



सत्यमेव जयते

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF DELHI 2018-19

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TEAM FOR PREPARATION OF ECONOMIC SURVEY OF DELHI 2018-19

Team Leader

Ms. Renu Sharma, Additional Chief Secretary (Planning)

Sh. S. P. Singh, Secretary (Planning)

Sh. Neeraj Bharti, Spl. Secretary (Finance)

Team Members

Dr. B. K. Sharma, Sh. Ashok Kumar, Ms. Manju Sahoo, Sh. D. B. Gupta, Sh. Deepak Kumar,
Sh. Shan-E-Alam, Sh. C. K. Dutta, Sh. Ashok Kumar, Ms. Rajni Govil, Sh. Surender Kumar,
Sh. K.R. Chhibar, Dr. Arvind Yadav, Dr. Ashutosh, Sh. Dileep Gupta, Sh. Mukesh Sharma,
Sh. Bal Krishna, Ms. Sushma Sharma, Sh. Sangeet Mathur, Sh. Sanjay Bhardwaj,
Sh. Sanjay Sharma, Sh. Ashok Aggarwal,
Mr. Didar Singh

Statistical Support

Dr. Dharma Raj Prajapati, Sh. Vineet Bhardwaj, Sh. Rajan Gupta, Sh. Amod,
Sh. Shubham Gupta, Sh. Amit Sharma, Sh. Munish, Ms. Ginni Kappor, Sh. Alok, Sh. Prateek,
Ms. Seema, Ms. Neetu Bharti, Sh. Naveen, Ms. Kavita, Sh. Prashant, Sh. Amit Kumar,
Ms. Rekha, Ms. Tanvi.

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CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

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

decreasing as confirmed by successive Census Reports. The number of urbanized villages has increased from 20 in 1961 to 135 in 2011. The number of census towns has increased from 3 in 1971 to 29 in 1991, and 110 in 2011. More than 97 per cent of the population was in urban areas in 2011 as compared to 53 per cent in 1901. This clearly indicates the fast growth of urbanization in the national capital. Delhi's rural population has decreased from 9.49 lakh in 1991 to 4.19 lakh in 2011. This pace of urbanization has reduced the number of rural villages in Delhi from 300 in 1961 to 165 in 2001 and 112 in 2011.

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

STATE ECONOMY

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

9. Delhi's economy has a predominant service sector with its share of contribution to Delhi's Gross State Value Added (GSVA), followed by the contribution of the secondary and primary sectors. More than 84 per cent of income in Delhi was from the service sector, 14 percent from the secondary sector and about 2 percent from the primary sector during the year 2018-19. The tertiary sector plays a pivotal role in the state economy, both in terms of employment generation and contribution to state income.

PUBLIC FINANCE

10. Delhi Government's Revenue Receipts consist of Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue and Grants-in-Aid from the Centre. The Tax Revenue includes the receipts under SGST/Value Added Tax (VAT), Stamps and Registration Fees, State Excise and Motor Vehicle Tax. These taxes together account for 92 per cent of the state government's total revenue receipts. All components in tax revenue indicated a higher growth during 2017-18, except for VAT and other taxes & duties on goods & services, which showed negative growth as most items got subsumed into GST. The Delhi Government's tax collection targeted growth of 17.59 per cent during 2018-19 (BE) as compared to the actual growth of 14.70 per cent in 2017-18 (Prov.) On the other hand, its Non-Tax Revenue mainly comprises Interest Receipts, Dividend and Profit from investments and Service Charges/Fees/Fines etc. from various government departments and various public sector undertakings.
11. Legislative Assembly of Delhi had passed the State Goods and Services Act on 31st May 2017 and thus GST rolled out in Delhi w.e.f 01-07-2017. As a result, erstwhile VAT (excluding items like petroleum, liquor etc) & other taxes viz Entertainment tax, Luxury Tax and Cable TV tax subsumed in GST. Trade & Tax Department, GNCTD made all efforts for the smooth transition of all existing VAT dealers in the new regime of the Goods & Services Tax. Around 82.30 per cent existing VAT dealers have migrated to GST up to 26-12-2018.
12. The state government had an outstanding debt of ₹ 25338.96 crore in 2007-08, which was equal to 16.79 percent of its GSDP. In 2017-18, the outstanding debt had increased to ₹ 33569 crore and the Debt GSDP ratio had declined substantially to 4.86 percent. The ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts also got declined to 7.42 percent in 2017-18 from the high ratio of 16.79 percent in 2007-08. This clearly indicates that the debt problem is well under control. Delhi Government received a Small Saving Loan of ₹ 1906.34 crore during 2017-18, as against ₹ 1695.53 crore received during 2016-17.

13. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus which was ₹ 4913crore during 2017-18 (Prov.) as compared to ₹ 5264 Crore during 2016-17. Delhi's revenue surplus was 0.71 per cent of GSDP during 2017-18 and 0.57 per cent during 2018-19 (BE).
14. Like earlier Central Finance Commissions, Delhi has not yet been covered under the Term of reference of Fifteenth Central Finance Commission (15th CFC) whose term covers the period from 2020-21 to 2024-25. Thus, the dispensations to be recommended by the Fifteenth Central Finance Commission to the States which include Share in Central Taxes, Grants-in-aid for Local Bodies on account of basic and performance grants, Calamity Relief etc may not cover Delhi. On this issue, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has requested the Govt. of India to take suitable measures to include Delhi under the purview of Fifteenth Central Finance Commission. Presently, Delhi only gets discretionary grants in lieu of Share in Central Taxes and that too is stagnant at ₹325 Crore since 2001-02. The normal Central Assistance to NCT of Delhi during 2000—01 was ₹ 370 Crore and still after 18 years, it has remained as ₹ 450 Crore in 2018-19 (BE).
15. The Government of NCT of Delhi is making devolution of funds to its Local Bodies based on the recommendations of Delhi Finance Commission being set up from time to time. The formula for devolution of funds to Local Bodies in Delhi based on the recommendations of the Third Delhi Finance Commission (Tenure 2006-07 to 2010-11) which has been extended up to 2015-16. The Delhi Government set up the Fourth DFC and Fifth DFC for the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 & 2016-17 to 2020-21 respectively and both Commissions submitted their report to the Government of NCT of Delhi. Now, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi vide Cabinet Decisions No 2669 & 2670 dated 01/01/2019 decided to implement the recommendations of 5th DFC for the period 2016-17 to 2020-21. As well as to continue the devolution of net tax proceeds for the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 as per 3rd DFC in place of 4th DFC, as the Govt. decided not to implement the 4th DFC.

EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT

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

PRICE TRENDS

17. At the national level, **Wholesale Price Index (WPI)** is used to measure changes in prices of commodities in the wholesale market. The current series of WPI reflect the change in wholesale Prices over a period as compared to the base year (2011-12=100). **Consumer price index (IW)** is generally used for measuring the trends of retail prices of the most common items of daily consumption. Labour Bureau, Shimla has been compiling and releasing consumer prices index on a monthly base for 78 selected centres/markets in India, including Delhi.
18. The Index is separately prepared for six groups and then combined by assigning weight to each group. The highest weight is assigned to food group at 43.75 per cent, followed by miscellaneous at 22.34 per cent, housing at 20.72 per cent, clothing, bedding and footwear at 5.68 per cent, fuel & light at 5.39 per cent and pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants at 2.12 per cent respectively.
19. The annual average consumer price index for industrial workers in Delhi increased from 246 in 2016 to 257 in 2017 registering an increase of 11 points. The increase in the consumer price index for industrial workers in Delhi was recorded at 4.5 percent during 2017, over 2016. The average consumer price index (IW) number in All-India was recorded at 281 during 2017. At the national level, the average consumer price index in the food group during the 2017 was recorded at 308, while in Delhi – it was recorded at 289.

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

20. In order to bring improvement to the quality of government spending by focusing on the end use of the funds, the classification of the budget as 'Plan'– 'Non-Plan' was done away with by the Union Government with effect from 2017-18. The GNCTD had switched to capital and revenue-spending classifications from FY 2017-18 in lieu of Plan and Non-Plan with the objective to have a clear and effective link between the government's earnings, spending and outcomes.
21. The Government of Delhi prepared its first comprehensive Outcome Budget based on output and outcome indicators in 2017-18, moving from traditional budgeting to an "Outcome" based approach of budgeting. Outcome Budget 2017-18 of GNCTD is an attempt to bring a high degree of transparency and accountability in public spending.
22. The Plan outlay of Delhi increased from ₹ 6.3 crore in the First Five Year Plan to ₹ 90000 crore in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. During the First (1951-56) to the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79), the plan expenditure was less than the

approved outlay for each Five Year Plan. Plan expenditure was more than the approved outlay during 6th, 7th and 8th Five Year Plan. Expenditure of the Eleventh Five Year Plan was totalled at ₹ 53478.86 crore, which is 97.95 percent of the total plan outlay. Expenditure reported in the Twelfth Five Year Plan was ₹ 70497.04 crore which, is 78.33 per cent of the total plan outlay.

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

ENVIRONMENT

25. The rapid rise in the population and speedy economic development has raised concern for environmental degradation in Delhi. Due to unplanned growth, Delhi has become one of the most polluted cities in India in term of air pollution, carrying the country's highest volumes of particulate matter pollution in its funnel. Unprecedented scale and speed of urbanization in Delhi and consequent pressure on physical and social infrastructure has created a damaging stress on the living environment and resulted in an increased level of pollution.
26. To reduce air pollution, Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) along with Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) and 41 directions issued by CPCB under Air Act are being implemented by Civic Agencies, Transport Department, Urban Development Department and Traffic Police and Pollution Control Committee of Delhi. Apart from this, various Court and NGT directions are being complied with. Air Pollution Control is being monitored at GNCTD as well as the Government of India level.
27. Keeping in view deteriorating ambient air quality in Delhi and need to implement area specific interventions, DPCC has augmented the Ambient Air Quality monitoring infrastructure by installing 20 new state-of-the-art

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

28. The Government of Delhi has passed a Green Budget 2018-19 wherein providing a subsidy for the conversion of industries to PNG and coal-based Tandoors to gas-based Tandoors was announced. Accordingly, Cabinet has approved the policy to offer an incentive to industries in approved industrial areas of up to ₹ 1 lakh to switch over to piped natural gas from existing polluting fuels on 04.09.2018 and DPCC issued office order for implementation. Cabinet has also approved the policy to offer a subsidy of upto ₹ 5,000/- per Tandoor to restaurant to replace coal Tandoor with electricity or gas-based Tandoors on 04/09/2018 and DPCC issued office order for implementation.
29. DPCC is conducting monthly water quality monitoring of river Yamuna (at 9 locations) and major drains (24 drains) falling into river Yamuna. Recent water quality monitoring reports of river Yamuna indicates that the water quality parameters, BOD & DO are in the desirable/prescribed norms with respect to Water Quality criteria of "C" class at Palla, which is upstream of Wazirabad Barrage. However, the Yamuna's water quality at the downstream of Wazirabad barrage after the confluence of the Najafgarh Drain is not meeting the desirable/prescribed norms.
30. There are 4 landfill sites namely Bhalaswa landfill site (since 1993), Ghazipur landfill site (since 1984), Okhla landfill site (1994) and Bawana landfill site (developed as engineering landfill Site and operating since 2011). There are 2 compost plants in Delhi - one at Okhla (operated by M/s IL&FS, capacity - 200 tons/per day) and another one at Bawana (operated by M/s Delhi MSW Solutions Ltd., capacity - 1500 tons per day). In addition, there are 3 Waste to Energy Plants operational in Delhi.
31. From 2018-19, DPGS is providing one-time financial assistance to RWAs/NGOs for setting up of decentralized STPs @ ₹ 2 lakh per acre after receiving NOC from the concerned land owning agency and area MLA. During 2018-19, financial assistance for maintenance of parks and gardens provided for areas measuring almost 418.38 acres with the participation of 299 RWAs/NGOs, covering 1337 number of parks till 30th November, 2018.
32. The total forest and tree cover area in Delhi increased to 305.41 sq km. in 2017 and nearly 279 sq km has been added during 1997 to 2017. As far as

tree cover is concerned - sparse vegetation along roads or small-scale plantations, Delhi has the second-highest tree cover as a percentage of the total geographical area among states. The overall increase in Delhi's green cover is a good sign. Delhi's green cover has increased from around 20.2 percent from 2015 to 20.6 percent in 2017. South Delhi constitutes the highest forest cover area at 83.35 sq. km, South West Delhi at 51.10 sq. km, North West Delhi at 17.55 sq. km, New Delhi at 16.41 sq. km, respectively. On the contrary, the lowest forest cover observed in East Delhi at 3.70 sq. Km.

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

INDUSTRIES

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

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

37. The percentage distribution of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Delhi at 2011-12 prices showed a declining trend of agriculture and allied sector. More clearly, the percentage contribution of the agriculture sector to GSVA of Delhi at current prices reduced from 0.94 per cent in 2011-12 to 0.49 per cent in 2018-19.
38. The economy is moving along with rapid urbanization. However, the number of operational holdings in Delhi increased from 20497 in 2010-11 to 20675 in 2015-16. The increase in land holdings in Delhi worked out at 0.17 per cent per annum. The operational area of Delhi decreased from 29628.21 hectares during 2010-11 to 28945.92 hectares during 2015-16. The reduction in operational area during the last two agricultural censuses in Delhi was worked out at 0.46 per cent per annum.
39. The returns from traditional agriculture are presently less attractive as compared to the high value of commercial horticulture and other high value-added agriculture activities. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi is, therefore, encouraging farmers to take-up vegetables, floriculture production, mushroom cultivation etc.
40. There are 49 Govt. veterinary hospitals, 26 veterinary dispensaries, 1 laboratory/research centre and 1 veterinary poly clinic for providing veterinary facilities in Delhi. The number of animals treated in Govt. veterinary hospitals/dispensaries increased from 3.64 lakh during 2000-01 to 4.69 lakh during 2017-18. It may be due to the enhancement of education and awareness among farmers.
41. A new advisory board namely 'Delhi Village Development Board (DVDB)' has been constituted in place of Delhi Rural Development Board (DRDB) vide Order dated 20.12.2017. The DVDB has been set up for integrated development of both rural and urban villages in Delhi. Delhi Village Development Board shall advise the Government on issues connected with the infrastructure development works in all rural and urban villages of Delhi.

ENERGY

42. The Government of Delhi has introduced power sector reforms in 2002 with the corporatisation of transmission and generation of power and privatization of distribution of power. There has been considerable improvement in the power scenario of Delhi in terms of reduction of transmission and distribution losses, customer services, capacity addition of transmission and generation of power. The power establishment of Delhi after unbundling of Delhi Vidyut

Board is shared by Generation Companies (Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited (IPGCL) and Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL), transmission by Delhi Transco Limited, and five DISCOMs (BYPL, BRPL, TPDDL, NDMC and MES).

43. During the period 2010-11 to 2017-18, the number of consumers of electricity in Delhi increased from 40.47 lakh to 57.55 lakh. The total power purchase in Delhi has grown by 55.38 per cent during the last ten years. Power purchase has increased from 32744 MU in 2010-11 to 38510 MU in 2017-18. While 25.76 per cent of total power purchase is sourced from own generation by Delhi Govt. Power Plants, 74.24 per cent is purchased from Central Govt. and other sources. The peak demand increased from 4720 MW in 2010-11 to 6526 MW in 2017-18.
44. Delhi Transco Limited is the State Transmission Utility of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It is responsible for transmission of power at 220KV and 400KV level, besides upgradation operation and maintenance of EHV Network as per system requirements. After the enactment of Electricity Act 2003, a new department - State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) under Delhi Transco Limited was created, as an Apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in Delhi. Earlier the SLDC was part of O&M Department of Delhi Transco Ltd/Delhi Vidyut Board. SLDC Delhi started its function on the 1st of January 2004. SLDC is responsible for real-time Load Despatch function, SCADA System and Energy Accounting. Its mission is to facilitate intra and inter-state transfer of power in coordination with NRLDC (Northern Regional Load Despatch Centre) with Reliability, Security and Economy on sound commercial principles.
45. Delhi Transco Limited has a power transmission network consisting of four number of 400 KV and thirty-six 220 KV substations and associated with transmission lines. The existing network consists of 400 KV ring around the periphery of Delhi interlinked with the 220 KV network spread all over Delhi. It has a total transformation capacity of 5410 MVA at 400 KV level and 12440 MVA at 220 KV level upto the 2017-18. The total transmission line length in Ckt. Km. is 249.192 at 400 KV level and 824.22 at 220 KV level.
46. The Government of Delhi has established an Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Management Centre (EE&REMC) to implement the program of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India. As such, EE&REMC has got a functional framework devoted to comprehensive and multi-disciplinary institutional objectives and orientation encompassing all aspects of energy, with a focus on energy-environment-development interactions. It has been proposed to develop New Delhi

Municipal Council (NDMC) area as a solar city by installing SPV panels on the rooftop of Govt. buildings, metro stations, bus stops, etc. The Govt. of India approved for installation of Grid-Connected Rooftop Projects in NCT of Delhi. All the grid connected solar projects have contributed to nearly 118.35 MW of power in Delhi till December 2018. A new scheme, namely, "Mukhyamantri Agriculture-cum-Solar Farm Scheme" has been approved by the Delhi Cabinet on 24.07.2018 to promote and increase solar power generation.

47. Disposal of municipal solid waste is a very challenging issue. In order to overcome this problem, 'Waste-to-Energy' Plants are being set-up at various locations in Delhi to generate electricity. Presently three Waste-to-Energy plants at Timarpur-Okhla (16 MW), Ghazipur (12 MW) and Narela-Bawana (24 MW) with a total capacity of 52 MW are in operation. Setting up of two more 'Waste-to-Energy' plants at Bhalswa (20 MW) and Tehkhand (25 MW) are proposed.
48. The total installed capacity of renewable energy (Solar + WTE) in Delhi is 170.35 MW as on 31/12/2018.

TRANSPORT

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

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

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

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

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

WATER SUPPLY & SEWAGE

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

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

61. The Delhi Jal Board has improved its operations and planning and undertook a number of measures for proper demand-side planning, efficient management of water distribution and water audit and proper water accounting, a transparent tanker water distribution system using GPS/GPRS with schedules of operation available online, elimination of unscrupulous private tankers charging an exorbitant rate. Concurrently, the Delhi Jal Board made transformative improvements in water pipeline and supply reaching constituencies like Dwarka, Sangam Vihar and Tughlakabad, truly moving towards the goal of providing water as a right. Regularization of unauthorized connections, provision of water to over 250 unauthorized colonies and reduction in sewerage and water development charges have brought water to the poorest in Delhi and also ensured better water management and accounting under the ambit of the Delhi Jal Board's formal network.
62. DJB has launched "Seva App" for bill generation, online payments and the resolution of inflated bills to deliver efficient and transparent services and to instil more confidence in the citizens of Delhi. Factors attributable to the increased DJB's revenue are: price of non-free water, which was increased by 10 per cent, increase in the number of connections/meters, a one-time window was offered to people to clear of their previous dues and water leakages fixing. There were several other revenue-generating measures such as advertisements on water tankers, renting out property and tap solar power, Innovations/new schemes like water ATMs, "toilet to tap" and GPS-tracking of DJB water tankers.
63. About 83.42 per cent households of Delhi now have access to piped water supply. Water production during the summer season is being maintained at 895 MLD per day consistently. Water is supplied through the existing water supply network comprising 14355 km long pipelines and more than 107 underground reservoirs (UGRs). Besides, a total of 407 new water tankers

with stainless steel containers fitted with GPS have been engaged in improving the water tanker supply delivery system in the city.

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

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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

(16.79 million) of Delhi is residing in urban areas. Highly urban character of Delhi exerts tremendous pressure on public delivery of services/civic infrastructure systems like water supply, sewerage and drainage, solid waste management, affordable housing, health and educational facilities, etc. and poses a great challenge for the city government.

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

73. A comprehensive redevelopment plan has been prepared for maintaining the original heritage character and to improve the environment in the walled city area through Shahjahanabad Redevelopment Corporation.

EDUCATION

74. Delhi has a variety of good quality schools, colleges and universities as well as centers for research and higher education. Its literacy rate at 86.2 per cent is higher than the all India average of 73 per cent. Although there is a gender gap in literacy, it has declined moderately over the years from 12.62 per cent in 2001 to 10.1 per cent in 2011. The literacy rate in Delhi is, however, still lower than that of states like Kerala (94.0 per cent), Mizoram (91.3 per cent), Tripura (87.2 per cent).
75. The Delhi Government has a total of 1227 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 21.30 per cent of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrollment in government and government-aided schools is 37.24 per cent of a total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2017-18.
76. As per DISE Report 2017, during 2016-17, the Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education in Delhi was 109.19 per cent as compared to 95.12 percent at all India level. The Net Enrolment Ratio has increased from 77.80 in 2007-08 to 92.55 in 2016-17. Delhi's position in NER during 2016-17 is 92.55 which is much higher than the National Average of 83.62. NER at the National level is on a decreasing trend during 2007-08 to 2016-17.
77. As per State Budget Analysis Report of RBI, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has continuously been investing the highest share of its budget in the education sector among all states. During 2017-18, Delhi was at the top with 23.4 percent of its budget estimates earmarked for the education sector, followed by Chhattisgarh (19 per cent), Maharashtra (18.6 per cent) and Assam (18.3 per cent). The National Average was 14.8 per cent in 2017-18.
78. 8095 additional classrooms have been made functional in existing govt. schools. 52 number of school buildings (model pilot schools) have been completed by DTTDC. A new school building at Rohini Sector-23 has been completed. Nursery classes have been introduced in 301 govt. schools in 2018.
79. 05 Schools of Excellence have become functional from 2018-19. Happiness curriculum has been implemented in all the 1024 schools of DoE. 556 Special

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

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

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH

81. The Govt of NCT of Delhi has decided to add 10000 new beds through the construction of new hospitals and by way of remodeling / expansion of existing Delhi Govt Hospitals. The construction of hospitals at Dwarka, Ambedkar Nagar and Burari is in progress. In addition, around 17 existing hospitals will be remodelled to increase the number of overall bed capacity. Remodelling of 8 hospital works have already been sanctioned and will be completed in the next 24-27 months.
82. In order to provide primary health care services at the doorstep of the citizens of Delhi, 189 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics have been set up and the setting up 1000 Mohalla Clinics is the objective.
83. Similarly, Delhi Govt. has set up 25 polyclinics for providing a facility of specialized health care. Polyclinics operate as specialist out-patient departments where specialists of Medicine, Pediatric, Eye & ENT, etc are available. The Delhi Govt. has sanctioned remodelling of existing 94 dispensaries to set up polyclinics.
84. Important vital indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Neo-Natal Mortality Rate, Under Five Mortality Rate in respect of Delhi stand at lower levels like 18, 12, and 22 in comparison to All India levels viz 34, 24, 39 respectively. Similarly, the total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.6 in Delhi, is among the lowest in India (All India level – 2.3) which indicates the achievement of the replacement rate. On the same lines, the crude death rate of 4.0 in Delhi is the lowest in the country and 2nd highest life expectancy of 73.8 years.
85. However, maternal & child health care services need to be strengthened to achieve 100 per cent institutional births, universal immunization coverage and ANC. The proportion of institutional deliveries was 86.74 per cent. Similarly, the percentage of fully immunized children was 86 per cent. It suggests that these proportions are improving and all essential measures are adopted to achieve the goals of universal immunization and ANC.
86. Important health programmes under National Health Mission focused at reproductive and child health, control of TB, Leprosy, etc are being implemented in Delhi through Delhi State Health Mission. Delhi AIDS Control

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

SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFARE

87. To fulfill the objective of Article 41 and 42 of Constitution of India, the Government of NCT of Delhi is implementing large number of programmes/schemes for Welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBC, Minorities, Senior Citizens, Women in distress, persons with special needs, economically weaker section of society, labourers and others.
88. The Social Welfare, Women and Child Development and Welfare of SC/ST/OBC Department are implementing most of these schemes apart from the implementation of various programmes by some other departments directly. The revised total budget allocation of these three departments in FY 2017-18 was ₹ 2828 crore which has been increased to ₹ 3269 crore in FY 2018-19. Out of these, the allocation during current year for financial assistance (pension scheme) for Senior Citizen (4.42 lakh beneficiaries up to Dec, 18), Women in Distress (2.35 lakh beneficiaries up to December, 2018) and persons with special needs (82,339 beneficiaries up to Dec, 18) is approximately is ₹ 2214 crore. The financial assistance of ₹ 2000/- per month for senior citizens of age 60-69 years and ₹ 2500/- per month for senior citizens of age 70 years & above is given. The financial assistance of ₹ 2500/- per month to 'persons with special needs' and 'women in distress' is also given.
89. For empowerment and welfare of women and children, WCD Department is implementing some major projects like Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Ladli Yojana, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), financial assistance to widows for marriage of their daughters and orphan girls for their marriage etc. Hostel facilities are being provided to women working in Delhi. There is the Delhi Commission for Women - under which Mahila Panchayats are working in providing counselling and giving legal advice to women in distress.
90. Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights is functioning in Delhi to deal with the issues related to Child Education, Health, Child Development, Juvenile Justice, Child Psychology and Care of Neglected Children.
91. The Delhi Government is providing an honorarium of ₹ 9678/- p.m. to Anganwadi Workers and ₹ 4839/- p.m. to Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs).

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

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

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

TRADE AND COMMERCE

97. Trade and commerce have played a pivotal role in promoting the growth of Delhi's economy by making a significant contribution in terms of tax revenues and providing gainful employment to a large section of society. Delhi is the biggest trade and consumption centre in North India. Delhi distinguishes itself as a centre for entry port of trade which means that large part of its economic activity is concerned with the redistribution of goods produced elsewhere and imported for local sales as well as for export to other states i.e. interstate sales. It has attained the status of a major distribution centre by virtue of its geographical location and other historical factors, availability of infrastructure facilities etc.

98. The income from trade, hotels and restaurant in Delhi constituted ₹ 83539 crore during 2018-19 at current prices, which is nearly 12.44 per cent of Gross State Value Added of Delhi (base year 2011-12). More clearly this sector's contribution to Gross State Value Added of Delhi during the last seven years was more than 12 percent.

POVERTY LINE

99. Poverty is a situation where the individual or communities lack resources, ability and environment to meet the basic needs of life. It indicates a status wherein a person fails to maintain the living standard adequate for a comfortable lifestyle. As per the Planning Commission Report based on NSS 68th Round, the poverty line was estimated at ₹ 1145 per capita per month for rural and ₹ 1134 per capita per month for urban Delhi, as against the national level of ₹ 816 for rural and ₹ 1000 for urban India respectively in the year 2011-12. The number of persons below poverty line in Delhi during 2011-12 was estimated at 16.96 lakh and it worked out to 9.91 per cent of the total population of Delhi.
100. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Delhi is publishing a report titled "Level and Pattern of Household Consumer Expenditure of Delhi" on the basis of sample surveys conducted under National Sample Survey Organizations Rounds from time to time. As per NSS 68th round (July 2011- June 2012) report, per capita expenditure in Delhi is ₹ 3726.66 comprising ₹ 1461.54 on food items and ₹ 2265.12 on non food items.

TOURISM IN DELHI

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

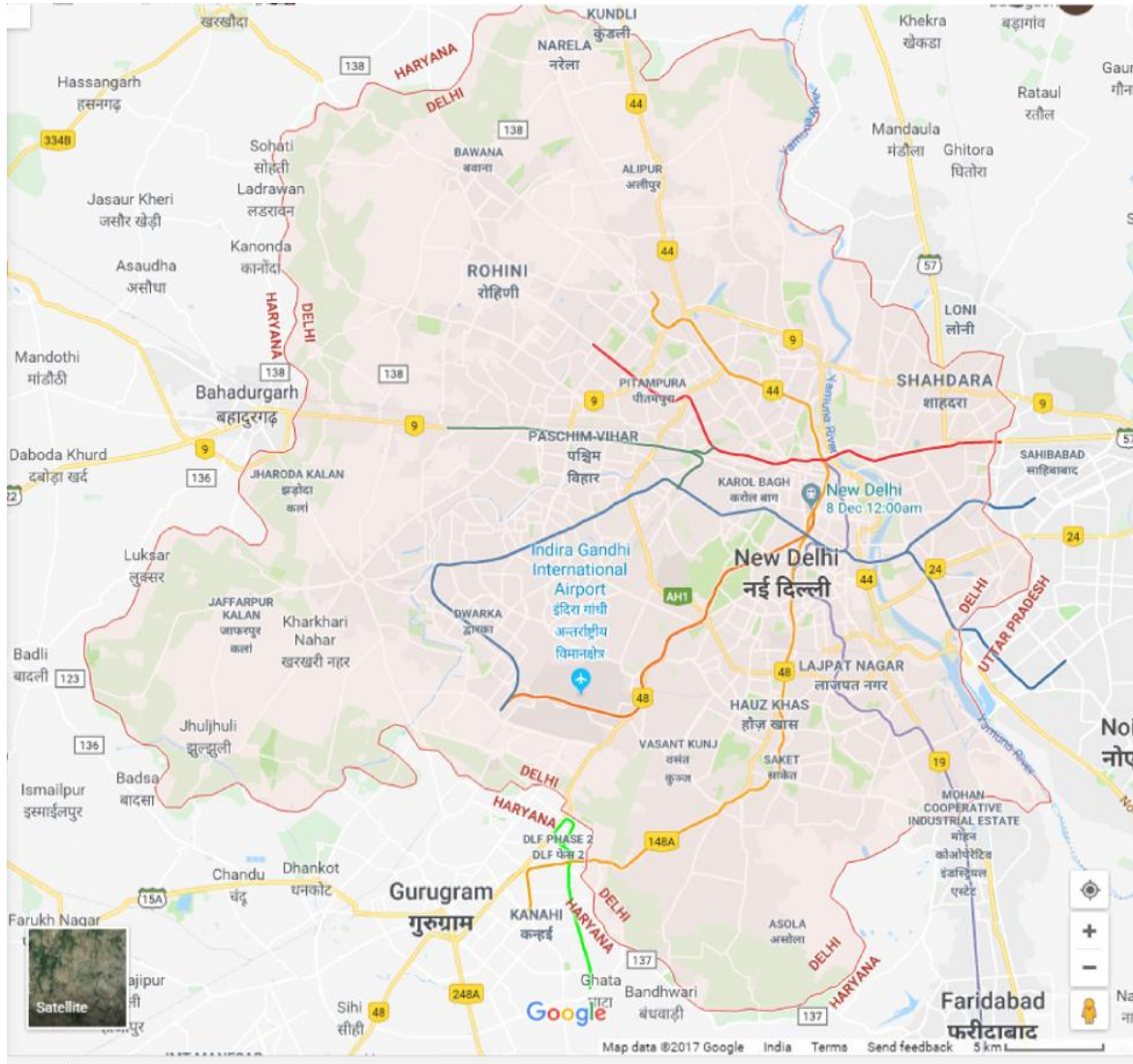
103. With an objective to promote tourism in and around the capital city, DTTDC has been playing the role of catalyst and been taking various proactive steps in making the city a tourist friendly-destination under Branding Delhi. There is a need to initiate steps to market Delhi more effectively and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

CHAPTER 2

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Area

Delhi is the National Capital Territory and it is bordered by Haryana on three sides and by Uttar Pradesh in the east. It is located at North Latitude from 28.24 – 28.53 degrees and East Longitude from 76.50 - 77.20 degrees. Delhi covers an area of 1483 Sq. Km., of which 369.35 sq. Km. is designated as rural and 1113.65 Sq. Km. as urban, which makes it the largest city in terms of area in the country. It has a length of 51.9 km and breadth of 48.48 Km. Delhi has 11 districts with 33 Tehsils/ Sub-Divisions. Two prominent features of Delhi are the Yamuna flood plains and the Ridge. It is located in India's seismic zone-iv, an indication of its vulnerability to major earthquakes.



2. Demographic Trends:

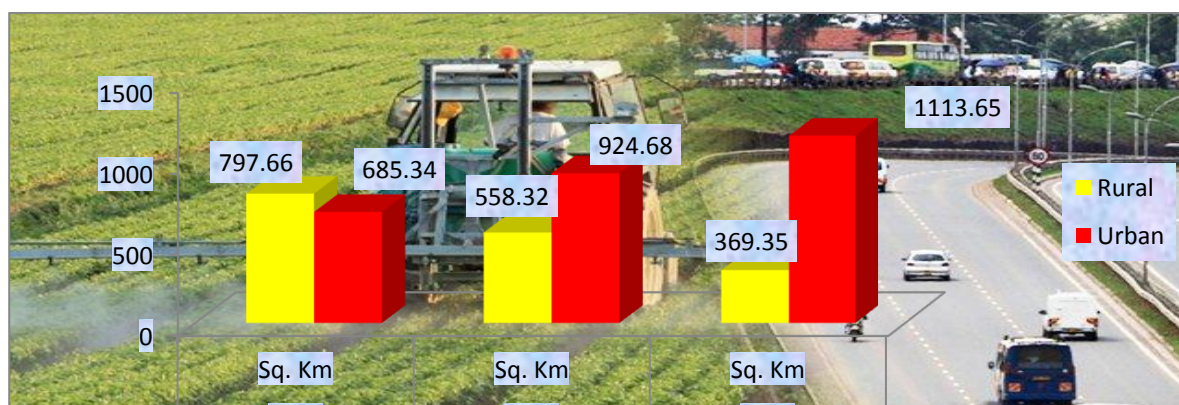
- 2.1 Delhi is one of the fastest growing cities in the country. Due to rapid pace of urbanization, the landscape of Delhi has undergone a change from a rural majority to urban. The rural to urban are a change during the last three censuses in Delhi is depicted in Statement 2.1:

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	24.90
2.	Urban	685.34	46.21	924.68	62.35	1113.65	75.1
3.	Total	1483.00	100.00	1483.00	100.00	1483.00	100.00

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001 & 2011



- 2.2 The growth in the urban area during 2001-2011 was observed at 20.44 percent. 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 has increased from 3 in 1971 to 29 in 1991 and 110 in 2011. Thus more and more rural villages of Delhi are being declared as census towns in each successive Census, resulting in decreasing rural population and rural areas in Delhi.

