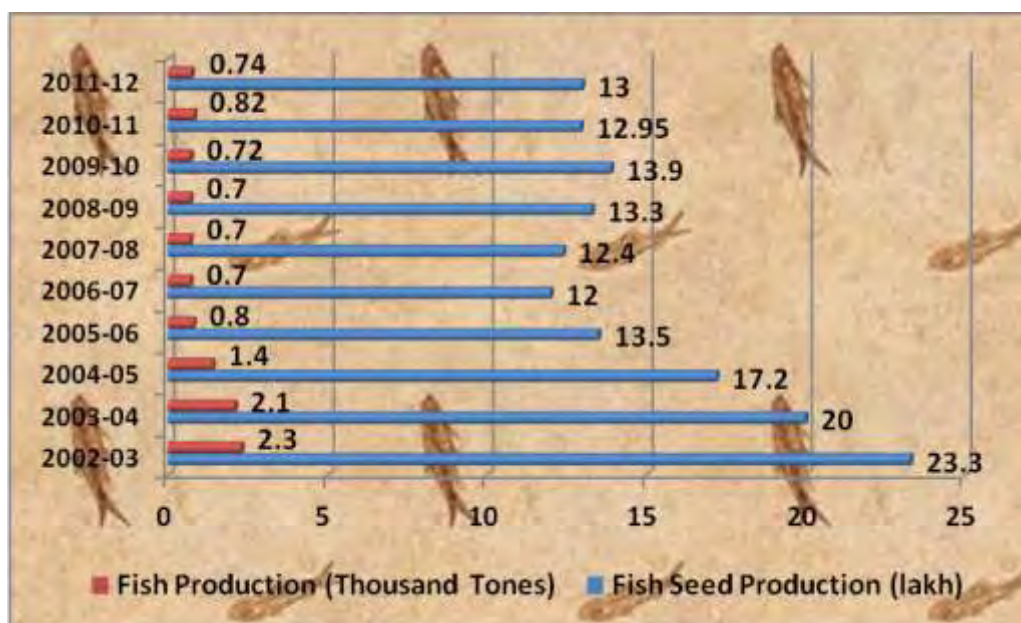
8. Veterinary Facilities

In Delhi there are 46 Veterinary Hospitals (inc. Vety. Poly. Clinic), 28 Veterinary Dispensaries and 250 private clinics. In addition to these, there are two laboratories / research centre for veterinary facilities in Delhi. The number of veterinary hospitals and veterinary dispensaries in Delhi during the last one decade was more or less the same. That means there is no expansion of veterinary facilities in Delhi. But the number of private veterinary clinics in Delhi increased from 72 in 2000-01 to 250 in 2011-12. The increase in number of private veterinary clinics in Delhi increased considerably during the last five years. The animals treated in these clinics during 2010-11 were 4.84 lakh and the same during 2011-12 were 4.16 lakh, while the same in 2000-01 was 3.64 lakh. It may be due to the knowledge among the farmers and enhancement of education and awareness among the farmers. The information regarding veterinary services in Delhi is presented in Table 10.6.

9. Fisheries

Fishing, as an occupational activity, is decreasing very sharply on account of rapid urbanization and resultant non-availability of water bodies of required nature fit for fishing. In this background, the objective of fisheries unit is to regulate fishing under the Punjab Fisheries Act, 1914, Indian Fisheries Act, 1857 and prevent destructive practices and unscrupulous fishing. During the year 2010-11, the fish production in Delhi was around 0.82 thousand tonne and fish seed production 12.95 lakh and the same during the year 2011-12 recorded at 0.74 thousand tonne and 13.00 lakh respectively. The information regarding production of fish seed and fish is presented in Chart 10.3.

Chart 10.3
FISH SEED AND FISH PRODUCTION IN DELHI : 2002-12



Source: - Development Department, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi

10. Rural Development

As per 2011 census, total rural area of Delhi was at 369.35 Sq. Km i.e. 24.91 per cent of the total area of Delhi and 2.50 per cent of the total population. The number of villages in Delhi reduced from 304 in 1951 to 112 in 2011. The information regarding the villages, rural population during the last seven decade is presented in Statement 10.7.

Statement 10.7
RURAL POPULATION OF DELHI: 1951-2011

Sl. No	Years	Villages (Number)	Population		
			Rural	Total	% of Rural to Total
1.	1951	304	306938	1744072	17.60
2.	1961	276	299204	2658612	11.25
3.	1971	243	418675	4065698	10.30
4.	1981	214	452206	6220406	7.27
5.	1991	199	949019	9420644	10.07
6.	2001	165	944727	13850507	6.82
7.	2011	112	419319	16753235	2.50

Source: Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2012

11. Delhi Rural Development Board (DRDB)

- 11.1 Delhi Rural Development Board was re-constituted in 2004 with the aim to formulate a unified area plan for rural areas of Delhi and to monitor projects and schemes being implemented by all agencies such as Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Irrigation and Flood Control Department, Development Deptt. The Board's function is to advise the Government on issues connected with the infrastructure development for securing Planned growth of Rural Areas of Delhi. Board meets at regular intervals to review the progress of the implementation of the Schemes relating to Rural Area development.
- 11.2 In the year 2010-11, 705 schemes/ projects proposal amounting to ` 530 crore were approved by the Delhi Rural Development Board. Out of 705 project proposals, 406 proposals amounting to ` 277.27 crore were sanctioned during 2011-12 and 2012-13 to Irrigation and Flood Control Department, Unified Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Jal Board and 232 proposals has been dropped / rejected due to various reasons. DRDB also approved 679 proposals of ` 697.90 crore during 2012-13 out of which 187 works amounting to ` 142.22 crore has been sanctioned to I & FC and 23 works amounting to ` 5.29 crore have been sanctioned to Delhi Jal Board.
- 11.3 In the rural areas, 81 multipurpose community centers were constructed under the Mini Master Plan for Development of Rural Villages. However, because of various reasons, including high ground rent and locational disadvantages, many of the multipurpose community centers remained vacant or partly used. As such government has decided to offer these centers to Non Governmental Organizations/ Civil Societies for various socio economic activities for the benefit of local people and also for the community at large.

12. Conservation and Recharge of Water Bodies

- 12.1 A step to conserve water is a step to secure the future. The most essential among all the natural resources on earth is water. Water conservation is the most effective and environmentally sound method to fight global warming. The information regarding the water bodies in Delhi is presented in Statement 10.8.

Statement 10.8

AGENCY/ DEPARTMENT-WISE WATER BODIES IN DELHI

(As on 31.12.2012)

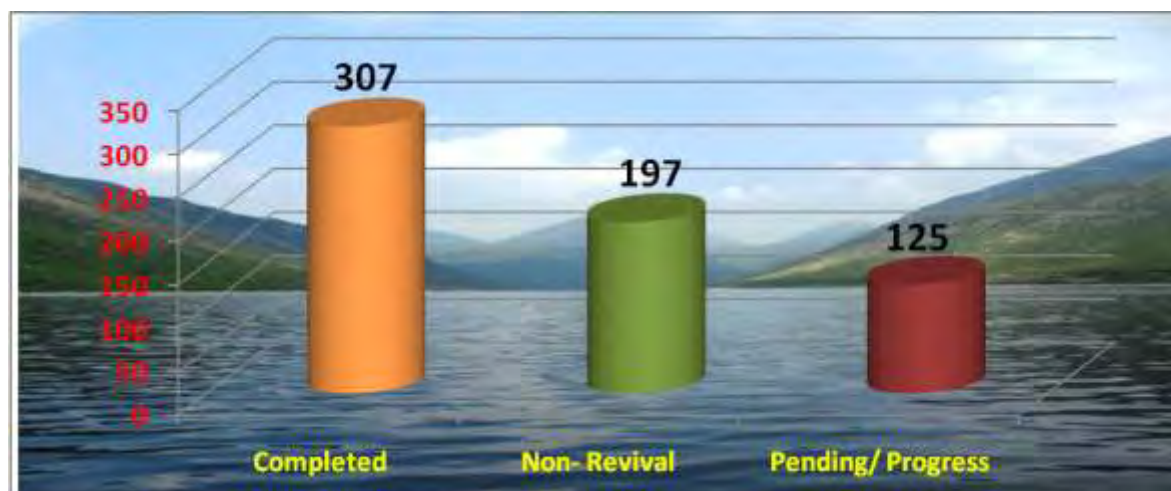
Sl. No.	Agencies/ Departments /Revenue	Water Bodies (Numbers)			
		Revived	Non-Revival	Pending/Progress	Total
1.	Revenue/Development Department/ I &FC Department	230	155	91	476
2.	Delhi Development Authority	47	40	31	118
3.	Archeological Survey of India	11	2	2	15
4.	Forest Department	12	-	-	12
5.	Central Public Works Department	4	-	-	4
6.	Public Works Department	1	-	1	2
7.	Municipal Corporations of Delhi	1	-	-	1
8.	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	1	-	-	1
	Total	307	197	125	629

Sources:- Office of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation and Flood Control Department, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi

12.2 It may be observed from Statement 10.8 that near about one half of the water bodies in Delhi are revived, more than one third of them are under the category of non-revival and the remaining less than one fifth of them are in progressing stage for completion. The information regarding status of water bodies in Delhi is depicted in Chart 10.4.

Chart 10.4

STATUS OF WATER BODIES IN DELHI (As on 31.12.2012)



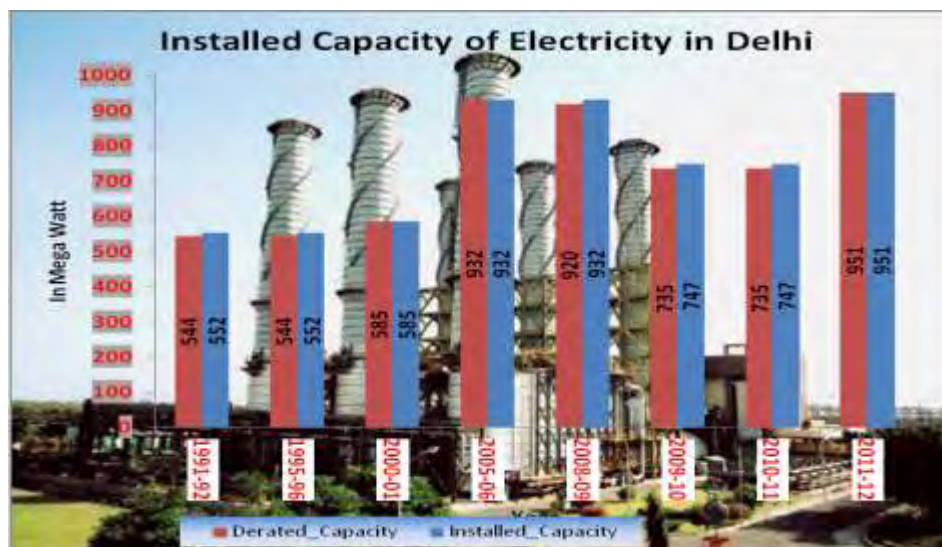
CHAPTER 11

ENERGY

Energy is a prime mover sector of economic growth. In recent times, the two major international endorsements towards sustainable development have come in the form of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and recommendation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), which have recognized universal access to energy as an important goal. In India, with a population of over a 1210 million people, it is estimated that 67% of the households have access to electricity. The choices that the country makes towards energizing the remaining population will have a significant impact on other sustainable development parameters such as agriculture, water, health.

2. Delhi being a city state with diminishing rural areas and agricultural activities, the thrust on energy front in Delhi is mainly to have uninterrupted power supply and to take care of increasing power demand. Government of Delhi introduced power sector reforms during the beginning of the 10th Five Year Plan with the corporatisation of transmission and generation and privatization of distribution of power. This has dramatically changed the power scenario of Delhi as the transmission and distribution loss, which was responsible for negative returns in this sector, has been significantly reduced.
3. The information regarding Delhi's own installed capacity of electricity is presented in Chart11.1.

CHART 11.1
INSTALLED CAPACITY OF ELECTRICITY IN DELHI

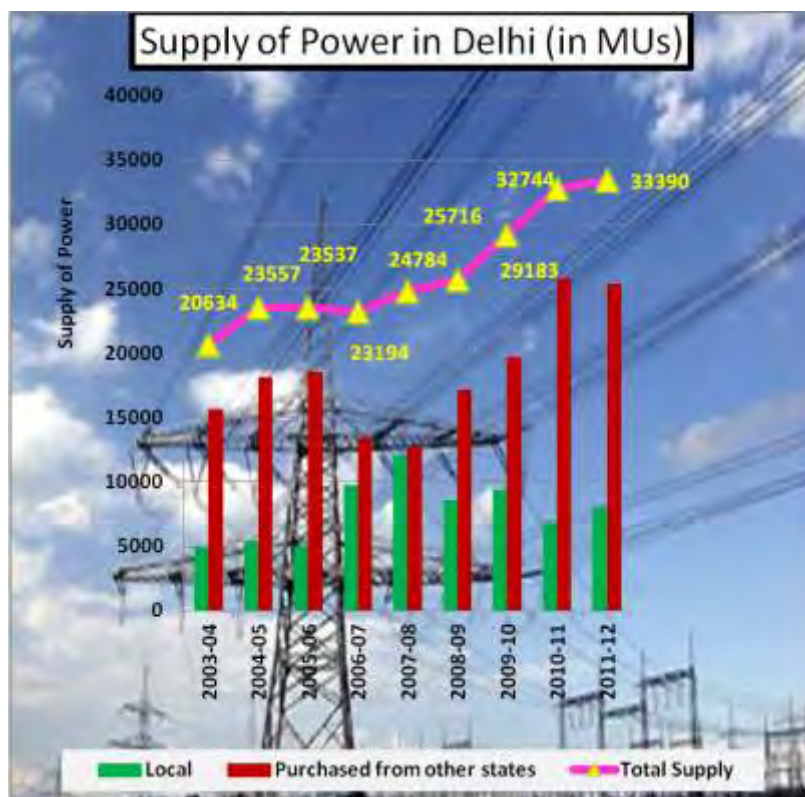


Source: - PPCL & IPGCL

- Note
- (i) GT Station was derated from 282 MW capacity to 270MW w.e.f. 16.9.2008 as approved by CEA
 - (ii) IP station of 247.5 MW capacity de-commissioned completely on 31.12.2009 as a step of reducing coal based generation in the city to have cleaner energy to improve the air quality.
 - (iii) the 1st GT of Pragati III Power Project, Bawana of Capacity 216 MW has been declared COD on 27.12.2011.

4. It may be observed from Chart11.1 that both the installed and derated capacity of electricity in Delhi was highest and both of them were same at 951 mega watt in 2011-12. The information regarding the supply of electricity in Delhi during 2003-12 is presented in Chart11.2.

Chart 11.2
SUPPLY OF POWER IN DELHI (IN MUS)



Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2012

5. It may be inferred from Chart 11.2 that supply of electricity in Delhi periphery increased from 20634 million units in 2003-04 to 33390 million units in 2011-12.
6. The sale of electricity in Delhi to various categories of consumers increased from 15984 million units in 2007-08 to 22833 million units in 2011-12 registering an increase of 43% over a period of five years. The information regarding the local consumption of electricity in Delhi during 2007-11 is presented in Chart11.3.

Statement 11.1
SALE OF ENERGY IN DELHI

Sale of Energy (MU)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (E)
Domestic	7128	7747	9058	9860	10861
Non Domestic	4430	4958	5164	5262	5921
Industrial	2831	2857	2964	3055	3218
DMRC/ Railways/Street Lighting	522	576	624	812	982
Others	1074	1085	1301	1723	1853
Grand Total	15984	17222	19112	20714	22833

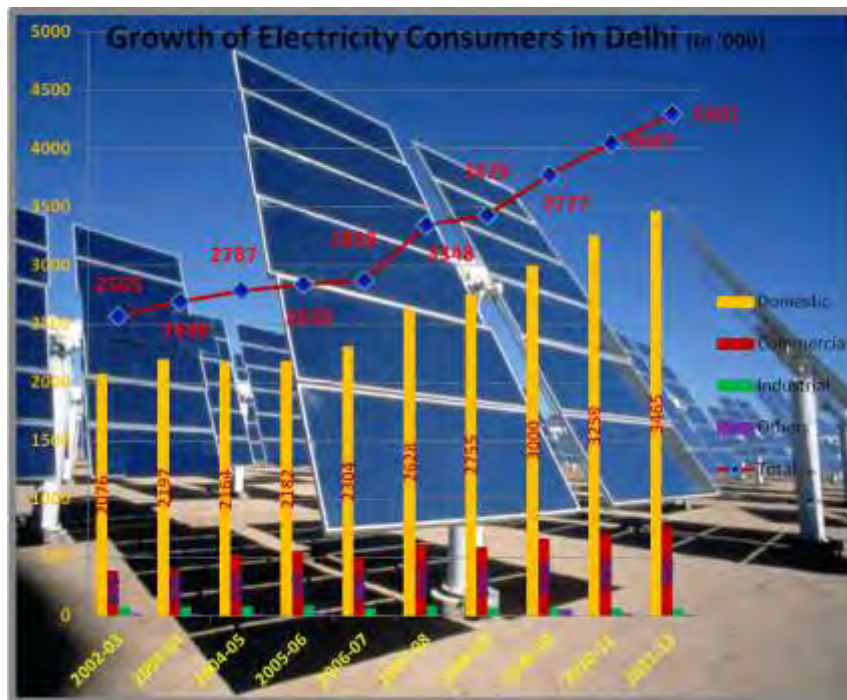
Chart 11.3
ENERGY SALE IN DELHI



Source: - DERC Website, E: Estimated

7. It may be seen from Chart 11.3 that the consumption of electricity in Delhi increased from 15984 million units in 2007-08 to 22833 million units in 2011-12 recorded an annual growth at around 8.5 per cent. During the period 2002-03 to 2011-12, the number of consumers of electricity in Delhi increased from 25.65 lakh to 43.00 lakh. The information regarding number of consumers of electricity in Delhi during 2002-12 is presented in Chart 11.4.

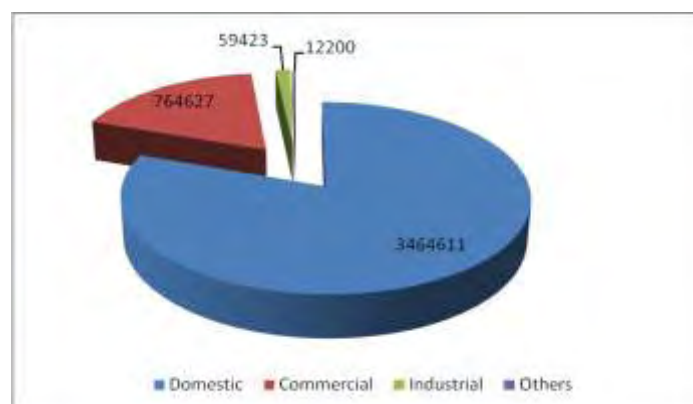
Chart 11.4
GROWTH OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS IN DELHI (IN '000)



Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2012

8. It may be inferred from Chart 11.4 that the number of electricity consumers in Delhi increased from 25.65 lakh in 2002-03 to 43.01 lakh in 2011-12. Number of consumers in domestic increased every year in the period covered under the study. While all other consumers mentioned in the table showed an up and down situation in the period covered. The information regarding number of consumers of electricity in Delhi during 2011-12 is depicted in Chart 11.5.

Chart 11.5
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS OF ELECTRICITY IN DELHI: 2011-12



9. Investment in Energy Sector

9.1 Investment in energy sector is crucial for developing infrastructure of any nation. It not only increases the level of infrastructure of the nation but also increase the quality of life of citizens. Investment in this sector during the last five year showed an up and down ward trend. During the year 2004-05 the share of investment in energy sector in Delhi was to the level of ₹ 625.74 crore, i.e. 15 per cent of the total expenditure to ₹ 1833.26 crore in 2011-12, i.e. 13 per cent of the total expenditure. The share of investment in energy sector in Delhi during the last eight years is presented in Statement 11.2.

Statement 11.2
EXPENDITURE UNDER ENERGY SECTOR IN DELHI

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Years	Expenditure		
		Total Plan Expenditure	Energy Sector	% of Energy Exp. to Total Plan Exp.
1.	2004-05	4260.53	625.74	14.69
2.	2005-06	4280.87	271.47	6.34
3.	2006-07	5083.70	257.24	5.06
4.	2007-08	8745.32	1256.75	14.37
5.	2008-09	9619.32	567.08	5.90
6.	2009-10	11048.14	461.00	4.17
7.	2010-11	10490.81	250.83	2.39
8.	2011-12	13642.54	1833.26	13.44

9.2 Delhi Transco Ltd is responsible for planning, designing, construction & maintenance of the 400 KV and 220 KV systems that are necessary for importing and transmitting power to the new distribution companies.

9.3 Delhi Transco Limited has successfully met the power transmission network consisting of three number of 400 KV and twenty nine 220 KV substations associated with transmission lines. The maintenance of the system is the core business of State Transmission Utility. The existing network consists of 400 KV ring around the periphery of Delhi interlinked with the 220 KV network spread all over Delhi. The network of Delhi Transmission Utility during the year 2011-12 is presented in Statement 11.3.

Statement 11.3
NETWORK OF DELHI TRANSMISSION UTILITY: 2011-12

Sl. No.	Details	400 KV Level	220 KV Level
1.	Number of Sub Stations	3	29
2.	Transformation Capacity (in MVA)	3465	8530
3.	Transmission Lines (Length in Ckt. Km.)	227	663

Source: - Delhi Transco Limited.

9.4 The performance of the transmission business improved significantly over the last eight years. During the last eight years system has improved mainly in system availability, reduction in transmission losses, significant reduction of load shedding etc. The performance of Delhi Transco Limited during the last eight years is presented in Statement 11.4.

Statement 11.4
PERFORMANCE OF DELHI TRANSCO LIMITED 2004-12

Sl. No	Details	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Peak Demand met in MW	3490	3626	3736	4030	4034	4408	4720	5028
2.	Load Growth (%)	--	3.9	3.0	7.9	0.10	9.30	7.10	6.50
3.	Energy Consumption in MUs	20810	21184	21977	22372	21768	23349	25581	25593
4.	Shedding in MU	176	322	411	136	128	185	74	83
5.	Shedding as % of Energy Consumption	0.84	1.50	1.87	0.61	0.61	0.80	0.29	0.32
6.	Transmission Losses (%)	1.30	0.72	0.95	1.42	1.59	1.38	1.28	1.20
7.	System Availability (%)	--	97.71	98.87	98.50	98.78	98.39	98.58	98.39

Source: - Delhi Transco Limited.

9.5 It may be observed from Statement 11.4 that the peak demand increased from 3490 MW in 2004-05 to 5028 in 2011-12, recorded an annual growth at 5.51 per cent. Like-wise energy consumption recorded an annual growth at 2.87 per cent. System availability is always 98 per cent or more during the period covered under the study. The information regarding peak demand met in MW and energy consumption in MUs are depicted in Charts 11.6 and 11.7 respectively.

Chart 11.6
PEAK DEMAND MET (MW) IN DELHI

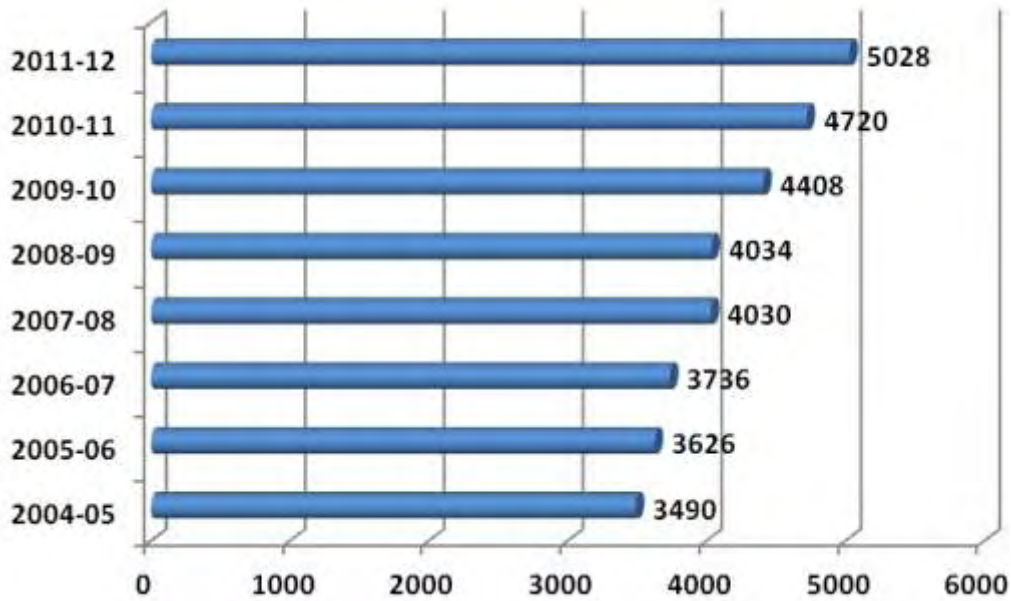
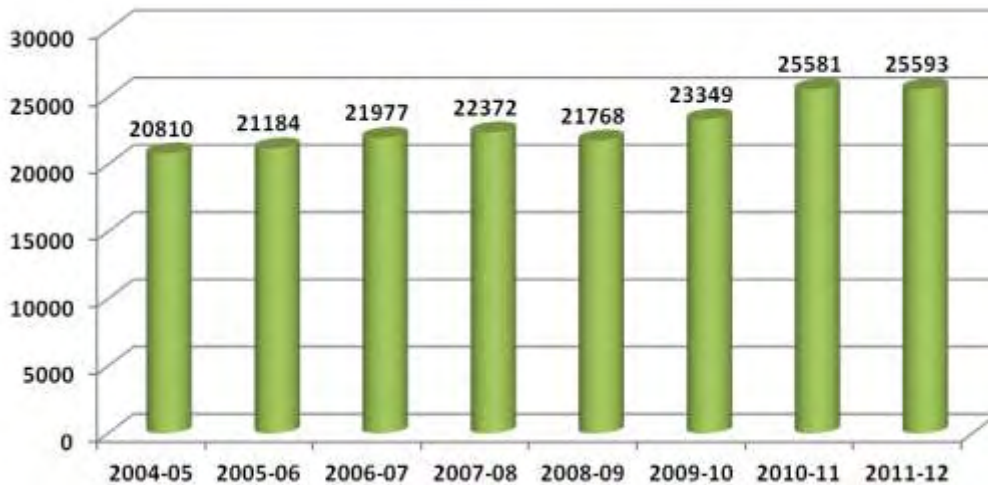


Chart 11.7
ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN DELHI- 2004-12 (IN MUS)



9.6 Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Energy, Government of India projected that maximum demand of electricity in Delhi (17th Power Survey Committee) will increase to the tune of 6092 MW by the end of 11th Five Year Plan (March-2012).

10. Power Generation

Delhi's own installed generation capacity as on 1st April 2011 was 735 MW. During the year 2011-12, GT- 1 of Pragati III power project, Bawana of capacity 216 MW has been declared COD on 27th December 2011. Unit No. 1 (500 MW) of 1500 MW coal based Indira Gandhi STPP in district of Jhajjar, Haryana (by APCPL- a joint venture of Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited and HPGCL and NTPC Limited for sharing power equally by Delhi and Haryana) has been declared COD on 5th March 2011. The power generation in Delhi is undertaken by two GNCTD owned companies namely IPGCL and PPCL with the following power Plants.

Statement 11.5 INSTALLED GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY IN DELHI

(As on 31st January 2012)

Sl. No	Companies/Station	Fuel	Units
1.	Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited		
	a. Rajghat Power House	Coal	2X67.5 MW= 135 MW
	b. GTPS	Gas	6X30 MW (GTs) Plus 3X30 MW (STGs)= 270MW
2.	Pragati Power Corporation Limited		
	Pragati –I Power Station	Gas	2X104 MW (GTs) Plus 1X122 MW (STGs) = 330 MW
3.	Pragati III Power Project Bawana	Gas	1X216 MW (GT)
	Total	--	951MW

Source:- Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited and Pragati Power Corporation Limited.

11. Plant Load Factor

- 11.1 In the electricity industry, load factor is a measure of the output of a power plant compared to the maximum output it could produce.
- 11.2 The availability factor of a power plant is the amount of time that it is able to produce electricity over a certain period, divided by the amount of the time in the period. Occasions where only partial capacity is available may or may not be deducted. The availability factor of a power plant varies greatly depending on the type of inputs, i.e. mainly fuel, the design of the plant and how the plant is operated. Everything else being equal, plants that are run less frequently have higher availability factors because they require less maintenance. Most of the thermal power plants, such as coal, geothermal and nuclear power plants, have

availability factors between 70% and 90%. Newer plants tend to have significantly higher availability factors, but preventive maintenance is as important as improvements in design and technology. Gas turbines have relatively high availability factors, ranging from 80% to 99%. Gas turbines are commonly used for peaking power plants, co-generation plants and the first stage of combined cycle plants. The information regarding plant load factor and availability factor of power plants in Delhi during the last six years is presented in Statement 11.6.

Statement 11.6

PLANT LOAD FACTOR/ AVAILABILITY FACTOR OF POWER PLANTS IN DELHI-2004-11

(Percentage)

Sl. No	Year	Indraprastha Power Station	Rajghat Power House	Gas Turbine Plants	Pragati Power Station	Total
1.	2004-05	42.45	58.96	62.32	88.27	65.53
2.	2005-06	45.42	48.57	70.76	79.53	64.35
3.	2006-07	43.92	53.69	57.17	77.99	60.31
4.	2007-08	47.26	76.04	60.38	84.72	67.31
5.	2008-09	44.05	74.16	53.05	83.07	64.06
6.	2009-10	35.04 (64.09)	54.64(54.64)	63.21(73.28)	84.85(85.50)	71.38(75.34)**
7.	2010-11	Decommissioned	66.05(75.98)	57.85(81.91)	80.80(86.32)	68.23(81.40)
8.	2011-12*	--	69.41(68.55)	56.11(75.90)	87.12(90.97)	70.88(78.47)

Sources: 1. Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited and Pragati Power Corporation Limited.
2. Economic Survey of Delhi, 2008-09.

Notes: * means upto December 2011.

** means Excluding Indraprastha Power Station.
Figures in parenthesis relates to availability factor

11.3 It may be inferred from Statement 11.6 that the plant load factor of power plants in Delhi during 2011-12 upto December 2011 was 70.88 per cent and availability factor at 78.47 per cent.

12. Capacity Addition Programme

12.1 In order to meet the growing demand of power of the national capital city, Delhi; two gas based Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) power projects of 1500 MW and 750 MW capacity at Bawana and Bamnauli are being set up by Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL). One 1500 MW coal based power project (Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Project) is also being set up by Aravali Power Company Limited (a Joint Venture Company of NTPC, IPGCL and HPGCL) in Jhajjar District, Haryana for sharing of power equally by Delhi and Haryana. The present status of capacity addition programme of electricity is presented in Statement 11.7.

Statement 11.7

STATUS OF CAPACITY ADDITION PROGRAMME OF DELHI

Sl. No	Projects	Present Status
1.	1500 MW (N) Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Power Project at Bawana, Pragati III	Turn-key order was placed on BHEL on 30 th April 2008. GT No.1 & GT No. 2 were synchronized with the system on 11 th October 2010 and 9 th February 2011 respectively. CT -1 has been declared COD on 27 th December 2011. STG 1 has been test synchronized on 3 rd October 2011. Module 2 (750 MW) is expected to be commissioned in 2012-13.
2.	750 MW(N), Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Power Project at Bannauli, Pragati III	All inputs have been tied up and clearances obtained. Land acquired (except two pockets) . Notice of award for shifting of 400 KV overhead conductor and for execution of main plant has been placed on BHEL by 29 th March 2011 and project to be commissioned in 2014-15 provided Gas allocation is made.
3.	1500 MW Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Project (Coal Based) in Jhajjar district, Haryana	First unit of 500 MW has been synchronized with the system on 10 th October 2010 and commercial operation started on 5 th March 2011. Second unit had achieved a full load on 5 th November 2011 . Third unit is expected to be completed by December 2012.

Source: - Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited and Pragati Power Corporation Limited.

13. Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses (AT&C)

- 13.1 It is the difference between energy units put into the system and the units for which the payment is collected. Transmission and distribution loss do not capture losses on account of non-realization of payments. AT&C loss is the actual measure of overall efficiency of the distribution business as it measures both technical as well as commercial losses. The main reasons for technical losses may be due to overloading of existing lines and substation equipments, absence of upgradation of old lines and equipments, low HT:LT Ratio, poor repair and maintenance of equipments, non- installation of capacitors for power correction, etc. On the contrary, commercial losses may be due to low metering/billing/collection efficiency, theft, tampering of metering system, low accountability of employees, absence of energy audit and accounting etc.

- 13.2 After reforms in power sector the AT & C losses in Delhi reduced significantly from 52 per cent in the pre-reform era to 18.5 per cent in 2010-11. The information regarding AT&C losses in Delhi during 2002-10 is presented in Statement 11.8.

Statement 11.8
AT&C LOSSES IN DELHI DURING POST POWER SECTOR REFORMS

(Percentage)

Sl. No.	Year	BYPL	BRPL	NDPL
1.	Opening Level of AT&C Losses	57.20	48.10	48.01
2.	2002-03			
	a. Target	56.45	47.55	47.60
	b. Achievement	61.89	47.47	47.79
3.	2003-04			
	a. Target	54.70	46.00	45.35
	b. Achievement	54.29	45.06	44.86
4.	2004-05			
	a. Target	50.70	42.70	40.85
	b. Achievement	50.12	40.64	33.79
5.	2005-06			
	a. Target	44.65	36.70	35.35
	b. Achievement	43.88	35.53	26.52
6.	2006-07			
	a. Target	39.95	31.10	31.10
	b. Achievement	39.03	29.92	23.73
7.	2007-08			
	a. Target	34.77	27.34	22.03
	b. Achievement	29.82	27.91	18.31
8.	2008-09			
	a. Target	30.52	23.46	20.35
	b. Achievement	24.02	20.59	15.41
9.	2009-10			
	a. Target	26.26	20.23	18.68
	b. Achievement	23.10	20.53	14.47

Sources: - DERC, Discoms and websites.