3. Population

- 3.1 The Population Census is the only source providing comprehensive data on population characteristics carried out decennially by the Govt. of India in collaboration with states. The first synchronous census in India was held in 1881. The latest census, 15th in the series, was conducted in 2011. As per this census, the population of Delhi, as of 1st March, 2011, was 16.78 million as against 13.85 million on 1st March, 2001. According to Census 2011, about 97.50 per cent of the population of Delhi lives in urban areas and the remaining 2.5 percent in rural areas. This urban population includes the population of 110 census towns in the

2011 Census. As per the Revenue Department record, these census towns are located in the rural area of Delhi and they are not a part of the 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 has been presented in Statement 2.2.

Statement 2.2:

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

(Lakh)

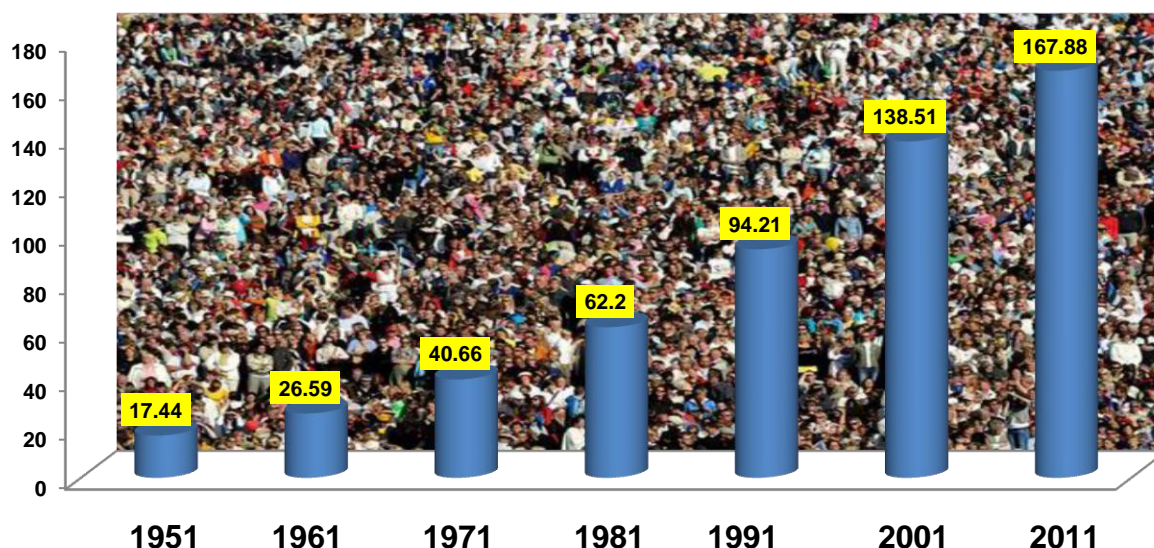
S.No.	Years	Delhi		India		Share of Delhi's Population in All India
		Population	Growth (%)	Population	Growth(%)	
1.	1951	17.44	--	3610.88	--	0.48
2.	1961	26.59	52.44	4392.35	21.64	0.61
3.	1971	40.66	52.93	5481.60	24.80	0.74
4.	1981	62.20	53.00	6833.29	24.66	0.91
5.	1991	94.21	51.45	8464.21	23.87	1.11
6.	2001	138.51	47.02	10287.37	21.54	1.35
7.	2011	167.88	21.20	12108.55	17.70	1.39

Source: - Census of India (Primary Census Abstract 2011).

- 4.2 The decadal growth rate of the population during 2001-2011 was recorded at 21.2 per cent. This is a peculiar feature of Census 2011, as in all censuses since 1951, the decadal growth rate of the population was more than 50% and 47% in 2001. This trend may be attributed to the implementation of various employment promotion programmes such as MNREGA and welfare schemes such as pension for senior citizens and widows by Central and State Governments on one hand and development of NCR priority towns viz. Gurgaon, Faridabad, Sonipat, Noida, Ghaziabad, Meerut, etc., contributing to the reduction of migration to Delhi. The population growth rate in Delhi during the last decade was higher than the national level by 3.5 per cent. Delhi accounts for about 0.05 per cent of India's geographical area, but comprises 1.39 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 1.39 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 2.12 per cent per annum, which was higher than the national level of 0.35 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)



5. District-wise Population

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

Statement 2.3

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF NCT DELHI: 2001 & 2011

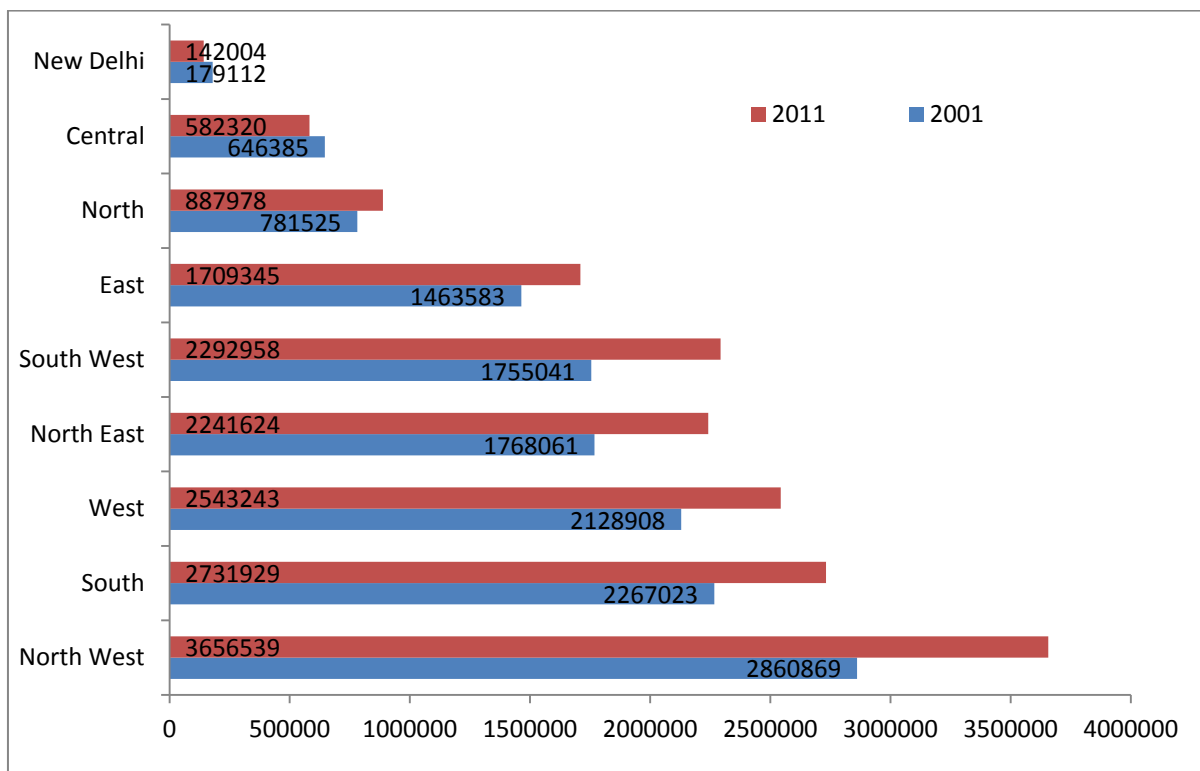
S. No.	Districts	2001			2011		
		Number	Per cent	Rank	Number	Per cent	Rank
1.	North West	2860869	20.65	1	3656539	21.78	1
2.	South	2267023	16.37	2	2731929	16.27	2
3.	West	2128908	15.37	3	2543243	15.15	3
4.	North East	1768061	12.77	4	2241624	13.35	5
5.	South West	1755041	12.67	5	2292958	13.66	4
6.	East	1463583	10.57	6	1709345	10.18	6
7.	North	781525	5.64	7	887978	5.29	7
8.	Central	646385	4.67	8	582320	3.47	8
9.	New Delhi	179112	1.29	9	142004	0.85	9
	Total	13850507	100.00		16787941	100.00	

Source: -Census of India (Primary Census Abstract 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 the socio-economic features of a population. It is the ratio of females per thousand males. As per 2011 Census, the sex ratio of Delhi was 868. During the last decade, the sex ratio in Delhi increased from 821 in 2001 to 868 in 2011. In order to overcome this critical situation both at the national and state level, various stringent actions against female foeticide and the complete abolition of sex determination practices during 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

S. No.	Districts	Sex Ratio			
		2001	Rank	2011	Rank
1.	North East	849	1	886	2
2.	East	843	2	884	3
3.	Central	842	3	892	1
4.	West	830	4	875	4
5.	North	826	5	869	5
6.	North West	820	6	865	6
7.	South	799	7	862	7
8.	New Delhi	792	8	822	9
9.	South West	784	9	840	8
	Delhi	821		868	

Source: - Census of India (Primary Census Abstract 2011).

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

Statement 2.5

SEX RATIO OF NORTHERN STATES IN INDIA- 2001 & 2011

S. No.	States	Sex Ratio	
		2001	2011
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	892	889
2.	Himachal Pradesh	968	972
3.	Punjab	876	895
4.	Chandigarh	777	818
5.	Uttarakhand	962	963
6.	Haryana	861	879
7.	Rajasthan	921	928
8.	Uttar Pradesh	898	912
9.	Delhi	821	868
	India	933	943

Source: - Census of India (Primary Census Abstract 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.

S. 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
12	2012	360473	191129(53.02)	169344(46.98)	886
13	2013	370000	195226(52.76)	174774(47.24)	895
14	2014	373693	197078(52.73)	176615(47.26)	896
15	2015	374012	197080(52.69)	176932(47.31)	898
16	2016	379161	199358(52.58)	179738(47.40)	902
17	2017*	367046	191876(52.58)	175090(47.70)	913

Source: -Annual Report on Registration of Births and Deaths, 2015, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Delhi. * Provisional

- 6.4 Sex ratio as per birth registered in Delhi under CRS indicates a positive picture, enhanced from 809 in 2001 to 902 in 2016. The increase in sex ratio during 2005 to 2008 may be linked to the introduction of a number of schemes for the empowerment of women and the welfare of children by the Government of NCT Delhi.
- 6.5 On the basis of projected population for the year 2014 and 2015, the sex ratio (per 100 males) of selected nations is presented in Statement 2.7.

Statement 2.7

POPULATION OF SELECTED NATIONS IN 2014 & 2015

(Number)				
S. No.	Nations	2014	2015	Sex Ratio
1.	China	1,393,783,836	1,401,586,609	92.86
2.	India	1,267,401,849	1,282,390,303	93.47
3.	United States of America	322,583,006	325,127,634	103.11
4.	Indonesia	252,812,245	255,708,785	98.84
5.	Brazil	202,033,670	203,657,210	103.51
6.	Pakistan	185,132,926	188,144,040	94.57
7.	Russian Federation	142,467,651	142,098,141	116.98
8.	Bangladesh	158,512,570	160,411,249	97.92
9.	Japan	126,999,808	126,818,019	105.72
10.	Nigeria	178,516,904	183,523,432	96.35
11.	United Kingdom	63,489,234	63,843,856	102.70
12.	Sri Lanka	21,445,775	21,611,842	105.04
13.	South Africa	53,139,528	53,491,333	105.77
	World	7,243,784,121	7,324,782,255	98.33

Source: <http://statisticstimes.com/population/countries-by-sex-ratio.php>

7. Density of Population

- 7.1 Population density is an often reported and commonly compared statistic 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 11320 persons per square kilometer, as against the national level of 382 persons per square kilometer. Density of population in Delhi was the highest among all states and union territories during the year 2011. 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

S. No.	Districts	Population Density (Persons per Sq. Km)			
		2001	Rank	2011	Rank
1.	North East	29,468	1	36155	1
2.	Central	25,855	2	27730	2
3	East	22,868	3	27132	3
4	West	16,503	4	19563	4
5.	North	13,246	5	14557	5
6.	South	9,068	6	11060	6
7.	North West	6,502	7	8254	7
8.	New Delhi	5,117	8	4057	9
9.	South West	4,169	9	5446	8
	Delhi	9340		11320	

Source: - Census of India, census 2011 (primary census abstract).

7.2 It is evident from Statement 2.8, that the North East District ranks first in terms of population density in Delhi at 36155 persons per Sq. Km and New Delhi ranks last with population density at 4057 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 4057 persons per sq. Km in 2011.

8. Household Size

8.1 The number of persons living together in one house is commonly called household size. As per 2011 Census, there were 3340538 households in Delhi. The average size of a household in Delhi was found to be 5.02. It indicates that in one house, there are 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

S. 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 2011.

9. Literacy Rate

- 9.1 As per Census 2011, Delhi showed a high level of literacy i.e. 86.2 per cent as compared to 81.67 per cent in 2001, with the literacy rate of 90.9 per cent for males and 80.8 for females. The rural and urban literacy rates of Delhi were 81.9 and 86.3% 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 the working population especially for taking care of children and their aged 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 & 2011

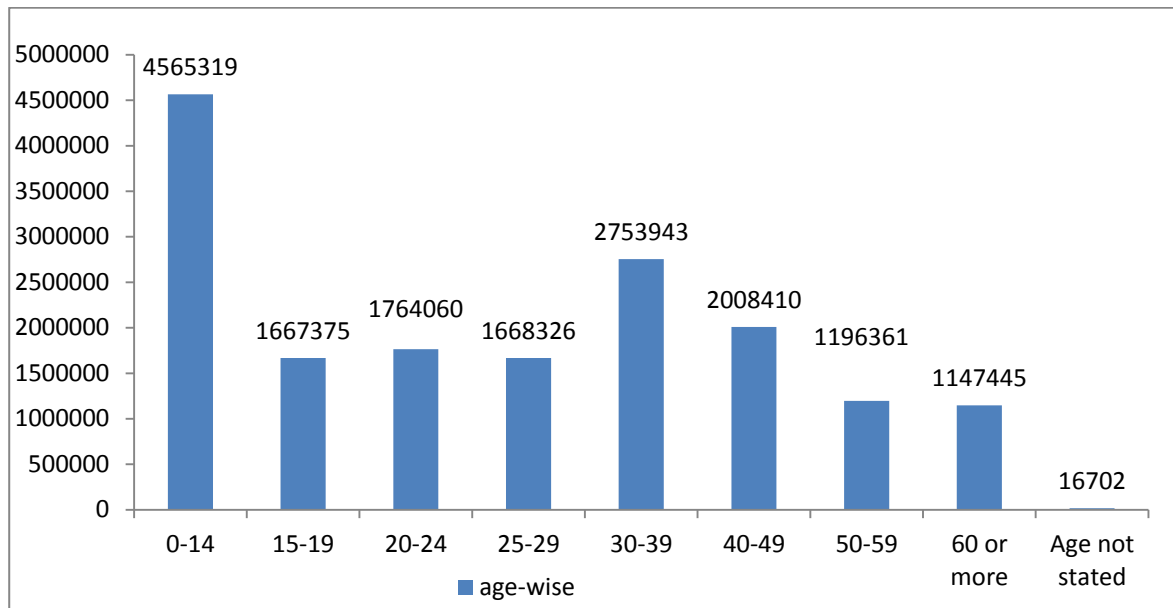
S. No.	Age Group	1991		2001		2011	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1.	0-14	3273482	34.75	4492939	32.44	4565319	27.19
2.	15-19	914871	9.71	1427979	10.31	1667375	9.93
3.	20-24	982866	10.43	1426860	10.30	1764060	10.51
4.	25-29	956788	10.16	1358925	9.81	1668326	9.94
5.	30-39	1438035	15.26	2211006	15.96	2753943	16.40
6.	40-49	867731	9.21	1432467	10.34	2008410	11.96
7.	50-59	504149	5.35	759505	5.48	1196361	7.13
8.	60 or more	439520	4.67	719650	5.20	1147445	6.83
9.	Age not stated	43202	0.46	21176	0.15	16702	0.1
Total		9420644	100.00	13850507	100.00	16787941	100.00

Source: -Census of India. Primary Census Abstract 2011

10.2 It may be observed from Statement 2.10 that one-third of the total population in Delhi during 2001 was in the category of children within the age group of 0 to 14 years and the percentage change was recorded at a minimal rate. The condition was more or less the same in all other age-wise categories, either at positive in one group or at negative in the 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 2011



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

S. No.	Metropolitan Cities	Population (Number)		Ranks	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1.	Mumbai	16,434,386	18,414,288	1	1
2.	Delhi	12,877,470	16,787,941	3	2
3.	Kolkata	13,211,853	14,112,536	2	3
4.	Chennai	6,560,242	8,696,010	4	4
5.	Bangalore	5,701,456	8,499,399	6	5
6.	Hyderabad	5,742,036	7,749,334	5	6

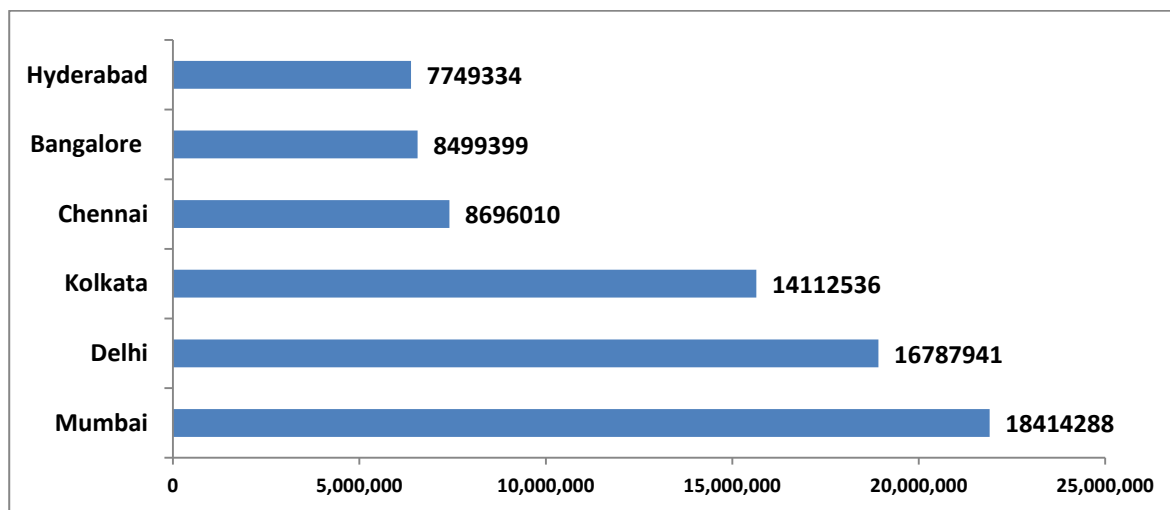
Source: - Census of India and Provisional Population census 2011.

11.2 It may be observed from Statement 2.11 that Delhi was placed at third position during 2001 and came to second position during 2011. The population in Mumbai in 2001 was 16.43 million; 3.55 million higher than Delhi's population. The difference

between the population of Mumbai and Delhi in 2011 (Census 2011) reduced to 2.1 million, which clearly indicates the fast development of the Delhi. The population of metro cities in India during 2011 is depicted in Chart 2.4.

Chart 2.4

POPULATION OF METRO CITIES IN INDIA-2011



11.3 As population increases, more people will prefer to live in large cities. Many people will live in growing cities with over 10 million inhabitants, known as megacities. Megacities were numbered at 16 in 2000. By 2025, there will be 27 mega cities. The top ten largest urban agglomerations of the world during 2000, 2011 and 2025(projected)are presented in Statement 2.12.

Statement 2.12

TOP 10 LARGEST URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS: 2000, 2011 & 2025

(Million)

S. No.	2000		2011		2025 (projected)	
	Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
1.	Tokyo	34.5	Tokyo	37.2	Tokyo	38.7
2.	Mexico City	18.0	Delhi	22.7	Delhi	32.9
3.	New York	17.9	Mexico City	20.4	Shanghai	28.4
4.	Sao Polo	17.1	New York	20.4	Mumbai	26.6
5.	Mumbai	16.1	Shanghai	20.2	Mexico City	24.6
6.	Shanghai	13.2	Sao Polo	19.9	New York	23.6
7.	Kolkata	13.1	Mumbai	19.7	Sao Polo	23.2

8.	Delhi	12.4	Beijing	15.6	Dhaka	22.9
9.	Buenos Aires	11.9	Dhaka	15.4	Beijing	22.6
10	Los Angeles	11.8	Kolkata	14.4	karachi	20.2

Sources: -1. United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects the 2011 Revision
2. http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/urbanization/WUP2011_Report.pdf

- 11.4 It may be observed from Statement 2.12 that three cities in India (Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi) have been shown as the top ten largest urban agglomerations of the world during 2000 and 2011 (Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata). In 2000, Kolkata ranked as the 7th largest urban agglomerations in the world. The three periods saw Tokyo in Japan placed first in terms of the number of population in urban agglomerations. The information regarding the growth rate of the population in the largest urban agglomerations of the world during 2000-2011 is presented in Statement 2.13.

Statement 2.13

GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION IN LARGEST URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS DURING 2000-2011 & 2000-2025

S. No.	Name of Cities	Population (million)			Annual Growth Rate (Per cent)	
		2000	2011	2025 (projected)	2000-2011	2000-2025
1.	Tokyo	34.5	37.2	38.7	0.71	0.49
2.	New York	17.9	20.4	23.6	1.27	1.27
3.	Mexico City	18.0	20.4	24.6	1.21	1.47
4.	Sao Polo	17.1	19.9	23.2	1.49	1.43
5.	Kolkata	13.1	14.4	18.7	0.90	1.71
6.	Mumbai	16.1	19.7	26.6	2.03	2.61
7.	Delhi	12.4	22.7	32.9	7.55	6.61

Sources: -1. United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects the 2011 Revision
2. http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/urbanization/WUP2011_Report.pdf

- 11.5 It may be observed from Statement 2.13 that the highest annual growth rate of the population during 2000-2011 and projected growth rate during 2000-2025 was recorded highest in Delhi at 7.55 per cent and 6.61 per cent per annum respectively. Mumbai and Kolkata recorded second and third positions during this period. The attributes towards highest growth of population in Delhi may be due to

the higher rate of migration of people from neighbouring states as well as other parts of the nation.

12. Urban-Rural Scenario in Delhi

12.1 At the beginning of the 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 the 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

S. 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	16787941	16368899	97.50	26.83	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.

12.2 District-wise urban and rural population of NCT 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	3442589	213950	3656539	94.15
2.	North	870232	17746	887978	98.00
3	North east	2220097	21527	2241624	99.04
4.	East	1705816	3530	1709346	99.79
5.	New Delhi	142004	--	142004	100.00
6.	Central	582320	--	582320	100.00
7.	West	2536823	6420	2543243	99.75
8.	South West	2149282	143676	2292958	93.73
9.	South	2719736	12193	2731929	99.55
	Delhi	16368899	419042	16787941	97.50

Source: -Census of India and Primary Census Abstract 2011

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

13 Vital Rates

13.1 Vital rates are perhaps the most widely used national, state and local data generally, which 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 The 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. The Civil Registration System also serves as the tool for measuring changes in the population. In other words, the population census, which is 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	139.40	21.23	18.9	5.81	5.1	24	29
2.	2002	142.10	21.18	17.2	6.05	5.1	16	30
3.	2003	144.86	20.78	17.3	6.07	5.0	17	28
4.	2004	147.68	20.72	18.4	5.76	4.7	13	32
5.	2005	150.54	21.52	18.6	6.24	4.6	13	35
6.	2006	153.47	21.05	18.4	6.45	4.7	18	37
7.	2007	156.45	20.58	18.1	6.46	4.8	25	36
8.	2008	159.49	21.94	18.4	6.77	4.8	18	35
9.	2009	162.58	21.77	18.1	6.89	4.4	19	33
10.	2010	165.74	21.66	17.8	7.48	4.2	22	30
11.	2011	168.96	20.89	17.5	6.63	4.3	22	28
12.	2012	172.24	20.90	17.3	6.10	4.2	24	25
13.	2013	175.59	21.07	17.2	5.52	4.1	22	24
14.	2014	179.00	20.88	16.8	6.77	3.8	22	20
15.	2015	182.47	20.50	16.4	6.82	3.6	23	18
16.	2016	186.01	20.38	15.5	7.61	4.0	21.35	18
17.	2017	189.63	19.36**	N.A.	7.18**	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

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

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 2001-2016 under CRS showed a mixed trend in birth and infant mortality rates. On the contrary, the death rate by CRS indicated a slightly increasing trend. Under SRS, system birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate showed a decreasing trend.

14. Migration

- 14.1 The estimates of migration in Delhi are based on birth and death rates and the total increase in population. It may be observed from Statement 2.17, in absolute terms, the natural increase in population during 2017 was 2.31 lakh, whereas migration has

been estimated at 1.31 lakh. The trend of migration from 2001 to 2017 is given in Statement 2.17.

Statement 2.17

TREND OF MIGRATION IN DELHI 2001-2011

(Lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	*Estimated Mid-Year Population	Increased Population Over Previous Year	Total		Natural Increase	Migration
				Birth	Death		
1.	2001	139.40	--	2.96	0.81	2.15	--
2.	2002	142.10	2.7	3.01	0.86	2.15	0.55
3.	2003	144.86	2.76	3.01	0.88	2.13	0.63
4.	2004	147.68	2.82	3.06	0.85	2.21	0.61
5.	2005	150.54	2.86	3.24	0.94	2.30	0.56
6.	2006	153.47	2.93	3.23	0.99	2.24	0.69
7.	2007	156.45	2.98	3.22	1.01	2.21	0.77
8.	2008	159.49	3.04	3.34	1.08	2.26	0.78
9.	2009	162.58	3.09	3.54	1.12	2.42	0.67
10.	2010	165.74	3.16	3.59	1.24	2.35	0.81
11.	2011	168.96	3.22	3.53	1.12	2.41	0.81
12.	2012	172.24	3.28	3.60	1.05	2.55	0.73
13.	2013	175.59	3.35	3.70	0.97	2.73	0.62
14.	2014	179.00	3.41	3.74	1.21	2.53	0.88
15.	2015	182.47	3.47	3.74	1.25	2.49	0.98
16.	2016	186.01	3.54	3.79	1.42	2.37	1.17
17.	2017**	189.63	3.62	3.67	1.36	2.31	1.31

Source: -Office of Chief Registrar, Births & Deaths, Government of NCT Delhi.

*estimated midyear population based Census 2011. ** Provisional

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.

15. Disabled Population in Delhi

15.1 As per 2011 Census, more than 2.34 lakh persons in Delhi were in the disabled category and constitute 1.4 per cent of the total population in Delhi. The distribution of disabled population by sex and type of disability in NCT Delhi is presented in Statement 2.18.

Statement 2.18

DISABLED POPULATION IN DELHI-2011

Sl. No.	Type of Disability	Disabled Population (Number)						
		Urban		Rural		Total		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1.	Seeing	16434	12898	430	362	16864	13260	30124
2.	Speaking	8738	6017	208	131	8946	6148	15094
3.	Hearing	18845	14829	432	393	19277	15222	34499
4.	Walking	39529	25969	1198	687	40727	26656	67383
5.	Mind	16260	9527	417	180	16677	9707	26384
6.	Any Other Disability	21197	14811	586	419	21783	15230	37013
7.	Multiple Disability	13708	10004	397	276	14105	10280	24385
8.	Total	134711	94055	3668	2448	138379	96503	234882

Source: - Census of India. 2011

- 15.2 It may be inferred from Statement 2.18 that a large percentage of disabled persons face the problem of blindness or eye-related issues. About nearly 0.67 lakh persons in Delhi were facing movement-based disabilities.

CHAPTER 3

STATE ECONOMY

State Domestic Product (SDP) is the total value of goods and services produced during any financial year within the geographical boundaries of a state. Also called the state income, the SDP is always calculated or estimated in monetary terms and is instrumental in the evaluation of per capita income. It serves as an indicator for measuring the economic prosperity of the state and to study the structural changes taking place in the economy. SDP estimates over a period of time reveal the extent and direction of the changes in the level of economic development. The Sectoral Composition of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) gives an idea about the relative position of different sectors in the economy over a period of time, which not only indicates the real structural changes taking place in the economy, but also facilitates the formulation of plans for overall economic development. 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 (GSDP) of Delhi at current prices estimated at ₹ 615605 crore, during 2016-17, showed a growth of 11.76 per cent over the preceding year. The GSDP of Delhi at current prices increased to ₹ 690098 crore during 2017-18, indicating a growth of 12.10 per cent. The advance estimate of GSDP of Delhi during 2018-19 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 779652 crore, which is at a growth of 12.98 per cent over 2017-18. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Delhi at current prices during 2016-17 was estimated at ₹ 557740 crore, recording a growth of 11.43 per cent over the previous year. The NSDP of Delhi at current prices increased to ₹ 625795 crore during 2017-18, which is at a growth of 12.20 per cent over the previous year. The advance estimate of NSDP of Delhi during 2018-19 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 708615 crore, which is estimated to grow at 13.23 per cent over 2017-18.

3. Estimates at Constant Prices (Base Year 2011-12)

- 3.1 Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi (GSDP) at constant prices recorded at ₹ 511504 crore, during 2016-17, showed a growth of 7.54 per cent over the preceding year. The GSDP of Delhi at constant prices increased to ₹ 554908 crore during 2017-18, indicating a growth of 8.49 per cent. The advance estimate of GSDP of Delhi at constant prices during 2018-19 was recorded at ₹ 602708 crore at a growth of 8.61 per cent over 2017-18. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of

Delhi at constant prices during 2016-17 was estimated at ₹ 461476 crore, recording a growth of 6.89 per cent over the previous year. The NSDP of Delhi at constant prices increased to ₹ 499674 crore during 2017-18 at a growth of 8.28 per cent over the previous year. The advance estimate of NSDP of Delhi during 2018-19 at constant prices was calculated at ₹ 542035 crore, which is estimated to grow at 8.48 per cent over 2017-18.

- 3.2 As a general phenomenon observed in most urban economies, Delhi also indicates the same trend of higher share in the Service Sector. The percentage distribution of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Delhi at 2011-12 prices showed a declining trend of the agriculture and allied sector, marginal increase in the tertiary sector and an upward trend in the secondary sector. More clearly, the percentage contribution of agriculture sector to GSVA of Delhi at 2011-12 prices reduced from 3.49 per cent in 2011-12 to 2.31 per cent in 2018-19. During the same period, the contribution of the secondary sector to GSVA of Delhi at constant prices increased from 13.09 per cent to 14.13 per cent. On the contrary, the percentage contribution of the service sector to the GSVA of Delhi at 2011-12 prices increased from 83.42 per cent in 2011-12 to 83.56 per cent in 2018-19.
- 3.3 The information regarding Gross State Domestic Product and Net State Domestic Product of Delhi during the last eight years, both at current and 2011-12 prices, has been presented in Statement 3.1.

Statement 3.1

GSDP & NSDP OF DELHI – CURRENT AND 2011-12 PRICES

(₹ Crore)

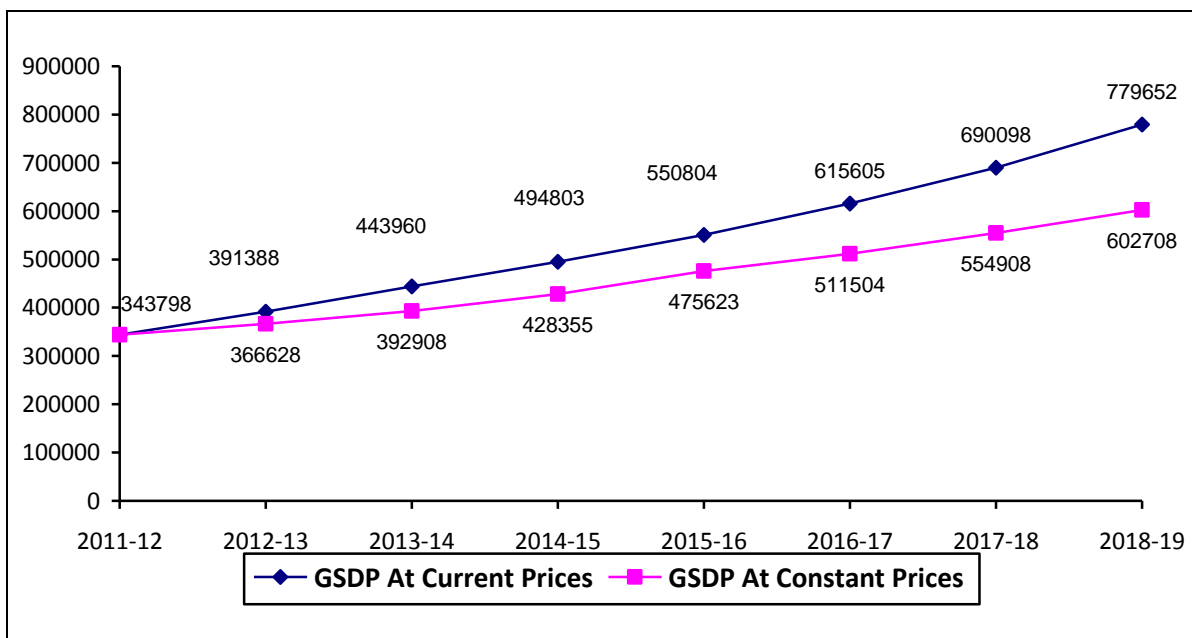
S. No.	Years	GSDP at market prices		NSDP at market prices	
		Current	Constant (2011-12)	Current	Constant (2011-12)
1.	2011-12	343798	343798	314650	314650
2.	2012-13	391388	366628	357400	334193
3.	2013-14	443960	392908	404841	356528
4.	2014-15 (4 th RE)	494803	428355	448487	387639
5.	2015-16 (3 rd RE)	550804	475623	500524	431730
6.	2016-17 (2 nd RE)	615605	511504	557740	461476
7.	2017-18 (1 st RE)	690098	554908	625795	499674
8.	2018-19 (AE)	779652	602708	708615	542035

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

Note: - (4th RE) - Fourth Revised Estimates, (3rd RE)- Third Revised Estimates, (2nd RE) - Second Revised Estimates, (1st RE) - 1st Revised Estimates, (AE) - Advance Estimates.

3.4 GSDP of Delhi, both at current and constant prices (2011-12), has been 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 seven years, both at current and 2011-12 prices, has been presented in Statement 3.2.

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

(In %)

S. No.	Years	GSDP at market prices		NSDP at market prices	
		Current	Constant (2011-12)	Current	Constant (2011-12)
1.	2012-13	13.84	6.64	13.59	6.21
2.	2013-14	13.43	7.17	13.27	6.68
3.	2014-15	11.45	9.02	10.78	8.73
4.	2015-16	11.32	11.03	11.60	11.37
5.	2016-17	11.76	7.54	11.43	6.89
6.	2017-18	12.10	8.49	12.20	8.28
7.	2018-19	12.98	8.61	13.23	8.48

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

3.6 Brief Methodology to Estimate State Domestic Product

- 3.6.1 **The Primary Sector** of the economy extracts or harvests products from the earth. The primary sector includes production of raw materials and basic foods. Activities associated with the primary sector include agriculture (both subsistence and commercial), mining, forestry, farming, grazing, hunting and gathering, fishing and mining and quarrying. The packaging and processing of raw materials associated with this sector is also considered to be a part of this sector. The estimates of GSVA for Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing are compiled by the production method, except for the operation of the government irrigation system, for which the income method is followed. Estimates of GSVA in the Mining & Quarrying industry are compiled from the annual financial statement of the companies for non-departmental enterprises and private corporate enterprises, extracted from the MCA21 database.
- 3.6.2 **The Secondary Sector** of the economy includes those economic sectors that create a finished, usable product: this includes manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services. This sector generally takes the output of the primary sector and manufactures finished goods or where they are suitable for use by other businesses, for export, or sale to domestic consumers. For the purposes of estimation of GSVA, manufacturing activities are classified into two broad segments, namely - 'Organised Manufacturing' and 'Unorganised Manufacturing'. Estimates for Organised Manufacturing have been derived using the annual accounts of Non-Departmental Enterprises (NDE), private corporate sector from the MCA database and quasi-corporations as covered by ASI. Unorganised manufacturing consists of household enterprises. The effective labour input method has been used for the compilation of category-wise estimation of GVA of unincorporated manufacturing enterprises from the NSS 67th Round Survey on Unincorporated Enterprises, 2010-11 and NSS 68th Round Employment-Unemployment Survey, 2011-12. The GSVA estimates in the Electricity sub-sector have been prepared using the income method. The estimates are based on the analysis of annual accounts of the State Electricity Boards and other electricity undertakings located in the state. The estimates of GSVA with respect to Gas are compiled through the enterprise approach. The estimates of GSVA for Water Supply are compiled for public and private sectors separately, by following the income method. The estimates of GSVA for Remediation and Other Utility Services have been compiled by aggregating the estimates for recycling, remediation, sewerage and other waste management services. The estimates of accounted construction for the entire economy have first been compiled through the commodity flow approach. The estimates for private corporations have been prepared using information on the financial parameters of non-government companies from the MCA21 database, provided by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

3.6.3 **The Tertiary Sector** has a pivotal role in Delhi's economic development and constitutes a major part of its economy, both in terms of employment potential and its contribution to State Income. The sector covers a wide range of activities from the most sophisticated in the field of Information and Communication Technology to simple services pursued by unorganized/informal sector workers, such as, vegetable sellers, hawkers, rickshaw pullers, etc. In terms of industrial categories, this sector inter-alia includes sub-sectors like Trade; Hotels and Restaurants; Transport; Storage; Communication; Financial Services; Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services; Public Administration; and other services including Education, Medical and Health. GSVA for the Public Sector segment has been obtained through economic analysis of annual reports/accounts. The estimates of private corporate estimates have been compiled using the MCA 21 database and NSS Surveys results.

4. Per Capita Income

- 4.1 The per capita income of Delhi at current prices reached the level of ₹ 328985 in 2017-18 as compared to ₹ 298832 in 2016-17 and ₹ 273301 in 2015-16. The advance estimate of per capita income of Delhi at current prices during 2018-19 have been estimated at ₹ 365529. The annual growth rate of per capita income of Delhi at current prices during the last seven years (2013-19) was configured to be 11.45 per cent, 11.15 per cent, 8.70 per cent, 9.50 per cent, 9.34 per cent, 10.09 per cent and 11.11 per cent over the previous years respectively.
- 4.2 The per capita income of Delhi at constant prices was estimated at ₹ 262682 in 2017-18, as compared to ₹ 247255 in 2016-17, registering a growth of 6.24 per cent. The advance estimate of per capita income of Delhi at constant prices during 2018-19 is estimated to reach ₹ 279601, registering an annual growth of 6.44 per cent over the previous year.
- 4.3 Delhi's per capita income was almost three times the national average, both at current and constant prices. The information regarding per capita income of Delhi and India during the last eight years has been presented in Statement 3.3.

Statement 3.3

PER CAPITA INCOME OF DELHI & INDIA DURING 2011-12 TO 2018-19

(In ₹)

YEAR	CURRENT PRICES (Base Year 2011-12)		CONSTANT PRICES (Base Year 2011-12)	
	DELHI*	ALL INDIA	DELHI*	ALL INDIA
2011-12	185361	63462	185361	63462
2012-13	206590	70983	193175	65538
2013-14	229619	79118	202216	68572
2014-15 (4 th RE)	249589	86647	215726	72805
2015-16 (3 rd RE)	273301	94797	235737	77659
2016-17 (2 nd RE)	298832	104659	247255	82931
2017-18 (1 st RE)	328985	114958	262682	87623
2018-19 (AE)	365529	125397	279601	91921

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

Note: - (4th RE) - Fourth Revised Estimates, (3rd RE)- Third Revised Estimates,
(2nd RE) - Second Revised Estimates, (1st RE) - First Revised Estimates, (AE) - Advance Estimates.

* Projected on the basis of results of Population Census 2011 (Provided by CSO, Govt. of India)

- 4.4 It may be inferred from Statement 3.3 that the per capita income of Delhi at current prices increased from ₹ 185361 in 2011-12 to ₹ 365529 in 2018-19, recording an annual average growth rate at 10.19 per cent. During the same period, the per capita income of Delhi at constant prices increased at 6.06 per cent per annum. The information regarding per capita income of Delhi and India during the last eight years, both at current and constant prices, has been depicted in Chart 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 respectively.

Chart 3.2.1
PER CAPITA INCOME OF DELHI AND INDIA AT CURRENT PRICES

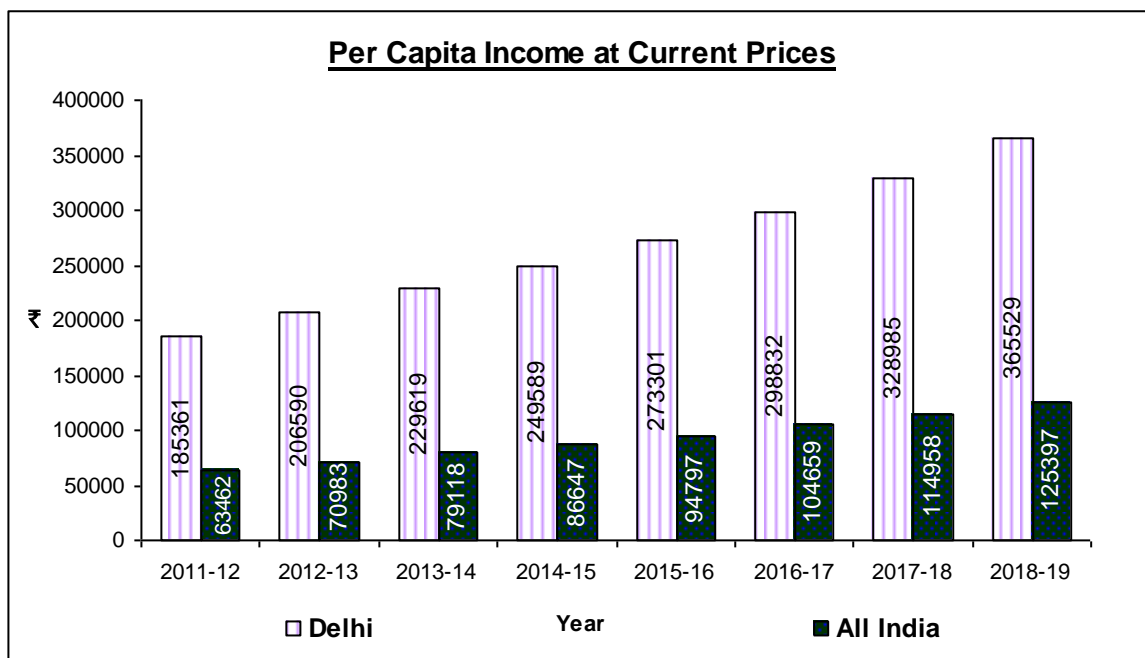
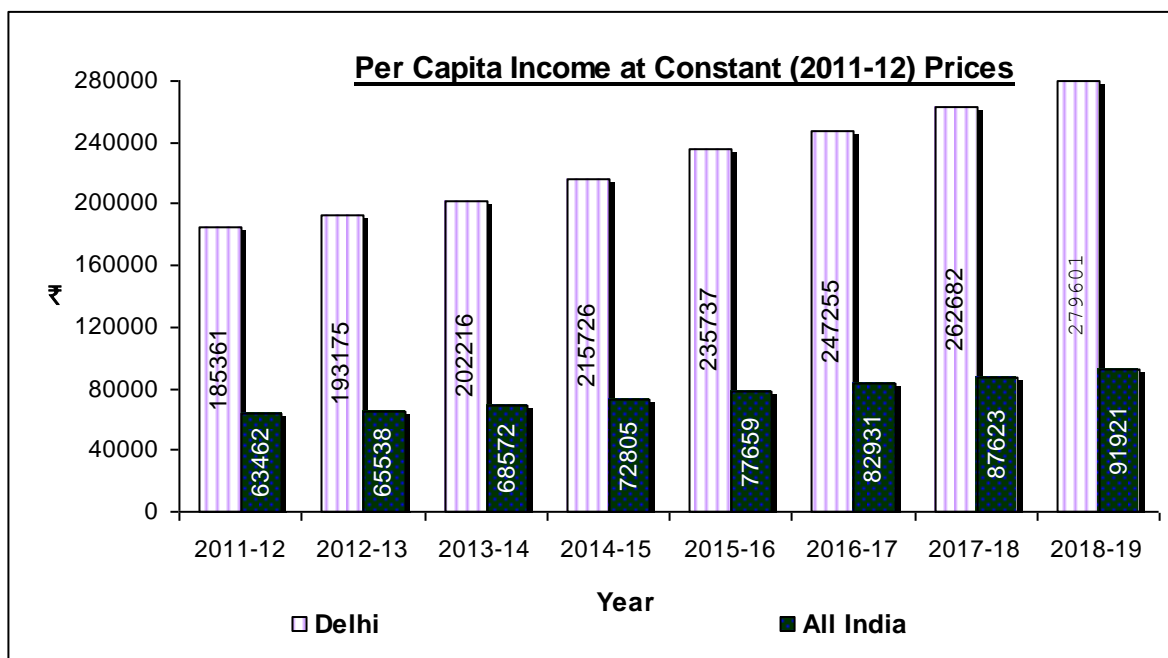


Chart 3.2.2
PER CAPITA INCOME OF DELHI AND INDIA AT CONSTANT PRICES



4.5 The growth rate of per capita income of Delhi and the national level, both at current and constant prices, is presented in Statement 3.4.

Statement 3.4

GROWTH RATE OF PER CAPITA INCOME OF DELHI AND INDIA FROM 2012-13 TO 2018-19

S. No.	Years	Delhi		India	
		Current	Constant (2011-12)	Current	Constant (2011-12)
1.	2012-13	11.45	4.22	11.9	3.3
2.	2013-14	11.15	4.68	11.5	4.6
3.	2014-15	8.70	6.68	9.5	6.2
4.	2015-16	9.50	9.28	9.4	6.7
5.	2016-17	9.34	4.89	10.4	6.8
6.	2017-18	10.09	6.24	9.8	5.7
7.	2018-19	11.11	6.44	11.1	6.1

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

5. Sectoral Composition of GSVA

- 5.1 In what is observed as a general phenomenon in most urbanized cities in the world, Delhi is also showing the same result - the major contribution to income is from the service sector. The analysis of sector-wise contribution in Gross State Value Added also clearly reveals this fact. The contribution of the primary sector (comprising agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, mining & quarrying) to the total GSVA is continuously showing a deteriorating trend during the last eight years, with some minor deviations. The contribution from the secondary sector showed an increasing trend during the last five years. The composition of GSVA at current and constant prices (2011-12) in three different sectors viz, primary, secondary and service sectors of Delhi during 2011-18 has been presented in Statement 3.5.

Statement 3.5

SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF GSVA (at Basic Prices) IN DELHI- CURRENT AND CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Years	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Total	
		₹ Crore	%	₹ Crore	%	₹ Crore	%	₹ Crore	%
1	2011-12								
	a. Current	10585.42	3.49	39682.08	13.09	252964.99	83.42	303232.49	100.00
	b. Constant	10585.42	3.49	39682.08	13.09	252964.99	83.42	303232.49	100.00
2	2012-13								
	a. Current	10048.44	2.93	48498.08	14.17	284041.02	82.90	342587.54	100.00
	b. Constant	9061.01	2.82	45118.64	14.06	266752.79	83.12	320932.43	100.00
3	2013-14								
	a. Current	12741.36	3.29	54262.39	14.07	318927.16	82.64	385930.91	100.00
	b. Constant	10621.54	3.10	47802.34	13.99	283200.89	82.91	341624.77	100.00
4	2014-15								
	a. Current	12115.29	2.79	53246.72	12.26	368879.09	84.95	434241.10	100.00
	b. Constant	11129.20	2.96	45154.35	12.01	319564.22	85.03	375847.77	100.00
5	2015-16								
	a. Current	9987.11	2.09	65194.32	13.62	403600.12	84.29	478781.54	100.00
	b. Constant	11534.36	2.80	55107.47	13.41	344275.62	83.79	410917.45	100.00
6	2016-17								
	a. Current	9265.14	1.74	73504.26	13.79	450191.15	84.47	532960.54	100.00
	b. Constant	10879.00	2.47	60082.29	13.67	368708.75	83.86	439670.05	100.00
7	2017-18								
	a. Current	10522.76	1.77	82924.31	13.92	502502.12	84.31	595949.19	100.00
	b. Constant	12376.37	2.60	65185.12	13.70	398226.30	83.70	475787.79	100.00
8	2018-19								
	a. Current	12675.36	1.88	94022.48	14.00	565122.94	84.12	671820.78	100.00
	b. Constant	11886.35	2.31	72878.81	14.13	431064.06	83.56	515829.22	100.00

Source: - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi.
Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

- 5.2 As evident from Statement 3.5, more than 80 per cent of Delhi's income was from the service sector, less than 15 per cent from the secondary sector and less than 4 per cent from the primary sector during 2011-12. More clearly, the contribution of the primary sector, which was 3.49 per cent during 2011-12, has come down to 1.88 per cent in 2018-19 at current prices. Contrary to this, the contribution of the tertiary sector, recorded at 83.42 per cent in 2011-12, increased to 84.12 per cent

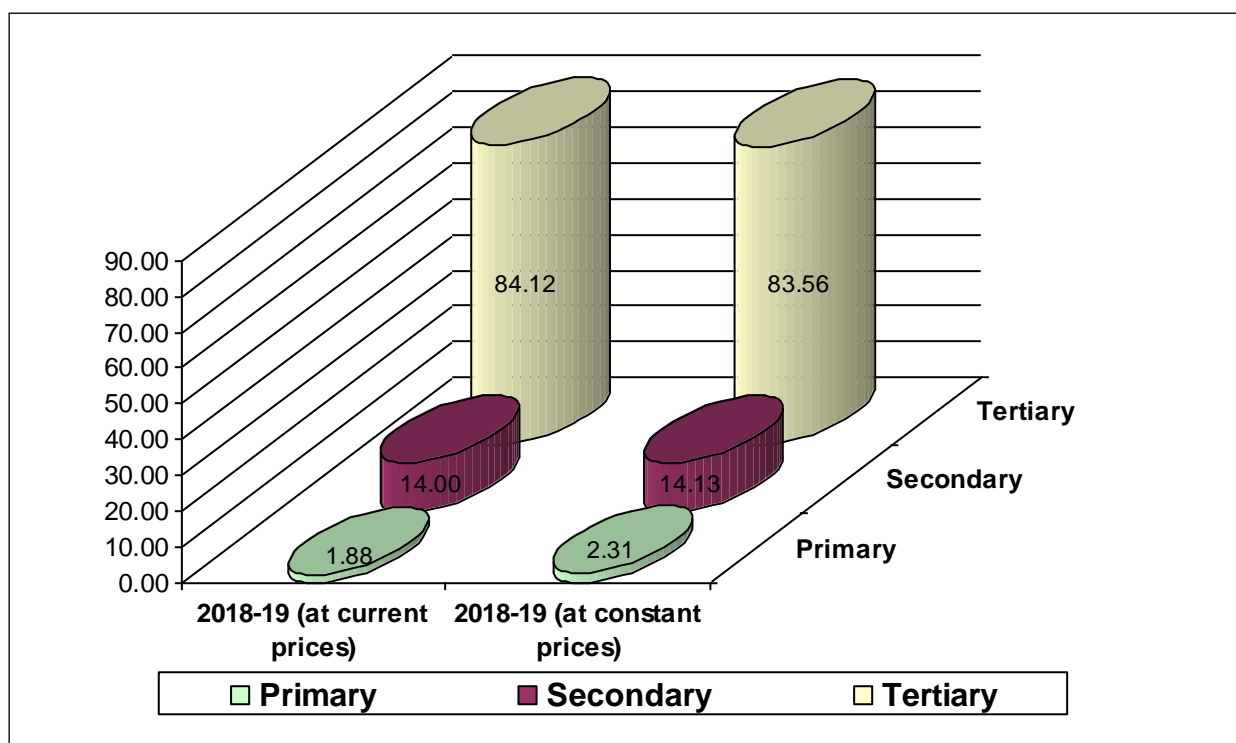
in 2018-19 at current prices. The contribution of the secondary sector to the income of Delhi increased from 13.09 per cent in 2011-12 to 14.00 per cent in 2018-19.

- 5.3 The sectoral composition of Gross State Value Added of Delhi during 2018-19 at current and constant prices (2011-12) has been depicted in Chart 3.3.

Chart 3.3

SECTOR-WISE COMPOSITION OF GSVA OF DELHI AT CURRENT AND CONSTANT (2011-12) 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 the provision of Government of NCT of Delhi Act, 1991, a Consolidated Fund, separate from that of the Government of India, had been constituted with effect from December 1993. All revenue and capital receipts of the Delhi Government are being credited in this fund and all govt. expenditure under Scheme/ Programme/ Projects and Establishment are being met from this fund.

2. Delhi Government's Revenue Receipts consist of Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue, Grants-in-Aid and compensation (due to the implementation of GST) from the Centre. The Tax Revenue includes receipts under SGST/Value Added Tax (VAT), Stamps and Registration Fees, State Excise and Motor Vehicle Tax. On the other hand, its Non Tax Revenue mainly comprises Interest Receipts, Dividend and Profit from investments and Service Charges/Fees/Fines, etc. from various government departments and various public sector undertakings.
3. The Grants-in-Aid from the Centre includes: (i) Grant in lieu of Share in Central Taxes, enhanced compensation to 1984 riot victims, compensation to Jammu and Kashmir Migrants and (ii) Normal Central Assistance and grant in aid for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Central Road Fund.
4. Similarly, the Delhi Government's Capital Receipts mainly cover the recovery of loans and advances from Local Bodies/Undertakings/Government Servants, etc. and Small Savings Loans from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) of the Government of India.
5. The expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of Delhi is broadly maintained under the Heads of Establishment and Scheme/ Programme/ Projects including Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). Further, both the Establishment and Scheme/ Programme/ Projects expenditure is maintained under the Heads of Revenue and Capital Account. The classification of expenditure into Plan and Non Plan was removed in the financial year of 2017-18 and now there is only Revenue and Capital Classification.
6. The Establishment Revenue expenditure of the Delhi Government mainly covers items such as 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 Revenue Establishment head, etc. On the other hand, the Establishment Capital expenditure of the Delhi Government covers the repayment of loans to the Government of India, loans/advances to the Local Bodies/Government Servants, Public Sector Enterprises, etc.
7. The Revenue Expenditure under Scheme/ Programme/ Projects mainly covers the cost of equipment/ grant-in-aid, etc. On the other hand, the Capital expenditure under Scheme/ Programme/ Projects covers the Capital Outlay for various infrastructure projects being implemented by Government Departments, including Equity capital to Public Sector Enterprises, etc. and loans & advances being provided for remunerative Schemes/Projects of Local Bodies/PSEs, etc.

8. The Delhi Legislative Assembly passed the State Goods and Services Act on 31st May 2017 and thus GST rolled out in Delhi w.e.f. 01-07-2017. As a result, erstwhile VAT (excluding items like petroleum, liquor, etc) & other taxes viz Entertainment tax, Luxury Tax and Cable TV tax got subsumed into GST. Trade & Tax Department, GNCTD made all efforts for the smooth migration of all existing VAT dealers in the new regime of the Goods & Services Tax. Dissemination of related information through printed brochures, deployment of *sahayata vahans*, one-on-one contact, organizing camps in major markets, setting up GST support committees in markets, etc were such important steps taken by the Trade & Tax Department. Around 82.30% existing VAT dealers have migrated to GST up to 26-12-2018.
9. Tax Collection of the Delhi Government registered a growth of 14.70% during 2017-18 (Prov.) as compared to the growth of 3.03% in 2016-17. Stamp and Registration Tax (including Land Revenue) recorded the highest growth of 30.92% in 2017-18 (Prov.). Tax collections under SGST (including VAT and other taxes such as Luxury and Entertainment), Excise and Motor Vehicles Tax recorded a growth of 14.11%, 4.75% and 16.97% respectively. The tax collection for the year 2018-19 is budgeted for a 17.59% growth over the previous year.
10. The Delhi Government has received the Small Saving Loan comprising ₹ 1906.34 crore during 2017-18 (Prov.), as against ₹1695.53 crore in 2016-17.
11. Like earlier Central Finance Commissions, Delhi has not yet been covered under the term of reference of the Fifteenth Central Finance Commission (15thCFC) whose term covers the period from 2020-21 to 2024-25. Thus, the dispensations to be recommended by the Fifteenth Central Finance Commission to the states, which includes share in Central Taxes, Grants-in-aid for Local Bodies on account of basic and performance grants, grants for Calamity Relief etc, may not cover Delhi. On this issue, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has already requested the Govt. of India to take suitable measures to get Delhi covered under the purview of the Fifteenth Central Finance Commission. 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 the 13th Finance Commission for providing grants for improving the statistical system at the state and district level, the Government of India released a special grant of ₹ 2 crore to Delhi in 2014-15 only. The normal Central Assistance to NCT of Delhi during 2000-01 was ₹ 370 crore and still after 18 years, it has remained as ₹ 450 crore in 2018-19 (BE).
12. On the other hand, as per Constitutional requirement, the Government of NCT of Delhi is making devolution of funds to its local bodies based on the recommendations of the Delhi Finance Commission being set up from time to time. The formula for devolution of funds to local bodies in Delhi based on the recommendations of the Third Delhi Finance Commission (Tenure 2006-07 to 2010-11) has been extended up to 2015-16. The Delhi Government set up the Fourth DFC and Fifth DFC for the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 & 2016-17 to 2020-21 respectively and both the Commissions submitted their report to the Government of NCT of Delhi. Now, the Govt of NCT of Delhi vide Cabinet Decisions No 2669 & 2670 dt 01/01/2019 decided to implement the recommendations of 5th DFC for the period 2016-17 to 2020-21 and to continue

the devolution of net tax proceeds for the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 as per 3rd DFC in place of 4th DFC as the Govt has decided not to implement the 4th DFC.

13. The Delhi Government has implemented a subsidy scheme at 50 per cent on the existing tariff to the domestic consumers of electricity consuming upto 400 units per month with effect from March 2015. Accordingly Government has released an amount of ₹ 1676.70 crore on this account during 2017-18. The Government also implemented a scheme of giving 20KL of free water per month to domestic water consumers in Delhi from March 2015 onwards. Accordingly Government released an amount of ₹ 425 crore on this account during 2017-18 to Delhi Jal Board for meeting the expenditure on account of giving free water to consumers.
14. Delhi has maintained its consistent Revenue Surplus which was ₹ 4913.25 crore during 2017-18 (Prov.) as compared to ₹ 5264.19 crore in 2016-17. The budgeted revenue surplus for 2018-19 (BE) is ₹ 4465.19 crore which is 0.57% of GSDP.
15. 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 transportation services and safety of journey to the commuters of Delhi. According to the scheme, the Government has to meet the viability gap between the cost of operation and revenue earned from the Cluster Bus Scheme. Thus, presently, the Delhi Government has to bear the working losses of DTC and subsidy for concessional bus passes.
16. Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has succeeded in meeting out its operating expenses from 2010-11. No Assistance was provided to them since 2010-11. During 2012-13 to 2015-16 they have maintained revenue surplus. However, it faced revenue deficit during 2016-17 and 2017-18 (RE).
17. The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) was constituted by the Government of NCT of Delhi with effect from 10th July 2010. The DUSIB is looking after the matters relating to notifying slum areas, providing civic amenities to Jhuggie Jhoprie settlements, resettlement of such colonies, etc. During 2017-18 Government of NCT of Delhi provided an ways and means loan of ₹159.28 crore for meeting their salary and other administrative expenses.
18. 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 inherited debt liabilities in view of poor financial conditions of erstwhile MCD. The Delhi Government provided a Non Plan loan of ₹ 1000 crore in 2012-13 and ₹ 250 crore in 2013-14.
19. Delhi's outstanding debt at the end of March, 2018 (Prov.) was ₹ 33568.71 crore including the non-plan loan received during 2013-14 from Government of India for meeting the outstanding liabilities of DVB/DESU amount of ₹ 3326.39 crore. Thus, the outstanding debt of the Delhi Government constitutes 4.86% of GSDP during 2017-18.
20. The flow of funds from Govt. of India for schemes/ programmes to Delhi has reduced from ₹1706.44 crore in 2016-17 to ₹ 996 crore in 2017-18. Such reduction in grants in 2017-18 is mainly because of receipt of only ₹ 527.16 crore

in 2017-18 as compared to ₹1156.28 crore during the year 2016-17 on account of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). Further, the grants of ₹412.98 crore is received under Normal Central Assistance during 2017-18.

21. However, the Grants/ Receipts from the Centre under Establishment Section has increased from ₹1118.72 crore in 2016-17 to ₹1188.19 crore in 2017-18 mainly because of receipt of only ₹ 157 crore as compared to on account of Compensation for implementation for GST. Moreover, Government of India had released an amount of only ₹ 10.66 crore in 2017-18 compared to ₹85 crore for 1984 riot victims and no grant (₹ 0.00 crore) in 2017-18 compared to ₹ 18.18 crore as a relief to J&K migrants in the year 2016-17. It is pertinent to mention that the Government of India had released an amount of ₹ 5 crore for Delhi Disaster Fund in 2017-18.
22. There is a Fiscal Surplus of ₹ 113.27 Crore during 2017-18 (Prov.) as compared to a Fiscal Deficit of ₹1050.51 crore in 2016-17 which is 0.02% of GSDP as compared to 0.17% during 2016-17.
23. Thus, the overall expenditure of Delhi in the year 2017-18 was marginally lower than its income.

24. **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) :**

- 24.1 Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is an attempt to change the mechanism of transferring benefits. This program aims to transfer subsidies/benefits directly to the beneficiaries through their bank accounts. The emphasis on delivering benefits directly reduces leakages, increases beneficiary choice and eliminates intermediaries between the beneficiary and the state.
- 24.2 The primary aim of the Direct Benefit Transfer program is to bring transparency and terminate the pilferage from the distribution of funds sponsored by Government of India and Govt. of NCT of Delhi. Under DBT, benefit or subsidy is directly transferred to beneficiaries after verification and authentication of data of beneficiaries using Aadhaar numbers or biometric input and linking bank account details.
- 24.3 Total 71 Schemes of which 40 under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and 31 State Schemes are being implemented under DBT in NCT of Delhi.
- 24.4 Overall 97.92% beneficiaries (99.57 % beneficiaries under CSS and 88.57 % under State Schemes) have been seeded with Aadhaar up to November-2018. All payments under various welfare schemes of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to beneficiaries are made through DBT mode of PFMS portal only.
- 24.5 Total savings for the financial year accrued due to the implementation of Aadhaar based DBT is ₹ 2,08,33,249/-

24.6 Delhi DBT Portal has been made live and integrated with Bharat DBT Portal. DBT implementing departments upload schemes wise data on Delhi DBT portal monthly which is pulled over by DBT Mission once in a month.

25. The details of inflow and outflow of funds of Delhi Government and some of its important financial features are described in the following paragraphs: -

26. Revenue Receipts

26.1 As per population Census-2011, the population of Delhi recorded a decadal growth of 21.20 per cent during 2001-2011 as compared to the growth of 17.67 per cent at the all India level. In view of high population growth of Delhi, 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.

26.2 Revenue receipts can broadly be categorized as Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue and Grants-in-aid and other receipts from the Central Government. The position of the 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 RECEIPTS OF THE GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Item of receipt	2008-09	2015-16	TGR 2008-15	2016-17	2017-18 (Prov.)	2018-19 (BE)
1	Stamps and registration (Including Land Revenue)	788.01	3433.96	24.73	3145.94	4118.58	4300.00
2	State Excise	1420.91	4237.69	16.41	4251.40	4453.49	5200.00
3	VAT	9152.09	20245.82	12.43	21144.24	11149.17	6600.00
4	State Goods and Services Tax	NA	NA	NA	NA	13620.84	23400.00
5	Taxes on Vehicles	419.12	1607.01	23.48	1808.78	2115.76	2500.00
6	Other taxes & duties on goods and services	400.57	700.53	9.73	789.53	259.18	0.00
A	Tax Revenue (1 to 6)	12180.70	30225.01	14.39	31139.89	35717.02	42000.00
B	Non-Tax Revenue	2300.72	515.40	-25.05	380.69	766.06	800.00
C	Grants and other receipts from the centre	1870.79	4258.29	0.05	2825.16	2184.19	4757.00
D	Total Revenue Receipts (A to C)	16352.21	34998.70	9.52	34345.74	38667.27	47557.00

Sources: 1. Figures for 2008-09 to 2016-17is from Finance Accounts, GNCTD.