- 13.3 The loss level of AT&C losses targeted by Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) in the multiyear Tariff regulations for the three distribution companies by the end of control period 2007-08 to 2011-12 and the annual loss reduction target during the control period as stipulated by DERC for the companies is presented in Statement 11.9.

Statement 11.9
TARGET OF AT&C LOSSES BY DERC

Sl. No	Companies	Annual Target 2010-11 (Percentage)	Annual Target 2011-12 (Percentage)
1.	BRPL	17	15
2.	NDPL	17	13
3.	BYPL	22	18

14. Improved Distribution Infrastructure

- 14.1 As the demand for power increases, the demand for improved infrastructure for power also increases. For improving the power conditions in Delhi, all the three companies are creating the addition of infrastructure like power transformers, EHV cables, installation and 11 KV feeders, shunt capacitors, etc. The capital investment made by the three companies since the introduction of reforms in power sector in Delhi is presented in Statement 11.10.

Statement 11.10
INFRASTRUCTURE CREATED BY POWER COMPANIES IN DELHI

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	BRPL	BYPL	NDPL	Total
1.	2002-03	76.38	56.36	48.51	181.25
2.	2003-04	114.56	87.69	281.00	483.25
3.	2004-05	538.75	414.42	338.20	1291.37
4.	2005-06	618.54	298.92	430.93	1348.39
5.	2006-07	306.21	209.08	270.51	785.80
6.	2007-08	128.24	117.53	245.11	490.88
7.	2008-09	390.85*	300.00*	288.57	979.42
9.	2009-10	475.00*	300.00*	374.09	1149.09
	Total	2648.53	1784.00	2276.92	6709.45

* As per DERC MYT order.

15. Status of Transmission Projects:

a. Major Substation Works

1. **Establishment of 400/220KV substation at Mundaka:-** In order to evacuate the power from Aravali generating station at Jhajhar, Haryana an order for establishment of 400/220/66 KV substation of 2x315 MVA transformation capacity was placed in August 2008 at a cost of ` 126.18 Crore. 400KV switch yard already commissioned in 2010-11 along with 1X315 MVA Transformer. 220KV and 66 KV switch yard partly commissioned along with 1X160 MVA Pr. Transformer in 2011-12. Rest of work is under commissioning stage which to be completed in 2012-13.
2. **220 KV Substation at Harish Chandra Mathur Lane:-** For increasing and strengthening the reliability of supply to the NDMC area, an order for establishment of 220 KV GIS Substation with 2x100 MVA transformer on turnkey basis has been placed on M/s. Areava, France on 30.10.2009 at a cost of ` 54.22 crore. Erection and testing work completed. Electrical clearance for charging the substation has been received from the Electrical Inspector, GNCTD on 30th March 2012. The substation is commissioned in May 2012.
3. **Establishment of 220 KV Substation at Peeragarhi:-** In order to evacuate the power from 400 KV substation at Mundka, an order to establishment of 220/33 KV GIS Substation on turnkey basis has been placed to M/s. CGL, India on November 2011. Work is under progress and likely to be completed in February 2013.
4. **Establishment of 220 KV Substation at Wazirpur:-** For augmenting power supply in north Delhi as well as off loading of 220 KV substation at Shalimarbagh and to evacuate the power from 400 KV substation at Mundaka, a 220 KV/33 KV substation was envisaged on turnkey basis. The work for the substation was awarded on 28th May 2010 to M/s. EMCO Limited and the same was supposed to be completed for inauguration on 26-January-2013.
5. **Establishment of 220 KV Substation at Rohini II:-** In order to meet the load requirement of Rohini Phase IV and V and to off load the existing substation at Rohini an order for the establishment of 220 KV AIS Substation on turnkey basis has been awarded on M/s. U B Engineering in March 2010 at a cost of ` 36 core. Eighty per cent of civil works completed. (0 per cent structure of 220/66KV equipment completed. 2X160 MVA Pr. Transformer has also been erected and testing to be commenced. Substation is likely to be commissioned by October 2013.

6. **Composite Scheme of ETC of 220 KV Substation at Lodhi Road:-** A scheme for conversion of 220 KV AIS Substation to GIS Substation was conceptualized. The work has been awarded to M/s CGL on turnkey basis in June 2010. 33 KV GIS work is under progress. The substation is likely to be commissioned in 2012-13.
7. **Establishment of 400 KV Substation at Bawana Extension:-** To evacuate the power from CCGT Bawana, an order for the establishment of 400 KV and 220 KV bays along with 2Nos. 315 MVA 400/220 KV Power transformers on turnkey basis has been placed to M/s. UB Engineering Limited in July 2009 at a cost of ` 52.11 crore. Erection and testing works completed. 220 KV bays test charge in October 2011 and 2X315 MVA Pr. Transformer test charge in November 2011. Commissioning of all bays and transformers are pending for load shifting of 2 Nos existing 315 MVA due to non readiness of PPCL Project.
8. **Establishment of 400/220 Substation at Harsh Vihar (East of Loni Road):-** In order to evacuate the power from Dadri generating station, Stage II an order of establishment of 400/220KV GIS Substation on turnkey basis has been awarded on March 2010 at a total cost of ` 180.70 Crore. All GIS equipment has been receipt at site. 3X315 MVA and 3X160 MVA transformer is placed on foundation. The substation was to be commissioned by January 2013.

b. Major Transmission Line works

1. **Maharani Bagh – Electric lane (Harish Chandra Mathur Lane):-** In order to give feed to the upcoming 220 KV Electric Lane substation from Maharani Bagh substation an order for supply, laying, jointing, testing and commissioning of 220 KV double circuit underground XLPE cable has been awarded to M/s. LS Cables on 31st August 2009 at a total cost of ` 104.5 crore. Circuit No. 2 at electric lane substation charged on 30th March 2012 and Circuit No. 1 will be charged after getting clearance from protection Department. The work is likely to be completed in 2012-13.
2. **Ridge Valley- Trauma Centre:-** In order to give the feed to upcoming 220 KV Ridge Valley substation as well as existing substation at Nariana, an order for supply, laying, jointing testing, and commissioning of 220 KV double circuit underground XLPE cable from Ridge valley to Trauma Centre substation has been awarded to M/s. LS Cables on 11th November 2009 at a total cost of ` 73.92 crore and the same is likely to be completed in 2012-13.
3. **Maharani Bagh- Gazipur:-** In order to feed the substation at Gazipur an order for laying of 220 KV double circuit underground cum overhead transmission link from Maharani Bagh substation was placed in March 2009 at a total cost of ` 25 crore. Out of 40 Nos. tower foundation, 33 Nos tower foundation completed. 32 Nos towers have been erected. The work is held up due to non receipt of approval of NOIDA for 5 Nos, tower locations in UP area.

4. **Shalimar Bagh to Wazirpur:-** A scheme for laying of 220 KV double circuit underground XLPE cable between Shalimar Bagh 220KV substation and upcoming Wazirpur substation is conceptualized. An order has been placed in May 2010 and the work is likely to be completed by March 2013.
5. **Peeragarhi- Wazirpur:-** A scheme for laying 220 KV double circuit underground XLPE cable between upcoming Peeragarhi and Wazirpur substation is conceptualized. An order has been awarded to M/s. TBEA on 28th May 2010 at a total cost of ₹ 87.70 crore and the work is likely to complete by March 2013.
6. **Peeragarhi- Mundaka:-** A scheme for laying 220 KV double circuit underground XLPE cable between upcoming Perragarhi 220 KV substation and Mundaka substation is conceptualized on May 2010 and an order has been awarded to M/s. TBEA on 28th May 2010 at a cost of ₹ 117.70 crore and the work is likely to be completed by March 2013.

CHAPTER 12 TRANSPORT

The travel demand in metropolitan cities is increasing with the growth of population and economic activities. In order to support the required level of economic activities in urban areas, it becomes imperative to address the urban transport issues and frame an urban transport policy so that urban transport/ comprehensive mobility plans could be prepared accordingly. Consequently the National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) was formulated in May 2005. It encourages improvement in public transport, introduction of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS), and facilities for the use of non-motorized modes; capacity building – individual and institutional – revolving legal and administrative issues; use of cleaner technology and; major awareness campaign for citizens.

2. With rapid urbanization, the Urban Transport scenario in Delhi as well as India is fast warming up, with landmark Metro Rail projects having taken central stage across major cities. Metro is already operating in Delhi and will add another 103 KM of Metro rail in Phase III. Promoting road based public transport in big way; dedicated corridors of bus lane are planned. Bus Rapid Transits (BRT) projects are therefore underway.

3. Vehicle Population

- 3.1 The number of vehicles in Delhi is increasing at a high rate. The number of vehicles increased from 31.64 lakh in 1999-2000 to 74.53 lakh in 2011-12. The information regarding the number of vehicles in Delhi is presented in Statement 12.1.

Statement 12.1
VEHICLE POPULATION

Sl. No	Details	Number of Vehicles		Growth Rate (Per cent)	
		1999-2000	2011-12	Per cent	Annual Compound
1.	Cars and Jeeps	873443	2347276	168.74	7.90
2.	Motor Cycles & Scooters	2077586	4654706	124.04	6.40
3.	Ambulance	1421	2589	82.20	4.72
4.	Auto Rickshaws	70145	88216	25.76	1.78
5.	Taxis	8545	68965	707.08	17.43
6.	Buses	15514	34251	120.77	6.28
7.	Other Passenger Vehicles	5613	23214	313.58	11.54
8.	Tractors	4590	5558	21.08	1.48
9.	Goods Vehicles (All Type)	100929	223534	121.48	6.31
10.	Others	5779	4676	-19.09	-1.62
	Total	3163565	7452985	135.59	6.81

Base year for CGR is 1999-2000

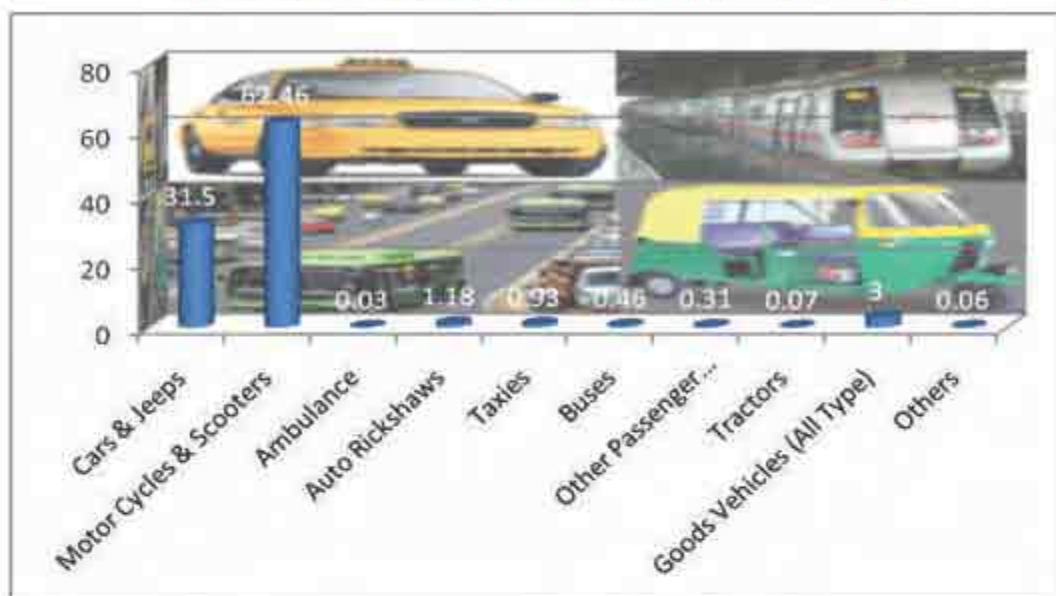
- 3.2 It may be observed from Statement 12.1 that the growth rate of vehicles in Delhi during 1999-2012 was recorded at 135.59 per cent while average annual compound growth rate at 6.81 per cent. The highest growth of vehicles during the period was observed in taxis at 707 per cent, other passenger vehicles and car & jeeps stand second and third positions at 313 per cent and 168 per cent respectively. The negative growth of vehicles recorded in others row which is due to the inclusion of all goods vehicles in the separate rows.
- 3.3 The details regarding number of vehicles in Delhi and their percentage are presented in Tables 12.1 and 12.2 respectively.
- 3.4 The annual growth of vehicles in Delhi increased from 4.72 per cent in 1999-2000 to 8.33 per cent in 2006-07. Thereafter, it decreased to 7.27 per cent in 2011-12. During the same period the number of vehicles per thousand population increased considerably; from 253 to 436. The information regarding growth of motor vehicles in Delhi is presented in Statement 12.2.

Statement 12.2
GROWTH AND VEHICLES PER 1000 POPULATION

Sl. No	Years	Vehicles		Annual Growth (Per cent)	No. of Vehicles Per 1000 Population
		Number	Increase		
1	1999-00	3163565	142582	4.72	253
2	2000-01	3375153	211588	6.69	244
3	2001-02	3617853	242700	7.19	256
4	2002-03	3886072	268219	7.41	270
5.	2003-04	4160760	274688	7.07	284
6	2004-05	4467154	306394	7.36	299
7	2005-06	4830136	362982	8.13	317
8	2006-07	5232426	402290	8.33	337
9	2007-08	5627384	394958	7.55	356
10	2008-09	6026561	399177	7.09	374
11	2009-10	6466713	440152	7.30	393
12.	2010-11	6947536	480823	7.44	415
13.	2011-12	7452985	505449	7.27	436

- 3.5 Percentage of vehicles in Delhi during 2011-12 is depicted in Chart 12.1.

Chart 12.1
PER CENT OF VEHICLES POPULATION 2011-12



- 3.6 There is a contradiction regarding the actual number of vehicles plying on Delhi's roads. A large number of vehicles registered in Delhi can be seen plying on NCR areas.
- 3.7 Transport department is making efforts to estimate the actual number of vehicles in Delhi by taking into account vehicles that have outlived their life due to any account, transferred to and from other states etc.
- 3.8 The information regarding the mode of transportation facilities in Delhi during the last two decade as per the Census of India is presented in the following statement.

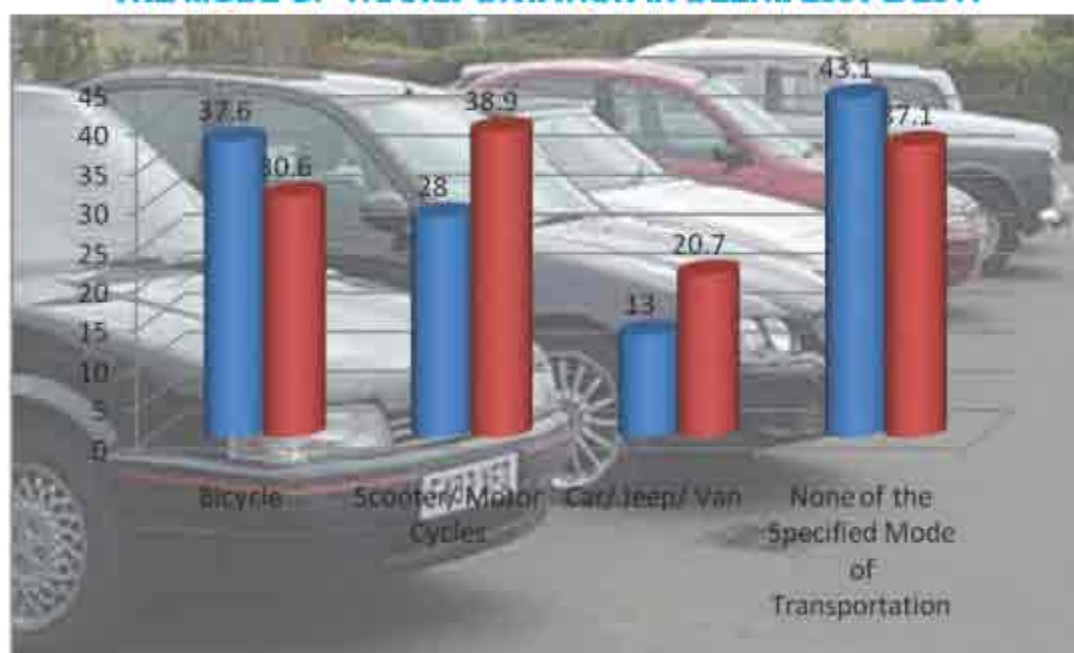
Statement 12.3
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ON THE BASIS OF THE MODE OF TRANSPORTATION IN DELHI: 2001 & 2011

Sl. No	Mode of Transportation Facilities	2001			2011 (Per cent)		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
I	No. of Households	169528	2384621	2554149	79115	3261423	3340538
1	Bicycle	48.70	36.80	37.60	44.20	30.30	30.60
2	Scooter/ Motor Cycles	20.70	28.50	28.00	38.50	38.90	38.90
3	Car/ Jeep/ Van	7.30	13.40	13.00	10.80	21.00	20.70
4	None of the Specified Mode of Transportation	38.90	43.40	43.10	34.70	37.20	37.10

Sources: - Census of India, 2011, Houses, Household Amenities and Assets.

3.9 It may be Inferred from Statement 12.3 that the during the last decade the percentage of household using scooter/ motor cycles has increased from 28 per cent in 2001 to 38.90 per cent in 2011. During the same period the percentage of household using car/ jeep/ van as the mode of transportation in Delhi has also increased from 13 per cent to 20.7 per cent. Contrary to this, the percentage of household using bicycle as the mode of transport has declined from 37.6 per cent in 2001 to 30.6 per cent in 2011. Besides these the above statement also indicates the reduction in the percentage of none of the specified mode of transportation from 43.10 per cent in 2001 to 37.10 per cent in 2011. The information regarding the distribution of households in Delhi on the basis of the mode of transportation facilities in Delhi during the last decade is depicted in Chart 12.2.

Chart 12.2
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ON THE BASIS OF
THE MODE OF TRANSPORTATION IN DELHI: 2001 & 2011



3.10 The information regarding man animal driven vehicles in Delhi is presented in Statement 12.4.

Statement 12.4
MAN/ANIMAL DRIVEN VEHICLES: 2002-11.

(Number)

Sl. No	Details	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Rickshaw	25998	49838	66195	44537	12170	89429	89429	89429	89429
2.	Tonga	445	400	422	321	355	242	--	--	--
3.	Rehras	55	58	62	41	57	42	42	42	42
4.	Hand Carts	6377	5073	5239	1500	13084	3116	3116	3116	3116
5.	Bullock Carts	386	391	379	65	331	137	--	--	--
6.	Cycle Rickshaw Trolley	130082	134023	135872	141219	110887	104303	110887	100665	115000
	Total	163343	189783	208169	187683	136884	197469	203474	193252	207587

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook 2011

- 3.11 It is evident from Statement 12.4 that the number of man or animal driven vehicles in Delhi was maximum during 2004-05 at 2.08 lakh. The number of man/ animal driven vehicles reduced to 1.36 lakh during 2006-07 and further increased to 2.07 lakh during 2010-11. During the last three years, number of bullock carts and tonga plying in Delhi were recorded as nil.

4. Road Network

- 4.1 The road network in Delhi is being developed and maintained by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI), Public Works Department (PWD), Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCD), New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC), Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) and Delhi Development Authority (DDA).
- 4.2 The road network of Delhi has increased from 28508 km in 2000-01 to 32663 km in 2011. The road network of Delhi during the last four decades is presented in Statement 12.5.

Statement 12.5
GROWTH OF ROAD NETWORK IN DELHI- AGENCY-WISE

(Km)

Sl. No	Agency	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2005-06	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	MCD	12129	18673	24885	27139	27139	27139	27139	27139
2.	NDMC	1191	1289	1299	1550	1290	1290	1290	1290
3.	PWD								
a.	NH	302	324	388	182	182	356	356	360
b.	Others	570	1135	1792	2168	2230	2270	2300	2400
4.	Others (i/c DCB, DSIIDC, I&FC, DDA)	124	143	144	326	1290	1357	1357	1474
	Total	14316	21564	28508	31365	32131	32412	32442	32663

Source:- Delhi Statistical Handbook 2012.

5. Peripheral Expressways

- 5.1 Delhi has emerged as a major wholesale trade center for North India. It is estimated that 78 per cent of vegetables and fruits, 49 per cent of fuel, 44 per cent of iron and steel and 47 per cent of food grains traded in Delhi are destined for other states. The five national highways (NH-1, NH-2, NH-8, NH-10 and NH-24) also bring interstate goods vehicles in to the territory. This situation aggravates the traffic congestion, particularly on Ring Road, Outer Ring Road and other major roads of the city. As a solution to this problem, Western Peripheral Expressway and Eastern Peripheral Expressways are being constructed. On completion of these peripheral expressways, Delhi is expected to get relief from those interstate vehicles which are passing through Delhi at present although not destined for Delhi.
- 5.2 **Western Peripheral Expressway:** Total length of the road under western peripheral expressway is 135.65 kilo meter. It is being executed as single package on BOT basis and awarded to M/s. KPM Expressway Limited on 14th November 2005 for a concession period of 23 years and 9 months (Including five years of construction). The project is being implemented with the target date as July 2009 and the project is likely to be completed during 2012-13.

- 5.3 Eastern Peripheral Expressway:** Total length of the road under this project is 135 kilometer (90 Km in Uttar Pradesh and 45 Km in Haryana). Starts at Kundli NH-1 and terminate at Palwal on NH2 via passing eastern peripheral of Delhi in Baghpat, Gaziabad, Gautam Budh Nagar and Faridabad districts. The most of eastern peripheral expressway falls in Uttar Pradesh state and it is being implemented by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). The estimated cost of the project excluding the cost of land and shifting of utility services is ₹ 1885 crore. PPPAC has approved the project concession period as 20 years including the construction period of 3 years. The project is yet to start.

6. Inter State Bus Terminals (ISBTs)

Master Plan of Delhi- 2021 suggested five ISBTs for Delhi. With the setting up of two new ISBTs at Sarai Kale Khan and Anand Vihar, three ISBTs are functioning at present. These three ISBTs cater to average 3.70-lakh passengers and 5235 buses/trips per day. Two more ISBTs are proposed to be constructed at Dwarka and Narela on BOT basis. Due to change in Floor Area Ratio (FAR) in Master Plan 2021, there is a rethinking to take advantage of increased FAR and accordingly design and other parameters for construction of ISBTs are getting revised. The designs of both the ISBTs of Sarai Kale Khan and Anand Vihar as modern ISBT have been prepared and are awaiting clearance from UTTIPEC.

7. Rail Network

Delhi is a major junction on the rail map of India linked with all the major metropolitan cities directly. There are four main railway stations viz. at New Delhi, Old Delhi, Hazrat Nizamuddin and Sarai Rohila, besides Container Depots at Patparganj and Tuglakabad. A new Railway Station has been developed by Northern Railway at Anand Vihar, which would help in decongestion at New Delhi and Old Delhi Railway Stations. New Delhi Railway Station has been renovated, expanded and provided with better facilities for commuters. Renovation of Delhi Railway Station is in progress. Renovation and expansion of Nizamudin Station is likely to start shortly.

8. Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS)

- 8.1 MRTS PHASE -I (65.05 KM) :** The Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) is an ambitious project that aims at providing a non-polluting and efficient rail-based transport system, properly integrated with the road transport system. The first phase of the project, originally estimated to cost ₹ 4,860 crore (April 1996 prices) was approved in September 1996 and was to be completed by March, 2005. Later on it was revised to be completed by March 2006 with an estimated cost of ₹ 10571 crore. Dwarka Sub-city corridor has been implemented with the additional funding of ₹ 320 crore by Delhi Development Authority (DDA). The plan of first phase of MRTS and its commissioning are presented in Statement 12.6 and 12.7 respectively.

Statement 12.6
PLAN OF FIRST PHASE OF MRTS

Sl. No.	Name of Section	Length (KM)
1	Delhi University - Central Secretariat (Underground Corridor)	11
2	Shahdara - Rithala (Rail/surface/elevated Corridor)	22.06
3	Indraprastha - Barakhamba Road, Dwarka (Underground/ elevated Corridor)	25.65
4	Dwarka sub-city (Dwarka - Dwarka Sector VI)	6.50
	Total	65.05

Statement 12.7
COMMISSIONING OF FIRST PHASE OF MRTS

Sl. No	Corridor	Name of the Section	Length (Km)	Commissioned on
1	Line 1	Shahdara-TisHazari	8.40	25.12.2002
		Tis Hazari-Inderlok	4.90	04.10.2003
		Inderlok-Rithala	8.70	31.03.2004
2.	Line 2	Vishwa Vidhyalaya - Kashmere Gate	4.00	20.12.2004
		Kashmere Gate- Central Secretariat	7.00	03.07.2005
3.	Line 3	Barakhamba - Dwarka	22.90	31.12.2005
		Brakhambha-Indraprastha	2.70	11.11.2006
		Dwarka Sub - City	6.50	01.04.2006

8.2 In Delhi, the Metro Trains run from 6.00 AM in the morning till about 11.00 PM in the night. The train frequency varies from 3 minutes a peak time upto 12 minutes in non peak hours. The expected ridership is 21.82 lakh passengers per day for MRTS network.

- 8.3 MRTS PHASE –II:** After completion of MRTS Phase-I, the work of Phase- II has also been completed. The information regarding corridors of MRTS Phase-II is presented in Statement 12.8.

Statement 12.8
CORRIDORS PROPOSED/COMMISSIONED DURING MRTS PHASE - II

Sl. No	Corridor	Name of the Section	Length (Km)	Target Date	Date of Operation
1.	Line 1 Extn	Shahdara-Dilshad Garden	3.09	Dec. 2008	04.06.2008
2.	Line 2 Extn	Vishwa Vidhyalaya - Jahangir Puri	6.36	Oct. 2009	04.02.2009
		Central Secretariat - Qutub Minar	11.76	Aug. 2010	03.09.2010
		Qutub Minar - Huda City Center Gurgaon	15.82	June 2010	21.06.2010
3.	Line 3 Extn	Indraprastha - Yamuna Bank	2.17	June 2009	10.05.2009
		Yamuna Bank - New Ashok Nagar	5.90	Nov 2009	13.11.2009
		New Ashok Nagar - Noida City Center	7.00	Nov 2009	13.11.2009
4.	Line 4	Yamuna Bank - Anand Vihar	6.17	Dec 2009	07.01.2010
5.	Line 5	Inderlok - Mundka	15.15	Mar 2010	02.04.2010
		Kirti Nagar- Ashok Park	3.31	Dec 2010	27.08.2011
6.	Line 6	Central Secretariat - Sarita Vihar	15.34	Sep 2010	03.10.2010
		Sarita Vihar - Badarpur	4.82	Nov 2010	14.01.2011
7.	PPP Line	High Speed Airport Metro Express Line - New Delhi Railway Station to Dwarka Sector - 21	22.7	Nov 2010	23.02.2011

- 8.4** The total length of MRTS phase II is 122.36 KM and total completion cost (for Gurgaon Extn. Cost of Delhi portion only considered) is estimated at ₹ 19,231.36 Crore including concessionaire contribution of ₹ 1786.40 Crore. Extension of Delhi Metro in Dwarka Sub city from Dwarka Sectors 9 to 21 for a length of 2.77 km has been completed as deposit work of DDA. The line is operational from 30.10.2010.
- 8.5** The EIRR of initially approved Phase II project is expected to be 23.63 per cent and FIRR is expected to be 8.18 per cent.

8.6 The details regarding year-wise Funds release is presented in Statement 12.9.

Statement 12.9
YEAR-WISE RELEASED FUND FOR MRTS PHASE – II BY GNCTD

(₹ Crore)

Sl. No	Year	Equity	Subordinate Debt	Total
1.	2005-06	346.66	58.00	404.66
2.	2006-07	307.60	58.00	365.60
3.	2007-08	456.49	225.00	681.49
4.	2008-09	731.50	156.00	887.50
5.	2009-10	825.02	15.00	840.02
6.	2010-11	1272.73	--	1272.73
7.	2011-12	238.62	--	238.62
	Total	4178.62	512.00	4690.62

8.7 The approved corridors of MRTS Phase III are presented in Statement 12.10.

Statement 12.10
MRTS PHASE III- PROPOSED CORRIDORS

No	Metro Corridors Approved in Phase III	Length (km)
1	Mukundpur_ Rajouri Garden– Dhoula Kuan - Anand Vihar –Yamuna Vihar	55.697
2.	Janakpuri West- Munirka-Kalkaji-Kalindikunj	33.494
3.	Central Secretariat- Mandi House- Lal Quila- Kashmere Gate	9.370
4.	Jehangirpuri- Badli	4.489
	Total	103.050

8.8 The estimated cost of Phase III is ₹ 35242 crore including land cost and Central tax but with waiver/ reimbursement of state taxes on similar lines as has been done in case of other metro projects sanctioned since 2006.

8.9 GNCTD has released ₹1259.70 crore (₹ 749.70 crore equity and ₹ 510 crore subordinate debt) during 2011-12 towards MRTS Phase III.

9. Flyovers and Bridges

9.1 The expansion of road network and the growth of the vehicular traffic in Delhi resulted in installation of traffic signals almost at every intersection within short distances. This has led to excessive time and fuel consumption for all vehicular trips. To overcome this problem by providing uninterrupted and smooth flow of traffic, a special programme to construct flyovers was started in 1998-99.

9.2 All the 24 projects linked directly or indirectly with CWG 2010 were commissioned before beginning of the games except ROB on Road No. 68 which was completed and commissioned in February 2011. The twenty four flyovers and ROB/ RUBs are mentioned below:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Mangolpuri Flyover | 13. Shastri Nagar Pusta Road Grade Separator |
| 2. Geeta Colony Bridge | 14. Naraina Flyover |
| 3. ROB on Road No. 63 | 15. Flyover on NH 24 Bypass near Ghazipur |
| 4. Mukerba Chowk Grade Separator | 16. Bridge at Neela Hauz |
| 5. Bhera Enclave Underpass | 17. Alignment over Barapullah Nallah |
| 6. Nangloi NH-10 Flyover, | 18. Apsara Border Grade Separator |
| 7. Aruna Asaf Ali Marg/ Africa Avenue Flyover | 19. Corridor Improvement of Road No. 56 |
| 8. BJ Marg/RTR Marg Flyover, | 20. Ring Road Bypass |
| 9. Nelson Mandela / Vivekanand Marg Flyover | 21. UP Link Road |
| 10. Azadpur Grade Separator | 22. Shyam Lal College GT Road |
| 11. ITO Chungi Grade Separator | 23. RUB on Road No 58-64 |
| 12. R R Kohli Marg Grade Separator, | 24. ROB on Road No. 68 (executed by DTTDC) |

9.3 **Signature Bridge:** The existing bridge at Wazirabad is insufficient to meet the growing demands of large population of Trans Yamuna area especially Yamuna Vihar, Gokulpuri, Khajoori, Nand Nagri and the other areas. Therefore the GNCTD planned to construct Signature Bridge. The project is to be completed in a period of 42 months. Work of approaches of the bridges is in full swing and the construction of bridge is targeted to complete by December 2013.

9.4 **Elevated Road Over Barapullah Nallah :** The Phase I of the project was completed before the Commonwealth Games and two clover leaves have also been completed during 2012-13. The second phase will start in 2012-13. This project is covered under JNNURM. For parking facilities, MCD covered Kushak and Sunhari Bagh Nallah. Now Transport Department is utilizing this space for Bus Depots.

10. Pedestrian Facilities - Foot Over Bridges (FOBs)

Traffic regulation and road construction in Delhi have to take care of cyclists and pedestrians including bus commuters. On main arterial roads, there are very few pedestrian crossing and a few footover bridges or subways. Now, 68 nos. subways/ FOBs have been completed at various places by March 2012. These measures towards construction of FOBs, however are not adequate to meet the actual requirement on the ground. There is, therefore, a need to provide for adequate number of safe road crossings by way of traffic signals at appropriate places like T-points, Road junctions and major Bus Stands for cyclists, pedestrians and bus commuters along with construction of foot over bridges.

11. Rail Over/Under Bridge (ROB/RUB) at Railway Crossings

In view of Commonwealth Games-2010, Government of Delhi decided to finance the 50 per cent cost of construction of 17 ROB/RUB at a cost of ₹ 428 crore by MCD. Remaining 50 per cent cost is to be borne by Ministry of Railways. Construction of RUB/ROB at Sarai Kale Khan and Kirari Railway crossing have been dropped. The information regarding ROB/RUB at different locations in Delhi is presented in Statement 12.11.

Statement 12.11
ROB/RUB AT RAILWAY CROSSINGS IN DELHI

Sl No	Locations
1.	Adjacent to Roshanara Garden near Under Bridge, Shakti Nagar (On Delhi Ambala Line)
2.	G.T. Road Industrial Area approaching towards Sawan Park (On Delhi Ambala Line)
3.	Near Badli at the back of the Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar (On Delhi Ambala Line)
4.	Auchandi Road connecting G.T. Road to Badli Industrial Area (On Delhi Ambala Line)
5.	Nihari Road crossing Narela- Lampur Road (On Delhi Ambala Line)
6.	Lodi Colony with Kotla/ Prem Nagar (On Ring Rail Line in Delhi area)
7.	Kirti Nagar- Prem Nagar (On Ring Rail Line in Delhi area)
8	Najafgarh Bijwasan Road(On Delhi Rewari Line)
9.	Rohtak Road & Zakhira (On Delhi- Bhatinda Line)
10	Rampura Road – Rohtak Road (On Delhi- Bhatinda Line)
11	Ring Road – Shakurbasti Railway Station (On Delhi – Bhatinda Line)
12	Mangolpuri- Rohtak Road (On Delhi – Bhatinda Line)
13	Sultanpuri Railway Crossing and Nangloi (On Delhi – Bhatinda Line)
14	Mundaka Railway Crossings (On Delhi – Bhatinda Line)
15.	Vivek Vihar Railway Station (On Delhi - Ghaziabad Line)

12. Delhi Transport Infrastructure Development Corporation

Government of Delhi has established Delhi Transport Infrastructure Development Corporation. The Corporation has been created with the objectives of development, implementation, operation and maintenance of urban transport infrastructure and funding of the expenses associated with transport planning, project development expenses for specific projects, capital expenditure support for specific projects and operations and maintenance expenditure for providing sustainable public services, external infrastructure for all ISBTs.

13. Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC)

- 13.1 DTC is responsible for providing efficient public transport services to the people of Delhi at affordable prices. DTC was handed over to the Government of NCT of Delhi by the Government of India in August 1996. The performance of DTC during 2001-12 is presented in Statement 12.12.

Statement 12.12
PERFORMANCE OF DELHI TRANSPORT CORPORATION

Sl No.	Years	Fleet (No)	Fleet Utilization (%)	Vehicle Utilization (Km/Bus/Day)	Load Factor (%)	Passenger Carried (million)
1.	2001-02	3286	71.68	211	82.66	854
2.	2002-03	3082	79.85	214	72.51	1008
3.	2003-04	3656	85.49	224	65.33	906
4.	2004-05	3470	83.98	230	67.72	962
5.	2005-06	3469	90.51	226	74.42	973
6.	2006-07	3444	81.47	199	77.18	951
7.	2007-08	3537	82.47	177	87.82	848
8.	2008-09	3804	77.03	171	68.83	772
9.	2009-10	4725	80.99	184	69.84	776
10.	2010-11	6204	75.03	185	71.43	700
11.	2011-12	5892	84.27	199	77.75	863

Source: Operational Statistics of DTC, June 2012.

- 13.2 The old buses of DTC fleet will be replaced in phases. Under the first phase, 600 new floor buses will be purchased during 2012-13.

14. Private Sector Corporate Bus Operation System

Government of Delhi decided to replace Blue Line Bus Operation System by Private Sector Corporate System. All Bus Routes have been merged into 17 clusters covering entire area of NCT of Delhi. Four clusters have been made operational with 300 buses. Five more clusters will be made operational during 2012-13 with about 1000 more new buses. 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.

15. BRT Corridor

The information regarding proposed BRT corridors in Delhi by PWD and DIMTS is presented in Statement 12.13.

Statement 12.13
PROPOSED BRT CORRIDORS

No	BRT Corridors	Length (km)
I	DPR to be prepared by PWD	
1.	Narela to Azadpur (GT Karnal Road, NH 1)	15.00
2.	ISBT Anand Vihar (tata Telco Motors) to CP (Road 57, Vikas Marg, DDU Marg)	11.00
3.	ISBT Kashmere Gate to Shahi Idgah, Mundka, Tikri Border (Old Rohtak Road NH-10)	26.50
4.	Mukundpur to Palam More (Outer Ring Road NH 8)	29.00
5.	Sarai Kale Khan to Jor Bagh (via Barpullah Nallah)	6.00
6.	Kirbi Place to Tilak Nagar (MCD Road)	4.30
7.	National Stadium to Gazipur	13.20
	Sub Total	105.00
II	DPR to be prepared by DIMTS	
8.	Karawal Nagar to Chilla Regulator (MB Road)	18.80
9.	Dilshad Garden to ISBT (GT Road)	8.00
10	Karkari More to Gokulpuri (Road 57-63)	8.00
11	Mundka to Pooth Khurd (MCD Road)	18.90
12.	Dhaura Kuan to Chhawala (Cantt. MCD Road)	20.30
13.	Badarpur to Airport (MB Road, Mehrauli- Mahipalpur Road)	25.00
14.	Mukundpur to Kondali (Wajirabad Road, Road No.56)	25.40
	Sub Total	124.40
	Grand Total	229.40

16. Road Safety

Delhi Traffic Police established a Road Safety Cell in 1972 to generate awareness among road user. It is an educational wing of the Delhi Traffic Police and its main function is to educate the road users about the proper and safe use of roads as well as to develop the human resources who are responsive to public and are technically competent. Government of NCT of Delhi is taking various initiatives such as construction of pedestrian lanes, foot over bridges at traffic intersections, conducting Road Safety campaigns at schools and college level, educating the general public about the road safety and other measures.

17. Parking

The total vehicle population of Delhi exceeds the combined vehicle population of Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. The subject of parking has become a matter of serious concern and requires a carefully considered policy and planned measures to alleviate the problem to the maximum feasible extent in existing areas and for adequate provisioning with reference to future developments. MCD and NDMC have identified some new parking sites/multi level parking sites at busy commercial/public places to be developed with PPP approach. The sites of NDMC are (i) Baba Khark Singh Marg (ii) Hindustan Times Building, Kasturba Gandhi Marg (iii) Sarojini Nagar. Sarojini Nagar and Baba Khark Singh Marg Multi level Parking projects have been completed and made functional. MCD has identified more than 16 new parking sites. Work has been started at Kamla Nagar Market, Madhuban Chowk, Lajpat Nagar, etc. Some new sites have also been made operational.

CHAPTER 13

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

Water supply and sewerage are essential components of the civic infrastructure and also to ensure good public health status. The population of Delhi increased from 138.51 lakh in 2001 to 167.53 lakh in 2011 and expected to reach 190 Lakhs by March 2017. Besides domestic use of water, water is also required for industries, commercial, institutions, parks and gardens and for fire fighting purposes.

2. To meet the growing requirement of water due to the increase in population at a rapid rate, Delhi Jal Board (DJB) is planning to increase the water supply and treatment capacity in every Five Year Plan. Efforts are being made by the Government for an equitable and adequate Water Supply in all parts of the NCT of Delhi by laying of new water lines, construction of UGRs, construction of new Water Treatment Plants, etc.
3. The water treatment and supply capacity, which was 66 MGD in 1956, was raised to 240 MGD in 1979, 437 MGD in 1990, 650 MGD in 2002 and 855 MGD in 2012.
4. As per 2011 census, 33.41 lakh households were in Delhi, out of which 27.16 lakh households were provided piped water supply system. About 4.61 lakh households were getting water supply through tube wells/ deep bore hand pumps/ public hydrants and remaining 1.64 lakh households depended on other sources like river, canal, ponds, tank, spring, etc. The information regarding the households availing the sources of water in Delhi as per 2011 census is presented in Statement 13.1.

Statement 13.1

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF DRINKING WATER FACILITY & SOURCE IN DELHI

No	Source and Availability of Drinking Water	Households (%)
I. Sources		
1.	Piped Water Supply System	81.30
	a. From Treated Source	75.20
	b. From Untreated Source	6.10
2.	Covered Well	0.10
3.	Hand pump	5.30
4.	Tube Well	8.40
5.	Tank, Pond, Lake	1.20
6.	Other Sources	3.70
II. Availability		
1.	Within the Premises	78.40
2.	Near the Premises	15.40
3.	Away	6.20

Source: - Census of India, 2011, Houses, Household Amenities and Assets.

5. Water Requirement

- 5.1 Based on the norm of 60 Gallon Per Capita per Day (GPCD) as per Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO), Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India norms, the total requirement of water in March 2011 was 1020 MGD. The detail regarding water requirement norms is presented in Statement 13.2.

Statement 13.2
DETAILS OF WATER REQUIREMENT NORMS - DJB

Sl. No	Details	Requirement of Water
1	Domestic	172 LPCD
2	Industrial, Commercial and Community requirement based on 45000 liters per hectare per day	47 LPCD
3	Fire protection based on 1% of the total demand	3 LPCD
4	Floating population and special uses like Hotels and Embassies	52 LPCD
	Total	274 LPCD (60 GPCD)

Source: - Delhi Jal Board

- 5.2 Master Plan of Delhi-2021 prepared by Delhi Development Authority proposed water requirement with the norm of 80 Gallon Per Capita Per Day (GPCD), out of which 50 GPCD is for domestic requirement and 30 GPCD for non-domestic purposes. The domestic water requirement of 50 GPCD comprises of 30 GPCD for potable needs and 20 GPCD for non-potable water.

Statement 13.3
WATER REQUIREMENT NORMS- AS PER MPD 2021

Sl. No	Norms	Quantum (GPCD)		Sources of Non-potable Water
		Potable	Non-potable	
1.	Domestic @50 GPCD	30	20	--
	Residential	30	20	Recycling & Permissible Ground Water Extraction at Community Level
2.	Non-domestic @30 GPCD	5	25	
	a. Irrigation, Horticulture, Recreational, Construction, Fire @6.65LPCD	-	10	Recycling from Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Permissible Ground Water Extraction
	b. Public, Semi-Public, Industrial and Commercial	5	15	Recycling from Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs)
	Total @ 80 GPCD	35	45	

Source: -Delhi Jal Board

- 5.3 With the norms of 60 GPCD, water supply requirement, for projected population of 190 Lakhs in 2017 in Delhi, will be around 1140 MGD.

6. Water Supply Capacity

Statement 13.4

INSTALLED CAPACITY OF WATER TREATMENT PLANTS: 2006-2012

(As on 31st March)

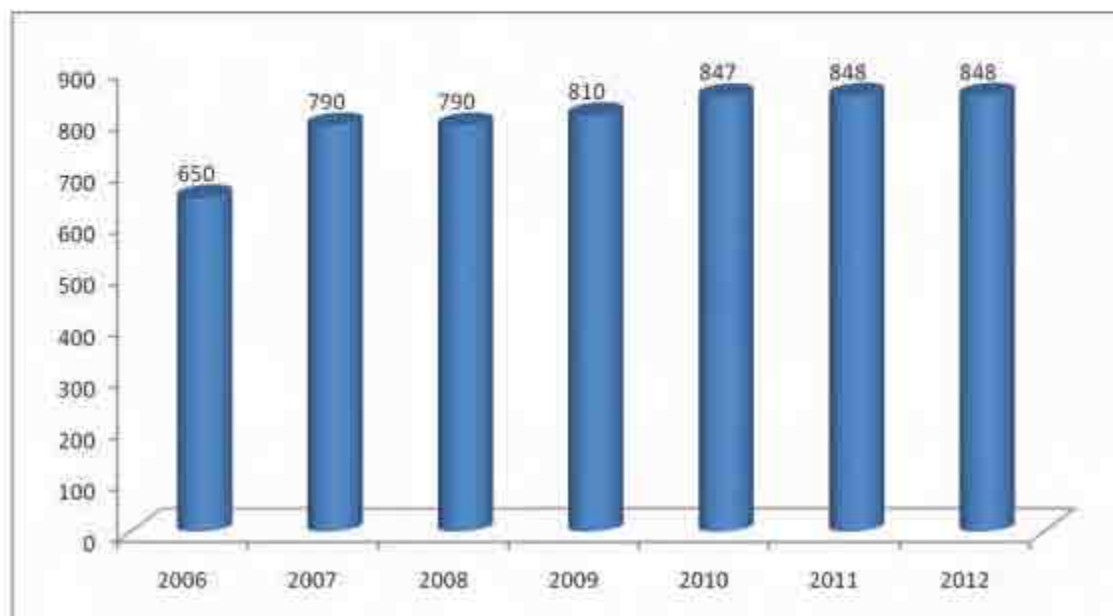
Sl. No	Name of Plants	Capacity (MGD)						
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.	Chandrawal Water House No I & II	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
2.	Wazirabad I, II & III	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
3.	Halderpur	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
4.	North Shahdara (Bhagirathi)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5.	Bawana	--	--	--	20	20	20	20
6.	Nangloi	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
7.	Sonia Vihar	--	140	140	140	140	140	140
8.	Ranney Wells & Tube Wells	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9.	Recycling of Water at Bhagirathi, Haiderpur & Wazirabad	--	--	--	--	37	37	37
10	Commonwealth Games Village	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
	Total	650	790	790	810	847	848	848

Source: - Delhi Jal Board

6.1 The installed treatment capacity of Water in Delhi during 2006-12 is depicted in Chart 13.1.

Chart 13.1
INSTALLED TREATMENT CAPACITY OF WATER TREATMENT PLANTS
DELHI- 2006-2012

(MGD)



6.2 During the 11th Five Year Plan, two new Water Treatment Plants were proposed to be constructed at Dwarka (50 MGD) and Okhla (20 MGD). Raw water for the two plants would be available on construction of the pucca parallel channel from Munak to Halderpur.

7. Water Consumption

7.1 Delhi Jal Board supplies treated water in bulk to the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and to the Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB), both of which are responsible for the distribution of water within their own territories. The provision of water in the areas under three Municipal Corporations of Delhi is the responsibility of Delhi Jal Board.

7.2 During 2010-12, water production by DJB was 845 MGD with water obtained from a range of sources such as river Yamuna, Bhakra Storage, Upper Ganga Canal and from underground water resources. The billed quantity of water during the year 2009-10 was at 255.53 MGD with marginal increase of 0.94 MGD as compared to 2008-09.

7.3 The information regarding water supplied and billed to various categories of consumers by Delhi Jal Board during 2007-08 and 2009-10 is presented in Statement 13.5.

Statement 13.5
CATEGORY-WISE WATER CONNECTIONS, SALES AND PERCENTAGE OF SALES

Sl. No	Category	Connections		Sales (MGD)		% of Sales	
		2007-08	2009-10	2007-08	2009-10	2007-08	2009-10
1.	Domestic	15,37,931	16,61,356	194.46	196.34	76.38	77.14
2.	Commercial & Institutional	1,15,635	1,01,595	20.70	17.46	8.14	6.86
3.	Industrial	22,888	22,073	5.87	4.60	2.30	1.81
	Sub Total	16,76,454	17,85,024	221.03	218.40	86.82	85.81
4.	Supply to NDMC & DCB	--		33.56	37.13	13.18	14.19
	Total	16,76,454	17,85,024	254.59	255.53	100.00	100.00

Source: - Delhi Jal Board

7.4 The information regarding water consumption in Delhi covering number of connections, domestic, commercial and industrial consumption is presented in Table 13.1.

8. Water Resources

The water supply treatment plants of Delhi Jal Board treated 725 MGD surface water and 100 MGD ground water as on March, 2011. The water resources of Delhi Jal Board are indicated in Statement 13.6.

Statement 13.6
WATER RESOURCES OF DELHI JAL BOARD

(As on March 2011)

Sl. No	Resources	Quantity (MGD)
1	Yamuna River	310
2	Ganga River	240
3	Bhakra Storage	140
	Sub-Total	690
4	Rainy Wells/Tube Wells (Ground Water)	115
	Total	805

Source: - Delhi Jal Board

9. Ground Water

- 9.1** The decreasing ground water level in Delhi has become a matter of serious concern. At some places in South and South West Delhi, the water level has gone 20-30 meter below the ground level. The quality of underground water is deteriorating in several places. It has been found to be unfit for human consumption. The salinity of ground water is increasing in South-West and North-West Delhi. In some areas of Shahdara and Kanjhawala, Nitrate content has been found to be more than 1000 mg/ liter. Fluoride and chemical concentrations, more than prescribed limits, have also been found in ground water at various locations in Delhi. To tackle these problems, the Central Ground Water Board has taken steps to regulate the number of tube-wells being commissioned in Delhi.
- 9.2** As on March 2012, Delhi Jal Board has 2636 functional Tube wells including re-boring of 65 tube wells and 21 Ranney Wells. The Flood prone area upstream of Wazirabad barrage is being exploited for commissioning of more tube wells by DJB. The deepening of old lakes and other water bodies, preserving and developing the forest area in Delhi, construction of check dams at Asola Wild Life Sanctuary and plantation of trees, are some of the steps being taken to improve ground water resources.

10. Parallel Channel from Munak to Haiderpur

About 30-50 per cent of the raw water discharged from Tajewala Head works is lost in the present water carrier system through the Yamuna River and the Western Yamuna Canal system. To prevent this loss, a parallel pucca channel is under construction from Munak to Haiderpur. This channel of 102 kms. Length is being constructed by the Haryana Government. The estimated cost is ₹ 525 crore. The entire cost of the project will be financed by Delhi Government. Water availability will increase by 80 MGD on construction of this channel. A stretch of around only 250 meter has not been completed by Haryana Government inspite of repeated requests at all levels.

11. Reservoirs

- 11.1** Renuka Dam, Kishau Dam and Lakhwar Vyasi Dam are proposed to be constructed so that Delhi gets its share in Yamuna water as per Yamuna Water Sharing Agreement signed in May, 1994. The approved allocation of Yamuna water to each state is presented in Statement No. 13.7. About 275 MGD water will be available to Delhi from Renuka Dam. Delhi will also get 372 MGD water from Kishau reservoir and 135 MGD from Lakhwar Vyasi reservoir.

Statement 13.7
APPROVED ALLOCATION OF WATER FROM
YAMUNA RIVER TO STATES

Sl. No.	States	Allocation (BCM)			Total(BCM)
		July to Oct.	Nov. to Feb	March to June	
1	Haryana	4.107	0.686	0.937	5.730
2	Uttar Pradesh	3.216	0.343	0.473	4.032
3	Rajasthan	0.963	0.070	0.086	1.119
4	Himachal Pradesh	0.190	0.108	0.080	0.378
5	Delhi	0.580 (Consumptive 1926+495 return flow) or 2421 cusec	0.068 (Consumptive 231+495 return flow) or 726 cusec	0.076 (Consumptive 255+495 return flow) or 750 cusec	0.724 (Consumptive 806+495 return flow) or 2350 cusec

Source: - Delhi Jal Board

Note: - BCM Billion Cubic Meter.

11.2 For augmenting the raw water from Renuka Dam, Ministry of Environment and Forest raised the issue of environmental clearance from the angle of felling of trees. Presently, Himachal Pradesh Government is undertaking a fresh survey of the area so as to find out the exact number of full grown trees that would require felling on account of development of Renuka Dam. The Government of NCT of Delhi expects that the issues would get resolved and start actual project construction at the earliest.

12. Water Accounting and Auditing

12.1 Till now Delhi Jal Board was using old system for measuring the quantity of raw water available at water treatment plants and the quantity of treated water supplied by treatment plants for distribution. Similar, was the position at underground water tanks, reservoir and booster pumping stations. Due to this system, Delhi Jal Board was not able to assess exact amount of water distribution losses. To overcome this situation, Delhi Jal Board has started a comprehensive programme for installation of bulk meters at all water treatment plants. About 282 bulk meters have already been installed upto December 2012.

12.2 Delhi Jal Board has also decided to install bulk meters on all distribution mains, underground reservoirs and booster pumping stations for correct measurement of water supply from these points upto different localities / consumer points.

12.3 Complete and correct water supply accounting could not be maintained by Delhi Jal Board due to the following facts;

- As on 1st April 2012, there were 3.99 Lakh un-metered connections. (Table 13.1)
- Around 4.00 lakh meters were defective or non-functional.
- Fixing of maximum average of 20 KL/30 KL per month (as the case may be) for domestic consumers, if water meters are non-functional and till defective water meter is replaced.

12.4 Delhi Jal Board has streamlined its system for obtaining water connections along with installation of water meter. 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.

13. Water Tariff

13.1 The tariff is based on the principle of “use more pay more”. At higher consumption levels, the tariff acts as a disincentive to consumer for excessive use of water or wastage of water. As against the target of revenue collection of ₹ 926 crore in 2011-12 and revised target of ₹ 1095 crore, ₹ 1068 crore has been collected up to March 2012.

13.2 Special subsidy in water charges has been allowed to resettlement colonies and rural areas where water charges are being recovered on assumed average of 10 Kl. per connection per month. As a public welfare measure, water consumption upto 6 Kl. per connection in a month is without any charge for all domestic consumers except service charge. Salient features of existing water tariff are as under:

- Existing water tariff has two parts. One is Service Charge and other Volumetric Water Consumption Charge applicable w.e.f. 1.12.2004 and 1.4.2005 respectively.
- 50 per cent of water consumption charges are recoverable towards Sewerage Maintenance Charge from such colonies / areas where sewerage services have been provided / maintained by the Delhi Jal Board.
- In case of bulk connection for a colony / group housing society serving a number of residential premises, water charges will be worked out as per residential unit-wise at the domestic rates applicable from time to time.

13.3 Water Tariff for Un-metered Connections in JJ Resettlement Colonies and Rural Areas:

Water charges are applicable on assumed average of 10 Kl. Per month per connection and service charge. Water consumption rates are same as referred to in the preceding Para. Sewerage maintenance charge is also recoverable, if sewerage services are being managed by Delhi Jal Board. Besides above, water cess is recoverable from all consumers at the rates determined by the Central Government from time to time.

14. Rain Water Harvesting

- 14.1** All Government Departments, Local Bodies and Public Sector Undertakings have been directed to install rain water harvesting system in their buildings / complexes. Buildings norms have also been modified and now all new buildings with 100 square meters and above area will have to provide rain water harvesting system in their lay out plan for approval to Local Bodies. Public Works Department, Municipal Corporations of Delhi, Delhi Jal Board has installed rain water harvesting system in the buildings / complexes being maintained by them.
- 14.2** A plan scheme to promote rain water harvesting is being implemented by Delhi Jal Board. Technical know how is being provided to all willing Individuals, Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs), Institutions, Housing Societies, etc. Financial incentive of ` 1,00,000/- or 50 per cent of project cost, whichever is less, is also being provided under the scheme. A number of RWAs have found very encouraging results from rain water harvesting system introduced in their respective areas.

15. Water Conservation

- 15.1** Delhi has a network of about 11350 Kilometers of water supply mains, of which, a significant portion is as old as 40 to 50 years and prone to higher leakage losses. Normally, water losses are calculated by water billed or consumed subtracted from the water produced. In the case of Delhi, water billed or consumed and leakage losses there from cannot be calculated exactly as a majority of houses do not have working meters. According to the estimates of Delhi Jal Board, the total distribution losses are of the order of 40 per cent of the total water supplied. These are quite high as compared to 10-20 per cent in the developing countries. The distribution losses include losses due to (a) leaking pipes and (b) theft of water through unauthorized connections.
- 15.2** Delhi Jal Board has taken several steps to minimize leakage losses. To address this problem, a leak detection and investigation (LDI) cell was set up. The Board has replaced about 1200-km length of the old, damaged and leaking water mains during the last five years. As a result of these initiatives, the Board expects to bring down the distribution losses to 20 per cent level in the near future.

15.3 Delhi Jal Board has formulated a programme for recycling of backwash water in four major water treatment plants at Haiderpur, Bhagirathi, Chandrawal and Wazirabad. The work for commissioning of recycling plant at Haiderpur, Bhagirathi, Wazirabad recycling plant has been completed. About 45 MGD water supplies will be available without any additional raw water from these four plants.

16. Sewage Treatment Capacity

16.1 Sewage treatment capacity of Delhi Jal Board increased from 402.40 MGD in 31st March 2001 to 514.75 MGD in 31st March 2012. The information regarding the sewerage treatment capacity and percentage of utilization is presented in Statement 13.8.

Statement 13.8
SEWERAGE TREATMENT CAPACITY AND ITS UTILIZATION

(MGD)

Sl. No	Name of Sewerage Treatment Plants(STPs)	Capacity		Actual Treatment as on 31.3.2012	% of Utilization
		31.3.2001	31.3.2012		
1.	Okhla	140.00	140.00	112.13	80.09
2.	Keshopur	72.00	72.00	46.00	63.89
3.	Coronation Pillar with Oxidation Ponds at Timarpur	46.00	46.00	7.63	16.59
4.	Rithala	40.00	80.00	42.03	52.54
5.	Kondli I, II, III, IV	45.00	45.00	56.40	125.33
6.	Yamuna Vihar I,II	10.00	20.00	10.95	54.75
7.	Vasant Kunj	5.00	5.00	4.10	82.00
8.	Ghitorni	5.00	5.00	--	--
9.	Pappankalan	20.00	20.00	17.73	88.65
10.	Narela	10.00	10.00	1.10	11.00
11.	Najafgarh	5.00	5.00	0.90	18.00
12.	Delhi Gate	2.20	2.20	2.37	107.73
13.	Sen Nursing Home	2.20	2.20	2.54	115.45
14.	Rohini	--	15.00	--	--
15.	Nilothi	--	40.00	14.58	36.45
16.	Mehrauli	--	5.00	2.74	54.80
17.	CWG Village	--	1.00	0.09	9.00
18.	Molarbad	--	0.65	0.50	76.92
19.	Bakkerwala	--	0.70	0.13	18.57
	Total	402.40	514.75	321.92	62.54

Source: - Delhi Jal Board

- 16.2** It is evident from the above statement that the percentage of utilization of sewerage treatment plant in Delhi as on 31st March 2012 was 62.54 per cent. The sewerage treatment plants are not functioning up to their optimum level due to various reasons such as low flow of sewage to STPs, trunk and peripheral sewer lines still to be connected to these STPs, Rehabilitation of Silted and settled Truck Sewer Lines yet to be completed, etc. The sewage generation, at present, is estimated to be around 670 MGD = (840 water production x 0.8) and treatment is around 322 MGD only. Balance untreated sewage (348 MGD) falling in river Yamuna is major cause of river pollution.
- 16.3** Delhi Jal Board has a network of branch, peripheral sewers of about 6708 kms. Also there is network of 192 kms of trunk sewers. The rehabilitation / de-silting have been completed in a length of 140 kms and is in progress in 50 kms.
- 16.4** The consultant for World Bank funded, "Delhi Water Supply & Sewerage Project" estimated 5259 MLD water supply requirement for Delhi in 2021 and waste water generation from this level of water supply will be about 3760 MLD. The information regarding the same is presented in Statement 13.9.

Statement 13.9

WATER SUPPLY REQUIREMENT AND WASTE WATER GENERATION ESTIMATED

Sl. No	Details	Volumes (Mld)				
		2004	2005	2006	2011	2021
1.	Total water demand	2685	3763	4090	5181	6272
2.	Total net water supply	2265	2362	2461	3573	5259
3.	Waste water generated	1812	3010	3272	4144	5017
4.	Treated at CETP	200	217	234	346	755
5.	Proportion not sewered	14%	13%	13%	10%	5%
6.	Outside sewered area	254	302	302	294	210
7.	Net generated waste water	1358	1722	1798	2218	3242
8.	Infiltration	518	518	518	518	518
9.	Gross Wastewater to treatment	1876	2240	2316	2736	3760

Source:- Delhi Jal Board

17. Expenditure Incurred on Water Supply and Sewerage Programmes

17.1 The expenditure incurred on water supply and sewerage programmes in Delhi during the first three annual plans of 11th Five year Plan is presented in Statement 13.10.

Statement 13.10
EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROGRAMMES IN DELHI DURING 2007-2012 & OUTLAY FOR 2012-13

Sl. No	Details	Water Supply	Sewerage	Total
1.	Approved Outlay (2007-2012) (Rs. Crore)	4361.50	3132.50	7494.00
2.	Fund Released (Rs. Crore)			
	a. 2007-08	962.01	383.96	1345.97
	b. 2008-09	1015.17	441.73	1456.90
	c. 2009-10	1080.35	568.55	1648.90
	d. 2010-11	1080.14	527.93	1608.07
	e. 2011-12	1033.02	528.02	1561.04
	Total (a+b+c+d+e)	5170.69	2450.19	7620.88

17.2 It may be observed from Statement 13.10 that the released fund for water supply and sanitation to DJB increased from ₹1345.97 crore in 2007-08 to ₹1561.04 crore in 2011-12.

18. Re-use of Waste Water

18.1 The major reuse of treated waste water in and around the city is for irrigation, horticulture and industrial use. There is now demand for use of treated waste water for cooling in the power stations. Other options include ground water recharge, return to be raw water source, and the treatment and reuse of treated waste water, for flushing of toilets, i.e. use for non-potable purposes like washing of Railways, Buses, Construction industry.

18.2 Presently, Delhi Jal Board supply about 110 MGD of treated waste water to the Irrigation Department, Power Plants and for irrigation in parks in NDMC area by CPWD and in Rohini area by DDA.

Treated water supply to various purposes in Delhi is presented in Statement 13.11.

Statement 13.11
TREATED WASTE WATER SUPPLY FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES

Sl. No	Details	Units (MGD)	Per cent
1.	Treated effluent supplied to CPWD for horticulture purpose in Lutyen Delhi from Okhla STP	20.00	18.26
2.	Treated effluent supplied to Pragati Power Plant from Dr. Sen Nursing Home Nalla and Delhi Gate Nalla STPs	4.00	3.65
3.	Treated effluent supplied to DDA for Japanese Park in Rohini from Rithala STP	5.00	4.57
4.	Treated effluent supplied to Irrigation & Flood Control Deptt. Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi from Okhla STP -42 cusec, Keshopur STP -37 cusecs, Coronation Pillar STP – 70 cusec for irrigation purpose	80.50	73.52
	Total	109.5	100.00

Source: - Delhi Jal Board.

- 18.3** A number of small reuse projects are in the planning stages. Besides, Sewerage Treatment Plants of Delhi Jal Board, treated waste water is available from Common Effluent Treatment Plants in industrial areas being maintained by DSIIDC and Mini Sewerage Treatment Plants of Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB).
- 18.4** Major drains pollute Yamuna River for various reasons including due to over-flow of untreated sewage from unsewered areas. It has been decided to lay interceptor sewers for cleaning Yamuna River. Work has been started on laying of Interceptor sewers along Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara drains.
- 18.5** Delhi Development Authority is responsible for 4,451 hectares of open spaces, all of which are irrigated via tube wells. There is also irrigation of Municipal Corporations of Delhi open spaces, Central Government properties, private parks and properties, road verges, sports stadiums etc. The information regarding the green areas being maintained by the various agencies is presented in Statement 13.12.

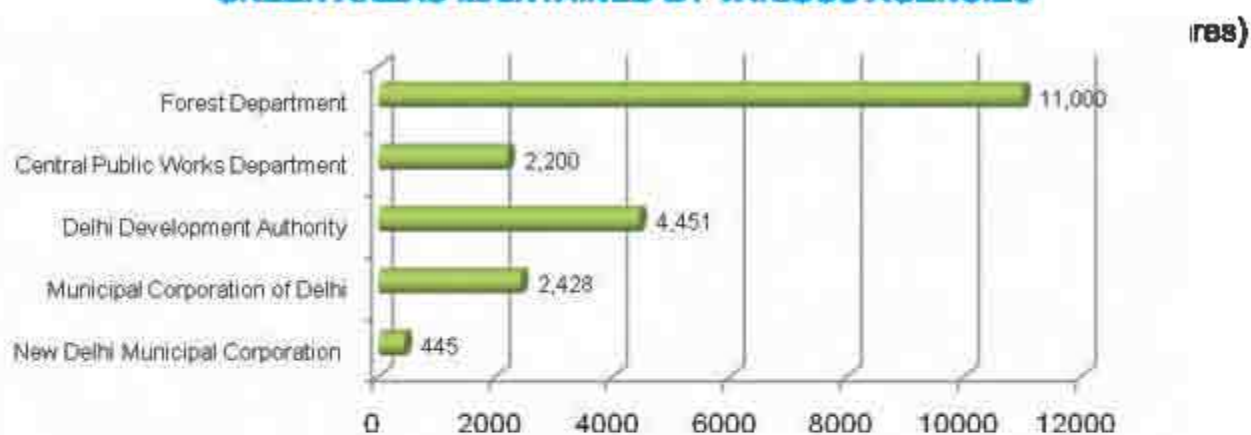
Statement 13.12
GREEN AREAS MAINTAINED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES

Sl. No	Agencies	Green Areas (In hectares)	% age
1.	New Delhi Municipal Council	445	2.17
2.	Municipal Corporations of Delhi	2,428	11.83
3.	Delhi Development Authority	4,451	21.69
4.	Central Public Works Department	2,200	10.71
5.	Forest Department	11,000	53.60
	Total	20,524	100.00

Source:- Delhi Jal Board

18.6 The green areas maintained by various agencies in Delhi are depicted in Chart 13.2.

Chart 13.2
GREEN AREAS MAINTAINED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES



18.7 The colonies/category wise progress of sewage system is given in statement 13.13.

CHAPTER 14

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

At the beginning of 21st century, more than 93 per cent of the population of Delhi was in urban areas as compared to 53 per cent in 1901. With 16.75 million populations in 2011, Delhi ranked Second among the most populous metropolitan Indian Cities after Mumbai. The city's population grew annually by 1.92 per cent during the period 2001-2011.

- 2 The urban area of Delhi increased from 326.54 Sq. Km in 1961 to 1113.65 Sq. Km in 2011. As per 2011 census, more than three fifth of the total area of Delhi is urban. The number of villages in Delhi also showed a reducing level i.e. 300 in 1961, 258 in 1971, 231 in 1981, 209 in 1991 165 in 2001 and 112 in 2011 respectively. The density of urban population in Delhi increased from 7225 persons per sq. km in 1961 increased to 17664 persons per sq. Km in 2011. While the same in 1981 1991 and 2001 was 9745 persons per Sq. Km, 12361 persons per Sq. Km and 13957 persons per Sq. Km respectively.
- 3 The contribution of urban sector to Gross State Domestic Product also increased considerably. In Delhi, the contribution of primary sector decreased considerably to the tune of 1.09 per cent in 2004-05 to 0.87 per cent during the year 2011-12 at current prices. This clearly indicates fast growth of urbanization in the national capital.
- 4 The information regarding the urbanization trend in Delhi during last 110 years the century is presented in Statement 14.1.

Statement 14.1
URBANIZATION TREND OF DELHI DURING 1901-2011

Sl. No	Census Year	Population			Growth (%)	
		Total	Urban	% of urban to total	Decadal	AEGR
1	1901	405819	214115	52.76	--	--
2	1911	413851	237944	57.50	11.13	1.1
3	1921	488452	304420	62.36	27.94	2.5
4	1931	636246	447442	70.33	46.98	3.9
5	1941	917939	695686	75.79	55.48	4.4
6	1951	1744072	1437134	82.40	106.58	7.3
7	1961	2658612	2359408	88.75	64.17	5.0
8	1971	4065698	3647023	89.68	54.57	4.4

SL No	Census Year	Population			Growth (%)	
		Total	Urban	% of urban to total	Decadal	AEGR
9	1981	6220406	5768200	92.73	58.16	4.6
10.	1991	9420644	8471625	89.93	46.87	3.8
11	2001	13850507	12905780	93.18	52.34	4.2
12.	2011	16753253	16333916	97.50	20.96	1.92

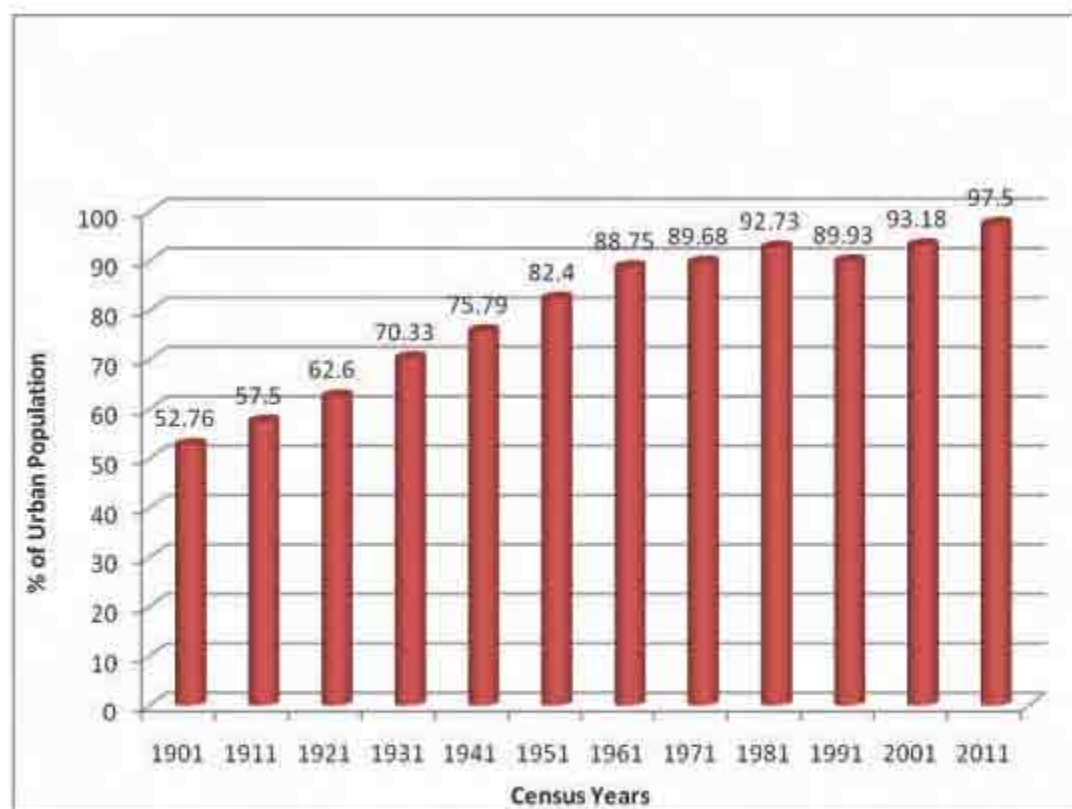
Source: - Census of India.

Note: - AEGR means Annual Exponential Growth Rate.

5. Like all major cities in the country, also in the world, the capital city of Delhi faces a huge amount of in-migration every year. This creates tremendous pressure on existing infrastructure and their maintenance. However, Government of Delhi tries to handle this issue by continuously upgrading civic infrastructure and also towards improving living conditions of the migrants, most of whom belong to economically weaker sections. The growth of urbanization in Delhi during 1901-2011 is depicted in Chart 14.1.

Chart 14.1
GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION IN DELHI: 1901-2011.

(Per cent)



6. Unauthorized Colonies

- 6.1 During 1993, a list of all unauthorized colonies in Delhi was prepared by Urban Development Department, which indicates that there were 1071 such unauthorized colonies. Due to litigation and other policy issues, no decision could be taken about regularization of such colonies. Government of Delhi started a Plan Scheme in 1997-98 for providing minimum civic services i.e construction of road, roadside drain and filling up of low lying area so as to maintain hygienic conditions in these colonies. To meet the expense on provision of water supply, sewerage, roads, drains, sanitation, street lighting and electrification etc, an expenditure of ₹ 2530 crore has been incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan.
- 6.2 These colonies are now being regularized and a Board for development of Unauthorized Colonies is functioning under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi. A total 1639 applications were received and provisional regularization certificates were issued to 1218 unauthorized colonies in, 2008. Govt. has regularized 895 colonies in the first notification issued in Sept. 2012. The process for regularization of remaining colonies is in progress.

7. Slum Free City

- 7.1 Government of India recently announced a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) under JNNURM for the slum dwellers and the urban poor people envisages a 'Slum-free city' through the active participation of States/Union Territories to tackle the problem of slums in cities. The main objectives are;
- Bringing existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same level of basic amenities as in the rest of the town.
 - Redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums and
 - Tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter out of reach of the urban poor and force them to resort to extra-legal solutions in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood and employment.
- 7.2 Under this scheme States/Union Territories have to undertake preparatory activities of conducting slum survey, mapping of slums, developing slum information system, undertaking community mobilization, preparation of Slum-free City/State Slum-free Plans before seeking support under Rajiv Awas Yojana. The Government of NCT of Delhi has already submitted a detailed proposal to the Government of India for undertaking slum survey, mapping of slums, developing slum information system, undertaking community mobilization etc. An amount of ₹ 9.78 crore has been received from the Government of India for this project.

8. Jhuggi Jhopri Clusters

- 8.1** The inception of slums or jhuggi jhopri clusters started with the development of cities. In Delhi the formation of slums observed even before Independence. The main reasons behind the formation of slum clusters were due to various factors such as flow of migrants from neighboring states for livelihood and employment. The condition was manageable before 1970 and most of slums were resettled. After 1970, the high pace of development of Delhi and slow development in other states in northern India speeded up the flow of migration to Delhi resulting in massive increase in slum and J.J. Clusters.
- 8.2** The exact number of JJ Clusters was enumerated in a survey conducted by Government of Delhi in 1990. The survey report mentioned that there were 929 slum clusters and around 2.59 lakh households in Delhi. Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board estimated the number of jhuggi jhopri clusters and slum population of Delhi during the year 2010. It is estimated that there are 643 slum clusters with 4 lakh households having a population of 20 lakh in Delhi.
- 8.3** Under Sub Mission-II Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) of JNNURM, Government of India has so far approved 8 Projects of DSIIIDC, 6 projects of DUSIB and 1 Project of DDA and 1 Project of NDMC with an estimated cost of ₹ 3083.37 crore consisting of total 67800 DUs till March 2012. Till date, 13820 flats have been completed and 15284 DUs are under construction stage. Tenders for 38696 DUs are under process. The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board has been nominated as nodal agency for the implementation of scheme of relocation/rehabilitation of Jhuggi Jhopri clusters in Delhi like improvement of environment, relocation and in-situ development of slums in Delhi. 585 EWS houses have been allotted to eligible J J Cluster households and now allotment process will continue by allotting 500 EWS houses in each allotment event.

9. Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB)

- 9.1** Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board has come into existence under Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board Act, 2010, passed by the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi on the 01st April, 2010.
- 9.2** DUSIB is primarily responsible for the qualitative improvement of slum settlements and providing various kinds of services for slum dwellers in the city. It also undertakes works relating to provision of shelters to the urban poor / slum dwellers under the policy for relocation of slum and JJ dwellers, including the provisions of built up flats under exceptional circumstances, when the properties / katras become dangerous / unfit for human habitation. The main thrust is to provide minimal civic infrastructural facilities like toilets, bathrooms and Basti Vikas Kendras (Community Centres) in JJ Clusters.

- 9.3** The broad activities of DUSIB are as follows;
- Construction, Management and Maintenance of Night Shelters.
 - Construction of low cost Housing under EWS for Slum dwellers under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM).
 - Relocation of squatters.
 - In-situ up-gradation.
 - Environmental Improvement in Urban Slums.
 - Construction of Pay and Use Jansuvidha (Toilet) Complexes.
 - Construction of Basti Vikas Kendras / Community Halls.
 - Structural Improvement and Rehabilitation of Katras.

10. Housing

- 10.1** Shelter is a basic need of human being just next to food and clothing. Investment in housing industry like any other industry has a multiplier effect on income and employment, which in turn leads to the overall development of the human resources and economy. It is estimated that overall employment generation in our economy due to the additional investment in housing as well as construction industry is higher than the direct employment. Housing provides employment to a cross section of people, which importantly includes the weaker sections of the society. Housing also provides opportunities for home based economic activities.
- 10.2** The information regarding residential houses and households in Delhi and India during 1991, 2001 and 2011 is presented in Statement 14.2.

Statement 14.2
RESIDENTIAL HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS IN
INDIA AND DELHI DURING 1991, 2001& 2011

Sl. No	Years	Households (Lakh)	Residential Houses (Lakh)	Difference of Households & Residential Houses (Lakh)
1.	1991			
	a. Delhi	18.62 (1.22)	17.14 (1.17)	1.48 (2.96)
	b. India	1520.10	1470.10	50.00
2.	2001			
	a. Delhi	25.54 (1.33)	23.17 (1.29)	2.37 (1.87)
	b. India	1919.64	1792.76	126.88

Sl. No	Years	Households (Lakh)	Residential Houses (Lakh)	Difference of Households & Residential Houses (Lakh)
3.	2011			
	a. Delhi	33.41 (1.35)	31.76 (1.35)	1.65 (1.56)
	b. India	2466.93	2360.52	106.41

Source: Tables on Households and Amenities, Census of India, Ministry of Home Affairs 1991, 2001&2011.

Note: Figures in parenthesis relates to percentage to India total.

- 10.3** According to 2011 Census, there were 46.06 lakh census houses in Delhi, of which 40.93 lakh houses were occupied and 5.13 lakh were vacant. Out of the occupied houses, only 31.75 lakh (77.57%) were being used exclusively for residential purposes.
- 10.4** Piped water supply was available to 27.16 lakh households in 2011 as against 19.24 lakh households in 2001. Dependence on water through hand pumps has reduced to 5.3 per cent of households compared to 18.68 per cent in 2001. Measures being taken up to curtail the water losses and unaccounted flow of water (UFW) by DJB may make available more water to various types of settlements in Delhi.
- 10.5** Electricity was available to 99.10 percent of households in 2011 and the balance of 0.90 per cent of households were dependents on Kerosene, Solar Energy etc. The system for getting electricity connection has been simplified and improved after privatisation of distribution of power. Toilet facility was available to 29.90 lakh household. 19.78 lakh households were connected with closed drainage and 12.23 lakh households with open drainage. For providing better sewerage facilities in Delhi sufficient funds are being invested in this sector. Government is also constructing toilet facilities in those localities where toilet facilities are lacking. Separate kitchen facility was available to 26.42 lakh households and 30.04 lakh households were using LPG for cooking purposes in 2011.
- 10.6** It is mentioned in the report on Housing Conditions in Delhi (65th Round of National Sample Survey) 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 2008-09. The information regarding the distribution of households by type of structure is presented in Statement 14.3.

Statement 14.3
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE OF HOUSES: 2008-09.

Sl. No	Type of Structure	Condition of Structure		
		Good	Satisfactory	Total
1.	Pucca	1918030	1671371	3589401 (91.50)
	Per cent	53.44	46.56	100.00
2.	Semi Pucca	39848	156651	196498 (5.01)
	Per cent	2.01	97.99	100.00
3.	Serviceable Kutcha	1986	10089	12075 (0.31)
	Per cent	16.45	83.55	100.00
4.	Unserviceable Kutcha	1960	122970	124930 (3.18)
	Per cent	1.57	98.43	100.00
	Total	1961823	1961081	3922904 (100.00)
	Per cent	50.01	49.99	

Source: - Housing Conditions in Delhi, NSS 65th Round July 2008-June 2009, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi

Note: - Figures in parenthesis relates Percentage to total.

10.7 Ownership of houses is one of the important indicators for analysing the housing conditions. In Delhi more than 56 per cent of households were under the category of owned, rental constitutes 37 per cent and remaining near about 7 per cent as other category. The information regarding distribution of households by type of ownership is presented in Statement 14.4.

Statement 14.4
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP: 2008-09

Sl. No	Category	Number	% age
1	Owned		
	a. Freehold	1802566	45.95
	b. Leasehold	41802566	10.67
	c. Total	2221331	56.62

Sl. No	Category	Number	% age
2	Rental		
	a. Employer Quarter	165705	4.22
	b. With Written Contract	210950	5.38
	c. Without Written Contract	1064250	27.13
	d. Total	1440905	36.74
3	Others	260668	6.64
Total		3922904	100.00

Source: - Housing Conditions in Delhi, NSS 65th Round July 2008-June 2009, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi

10.8 As per the 65th NSS Round on urban slums in Delhi, conducted by Directorate of Economics and Statistics the estimated number of urban slums in Delhi during 2008-09 was 4390 and household was 576656. 78 per cent of slums were in public land owned mostly by local bodies (54 per cent), railways (14 per cent) and state government. 49.75 per cent of slums had pucca house, 41.78 per cent had semi pucca and the remaining 8.47 per cent were kutcha house. More than four fifth of the slum households in Delhi had motorable approach road.

11. Trans Yamuna Area Development Board

For development of Trans Yamuna area in a proper, speedy and sustained manner, Trans Yamuna Area Development Board (TYADB), an advisory Board was constituted in 1994. The Board approves and recommends works for the development of infrastructure in Trans Yamuna area. Various agencies are involved in the development of infrastructure facilities in Trans Yamuna area such as Delhi Jal Board, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Public Works Department, Department of Irrigation and Flood Control and Urban Development. After the inception of Board, most of the activities relating to the development of infrastructure in Trans Yamuna area are coordinated by the Board. The agency-wise expenditure of TYADB during 2005-06 to 2011-12 is presented in Statement 14.5.

Statement 14.5
AGENCY-WISE EXPENDITURE OF TYADB: 2005-06 TO 2011-12

(₹ Crore)

Sl. No	Name of Agency	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Delhi Jal Board (DJB)	23.00	15.17	23.00	17.00	15.75
2	Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)	50.00	72.60	40.00	39.93	60.00
3	Public Works Department (PWD)	0.25	0.28	0.01	--	0.47
4	Irrigation & Flood Control (I & F C)	6.50	10.93	15.00	9.78	10.00
5	Urban Development (UD)	-	-	-	--	2.50
	Total	79.75	98.98	78.01	66.71	88.72

Source:- Urban Development Department, GNCTD

12. Development of Walled City- Delhi

For maintaining the original heritage character and to improve the environment in the walled city area, a comprehensive redevelopment plan has been prepared. It involves the active participation of governmental and non-governmental agencies and professionals for rejuvenating and maintaining the heritage areas. For ensuring the development of Walled city of Delhi, Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Barcelona Strategic Urban Systems, AIE, Spain during October 2010. The MoU clearly narrated the co-operation in the fields of urban planning, heritage conservation, urban renewal of walled city and its extension etc. Both DDA and Barcelona City Council have decided to undertake joint research activities in Shajahanabad – needs a special treatment to conserve its heritages value while retaining the residential character and listed redevelopment of government owned and private properties in walled city.

CHAPTER 15 EDUCATION

The role of education as an instrument for development of human resources and economic growth is accepted by all development and growth models and systems. Education has high economic value and hence, a considerable part of the community's wealth must be invested for the same. Investment in education leads to the formation of human capital and that makes a significant contribution to the economic growth. Education in India and Delhi comprises of government, government aided and private institutions of which nearly 40 per cent are government. There is tremendous pressure on the education system to provide quality education at affordable price and improve the literacy rate. As per census 2011, the literacy rate in Delhi was 86 per cent. The information regarding number of literate population in Delhi during 1951 to 2011 is presented in Statement 15.1.

Statement 15.1
LITERACY IN DELHI: 1951-2011

Sl. No	Years	Population and Literate Population (Number)						Literacy Rate (%)
		Population		Absolute Increase		Annual Growth Rate (%)		
		Total *	Literates	Total *	Literates	Total *	Literates	
1.	1951	1744072	669073	826133	439470	9.00	19.14	38.36
2.	1961	2658612	1402298	914540	733225	5.24	10.96	52.75
3.	1971	4065698	2301605	1407086	899307	5.29	6.41	56.61
4.	1981	6220406	3828326	2154708	1526721	5.30	6.63	61.54
5.	1991	7813248	5882297	1592842	2053971	2.56	5.37	75.29
6.	2001	11833658	9664764	4020410	3782467	5.15	6.43	81.67
7.	2011	14782725	12763352	2949067	3098588	2.49	3.21	86.34

Source: - 1. Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2011.

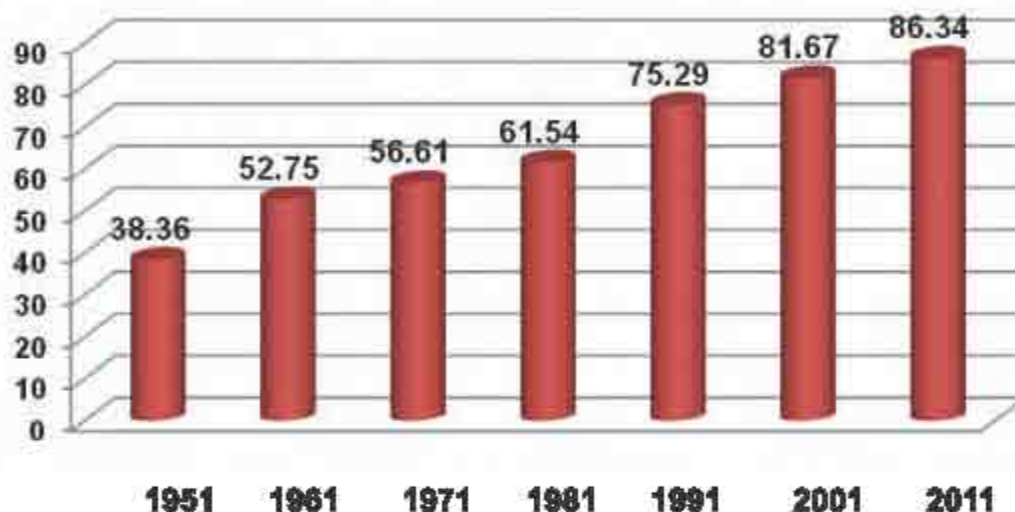
2. provisional Population Totals- NCT Delhi, Census of India

Note: - * means excluding the population of 0-6 age group.

- Literacy rates in Delhi increased from 38 per cent in 1951 to 86 per cent in 2011. The highest percentage change in literacy rate was observed during 1951-61 at 14.39 per cent. During the last census decade it was observed at 3.21 per cent. The state-wise literacy rate in India is presented in Table 15.1. The information regarding the literacy rate in Delhi during 1951-2011 is depicted in Chart 15.1.

Chart 15.1
LITERACY RATE IN DELHI-1951-2011

(Per cent)



3. The literacy rate of Delhi during (64th NSS July 2007- June 2008)2007-08 was at 87.06 per cent. As compared to national literacy rate (percentage of persons of all ages), the literacy rate of males in Delhi in 2007-08 was higher at 10.7 per cent. This was the same in the case of females at 18.7 per cent. The details regarding literacy rate (percentage of persons of all ages) of states and India is presented in Table 15.1. The district-wise literacy rate of Delhi during 2001 and 2011 is presented in Statement 15.2.

Statement 15.2
DISTRICT-WISE LITERACY RATE IN DELHI- 2001 & 2011

Sl. No.	Districts	Literacy Rate (Per cent)					
		Male		Female		Total	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1.	North West	86.67	89.74	73.08	78.76	80.57	84.66
2.	North	84.64	91.06	74.54	81.92	80.10	86.81
3.	North East	84.78	88.39	69.94	76.51	77.53	82.80
4.	East	89.65	92.47	79.26	84.55	84.91	88.75
5.	New Delhi	88.62	93.04	76.33	84.83	83.24	89.38
6.	Central	82.73	87.60	76.05	82.60	79.69	85.25
7.	West	87.85	91.17	77.99	82.50	83.39	87.12

SL No.	Districts	Literacy Rate (Per cent)					
		Male		Female		Total	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
8.	South- West	89.86	93.62	75.55	83.07	83.61	88.81
9.	South	88.26	92.20	73.94	80.99	81.96	87.03
	NCT Delhi	87.33	91.03	74.71	80.99	81.67	86.34

Source: - Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

4. During the last decade the increase in percentage of literacy rate in Delhi was worked out at 0.64 per cent per annum. The growth of literacy rate of female outweighs the male during the last decade.

5. Investment In Education Sector

- 5.1 Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has given more importance to promotion of education particularly female children and spending more than 10 per cent of plan funds to this sector. The Information regarding share of education (including general education, technical education, arts and culture and sports and youth services) in the plan expenditure of Delhi during the last nine years is presented in Chart 15.2

Chart 15.2
SHARE OF PLAN EXPENDITURE IN EDUCATION



Source: Dts. of Education

- 5.2 The plan expenditure on education sector in Delhi increased from 8.53% in 2007-08 to 9.63% in 2011-12. An amount of ₹ 1901 crore is approved for Education sector in 2012-13 against the total approved plan outlay of ₹ 15000 crore (12.67 per cent of total outlay) which clearly indicates the concern of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi to this sector.
- 5.3 The total expenditure (plan and non-plan) on education including sports, arts and culture has increased from ₹ 2154.24 crore in 2007-08 to ₹ 4878.95 crore in 2011-12. For arriving the expenditure of education as a percentage of Gross State Domestic Product, used GSDP at current prices and expenditure of education in Delhi. The information regarding the same is presented in Statement 15.3.

Statement 15.3

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS PERCENTAGE OF GSDP OF DELHI

(₹ Crore)

Sl. No.	Years	Expenditure on Education	GSDP of Delhi @ Current Prices	% Expenditure on Education to GSDP of Delhi
1.	2004-05	1682.00	100325	1.67
2.	2005-06	1662.00	115374	1.44
3.	2006-07	1952.00	135584	1.44
4.	2007-08	2154.24	157947	1.36
5.	2008-09	2964.46	189533	1.56
6.	2009-10	3585.97	219395	1.63
7.	2010-11	4193.02	261470	1.60
8.	2011-12	4974.27	310736	1.60

Source: - Dts. of Economics & Statistics, GNCTD

- 5.4 The education expenditure to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi was 1.36 per cent in 2007-08 which has been enhanced to 1.60% in 2011-12.

6. Per capita Expenditure on Education

- 6.1 In Delhi, the per capita expenditure incurred by the government on education is higher than the national level. The information regarding the per capita expenditure on education in Delhi is presented in Statement 15.4.

Statement : 15.4
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION*

Sl. No	Year	Delhi	All India
1.	2005-06	1050	722
2.	2006-07	1198	820
3.	2007-08	1477	968
4.	2008-09	1753	1098
5.	2009-10	2023	1323
6.	2010-11	2522	----
7.	2011-12	2969	----

Note: - * means inclusion of plan and non plan expenditure under education, higher education and technical education, sports and arts and culture sector.

6.2 As per 64th Round NSS on Participation and Expenditure on Education, the average annual expenditure per student in Delhi during 2007-08 was at ₹ 9377. The higher annual average cost per student was in technical education at ₹ 51845/-. The students engaged in vocational studies involved an annual cost at ₹ 28292/-. Near about one half of the education cost was in tuition fees category. While private coaching charges and books and stationery occupies second and third position respectively. The details of item-wise average annual expenditure per student is presented in Statement 15.5.

Statement 15.5
ITEM-WISE AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT IN DELHI
BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION-2007-08

Sl. No	Items	Average Annual Expenditure Per Student (₹)							
		General Education					Technical	Vocational	Total
		Primary	Middle	Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	Above Hr. Secondary	All			
1.	Tuition Fees	2902	2213	3797	3507	2959	37340	21284	4526
2.	Exam Fees, Other Fees and Payments	446	385	783	1262	583	3913	2209	735
3.	Books and Stationery	597	809	1380	2135	989	3133	3133	1089
4.	Uniform	471	526	698	140	510	215	215	495
5.	Transport Charges	828	670	852	1292	829	4089	4089	974
6.	Private Coaching Charges	398	830	2869	2044	1261	1022	1022	1251
7.	Other Expenses	161	163	333	394	223	2133	2133	308
	Total	5802	5596	10712	10773	7355	51845	28292	9377

Source: - Report on Participation and Expenditure on Education, 64th NSS Round, July 2007-June 2008 Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Delhi

- 6.3 The average annual expenditure on education per student in Delhi was more than three times of national average. The annual average expenditure per student in India and Delhi is presented in Statement 15.6.

Statement 15.6
ITEM-WISE AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
IN DELHI AND INDIA-2007-08

Sl. No	Items	Average Annual Expenditure Per Student (₹)	
		Delhi	India
1.	Tuition Fees	4526	1034
2.	Exam Fees, Other Fees and Payments	735	459
3.	Books and Stationery	1089	586
4.	Uniform	495	268
5.	Transport Charges	974	240
6.	Private Coaching Charges	1251	354
7.	Other Expenses	308	118
	Total	9377	3058

Source: - Report on Participation and Expenditure on Education, 64th NSS Round, July 2007-June 2008, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Delhi.

7. Educational Institutions

- 7.1 The number of educational institutions in Delhi during 2004-11 is presented in statement 15.7.

Statement 15.7
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN DELHI

Sl. No.	Years	Schools (Numbers)				Total
		Primary*	Middle	Secondary	Sr. Secondary	
1.	2004-05	2515	635	504	1208	4862
2.	2005-06	2668	645	483	1267	5063
3.	2006-07	2646	640	471	1279	5036
4.	2007-08	2620	640	465	1303	5028
5.	2008-09	2644	659	503	1256	5062
6.	2009-10	2636	583	474	1350	5043
7.	2010-11	2613	588	480	1392	5073

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2011 & Directorate of Education, GNCTD.

Note: - * includes pre-primary schools.

- 7.2 It may be inferred from above Statement that the number of educational institutions in Delhi during the last seven years was more than five thousand. Of this more than one half of them are in the category of primary, more than one fourth of them in senior secondary schools.

8. Students In Educational Institutions

- 8.1 The information regarding students in educational institutions in Delhi during 2005-11 is presented in Statement 15.8.

Statement 15.8
ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS

Sl. No.	Years	Schools (Numbers)				Total
		Primary *	Middle	Secondary	Sr. Secondary	
1.	2005-06	18.52	8.86	4.09	2.82	34.29
2.	2006-07	17.49	8.88	4.37	3.19	33.93
3.	2007-08	17.71	9.55	4.49	3.25	35.00
4.	2008-09	18.06	9.68	4.78	3.61	36.13
5.	2009-10	18.36	9.97	5.17	3.89	37.39
6.	2010-11	18.79	9.83	6.34	4.24	39.20

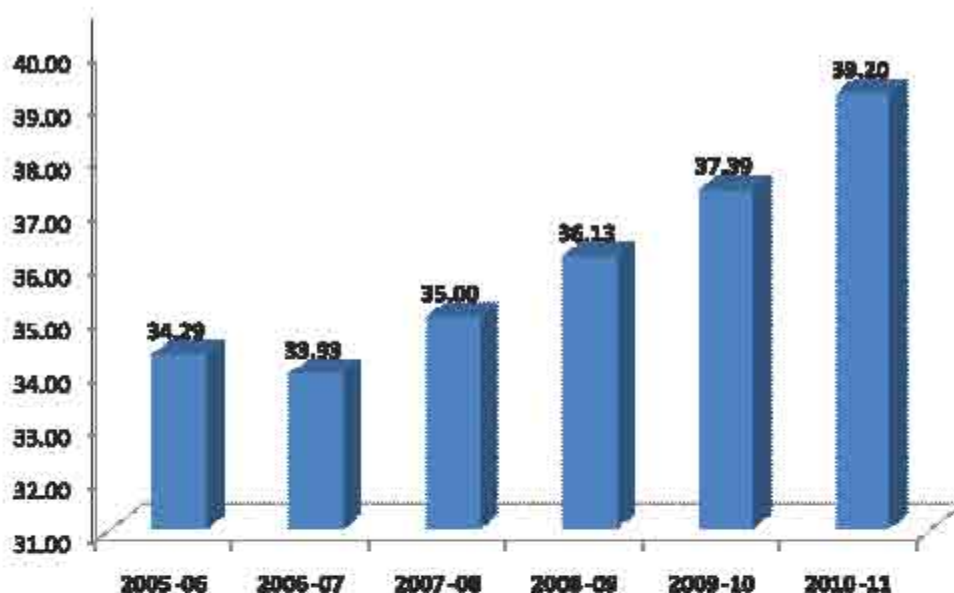
Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2011 & Directorate of Education, GNCTD.

Note: - * Includes pre-primary.

- 8.2 The number of students including pre-primary students in educational institutions in Delhi increased from 34.29 lakh in 2005-06 to 39.20 lakh in 2010-11. All the period covered under the study showed a positive growth except during 2006-07. The information regarding students in Delhi is depicted in Chart 15.3

Chart 15.3
STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS OF DELHI: 2005-06 TO 2010-11

(Lakh)



9. Share of Private Sector

9.1 The share of private sector schooling in Delhi during 2009-10 and 2010-11 is presented in Statement 15.9.

Statement 15.9
SHARE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN SCHOOLING OF DELHI: 2009-11

SL No	Schools	Enrolment in (Lakh)					
		2009-10			2010-11		
		Private Schools	Total	Per cent	Private Schools	Total	Per cent
1.	Primary and Middle	3.66	13.52	27.07	3.81	13.49	28.24
2.	Secondary and Sr. Secondary	10.25	23.87	42.94	10.98	25.71	42.71
	Total	13.91	37.39	37.20	14.79	39.20	37.73

Source: - Directorate of Education, GNCTD.

9.2 It is evident from Statement 15.9 that the 28 per cent of primary and middle students attend private schools. On the contrary the secondary and senior secondary level the percentage increased to 43 per cent.

10. Gross Enrolment ratio

- 10.1 Gross enrolment ratio is the total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. The Gross Enrolment Ratio gives a rough indication of the level of education.
- 10.2 As per the 64th Round of NSS on Participation and Expenditure on Education conducted during 2007-08, the gross and net attendance ratio by broad class group in Delhi. The information regarding the same is presented in Statement 15.10.
- 10.3 The gross attendance ratio, the denominator consists of all persons in the official age group whether attending or not while the numerator includes both over aged and under aged students as long as they are studying in the particular class. Consequently it can work out more than 100 as well. Here gross attendance ratio of Class VI-VIII and Class I-VIII were higher than 100. Net attendance ratio of Class VI-VIII recorded highest at 87.0 per cent. The net attendance ratio of Class I-VIII and class I-V recorded at 86.4 per cent and 86 per cent respectively.

Statement 15.10

SEX-WISE GROSS AND NET ATTENDANCE RATIO BY BROAD CLASS GROUP-2007-08

Sl. No	Broad Class Group	Age (years)	Gross Attendance Ratio (%)			Net Attendance Ratio (%)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Class I-V	6-10	93.8	92.1	93.1	86.0	86.0	86.0
2.	Class VI-VIII	11-13	116.0	113.9	115.1	89.0	84.2	87.0
3.	Class I-VIII	6-13	103.0	100.4	101.8	87.2	85.3	86.4
4.	Class IX-X	14-15	81.6	79.9	80.8	42.4	48.0	45.1
5.	XI- XII	16-17	68.2	60.5	65.0	38.3	38.5	38.4
6.	Post Higher Secondary	--	14.3	14.8	14.5	13.8	14.6	14.2

Source: - Report on Participation and Expenditure on Education, 64th NSS Round, July 2007- June 2008, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Delhi.

Note: Gross Attendance Ratio is the number of students attending in particular class including over aged and under aged students to the estimated students in the particular age group in percentage. While Net Attendance Ratio is the number of official age group students currently attending in particular class to the estimated students in the particular age group in percentage.

11. Pass Percentage

11.1 Pass percentage of students both in secondary and senior secondary level examination clearly depicts the improvement in education. The information regarding pass percentage of students both in secondary and senior secondary level in Delhi during 2005-12 is presented in Statement 15.11.

Statement 15.11
PASS PERCENTAGE OF CBSE RESULTS IN DELHI & INDIA: 2005-2012

Sl. No	Area / Class Level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Delhi								
	a. Secondary	60.84	68.11	77.18	82.87	87.70	89.04	95.85	97.92
	b. Senior Secondary	77.61	79.16	81.93	83.69	84.25	84.97	85.45	85.40
2.	India								
	a. Secondary	74.60	77.16	84.44	87.08	88.84	89.28	96.61	98.19
	b. Senior Secondary	77.80	79.55	80.64	80.91	81.00	79.87	80.88	80.19

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2012.

11.2 It may be inferred from Statement 15.11 that pass percentage both in the secondary and senior secondary level in Delhi showed an increasing trend during the period covered under the study. At the secondary level the pass percentage increased from 60.84 in 2005 to 97.92 in 2012. Like-wise, senior secondary level, enhanced from 77.61 in 2005 to 85.40 in 2012. The national level also showed the same trend.

12. Student Teacher Ratio

It is one of the indicators used to describe the quality of education received in any education unit, be it a school, schools in a city or all schools in a nation. The information regarding the student teacher ratio in Delhi during 2005-11 is presented in Statement 15.12.

Statement 15.12
STUDENT TEACHER RATIO IN SCHOOLS

Sl. No	Details	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Number of Students	3364178	3295968	3404828	3493246	3603576*	3920465
2	Number of Teachers	94331	97785	99811	105303	110051**	115472
3	Student Teacher Ratio	35.66	33.71	34.11	33.17	32.74	33.95

Source:- Directorate of Education, GNCTD.