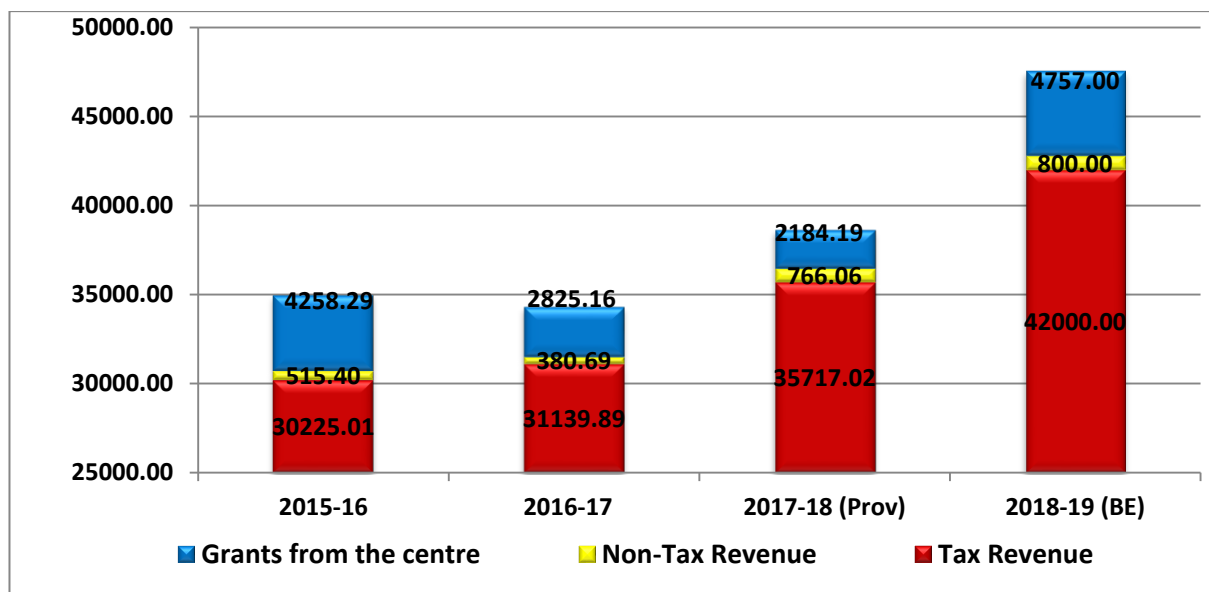
2. Figures for 2017-18& 2018-19are from Budget document, GNCTD.

Note: TGR –Trend Growth Rate (%).

Chart 4.1

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF DELHI GOVERNMENT 2015-16 TO 2018-19 (BE)

(₹ in crore)

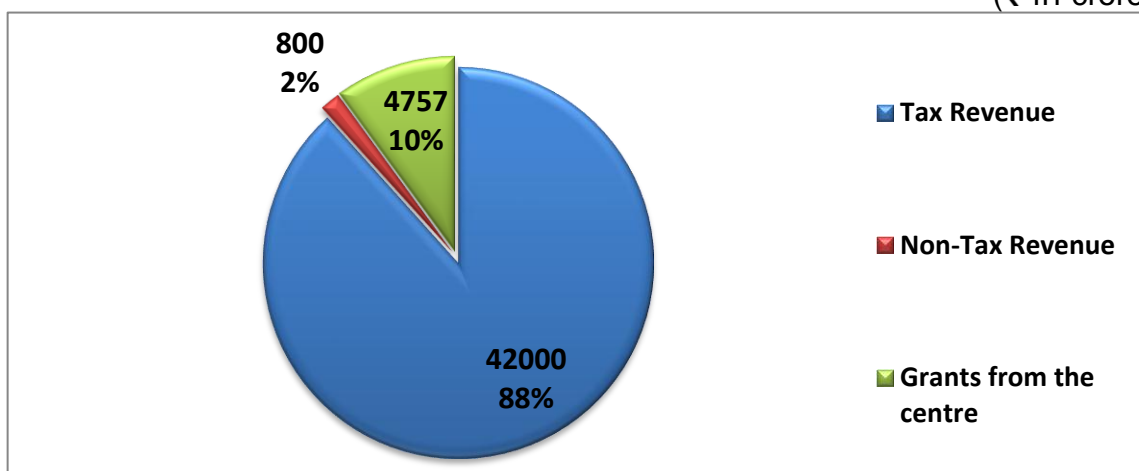


26.3 The total Revenue Collection of Delhi Government was ₹ 38667.27 crore (5.60% of GSDP) in 2017-18 as against ₹ 34345.74 crore (5.58% of GSDP) during 2016-17. During 2017-18 (Prov.) the revenue receipts increased significantly with a growth rate of 12.58% mainly due to the increase in tax and non tax revenue. It is also pertinent to mention the fact that during 2017-18, the tax collections grew by 14.70% as compared to 3.03% in 2016-17. However, there was a negative growth of 22.69 % in 2017-18 in grants/receipts from the Centre as compared to a negative growth of 33.65% in 2016-17. The growth of non-tax revenue of the Government of NCT of Delhi has been increased tremendously with a 101.23% growth in 2017-18 from a negative growth of 26.14% in 2016-17. The targeted revenue collection for the year 2018-19 (BE) is ₹ 47557 crore with the growth of 23% over the previous year.

Chart 4.2

REVENUE RECEIPT OF DELHI GOVERNMENT DURING 2018-19 (BE)

(₹ in crore)



26.4 Chart 4.2 represents the Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue and Grant-in-Aid from the Centre during 2018-19. The major source of Revenue Receipt of Delhi Government during 2018-19 is its Tax Revenue which was ₹ 42000 crore (88.32%) followed by Grants/ Receipts from the Centre at ₹ 4757 crore (10.00%) and Non-Tax Revenue at ₹ 800 crore (1.68%).

27. Tax Revenue

27.1 The targeted tax collection for the year 2018-19 (BE) is ₹ 42000 crore with the growth of 17.59% over the previous year. The Tax Revenue of Delhi Government was ₹ 35717.02 crore (5.18% of GSDP) in 2017-18 as compared to ₹ 31139.89 crore (5.06% of GSDP) in 2016-17. Delhi's Tax Revenue registered a growth of 14.70% in 2017-18 as compared to the Growth of 3.03% in 2016-17. The main items of Tax Revenue of Delhi Government during 2017-18 are State Goods and Services Tax which was ₹ 13620.84 crore (38.13%), followed by Value Added Tax (VAT) which was ₹ 11149.17 crore (31.22%) followed by State Excise at ₹ 4453.49 crore (12.47%), Stamps & Registration Fees at ₹ 4118.58 crore (11.53%), Taxes on Motor Vehicle at ₹ 2115.76 crore (5.92%) and other Taxes & Duties on Commodities and Services (including Entertainment, Betting & Luxury Tax) at ₹ 259.18 crore (0.73%). The details regarding the collection of various tax revenue collections during 2014-15 to 2017-18 (Prov.) is presented in the following Statement 4.2. (Ref. Chart 4.3 and Table 4.1)

Statement 4.2

TAX COLLECTION OF GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI 2014-2018

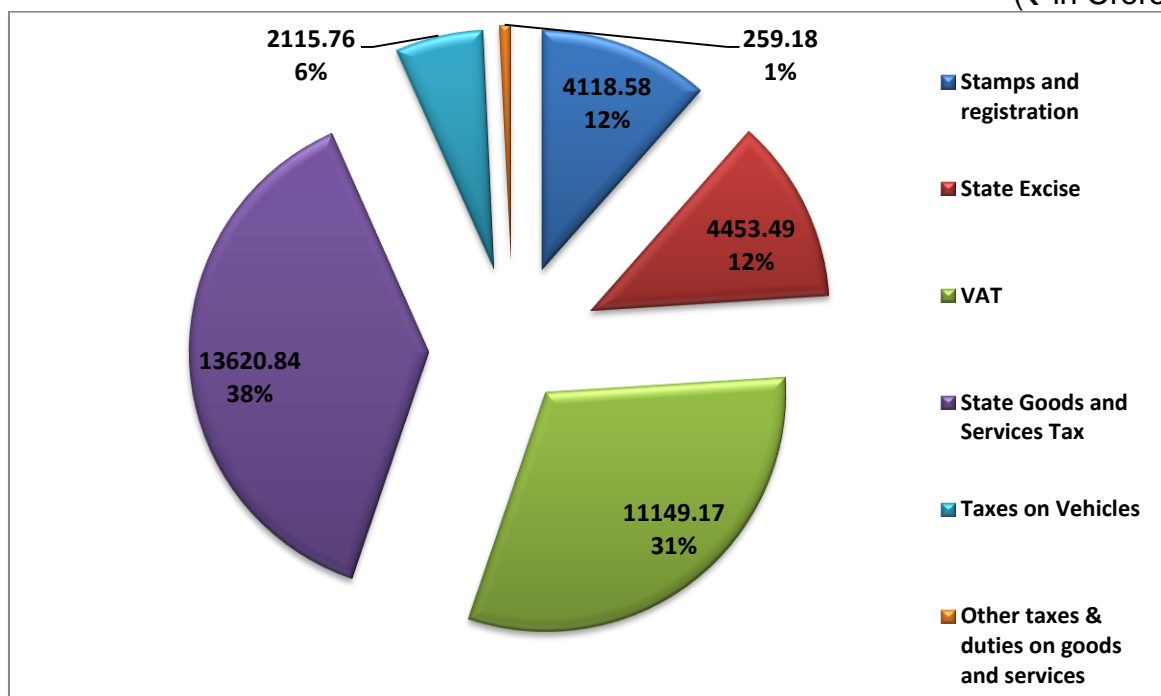
(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Prov)
		Actual			Prov.	Growth over previous year (in %)			
1	Stamps and registration (Including Land Revenue)	2841.67	3433.96	3145.94	4118.58	-4.29	20.84	-8.39	30.92
2	State Excise	3422.39	4237.69	4251.40	4453.49	8.59	23.82	0.32	4.75
3	VAT	18289.31	20245.82	21144.24	11149.17	2.03	10.70	4.44	-47.27
4	State Goods and Services Tax	NA	NA	NA	13620.84	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Taxes on Vehicles	1558.83	1607.01	1808.78	2115.76	10.61	3.09	12.56	16.97
6	Other taxes & duties on goods and services	491.70	700.53	789.53	259.18	6.20	42.47	12.70	-67.17
Tax Revenue (1 to 6)		26603.90	30225.01	31139.89	35717.02	2.64	13.61	3.03	14.70

Chart 4.3

TAX REVENUE OF DELHI GOVERNMENT 2017-18 (Prov.)

(₹ in Crore)

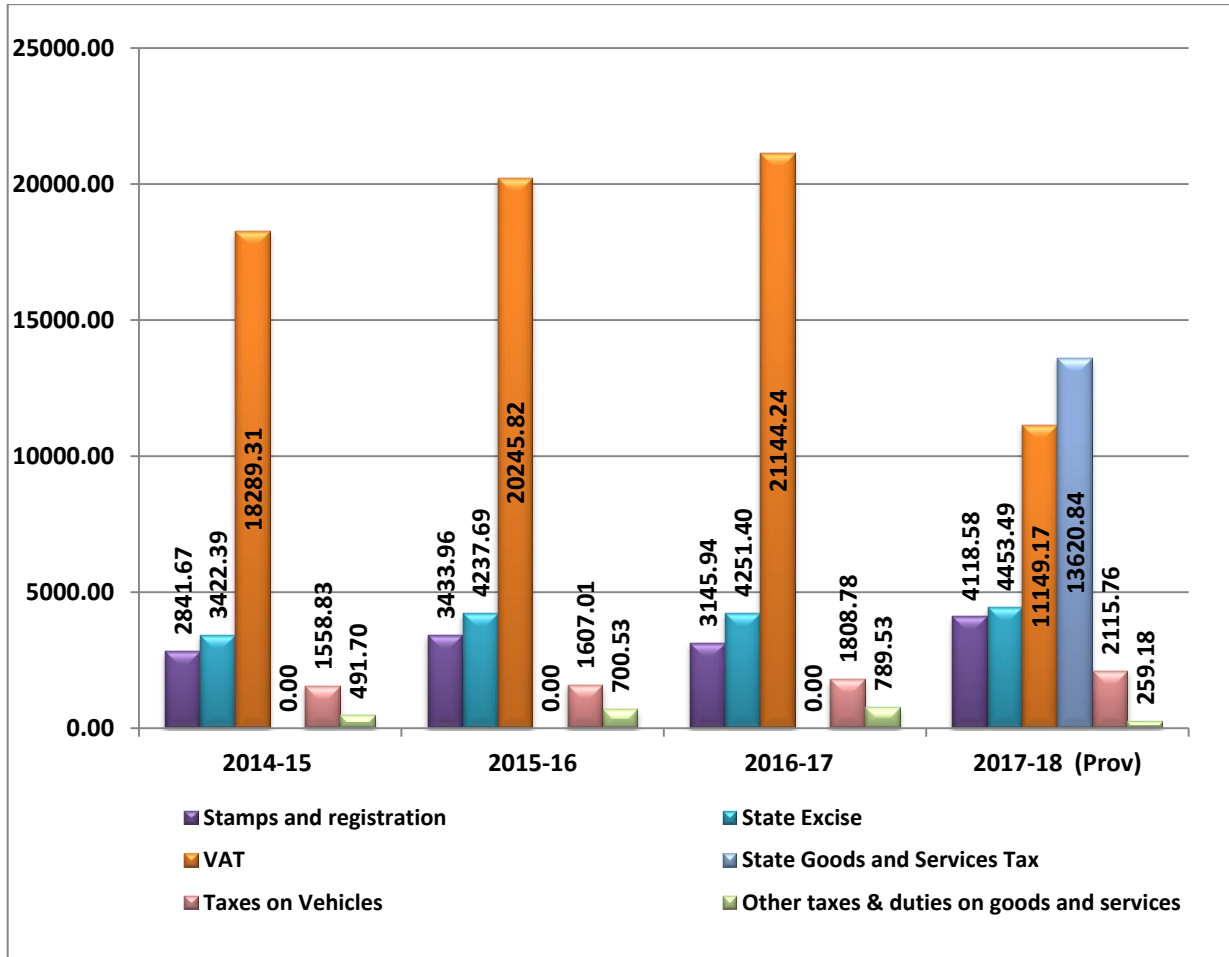


27.2. The year-wise position of the collection of various taxes and their percentage share during 2014-15 to 2017-18 is shown in Chart 4.4 and Statement 4.3 respectively.

Chart 4.4

COLLECTION OF TAXES: 2014-2017

(₹ in crore)



Statement 4.3

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF VARIOUS TAXES DURING 2014-15 TO 2017-18 (Prov.)

(Per cent)

Sl. No.	Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		Actual			Prov.
1	Stamps and registration (Including Land Revenue)	10.68	11.36	10.10	11.53
2	State Excise	12.86	14.02	13.65	12.47
3	VAT	68.75	66.98	67.90	31.22
4	State Goods and Services Tax	NA	NA	NA	38.13
5	Taxes on Vehicles	5.86	5.32	5.81	5.92
6	Other taxes & duties on goods and services	1.85	2.32	2.54	0.73
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Sources: Figures for 2014-15 to 2016-17 from Finance Accounts and 2017-18 are from Principal Account Office of GNCTD.

27.3 The annual growth of Tax Revenue during 2017-18 (Prov.) was 14.70% as compared to the growth of 3.03% during 2016-17. Stamps & Registration Fees registered annual growth of 30.92% during 2017-18 (Prov.) as compared to the negative growth of 8.39% during 2016-17 due to the economic slowdown, which adversely affected the collection under the head. VAT registered a negative growth of 47.27% during 2017-18 (Prov.) against the growth of 10.70% during 2016-17 due to the rolling out of GST in Delhi w.e.f. 01.07.2017. As a result, erstwhile VAT (excluding items like petroleum, liquor, etc) & other taxes viz Entertainment tax, Luxury Tax and Cable TV tax subsumed in GST. Similarly, the growth of other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services was negative at 67.17% in 2017-18 compared to the growth of 12.70% during 2016-17. The growth of State Excise Duty was enhanced to 4.75% during 2017-18 as compared to 0.32% during 2016-17. However, the growth in the collection of taxes on Motor Vehicles was enhanced to 16.97% during 2017-18 as compared to the growth of 12.56% during 2016-17.

28. Non Tax Revenue

28.1 The Delhi Government's own Non-Tax Revenue mainly consists of interest receipts 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 service charges/ fees/ fines etc. from various Government Departments. Statement 4.4 and Chart 4.5 indicates the position of Own Non Tax Revenue of Delhi Government.

Statement 4.4

OWN NON-TAX REVENUE OF GNCTD 2014-15 TO 2018-19 (BE)

(₹ in crore)

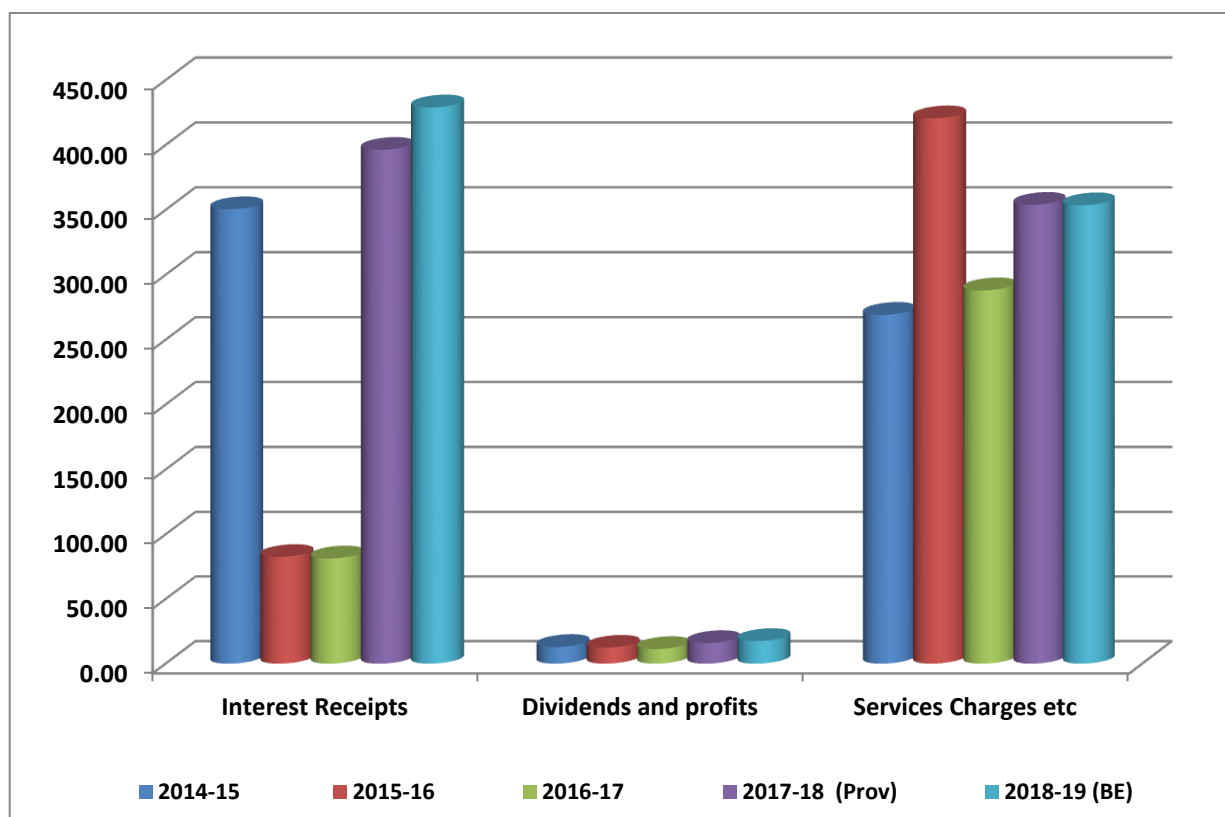
S. No.	Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		Actual			(Prov.)	BE
1	Interest Receipts	350.52	82.53	81.39	396.25	428.94
2	Dividends and profits	12.90	12.32	11.28	15.91	17.50
3	Services Charges	269.13	420.55	288.02	353.90	353.56
	Total	632.54	515.40	380.69	766.06	800.00

Sources: Finance Accounts of GNCTD for various years and budget document.

Chart 4.5

BREAK-UP OF OWN NON-TAX REVENUE

(₹ in crore)



28.2 The budgeted collection under Non-Tax Revenue for the year 2018-19 (BE) is ₹ 800 crore. Delhi's own Non-Tax Revenue was ₹ 766.06 crore in 2017-18 (0.11% of the GSDP) as compared to ₹ 380.69 crore (0.06% of GSDP) received during 2016-17. During 2018-19 (BE) Delhi Government's own Non Tax Revenue consisted interest receipt at ₹ 428.94 crore (53.62%) followed by service charges of ₹ 353.56 crore (44.20%) and dividends and profits at ₹ 17.50 crore (2.18%).

29. Grant-in-Aid/ Receipts from the Centre

29.1 The Government of India has categorized all states into two categories viz; Special Category States and General Category States for the purpose of providing funds for developmental programme/ schemes based on some norms like revenue base of a state, border region, etc.

29.2 The Grant-in-aid/ receipts to Delhi from the Centre consists of discretionary grant in lieu of Share in Central Taxes, Establishment grant for specific purposes like compensation on account of phasing out of Central Sales Tax (CST)/ implementation of VAT/ implementation of GST, Grant under Central Assistance for Annual outlay of Delhi and also grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). The details of grant-in-aid from Centre to Delhi during 2014-15 to 2018-19 are mentioned in Statement 4.5.

Statement 4.5

GRANT-IN-AID FROM THE CENTRE TO DELHI GOVT. 2014-2019

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Prov.)	2018-19 (BE)
A Non Plan Grants					Grants under Establishment	
1	Grant in lieu of Share in Central Taxes	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00
2	Enhance compensation to 1984 riot victims	0.00	0.00	85.00	10.66	10.00
3	Compensation for revenue losses due to phasing out of CST	0.00	2572.97	690.54	690.53	0.00
4	Compensation to J&K Migrants	2.95	7.05	18.18	0.00	25.00
5	Compensation for Implementation of GST	0.00	0.00	0.00	157.00	450.00
6	Others (DDF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
	Total – A	327.95	2905.02	1118.72	1188.19	815.00
B Plan Grants					Grants under Schemes/Projects	
1	Normal Central Assistance	325.00	394.98	462.89	412.98	449.99
2	Additional Central Assistance for Chandrawal Water Treatment Plant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	National Social Assistance Programme	54.45	27.15	81.73	54.58	85.00
4	Centrally Sponsored Scheme	552.84	866.55	1156.28	527.16	3307.00
5	Central Road Fund	267.75	14.59	5.54	1.16	100.00
6	JNNURM	350.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Other Grants	470.00	50.00	0.00	0.12	0.01
	Total - B	2020.19	1353.27	1706.44	996.00	3942.00
	Total Grants (A+B)	2348.14	4258.29	2825.16	2184.19	4757.00
	Grants as % to GSDP	0.47	0.78	0.46	0.32	0.61

Source: - Finance Accounts of GNCTD for various years and budget document.

29.3 The Delhi Government has received funds from Govt. of India to the tune of ₹ 2184.19 crore in 2017-18 (Prov.) as compared to ₹ 2825.16 crore in 2016-17.

30. Tax Buoyancy

30.1 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 2013-14 to 2017-18 (Prov.) and 2018-19 BE.

Statement 4.6

TAX BUOYANCY IN DELHI

Sl. No.	Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 Prov.	2018-19 (BE)
1	Stamps and registration (Including Land Revenue)	-0.31	-0.37	1.84	-0.71	2.56	0.34
2	State Excise	0.73	0.75	2.10	0.03	0.39	1.29
3	State Goods and Services Act	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.53
4	VAT	1.00	0.18	0.95	0.38	-3.91	-3.14
5	Taxes on Vehicles	1.02	0.93	0.27	1.07	1.40	1.40
6	Other taxes & duties on goods and services	0.77	0.54	3.75	1.08	-5.55	-7.70
Total		0.79	0.23	1.20	0.26	1.21	1.36

30.2. The Tax Buoyancy of Delhi was on the higher side at 1.21 during 2017-18, as compared to 0.26 during 2016-17. The Tax Buoyancy was the lowest during 2014-15 due to global economic slowdown. The impact was severe in case of Stamps & Registration Fees during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2016-17.

31. Tax Effort

31.1 Though Delhi is one among the higher per capita income States in the country, its position is 18th in terms of Own Tax/ GSDP ratio (5.60%) during 2017-18. The Tax/GSDP ratio in 2017-18 (BE) are Telangana (8.6%), Punjab (8.50%), Kerala (7.9%), Chattisgarh (7.2%), and Haryana (7.1%). The following statement indicates the position of Tax Revenue of Delhi as the percentage of GSDP viz.-a-viz. the position of all States.

Statement 4.7

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

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Years	Delhi		All States	
		Tax Revenue	% of GSDP	Tax Revenue	% of GSDP
1	2008-09	12181	6.43	321930	6.07
2	2009-10	13450	6.18	363060	5.94
3	2010-11	16478	6.52	460710	6.36
4	2011-12	19972	5.81	532270	6.09
5	2012-13	23432	5.99	625930	6.29
6	2013-14	25919	5.84	712419	6.34
7	2014-15	26604	5.38	779278	6.25
8	2015-16	30225	5.49	847145	6.15
9	2016-17	31140	5.06	912911	5.94
10	2017-18 (Prov.)	35717	5.60	1058758	6.30

Source: RBI- State Finances- A study of Budgets.

32. Revenue Expenditure

32.1 The revenue expenditure of the Government of Delhi consists of salary, office expenses, grant-in-aid/subsidy to Institutions/ Local Bodies, interest payment to Government of India etc. The position of revenue expenditure of the Government of Delhi is presented in Statement 4.8 and Chart 4.6.

Statement 4.8

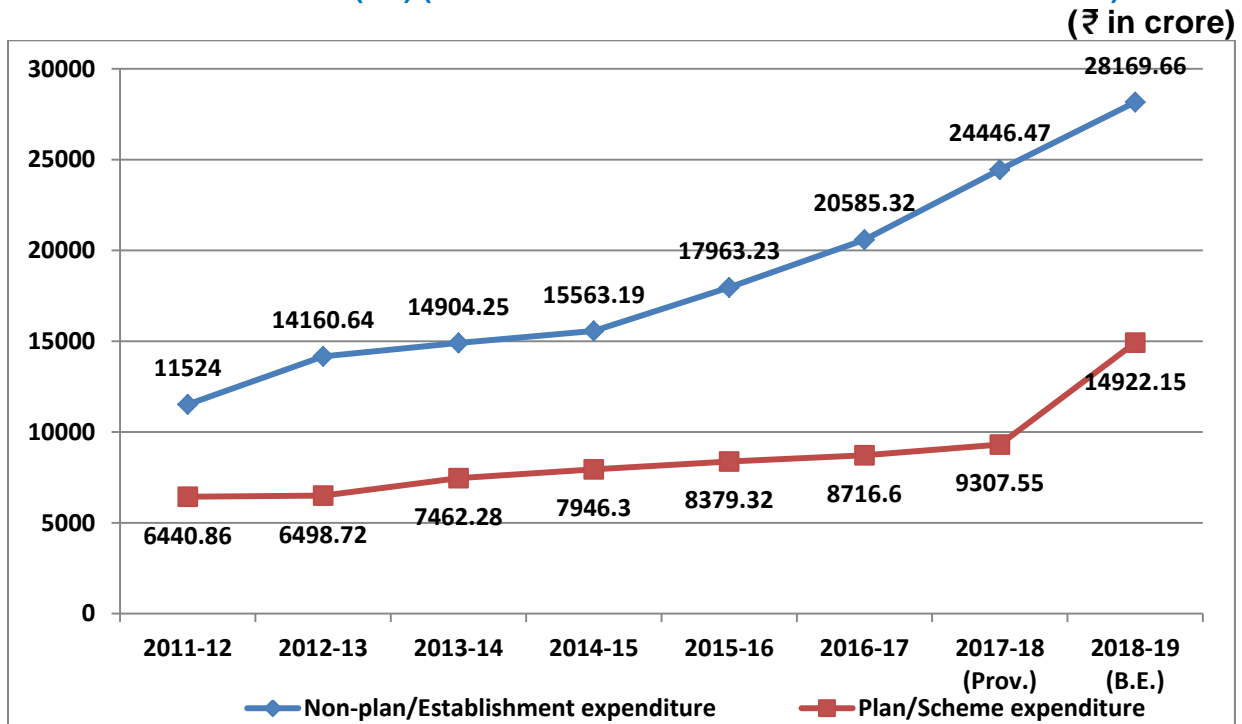
REVENUE EXPENDITURE (ESTABLISHMENT AND SCHEME/ PROJECTS) OF DELHI GOVERNMENT 2009-10 TO 2018-19 (BE) (₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Years	Establishment Exp	Interest Payment out of Establishment Exp; (i.e. out of column 3)	Programmes Schemes / Projects	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3+5)
1	2009-10	9158.12	2472.93	4742.77	13900.89
2	2010-11	9490.15	2579.52	4891.59	14381.74
3	2011-12	11524.00	2917.26	6440.86	17964.86
4	2012-13	14160.64	2862.88	6498.72	20659.36
5	2013-14	14904.25	2824.29	7462.28	22366.53
6	2014-15	15563.19	2774.00	7946.30	23509.49
7	2015-16	17963.23	2809.81	8379.32	26342.55
8	2016-17	20585.32	2882.52	8716.60	29301.92
9	2017-18 (Prov.)	24446.47	2870.67*	9307.55	33754.02
10	2018-19 (BE)	28169.66	2959.00	14922.15	43091.81

Sources: Figures for 2009-15 to 2016-17 is from Finance Accounts, 2017-18 are from Principal Account Office and 2018-19 from Budget Documents, GNCTD.

Chart 4.6

REVENUE EXPENDITURE (PLAN & NON-PLAN) DURING 2011-12 TO 2017-18 AND DURING 2018-19(BE) (PROGRAMME/SCHEMES AND ESTABLISHMENT)



32.2 The total Revenue Expenditure of the Delhi Government was ₹ 33754.02 crore during 2017-18 (Prov.) with a growth of 15.19%. Statement 4.9 indicates the percentage growth of Revenue Expenditure during 2014-2018.

Statement 4.9

GROWTH OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

(Per cent)

Items	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Prov.)
Total Revenue Expenditure	5.11	12.05	11.23	15.19

33. Interest Payment to Government of India

33.1 The interest liability of a Government during a year depends on its outstanding debt in the previous year. The Delhi Government has made an interest payment of ₹ 2870.67 crore in 2017-18 which is 8.03 per cent of its Tax Revenue during the year. Delhi's outstanding debt at the end of March 2018 was ₹33568.71 crore including the non plan loan received during 2013-14 from Government of India for meeting out the outstanding liabilities of DVB/DESU amounting to ₹ 3326.39 crore. The decision regarding the payment of ₹3326.39 crore received as Non Plan loan from Government of India during 2013-14 is yet to be finalized as the Government of NCT of Delhi has been requesting the Government of India to convert the said amount into Grant in Aid. The position of interest payment of Delhi Government as the percentage of its Tax Revenue is shown in the following statement.

Statement 4.10

INTEREST PAYMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF TAX REVENUE OF DELHI GOVT.

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Years	Tax Revenue	Interest Payment	(%)
1	2008-09	12180.70	2511.87	20.62
2	2009-10	13447.86	2472.93	18.39
3	2010-11	16477.75	2579.52	15.65
4	2011-12	19971.67	2917.26	14.61
5	2012-13	23431.52	2862.88	12.22
6	2013-14	25918.69	2824.29	10.90
7	2014-15	26603.90	2774.00	10.43
8	2015-16	30225.16	2809.81	9.30
9	2016-17	31139.89	2882.52	9.26
10	2017-18 (Prov.)	35717.02	2870.67	8.03
11	2018-19 (BE)	42000.00	2958.98	7.04

34. Devolution of funds to Local Bodies

34.1 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 (up to 2016-17 and Establishment since 2017-18) Grant for specific purposes like education, maintenance of resettlement colonies etc. Though the Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) is not regarded as a Local Body, however, the devolution of funds to them is also being made based on the recommendations of the Delhi Finance Commission.

34.2 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 from 2011-12 to 2016-17. Based on the recommendations of Third Delhi Finance Commission, 4% of the net tax proceeds of Delhi Government are being devolved to Local Bodies as their Basic Tax Share, 5% of net tax proceeds are being devolved as Non-Plan (up to 2016-17 and Establishment during 2017-18) grant towards meeting expenditure on education/ resettlement colonies and 1.5% of the net tax proceeds would be available as municipal reform funds to the successor entities of MCD and NDMC if there is improvement in their revenue and economy in expenditure. The Fourth Delhi Finance Commission submitted its report to the Delhi Government, however, the same was not considered. Now the Govt. of NCT of Delhi vide Cabinet Decisions No. 2669 and 2670 dated 01.01.2019 has decided to implement the recommendations of 5th DFC for the period 2016-17 to 2020-21. A statement indicating the Devolution of funds to Local Bodies during the tenure of 1st, 2nd & 3rd DFC is as follows.

Statement 4.11

DEVOLUTION OF FUNDS TO LOCAL BODIES IN DELHI

(₹ in 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

34.3 The devolution of funds to Local Bodies during the tenure (2006-11) of 3rd DFC was ₹ 6582.60 crore with a growth of 110.32 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 ₹ 6220.33 crore (94.5 per cent) was devolved to MCD, ₹ 313.10 crore (4.8 per cent) and ₹ 49.17 crore (0.7 per cent) respectively were devolved to NDMC and DCB.

34.4 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. The following statement indicates the year-wise devolution of funds to Local Bodies during 2013-14 to 2018-19 (BE).