*Excludes Pre-primary students.

**Excludes Pre-primary Teachers

13. Higher Education

13.1 The number of higher educational institutions in Delhi during 2009-10 was at 207. The information regarding the number of higher educational institutions in Delhi is presented in Statement 15.13.

Statement 15.13
HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN DELHI- 2009-11

Sl. No.	Institutions	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Universities	8	8
2.	Institutions as Deemed as Universities	12	12
3.	Institutions of National Importance	2	3
4.	Colleges for General Education	78	78
5.	Colleges for Professional Education	107	106
	Total	207	207

Source: - Directorate of Higher Education

13.2 It may be observed from Statement 15.13 that more than one half of the higher educational institutions in Delhi are under the category of professional educational institutions. 39 per cent of the higher educational institutions are under the category of general colleges. In Delhi there were eight universities during 2010-11.

14. Technical Education

14.1 Technical education plays a vital role in human resource development of the state by creating skilled manpower, enhancing industrial productivity and improving the quality of life. Technical education contributes a major share to the overall education system and plays a vital role in the social and economic development of our nation. Technical Education covers various courses and programmes in engineering, technology, management, architecture, town planning, pharmacy and applied arts & crafts, hotel management and catering technology. Government has two premier Technical Engineering Institutes: Delhi Technological University and Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology having a total seats of around 2900 in 2011. The average expenditure per student incurred by GNCTD in 2011-12 is ₹ 1.26 lakh in DTU and ₹ 1.72 lakh in NSIT. The information regarding number of technical institutes in Delhi during 2006-12 is presented in Statement 15.14.

Statement 15.14
TECHNICAL INSTITUTES IN DELHI DURING 2006-12

No.	Technical Institutes	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Industrial Training Institutes	16	16	16	16	16	17
2.	Industrial Training Centers	55	55	57	58	61	56
3.	Basic Training Centers	1	1	1	1	1	1
4.	Commercial Sector Institutes	1	1	1	1	1	1
5.	Polytechnic	18	19	21	21	20	20
	Total	91	92	96	97	99	95

Source: - .Directorate of Technical education, GNCTD.

14.2 The number of students in technical institutes during 2006-12 is presented in Statement 15.15.

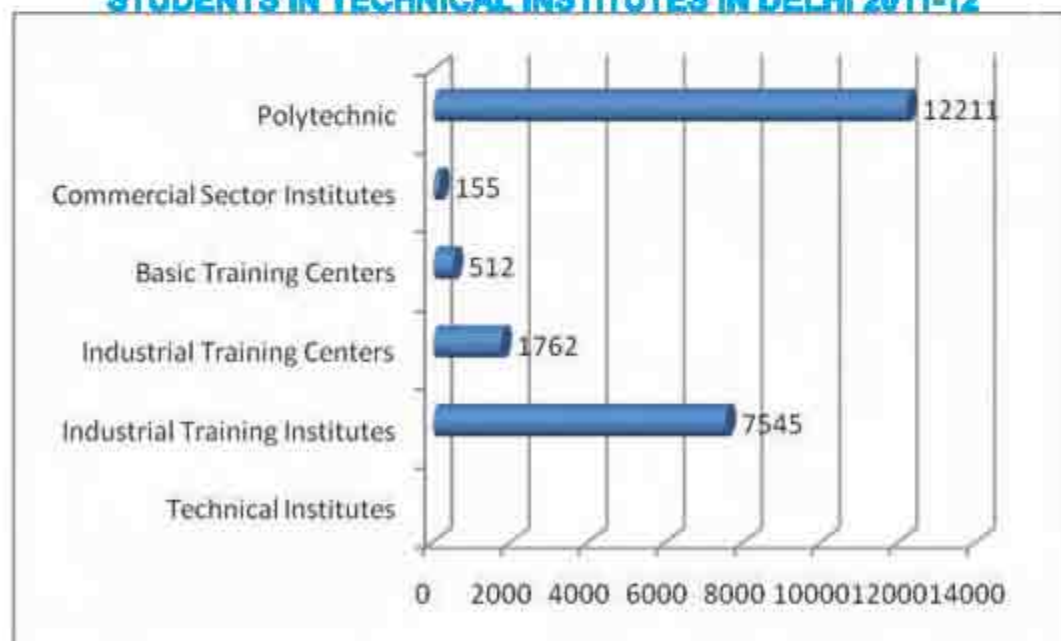
Statement 15.15
STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES OF DELHI: 2008-12

Sl. No.	Technical Institutes	Students in Technical Institutions					
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Industrial Training Institutes	6753	8399	9385	7828	8445	7545
2.	Industrial Training Centers	2391	2297	2329	1666	1836	1762
3.	Basic Training Centers	239	553	566	604	512	512
4.	Commercial Sector Institutes	88	221	195	220	155	155
5.	Polytechnic	9824	10491	11671	11752	12800	12211
	Total	19295	21961	24146	22070	23748	22185

Sources: - Directorate of Technical education, GNCTD.

- 14.3 It may be observed from Statement 15.15 that the number of students in technical Institutes in Delhi increased from 19295 in 2006-07 to 22185 in 2011-12 recorded a growth of 14.98 per cent. During 2008-09 the number of students in the technical institutes of Delhi was highest i.e. 24146. The information regarding students in technical institutions in Delhi during 2011-12 is depicted in Chart 15.4.

Chart 15.4
STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES IN DELHI 2011-12



14.4 Delhi Skill Development Mission

- 14.4.1** Skill up-gradation is essential to meet the requirement of trained and skilled manpower of the Industrial and service sectors. Accordingly It was decided to set up a State Level Skill Development Mission to provide intersectoral co-ordination at the state level by Government of Delhi under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. Delhi Skill Development Mission was registered on 12th June 2009 under the Societies Act, 1860.
- 14.4.2** The Mission is to provide skill development training to the students passing out from schools, unemployed youth and drop-outs, informal sector workers. At present various schemes/ activities are simultaneously running under the aegis of Delhi Skill Mission in the field of imparting training, granting certification, quality improvement and introduction of new scheme, courses and institutes. Delhi Skill Development Mission, aims to train about one lakh person per year.

15. Vocational Education In Schools

- 15.1** The Directorate of Education, Delhi started Vocational Education Programme in 1977-78. At present, 17 Vocational courses based on Engineering and Technology, Business and Commerce, Home-science, Health and Para-medical, Agriculture, Computer and other miscellaneous streams are taught at the +2 stage. At present 781 Vocational Part Time Teachers are teaching around 16615 student who are enrolled in 17 different vocational courses in 209 Govt Senior Secondary schools under Directorate of Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
- 15.2** Keeping in view the acute shortage of trained professionals and the emphasis on development of employability skills, Vocational packages under "Hospitality & Tourism", 'Food Production' and 'Food & Beverage Services', has been started in three Govt. schools and Directorate of Education proposes to introduce vocational course in 10 new schools in 2012-13.

16. Computer Education Programme (ICT)

- 16.1** Under ICT scheme of the Ministry of HRD, GoI, It is proposed to set up new computer labs in all Delhi Govt. schools for computer Education at Sr. secondary level and computer literacy programme for other students. This Programme is being jointly funded by Govt. of India and Govt. of Delhi in the ratio of 75:25.
- 16.2** This programme provides two computers, furniture, broadband connectivity, peripherals and one IT assistant for each school as well as branches. Further, funds are provided for strengthening and maintenance of MIS (Management Information System) application.

16.3 All 1110 schools under GNCTD have been approved by MHRD under ICT scheme in 75:25 sharing basis for setting up of computer labs for providing computer education.

17. Construction of School buildings

17.1 The objective of this of this scheme is to provide Pucca School building for all schools as far as possible. Where construction of pucca or SPS is not feasible and school is necessary, porta cabins are constructed with all basic amenities. Presently, 947 schools are housed in 648 buildings. As a result, around 300 schools run in double shifts. The effort of the Government is to house as many schools as possible in single shift in Pucca building or Semi-Pucca buildings.

17.2 Hundred sites have been identified for construction of new school buildings. Possession of 90 sites has already been taken. 33 school sites have been selected for construction on priority by Education & PWD Department.

18. Right to Education Act

18.1 The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides children in the 6-14 age group the legal entitlement to free and compulsory education. It lays down norms and standards for infrastructure, PTRs for the primary and upper primary stage of education and academic responsibilities of teachers.

18.2 It is obligatory under the Act for Private School to admit 25% of Students from poor families and Govt shall re-imburse expenditure so incurred by it to the extent of per-child-expenditure incurred by the State on education, or the actual amount charged from the child, whichever is less. Govt. of Delhi started reimbursing @ ₹ 1190/- per student per month since 2011-12 to the private schools for students admitted under EWS quota or RTE Act 2009.

18.3 Dte. of Education reported that during 2011-12 approximately 14000 students & 16000 students in 2012-13 got admitted under EWS category free ship quota in recognized unaided schools.

19. Menstrual Hygiene among adolescent girls in school (KISHORI).

Under the scheme, one pack of sanitary napkin is provided every month to all girl students from classes VI to XII in Govt. and Aided School. Around 7.00 lakh girls students of Govt. and Govt. aides schools are benefitted under this plan scheme.

20. Management Information System (MIS)

Directorate of Education has developed computerized module for MIS for the following areas:

- Transfer/posting of teaching and non-teaching staff.
- Personal Information system.
- Enrolment of students.
- Financial budget control.
- School infrastructure.
- Attendance of employees on internet.
- Online admission in Government Schools of Directorate of Education

21. Vidyalaya Kalyan Samiti (V.K.S)

To encourage people's participation in Management of Govt. Schools, VKS has been constituted for each school. Besides, the head of schools, members have been nominated from PTA, RWA and NGO working in that area. In order to strengthen VKS, budgetary allocation has been enhanced to ₹ 4.00 lakh per year for each school.

22. Mid Day Meal

- 22.1 Mid-day Meal Programme is one of the successful programmes in Delhi. In November 2001, Supreme Court directed to the States to provide 'cooked food' to every child in government and government-aided primary schools with a minimum of 300 calories and 8-12 grams of protein each day of school for a minimum of 200 days in a year. Till 2004-05, cooked meal was served in schools run by Government and Local Bodies. The programme has been extended to Government aided schools from 2005-06. Provision of ₹ 2 per day per child spend on Mid-day Meal for students of Primary classes, was raised to ₹ 2.50 per day per child from 2008-09. The scheme has been extended to students of upper primary classes (upto VIII). Under revised guidelines issued by the Government of India, minimum calories are raised from 300 to 450 per day.
- 22.2 The prescribed norms of food, nutritional value, and rates of cooking cost and etc. for primary and upper primary children are presented in Statement 15.16.

Statement 15.16

COMPONENT OF MID DAY MEAL : PRIMARY AND UPPER PRIMARY CLASSES

Sl. No	Component of Mid Day Meal	Primary	Upper Primary
1.	Free Food Grains Wheat: Rice	100 gm per child per day meal	150 gm per child per day meal
2.	Cooking Cost of Mid Day Meal	₹ 3.10 per child per day meal	₹ 4.33 during 2011-12 & ₹ 4.65 during 2012-13 per child per day meal.
3.	Rate of Transportation Cost	₹ 750 per MT	₹ 750 per MT
4.	Cook-cum Helper Honorarium	₹ 1000 each as per MHRD norms	₹ 1000 each as per MHRD norms
5.	Management Monitoring Evaluation Fund	1.8 per cent of total provision of the year	

Source: - Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi.

23. Yuva

23.1 Objectives:

- To make education joyful and interesting.
- To explore the creative potential of the students.
- To create awareness about adolescent reproductive health among students, teachers and parents and developing healthy attitude towards sex and members of the opposite sex.
- Sensitize students towards gender issues.

23.2 Expenditure on tours (local and outstation), organization of cultural activities at schools, zonal and district level, annual day, publication of school magazine etc, as per norms laid down by the Directorate of Education is met out of this scheme.

23.3 **Yuva Club** : Each school shall constitute Yuva Club. The club shall organize competitions within school on singing, debates, elocution, quizzes, dance, painting, drama etc. The club shall organize competitions for talent hunt within the schools for both students and teachers. One teacher, preferable vocational guidance counselor, shall be incharge of that club. ₹ 10,000/- per school is being allocated for holding competition, in pursuit of developing creative potential among the students. In addition, each school organizes an exhibition on gender sensitivity and population education.

CHAPTER 16

HEALTH

Medical care is considered as an essential public service required for the development of any nation. The policies for better health, poverty reduction, and less inequality, throughout the world, require thorough understanding of both the processes and causal paths that underlie the intricate relationship between health and wealth (income). According to World Health organization, "hospital is an integral part of a social and medical organization. The function of which is to provide for the population complete health care, both curative and preventive and whose outpatient services reach out to the family and its home environment; the hospital is also a centre of training of health workers and for biosocial research".

2. Medical facility is an integral part of any developed city and Delhi ranks among the best in medical facilities in India. The expertise and reputation of Delhi's hospitals has been attracting patients not only from other states in India but also from other parts of the globe. In Delhi, there are a number of government and non-government organizations offering health care facilities to the citizens. Directorate of Health Services (DHS), under the Government of NCT of Delhi, is the agency committed to deliver better health care. It coordinates with other government and non-government organizations to deliver the best medical facilities in Delhi. The information regarding share of health sector in the development plans is presented in Statement 16.1.

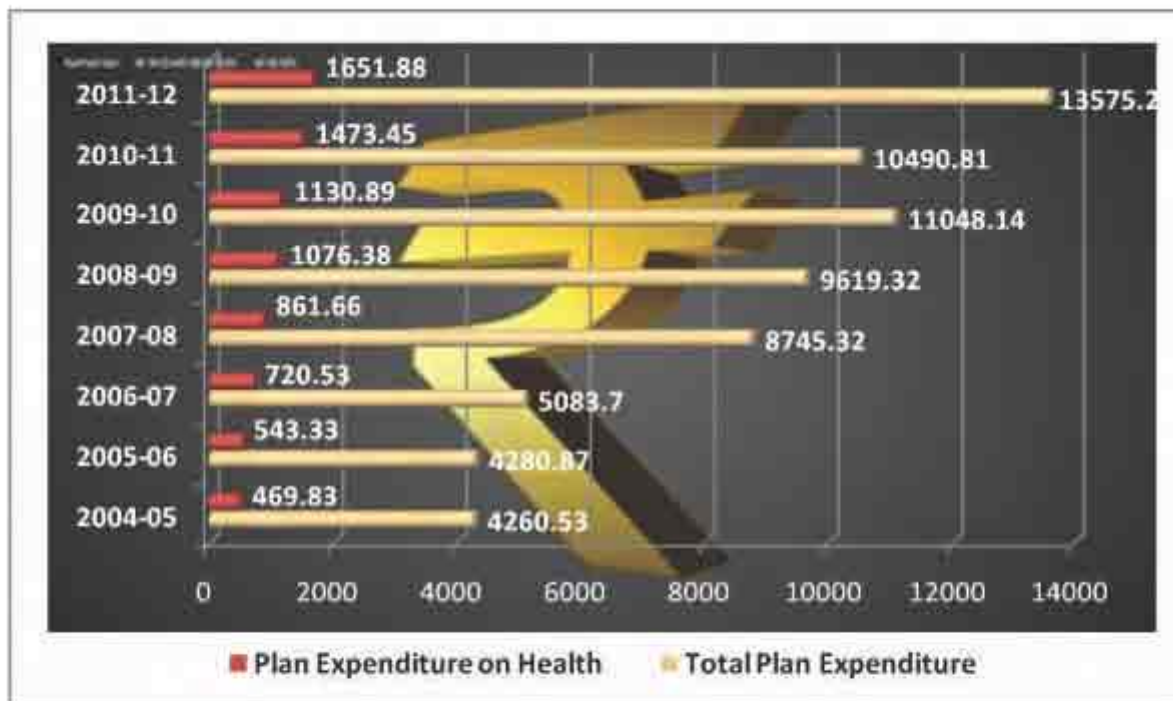
Statement 16.1

PLAN EXPENDITURE UNDER HEALTH SECTOR BY DELHI GOVT.

(in ₹ crore)

Sl. No	Years	Delhi's Total Plan Expenditure	Plan Expenditure on Health	% Plan Expenditure on Health
1.	2004-05	4260.53	469.83	11.03
2.	2005-06	4280.87	543.33	12.69
3.	2006-07	5083.70	720.53	14.17
4.	2007-08	8745.32	861.66	9.85
5.	2008-09	9619.32	1076.38	11.19
6.	2009-10	11048.14	1130.89	10.24
7.	2010-11	10490.81	1473.45	14.05
8.	2011-12	13575.27	1651.88	12.17

Chart 16.1
PLAN EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH SECTOR



3. It may be inferred from Statement 16.1 that the investment in health sector under annual plans of Delhi Govt. increased from ₹469.83 crore in 2004-05 to ₹1651.88 crore in 2011-12, recorded an annual compound growth rate of 20.56 per cent. The revised outlay of health sector in Delhi during the annual plan period 2011-12, ₹1739.20 crore constituted 12.24 per cent of total plan outlay.

Statement 16.2
MEDICAL COLLEGES OF ALL SYSTEMS OF MEDICINES IN DELHI

S. No.	Name of the Medical College	Established in (year)	Course	Annual Intake
1	Lady Harding Medical College (LHMC)	1916	MBBS	200
2	A&U Tibbia College	1921	BAMS & BHMS	88 (44- Ayurveda and 44 - Unani)
3	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) - Autonomous	1956	MBBS	77
4	Maulana Azad Medical College (MAMC) - DU	1958	MBBS	250

S. No.	Name of the Medical College	Established in (year)	Course	Annual Intake
5	Postgraduate Institute of Medical & Research (PGMER)	1962	MBBS	NA
6	Nehru Homeo Medical College (BHMS)	1963	BHMS	100
7.	University College of Medical Sciences (UCMS) (DU)	1971	MBBS	150
8.	Maulana Azad Dental College	1983	BDS	40
9	Dr. B R Sur Homeopathy Hospital & Medical College	1985	BHMS	50
10	Vardhman Mahavir Medical College (VMMC) - IP Univ	2002	MBBS	150
11	Army College of Medical Science (ACMC)	2008	MBBS	NA
12	Chaudhary Brahm Prakash Ayurvedic Charak Sansthan (IP)	2012	BAMS	100

Statement 16.3

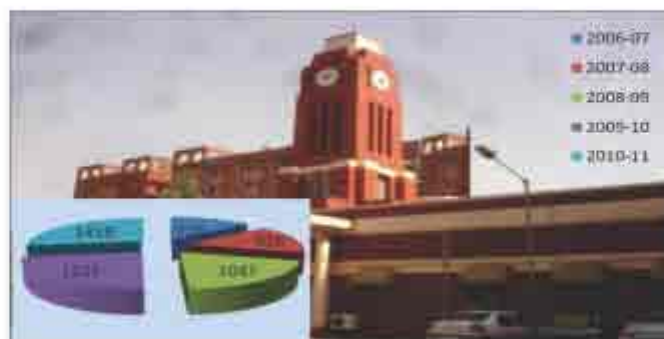
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH IN DELHI BY GNCTD AND LOCAL BODIES

Year	Delhi
2006-07	710
2007-08	816
2008-09	1047
2009-10	1221
2010-11	1418

(in ₹)

Chart 16.2

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH IN DELHI BY GNCTD AND LOCAL BODIES



4. As per the 66th Round of National Sample Survey, conducted during July 2009 and June 2010 in Delhi, the average monthly consumer expenditure of a household was estimated to the tune of ₹12055. Out of this, ₹263.18 was spent on medical facilities (institutional and non-institutional) which constitute nearly 2.18 per cent. Thus the annual expenditure of an individual of Delhi towards medical facilities was around ₹ 3158/-

5. Expenditure on Health with reference to GSDP

The expenditure on health has been calculated on the basis of expenditure incurred under plan head and Non-plan head of Govt. of Delhi and local bodies (MCD) which indicates that the total expenditure on Health with reference to GSDP of Delhi vary from 1.05% in 2006-07 to 1.12% in 2011-12.

Statement 16.4
EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH WITH REFERENCE TO GSDP

Year	GSDP at current prices (₹ in cr)	Exp. On Health (₹ in cr)	% of GSDP on Medical
2006-07	135584	1423.56	1.05
2007-08	157947	1637.64	1.03
2008-09	189533	2146.75	1.13
2009-10	219396	2626.80	1.20
2010-11	261470	3080.43	1.18
2011-12	310736	3480.77	1.12

6. Growth of Health Care Institutions

As on 31st March 2011, there were 91 hospitals, 8 public health centres, 1239 dispensaries, 259 maternity and sub centers, 16 polyclinics, 679 nursing homes and 21 special clinics existing in Delhi. The information regarding the number medical institutions in Delhi during the last eight years is depicted in Statement 16.5.

Statement 16.5
MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN DELHI- 2004-11

S. No.	Details	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	Hospitals	87	86	85	85	85	86	86	91*
2.	Primary Health Centers	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8
3.	Dispensaries	993	972	1022	1030	1035	1059	1101	1239
4.	Maternity & Sub Centers	209	204	284	284	284	267	260	259
5.	Polyclinics	5	5	10	10	10	15	15	16
6.	Nursing Homes	559	558	611	607	609	613	676	679
7.	Special Clinics	44	44	21	21	21	22	22	21
8.	Medical Colleges	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	12

Source : Dte. of Health Services (DHS)

* All Government Hospitals including Maternity & Gyane Hospitals.

7. Govt. is facing hurdles such as non-availability of land, shortage of manpower and multiplicity of agencies, etc in the extension of healthcare facilities. Moreover all the hospitals, especially major hospitals in Delhi, are overcrowded because of heavy patient load.
8. The agency-wise information regarding number of medical institutions and bed capacity in Delhi as on 31st March 2011 is given in the Statement 16.6:-

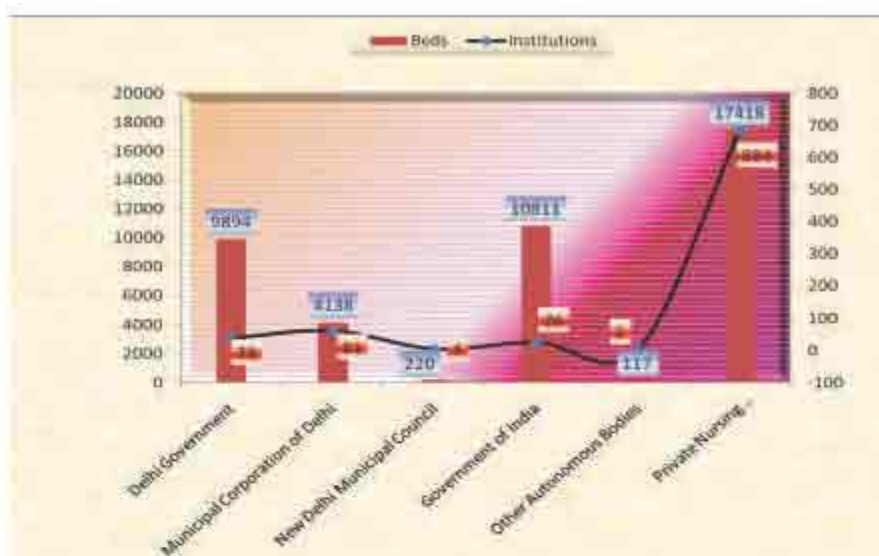
Statement 16.6
AGENCY WISE NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND BED CAPACITY IN DELHI

	Agencies	Institutions	Beds
1.	Delhi Government	38	9894
2.	Municipal Corporation of Delhi	61	4138
3.	New Delhi Municipal Council	4	220
4.	Government of India	26	10811
5.	Other Autonomous Bodies	2	117
6.	Private Nursing Homes/ Hospitals/ Voluntary Organizations	684	17418
	Total	815	42598

Source : Dte. of Health Services (DHS)

Chart 16.3

AGENCY WISE NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND BED CAPACITY IN DELHI



9. Growth of Bed Capacity Since 2004

According to the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO), the bed population ratio to be achieved by 2000 AD was 5 per thousand. But the bed population ratio in Delhi during 2011 was half of the prescribed level. The information regarding growth in number of beds in medical institutions and bed population ratio from 2004 onwards is presented in the following statement:-

Statement 16.7

BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS & BED POPULATION RATIO IN DELHI 2004-11

Sl No	Years	Population as per ACGR	Number of Hospital beds	
			Beds	Beds per 1000 Persons
1.	2004	14664105	32941	2.25
2.	2005	14945790	32998	2.21
3.	2006	15232885	33278	2.18
4.	2007	15525496	35520	2.29
5.	2008	15823727	36352	2.30
6.	2009	16127687	39305	2.44
7.	2010	16437485	41706	2.54
8.	2011	16753235	42598	2.55*

Source : *Dir. of Health Services (DHS)*

* *Bed population ratio has been calculated on the basis of provisional results of census, 2011. While for other periods populations were projected as ACGR 1.92 per cent obtained during 2001 to 2011.*

10. The total bed capacity of medical institutions in Delhi was 42598 as on 31st March 2011 for total 815 Medical Institutions working in Delhi. The number of beds in the Medical institutions operated by Government of India and Delhi Government constituted at 25.38 per cent and 23.23 per cent respectively and beds in private nursing homes/ hospitals/ voluntary organizations was recorded at 40.89 per cent. In addition to the renowned government hospitals, Delhi has also showed the highest private sector participation in health sector. The information regarding agency-wise medical institutions having the bed capacity in Delhi as on 31st March 2011 is depicted in Statement 16.6 & 16.7
11. It may be observed from the Statement 16.7 that the number of beds in medical institutions of Delhi increased from 32941 in 2004 to 42598 in 2011 and recorded an annual growth rate of 3.28 per cent. During the same period the number of beds per thousand populations increased at a lesser rate at 1.79 per cent per annum.

12. Primary Health Care

As on March 2011, there are 496 dispensaries of Allopathic, Homeo, Ayurvedic, Unani, managed by Delhi Govt. for providing the primary health care services in all over the city.

13. Status of Hospitals

The status of Delhi Government hospitals which are under construction, up gradation, expansion is indicated below:-

200 bedded Deep Chand Bandhu Hospital, Ashok Vihar	Estimated Cost of this project = ₹ 92.68 crore. Date of Approved by EFC = 22 nd January 2008. IPD to be started in 2013-14
200 bedded Hospital, Burari	Delhi Government has already approved the Estimates of ₹ 208.11 crores (₹182.77 crore for capital component & ₹ 25.34 crore for revenue component). Construction work started.
ILBS	Construction of PH-I of building of ILBS with estimated cost of ₹ 83.66 crore completed and made functional with the provision of 165 beds. Construction of Ph-II building of ILBS with an estimated cost of ₹ 389 crore, undertaken by DMRC, is in progress.
Expansion of RTRM Hospital at Jaffarpur from 100 beds to 200 beds.	Consultant appointed. Construction work will start in 2013-14.

Expansion of Maharishi Valmiki Hospital at Pooth Khurd from 100 beds to 200 beds.	Consultant appointed . Construction work will start in 2013-14. Project cost = ₹ 51.37 crore
225 bedded Hospital at Chattarpur	Consultant Appointed . Construction work will start in 2013-14.
200 bedded Hospital at Madipur.	Consultant Appointed . Construction work will start in 2013-14.
200 bedded Hospital at Siraspur	Consultant Appointed . Construction work will start shortly.
100 bedded Hospital at Sarita Vihar	Consultant Appointed . Construction work will start shortly.
750 bedded Hospital cum Medical college at Dwarka	Original cost estimate being revised FAR and requirement Medical College/Medical University. Construction work will start in 2013-14
300 bedded Superspeciality Hospital in Janakpuri	This hospital will run under society mode. IPD Services to be started in 2013-14
650 bedded Superspeciality Hospital in Tahirpur	This hospital will run under society mode. IPD Services to be started in 2013-14
Additional Block for 200 bedded at Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital	At present the intake bed capacity is 300 and additional 200 beds to be added Consultant is to be appointed. Construction work will start shortly.
Construction of IInd Phase of Delhi State Cancer Institute	Consultant appointed . Construction work will start in 2013-14.
Construction of IInd Phase of MAIDS	Consultant appointed . Construction work will start in 2013-14.

14. Vital Statistics

14.1 Birth Registration

- The total number of births registered during 2011 was 3.54 lakhs as against 3.59 lakhs during 2010.
- Average number of births per day in Delhi worked out to 969 in 2011 as against 985 in 2010.
- Out of the total births registered, 186870 (52.82%) were male and 166889 (47.18%) were female.
- Out of the total births 2.82 lakhs (79.75%) were institutional and 0.72 lakhs (20.25%) are domiciliary in nature.

14.2 Death Registration

- In Delhi, 112142 deaths were registered during 2011 as compared to 124353 deaths registered during 2010.
- Out of the total deaths registered 69732 (62.18%) were male and 42410 (37.82%) were female.
- MCD accounted for 79.54% of total registered deaths while the share of NDMC was 19.05% and Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) registered only 1.41% of the total.
- The average number of deaths per day in Delhi worked out to 307 in 2011 as against 341 during 2010.
- 60.93% of the total deaths were reported by the medical institutions and the remaining 39.07% were domiciliary deaths during 2011.

Statement 16.8
MAJOR CAUSE OF DEATHS IN DELHI

Death by Cause (Medically certified or otherwise 2011)		
S. No.	Cause of Deaths	No. of Deaths
1	Measles	19
2	Cholera	199
3	Meningitis	377
4	Transport Accidents	448
5	Renal Failure	998
6	Influenza	1035
7	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	1209
8	Accidental Burns	1300
9	Pneumonia	1598
10	Diabetes Mellitus	1642
11	Bronchitis and Asthma	1828
12	Anemia	3691

S. No.	Cause of Deaths	No. of Deaths
13	Tuberculosis	3968
14	Tetanus	4788
15	Cancer	5073
16	Septicaemia	5326
17	Heart Disease and Heart Attacks	7022
18	Senility	7686
19	Others	63935
	Total	1,12,142

Statement 16.9

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Comparative position of Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate of Delhi is tabled as follows:-

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate
1991	28.48	6.35
2001	21.30	5.83
2004	20.76	5.79
2005	21.59	6.27
2006	21.07	6.46
2007	20.63	6.47
2008	20.98	6.76
2009	21.85	6.90
2010	21.73	7.52
2011	20.98	6.65

Statement 16.10
INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Year	Delhi	
	S.R.S	C.R.S
2001	29	24
2002	30	16
2003	28	17
2004	32	13
2005	35	13
2006	37	18
2007	36	25
2008	35	18
2009	33	19
2010	30	22
2011	-	22

Chart 16.4
INFANT MORTALITY RATE



15. Implementation of various activities for reduction of MMR and IMR:-

15.1 Strengthening and augmentation of institutional delivery through:-

- Public private partnership scheme (MAMTA)
- Promotion of Janani Suraksha Yojna, under which pregnant women of BPL , SC, ST families get 600/- (urban) and 700/- (rural)
- Strengthening of maternity homes.
- Role of ASHA workers
- Creation of seed PUHCs in the unserved populations - 31 functional @ 50000 populations per seed PUHC.
- Awareness creation through IEC and publicity.
- Free emergency ambulance service for pregnant women.
- Indira Gandhi Matritava Sahayug Yojna through convergence of social welfare, Samazik Suvidha Kendra and health departments in 2 districts (North West & West), using the conditional cash transfer as an incentive for improving antenatal and pre- natal care of prenat and lactating women.

15.2 **Strengthening of Level II (secondary level), Neonatal Care services**, to cater to sick neonates (from birth to 28 days of life), 11 hospitals (BSA, SGMH,LBS, Kasturba, Hindu Rao, SDN, GGSH, MBH, MMMH, Jag Pravesh Chandra Hospital & AAAH) have been taken up for strengthening their neonatal services.

15.3 **Provision of Infant and Young Child Feeding Counseling services** in all above 11 hospitals + 3 tertiary hospitals (KSCH, LNJP & GTB) have already been made in the last two years. Hundreds of pregnant and lactating women (mostly belonging to poorer sections of society) are counseled on exclusive breast feeding and its benefits along side healthy weaning food from their own domestic resources daily at these centers.

16 **Routine Immunization Services in Delhi** are available twice a week regularly at all nearly 650 health facilities (as against once a week country wide) Delhi is the only State, to have included through its own resources, vaccines of MMR (in1999), Typhoid (in 2004) and Hepatitis B (in 2001). All these additional vaccines are a strategy in itself, when it comes to improved child survival.

16.1 **Special catch up campaigns for immunizing children** up to 5 years of age, who have missed their vaccines earlier (specially directed to slum and JJ clusters, where most of dynamic population resides) are organized as a regular feature twice a year. The state is immunizing children against 10 diseases as compared to 7 in the National Immunization Programm. The % of drop out children are about 7% to 10%. By these measures, immunization coverage will be reached about 85% by the end of 2012-13.

16.2 **Extensive publicity of all the programs**, through health education and sensitization events, are a part of the department activity. International Breast Feeding Week (1st to 7th August annually), Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Saptah (14th to 21st November, 2009), and Hepatitis B Campaign (4th December, every year), are some of the important public health campaigns and events, which facilitate in improving the demand of above mentioned services with the ultimate objective of reducing Infant and <5 child mortality rates in the state.