Statement 4.12

YEAR-WISE DEVOLUTION OF FUNDS TO LOCAL BODIES IN DELHI

(₹ in Crore)

S.N	Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Prov.)	2018-19 (BE)
1	Elementary Education	1058.97	1108.98	1116.90	1291.54	1340.22	1484.24
a	North DMC	452.59	462.81	475.96	550.56	571.36	632.90
b	South DMC	345.66	353.46	363.50	420.48	436.36	483.37
c	East DMC	228.96	234.14	240.79	278.53	289.05	320.19
d	NDMC	28.12	33.45	32.25	36.94	38.24	42.06
e	DCB	3.64	25.12	4.40	5.03	5.21	5.72
2	Secondary Education (NDMC)	35.01	37.25	40.23	46.00	47.61	52.37
3	Maintenance of School Building	42.39	47.47	48.70	55.68	57.65	63.40
a	North DMC	18.68	20.92	21.46	24.54	25.40	27.94
b	South DMC	14.26	15.97	16.39	18.73	19.40	21.33
c	East DMC	9.45	10.58	10.85	12.41	12.85	14.13
4	Maintenance of Resettlement Colonies	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
a	North DMC	44.06	44.06	44.06	44.06	44.06	44.06
b	South DMC	33.65	33.65	33.65	33.65	33.65	33.65
c	East DMC	22.29	22.29	22.29	22.29	22.29	22.29
5	Maintenance of Capital Assets	43.77	41.01	50.29	57.50	59.51	65.86
a	North DMC	16.11	18.04	18.51	21.16	21.90	24.09
b	South DMC	16.11	18.04	18.51	21.16	21.90	24.09
c	East DMC	10.17	11.39	11.68	13.37	13.83	15.62
d	NDMC	1.38	-6.46	1.59	1.81	1.88	2.06
6	Construction of Dhobi Ghatt (NDMC)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.0	0.0
7	Basic Tax Assignments	804.50	893.66	958.90	1022.43	1093.94	1203.33
a	North DMC	270.25	302.66	332.93	332.64	367.48	404.23
b	South DMC	346.70	388.29	398.36	455.50	471.44	518.58
c	East DMC	146.04	163.55	179.91	179.75	198.57	218.43
d	NDMC	26.19	22.00	30.10	34.41	35.62	39.18
e	DCB	15.32	17.16	17.60	20.13	20.83	22.91
8	Municipal Reform Fund (MRF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	374.00	446.34	490.98
a	North DMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	145.30	NA	NA
b	South DMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.00		
c	East DMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	110.70		
	Total (Transfers excluding MRF)	2084.74	2228.47	2315.12	2573.25	2698.93	2969.20

Sources: 1. PAO, GNCTD.

34.5 During 2017-18 (Prov.) a total of ₹ 2698.93 was devolved to Local Bodies, of which an amount of ₹ 1030.20 crore (38.17%) was devolved to North Delhi Municipal Corporation, ₹ 982.75 crore (36.41%) was devolved to South Delhi Municipal Corporation, ₹ 536.59 crore (19.88%) was devolved to East Delhi Municipal Corporation and ₹ 123.35 crore (4.57%) and ₹ 26.04 crore (0.96%) were devolved to NDMC and DCB respectively. ₹ 2969.20 crore was budgeted in

2017-18 (BE) as devolution to local bodies. In addition, a fund of ₹ 446.34 crore is also given to Local bodies as Municipal Reform Fund.

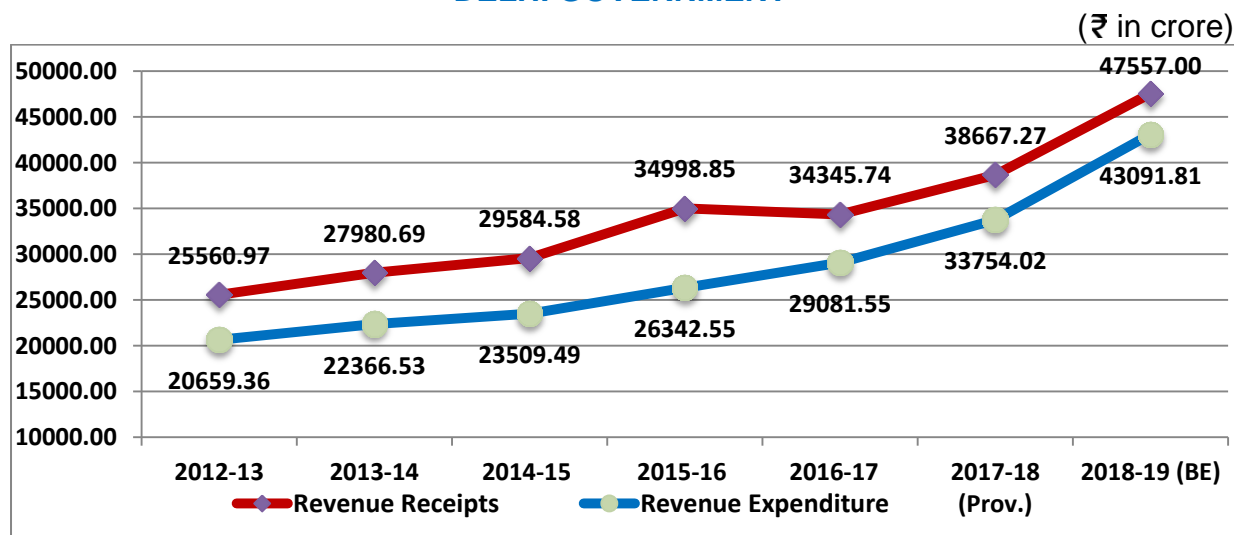
34.6 As decided by the Cabinet vide decision No. 2670 dated 01.01.2019, net proceeds of the tax revenue will be devolved to local bodies as per recommendations of the 5th DFC. Thus, the total devolution of funds shall be 12.5% of net tax collection. This consist of 6% Basic Tax Assignment and 6.5% sector specific grants i.e. Health, Education and Urban Development.

35. Revenue Surplus

35.1 Delhi has a distinct character of having consistent Revenue Surplus. The budgeted Revenue Surplus for the year 2018-19 (BE) is ₹ 4465.19 crore. Chart 4.7 indicates the revenue receipt and revenue expenditure position of the Delhi Government during 2011-12 to 2018-19 (BE).

Chart 4.7

REVENUE RECEIPT & REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF DELHI GOVERNMENT



35.2. The position regarding the revenue surplus/deficit of Delhi viz.-a-viz. all States during the period 2009-10 to 2018-19 (BE) is mentioned in Statement 4.13. Further, Chart No. 4.8 indicates the position of revenue surplus of the Delhi Government.

Statement 4.13

REVENUE SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF ALL STATES & GNCTD DURING 2009-2018

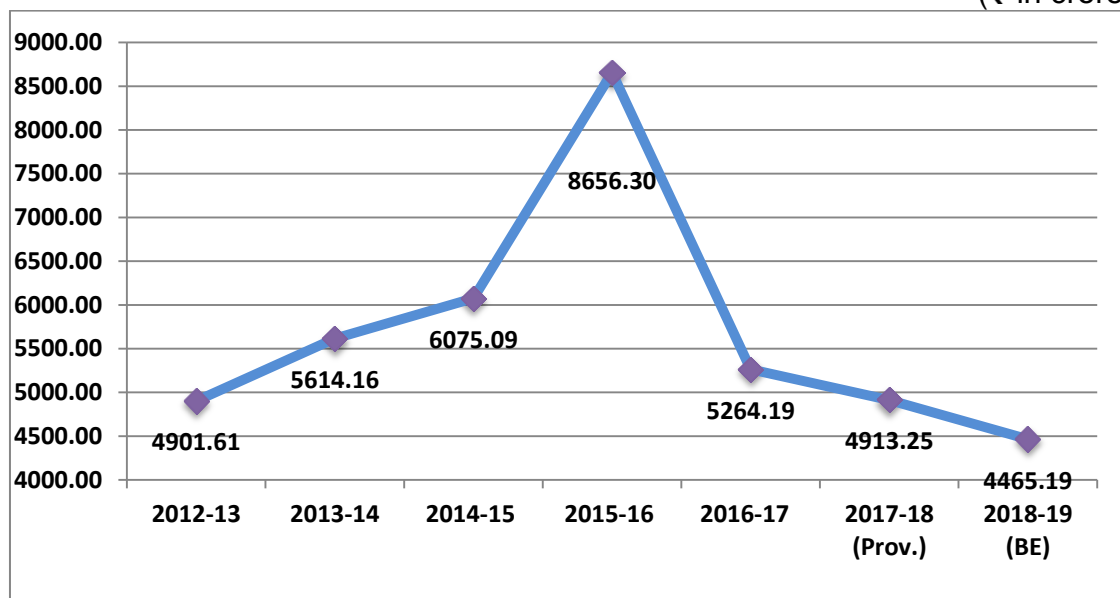
(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Years	Revenue Surplus(+) / Deficit(-)		Fiscal Surplus(+) / Deficit (-)	
		Delhi	All States	Delhi	All States
1	2009-10	6550	-32295	-3550	199510
2	2010-11	10642	3050	730	-161460
3	2011-12	4428	23960	-2545	-168350
4	2012-13	4902	20320	-2285	-195470
5	2013-14	5614	-10563	-3943	-247850
6	2014-15	6075	-45704	219	-327190
7	2015-16	8656	-5380	1322	-420670
8	2016-17	5264	-40490	-1051	-534330
9	2017-18 (Prov.)	4913	-61080	113.27	-514320
10	2018-19 (BE)	4465	29220	-3164.45	-486510
Revenue Surplus(+) / Deficit (-)				(Percent to GSDP/GDP)	
1	2009-10	3.01	-0.51	-1.63	3.09
2	2010-11	4.21	0.04	0.29	-2.23
3	2011-12	1.29	0.27	-0.74	-1.93
4	2012-13	1.25	0.20	-0.58	-1.97
5	2013-14	1.26	-0.09	-0.89	-2.21
6	2014-15	1.23	-0.37	0.04	-2.63
7	2015-16	1.58	-0.04	0.24	-3.05
8	2016-17	0.85	-0.26	-0.17	-3.48
9	2017-18 (Prov)	0.71	-0.35	0.02	-3.00
10	2018-19 (BE)	0.57	0.15	-0.40	-2.59

Sources: 1. Finance Accounts, GNCTD, 2018-19(BE) from Budget Document.
2. RBI – State Finances – A study of Budgets.

Chart. 4.8**REVENUE SURPLUS OF DELHI GOVERNMENT DURING 2012-2018**

(₹ in crore)

**36. Capital Receipts**

36.1 Delhi Government's capital receipts consist of loans 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 the Delhi Government is presented in the following statement.

Statement 4.14**CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF DELHI GOVERNMENT 2013-2018**

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Sources	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Prov)	2018-19 (BE)
1.	Small Saving Loan	836.50	1764.32	2241.13	1695.53	1906.34	2924.00
2.	Recovery of Loan & Advances	802.91	227.61	83.42	212.49	690.42	550.00
3.	Non-Plan Loan (For settlement of outstanding liabilities of DESU period)	3326.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Capital Receipts		4965.80	1991.93	2324.55	1908.02	2596.76	3474.00

Sources: 1. Figures for 2013-14 to 2016-17 is from Finance Accounts, GNCTD.
2. Figures for 2017-18 (Prov.) are from Principal Account Office and 2018-19 from Budget Documents, GNCTD.

36.2 During 2017-18 (Prov.) Delhi Government's Capital Receipt was ₹ 2596.76 crore as compared to ₹ 1908.02 crore received during the previous year 2016-17. One of the main reasons for the steep rise in Capital Receipts during 2017-18 was due to higher small saving loan amounting to ₹ 1906.34 crore received compared to ₹ 1695.53 crore during 2016-17. The recovery of loans and advances increased significantly from ₹ 212.49 crore in 2016-17 to ₹ 690.42 crore in 2017-18 (Prov). The budgeted capital receipts for 2018-19 (BE) is ₹ 3474.00 crore.

37. Capital Expenditure

37.1 The capital expenditure of the Delhi Government is reported under Plan & Non-plan (up to 2016-17) and under Schemes/Projects and Establishment from 2017-18. The capital expenditure under Schemes/ Programmes 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 Establishment capital expenditure includes repayment of loan to Government of India, and non plan loan, if any, provided to the Local Bodies etc. Statement 4.15 and Chart 4.9 indicate the capital receipts and disbursement of the Delhi Government.

Statement 4.15

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Sources	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Prov)	2018-19 (BE)
1.	Plan/ Scheme Exp.*	6777.91	6033.36	6555.28	5386.97	4883.93	7077.85
2.	Non Plan/ Estt. & Admn. Exp.*	4907.16	1397.25	2297.69	2574.48	2288.90	2830.34
	Of which Loan Repayment	1325.29	1346.72	1435.17	1654.62	1682.43	1728.55
Total Capital Expenditure		11685.07	7430.61	8852.97	7961.45	7172.83	9908.19

Sources: 1. Figures for 2012-13 to 2015-16 is from Finance Accounts, GNCTD.

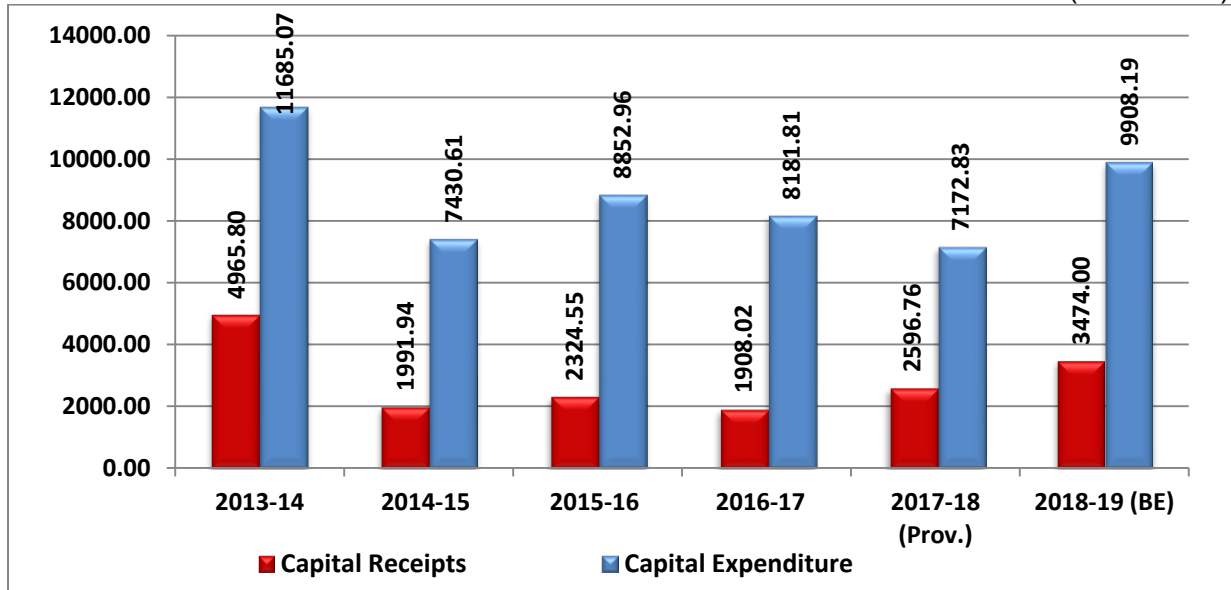
2. Figures for 2016-17 are from the Principal Account Office and 2017-18 from budget document, GNCTD.

3. * Plan & Non Plan have been merged in 2017-18 the classification now is Scheme/Projects in place of Plan and Establishment in place of Non Plan.

Chart 4.9

CAPITAL RECEIPTS & CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

(₹ in Crore)



37.2 The total capital expenditure of the Delhi Government during 2017-18 (Prov) was ₹ 7172.83 crore which is 17.52% of the total expenditure of ₹ 40926.99 crore. Out of total capital expenditure of ₹7172.83 crore during 2017-18 (Prov), the expenditure incurred under Schemes/Projects was ₹4883.93 crore (68.08%) and the remaining ₹ 2288.90 crore (31.91%) was under Estt. & Admn. Expenditure. The budgeted total capital expenditure for 2018-19 (BE) is ₹ 9908.19 crore which is 18.69% of the total expected expenditure of ₹ 53000 crore.

38. Public Debt

38.1 Statement 4.16 indicates the outstanding Debt of Delhi Government and its debt servicing liability.

Statement 4.16

PUBLIC DEBT OF DELHI GOVT. DURING 2008-2018

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Years	Outstanding Debt at the beginning of the year	Amount Received	Amount Repaid	O/s at the end
1	2008-09	25338.96	428.74	386.03	25381.67
2	2009-10	25381.67	1769.00	606.44	26544.23
3	2010-11	26544.23	4388.94	793.06	30140.11
4	2011-12	30140.11	556.08	1087.88	29608.31
5	2012-13	29608.31	922.41	1287.99	29242.73
6	2013-14	29242.73	4162.89	1325.29	32080.33
7	2014-15	32080.33	1764.32	1346.72	32497.93
8	2015-16	32497.93	2241.13	1435.18	33303.88
9	2016-17	33303.88	1695.53	1654.62	33344.80
10	2017-18 (Prov.)	33344.80	1906.34	1682.43	33568.71

Sources: 1. Figures for 2008-09 to 2016-17 is from Finance Accounts, GNCTD.

2. Figures for 2017-18 are from Detailed Demand for Grants 2018-19, GNCTD.

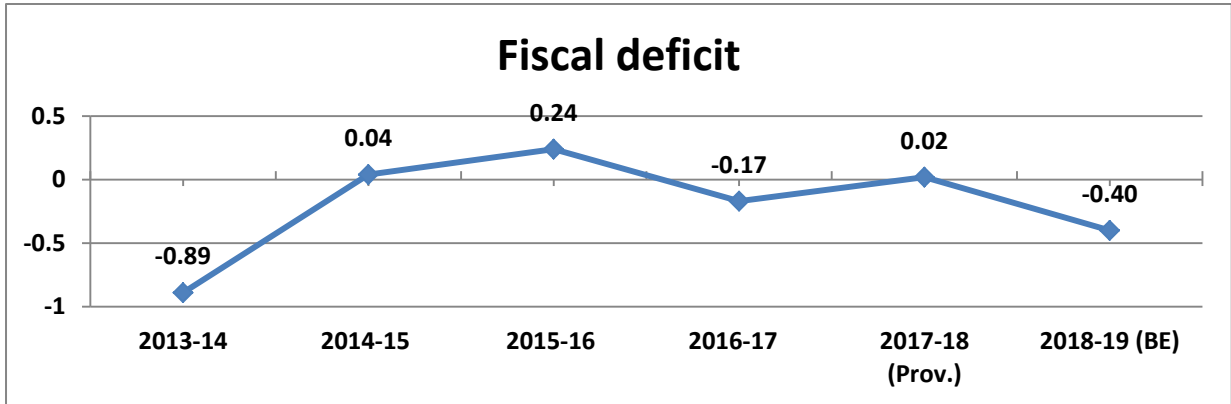
38.2 Delhi Government's outstanding debt stood at ₹ 33568.71 crore at the end of March 2018 including the power sector loan amounting to ₹ 3326.39 crore received during 2013-14. Such outstanding debt is mainly on account of receipt of Small Savings Loan from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) and loan received from Ministry of Power, Govt. of India to settle outstanding liabilities of DESU/DVB received during 2013-14. As a result of above outstanding debt, the Delhi Government has paid an amount of ₹ 2870.67 crore as interest and ₹ 1682.43 crore as repayment of principal to the Government of India during 2017-18.

39. Fiscal Deficit

39.1 The Fiscal Deficit is a summary of statistical measure that indicates the net borrowing requirement of the Government from all sources. The Delhi Government had a Fiscal Surplus of ₹113.27 crore during 2017-18 (Prov.). However, there was a Fiscal Deficit of ₹1050.51 crore during 2016-17 in view of the requirement of funds to cater to developmental needs. Chart 4.10 indicates the fiscal deficit/ surplus as the percentage of GSDP during 2011-12 to 2016-17 (Prov). However, the Government has projected the fiscal deficit of ₹3164.45 crore during 2018-19 (BE) which is 0.41% of GSDP.

Chart 4.10

GROSS FISCAL DEFICIT/ SURPLUS AS PERCENTAGE OF GSDP OF DELHI



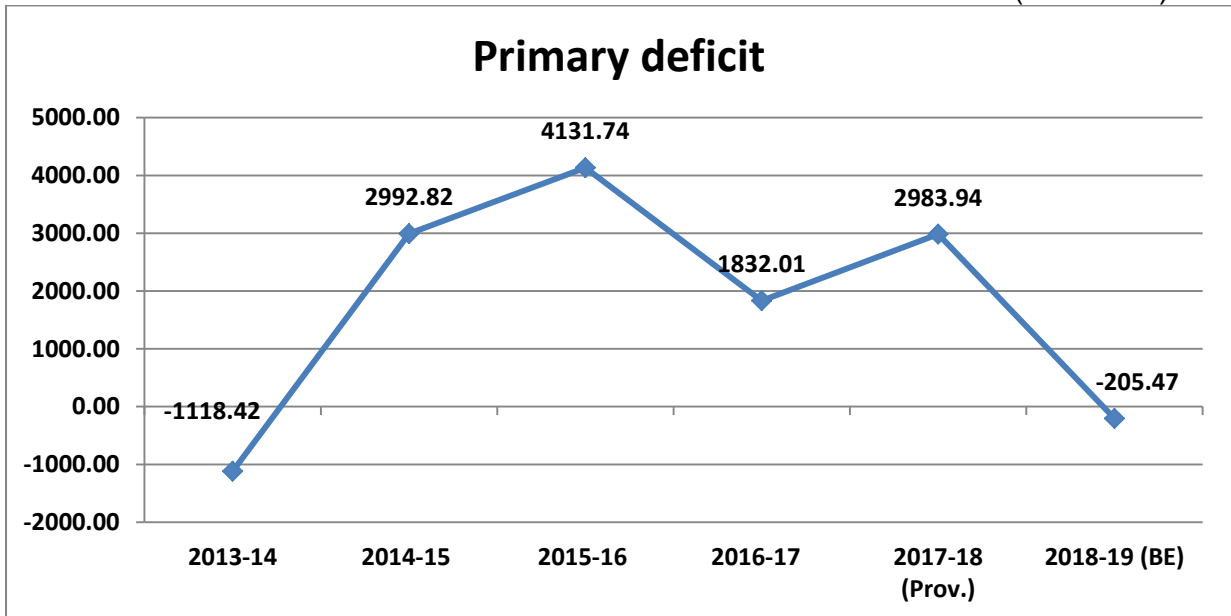
40. Primary Deficit

40.1 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 Government's Primary surplus was ₹ 2983.94 crore in 2017-18 (Prov) as compared to the Primary surplus of ₹ 1832.01 crore in 2016-17. However, the Delhi Government projected a primary deficit of ₹ -205.47 crore during 2018-19 (BE). Chart 4.11 indicates the Primary Deficit/Surplus of Delhi Government during 2011-12 to 2018-19 (BE).

Chart 4.11

PRIMARY DEFICIT/SURPLUS OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

(₹ in crore)



41. Assistance to Public Utilities

41.1 The financial performance of Public Utilities in Delhi has an impact on the finances of the Government, because, financial assistance under the establishment expenditure in the form of loan/grant/subsidy is being provided to them to meet their deficit. This as a result, reduces the resources for Annual Outlay for Scheme/Projects of Delhi Government to that extent. Financial assistance to various Public Utilities in Delhi is as follows:

(a) Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC)

41.1.1 The DTC is incurring working losses and accordingly, the Delhi Government is obliged to meet such losses by providing them financial assistance. The financial position of Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) and financial assistance provided by the Delhi Government to them is presented in Statement 4.17 and Chart 4.12.

Statement 4.17

FINANCIAL POSITION OF DTC AND ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY DELHI GOVT.

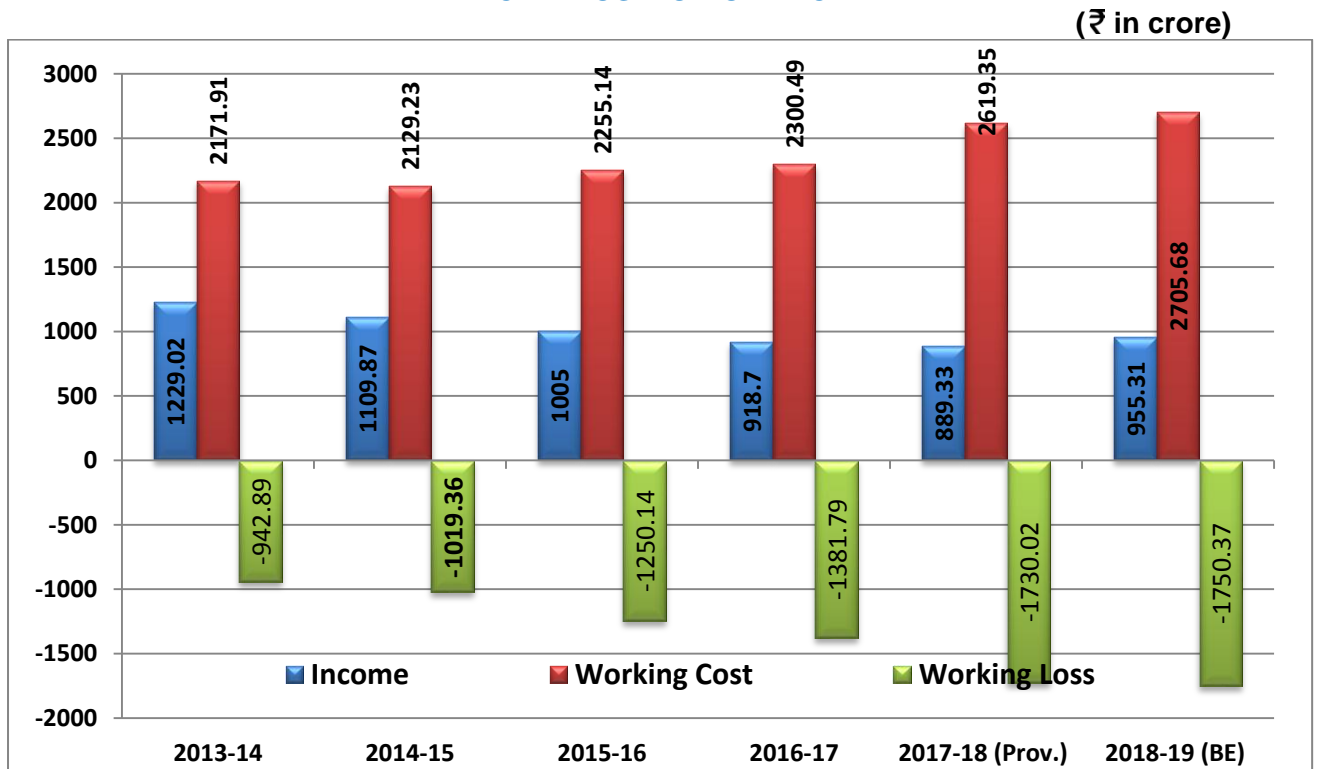
(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Prov.)	2018-19 (BE)
1	Income	1229.02	1109.87	1005.00	918.70	889.33	955.31
2	Working Cost	2171.91	2129.23	2255.14	2300.49	2619.35	2705.68
3	Working Loss (1-2)	-942.89	-1019.36	-1250.14	-1381.79	-1730.02	-1750.37
4	Assistance provided by GNCTD	974.00	1083.00	1234.00	1615.90	2077.18	1925.00
(i)	Grant	900.00	1000.00	1150.00	1550.00	2007.00	1825.00
(ii)	Subsidy for Free/Concessional Passes	74.00	83.00	84.00	65.90	70.18	100.00

Source: - Delhi Transport Corporation.

Chart 4.12

FINANCIAL POSITION OF DTC



41.1.2 The working losses (i.e Revenue Receipt minus Establishment Expenditure excluding Interest Payment and Depreciation) of DTC was ₹ 1750.37 crore in 2018-19 (BE) in comparison of ₹ 1730.02 crore in 2017-18 (Prov). Till the year 2010-11, the Delhi Government used to meet the working losses of DTC by providing them with the loan. However, from 2011 to 2012, the system has been changed by providing them with Grant, instead of Loan, in order to meet working losses.

41.1.3 Further, the Delhi Government has also discontinued the old practice of recovering the interest dues of DTC by converting the interest into a loan from the year 2011-12. Besides these, the Delhi Government provides a subsidy to DTC to defray the cost of free/ concessional passes issued by DTC on the direction of the Government. The Delhi Government provided a subsidy of ₹ 70.18 crore to DTC during 2017-18 (Prov) for concessional passes.

41.1.4 The Delhi Government also provides funds in the form of Equity Share to DTC for the purchase of buses and capital works. During 2011-12, Government of Delhi released Equity Share of ₹ 201.00 crore. However, the fund could not be utilised for the purchase of buses and the Transport Department surrendered the entire money to the Government of NCT of Delhi.

(b) Delhi Jal Board (DJB)

41.2.1 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 since 2010-11. The Delhi Government has also implemented one of the famous subsidy scheme of free water supply upto 20 KL per month for the domestic water consumers in Delhi from March 2015 onwards. During the year 2017-18, the Delhi Government provided a subsidy of ₹ 425 crore to DJB for meeting out the expenditure for free water supply to consumers.

41.2.2 The financial position of Delhi Jal Board (DJB) as well as assistance provided by Delhi Government to it for capital projects under Plan is presented in Statement 4.18 and Chart 4.13.

Statement 4.18

FINANCIAL POSITION OF DJB 2013-2018

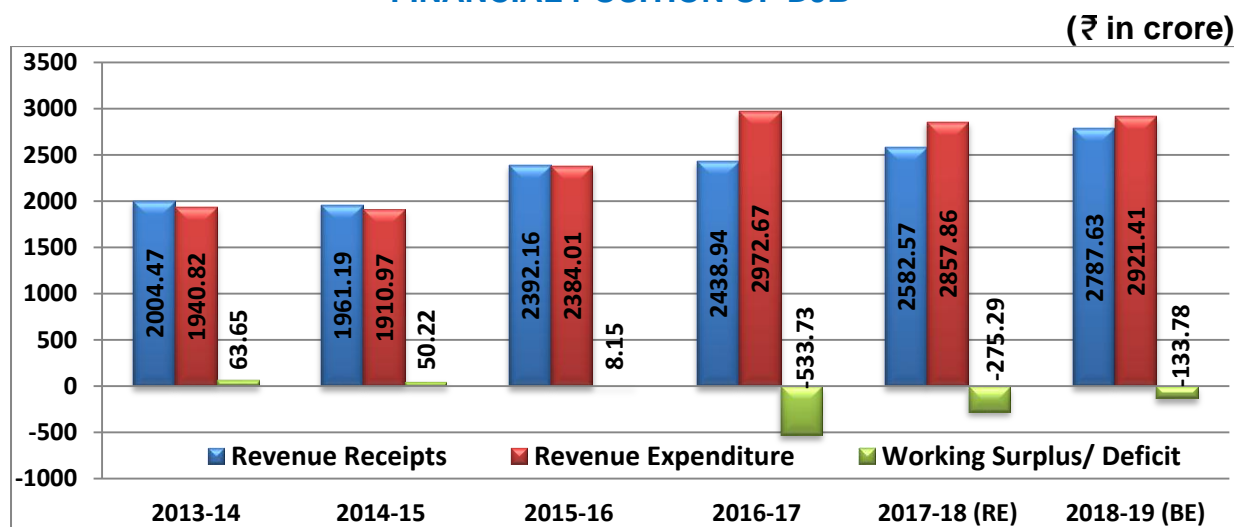
(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Details	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
1.	Revenue Receipts						
	a. Water	1482.84	1510.47	1935.60	2123.78	1968.53	2284.56
	b. Sewerage	233.01	171.02	204.99	137.97	140.45	157.86
	c. Others	288.62	279.70	251.56	177.19	473.59	345.21
	Total	2004.47	1961.19	2392.16	2438.94	2582.57	2787.63
2.	Revenue Expenditure						
	a. Establishment	1051.86	1123.79	1209.13	1571.95	1710.18	1825.46
	b. Electricity	491.26	539.98	597.23	591.71	605.00	654.75
	c. Raw Water	17.30	21.90	22.70	21.13	63.00	30.00
	d. Property Tax	10.40	9.67	9.67	9.67	10.40	10.50
	e. Repair & Maintenance	150.23	126.73	147.52	177.91	259.62	273.90
	f. Chemical, Stores & Purchase	32.12	24.99	29.19	23.55	28.45	30.90
	g. Others	187.65	63.91	368.57	576.75	181.21	95.90
	Total	1940.82	1910.97	2384.01	2972.67	2857.86	2921.41
3.	Working Surplus/ Deficit (excluding Debt Charges & Depreciation) (1-2)	63.65	50.22	8.15	-533.73	-275.29	-133.78
4.	Plan (up to 2016-17) Scheme/Projects in 2017-18 (BE) Fund Released	1550.00	1789.00	1677.49	1384.65	1730.00	2350.00

Source: - Delhi Jal Board.

41.2.3 It may be observed from the above table that operation of Delhi Jal Board for the year 2018-19 (BE) indicates a deficit of ₹ 133.78 crore, however, Delhi Jal Board recorded consecutive working surplus during 2013-14 to 2015-16.

Chart 4.13
FINANCIAL POSITION OF DJB



(c) Power Utilities

41.3.1 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 including, three Distribution Companies [BSES- Rajdhani, BSES-Yamuna and TPDDL], 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 DISCOMs are private Companies, the others are all Government owned companies. Presently, financial assistance is being provided to the Power Utilities in Delhi i.e. to DPCL for meeting Central Public Sector Undertaking dues and subsidy at 50 per cent to consumers of electricity, consuming up to 400 units per month, with effect from 1st March 2015. During the previous year 2017-18 GNCTD has released an amount of ₹ 1676.70 crore for meeting the CPSU dues and electricity subsidy. There is a provision of ₹ 1720.00 crore in 2018-19(BE) for meeting the CPSU dues and electricity subsidy.

42. Finances of Local Bodies

42.1 For civic administration, the NCT of Delhi has been divided into five areas, working independently of 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 were created after trifurcation of the erstwhile Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD). The information regarding

area and population of trifurcated Municipal Corporations of Delhi is not available. The area and density of population in Municipal Corporations of Delhi as a whole, New Delhi Municipal Council and Delhi Cantonment Board as per the census of 2011 is presented in Statement 4.19.

Statement 4.19

ESTIMATED AREA & DENSITY OF POPULATION OF LOCAL BODIES IN DELHI

(Approximate)

S. No.	Local Bodies	Area (Sq. Km)	Population (Lakh)	Density of Population (Persons per Sq. Km)
1.	Municipal Corporations of Delhi	1397.29	164.20	11751
2.	New Delhi Municipal Council	42.74	2.58	6032
3.	Delhi Cantonment Board	42.97	1.10	2568
4.	Total	1483.00	167.88	11320

42.2 The position of opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance of New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) during 2012-18 is presented in Statement 4.20 and Chart 4.14.

Statement 4.20

FINANCIAL POSITION OF NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 2013-2018

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
1	Opening Balance *	3907.16	4074.09	4197.15	4679.83	4891.55	5075.24
2	Receipts	2777.81	3243.81	3351.46	3465.20	3677.24	3935.91
3	Expenditure	2610.88	3120.75	2925.78	3053.21	3493.55	3886.58
4	Closing Balance	4074.09	4197.15	4679.83*	5091.82*	5075.24	5124.57

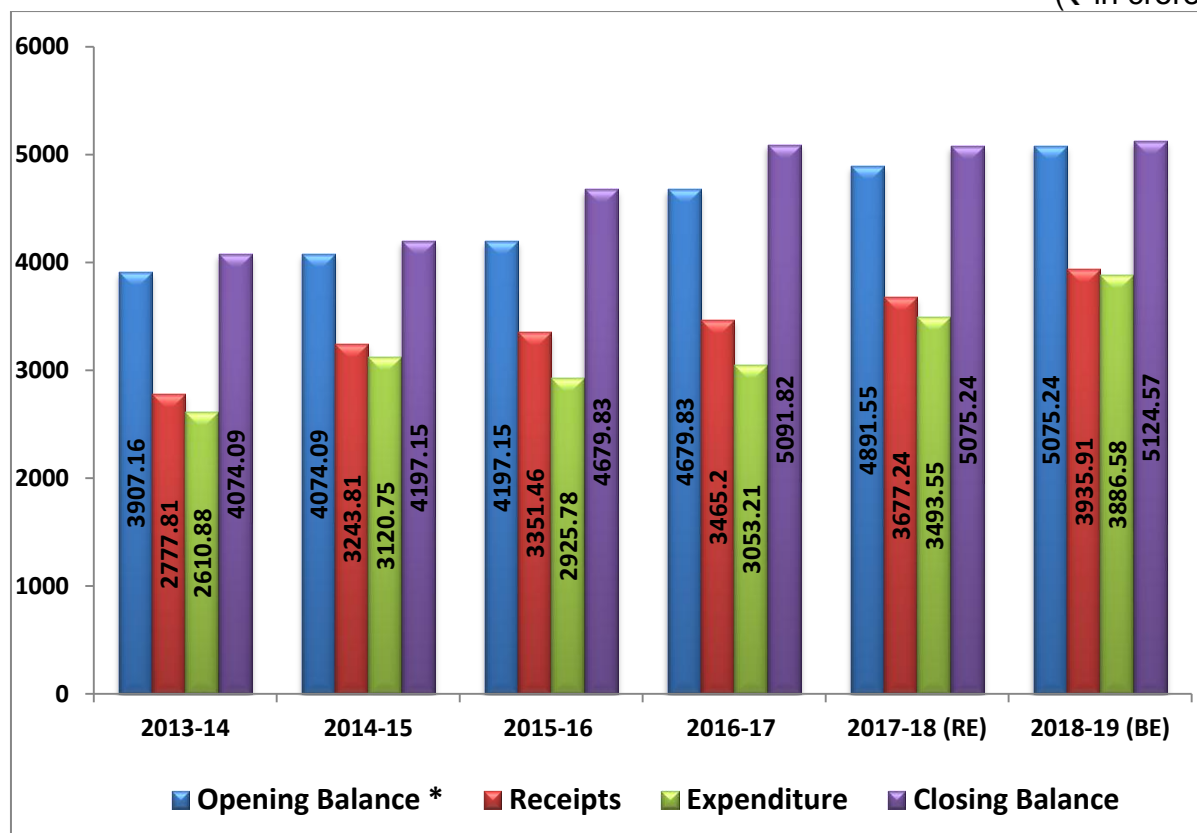
Source: - New Delhi Municipal Council.

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

Chart 4.14

FINANCIAL POSITION OF NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 2013-2018

(₹ in crore)



42.3 Statement 4.21 indicates non-plan income and expenditure of three entities of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) viz North Municipal Corporation, South Municipal Corporation and East Delhi Municipal Corporation during 2013-14 to 2018-19 (BE).

Statement 4.21

NON-PLAN INCOME & EXPENDITURE OF MCD 2013 - 2018

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)	
North Delhi Municipal Corporation								
1	Opening Balance	107.88	4.86	0.00	185.96	344.17	1462.96	
2	Receipts	2888.34	2924.55	2977.54	3374.66	8500.30	6971.97	
3	Expenditure	2991.35	2929.41	2791.58	3216.45	7381.51	8555.25	
4	Closing Balance	4.86	0.00	185.96	344.17	1462.96	-120.32	
South Delhi Municipal Corporation								
1	Opening Balance	3.95	2.57	600.18	960.78	1590.78	760.57	
2	Receipts	2672.00	3235.06	3266.12	3954.96	4069.87	4593.70	
3	Expenditure	2473.38	2637.45	2905.52	3324.96	4900.08	5032.80	
4	Reserve & Surplus	200.00	NA					
5	Closing Balance	2.57	600.18	960.78	1590.78	760.57	321.47	
East Delhi Municipal Corporation								
1	Opening Balance	253.33	47.97	0.07	57.60	151.69	126.70	
2	Receipts	931.61	1454.71	1491.79	1681.12	3154.72	5117.79	
3	Expenditure	1136.97	1502.60	1414.45	1587.03	3179.71	5264.33	
4	Closing Balance	47.97	0.07	57.60	151.69	126.70	-19.84	

Source: - Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

43. Financing of Annual Outlay for Schemes/Projects of Delhi Govt.

43.1 Financing of Annual Outlay for Schemes/Projects of Delhi is almost similar to that of other States. However, Delhi does not get the benefit of the dispensations recommended by the successive Central Finance Commissions to the States and also it cannot take resort to Market Borrowing/ Negotiated loans/ Provident Fund etc., for financing its schemes/ projects. Statement 4.22 indicates the achievement of resources during 2013-19.

43.2 Plan Expenditure & Non Plan Expenditure have been merged in 2017-18 as per directions of Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India. Hence, the classification now is Scheme/Projects in place of Plan and Establishment in place of Non Plan.

Statement 4.22 (a)

ACHIEVEMENT OF RESOURCES DURING 2017-18 and 2018-19 (BE)

(₹ in crore)

S. No	Item	2017-18 (Prov.)	2018-19 (BE)
1	Tax Revenue (i to v)	35717.02	42000
i	VAT/SGST	24770.01	30000
a	VAT	11149.17	6600
b	SGST	13620.84	23400
ii	Stamps & Regd. Fee	4118.58	4300
iii	Taxes on Motor Vehicle	2115.76	2500
iv	State Excise	4453.49	5200
v	Other Taxes	259.18	0
a	Entertainment Tax (including Cable TV Tax)	83.76	0
b	Betting Tax	5.4	0
c	Luxury Tax	170.02	0
2	Own Non- Tax Revenue	766.06	800
3	Capital Receipts	690.42	550.00
4	Share in Central Taxes	325	325
5	Other Grants from GOI	863.31	490.01
6	Central Plan Assistance (including CSS)	995.88	3941.99
7	Small Saving Fund	1906.34	2924
8	Opening Balance	2635.34	1969.00
9	Total Funds	43899.37	53000.00
B	Total Expenditure	40926.85	53000
i	Estt. & Admn. Expenditure	26735.37	31000
a	Revenue	24446.47	28169.66
b	Capital	2288.90	2830.34
ii	Scheme Expenditure	14191.48	22000
a	Revenue	9307.55	14922.15
b	Capital	4883.93	7077.85

Statement 4.22 (b)

ACHIEVEMENT OF RESOURCES DURING 2012-13 TO 2016-17

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
A	Tax Revenue	23431.52	25918.69	26603.90	30225.16	31139.89
1	VAT	15803.69	17925.71	18289.31	20245.82	21144.24
2	Stamps & Regn. Fees (incl. Land Revenue)	3098.07	2969.08	2841.67	3434.11	3145.94
3	Taxes on Motor Vehicle	1240.18	1409.27	1558.83	1607.01	1808.78
4	State Excise	2869.74	3151.63	3422.39	4237.69	4251.40
5	Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services (a to c)	419.84	463.00	491.70	700.53	789.53
a	Entertainment Tax (incl. Cable TV Tax)	117.38	146.14	150.84	241.28	264.07
b	Betting Tax	8.30	10.10	9.88	19.28	33.29
c	Luxury Tax	294.16	306.76	330.98	439.97	492.17
B	Own Non Tax Revenue	626.93	659.14	632.55	515.40	380.69
1	Interest	340.02	379.35	350.52	82.53	81.39
2	Dividends & Profits	26.25		12.90	12.32	11.28
3	Service Charges & Others	260.66	279.79	269.13	420.55	288.02
C	Share in Central Taxes	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00
D	Non Plan Grants from Govt. of India	66.49	1.91	2.95	2580.02	793.72
E	Revenue Receipts (A+B+C+D)	24449.94	26904.74	27564.40	33645.58	32639.30
F	Net Non Plan Revenue Expenditure	14160.64	14904.25	15563.19	17963.23	20585.32
G	Balance from Current Revenue (E-F)	10289.30	12000.49	12001.21	15682.35	12053.98
H	Misc. Capital Receipts (1-2)	-1568.78	-777.86	-1169.64	-2214.27	-2361.99
1	Capital Receipts	724.90	4129.30	227.61	83.42	212.49
2	Non Plan Capital Expenditure	2293.68	4907.16	1397.25	2297.69	2574.48
I	Small Saving Loan	922.41	836.50	1764.32	2241.13	1695.53
J	Delhi's Own Resources (excluding opening balance (G+H+I))	9642.93	12059.13	12595.89	15709.21	11387.52
K	Central Plan Assistance	1111.03	1075.95	1550.19	1303.27	1706.44
L	Other Grant from GOI	0.00	0.00	470.00	50.00	0.00
M	Aggregate Resources for Annual Plan (without opening balance) (J+K+L)	10753.96	13135.08	14616.08	17062.48	13093.96
N	Opening Balance	4636.27	1985.74	880.64	1517.06	3644.94
O	Aggregate Resources for Annual Plan including opening balance (M+N)	15390.23	15120.82	15496.72	18579.54	16738.90
P	Plan Outlay/Expenditure	13404.49	14240.19	13979.66	14934.60	14103.56
a	Plan	13219.90	13927.49	13378.95	14145.70	13204.54
b	CSS	184.59	312.70	600.71	788.90	899.02
Q	Resources Surplus (O-P)	1985.74	880.63	1517.06	3644.94	2635.34

CHAPTER 5

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment

As per Census 2001, the population of Delhi was 138.50 lakh. In 2011 census, the population of Delhi increased to the level of 167.88 lakh which indicate the fact that on an average, the population of Delhi increased at 2.12 per cent per annum during 2001-2011. During the same period the proportion of the working population to the total population in Delhi increased at the rate of 0.46 per cent. The information regarding population, working population and non-workers in India and Delhi during 1981-2011 is presented in Statement 5.1.

Statement 5.1

Workers and Non-workers in India & Delhi: 1981-2011

(Lakh)

Sl. No	Details	1981		1991		2001		2011	
		India	Delhi	India	Delhi	India	Delhi	India	Delhi
1.	Total 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)	4817.43 (39.79)	55.87 (33.28)
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)	7288.26 (60.21)	112.00 (66.72)
3.	Total Population	6851.85 (100.00)	62.20 (100.00)	8463.91 (100.00)	94.21 (100.00)	10286.11 (100.00)	138.50 (100.00)	12105.69 (100.00)	167.87 (100.00)

Source: -Census of India, 1981, 1991, 2001& 2011

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 & now in 2011 is 33.28. 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 the 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 1981-2011 are presented in Statement 5.2.

Statement 5.2

Growth of Workers and Non-workers in India & Delhi: 1981-2011

S. No	Details	1981-91		1991-2001		1981-2001		2001-2011	
		India	Delhi	India	Delhi	India	Delhi	India	Delhi
1.	Workers								
	a. Absolute Increase (Lakh)	695.26	9.78	882.30	15.65	1577.56	25.43	793.83	10.42
	b. Growth (%)	28.42	48.85	28.09	53.82	64.49	127.02	16.47	18.65
2.	Non-workers								
	a. Absolute Increase (Lakh)	916.80	22.23	939.90	28.64	1856.70	50.87	1025.75	18.95
	b. Growth (%)	20.81	52.70	17.66	44.47	42.14	120.60	14.07	16.92
3.	Total								
	a. Absolute Increase (Lakh)	1612.06	32.01	1822.20	44.29	3434.26	76.30	1819.58	29.37
	b. Growth (%)	23.53	51.46	21.53	47.01	50.12	122.67	15.03	17.50

Source: - Census of India, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

1.3 According to the 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, the workers' category includes both main and marginal workers. The classification of workers, i.e main and marginal workers, non-workers and the population of Delhi during the last five censuses is mentioned in Statement. 5.3.

Statement 5.3

Workers, Non-workers and Population in Delhi: 1961-2011

(Number)

S. 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 (31.17)	227718 (1.65)	4545234 (32.82)	9305273 (67.18)	13850507
6.	2011	5307329 (31.61)	279720 (1.67)	5587049 (33.28)	11200892 (66.72)	16787941

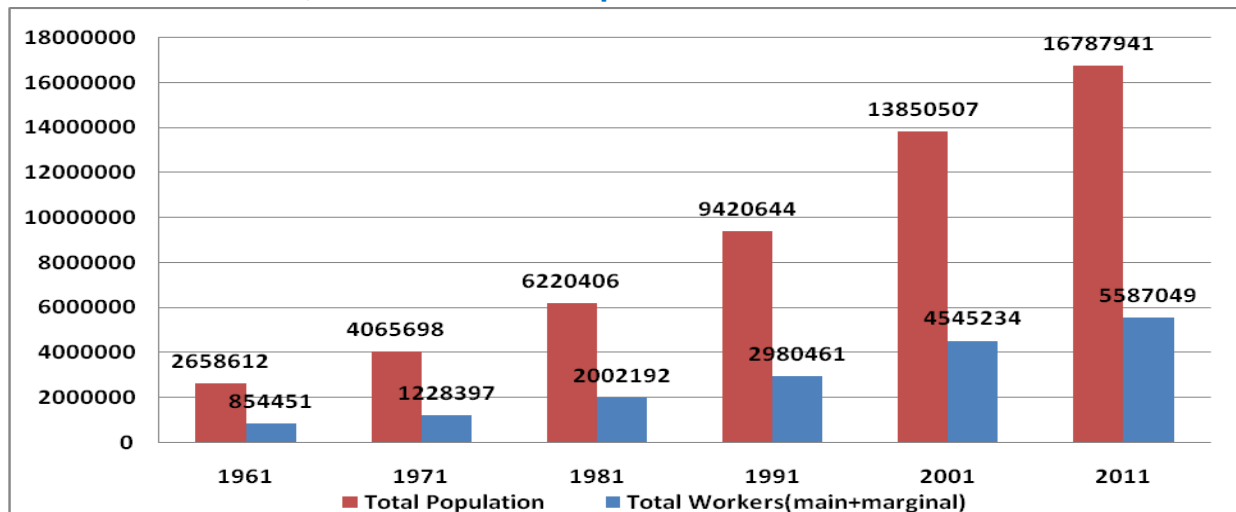
Source: - Census of India, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

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 the remaining two-thirds of the population. It is generally called the 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 1961-2011 is depicted in Chart 5.1.

Chart 5.1

Workers, Non-workers & Population of Delhi: 1961 - 2011



- 1.5 The general phenomenon found in most of the urbanized areas is that the percentage of persons engaged in the primary agriculture sector is very low. Delhi is also showing the same way, while the persons employed in the service sector and industrial sectors constitute a major share. The information regarding category-wise workers (including main and marginal workers) in Delhi during 2011 is presented in Statement 5.4.

Statement 5.4:

Category-wise Workers in Delhi- 2011

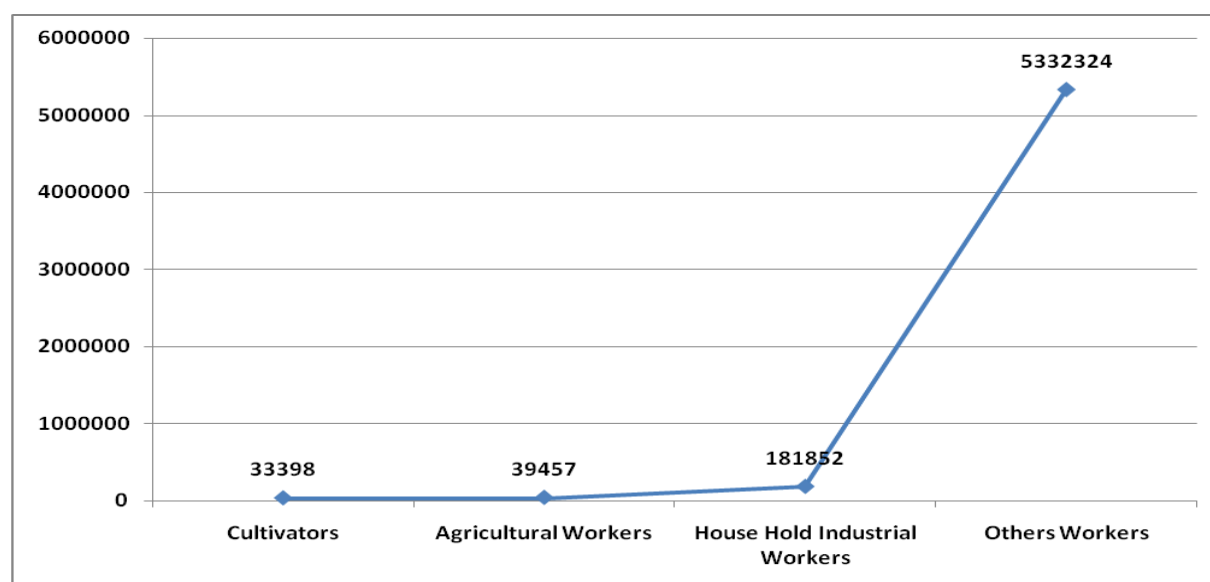
S. No.	Category of Workers	Workers (Number)			% of Total Workers
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Cultivators	27458	5940	33398	0.60
2.	Agricultural Workers	31352	8123	39457	0.71
3.	House hold Industrial Workers	152758	29094	181852	3.25
4.	Other Workers	4550458	781866	5332324	95.44
5.	Total Workers	4762026	825023	5587049	100.00

Source: - Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2013; Census 2011

- 1.6 It may be inferred from Statement 5.4 that female workers constitute a less percentage of workers during 2011 and it approximated up to 14 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 95 per cent. The information regarding category-wise workers in Delhi is depicted in Chart 5.2.

Chart 5.2

Category-wise Workers in Delhi-2011



2 Employment Surveys in Delhi

2.1 National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) collects the information regarding the characteristics of the labour force both employed as well as unemployed through their various rounds. The information regarding the same in Delhi during various rounds of NSSO 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
9.	68 th Round (July 2011-June 2012)	170.89	57.06	33.39

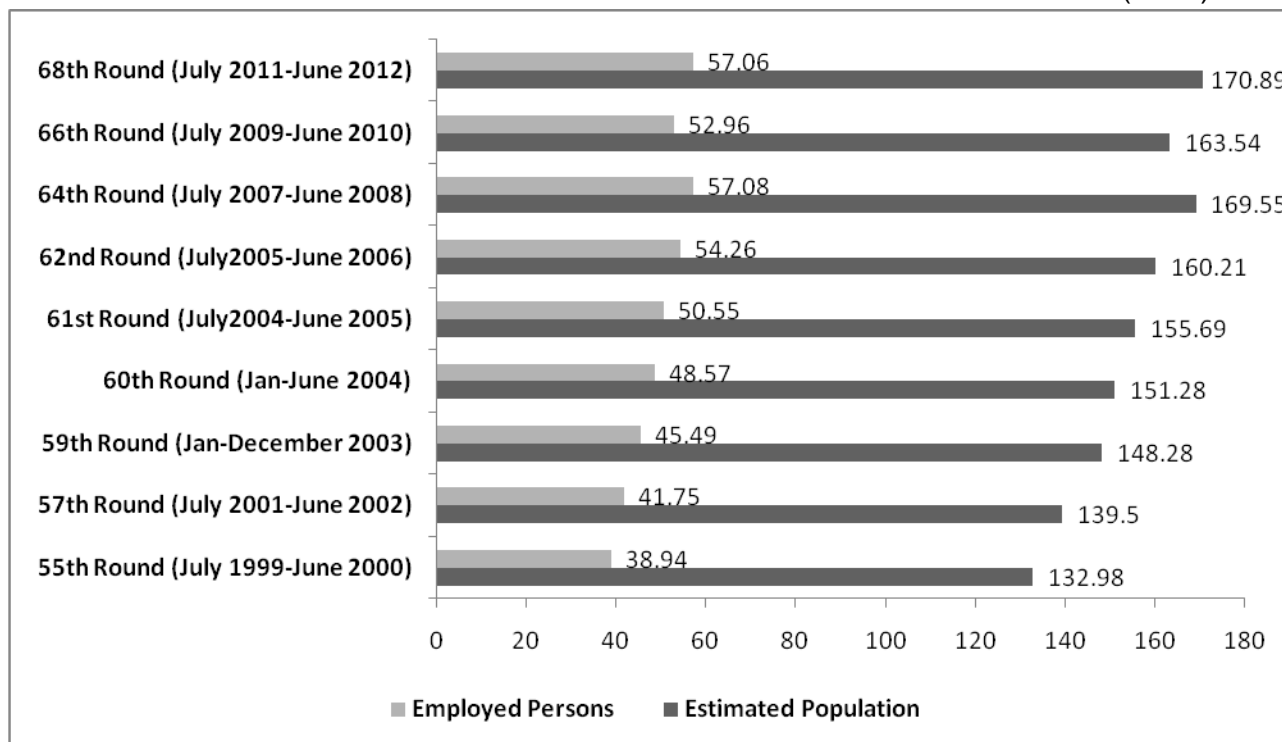
Source: - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GNCTD

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 57.06 lakh in the 68th Round during 2011-12. The percentage of employed persons to the total population increased during all rounds of NSSO except during the 64th and 66th Rounds, 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 Positions in Delhi- As per NSSO Estimates

(Lakh)



2.3 National Sample Survey Organization

The National Sample Survey office collects data on the characteristics of the 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 the 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 lucrative remuneration offers.
- 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 decade is presented in Statement 5.6.

Statement 5.6:
Employment in Organized Sector in Delhi

(Fig. in Lakh)

S. No	Years	Public Sector					Private Sector	Total
		Central	Delhi Govt.	Quasi Govt.	Local Bodies	Sub Total		
1.	March 1999	2.14	1.14	2.04	0.94	6.26	2.22	8.48
2.	March 2000	2.14	1.13	2.04	0.95	6.26	2.21	8.47
3.	March 2001	2.12	1.14	2.03	0.95	6.24	2.17	8.41
4.	March 2002	2.10	1.20	1.98	0.93	6.21	2.15	8.36
5.	March 2003	2.14	1.21	1.96	0.93	6.24	2.13	8.37

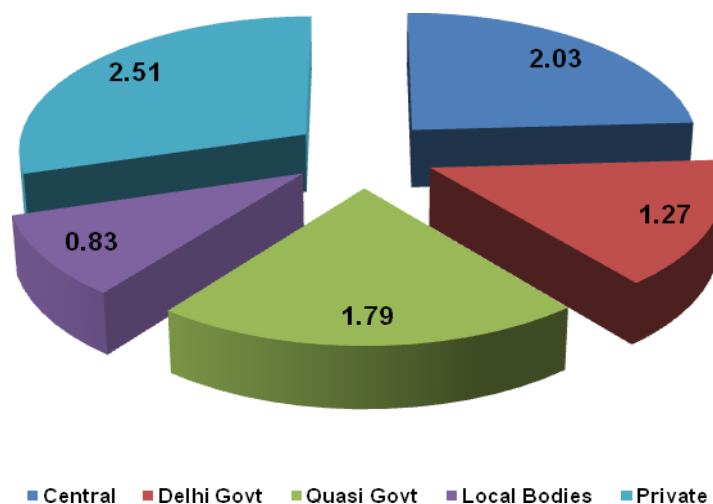
6.	March 2004	2.12	1.21	1.94	0.93	6.20	2.19	8.39
7.	March 2005	2.10	1.20	1.92	0.93	6.15	2.16	8.31
8.	March 2006	2.06	1.20	1.86	0.93	6.05	2.21	8.26
9.	March 2007	2.02	1.21	1.85	0.93	6.01	2.30	8.31
10.	March 2008	2.04	1.24	1.79	0.93	6.00	2.36	8.36
11.	March 2009	2.03	1.27	1.79	0.83	5.92	2.51	8.43

Source: - Directorate of Employment, Govt. NCT Delhi.

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

Employments 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 the 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 2.66 lakh during June 2012. The detail regarding the estimated number of employed and unemployed persons in Delhi during 2012 is presented in Statement 5.7.

Statement 5.7
Estimated Employed & Unemployed Persons in Delhi-2016

Sl. No.	Details	Number			Employment Rate/ Unemployment Rate
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Employed				
	a. Urban	4657580	838753	5496333	96.95
	b. Rural	82325	20419	102744	96.30
	c. Total	4739905	859172	5599077	96.94
2.	Unemployed				
	a. Urban	114472	58348	172820	3.05
	b. Rural	2225	1727	3952	3.70
	c. Total	116697	60075	176772	3.06
3.	Total				
	a. Urban	4772052	897101	5669153	
	b. Rural	84550	22146	106696	
	c. Total	4856602	919247	5775849	

Source: Fifth Annual Employment - Unemployment Survey (2015-16), GOI.

- 4.3 It may be observed from Statement 5.7, that the estimated number of workers during 2016 was at 57.75 lakh. Unemployed persons constitute 3.06 per cent of the labour force. The information regarding the occupational distribution of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges in Delhi during 2009-17 is presented in Statement 5.8.
- 4.4 The information regarding the distribution of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges on the basis of education during 2009-17 is presented in Statement 5.8.

Statement 5.8

Educational Distribution of Unemployed Persons Registered in Employment Exchanges in Delhi 2009-17

(As on 31st December)

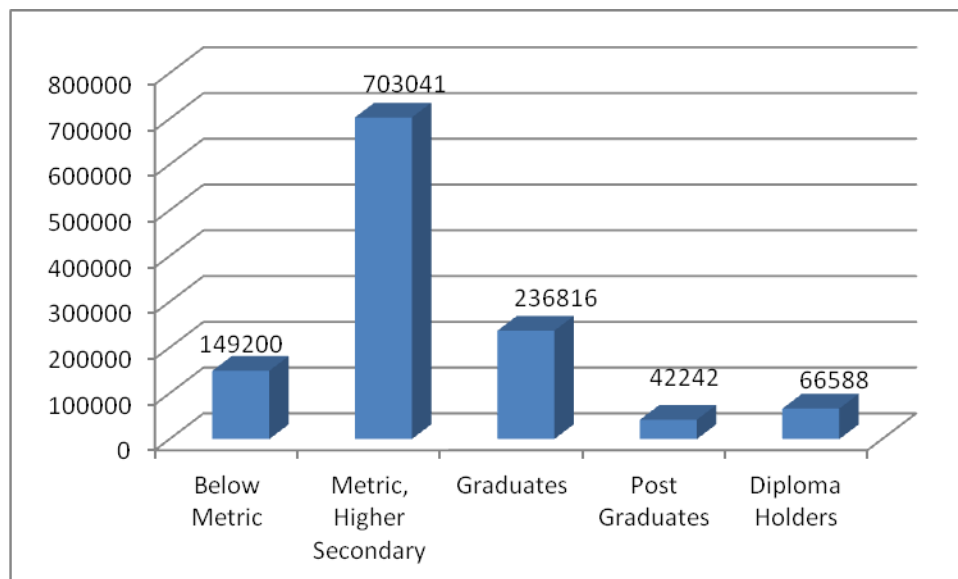
S. No.	Education	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1.	Below Metric	51575	73259	91925	106362	128040	137158	147049	144774	149200
2.	Metric, Higher Secondary	297757	296047	389742	467479	495423	616019	656088	686859	703041
3.	Graduates	50391	86394	113248	138683	158728	180021	195450	209762	236816
4.	Post Graduates	6050	14323	19249	24491	28167	31839	34033	36403	42242
5.	Diploma Holders	8766	23361	29139	37554	44934	52532	56576	60098	66588
6.	Total	414539	493384	643303	774569	855292	1017569	1083896	1137896	1197887

Source: - Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2017.

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

- 4.5 It is evident from the above statement that, 29 % of unemployed persons registered in an employment exchange in Delhi had the educational qualification of graduation and above – in the year 2017. More than 71 % of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges in Delhi were in the matriculate category or in the category of higher secondary level education. The information regarding the above during 2017 is depicted in Chart 5.5.

Chart 5.5
Educational Distribution of
Unemployed Persons Registered in Employment Exchanges in Delhi : 2017



4.6. The information regarding state-wise population, workers, percentage of workers and increase in workers during 2001-2011, distribution of the population of Delhi on the basis of workers and non-workers during 1999-2012 and unemployment in Delhi have been presented in Tables 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3, respectively.

CHAPTER 6

PRICE TRENDS

Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a reflection of changes in the retail prices of specified goods and services over a time period, whereas Wholesale Price index (WPI) accounts for changes in the general price level of goods at the wholesale level. WPI is the primary measure used for ascertaining inflation as it accounts for changes in prices for a given class of goods or services in a given region, during a given interval of time. Price Indices have several potential uses. The index can be said to measure the movement in prices or a cost of living.

Some notable price indices are indicated below

1. Wholesale Price Index number-All India (WPI)
2. Consumer Price Index number for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)
3. Consumer Price Index number for Agricultural Laborers (CPI-AL)
4. Consumer Price Index number for Rural Laborers (CPI-RL)

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

2. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is the only general index capturing price movement in a comprehensive way and is an indicator of movement in prices of commodities in all trade and transactions. It is generally taken as an indicator of the rate of inflation in the economy. The current series of WPI reflects the change in Wholesale Prices over a period as compared to the base year (2011-12=100). The information regarding the year-wise wholesale price index from 2013-14 to 2017-18 is presented in Table 6.1.

3. Methodology for Compilation of Whole Sale Price Index

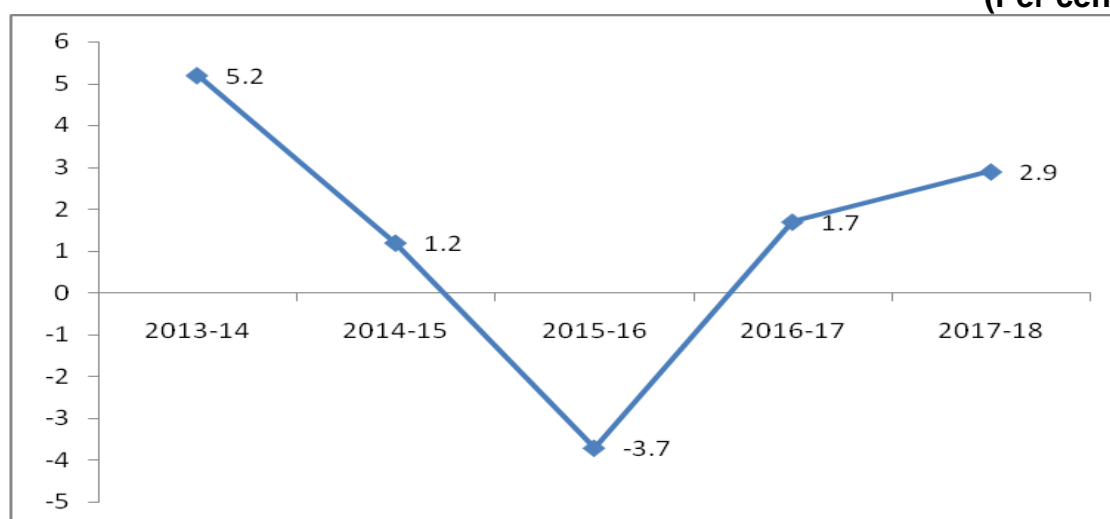
3.1 Wholesale price represents the quoted price of the bulk transaction of a commodity generally at the primary stage. The revised (current) series of Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India with base 2011-12 has replaced the hitherto operated WPI with base 2004-05. The current series is calculated 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 (2011-12) 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.