17. Indian System of Medicine (ISM) and Homeopathy

- To promote Indian System of Medicine (ISM), a separate Directorate was set up in August 1996.
- Nehru Homeopathic Medical College and hospital is imparting BHMS Degree and have a capacity of 100 seats. This institute has 100 beds indoor facility for the homeopathic treatment of chronic patients. Post Graduate course have also been introduced in this institute from last academic session onwards.
- The government has taken over Dr. B.R.Sur Homeopathic College where degree courses have already been started with an intake of 50 students. 50 beds for indoor patients have also been commissioned in this hospital.
- The government has also taken over the management of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College in 1998. This college is affiliated to Delhi University is imparting BAMS and BUMS degree and have admission capacity of 88 seats (44 for BAMS & 44 for BUMS) for students. This institute is also running post graduate courses in Ayurveda & Unani in the subjects Kayachikitsa, Sharir and Moalijat respectively along with 150 beds indoor facility. A new separate block of 60 bedded maternity in A&U Tibbia College has started functioning.
- Delhi Homeopathic Anusandhan Parishad and Bhartiya Chikitsa Parishad have been set up to promote research activities..
- Ch. Bharam Prakesh Ayurvedic Charak Sansthan at Khera Dabur has been made functional. OPD & IPD services have already started. The 1st batch of Ayurveda Medical College started with the sanctioned capacity of 100 seats. This Institute has started with 210 bedded IPD services.

18. Revised National TB Control Programme

- Delhi is the first state to start DOTS Plus for MDR TB patients for the entire State in 2008.
- Tuberculosis prevalence in Delhi is estimated to be around 250 cases per lac of population with total number of cases to be around 45000.
- TB control being done by a network of 26 Chest Clinics, 198 quality assured labs doing more than 10 lacs tests and 620 treatment centers. The diagnosis and treatment services are totally free of cost in govt. institutions. The NGO partnership is strong with 30% stake holding in treatment centres.

- Delhi has been the best performing state in terms of achieving international objective of the programme in detecting new infectious TB patients (70%) and their success rate at 85% consistently for the last seven years.
- The State has been able to bring down the death rate due to tuberculosis at the lowest level of 2.9% (all India 4.3%) amongst new infected patients, 1.9% (3.4% all India) amongst new sputum negative patients and 0.9% (2.5% all India) amongst new extra pulmonary cases. Therefore the State is saving lot of lives and achieving the goal of the Programme to decrease mortality due to TB.
- Delhi has been treating maximum number of children suffering from TB at the rate of 14% against 6% all India figures.

Statement 16.11
PERFORMANCE OF REVISED NATIONAL TB CONTROL PROGRAMME

Indicator	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total number of patients put on treatment	26,149	43920	49,060	49,505	50,693	50476	51,644
New Infectious patients put on treatment	8630	11925	13695	14000	14156	13680	13770
Conversion rate from infectious to non infectious status at three months of treatment (Target 90%)	88%	90%	89%	90%	89%	89%	89.5%
Case detection rate of new infectious patients (Target 70%)	74%	92%	86%	86%	80%	82%	85%
Case detection rate of all types of TB patients (Target 70%)	83%	125%	114%	113%	105%	112%	118%
Success rate (cure + completion) of new smear positive (Target 85%)	83%	85.5%	86%	87%	87%	86%	86%
Death Rate (Target < 5%)	3%	2.5%	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%	3%	3%
Default Rate (Target < 5%)	9%	6.5%	5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.3%	4.5%
Failure Rate (Target < 5%)	4%	4%	4.5%	4%	4.5%	4%	4%
Number of persons saved from death	4775	8449	9328	9690	9921	9489	9690
Number of persons prevented from getting infected with TB	311973	440044	504126	522900	528714	504633	507310

19. **Delhi State Health Mission :** DSHM is implementing the National Health Mission Programmes of Govt. of India :
- National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Program
 - Integrated Disease Surveillance Program
 - National Vector Borne Disease Control Program
 - National Leprosy Eradication Program
 - National Control of Blindness
 - Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program
20. **ASHA Scheme:** ASHA is a flagship program of NRHM wherein the local volunteers women is trained to facilitate access of the vulnerable households to the existing health facilities and to provide basic first aid care in the community. There are 3700 ASHA in State spread over all the slums / J.J. clusters / re-settlement colonies and villages. A total of 5450 ASHA have been approved for 109 Lakh populations. The fund for training / selection / supporting structure are provided by Govt. of India under NRHM. The State specific incentive are to be funded from the State fund which will be over and above the contribution of the State to the resource envelope under NRHM.
21. **Strengthening of Maternity Home:** 23 Maternity homes of MCD have been strengthened to provide 24x7 basic obstetric care. Also a new maternity home at Nithari under Delhi Government has been started in North West District.
22. **Screening of JJ Clusters for Diabetes and Hypertension:** The Population of 685 slum and JJ cluster has been screened for diabetes and hypertension.
23. **Health Management Information System:** Approximately 485 Computers have been provided in all primary health care / hospital to enable the tracking of pregnant mothers and children to ensure that all the preventive service are delivered to mother and child. 173722 Pregnant women and 189496 children have been registered under MCTS till date.
24. **Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS):** RKS has been registered in 25 Delhi Government Hospitals.
25. **Mobile Dental Clinics:** Provision for 2 mobile dental clinics & 4 IEC vans has been made under MFP which is being co-ordinated by MAIDS.
26. **Mobile Mental Health Units:** 2 Mobile Mental Health Units have been operationalised by IHBAS for care of destitute/homeless.
27. **School Health Program:** 50 teams of Medical Officer and Public Health Nurse are provided under Mission Flexipool. As on date, 30 team are implementing the School Health Program under Chacha Nehru Sehat Yojana.

28. Family Welfare Programmes

28.1 Population Challenge and Family Welfare in India is related to the population explosion problem which most of the countries in the world are facing today, specially the developing nations. The information regarding the family welfare programmes in Delhi during the last seven years (2005-2012) is presented in Statement 16.12

Statement 16.12
FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMMES

S. No	Details	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Family Welfare Centers including PP units	109	109	109	75	101	99	99
2.	Insertion of Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (IUCD)	55810	53003	46020	39687	35238	40759	43238
3.	Sterilizations	34168	28882	29238	29431	22891	19226	19651
	a. Males	1616	1320	5447	5282	4386	2849	2495
	b. Females	32552	27562	23791	24149	18505	16377	17156
4.	Oral Pills (Cycles)	122594	119549	158613	181412	297358	222068	247300
5.	Condoms ('000)	10742	12377	12443	9476	8255	7717	8833

Source:- Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2012

28.2 It may be observed from the table that the majority of family welfare programmes in Delhi showed a negative trend.

29. Leprosy Elimination Campaigns, Delhi

Free treatment of Leprosy is available in all government hospitals and dispensaries in Delhi. As on 31st March, 2011, there were 1309 cases of leprosy patients from Delhi in various health care institutions. At the end of March 2012, there were 1324 cases of leprosy treatment in Delhi thus making the prevalence rate as 0.78 per 10000 population. During 2011-12 major hospitals and dispensaries registered 2504 cases. Out of which 1295 are from Delhi and 1209 from neighbouring states. On 1st April 2012 Delhi was providing MDT to 3205 cases both from Delhi and neighboring states. In addition to this 379 patients were provided protective footwear and 185 reconstructive surgeries were carried out to correct deformities.

CHAPTER 17

SOCIAL SECURITY

Social security is primarily a program providing social and sustenance protection, inter-alia protection against poverty, old age, disability, unemployment etc. The purpose of any social security measure is to assure individuals/families that their level of living and quality of life will not be eroded by social or economic eventuality; provide medical care and income security against the consequences of defined contingencies; facilitate the victim's physical and vocational rehabilitation; prevent or reduce ill-health and accidents in the occupations; protect against unemployment by maintenance and promotion of job creation and provide benefit for the maintenance of children. In India, matters relating to Social Security are listed in the Directive Principles of State Policy and it is one of the subjects in the Concurrent List. As per the Directive Principles of State Policy the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want. It also asserts that the State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

2. Government of Delhi is thus making continuous and conscious efforts to ensure the welfare of weaker sections of the society, disadvantaged groups and physically challenged persons for better care and support. Government is implementing schemes and programmes for empowerment of women, security to aged people and vulnerable sections and creating an enabling environment for children. For attaining these well defined objectives, the involvement of and participation of civil society and non-governmental organisations is being promoted so that Government can address the issues of social welfare measures smoothly.
3. With the expansion and coverage and the importance given to this sector, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi in November 2007 created a separate Department for Women and Child Development. Now the Social Welfare Department deals with the matters pertaining to the welfare of senior citizens, physically challenged persons and other vulnerable sections of the society.

4. Schemes and Programmes for Women and Child Development

4.1 Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS):-

Under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), 94 ICDS projects with 10607 Anaganwari centers are functioning in various parts of Delhi covering a population of approximately 14.60 lakh children up to the age of 6 years as well as pregnant and nursing

mothers, who are economically deprived. In addition, under ICDS, supplementary nutrition was provided to 13.01 lakh children and women through 10607 Anaganwari centers. At present, supplementary nutrition is provided at the rate of ₹ 5.00 per child, ₹ 5.50 per woman and ₹ 6.00 per malnourished child per day for about 300 days in a year. All six services including supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check up, referral services, pre-school education, nutrition and education are being provided from these 10607 Anaganwari centers.

4.2 Ladli Scheme

This scheme was started from January 2008. The main objective of this scheme is to promote socio-economic development of the girl child by providing education-linked financial assistance. Eligibility conditions are that the girl child be born in Delhi. Her parents must be resident of Delhi for at least three years prior of filling the application and the annual family income should not exceed ₹ 1.00 lakh per annum. The amount of financial assistance at different stages is as under:-

- Under this scheme, ₹ 11000/- are deposited in the name of the girl child if she is born in a hospital/ nursing home in NCT of Delhi on or after 1st January 2008 and ₹ 10000/- if she is born at home or other than hospital/nursing home.
- ₹ 5000/- is deposited in the name of girl child on admission in classes I, VI, IX and passing X and on admission in Class XII.
- The maturity amount can be claimed when the girl child attains 18 years of age and passes Class X as a regular student or takes admission in Class XII. About 5.00 lakh girls have so far been registered upto March 2012 under the scheme of which 39000 girls have received their final maturity value.

4.3 Child Rights Commission

The Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 came into force in year 2006. This act provides for constitution of State Commission and Children's courts for providing speedy trial of offences against children or violation of child rights & for matters connected therewith of incidental thereto. Accordingly, the Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights was constituted in September, 2008. The Commission deals with the issues related with education, child health, child development, juvenile justice, care of neglected/marginalised children, children with disabilities, children in distress, child psychology and laws relating to children. The Department has notified the courts of Additional Sessions Judge-01 at each district as Children's Court for trial of offences against children or of violation of child rights in terms of Section 25 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

4.4 Child Welfare Committees

Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, in order to ensure speedy and timely decisions on matter pertaining to care, protection and rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection and Juvenile in conflict with Law, Govt. has constituted four Child Welfare Committees and three Juvenile Justice Boards.

4.5 Welfare of Juveniles

4.5.1 The Department of Women and Child Development has set up 27 children institutions under the various provisions of Justice (Care and protection of Children) Act, 2000 to cater the children in need of care and protection and also the juveniles in conflict with law. These institutions include;

- Three observation home for boys.
- One observation home for girls.
- One place of safety
- One special home for boys
- 21 child care institutions.

4.5.2 The department is encouraging participation of Non Governmental Organizations (NGO) and has recognized NGOs who run children homes and shelter homes under section 34 and 37 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Children) Act, 2000. At present there are 58 NGOs running child care institutions.

5. Programmes for Women

5.1 As per 2011 census, the female population of Delhi is 77.77 lakh constituting 46.41 per cent of the total population. At the national level, female population is of 48.46 per cent of the total population. The literacy rate of the females in Delhi is 80.34 per cent as compared to 91.03 per cent of male and 86.34 per cent of the total. At the national level, literacy rate of women population is 63.46 per cent.

5.2. A mental health unit was set up in Nirmal Chhaya Complex in February 2010 to promote the mental well being of girls and women residing there. This unit is being run by MANAS Foundation and is providing psychiatric treatment and psychological counseling to the residents of Nirmal Chhaya Complex with mental health concerns. Due to the activities of the mental health unit, the rate of restoration and rehabilitation of residents has been improved.

5.3 Responding to the safety concerns of women in the city, the department has initiated a project to make the city free of violence against women and girls, in partnership with UNIFEM and Jagori, an NGO working for women's causes.

- 5.4 As a part of this project, a baseline survey of 5009 persons was conducted from January to March 2010 for understanding the nature and response to violence against women. A draft strategic frame work has also been prepared to identify the interventions required and the departments responsible for taking measures to enhance the safety of women.
- 5.5 Keeping in view the various initiatives taken by the Delhi Government for women's empowerment, UNIFEM has selected Delhi as one of the five cities world-wide to participate the global programme, "Making Cities free of Violence against Women and Girls".
- 5.6 Priyadarshini Working Women's Hostel, Vishwas Nagar, Karkardooma, Delhi was constructed by Department of Women and Child Development, Delhi Government and handed over to YWCA for day-to-day management under an agreement. Presently the strength of the hostel is 100. A building of working women hostel has been constructed at Rohini.
- 5.7 The Department of Women and Child Development is implementing the plan scheme 'Pension to Women in Distress' i.e. widowed, divorced, separated and destitute women by way of providing financial assistance. The Plan Scheme was introduced in year 2007-08 to help economically poor widows with regular source of income in term of monthly pension of ₹ 600/- per month in the age group of 18 years to below 60 years whose family income was up to ₹ 48000/- per annum and resident of Delhi for more than five years. From April 2008, the family income ceiling has been enhanced to ₹ 60000/- per annum and also amount of financial assistance was enhanced to ₹1000/- per month. In year 2011-12, ₹104.36 crore was utilized and 91094 women were benefited. The amount of financial assistant has been enhanced to ₹ 1500/- per month from April, 2012. A budget provision of ₹ 110.00 Crore has been made to provide pension of 1.05 lakh beneficiaries in 2012-13.
- 5.8 Under the plan scheme 'Financial Assistance to Widow for Performing Marriage of their daughter/orphan Girls', an amount of ₹25,000/- was given in 2011-12. The amount of financial assistance has been enhanced from ₹25000/- to ₹ 30000/- from April 2012. The beneficiary must be a bonafide resident of Delhi. The benefit is given only up to 2 girls in the family. The Family income ceiling was enhanced from ₹48000/- to ₹ 60000/- per annum since April 2008. An amount of ₹7.01 crore has been disbursed to 2334 beneficiaries under this scheme in FY 2011-12. The BE 2012-13 is ₹7.00 crore and the physical target of 2012-13 is 2330 beneficiaries.
- 5.9 The Women and Child Development Department is nodal department for the Implementation of provision under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005. This act has come into force w.e.f 26.10.2006 with the aim to provide more effective protection of the rights of women who are the victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family. Domestic violence, under the act includes actual abuse or harassment by way of

unlawful dowry demand to the women victim or her relatives. For implementation of this Act, the Department has appointed 18 Protection Officer to represent each district of Delhi.

- 5.10 22 Work Centres for women are functioning in various resettlement colonies where training in cutting, tailoring and beauty culture is being imparted to girls and women by qualified instructors. The department also runs ITI Diploma courses in cutting and tailoring at some of these centres.
- 5.11 The department is running a short stay home for women in distress, a widow home for destitute widows and an after care home for destitute girls above 18 years of age. In these homes, apart from free boarding and lodging, destitute women and girls are provided nonformal education and training in vocational trades. Presently there are 54 destitute women and 62 destitute girls in these homes.
- 5.12 The Women and Child Development Department has given license to six short stay homes run by NGOs, which provide safe and secure shelter to destitute women.

6. Delhi Commission for Women

- 6.1 Delhi Commission for Women was set up in 1996 to take up cases of violation of safe guards provided to women under the Constitution and other laws.
- 6.2 The helpline for women provides counselling over telephone. Legal advice is also provided and in cases of emergency, a field unit is rushed to handle the situation. In 2010-11 the helpline received nearly 12000 calls on various issues affecting the women viz, rape abuse, emotional distress, family adjustment problems, etc. The helpline number is 23379181.
- 6.3 The department has setup two shelter homes at Sarai Rohella and Jehangirpuri exclusively for destitute women who are pregnant and lactating women, These shelter homes are being managed by YWCA of Delhi. The women are being provided free boarding and lodging, medical care specially, prenatal and post natal care.
- 6.4 Eighty Mahila Panchayats have been formed all over Delhi to resolve miscellaneous disputes affecting women.
- 6.5 Under the Sahyogini Programme more than 2000 cases of matrimonial disputes, divorce, child custody, maintenance, sexual harassment at work place, etc, received. In this programme a panel of members and legal advisors hold counselling sessions for the disputed parties till a solution is reached. Through this programme the Commission has created a friendly space where sensitive family issues can be discussed and reconciliation achieved at the pre-litigation stage.

7. Gender Resource Centres (GRCs)

GRCs are a sequel to Stree Shakti Programme, shifting from the Camp based approach to permanent set up in the neighbourhood of the community. The GRCs are envisaged as instruments to bring about all issues relating to health, socio-economic, literacy and legal empowerment of women particularly those belonging to the underprivileged sections of the society. In 2011-12 there were 104 GRCs and 20 extension centres covering 9 districts of Delhi. The Department of Women and Child Development has given grant to support NGOs to run need based skill development trainings and awareness programmes on health, nutrition and legal issues. Under Bhagidaari scheme, in financial year 2011-12, about 2.04 lakh women benefited through Health clinics and Health Camps. About 21948 women benefited through different skill development courses in the trades of beauty culture, cutting and tailoring, dress making, photography, computer, home management, and catering, embroidery and jute bag making whereas around 78685 women were provided free legal aid and counselling. 971 Self Help Groups have been formed for Micro Enterprises and Entrepreneurship.

8. Samajik Suvidha Sangam, Mission Convergence

- 8.1 Mission Convergence is an initiative to address the issues of socio-economic vulnerability of marginalized and excluded citizens in Delhi. The mission has developed a new vulnerability based criteria for identifying beneficiaries for welfare schemes. At the grass root level, NGOs have been partnered for setting up Gender Resource Centre- Suvidha Kendra's (GRC-SKs), which will act as outreach centres in the community and serve as the first point of contact for the citizens.
- 8.2 The project GRC, is under the administrative control SSS/ Mission convergence. Mission Convergence was awarded the Commonwealth Associations for Public Administration and Management (CAPAM) innovation award for 2010, out of 150 nominations. The award is an affirmation of Delhi Government, commitment to the poorest. It has recognised and applauded Mission Convergence's efforts in breaking the barriers between government and most marginalised sections of the poor, thus becoming a bridge connecting the government to the doorsteps of the poorest households, not only the voices of the poor being heard now but also their needs fulfilled and grievances redressed through the single window platform of the mission.
- 8.3 The network of 124GRC-SKS is reaching out to this huge population that had for one reason or other been denied the fruits of development. Special emphasis is being laid on holistic empowerment of women under its various programmes like literacy, skill development, legal awareness, health and nutrition, etc,

- 8.4 A special programme to sensitize and provide easy and affordable access to menstrual health and hygiene for women was launched by the Mission under which affordable branded sanitary napkins are being provided to the poor adolescent girls and women through the network of GRC centers.
- 8.5 Information and awareness on various welfare schemes was provided to more than one lakh people and over 16000 persons benefited through the grievance cell of the centers.
- 8.6 Mission Convergence has played a pivotal role in institutionalizing a mechanism for comprehensive assistance and care of homeless in Delhi. On 2nd July 2010, Government of NCT of Delhi launched the homeless survey under which approximately 62200 homeless have been mapped. The Government of Delhi gave out the first 100 Identity cards to the homeless residing in Nizamuddin area on 2nd October 2010 at the launch of Adhar (UID Numbers) in New Delhi. The UIDAI provided the first 40 provisional Adhaar cards in Delhi to the homeless mapped by Mission on the occasion.

Scheme & Programme for Senior Citizens, differently abled & vulnerable persons

9. Welfare of Senior Citizens

- 9.1 Government of Delhi has brought out “a policy for senior citizens”. The policy considers persons of 60 years and more in age as “Senior Citizens”. The policy envisages ensuring welfare of senior citizens and improving quality of their lives. It aims at providing assistance to enable them to cope with the problems of old age. It also proposes affirmative action by the Government Departments in collaboration with civil society for ensuring that the existing public services for senior citizens are made more user friendly and sensitive to the needs of senior citizens. Government of Delhi would also consider having a public education mechanism to prepare people for old age in order to ensure that they are able to grow gracefully and remain financially secure in their later years. There are a number of schemes being implemented by Social Welfare Department for welfare of senior citizens.

9.2 Pension to Senior Citizen

This scheme is being implemented by Department of Social Welfare. Under this scheme, pension is remitted on quarterly basis in the saving accounts of the beneficiaries maintained in the bank, through Electronic Clearing System (ECS) of RBI. The persons resident of Delhi for five years with proof, age of 60 years & above and having family income less than ₹ 60,000/- per annum are eligible. The income does not include income of independent sons and daughters. The recommendation of area MLA/MP/ Gazetted Officer of State/Central Government is necessary. The applicant must have a valid ID proof as listed in notification. From April 2008, rate of pension was enhanced from ₹ 600/- pm to ₹ 1000/- per month. The Quantum of financial assistance to senior citizens of 70 years and

above has been enhanced from ₹1000/- to ₹1500/- per month w.e.f. October, 2011. Additional assistance of ₹500/- p.m. is provided to SC/ST/ Minorities w.e.f. April, 2012. The details regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under the plan scheme pension to senior citizen in Delhi during 2009-10 to 2011-12 is presented in Statement 17.1.

Statement 17. 1
PERFORMANCE OF SENIOR PENSION SCHEME- 2009-12

(₹ Crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Plan Outlay	Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2009-10	310.00	309.73	250000
2	2010-11	410.00	409.91	338420
3	2011-12	490.00	470.90	343708

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

9.3 Old Age Homes

The aim and objective of the plan scheme 'Setting up of Old Age Homes' is to provide a place to senior citizens where they may live gracefully in a congenial atmosphere. Under the scheme residential care including free boarding and lodging facilities, health care, reading room, recreation facilities, common prayer place & discourses etc. are being provided. Presently two homes are functioning at Lampur and Bindapur. Due to the renovation work the inmates of Tilak Vihar old age home have been shifted to Bindapur old age home.

9.4 Recreation Centers

The other notable achievements is Recreation Centers being run in partnership with Civil Society Organizations in different areas of Delhi for benefitting senior citizens. The aim of the recreation centers is to provide best form of leisure to the elderly where they are being provided social, cultural, and recreational facilities. In 2011-12, 83 Recreation Centers were operational. The Government of Delhi is committed towards well-being and holistic development of the elderly citizen in Delhi.

9.5 Maintenance Tribunal

The Government of Delhi has notified and set up Maintenance Tribunals in all nine districts to provide for effective provisions for the maintenance and welfare of parents & senior citizens recognized and guaranteed under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. The Maintenance Tribunals function in the office premises of ADM of the respective district.

Appellate Tribunal:- The Department has constituted and notified nine Appellate Tribunals in the context to Maintenance Act-2007.

10. Welfare of Differently Abled Persons

- 10.1 The Department of Social Welfare is running 4 schools for deaf with 966 students, 3 Training cum Production Centers, 2 Sheltered Workshop for differently abled persons, 1 Hostel for the College Going and 1 School for the Visually Handicapped with 113 students and three homes and 1 school for mentally challenged children with 682 students. Further, Social Welfare Department has constructed a primary school for deaf at Nehru Vihar for providing educational facilities to deaf children to the school going age as well as for running a programme for the rehabilitation of the disabled.
- 10.2 Various camps were organized in different districts to give the information about the schemes being implemented by Social Welfare Department for welfare of differently abled persons in Delhi and to provide aid , appliances and disability certificates free of cost to the disabled in collaboration with Bhagwan Mahavir Viklang Sewa Samiti.
- 10.3 The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred, camps held and beneficiaries covered under the welfare program for persons with disabilities in Delhi during 2009-10 to 2011-12 is presented in Statement 17.2.

Statement 17.2 PERFORMANCE:- NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR REHABILITATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES SCHEME, 2009-12

(₹ Lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Plan Outlay	Expenditure	Number of	
				Camps	Beneficiaries
1	2009-10	60.00	59.90	25	4391 (673 disability certificates were issued)
2	2010-11	50.00	43.79	19	3281
3	2011-12	29.00	26.71	12	2076

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

- 10.4 There is a plan scheme of "Financial Assistance to persons with special needs" under which an allowance @ ₹1500/- p.m. is remitted quarterly from April 2012, provided they have more than 40 per cent disability, are between the age group of 0-60 years, have residence proof in Delhi for minimum five years prior to application, with family income not more than ₹ 75000/- per annum. Mentally challenged and ill as per National Trust Act have also been included in the scheme for the benefits. This scheme was started in 2008-09.

- 10.5 The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under financial assistance to persons with special needs during 2009-10 to 2011-12 is presented in Statement 17.3.

Statement 17.3
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS
WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN DELHI: 2009-12

(₹ Lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Modified Budget	Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2009-10	761.00	760.95	6200
2	2010-11	2650.00	1786.48	25691
3	2011-12	2850.00	2752.38	26622

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

11. National Family Benefit Scheme

The objective of the scheme is to provide assistance to poor households on the events of the death of the breadwinner. Amount of benefit is ₹10,000/- in case of death of primary breadwinner, irrespective of the cause of death viz. natural or accidental. The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under National Family Benefit Scheme during 2009-10 to 2011-12 is presented in Statement 17.4.

Statement 17.4
PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL FAMILY BEFIT SCHEME

(₹ Lakh)

Sl.No.	Year	Plan Outlay	Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2009-10	195.00	161.70	1617
2	2010-11	215.00	207.70	2077
3	2011-12	258.00	253.40	2534

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

12. Beggars

There are 11 institutions for the beggars in various parts of Delhi, which look after beggars as and when beggars are sent to these homes under the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 as extended to UT of Delhi. In addition to the regular Beggar Court, two mobile Beggars courts have been started in 2009.

13. Welfare of Leprosy Affected Persons

A Rehabilitation Centre for Leprosy (RCL) affected person was established during the year 1980-81. At present, Social Welfare Department is paying ₹1800/- per month to RCL beneficiaries as financial assistance. Most of the beneficiaries are residing in different areas of Delhi such as Tahirpur (Trans Yamuna), R.K. Puram, Srinivaspuri and Patel Nagar etc. The major colony of leprosy affected persons is Tahirpur where Shelter workshop & Training cum Production Centre are located. In these centers, Department provides production work facilities to enable leprosy affected persons to make them economically independent. In these centers, department provides training facilities in handloom weaving, shoe-making, chalk making, etc.

CHAPTER 18

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTE/SCHEDULED TRIBE/OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES/MINORITIES

As per 2001 Census, out of the total population of Delhi (13850507) the scheduled Caste (SC) population of Delhi was 23.43 lakh, (16.92 per cent of Delhi's total population). None of the tribes are notified as Scheduled Tribes in the NCT of Delhi. The Delhi Backward Classes (DBC) Commission of Delhi has so far notified 65 castes as Other Backward Classes (OBC) in Delhi. But no authentic estimate is available regarding the OBC population in Delhi. The information regarding local body-wise scheduled caste population of Delhi during the last three census is presented in Statement 18.1.

Statement 18.1
LOCAL BODY-WISE SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION: 1981-2001

Sl. No	Local Bodies	1981	1991	2001
1.	Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)			
	Male	589317	940191	1224992
	Female	481000	785560	1044156
	Total	1070317	1725751	2269148
2.	New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)			
	Male	20967	30043	29919
	Female	15512	23887	25294
	Total	36479	53930	52213
3.	Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB)			
	Male	8266	8456	10271
	Female	6581	6699	8623
	Total	14847	15155	18894

Source : Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2010

- The growth rate of Delhi's population remained between 47 per cent and 53 per cent during 1961-2001 while the growth rate of the Scheduled Caste population in Delhi during this period was between 31 per cent and 86 per cent. Tehsil-wise scheduled caste population in Delhi during the last census is presented in Table 18.1. The decennial growth of scheduled caste population in Delhi is presented in Statement 18.2.

Statement 18.2
DECENNIAL GROWTH OF SCHEDULED POPULATION IN DELHI

(Percent)

Sl. No	Years	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population
1.	1961	52.44	63.73
2.	1971	52.93	86.12
3.	1981	52.99	76.44
4.	1991	51.45	60.00
5.	2001	47.02	30.56

Source: - Census Handbook-2001, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India

3. The rural urban classification of scheduled caste population in Delhi during the last six census is presented in Statement 18.3.

Statement 18.3
URBAN- RURAL SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

Sl. No	Years	Urban	Rural	Total
1.	1951	144619	63993	208612
2.	1961	272243	69312	341555
3.	1971	530699	104999	635698
4.	1981	1017631	104012	1121643
5.	1991	1587127	207709	1794836
6.	2001	2154877	188378	2343255

Source:- Census Handbook-2001, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India

4. The literacy rate of the scheduled caste population vis-a-vis the total literacy rate in Delhi is presented in Statement 18.4. The data reveals that the literacy rate of the scheduled caste population has steadily increased from 20.86 per cent in 1961 to 70.85 per cent in 2001. Although the literacy rate of scheduled caste population in 2001 was below Delhi's literacy rate of 81.67 per cent, however, it remains above the national literacy rate of 64.80 per cent.

Statement 18.4
LITERACY RATE OF POPULATION AND SC POPULATION IN DELHI

(Per cent)

Sl. No	Years	Total Population			Scheduled Caste Population		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	1961	60.75	42.55	52.75	32.15	6.80	20.86
2.	1971	63.71	47.75	56.61	39.22	14.32	28.15
3.	1981	68.40	53.07	61.54	50.21	25.89	39.30
4.	1991	82.01	66.99	75.29	68.77	43.82	57.60
5.	2001	87.33	74.71	81.67	80.77	59.07	70.85

Source:- Census Handbook-2001, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India

5. The workforce of 45.45 lakh people in 2001 in Delhi included 7.10 lakh SC persons, which is 15.62 per cent of the total workforce. In Delhi, 33 per cent of the total population is employed and out of scheduled caste population of 23.43 lakh, 30 per cent is employed.

6. Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)

The concept of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan for the welfare of scheduled caste is that all the departments shall take specific schemes for socio-economic development of scheduled castes. Its essence is that the schemes should be based on their developmental needs. Government of NCT of Delhi has been preparing Scheduled Caste Sub Plan for the last few years. The information regarding size of SCSP during 11th Five year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) and Annual Plan 2012-13 is presented in Statement 18.5.

Statement 18.5
APPROVED OUTLAY AND SCSP COMPONENT

(₹ Crore)

Sl. No	Annual Plan	Approved Outlay	SCSP Component	Per cent
1.	Annual Plan 2007-08	9000.00	1534.06	17.04
2.	Annual Plan 2008-09	10000.00	1808.09	18.08
3.	Annual Plan 2009-10	10000.00	1784.41	15.79
4.	Annual Plan 2010-11	11400.00	1931.56	16.99
5.	Annual Plan 2011-12	14200.00	2419.95	17.04
6.	Annual Plan 2012-13	15000.00	2760.46	18.40

7. Achievements under Annual Plans:

Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities is implementing various plan schemes in order to accelerate the pace of educational, social and economic development of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, other backward classes and minority communities by way of providing monetary support both as grant and loan and also providing as financial assistance and scholarship to students. Achievement of the welfare of SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities during the last five annual plans is presented in Statement 18.6.

Statement 18.6
ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER ANNUAL PLANS FOR WELFARE OF
SC /ST /OBC / MINORITIES SECTOR

(₹ Crore)

Sl. No.	Annual Plan	Approved Outlay	Plan Expenditure	% of Achievement
1.	2007-08	50.00	50.06	100.12
2.	2008-09	49.70	49.22	99.03
3.	2009-10	45.85	41.72	90.99
4.	2010-11	89.60	84.37	94.17
5.	2011-12	250.00	233.66	93.46

8. Educational Programmes

- 8.1 Financial Assistance for purchase of stationery is being provided to the students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minority communities. The students studying in Central Government/Government of Delhi/ Aided/ Recognized/Local Bodies schools etc. and whose family income does not exceed ₹ 2 lakh per annum are being covered under the scheme. Further, Council of Ministers, vide Cabinet Decision No. 1853 dated 16th January 2012 approved the proposal to extend the financial assistance for purchase of stationery to the students studying primary section i.e class 1st to 5th from the year 2011-12 and also increased the amount of financial assistance to the students of class 6th to 12th as per details given below:-

Class	Amount of financial assistance
1 st to 5 th	₹ 100 / per month for 10 months
6 th to 8 th	₹100 / per month for 10 months
9 th to 12 th	₹ 200 / per month for 10 months

- 8.2 An expenditure of ₹ 762.14 lakh was incurred during 2008-09 and ₹ 855.73 lakh was incurred during 2009-10 and ₹ 2649.08 lakh was incurred during 2010-11. During the year 2011-12 an expenditure of ₹ 9319.63 lakh was incurred against RE of ₹ 9560.10 lakh for the benefit of students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Min. categories.

- 8.3 Delhi Government is providing scholarship of ₹1000/- per annum to the students studying in class I to VIII belonging to SC/ST/Min. categories. Delhi Government is also providing scholarship to meritorious students of (a) ₹ 600 to ₹ 720 per annum in class VI to VIII belonging to OBC categories and (b) ₹ 1620 to ₹ 4500 per annum in class IX to XII belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minority category. The amount of scholarship in respect of students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minority category studying in class XI and XII has been enhanced during 2011-12 vide Cabinet Decision No. 1860 dated 6th February 2012. Family income is not applicable to the students belonging to SC/ST communities. However, family income of ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum is applicable to the students belonging to OBC and Minorities Communities. During 2010-11 an expenditure of ₹ 2279.93 lakh was incurred and during 2011-12 ₹ 7841.61 lakh were spent against RE of ₹ 8142.99 lakhs to benefit the students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minority.
- 8.4 Delhi Government is also providing merit scholarships to the students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minorities communities studying in college / professional institutions from ₹420/- per month to ₹1860/- per month. Family income is not applicable for the students belonging to SC/ST category. However, family income of ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum is applicable to the students belonging to OBC/Minority communities. An expenditure of ₹ 146.80 lakh was incurred during 2008-09 to benefit 1984 students. During the year 2009-10, ₹ 172.66 lakh was incurred to benefit 2750 students. In 2010-11 expenditure to tune of ₹244.86 lakh was incurred to benefit 2664 students. During 2011-12 an expenditure of ₹ 299.92 lakh was incurred against RE of ₹ 300 lakh to benefit 1950 students
- 8.5 Tuition and other compulsory fee of SC/ST/OBC/Minority students having family income of ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum and studying in public schools are also being reimbursed by Delhi Government. The reimbursement is 100 per cent in case of the family income is up to ₹ 60000/- per annum. The students whose family income is more than ₹ 60000 and below ₹ 2.0 lakh per annum, 75 per cent of the fee is reimbursed. During the year 2008-09, an expenditure of ₹ 65.19 lakh was incurred for benefitting about 1122 students. During the year 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹ 192.53 lakh was incurred to benefit 2477 students. An expenditure of ₹ 449.98 was incurred during the year 2010-11 to benefit 4736 students. During the year 2011-12 an expenditure of ₹799.96 lakh was incurred to benefit 7274 students.
- 8.6 Hostel facilities are also being provided to the male and female students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minority communities at Dilshad Garden, Delhi. An expenditure of ₹50.91 lakh and ₹9.24 lakh were incurred to provide hostel facilities to 96 male students and 33 female students respectively in the year 2008-09. During the year 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹ 47.70 lakh and ₹ 9.61 lakh were incurred to provide hostel facilities to 92 male students and 50 female students respectively. In 2010-11 an expenditure of ₹ 83.98 lakh and ₹ 9.72 lakh were spent on 99 male and 50 female students respectively. During 2011-12, an expenditure of ₹109.97 lakh and ₹15 lakh incurred to provide better facilities of 100 boys and 60 girl students respectively.

- 8.7 DSCFDC is implementing a scheme of education loan. As per the scheme, loan is available to SC/ST/OBC/Minority communities students having family income up to ₹5.00 lakh per annum for pursuing professional and technical education through recognized institutions in the country and abroad. Loan is provided up to ₹ 7.50 lakh for studies in India and up to ₹15.00 lakh for studies abroad. The interest free loan is provided up to ₹50000/- . Above ₹50000/- interest is charged.

9. Economic Upliftment Programmes

- 9.1 The Delhi Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Financial and Development Corporation (DSCFDC) was set up to promote self-employment opportunities for the people of SC/ST communities. Further, the work to promote self-employment opportunities to the people of OBC/Minority Communities/PH were also assigned to the Corporation. It has been declared as State Channelizing Agency (SCA) for SC/ST/OBC/Minority Communities/Physically Handicapped. DSCFDC is implementing various schemes for the economic upliftment of the persons belonging to these communities in collaboration with respective Apex Corporations. This corporation is providing loan to the beneficiaries of SC/ST/OBC/Minority communities for their economic upliftment. Loan up to ₹1 lakh per case was provided to 325 persons during 2008-09 under Composite Loan Scheme, while 245 SC/ST/OBC/Minority Community/PH persons provided said loan during the year 2009-10. During 2010-11, 299 persons were provided loan. Target to provide composite loan to 470 SC/ST/OBC/Minorities/ SKS/Handicapped person was fixed for the year 2011-12 and 295 persons were provided the loan.
- 9.2 During the year 2009-10, DSCFDC has provided loan to 29 SC/ST/OBC/Minority Community/PH people for the purchase of light commercial vehicles. While during 2010-11 an expenditure of ₹ 9.52 lakh incurred to provide loan to 4 SC/ST/OBC/ Minority persons.

10. Improvement of SC Basties

Department is implementing the scheme "Improvement of SC Basties". Under this scheme, kharanjas, road and road side drains and construction/repair of Chaupals/Barat Ghar are being carried out in SC Basties with the sole objectives to improve their living conditions. During the year 2008-09, an expenditure of ₹ 2887.00 lakh was incurred for carrying out the improvement works in 45 Basties and 06 Chaupals. During the year 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹1506.60 lakh was incurred for improvement work carried out in 23 Basties and 36 Chaupals. In 2010-11, an amount of ₹ 1157 lakh was utilized under this scheme and improvement work have been carried out in 41 Basties and 16 Chaupals. In 2011-12, plan expenditure of ₹ 2657.21 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹ 3300 lakh for improvement works of 29 Chaupals and 41 Basties.

11. New Initiatives

- 11.1 State share as well as Central share has been released to DSIIIDC for construction of class room and toilet block in Government Girls Schools under “Multi Sectoral Development Programme in North East District”.
- 11.2 Construction of new hostel building for SC/ST girls is nearing completion at Ishwar Nagar Girls School. This will be run by a NGO.
- 11.3 Statistical tables relating to state-wise SC/ST population in India during 2001 census is presented in Table 18.2.

12. New Schemes started during Financial year 2011-12

- 12.1 Scheme for Financial assistance to SC slum dwellers being allotted by DUSIB under JNNURM. The Council of Ministers approved this scheme vide Cabinet Decision No. 1810 dated 19th September 2011.
- 12.2 Scheme for providing ante-natal care and institutional delivery to SC women through recognized private health establishments.
- 12.3 Scheme for providing financial assistance under Matri-Shishu- Suraksa Yojna to SC pregnant women during the last trimester of her pregnancy.
- 12.4 Scheme for providing financial assistance for purchase of stationery to SC/ST/OBC/ Minority Students has been extended to primary sections also i.e from 1st Class to 5th Class.

CHAPTER 19

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Public distribution system is a food security system that makes available subsidized food to the poor sections of the society. Major commodities in the public distribution system include wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene. It provides rationed amounts of basic food items as well as other basic non-food products at regulated prices to consumers through a network of Fair Price Shops. The public distribution system also contribute in checking the increase in prices of basic items created by way of hoarding and other ways.

2. The Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Government of National of Capital Territory of Delhi, manages the public distribution system in Delhi. At present, public distribution system in Delhi is confined to two cereals, wheat and rice, and two other essential commodities viz. sugar, kerosene and oil. In Delhi, public distribution system comprises of a network of Fair Price Shops and Kerosene Oil Depots for making available specified articles at controlled prices through household consumer cards, commonly called ration cards. The number of cards, fair price shops and licensed shops for kerosene in Delhi is presented in Statement 19.1.

Statement 19.1
DETAILS OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN DELHI- 2001-2012

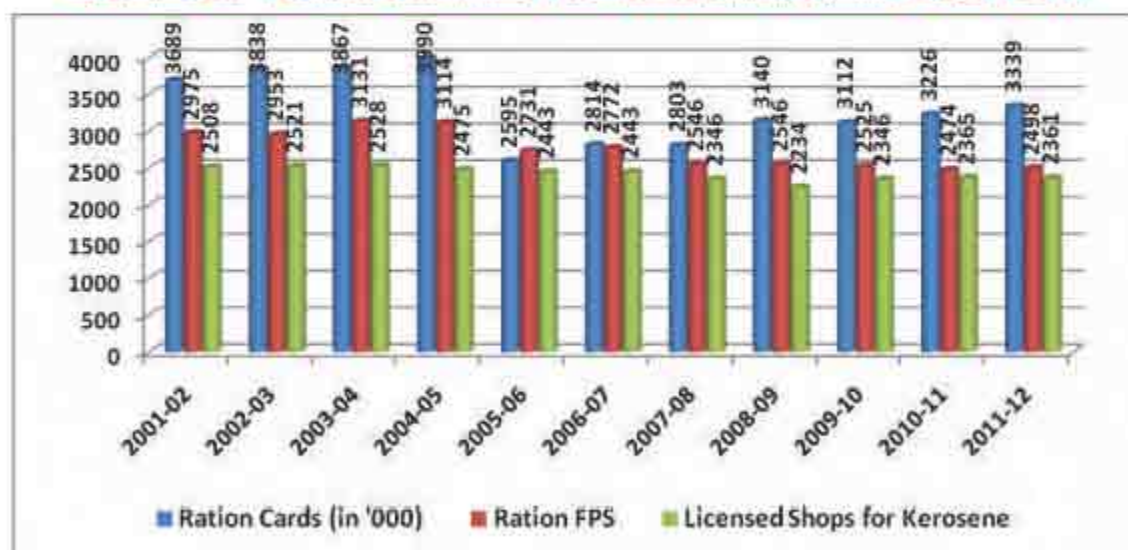
Sl. No.	Years	Number of		
		Ration Cards (in thousands)	Fair Price Shops (FPS)	Licensed Shops for Kerosene
1.	2001-02	3689	2975	2508
2.	2002-03	3838	2953	2521
3.	2003-04	3867	3131	2528
4.	2004-05	3990	3114	2475
5.	2005-06	2595	2731	2443
6.	2006-07	2814	2772	2443
7.	2007-08	2803	2546	2346
8.	2008-09	3140	2546	2234
9.	2009-10	3112	2525	2346
10.	2010-11	3226	2474	2365
11	2011-12	3339	2498	2361

Source: - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi.

Note: - FPP means Fair Price Shops.

3. It may be inferred from Statement 19.1 that the number of fair price shops in Delhi as on 31st March 2012 was 2498. On an average each fair price shop handles more than 1300 ration cards as on 31st March 2012. The information regarding details of public distribution system in Delhi during 2001-2012 is depicted in Chart 19.1.

Chart 19.1
DETAILS OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN DELHI- 2001-2011.



4. The information regarding district-wise distribution of ration cards, fair price shops and licensed shops for kerosene is presented in Statement 19.2.

Statement 19.2
DISTRICT-WISE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN DELHI- 2010-11

Sl. No	Districts	Ration Cards	Per cent	FPS	Per cent	Licensed Shops for Kerosene	Per cent
1.	North-East	402938	12.49	360	14.55	278	11.75
2.	East	372189	11.54	267	10.79	267	11.29
3.	Central	267179	8.28	188	7.60	241	10.19
4.	South-West	470770	14.59	336	13.58	271	11.46
5.	South	303701	9.41	309	12.49	274	11.59
6.	New Delhi	228978	7.10	160	6.49	230	9.73
7.	West	385924	11.96	308	12.45	296	12.52
8.	North-West	473989	14.69	316	12.77	298	12.60
9.	North	320580	9.94	230	9.30	210	8.88
	Total	3226248	100.0	2474	100.0	2365	100.0

Source: - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi.

Note: - FPP means Fair Price Shops.

5. It may be observed from Statement 19.2 that the highest number of cards during 2010-11 was in North West district of Delhi. While highest number of fair price shops and licensed shops for kerosene in North East and North West districts of Delhi respectively. The information regarding quantity of cereals and sugar allotted to Delhi and the distribution of the same through the public distribution system in Delhi during 2008-11 is presented in Statement 19.3.

Statement 19.3

DISTRIBUTION OF CEREALS AND SUGAR THROUGH PDS IN DELHI-2008-11

(In Quintals)

No	Details	Items								
		Rice			Wheat			Sugar		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
I	Quantity Allotted									
1.	APL	1007845	1017507	1055235	3189543	3430742	3379033			
2.	BPL	261422	234223	330444	661059	585581	803101	367990	378845	372295
3.	AAY	165118	151981	131377	412786	379899	32914			
4.	Total	1434385	1403711	1517056	4263388	4396222	4511328	367990	378845	372295
II	Quantity Lifted for Distribution									
1.	APL	961314	951000	999000	3118529	3231000	3420000	--	--	--
2.	BPL	269621	243000	326000	661305	608000	801000	287956	316188	269952
3.	AAY	166909	151000	130000	408146	379000	327000			
4.	Total	1397844	1126300	1455000	4187980	4218000	4548000	287956	316188	269952
III	Percentage Distributed									
1.	APL	95.38	93.46	94.67	97.77	94.18	101.21	--	--	--
2.	BPL	103.14	103.75	98.66	100.04	103.83	99.74	78.25	83.46	72.51
3.	AAY	101.08	99.35	98.95	98.88	99.76	99.33			

Source: - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi.

Note: - Information regarding rice and wheat during 2011-12 is not readily available.

APL— Above Poverty Line, BPL- Below Poverty Line & AAY- Antyodaya Anna Yojana

6. It may be inferred from Statement 19.3 that the percentage of distributed rice and wheat to the below poverty line recorded cent per cent. During the same period the percentage of distributed wheat and rice to above poverty line and Antyodaya Aana Yojana also recorded near about cent per cent. On the contrary, the percentage of distributed sugar to below poverty line and Antyodaya Anna Yojana recorded near about for fifth of the allotted quantity.
7. Targeted Public Distribution System 2001 is result of reform and improvement of public distribution system to the needy and required sections of the society by the government. The object is to identify the persons/families living below poverty line (BPL) and issue a distinct ration card for selling specified cereal items through public distribution outlets at specially subsidized rates generally half of the normal issue price under the system. In Delhi families with income of ₹24,200 per year or less were identified as living below poverty line. The information regarding targeted public distribution system in Delhi during 2010-11 is presented in Statement 19.4.

Statement 19.4

TARGETED PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN DELHI-2010-11

Sl. No	Details	Unit	
1.	Income Limit	₹ Per Annum	24200
2.	Estimated Number of Persons	Lakh	22.93
3.	Number of BPL/AAY Ration Cards	Lakh	4.09
4.	Quantity of Cereals Supplied per Households of BPL/AAY	Kg per Month	35

Source: - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi.

8. Under the scheme BPL families are entitled to get 25kg of wheat and 10 kg of rice per month per family. At ₹4.65 per kg for wheat and ₹ 6.15 per kg for rice. The information regarding retail prices of rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene for card holders in Delhi is presented in Statement 19.5.

Statement 19.5

RETAIL PRICES FOR CARD HOLDERS IN DELHI- SELECTED ITEMS 2010-11

(₹)

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	APL	BPL	Antyodaya
1.	Wheat (per kg.)	Kg	6.80	4.65	2.00
2.	Rice (per kg.)	Kg	9.00	6.15	3.00
3.	Sugar (per kg.)	Kg	Not entitled	13.50	13.50
4.	Kerosene (per litre)	Litre	12.32	12.32	12.32

Source: - http://www.delhi.gov.in/wps/wcm/connect/doiit_food/Food/Home/Public+Distribution+System/Prices

9 Antyodaya Anna Yojna

The scheme is for the poorest section of population which is unable to get two square meals a day on a sustained basis throughout the year and their purchasing power is so low that they are not in a position to buy food grains round the year even at BPL rates. Under the scheme, the poorest of poor who are at the starving threshold are being provided 35 kg. of food grains (25kg wheat & 10 kg rice) a month, wheat ₹2/- per kg. and rice at ₹3/- per kg. This scheme was initially limited to 15.33 per cent of the lowest segment of BPL families estimated by Planning Commission, Government of India at 62,600 families on the basis of certain socio-economic factors.

10 Annapurna Scheme

The Scheme envisages supply of food grain @ 10 kg. per head per month free of cost to the people who are more than 65 years of age and not receiving any kind of old age pension from the government. The applicants must be "destitute" in the sense of having little or no regular means of subsistence from his/her own source of income or through financial support from family members or other sources. The coverage is limited to 20 per cent of the persons eligible for getting benefits under the National Old Age Pension Scheme. The persons covered under this scheme will not be considered for old age pension. In spite of wide publicity, only 406 applications were received under this scheme. 183 cards were distributed to eligible beneficiaries and in 2011 there are 72 beneficiaries. Perhaps the main reason for the small number of beneficiaries is that most of the persons prefer to get monthly pension rather than 10 kg wheat.

11 Food Grains at BPL Rates to Welfare Institutions

As per Government of India Scheme, Government of NCT of Delhi has decided to provide food grain at BPL rates to destitute people living in welfare institutions such as beggar home, hostels for SC/ST & OBC student, home for street children, neglected and delinquent and abandoned children, juvenile, older persons, nari niketan etc. The food grain would be made available to these welfare institutions, depending on the rates at which the allocation is received from Government of India. Applications can be obtained from Circle Offices. Twenty such institutions are registered with the Department of Food and Supplies, Government of NCT of Delhi.

12 Issue of Kerosene to Para-military Forces, Social/religious Organisations, etc.

Special kerosene permits are issued to para-military forces, social/religious organisations etc. as per their requirement at public distribution rates. These permits are issued/renewed on quarterly basis. Under the scheme of targeted public distribution system, 25 kg. of wheat at ₹4.65 per kg. and 10 kg rice at ₹6.15 per kg per month is provided, to every Jhuggi Ration Cardholder/BPL in Delhi whose household income is below poverty line viz. ₹24,200/- per annum.

13 Off Take from Public Distribution system & Other Sources

The Popularity of PDS can be measured in terms of the proportion of purchases made from PDS vis-à-vis open market. During the NSS 66th round survey, conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi during to July 2009 to June 2010 data on off take from public distribution system and other sources was collected in respect of certain selected items of daily use. The information regarding percentage of off take from public distribution system is presented in Statement 19.6.

Statement 19.6**OFF TAKE FROM PDS AND OTHER SOURCES IN DELHI**

(Quantity in per cent)

Sl. No	NSS Rounds/ Sources	Rice	Wheat	Kerosene
1.	62nd Round (July 2005- June 2006)			
	a. From Public Distribution System	5.18	5.35	57.18
	b. Other Sources	94.82	94.65	42.82
2.	63rd Round (July 2006- June 2007)			
	a. From Public Distribution System	9.24	12.79	52.16
	b. Other Sources	90.76	87.21	47.84
3.	64th Round (July 2007- June 2008)			
	a. From Public Distribution System	11.36	10.57	44.03
	b. Other Sources	88.64	89.43	55.97
4.	66th Round (July 2009- June 2010)			
	a. From Public Distribution System	13.67	11.00	44.91
	b. Other Sources	86.33	89.00	55.09

Source: - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi.

14. It may be observed from Statement 19.6 that the percentage of off take of rice from public distribution system in Delhi increased from 5.18 per cent in 2005-06 to 13.67 per cent in 2009-10. This is same in the case of wheat, increased from 5.35 per cent in 2005-06 to 11.00 per cent in 2009-10. This clearly indicates the fact that the distribution system especially in wheat and rice in Delhi were handled by others or open market system than the PDS. On the contrary, in the case of kerosene this was more or less same in both the PDS and other sources.
15. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India published information regarding the 20 point programme during the 2008-09. The food security of national and Delhi is presented in Statement 19.7. Through Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Delhi availed around 94 per cent of the allocated food grains. While the same in Antyodaya Anna Yojna showed a lesser percentage than the TDPS.

Statement 19.7
FOOD SECURITY – INDIA& DELHI: 2007-09

(Tonnes)

Sl. No	Years	Allocation of Food Grains		Off Take		% of Off Take w.r.t Allocation of Food rains	
		TPDS	AAJ	TPDS	AAJ	TPDS	AAJ
1.	2007-08						
	a. India	39277745	10096545	33281178	9437111	84.73	93.47
	b. Delhi	748181	45906	701589	39361	93.77	85.74
2.	2008-09						
	a. India	38776431	10195770	34600804	9524637	89.23	93.42
	b. Delhi	592548	63084	561815	53161	94.81	84.27

Source:- 20 Point Programme Review, 2008-09, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

Notes: - 1. TPDS- Targeted Public Distribution System.
2. AAJ- Antyodaya Anna Yojna.

16. DILLI ANNASHREE SCHEME

To provide food security to vulnerable households a social security scheme Dilli Annashree Yojana has been launched on 15-12-2012 under Annual Plan 2012-13. Under the scheme, Government is providing food subsidy of ₹600/- per month in the form of cash transfer to vulnerable households not covered by either BPL cards or food supply under the Annapurna / Antodaya Yojana. Mission Convergence (Samajik Suvidha Sangam) surveyed 1264293 households, out of this 323983 households were identified as most vulnerable and 250445 households were identified as vulnerable households. The food subsidy of ₹600/- per month is being transferred directly in the bank account of the senior most female member of the household. During 2012-13, about two lakh most vulnerable households would be covered involving expenditure of about ₹140 crore.

17. KEROSINE FREE CITY – LPG CONNECTION FOR EWS

Govt. has decided to make Delhi as Kerosene Free City in the 2012-13. Under this scheme Govt. of NCT of Delhi is providing free LPG connection with a LPG filled cylinder along with two burner chullah and other accessories to kerosene user cardholders. The scheme was launched on 21-08-2012. The total number of kerosene oil users as per ePDS data base in Delhi are 356395. For this purpose plan provision of ₹50 crore has been allocated in 2012-13. During 2012-13, 20000 gas connections have been released to the kerosene card holders with launch of this new plan scheme till Jan. 2013.

CHAPTER 20

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Trade and commerce have played a pivotal role in promoting the growth of Delhi's economy by making a significant contribution in terms of tax revenues and providing gainful employment to a large section of the society. Delhi is the biggest trade and consumption centre in North India. Delhi distinguishes itself as a centre for entry port of trade which means that large part of its economic activity is concerned with the redistribution of goods produced elsewhere and imported for local sales as well as for export to other states i.e. interstate sales. It has attained the status of a major distribution centre by virtue of its geographical location and other historical factors, availability of infrastructure facilities etc. That it is major distribution centre is borne out by the fact that 49 per cent of the fuel, 47 per cent of food grains, 44 per cent of iron and steel and 78 per cent of fruit and vegetables imported to Delhi are re-exported to other parts of India as well as foreign nations also. The Master Plan of Delhi 2021 document clearly emphasize the fact the wholesale markets in Delhi deal with about 27 major commodities, covering all items especially textiles, auto parts and machinery, stationery, food items and iron and steel, etc.

2. Trade in Non-agricultural Products

- 2.1 The work of the Trade for Development Programme (TDP) on non-agricultural goods focuses on the implications of trade liberalization for developing countries' capacity to develop and sustain a robust industrial base, to diversify their economic structures, to participate in the dynamic sectors of world trade and generate industrial employment. This work also concentrates on the market access conditions met by developing countries exports in international market and the ability of developing countries to use tariffs, subsidies, local content and performance requirements, export taxes and restrictions. Information available under the Value Added Tax (VAT), work force data from population census and gross state domestic products estimates do provide some meaningful estimates on the relative importance of the sector. The income from trade, hotels and restaurant in Delhi constituted ₹ 58976 crore during 2011-12 at current prices, which is nearly 19.02 per cent of Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi (base year 2004-05). More clearly this sector's contribution to Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi during the last eight years was more than one fifth. The information regarding number of registered dealers and receipts under / Delhi Value Added Tax in Delhi is presented in Statement 20.1.
- 2.2 It may be inferred from statement 20.1 that the number of registered dealers under Delhi Value Added Tax (DVAT), excluding dealers registered under Central Sales Tax Act increased from 171868 in 2003-04 to 298829 in 2011-12, recorded an annual growth rate at 8.21 per cent. During the same period the revenue increased from ₹ 4437.86 crore to ₹ 14765.07 crore recorded an annual growth rate at 25.86 per cent.

Statement 20.1

REGISTERED DEALERS & RECEIPTS UNDER SALES TAX ACT/DVAT IN DELHI

SL No	Years	Number of Registered Dealers	Sales Tax/ Delhi Value Added Tax Receipts (₹Crore)		
			Local	Central	Total
1.	2003-2004	171868	3588.83	849.03	4437.86
2.	2004-2005	161283	4205.96	997.07	5203.03
3.	2005-2006	174264	5560.64	939.18	6499.82
4.	2006-2007	189957	6308.72	1056.94	7365.66
5.	2007-2008	206359	7292.51	1201.43	8493.94
6.	2008-2009	212665	8547.33	1122.22	9669.55
7.	2009-2010	223927	9930.16	2103.00	12033.16
8.	2010-2011	237388	11365.78	3071.96	14437.74
9.	2011-2012	248829	12614.82	2150.25	14765.07

Chart 20.1

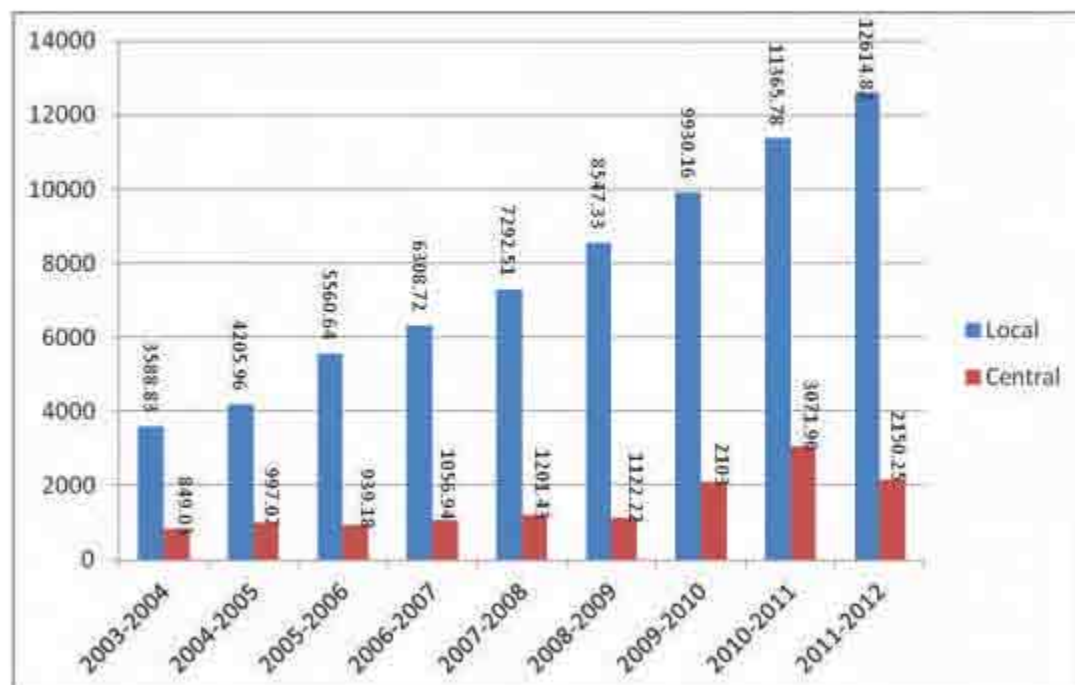
REGISTERED DEALERS UNDER SALES TAX ACT/DVAT IN DELHI

(Numbers)



Chart 20.2
SALES TAX/VAT RECEIPTS (LOCAL & CENTRAL) -2002-11

(₹Crore)



3. Economic Census

3.1 The Fifth Economic Census undertaken in 2005 covered all types of enterprises in the agriculture (except crop production, plantation) and non-agricultural sectors in Delhi. As per that report there were 7.58 lakh enterprises in Delhi during 2005 registering an increase of 10.5 per cent over the Fourth Economic Census conducted during 1998. Non-agricultural enterprises constitute nearly cent per cent of the enterprises in Delhi and the same was recorded at 99.57 per cent. Majority of them were in urban areas and it mentioned at 96.52 per cent. Own account enterprises operating with household members accounted for 41 per cent of total enterprises. There were 3.91 lakh trading enterprises accounting for 51.59 per cent of the total enterprises employing 10.52 lakh persons in Delhi during 2005.

Role of Un-organized Sectors in Delhi

3.2. Trading Sector :

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi conducted a survey during 1997 on un-organized trading activity in Delhi under the 53rd National Sample Survey Round (State Sample) sponsored by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), Government of India. The coverage of the survey included two types

of enterprises i.e. Own Account Trading Enterprises (OATEs) operated by household members without any hired workers and Non-Directory Trading Enterprises (NDTEs) run with at least one hired worker on fairly regular basis but less than 6 workers including family members. The survey report mentioned that number of un-organized trading enterprises in Delhi was at 1.99 lakh and the number of persons employed in these un-organized trading enterprises as 3.18 lakh. The contribution of this sector which is measured in terms of Gross Value Added to the economy of Delhi was estimated at ₹ 1.01 lakh per enterprise per annum. No further sample survey has been conducted on this subject after 1997. At present 67th National Sample Survey Round on Un-Incorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) which includes trading activity of which report is being prepared.

3.3 Manufacturing Sector:

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi conducted a survey during 2005-06 on un-organized manufacturing enterprises in Delhi under the 62nd National Sample Survey Round (State sample) sponsored by National Sample Survey Organization, Government of India. As per the report the total number of un-organized manufacturing enterprises were estimated at 1.01 lakhs during 2005-06 and out of these 15040 (15 per cent) were Own Account Manufacturing Enterprises (without any hired worker) and 85700 (85 per cent) were Establishments operating with at least one hired worker. The total employment provided by the un-organized manufacturing sector was about 4.82 lakhs. The gross value added per annum per enterprise in the un-organized manufacturing sector was ₹3.26 lakh. The value added per worker in this sector was estimated as ₹ 0.68 lakh per year. The value added per worker in Own Account Enterprise was ₹ 0.81 lakh and that of establishment was ₹ 3.69 lakh.

3.4 Service Sector

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi conducted a survey between July 2006 and June 2007 on un-organized service sector activity in Delhi under the 63rd National Sample Survey Round (State Sample). The total number of enterprises were 239447 and out of these 147281 (61.51 per cent) were Own Account Enterprises (Enterprises operating without any hired worker) and 92166 (38.49 per cent) were Establishment operating with at least one hired worker. The total employment provided by the un-organized service sector was about 6.44 lakh. The gross value Added per annum per enterprises in the un-organized service sector was ₹ 2.87 lakh. The Value Added per worker in this sector was estimated as ₹ 106895 per year. Value added per worker in OAE's was ₹ 70372 and that of establishment was ₹ 119996 per annum.

4. Marketing of Agricultural Produce

4.1 In modern marketing, agricultural produce has to undergo a series of transfers or exchanges from one hand to another before it finally reaches the consumer. The National Commission on Agriculture, defined agricultural marketing as a process which starts with a decision to produce a saleable farm commodity and it involves all aspects of market structure of system, both functional and institutional, based on technical and economic considerations and includes pre and post-harvest operations, assembling, grading, storage, transportation and distribution. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research defined involvement of three important functions, namely;

- Assembling (concentration)
- Preparation for Consumption (processing) and
- Distribution

4.2 Marketing of agricultural produce in Delhi is through a network of regulated markets. The Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board (DAMB) is the apex body established in 1977 under the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1976 which was replaced subsequently by a new Act in 1998. The Board exercises supervision and control over various agricultural produce markets and promotes better marketing of agricultural produce by developing infrastructure facilities. At present, there are eight principal markets functioning in Delhi and they are:

1. APMC, (MINI)Azadpur
2. APMC, Narela
3. APMC, Najafgarh
4. APMC Keshopur
5. APMC, Shahdara
6. FP&EMC, Gazipur
7. KMMC, Morigate
8. Flower Market Mehrauli

5. Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board (DAMB)

5.1 DAMB was established in 1977 under the provisions of Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1976 which has since been replaced by Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (regulation) Act, 1998. The said Act was enacted for the better regulation of the purchase, sale, and storage and processing of agricultural produce and for the establishment of markets of agricultural produce in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and for markets connected therewith or incidental thereto. Under this Act organizational set up has been given to regulate the trading activity of the agricultural produce in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board is an

apex body of this organizational set up and its main functions are to provide for general improvements in the markets for their respective areas and to provide facilities for grading and standardisation of agricultural produce. DAMB is in a healthy financial position and does not receive any financial assistance or grant from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. The Income and expenditure of DAMB over the last seven years is indicated in Statement 20.2.

Statement 20.2
FINANCIAL POSITION OF DAMB DURING 2004-11

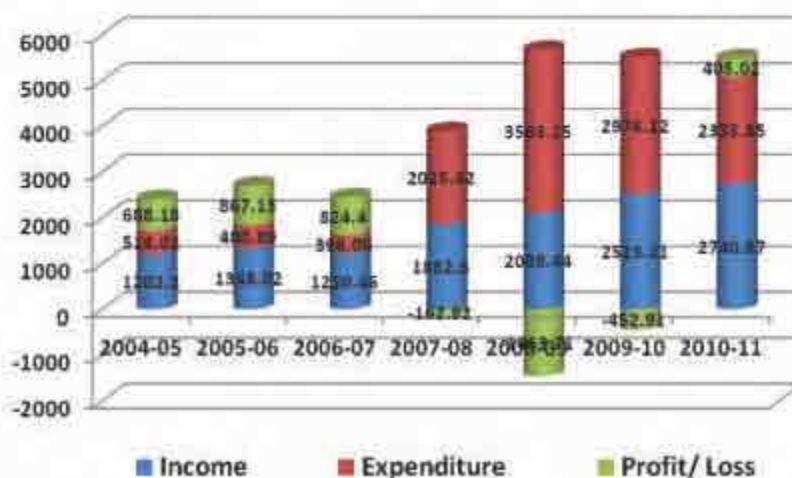
(₹ Lakh)

No	Details	Years						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Income	1202.20	1348.02	1220.46	1862.60	2099.44	2523.21	2740.87
2	Expenditure	514.02	480.89	396.06	2025.42	3563.15	2976.12	2335.85
3	Profit/ Loss	688.18	867.13	824.40	-162.82	-1463.71	-452.91	405.02

5.2 It may be inferred from Statement 20.2 that the financial position of DAMB during the first half of the above mentioned period showed a positive one while the second portion showed a negative one except the last year 2010-11. The skewness of expenditure side of the DAMB during the second portion of the above mentioned period was due to the expenditure on capital in the form of construction of new buildings. The income of the DAMB increased from ₹12.02 crore in 2004-05 to ₹ 27.41 crore in 2010-11 recorded an annual growth rate at 18.29 per cent. The information regarding financial position of DAMB during 2004-10 is depicted in Chart 20.3.

Chart 20.3
FINANCIAL POSITION OF DAMB DURING 2004-11

(₹ Lakh)



6. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Mini Azadpur

6.1 The Azadpur fruit and vegetable market under the agricultural produce marketing committee (APMC) Azadpur is the biggest fruit and vegetable market in Asia and one of the biggest in the world. The market acts as a national distribution centre for fruits like apple, banana, orange and mango and for vegetables like potato, onion, garlic and ginger, etc.. This market was established in 1977 and presently has about 4016 commission agents/wholesalers. The market has been declared as Market of National Importance. This market is spread over in an area of about 76 acres of land and the quantity of fruits/vegetables arrived per day are around 13000 MT. There are 118 commodities notified for transaction in the market yards of APMC, Azadpur (i.e. 50 fruits items and 68 vegetables). The committee also provides a grower's shed where the producers can bring and sell their produce directly to purchasers thus abolishing the role of middlemen. The information regarding financial position of APMC Azadpur during the last seven years is presented in Statement 20.3.