- The rate of inflation during the last five years is depicted in chart 6.1.

Chart 6.1
The rate of Inflation in India (Wholesale Price Index) 2013-14 to 2017-18
(Per cent)



- 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 ever more 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.
- 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 the 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.
- 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 government activities is to concentrate on improving food production and productivity, increasing investments in the 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- 2010-2017

(In ₹)

S. No	Commodities	Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1.	Wheat (308)	Per Quintal	1350	1275	1675	1745	1725	1770	1800	1900
2.	Gram (garra)	Per Quintal	2372	3300	4200	3300	3450	4200	4690	4500
3.	Rice(basmati)	Per Quintal	5245	5175	5200	5800	6250	6300	6500	6800
4.	Dal Arhar (Split)	Per Quintal	6172	6235	6350	6500	6400	10200	11820	7000
5.	Dal Moong (Chhilka)	Per Quintal	6940	5775	5400	6300	6550	8425	9050	6800
6.	Dal Urd (Chhilka)	Per Quintal	6393	4980	4600	4700	5950	10200	11720	6900
7.	Mustard Oil (Kachi Ghani)	15 Kg tin	974	1295	1350	1250	1340	1390	1490	1350
8.	Ghee (desi) No.1	15 Kg Tin	3456	4110	4250	4300	4200	5250	6800	10000
9.	Ghee (vanaspati)	15 Kg Tin	858	1120	1110	1125	1050	1000	1200	1250
10.	Kerosene Oil	Per liter	9.32	14.83	14.83	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11.	Hard Coke)	Per 40 kg	360	440	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Meat	Per Quintal	19266	22000	23000	26000	25500	22500	34500	28000
13.	Eggs	Per 100 No.	231	295	270	340	400	400	540	400
14.	Chillies (Red)	Per Quintal	7901	9249	4000	8100	9000	NA	9500	12000
15.	Turmeric	Per Quintal	14058	5200	5800	7400	8000	9500	9800	9000
16.	Sugar	Per Quintal	3152	3146	3425	3250	3300	3825	4150	3800
17.	Gur	Per Quintal	2957	3190	2700	2850	2900	2900	4000	4200
18.	Potato	Per Quintal	535	546	600	710	750	1675	1800	750
19.	Onion (Dry)	Per Quintal	1283	1015	1125	1100	1200	1000	2375	1600

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 a weekly and monthly basis. These rates are provided to Labour Bureau, Shimla for the 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 the CPI for industrial workers is 2001=100. The old series of base year 1982=100 was replaced by new series base 2001=100 since January 2006. The present series has included eight selected markets in Delhi for data collection of CPI for industrial workers as mentioned above. Now, for replacement of the existing series base 2001 by new proposed base 2016 = 100, the process for the collection of prices have been started simultaneously in the new schedules provided by Labour Bureau. For new series, five new markets (Bawana, Najafgarh, Tilak Nagar, Bhajanpura/Yamuna Vihar and Kotla Mubarakpur) have been added and two existing/old markets (Rani Bagh and Moti Nagar) have been deleted for the new series.
- 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 2016 and 2017 is presented in Statement 6.2.

Statement 6.2
Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers in Delhi

(Base Year 2001=100)

Group	Group/Sub-Group	WEIGHT (%)	2016	2017	% Change
1	Food				
A	Cereals & Products	8.31	262	284	8.4
B	Pulses & Products	2.99	384	296	-22.9
C	Oils & Fats	2.81	235	230	-2.1
D	Meat, Fish & Eggs	1.85	361	372	3.0
E	Milk & Products	11.41	276	300	8.7
F	Condiments & Spices	2.39	258	276	7.0
G	Vegetables & Fruits	6.36	282	287	1.8
H	Other Foods	7.63	258	281	8.9
Food Total		43.75	278	289	4.0
2	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	2.12	288	313	8.7
3	Fuel & Light	5.39	216	226	4.6
4	Housing	20.72	227	240	5.7
5	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	5.68	216	230	6.5
6	Miscellaneous				
A	Medical Care	3.30	248	247	-0.4
B	Education, Recreation & Amusement	6.30	194	196	1.0
C	Transport & Communication	5.12	190	199	4.7
D	Personal Care & Effects	4.44	215	231	7.4
E	Others	3.18	250	262	4.8
Miscellaneous Total		22.34	213	220	3.3
General Index		100.00	246	257	4.5

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

8.3 It may be inferred from Statement 6.2 that the annual average consumer price index increased from 246 in 2016 to 257 in 2017 registering an increase of 11 points. The increase in CPI for industrial workers in Delhi was recorded at 4.5 per cent during 2017 over the last year 2016.

8.4 The index for food group increased from 278 in 2016 to 289 in 2017 registering an increase of 11 points (4.0 per cent). Index for pan, supari, tobacco & intoxicants increased from 288 to 313 registering an increase of 25 points (8.7

per cent). The index of fuel and light increased from 216 in 2016 to 226 in 2017. The index under housing has also increased from 227 to 240 recorded an increase of 13 points (5.7 per cent). Index for clothing, bedding and footwear group increased from 216 to 230 registering an increase of 14 points (6.5 per cent). Under the miscellaneous group, there are certain items like medical care, education, recreation & amusement, transport & communication and personal care & affects the index in this group increased from 213 to 220 registering an increase of 7 points (3.3 per cent). Thus the maximum increase was in Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants, followed by Clothing, bedding & footwear, Housing, fuel & light, Food groups and Miscellaneous.

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 the 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 2001-2017 is presented in Statement 6.3.

Statement 6.3:**Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers in Metro Cities in India-
2001-2017**

(Average Annual Index)

No	Year	All India	% Change	Delhi	% Change	Kolkata	% Change	Chennai	% Change	Mumbai	% Change
1	2001	458	3.9	529	2.9	492	9.1	487	2.5	528	4.6
2	2002	477	4.1	550	4.0	530	7.7	513	5.3	558	5.7
3	2003	496	4.0	570	3.6	541	2.1	533	3.9	583	4.5
4	2004	514	3.6	598	4.9	565	4.4	549	3.0	604	3.6
5	2005	536	4.3	648	8.4	587	3.9	565	3.0	611	1.2
6	2005*	116	4.3	116	8.4	115	3.9	114	3.0	118	1.2
7	2006	123	6.0	122	5.2	121	5.2	118	3.4	126	6.8
8	2007	131	6.5	128	4.9	132	9.1	124	5.1	134	6.3
9	2008	142	8.4	137	7.0	142	7.6	135	8.9	144	7.5
10	2009	157	10.6	147	7.3	156	9.9	149	10.4	159	10.4
11	2010	176	12.1	163	10.9	172	10.3	161	8.1	174	9.4
12	2011	192	9.1	176	8.0	185	7.6	171	6.2	192	10.3
13	2012	209	8.9	191	8.5	198	7.0	195	14.0	212	10.4
14	2013	232	11.0	209	9.4	222	12.1	218	11.8	237	11.8
15	2014	247	6.5	223	6.7	239	7.7	230	5.5	257	8.4
16	2015	261	5.7	234	4.9	251	5.0	248	7.8	276	7.4
17	2016	274	5.0	246	5.1	261	4.0	255	2.8	287	4.0
18	2017	281	2.6	257	4.5	266	1.9	261	2.4	289	0.7

Source: - Labour Bureau Shimla,

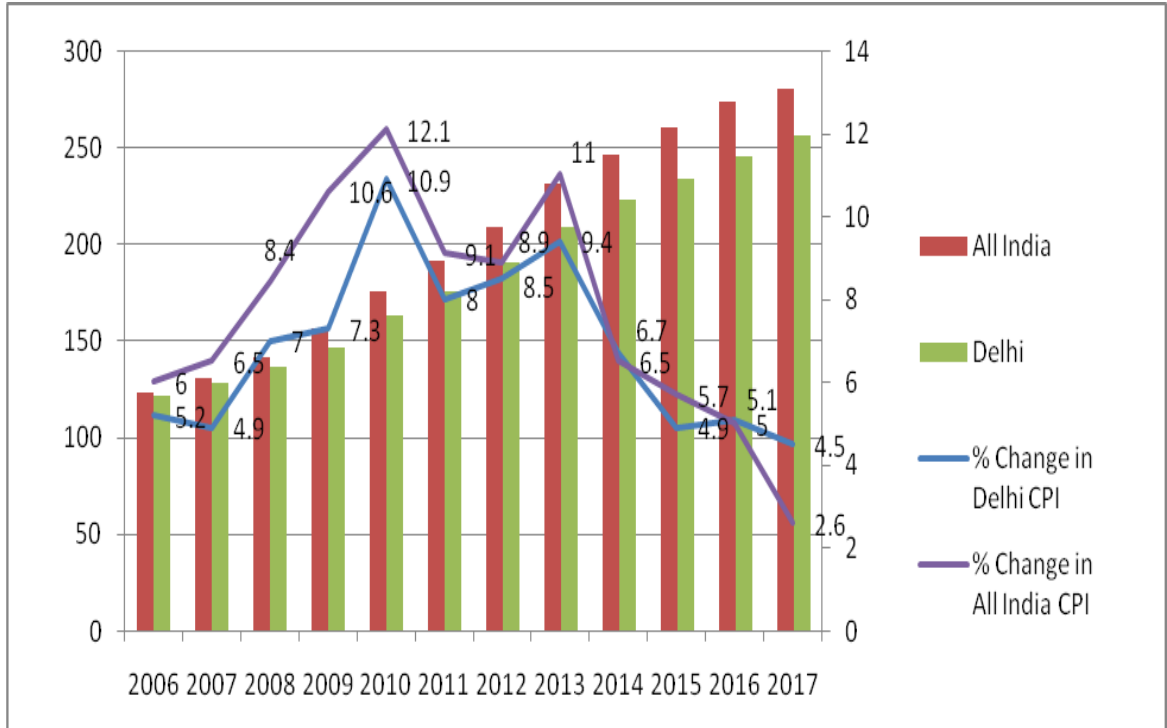
Notes: - * Converted figure according to the base year 2001=100.

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 average consumer price index number (General) in All India was recorded at 281. For Mumbai, it was 289 followed by Kolkata 266, Chennai 261 and Delhi 257 respectively. The highest percentage of change was recorded in Delhi at 4.5 per cent. The prices of food items at the national level increased during 2017 at 1.3 per cent as compared to the previous year; the highest recorded in Delhi at 4.0 per cent and lowest in Kolkata at 0.7 per cent. At the national level, the average consumer price index recorded during the year 2017 at 308 in the food group while in Delhi recorded at 289. The group-wise price index numbers for industrial workers of mega cities in India during 2016 and 2017 is presented in Statement 6.3. The CPI for industrial workers in Delhi and selected megacities in India during 2006-2017 is depicted in Chart 6.2.

Chart 6.2

CPI for Industrial Workers in Delhi & Mega Cities in India 2006-2017



CHAPTER 7

BUDGET ALLOCATION & EXPENDITURE UNDER SCHEME/PROGRAMME/PROJECTS

In order to bring Improvement in the quality of government spending by focusing on the end use of the funds, the classification of the budget as “plan”-“non-plan” was done away with by Union Government with effect from 2017-18. The GNCTD had switched to capital and revenue-spending classifications from FY 2017-18 in lieu of Plan and Non-Plan with the objective to have a clear and effective link between the government’s earnings, spending and outcomes.

2. The Government of Delhi prepared its first comprehensive Outcome Budget based on output and outcome indicators in 2017-18 moving from traditional budgeting to an “Outcome” based approach of budgeting. Outcome Budget 2017-18 of GNCTD is an attempt to bring a high degree of transparency and accountability in public spending.
3. The prime objective of developing a comprehensive Outcome Budget is to go beyond the current approach that restricts the monitoring of a government's performance to expenditure monitoring or at best the tracking of Outputs, usually defined as tangible infrastructure or services produced as a result of the project or programme. The outcome-based budgeting, by establishing a direct relationship between funding and expected results, has increased visibility into how government policies translate into spending and focus on the outcomes of the government-funded activities/ programmes/ schemes / projects and the quality or effectiveness of services provided.
4. The Outcome Budget 2018-19 of GNCTD covers 36 departments and agencies combined into 8 major sectors. Under each department, major programmes and schemes were identified and key Output and Outcome indicators defined against each of them. Special care was taken to ensure that the indicators were SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attributable, Realistic and Targeted) and comparable across similar programmes and schemes within and across departments. In all, 2284 unique indicators have been developed including 1291 Output indicators and 993 Outcome indicators.
5. The approved plan outlay and expenditure of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi under various Five Year Plans and Scheme/ Programme/ Projects during 2017-18 and 2018-19 is presented in Statement 7.1.

Statement 7.1

PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE OF DELHI: 1951-2018

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Plans	Plan Outlay (R.E.)	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
12.	12th Five Year Plan 2012-2017	78950.00	70497.04	89.29
	12.1 Annual Plan 2012-13	15000.00	13237.51	88.25
	12.2 Annual Plan 2013-14	14700.00	13964.28	95.00
	12.3 Annual Plan 2014-15*	16350.00	13979.68	85.50
	12.4 Annual Plan 2015-16	16400.00	14960.54	91.22
	12.5 Annual Plan 2016-17	16500.00	14355.03	87.00
13	Scheme/Programme/Projects 2017-18	16000.00	14387.47	89.92
14	Scheme/Programme/Projects 2018-19	22000.0 (B.E.)		

Note: - * Plan Outlay includes CSS w.e.f. 2014-15

6. The Agency-wise Plan Expenditure of Five Annual Plans of the 12th Five-Year Plan (2012-17), 2017-18 and Schemes / Projects 2018-19 is presented in Statement 7.2.

Statement 7.2

AGENCY-WISE EXPENDITURE WITH SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS

(₹ Crore)

S. No	Department/ Agency	12th Five Year Plan (2012-17)	2012-13 (Exp.)	2013-14 (Exp.)	2014-15 (Exp.)	2015-16 (Exp.)	2016-17 (Exp.)	2017-18 (Exp.)	2018-19 BE(Scheme/Programme/Projects 2018-19)
1	Departments of GNCTD	66834.31	9682.08	10313.58	10311.67	11469.37	11185.92	10818.41	18761.90
2	North Delhi Municipal Corporation	4413.97	642.59	704.30	747.18	615.72	602.75	780.98	310.60
3	South Delhi Municipal Corporation	3988.87	617.77	607.80	533.60	492.42	467.75	535.98	137.60
4	East Delhi Municipal Corporation	1993.15	369.97	448.82	421.40	383.61	290.96	423.31	163.15
5	New Delhi Municipal Council	79.00	4.15	0.33	4.67	4.60	194.00	2.41	67.85
6	Delhi Jal Board	11000.00	1717.36	1550.00	1789.00	1723.93	1384.65	1730.00	2350.00
7	DUSIB	1630.00	203.50	320.00	172.13	270.86	229.00	96.25	208.80
8	Delhi Development Authority	60.00	-	19.33	-	-	-	-	-
9	Delhi Cantonment Board	0.70	0.10	0.13	0.03	0.03	-	.15	.10
	Total	90000.00	13237.52	13964.28	13979.68	14960.54	14355.03	14387.47	22000.00

7. The Allocation under Schemes/Programmes/Projects 2018-19 is presented in Statement 7.3.

STATEMENT 7.3

SECTOR -WISE SCHEME/PROGRAMME/PROJECTS 2018-19

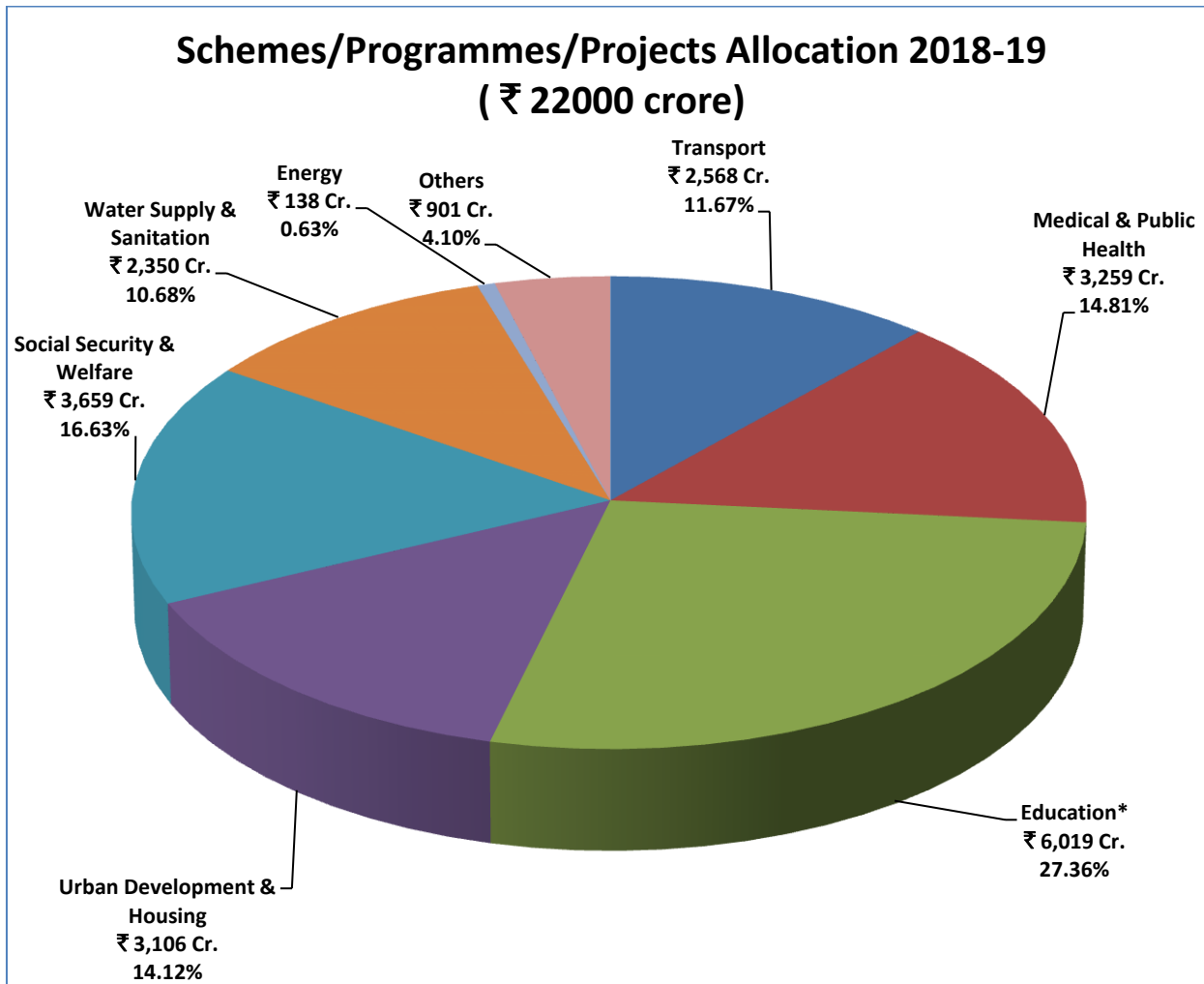
(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Departments	SCHEME/PROGRAMME/PROJECTS 2018-19	
		Amount	Per cent
1.	Rural Development	214.00	0.97
2.	Minor Irrigation & Flood Control	90.00	0.41
3.	Energy	138.00	0.63
4.	Industries	13.00	0.06

S. No.	Departments	SCHEME/PROGRAMME/PROJECTS 2018-19	
		Amount	Per cent
5.	Transport	2568.00	11.67
6.	Science Tech. & Environment	61.00	0.28
7.	Secretariat Economic Services	21.00	0.10
8.	Tourism	44.00	0.20
9.	Civil Supplies	10.00	0.05
10	General Education	5414.00	24.61
11	Technical Education	306.00	1.39
12	Art & Culture	145.00	0.66
13	Sports & Youth Services	154.00	0.70
14	Medical	2656.00	12.07
15	Public Health	603.00	2.74
16	Water Supply & Sanitation	2350.00	10.68
17	Housing	122.00	0.55
18	Urban Development	2984.00	13.56
19	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities	355.00	1.61
20	Labour & Labour Welfare	457.00	2.08
21	Social Welfare	1391.00	6.32
22	Women & Child Welfare	1073.00	4.88
23	Nutrition	373.00	1.70
24	Jail	28.00	0.13
25	Public Works	154.00	0.70
26	Other Administrative Services	235.00	1.07
27	Agriculture & Allied Services	41.00	0.19
	Total	22000.00	100.00

Chart 7.1

ALLOCATION OF PRIORITY SECTOR OF Schemes/ Programmes/ Projects 2018-19



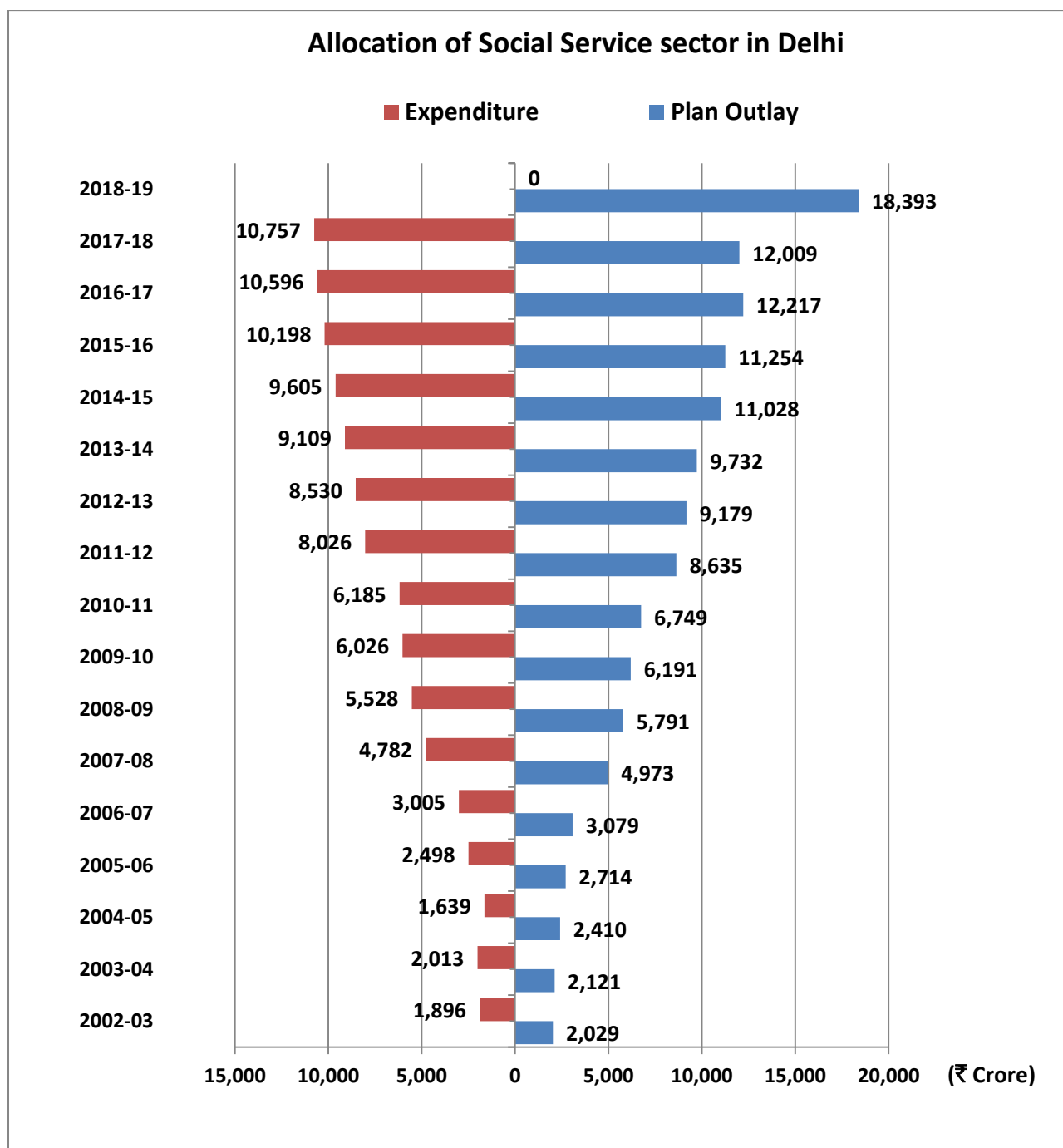
8 It may be inferred from Chart 7.1 that Education Sector has continued to be the first priority sector with maximum share of allocation of 27.36% of the allocated Schemes/Programme/Projects 2018-19 followed with Social Security & Welfare (16.63%), Medical & Public Health (14.81%), Housing & Urban Development (14.12%), Transport (11.67%).

9 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, Civil Supplies and Nutrition during the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth

Five Year Plans, Schemes/Programmes/Projects of 2017-18 & 2018-19 of GNCTD is presented in chart 7.2.

Chart 7.2

**PLAN OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL SERVICE SECTORS
IN DELHI DURING 10th, 11th, 12th FIVE YEAR PLAN & SCHEMES/ PROGRAMMES/
PROJECTS 2017-18 & 2018-19**



Statement 7.4

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

(₹ Crore)

S. No	Plans	Total Plan Outlay (RE)	Plan Outlay under SS Sector (RE)	% of Outlay	Total Expenditure	Exp.	% of Exp.
1.	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)						
	Total	24342.67	12353.24	50.74	22846.98	11050.42	48.36
2.	Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012)						
	Total	55900.00	32338.40	57.85	53478.86	30547.74	57.12
3.	Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017)						
	a. 2012-13	15000.00	9179.42	61.20	13237.51	8529.91	64.44
	b. 2013-14	14700.00	9732.48	66.21	13964.28	9109.13	65.23
	c. 2014-15	16350.00	11028.10	67.45	13979.68	9605.16	68.71
	d. 2015-16	16400.00	11253.89	68.62	14960.54	10198.19	68.17
	e. 2016-17	16500.00	12217.00	74.04	14355.03	10596.13	73.81
	Total	78950.00	53410.89	67.65	70497.04	48038.52	68.14

S. No.	Schemes/ Programme/ Projects	Total Outlay	Outlay	% of Outlay	Total Exp.	Expenditure	% of Exp.
4.	Schemes/ Programme/ Projects 2017-18	18500.0	13321.00	72.05	14387.5	10757.0	74.76
5	Schemes/ Programme/ Projects 2018-19	22000.0	18393.00				

10. 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 55.85 per cent in 11th Five Year Plan and further to 67.65% in 12th Five Year Plan. During 2017-18, this allocation increased to 72.05%.
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, 7.7, 7.8, 7.9, 7.10 and 7.11 respectively.

CHAPTER 8

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

The rapid rise in the population and speedy economic development has raised the concern for the environmental degradation in Delhi. Due to unplanned growth, Delhi has become one of the most polluted cities in India in term of air pollution, carrying one of the country's highest volumes of particulate matter pollution in its funnel. Unprecedented scale and speed of urbanization in Delhi and consequent pressure on physical and social infrastructure has created damaging stress on the living environment and resulted in an increased level of pollution. Increase in number of vehicles in Delhi is far faster than construction of roads. Besides large scale construction activity, the problem of air pollution gets aggravated due to Agriculture burning in the NCR and neighbouring states in the month which does not favour dispersion of air pollutants. It is also evident that Delhi's Environment is highly influenced by different meteorological phenomena. In summer, the particulate is influenced by dust storm from Rajasthan and in winter by calm conditions and inversion as well as biomass burning in NCR.

- 1.1 To reduce air pollution, Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) along with Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) and 41 directions issued by CPCB under Air Act are being implemented by the Civic Agencies, Transport Department., Urban Development Department, Traffic Police and Pollution Control Committee of Delhi. Apart from this, various Court and NGT directions are being complied. Air Pollution Control is being monitored at GNCTD as well as the Government of India level.
- 1.2 Water pollution contribution is due to the discharge of untreated industrial and municipal wastes in the drains and river. The river is so contaminated that it is classified in the category E which makes its water non-suitable for utilization.
- 1.3 Excessive ground water exploration has made Recharging of ground water the need of the hour. The Government is emphasizing on rainwater harvesting to compensate for the losses incurred due to the exploration of water necessary guidelines in this regard are issued from time to time.
- 1.4 Besides Air and Water Pollution, Hazardous Waste, Bio-medical Waste, Construction & Demolition and Electronic Waste are other upcoming serious threat to the environment. These are increasing with urbanization and economic development in the city. To mitigate environmental degradation, the Government took steps to increase the Green cover of the state by promoting Green buildings for the conservation of water and reduction in the generation of solid and liquid waste. 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.
- 1.5 Strict enforcement of various environmental norms by the Central Pollution Control Board and Delhi Pollution Control Committee led to virtual closure of large factories in Delhi and shifting of the number of smaller industrial units in neighbouring states. It is evident that garbage collection remains the most

disappointing area of housing services. Garbage collection and disposal is vital to the concept of an inclusive city as it threatens the living environment with acute health hazard possibilities. It goes without saying that the poor and other vulnerable sections bear the maximum brunt of an unhealthy environment.

- 1.6 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.

2. Ambient Air Quality

- 2.1 The city of Delhi has a complex urban environment with respect to air pollution and faces severe air pollution of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and NO₂. There are several prominent sources within and outside Delhi contributing to PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and NO₂ in ambient air; these pollutants can be taken as a surrogate of other pollutants also, as most of the pollutants coexist and have common sources. Year-wise annual mean ambient air quality levels in Delhi during 2001 to 2018 (Till November) is presented in Statement 8.1.

Statement 8.1

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY LEVELS IN DELHI: 2001-2018 (Till November, 2018)

S. No	Years	Ambient Air Quality ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)			
		SO ₂	NO ₂	CO	RSPM (PM ₁₀)
1.	2001	14.1	41.8	4183	150
2.	2002	11.3	50.8	3258	192
3.	2003	9.5	55.8	2831	170
4.	2004	9.3	57.4	2581	160
5.	2005	8.8	55.9	2541	168
6.	2006	8.8	55.9	2541	168
7.	2007	4	38	2460	161
8.	2008	5	43.1	2461	201
9.	2009	5	47.3	1768	248
10.	2010	5	46	1937	249
11.	2011	15	66	2020	281
12.	2012	18.2	82.4	2020	293
13.	2013	20.1	77.5	2100	282
14.	2014	16.9	79	1700	318
15.	2015	17.6	73	1618	268
16.	2016	19.9	70.2	2090	290
17.	2017	23.36	73.55	2130	263
18.	2018 (Till Nov.)	17.66	64.06	1880	314
	Standard	50	40	2000	60

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

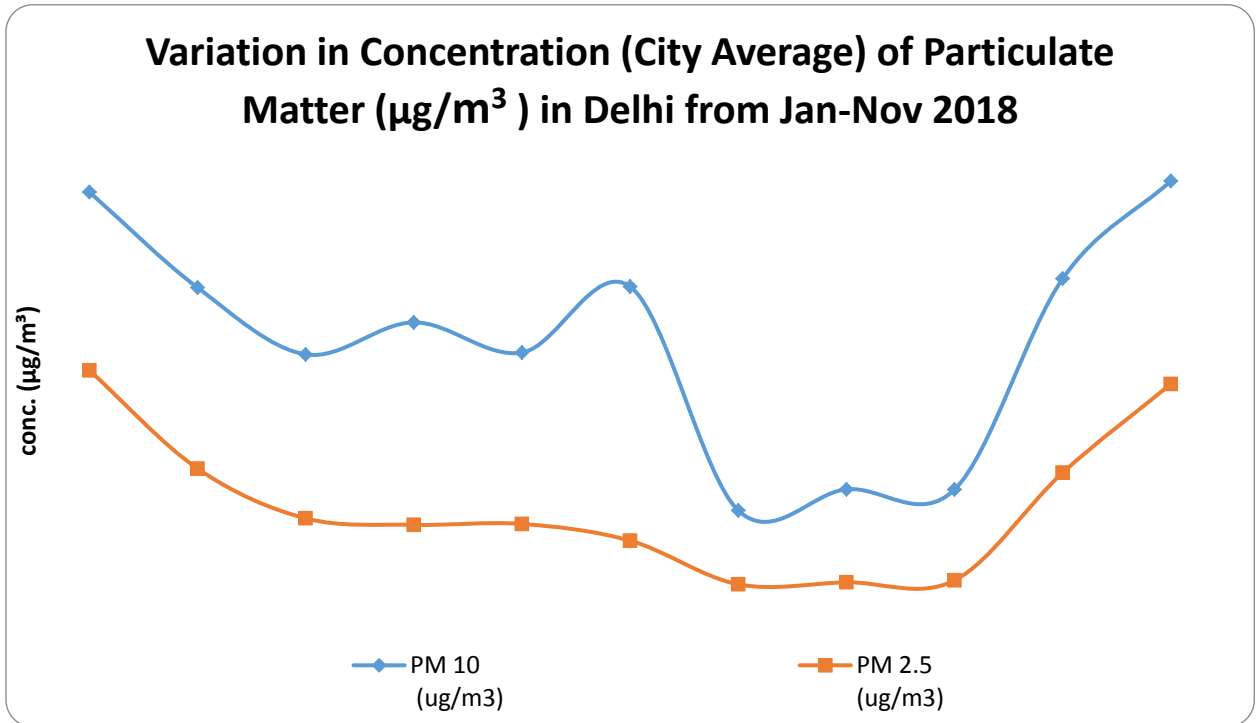
- 2.2 The values for 2001 to 2010 are of the monitoring stations of CPCB while the values of 2011 to 2018 are of the monitoring station network developed by Delhi Pollution Control Committee. Presently, DPCC monitored air quality through 26 online continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations at 26

locations. The real time air quality monitoring data can be seen at DPCC's website which is accessible to the public. 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 the past few years.