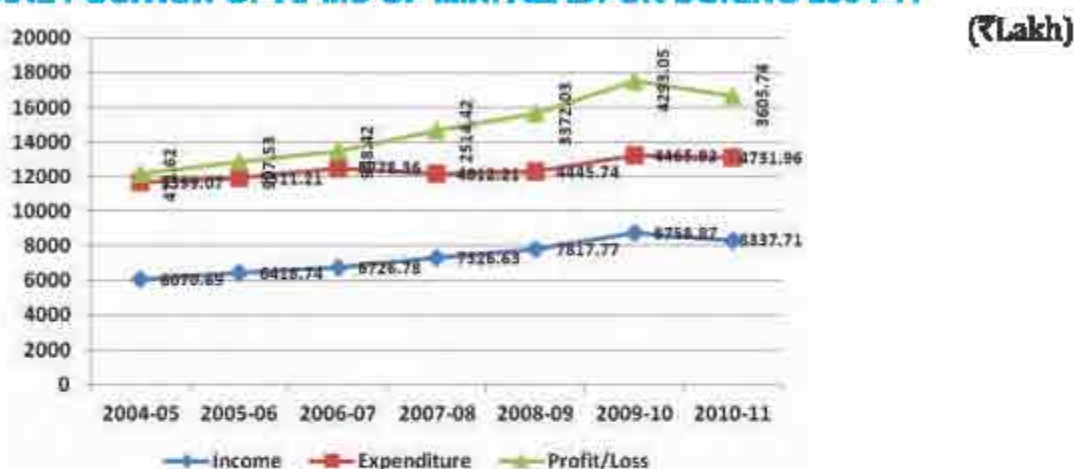
Statement 20.3
FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC AZADPUR DURING 2004-11

(₹Lakh)

No	Details	Years						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
I	Income	6070.69	6418.74	6726.78	7326.63	7817.77	8758.87	8337.71
II	Expenditure	5599.07	5511.21	5778.36	4812.21	4445.74	4465.82	4731.96
III	Profit/Loss	471.62	907.53	948.42	2514.42	3372.03	4293.05	3605.74
IV.	Arrivals (in Lakh Tones)							
a.	Fruits	24.15	24.43	21.56	24.28	22.65	20.42	22.92
b.	Vegetables	21.77	21.46	21.23	21.39	21.63	21.79	22.40
c.	Total	45.92	45.89	42.79	45.67	44.28	44.21	45.32

6.2 It may be observed from Statement 20.3 that the financial position of the market is healthy in all the period mentioned above. The profit of the market increased from ₹ 4.72 crore in 2004-05 to ₹ 36.06 crore in 2010-11 recorded an annual growth at 94.93 per cent. This market has emerged as the most financially viable market committee in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The financial position of APMC of Mini Azadpur during 2004-11 is depicted in Chart 20.4.

Chart 20.4
FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF MINI AZADPUR DURING 2004-11



7. Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Narela

7.1 The Food Grain Market under APMC Narela, spread over area of about 4 acres, was established in 1959 and is the biggest regulated market in Delhi for food grains. The notified commodities include paddy, wheat, gram, bajra, maize, jowar, gur, sugar, khandsari etc. The arrivals in this mandli are mainly from Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi. The notified market area of APMC Narela covers 76 villages of Delhi. The total land area of the present market is 33 Acres. The arrivals of food grains in this market and financial position of APMC of Narela during the last seven years are presented in Statement 20.4.

Statement 20.4
FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF NARELA DURING 2004-11

(₹ Lakh)

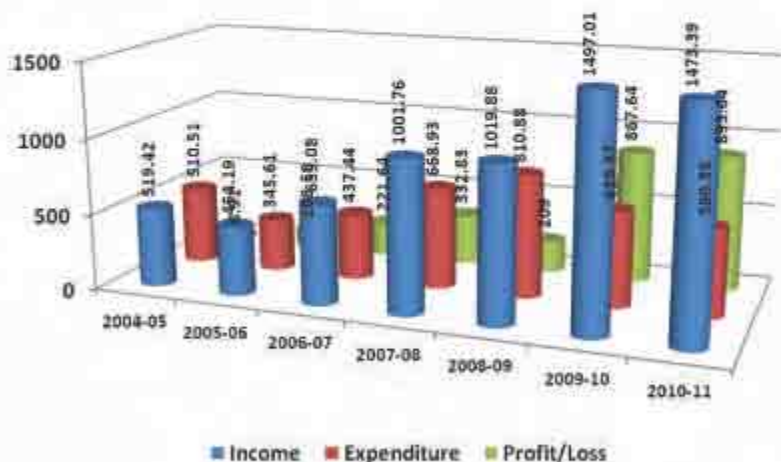
Sl. No	Details	Years						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Income	519.42	454.19	659.08	1001.76	1019.88	1497.01	1473.39
2	Expenditure	510.51	345.61	437.44	668.93	810.88	629.37	580.35
3	Profit/Loss	8.91	108.58	221.64	332.83	209.00	867.64	893.04
4	Arrival of Food Grains (Lakh Tones)	3.66	3.31	4.22	4.33	4.88	6.58	6.40

7.2.2 It may be inferred from Statement 20.4 that income of the APMC of Narela increased from ₹ 5.19 crore in 2004-05 to ₹ 14.73 crore in 2010-11 recorded at annual growth rate at 26.24 per cent. During the same period the profit of the APMC increased at an growth rate at 99.22 per cent. This clearly indicates the fact that the healthy financial position of APMC

Narela. The arrival of food grains in this market increased 3.66 lakh tones in 2004-05 to 6.40 lakh tones in 2010-11. The information regarding financial position of APMC of Narela during 2004-11 is depicted in Chart 20.5.

Chart 20.5
FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF NARELA DURING 2004-11

(₹ Lakh)



Statement 20.5
FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF NAJAFGARH DURING 2004-11

(₹ Lakh)

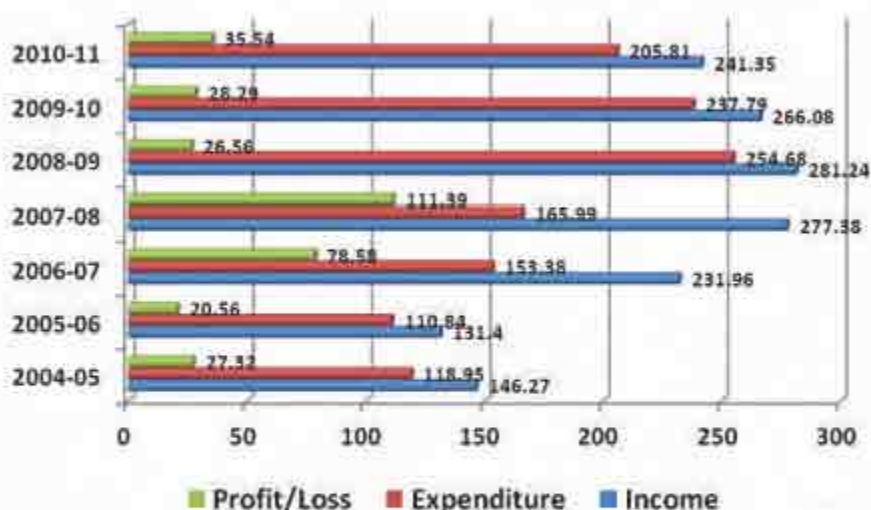
No	Details	Years						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Income	146.27	131.40	231.96	277.38	281.24	266.08	241.35
2	Expenditure	118.95	110.84	153.38	165.99	254.68	237.79	205.81
3	Profit/Loss	27.32	20.56	78.58	111.39	26.56	28.29	35.54
4	Arrival of Food Grains (Lakh Tones)	0.91	0.84	1.54	1.49	1.35	0.97	0.91

8. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Najafgarh

- 8.1 APMC Najafgarh with a main market area of about 12 acres was established in 1959 and covers the food grains such as paddy, wheat, gram, bajra, maize, jowar, gur, sugar, khandasari etc. The lion share of arrival of food grains comes from the state of Haryana and it constitutes at 95 per cent and the remaining 5 per cent from Delhi. The information regarding financial position and arrival of food grains in APMC Najafgarh during the last seven years are presented in Statement 20.5.

Chart 20.6
FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC NAJAFGARH DURING 2004-11

(₹ Lakh)



- 8.2 It may be observed from Statement 20.5 that the arrival of food grains in APMC in Najafgarh during 2010-11 was lesser than the previous year. It was due to less arrival of wheat and mustard from Haryana and Rajasthan. While during the same period recorded some increase in arrival of paddy. But the paddy being brought into Najafgarh markets is a hybrid variety of basmati which does not fetch good rates. The financial position of APMC, Najafgarh during 2004-11 is depicted in Chart 20.6.

9. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Shahdara

- 9.1 Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Shahdara is having 37.03 Acres of area is operating from Gazipur and covers fruits and vegetables, fodder, food grain, sugar and khandsari. The total land area under the market is 37.03 Acres. The detail of income and expenditure and arrivals over the last seven years is presented in Statement 20.6.

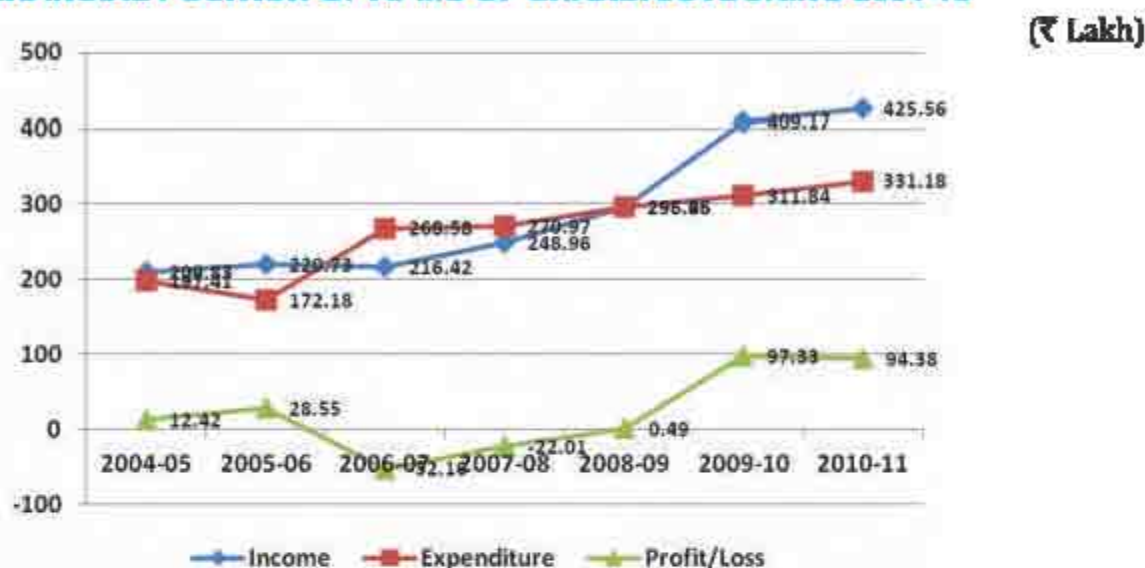
Statement 20.6
FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF SHAHDARA DURING 2004-11

(₹ Lakh)

No	Details	Years						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Income	209.83	220.73	216.42	248.96	296.45	409.17	425.56
2	Expenditure	197.41	172.18	268.58	270.97	295.96	311.84	331.18
3	Profit/Loss	12.42	28.55	-52.16	-22.01	0.49	97.33	94.38
4	Arrival of Fruit & Veg. (Lakh Tones)	2.22	2.27	2.05	2.43	2.84	3.04	2.95

- 9.2 It may be inferred from Statement 20.6 that income and expenditure of AMPC at Shahdara increased considerably during the period mentioned above. The profit of APMC at Shahdara recorded a positive one except during 2006-07 and 2007-08. The financial position of APMC Shahdara is depicted in Chart 20.7.

Chart 20.7
FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF SHAHDARA DURING 2004-10



10. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Keshopur

- 10.1 Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Keshopur established in 2001 with an area of 15.58 acres. It has 244 shops deals with fruits and vegetables. The Information regarding financial position of Agricultural Price Marketing Committee (APMC) of Keshopur during the last seven years is presented in Statement 20.7.

Statement 20.7
FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF KESHOPUR DURING 2004-11

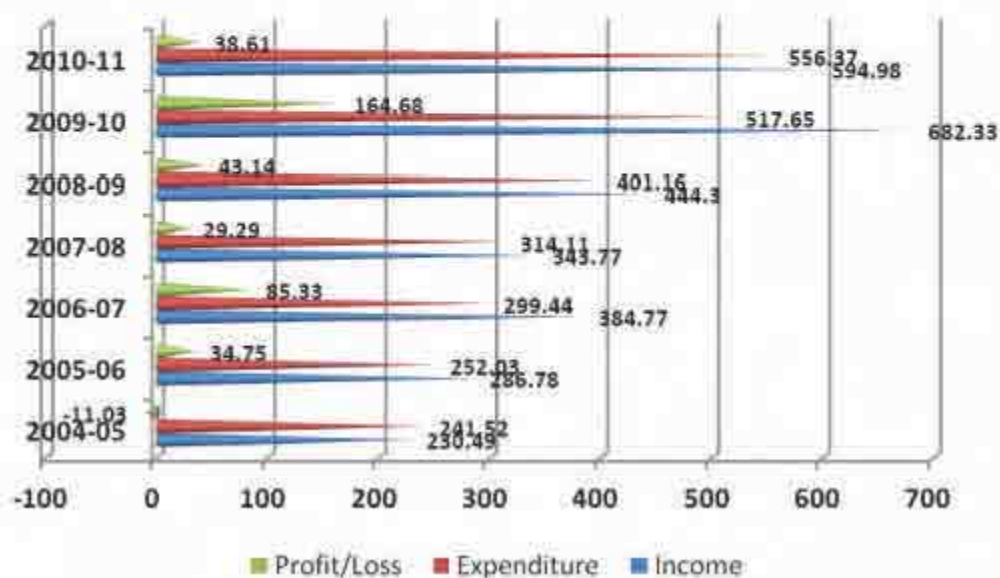
(₹ Lakh)

	Details	Years						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Income	230.49	286.78	384.77	343.77	444.30	682.33	594.98
2	Expenditure	241.52	252.03	299.44	314.11	401.16	517.65	556.37
3	Profit/Loss	-11.03	34.75	85.33	29.29	43.14	164.68	38.61
4	Arrival of Fruit & Veg. (Lakh Tones)	1.96	2.35	2.38	2.75	3.02	2.77	3.01

- 10.2 It may be shown from Statement 20.7 that the financial position of APMC of Keshopur during the entire period covered the study showed a positive trend .The Income and financial position of APMC of Keshopur is depicted In Chart 20.8.

Chart 20.8
FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF KESHOPUR DURING 2004-11

(₹ Lakh)



11. Fish, Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee, (FPMEC) Gazipur

- 11.1 Fish, Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee, Gazipur established in 1992 dealt with fish, poultry and egg. At Present there are 88 shops for the poultry market and 196 shops for the fish market at Gazipur. The area under Fish market is 60,000 Sq Mtrs and the area under Poultry Market is 15,808 Sq. Metres. The information regarding arrivals of poultry items, i.e. chicken and fish during last seven years in Gazipur is presented in Statement 20.8.

Statement 20.8
ARRIVALS OF POULTRY & FISH IN GAZIPUR- 2004-11

Sl. No.	Years	Total Arrivals (in Tonnes)		
		Poultry	Fish	Total
1.	2004-2005	38088	21276	59364
2.	2005-2006	37714	16729	54443
3.	2006-2007	39821	18070	57891
4.	2007-2008	41102	17113	58215
5.	2008-2009	44181	17421	61602
6.	2009-2010	49361	17007	66368
7.	2010-2011	52539	22170	74709

- 11.2 It may be observed from Statement 20.8 that the poultry arrivals at Gazipur increased every year from 2004-2011 except during 2005-06 and recorded growth rate at 5.42 per cent per annum. On the contrary, fish arrivals in Gazipur increased marginally during 2004-11 and recorded at 0.60 per cent per annum. The information regarding the financial position of FPEMC Gazipur during 2004-11 is presented in Statement 20.9.

Statement 20.9
FINANCIAL POSITION OF (FPEMC) GAZIPUR DURING 2004-11

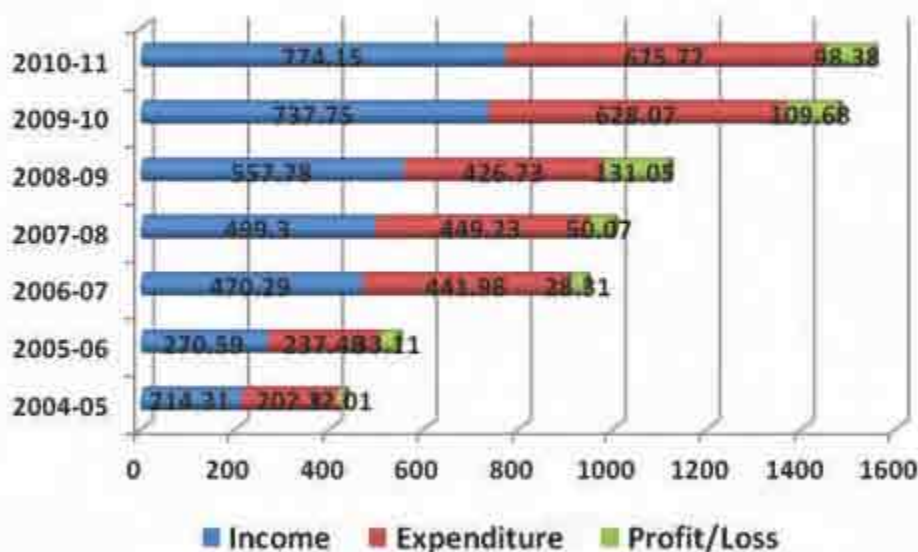
(₹Lakh)

Sl. No.	Details	Years						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Income	214.31	270.59	470.29	499.30	557.78	737.75	774.15
2.	Expenditure	202.30	237.48	441.98	449.23	426.73	628.07	675.77
3.	Profit/Loss	12.01	33.11	28.31	50.07	131.05	109.68	98.38

- 11.3 It may be observed from Statement 20.9 that the financial position of the Fish, Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee, Gazipur i.e. profit during 2010-11 recorded at ₹ 98.38 lakh. The income of the Fish, Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee, Gazipur showed an increasing trend during the period mentioned above and recorded at 37.32 per cent per annum. Plans are under way to establish a mechanized processing plant with the capacity to slaughter 2000-10000 birds per hour and make full use of waste generated for manufacture of poultry feed. The financial position of (FPEMC) at Gazipur is depicted in Chart 20.9.

Chart 20.9
FINANCIAL POSITION OF (FPEMC) GAZIPUR DURING 2004-11

(₹Lakh)



12. Khoya/Mawa Marketing Committee, Mori Gate

12.1 Khoya/ Mawa Marketing Committee came into existence in 1997. The market has been functioning from the principal market at Mori Gate. The information regarding the financial position of khoya/mawa marketing committee, Mori Gate and arrivals is presented in Statement 20.10.

Statement 20.10
**FINANCIAL POSITION OF KHOYA/MAWA MARKETING COMMITTEE,
MORI GATE DURING 2004-11**

(₹Lakh)

Sl. No.	Details	Years						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Income	23.68	22.97	19.62	21.45	14.86	11.60	9.85
2.	Expenditure	28.72	37.32	29.15	32.37	30.03	32.80	23.21
3.	Profit/Loss	-5.04	-14.35	-9.53	-10.92	-15.17	-21.20	-13.36
4.	Arrival Khoya/ Mawa (Lakh Tones)	0.44	0.41	0.38	0.39	0.27	0.23	0.17

13. Flower Marketing Committee (FMC), Mehrauli.

13.1 The Flower Marketing Committee at Mehrauli started functioning in 1997 as its principal yard. The flower market at Mehrauli has now been declared as the principal market yard of the flower trade. Income/Expenditure of this committee during the last seven years is presented in Statement 20.11.

Statement 20.11
FINANCIAL POSITION OF FMC, MEHRAULI -DURING 2004-11

(₹ Lakh)

Sl. No.	Details	Years						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Income	22.26	20.69	22.09	31.39	37.72	66.31	76.28
2.	Expenditure	37.04	42.32	36.13	53.60	63.64	80.69	91.89
3.	Profit/Loss	-14.78	-21.63	-14.04	-22.21	-25.92	-14.38	-15.61

- 13.2 It may be inferred from Statement 20.11 that the income of the FMC increased considerably from ₹ 22.26 lakh during 2004-05 to ₹ 76.28 lakh during 2010-11 recorded an annual growth rate at 34.67 per cent. The income as well as expenditure of the committee increased during the last seven years mentioned above. The committee faced some operational problems during the entire period covered under the period and situation was very much severe during 2008-09. The Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board (DAMB) has initiated the process of constructing an ultra-modern flower market with Auction Centre and Toll Plaza at a plot adjacent to APMC (Shahdara) Gazipur. The financial position of FMC, is depicted in Statement 20.11.

CHAPTER 21

POVERTY LINE IN DELHI

Poverty is a situation where the individual or communities lack the resources, ability and environment to meet the basic needs of life. Poverty is one of the issues, attracting the attention of sociologists, economists, governments, civil society organizations and almost all other organizations related to human welfare and development. It indicates a status wherein a person fails to maintain a living standard adequate for a comfortable lifestyle.

2. 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. National Sample Survey Organisation's 61st Round estimated that 22.93 lakh persons in Delhi were below the poverty line during the year 2004. Of this, 97.3 per cent of them were in urban areas of Delhi. The specific poverty line of Delhi is presented in Statement 21.1.

Statement 21.1

LEVEL OF POVERTY LINE OF DELHI

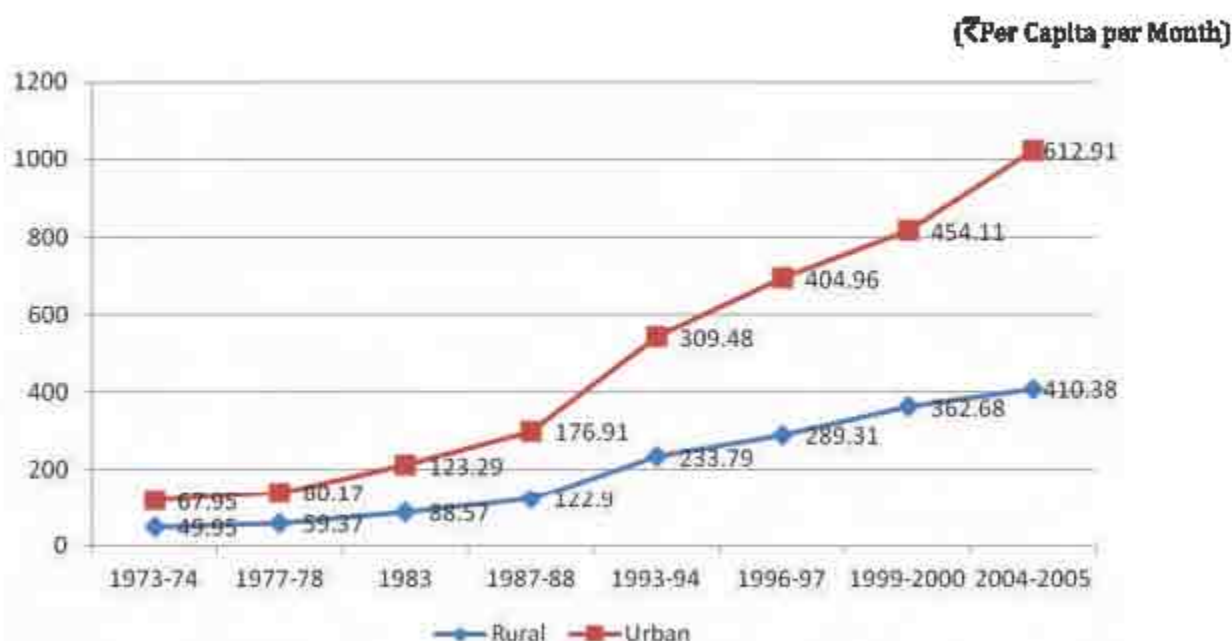
(₹ Per Capita per Month)

Sl. No.	Years	Rural	Urban
1.	1973-74	49.95	67.95
2.	1977-78	59.37	80.17
3.	1983	88.57	123.29
4.	1987-88	122.90	176.91
5.	1993-94	233.79	309.48
6.	1996-97	289.31	404.96
7.	1999-2000	362.68	454.11
8.	2004-2005	410.38	612.91

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2010.

3. It may be observed from Statement 21.1 that the ₹ 612.91 was the minimum monetary requirement of a person per month in urban Delhi for maintaining a minimum standard of living as prescribed by the Planning Commission during the year 2004-05. In rural area it was estimated at ₹ 410.38 per month per person. The above statement clearly indicates that in every year the amount requirement per persons per month increased considerably both in rural and urban areas. The information regarding specific poverty line of Delhi is depicted in Chart 21.1.

Chart 21.1
SPECIFIC POVERTY LINE OF DELHI



4. The information regarding number of persons below poverty line in Delhi during 1973-2005 is presented in Statement 21.2.

Statement 21.2
PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LINE IN DELHI- URBAN AND RURAL

(Number in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Years	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
1.	1973-74	21.78	95.36	1.06	4.64	22.84	100.0 (49.61)
2.	1977-78	16.81	92.57	1.35	7.43	18.16	100.0 (33.23)
3.	1983	17.95	97.61	0.44	2.39	18.39	100.0 (26.22)
4.	1987-88	10.15	99.02	0.10	0.98	10.25	100.0 (12.41)
5.	1993-94	15.32	98.78	0.19	1.22	15.51	100.0 (14.69)
6.	1999-2000	11.42	99.39	0.07	0.61	11.49	100.0 (8.23)
7.	2004-2005	22.30	97.25	0.63	2.75	22.93	100.0 (14.70)

Source:- Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2010.

Note:- Figures in brackets relates to percentage to total population.

5. It is evident from above table, that during 1973-74 near about one half of population of Delhi was below poverty line. The number of persons below poverty line in Delhi during 2004-05 was estimated at 22.93 lakh and it worked out to 14.7 per cent of the total population of Delhi. Persons below poverty level in Delhi fell to the single digit at 8 per cent of total

population in 1998-2000. Due to various poverty alleviation programmes initiated by the Government of India and Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi the poverty level in India and Delhi has decreased considerably. The reduction of poverty level in Delhi was higher than the national level even if the migration towards Delhi was highest during the last three decades. It may be due to various reasons such as higher growth in the service sector. The information regarding the poverty level in India and Delhi during the period covered the study is presented in Statement 21.3.

Statement 21.3

PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LINE IN DELHI AND INDIA

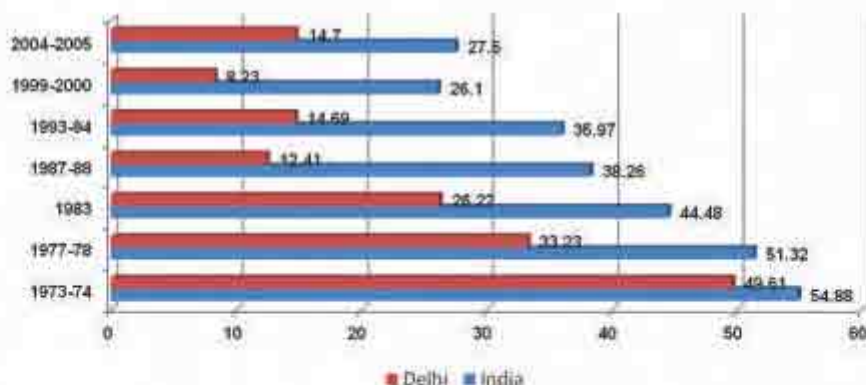
SL. No.	Years	India	Delhi
1.	1973-74	54.88	49.61
2.	1977-78	51.32	33.23
3.	1983	44.48	26.22
4.	1987-88	38.26	12.41
5.	1993-94	35.97	14.69
6.	1999-2000	26.10	8.23
7.	2004-2005	27.50	14.70

6. It may be observed from Statement 21.3 that the per cent of population below the poverty in Delhi was less than the national level in all period covered under the study. During 2004-05 27.5 per cent of the population of India were under below poverty; while it was 14.7 per cent in Delhi. The information regarding the population below poverty line in India and Delhi during 1973-74 to 2004-05 is depicted in Chart 21.2.

Chart 21.2

PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LINE IN DELHI AND INDIA

(Per cent)



7. The poverty lines and poverty estimates pertaining to Delhi state for the year 1993-94 and 2004 is presented in Statement 21.4.

Statement 21.4

POVERTY LINE & POVERTY HEAD COUNT RATIO IN DELHI- 1993-94 & 2004-05

Sl. No.	Year	Poverty Line (₹)		Poverty Head Count Ratio (%)		
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Total
1.	1993-94	320.30	315.40	15.7	16.2	15.7
2.	2004-05	642.47	541.39	12.9	15.6	13.1

Source: - Planning Commission.

8. Level and Pattern of Household Consumer Expenditure Pattern

- 8.1 Directorate of Economics and Statistics 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. The information regarding per capita expenditure on food and non food items as per 63rd round (July 2006- to June 2007), 64th round (July 2007-June 2008) and 66th Round (July 2009- June 2010) is presented in Statement 21.5.

Statement 21.5

PER CAPITA MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON FOOD & NON-FOOD IN DELHI

No	Rounds / Area	Food	Non-Food	Total
1.	63rd Round (July 2006- to June 2007)			
	a. Urban	733.53	1238.66	1972.19
	b. Rural	553.05	751.22	1304.27
	c. Total	697.40	1141.07	1838.47
2	64th Round (July 2007-June 2008)			
	a. Urban	770.21	1307.83	2078.04
	b. Rural	740.72	962.58	1703.30
	c. Total	767.22	1278.71	2046.43
3	66th Round (July 2009- June 2010)			
	a. Urban	1036.21	1868.66	2904.87
	b. Rural	771.28	989.75	1761.03
	c. Total	1014.48	1796.57	2811.05

Source: - DES, GNCTD

- 8.2 It may be inferred from Statement 21.5 that the per capita expenditure on non-food items was higher than the food items and total per capita expenditure in all the NSS Rounds and the last Rounds (64th & 66th) increased at 37.36 per cent. The per capita expenditure on food items constituted at 36.09 per cent and the remaining 63.91 per cent on non food items as per 66th round of National Sample Survey.
- 8.3 The information regarding average monthly household expenditure (with average family size of 4.46) of food and non-food items during the last two rounds of National Sample Survey is presented in Statement 21.6.

Statement 21.6
AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE IN DELHI

No	Rounds / Area	Food	Non-Food	Total
1	63rd Round (July 2006- to June 2007)			
	a. Urban	3312.26	5593.14	8905.40
	b. Rural	2929.21	3978.85	6908.06
	c. Total	3244.89	5309.22	8554.11
2	64th Round (July 2007-June 2008)			
	a. Urban	3445.38	5850.37	9295.75
	b. Rural	3308.01	4298.86	7606.87
	c. Total	3433.78	5719.28	9153.06
3	66th Round (July 2009- June 2010)			
	a. Urban	4407.12	7947.66	12354.78
	b. Rural	3647.99	4681.26	8329.25
	c. Total	4350.67	7704.73	12055.40

Source: - DES, GNCTD

- 8.4 It may be seen from Statement 21.6 that average monthly household expenditure on food and non-food items during the last two Rounds (64th & 66th) has increased at 31.71 per cent in Delhi. The percentage of average monthly household expenditure on non-food items was 63.91 per cent and it was same as that per capita monthly expenditure on non-food items.
- 8.5 Percentage distribution of monthly per capita consumer expenditure for food and non-food items in urban Delhi and urban India is presented in Statement 21.7.

Statement 21.7
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE FOR FOOD AND NON-FOOD
ITEMS IN URBAN DELHI AND INDIA IN 2009-10

Sl. No	Items	Urban	
		Delhi	India
I.	Food Items		
1.	Cereals and Cereal Substitutes	6	9
2.	Pulses and Products	2	3
3.	Milk and Milk Products	10	7
4.	Edible Oil	2	2
5.	Meat, Egg	1	3
6.	Vegetables	4	4
7.	Fruits (Fresh and Dry)	2	2
8.	Sugar/Salt/Spices	2	3
9.	Beverages	7	6
	Sub Total	36	39
II.	Non-food Items		
1.	Pan/ Tobacco/ Intoxicant	1	1
2.	Fuel and Light	8	8
3.	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	7	6
4.	Miscellaneous Consumer Goods*	5	5
5.	Miscellaneous Consumer Services@	20	15
6.	Rent	7	6
7.	Consumer Taxes	1	1
8.	Durable Goods	4	5
9.	Education	9	9
10	Medical (Institutional and Non-institutional)	2	5
	Sub Total	64	61
	Total Expenditure	100.00	100.00

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (National Sample Survey 66th Round of Socio- Economic Survey 2009-10)

Notes:- 1. * Miscellaneous Consumer goods includes expenditure on goods for personal care, toilet articles and sundry articles.
2. @ Miscellaneous consumer services includes expenditure on entertainment, consumer services and conveyances.

8.6 It may be inferred from Statement 21.7 that the every hundred rupees spent by households in urban Delhi about ₹ 36 were on food items and the remaining ₹ 64 on non-food items. In India it was ₹ 39 and ₹ 61 for food and non-food items respectively.