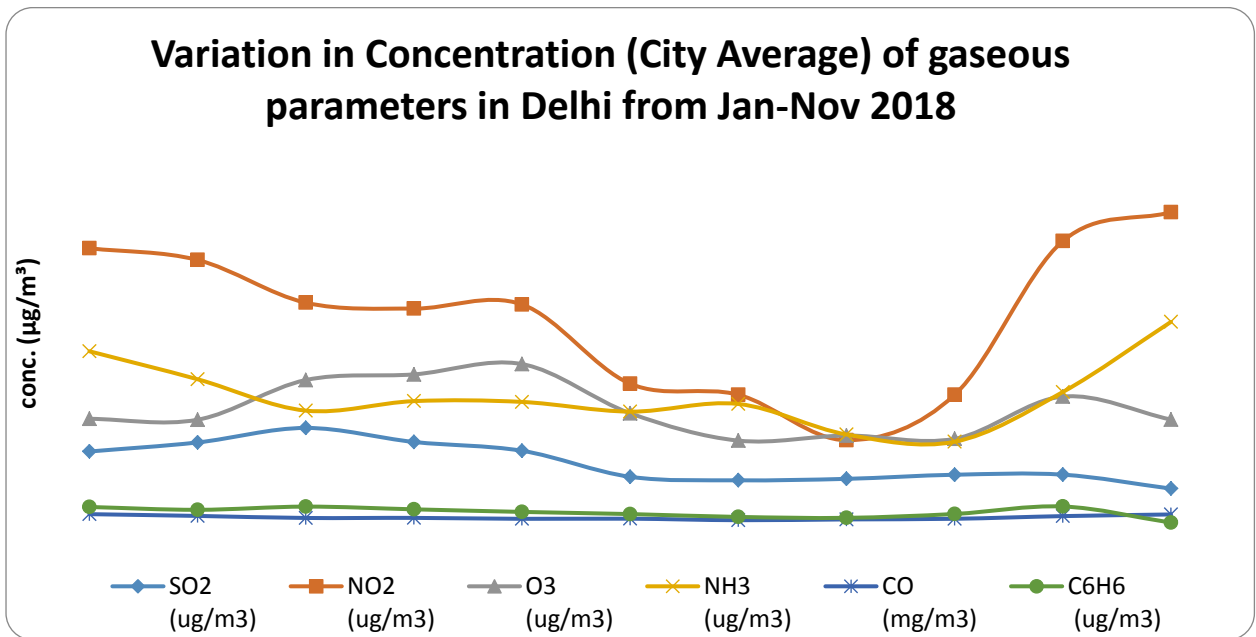
- 2.3 **Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂):** No significant variation was observed in the annual city average value between 2011 to 2018 (till Nov.). The values monitored were always within the prescribed limits of 50µg/m³ at all stations.
- 2.4 **Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂):** Annual city average of NO₂ concentration has shown the marginal decrease as compared to the year 2011. The highest annual average was observed in 2012 (82.4 µg/m³). In 2018 (till Nov.), the average value was 64.06 µg/m³. At all the monitoring locations annual city average exceeded the prescribed standard of 40 µg/m³.
- 2.5 **Carbon Monoxide (CO):** Annual city average of CO concentration has shown the decrease as compared to the year 2011. In 2018 (till Nov.), the city average value was 1.88 mg/m³. At all the monitoring locations annual city average is within the prescribed standard of 2 mg/m³ except Anand Vihar.
- 2.6 **Particulate Matter for measuring Pollution:** One way of measuring pollution is by the measure of particulate matter. Particulate matter is basically a mixture of extremely small particles and liquid droplets like acids, chemicals, gas, water, metals, soil dust particles, etc, the measurement of which gives an idea of the pollution of a city. It is also known as particle pollution or PM.
- 2.7 **Particulate Matter (PM₁₀):** Annual city average of PM₁₀ varied from 2011 to 2018 (till Nov.) by 281 µg/m³ to 314 µg/m³. At all the monitoring locations annual city average exceeded the prescribed standard of 60 µg/m³.
- 2.8 **Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}):** Annual city average of PM_{2.5} varied from 2011 to 2018 (till Nov) by 130 µg/m³ to 140 µg/m³. At all the monitoring locations annual city average exceeded the prescribed standard of 40 µg/m³.
- 2.9 **Ozone (O₃):** Annual city average of O₃ varied from 2011 to 2018 (till Nov.) by 57 µg/m³ to 35 µg/m³.

Chart 8.1

VARIATION IN CITY AVERAGE OF CRITICAL POLLUTANTS AT FOUR STATIONS IN DELHI ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) FOR THE YEAR 2018 (Till Nov)



Source: Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC)
* Till Nov 2018



Source: Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC)
* Till -Nov, 2018

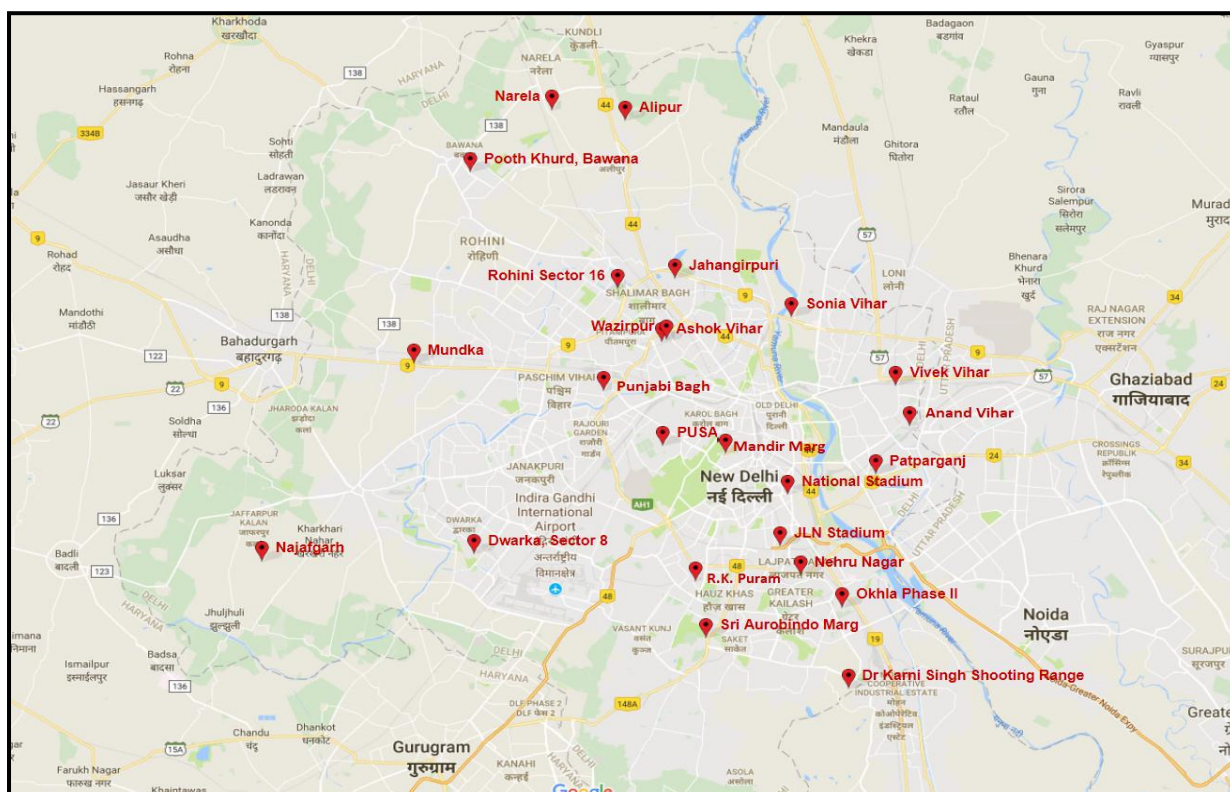
2.10 Keeping in view deteriorating ambient air quality in Delhi and need to implement area specific interventions, Government has decided to augment

the Ambient Air Quality monitoring infrastructure by installing 20 new state-of-the-art Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations in Delhi. The old network has only six stations of DPCC and by this addition, Delhi has a network of 26 stations operated by DPCC. 20 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) were inaugurated on 09.11.2017:

Statement 8.2

Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) Established in Delhi

S.No	Name of CAAQMS	S.No	Name of CAAQMS
1	Maj. Dhyanchand National Stadium	14	MGICCC, Bakoli
2	Jawahar Lal National Stadium.	15	NIT&RD, Mehrauli
3	Dr Karni Singh Shooting Range	16	ITI, Jahangirpuri
4	PGDAV College, Sriniwaspuri	17	IARI, PUSA
5	Mother Dairy Plant, Patparganj	18	NIMR, Sector-8, Dwarka
6	Satyawati College	19	DITE, Wazirpur
7	Mundka Metro Residential Colony	20	ITI, Shahadra
8	S.S.College of Business Studies,Rohini	21	AnandVihar
9	ITI, Narela	22	Mandir Marg
10	WTP (DJB), Sonia Vihar	23	Punjabi Bagh
11	DITE Okhla	24	R.K.Puram
12	Ch. Brahm Prakash Ayurvedic Hospital	25	Civil Lines
13	Mahrshi Valmiki Hospital,PoothKhurd	26	Airport



2.11 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

S. No	Pollutant	Residential, Industrial, Rural & Other Areas		Ecologically Sensitive Areas	
		24 Hourly Standard * ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Annual Standard * ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	24 Hourly Standard* ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Annual Standard* ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
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: Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC)

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

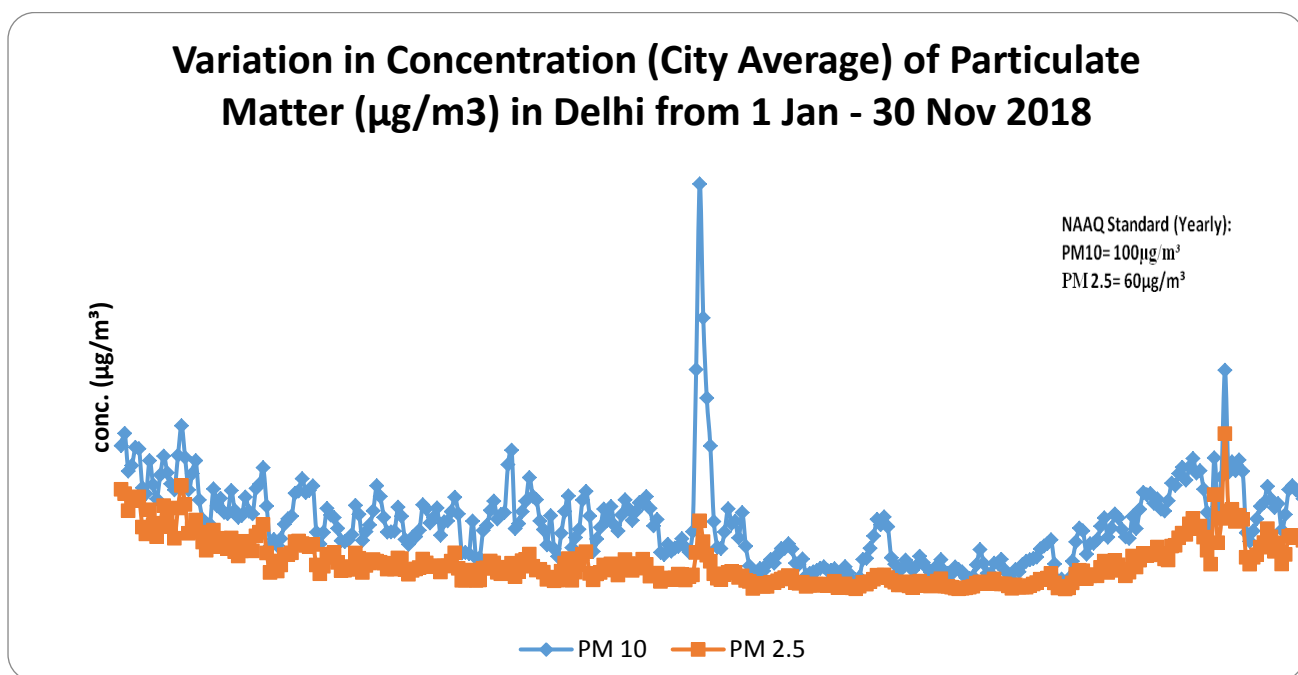
2.12 **Comprehensive study on Air Pollution:** A study entitled “Comprehensive study on Air Pollution and Green House Gases in Delhi” was got concluded through IIT Kanpur by Department of Environment, GNCTD, & DPCC for studying various measures to improve the quality of air.

2.13 **Air Pollution Control:**

The city of Delhi faced dust storms between 12th June till 17th June 2018. Chart 8.2 shows the variation in the concentration of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ from 1st January to 30th Nov 2018. The average concentration was 116 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and 264 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ respectively for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀. This period consists of winter and summer in Delhi. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ both recorded a declining trend though isolated peaks were observed. The 1st peak of PM₁₀ was recorded from 12th June to 16th June when the concentration of PM₁₀ reached up to 1511 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ on the 13th of June. However, PM_{2.5} reached up to 271 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ on the same day. When Delhi faced severe Dust storm like conditions from 12th June to 17th June 2018. It may be attributed to the windblown dust from the Rajasthan.

The 2nd peak was observed on 8th Nov due to Diwali, when the concentration of PM₁₀ reached up to 825 µg/m³. However, PM_{2.5} reached up to 591 µg/m³ on the same day. The higher values in January and February can be attributed to lower mixing height and other meteorological conditions like calm condition, low temperature etc.

CHART 8.2



Source: Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC)

* Till Nov

- 2.14 In view of the importance and magnitude of the problem, the issue of Air Pollution Control was reviewed at different levels both in Govt. of India and Govt. of NCT of Delhi. At Govt. of India, Principal Secretary to Prime Minister, Hon'ble Minister and Secretary, Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change, Govt. of India, Chairman (EPCA), Chairman (CPCB) have been reviewing the Air Pollution Control measures to be taken at short, medium and long term measures. At Govt. of Delhi level, periodical meetings have been held at the level of Office of Hon'ble Lt. Governor, Hon'ble Minister (Environment), Chief Secretary, Delhi and Secretary (Environment), Govt. of Delhi.
- 2.15 **Implementation of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) In Delhi:** So far, due to the bad Air Quality, three times GRAP provisions of severe plus category had been invoked on 8.11.2017, 14.6.2018 and 01.11.2018.
- 2.16 **GRAP under Very poor category was invoked from 15.10.2018 till 15.03.2019 with following directions:**

- Increasing bus and metro services by augmenting contract buses and increasing frequency of service.
- Increase the frequency of mechanized cleaning of road and sprinkling of water on roads. Identify road stretches with high dust generation.
- Residential Welfare Associations and individual house owners to provide electric heaters during winter to security staff to avoid open burning by them.
- Alert in newspaper/TV//Radio to advise people with respiratory and cardiac patients to avoid polluted areas and restrict outdoor movement
- Stop use of diesel generators sets.
- Shut down Badarpur Power Plant as of October 15, 2018.
- Take steps to maximize the generation of power from existing natural gas-based plants to reduce the operation of coal-based power plants in the NCR.

2.17 Further following Directions of EPCA issued with effect from 1st Nov 2018:

- All construction activities involving excavation, civil construction (excluding internal finishing/work where no construction material is used) to remain closed in Delhi and other NCR districts from November 1-10, 2018.
- All stone crushers, hot mix plants generating dust pollution to remain closed in Delhi and other NCR districts from November 1-10, 2018.
- All industries using coal and biomass as fuel(excluding thermal and Waste to Energy Plants) to remain closed in Delhi and other NCR districts from November 4-10, 2018. Industries that use natural gas as fuel can continue to operate.
- Direct transport department/traffic police to intensify checking of polluting vehicles and control traffic congestion in Delhi and other NCR districts during November 1-10, 2018. There should be no tolerance for visibly pollution vehicles. This will require stringent monitoring and on-spot fines for visibly polluting vehicles.
- Intensify patrolling, including night patrolling in industrial areas and other 'hot spots' in the city so that there is complete control on waste burning as well as industrial emissions. EPCA has already brought to your attention that it has found many cases of waste burning and industrial emissions, which is a gross violation of GRAP conditions.
- Intensity efforts for interrupted power supply in NCR towns to avoid the requirement of operating DG sets and inconvenience to the public.

- Publish in newspapers and disseminate widely the following information for the general public:
- The need for the public to minimize exposure and also advice people to minimize their travel using private vehicles as much as possible.
- Enumerate and list all actions that have to be taken under GRAP, so that people are informed and can act as stakeholders in the efforts to control pollution.
- Publish a list of penalties that have been imposed and actions were taken against people/industries found polluting. This information will provide deterrence and help improve enforcement.

EPCA also directed for stoppage of Trucks from 8th Nov to 12th Nov 2018. EPCA in agreement with CPCB task force on 12th Nov 2018 allowed construction activity only during day time between 6 am to 6 pm.

2.18 This was followed by EPCA directions on 24.12.2018:

1. Industries located in hotspot industrial areas (Wazirpur, Mundka, Narela, Bawana, Sahibabad, Faridabad) to remain closed until December 26, 2018.
2. Construction activities in Delhi, Faridabad, Gurugram, Ghaziabad and Noida to remain closed till December 26, 2018.
3. Traffic Police to deploy special teams and ensure congestion free traffic flow particularly in identified high traffic corridors.
4. Concerned police department to strictly ensure that non-destined heavy duty vehicles travel through eastern and western peripheral expressways.
5. Concerned agencies to ensure strict action against illegal industries.
6. Agencies must intensify ground actions and make all efforts to control polluting activities, particularly waste burning.

2.19 To control air pollution, the following Order was issued by DPCC on 31.12.2018:

1. Appeal to be issued to all parents by the Education Department for avoiding outdoor activities by the children.
2. DTC and Transport Department to intensify public transport services.
3. DMRC to increase the frequency of service of Delhi Metro.
4. Municipal Corporations and PWD to intensify mechanical road sweepings and the sprinkling of water.
5. Municipal Corporations to stop the use of fire wood and coal in hotels and eateries. However, wood charcoal is allowed, as wood charcoal is approved fuel in NCT of Delhi for use in tandoors and grills of Hotels/ Restaurants/ Banquet Halls/ Eating Houses having emission channelization/ control system

as per Gazette Notification no. F. No. DPCC/RDPC/141/2017/3692 dated 29.06.2018.

6. Municipal Corporations, DPCC and Industries Department to enforce a ban on the use of unauthorized fuel like pet coke and furnace oil.
7. DPCC, SDMs, Municipal Corporations and Industries Department to strictly enforce a ban on the use of electricity generator sets with exceptions as defined by DPCC for essential services.
8. Municipal Corporations, DDA and SDMs to strictly enforce the prohibition on open burning.
9. Municipal Corporations, DPCC and PWD to impose fine/penalties on all road construction agencies/contractors, where there are inadequate dust control measures.

2.20 Measures that are Continuously being taken to Control Air Pollution in Delhi:

1. **Monitoring and Action against persons for burning of waste material/garbage in open:** Government has undertaken special drive of inspections to prevent air pollution due to the burning of leaves/garbage in open areas.
 - i. To receive the public complaints in order to stop the burning of Garbage/ Waste material/ Leaves, Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) has opened “whatsapp account with mobile number 9717593574” and “9717593501”. Complaints received on WhatsApp Nos. 9717593501 & 9717593574 of DPCC (including complaints of CPCB Teams) received as on October 2018 – 1833.
 - ii. Sub Divisional Magistrates (SDMs) along with Tehsildars (Executive Magistrate), Department of Revenue, GNCTD, have been authorized to take action against violations. A penalty is being imposed in accordance with the directions of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal.
 - iii. For prohibition of the burning of dry leaves/garbage/plastic, etc. Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCDs)/ Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has been asked that if any violation found, concerned S.O. (Horticulture) and Sanitation Inspection will be held responsible personally and action will be taken against them.
 - iv. Other civic agencies also have imposed fines in respect of violations found at sites.
2. **Monitoring and Action against violators of dust control measures:** Govt. has launched a special drive to improve air quality by way of enforcing Dust Control Measures by the construction project agencies/ individuals. Area SDMs, Tehsildars, Assistant Engineers of Public Works Development (PWD)

and Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) are regularly inspecting projects for checking the compliance of dust control and levy compensation for violations of dust control measures.

- i. SDMs alongwith Tehsildars (Executive Magistrate), Department of Revenue, Govt. of NCT of Delhi and Assistant Engineer of Public Works department (PWD) have been authorized to take action against violations. The penalty is being imposed in accordance with the directions of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal.
- ii. All local bodies and DDA have also been asked to apprise public in general and owners and builders in particular who have got their building plans sanctioned for following dust control measures.
- iii. DPCC has imposed fine on construction projects who have obtained Environmental Clearance (built up area more than 20,000/- sq. mtr.)
- iv. DPCC has so far since Jan 2018 has imposed fine to the tune of ₹ 3,55,50,000/- in respect of dust control violation in the year 2018.

Review meetings have been convened with stakeholder departments/ Agencies for the prohibition of burning of leaves, garbage, plastic, rubber etc in open and for taking dust control measures at construction sites.

3. **NGT Orders/Judgments in O.A. No 21/2014** regarding air pollution control are being complied in coordination with concerned departments. As per NGT order dated 18.12.2017, three monthly comprehensive reports in compliance to NGT directions is being filed as per Hon'ble NGT Order dated 27.07.2018 in OA 44/2018 (Earlier OA 21/2014) in the matter of Vardhman Kaushik Vs Union of India.
4. **Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC):** The Hon'ble NGT in order dated 08.10.2018 in O.A. No. 681/2018 in the matter of: news item published in the Times of India authored by Shri Vishwa Mohan Titled "NCAO with Multiple Timelines to clear Air in 102 Cities to be released around August 15" has directed constitution of Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC) in respect of Delhi to prepare action plan to control air pollution. As per direction contained in the order, said action plan has been prepared by AQMC, Delhi and submitted to CPCB.
5. **Promotion of Battery Operated Vehicles:-** With the view to promote non-polluting e-vehicles, Govt. has announced subsidy schemes for adopting various kinds of e-vehicles such as Two-Wheeler, Four-Wheelers and also e-rickshaws. Owners of newly purchased battery operated 4 wheelers and 2 wheelers are given subsidy by GNCTD, in addition to a subsidy by Govt. of India @ ₹ 2000-5500 for two-wheelers and ₹ 30000/- to 1,50,000/- for four wheelers. One time fixed subsidy of ₹ 30,000/- is given to Battery Operated e-

rickshaw owner, authorized by Transport Department and registered in the NCT of Delhi.

6. **Prohibition on bursting of Firecrackers:** Direction U/S 31(A) of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 read along with Rule 20 A of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) (Union Territories) rules, 1983 to ban bursting of fire crackers/ fire works at all times except on religious occasions has been issued on 08.12.2016. Hon'ble Supreme Court issued directions via order dated 23.10.2018 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 728 of 2015 regarding bursting of Fire crackers. DPCC has printed leaflets containing Supreme Court directions in brief for awareness of the type of firecrackers allowed and harmful effects of the bursting of Firecrackers.
7. **Imposition of Change on lights and heavy duty commercial vehicles entering Delhi:** In compliance with the order dated 09.10.2015 and 16.12.2015 of Hon'ble Supreme Court, Environment Compensation Charge (ECC) is levied on Delhi bound light and heavy duty commercial goods vehicles. Notifications have been issued as per Hon'ble Supreme Court directions.
8. **Greening of City:** As per the latest Forest Survey of India Report 2017, the green cover of Delhi has increased to about 305.41 sq km from 26 Sq. Km in 1997. The increased green cover also acts as a carbon sink. The 2018-19 target for plantation is set at 32.18 lakh saplings by all greening agencies. Massive Plantation Drive was conducted by the Department of Environment and Forests, GNCTD on 08.09.2018 at Garhi Mandu.
9. **Environmental Marshalls:**
 - Environment Department of Delhi Govt. has deployed Home Guard (HG) volunteers as Environmental Marshalls. 83 home guards have been deployed in wards of three Municipal Corporations. They have been instructed to act as eyes of Environment Dept./DPCC and report the instances of violations. Environmental Marshalls have been deployed for night patrolling also.

Total Cases Reported Dec' 17- Nov' 18	
Total Violation	13528
Cases Resolved at site	12398
Not Resolved	1130

10. Public Awareness:-

- Organized workshops for areas under Jurisdiction of North MCD, South MCD and East MCD on "Prohibition on open burning of any kind of material – A Small Step Targeting Big Impact" on 14.06.2017, 14.09.2017 and on 01.02.2018 respectively at Delhi Secretariat. The workshop was for public awareness and interaction with implementing authorities. The officials from North MCD and South MCD i.e. SI/ASI and horticulture wing participated in the workshop along with RWAs, School/Colleges from the areas under the jurisdiction of North and South MCD.
- Every year the Anti-Fire Cracker Campaign is being organised with Eco-Club Schools/Colleges. Noise pollution control workshop is held on 11th July 2018.
- Public notices have been issued on the prohibition on open burning of leaves, waste, garbage, etc.
- Organized workshop for the area under Jurisdiction of North MCD on "Dust Control Measures at construction sites to Control Air pollution" on 09.10.2018.
- An organized awareness workshop on "Beat Plastic Pollution-Phasing out Single Use Disposable Plastics" on 15.10.2018.

2.21 New Initiatives by Delhi Government:

I. Green Budget Implementation:

The Government of Delhi has passed a Green Budget wherein provisions have been made for providing a subsidy to the following:

- Conversion of industries to PNG – Cabinet has approved the policy to offer an incentive to industries in approved industrial areas of upto ₹ 1 lakh to switch over to piped natural gas from existing polluting fuels on 04.09.2018 and DPCC issued office order for implementation.
- Conversion of coal based Tandoors to Gas based - Cabinet has approved the policy to offer a subsidy of upto ₹ 5,000/- per Tandoor to Resturant to replace coal Tandoor with electricity or gas based tandoors on 04.09.2018 and DPCC issued office order for implementation.

Also, a real-time source apportionment study in partnership with the University of Washington is proposed and it will carry out near-continuations analysis of factors causing pollution on a regular basis.

A draft RFP is being prepared to provide a dedicated information system showing current levels of pollution by installing 1000 indoor display panels inside all Governments building that are dealing with the public.

II. Notification issued on Approved Fuel:

The Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) has issued approved fuel notification on 29.6.2018. As per the notification only approved fuels are permitted to be used which as follows:

1. Petrol (BS VI with 10 ppm Sulphur) as per the Notification of Government of India as amended from time to time.
2. Diesel (BS VI with 10 ppm Sulphur) as per the Notification of Government of India as amended from time to time.
3. Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)
4. Natural Gas/Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)
5. Aviation turbine fuel
6. (a) Firewood for crematoriums and for other religious purposes.
(b) Wood Charcoal for Tandoors and Grills of Hotels/ Restaurant/ Banquet Halls/ Eating Houses having emission channelization/control system.
(c) Wood Charcoal for use in clothes ironing.
7. Biogas
8. Refuse Derived Fuel (only for Waste-to-Energy Plants)
9. Any other clean fuel notified by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi / Govt. of India, subsequent to this notification.

Note:

1. Besides above, Coal with low Sulphur (less than 0.4%) permitted for use in Thermal Power Plant only.
2. All other fuels will be deemed “unapproved” and so disallowed for use in NCT of Delhi.
3. Existing Industries / Units shall convert/switch over from their existing fuels to the above mentioned Approved Fuels within 90 days from the date of issue of this Notification.

III. Conversion of industries to Piped Natural Gas (PNG):

Total number of industries identified for conversion to PNG from other fuels	1467
Total number of industries converted to PNG on 30.11.2018	1150
Total number of industries closed for non-conversion to PNG	317

2.22 Future Action Plan of Delhi Government to Tackle the Air Pollution Situation in Delhi:

I. Augmentation of Solid Waste processing facilities by MCDs:

- By increasing the capacity of Waste to Energy Plant from existing 5100 TPD to 10,300 TPD to take care of the entire waste by establishing new units /capacity addition.
- By increasing the capacity of C & D waste recycling from existing 2650 TPD to 4650 TPD, to take care of the entire C& D waste by establishing new units.
- By establishing smaller facilities to process Bio-degradable waste at decentralized locations of capacity ranging from 1 TPD to 200 TPD.

II. Greening of an unpaved area:

- MCDs, NDMC and PWD have proposed for Greening/paving of central verges/road berms / unpaved.

III. Water Sprinkling on roads:

- MCDs, NDMC and PWD have proposed to augment regular water sprinkling on roads before sweeping by deploying a sufficient number of water tanker with sprinklers.

IV. Public Transport:

- Procurement of 2000 CNG buses
- Procurement of 1000 electric buses
- Last mile connectivity by DMRC - The DMRC has contributed a subsidiary company and procuring feeder buses to serve as last mile connectivity in an organized way.
- DMRC is in process of acquiring additional metro coaches.

2.23 NCR States related Issues which impact Ambient Air Quality of Delhi:

Following issues as mentioned below specifically relate to the NCR States which impact Ambient Air Quality of Delhi:

- The feasibility of providing U-Turn and underpass near borders to turn back the non-destined vehicles trying to enter the city needs to be explored.
- Air quality monitoring stations to be set up in NCR with an online display of data.
- Local bodies and major construction agencies in Delhi have already been directed to use dust suppression methods on the construction sites to reduce the dust emissions. Delhi Police and Department of Transport have been

directed to allow transportation of construction material and demolition waste only in closed and properly covered trucks. The neighbouring states must ensure that all the construction sites must undertake the dust suppression methods to control the dust emission from the construction sites. Further, it is also requested that any construction material or construction waste carried to Delhi must be transported in closed or properly covered trucks.

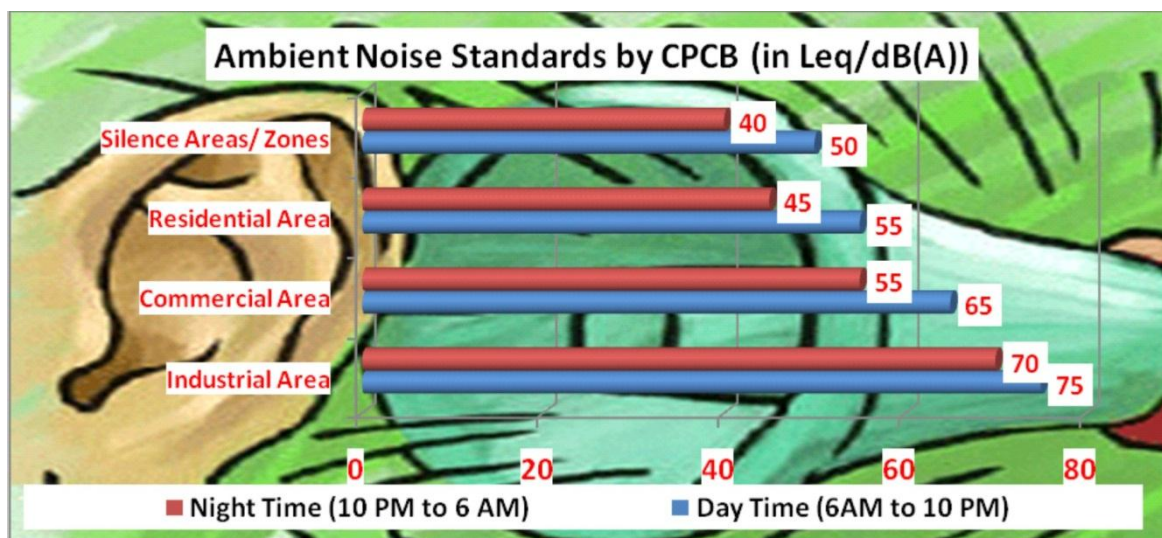
- Open burning of garbage in Delhi's neighbouring areas should be strongly discouraged.
- The practice of burning of paddy stubs in the agricultural zones adjoining Delhi needs to be stopped. Agriculture burning in the NCR and neighbouring states is another major contributor of the particulate and other gaseous pollutants in Ambient Air of Delhi. It is pertinent to mention here that from October to January are crucial months for Delhi, as with onset of winter, the concentration of particulate and gaseous pollutants increase significantly. Agricultural fire in Punjab & Haryana is a major cause, the Aqua satellite of NASA taken the image and shared it in public domain. The images show the cloud of ash spreading almost in the northern belt and especially on Delhi.

2.24 Though, stringent steps have been taken/being taken by Delhi Govt. for reducing air pollution in Delhi, there is an urgent need that the NCR States also take similar steps as taken by GNCTD of Delhi. Therefore, a strategy needs to be worked out on similar lines by NCR states.

3. Noise Pollution

3.1 Delhi witnesses excessive noise on account of a large number of the 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 8.3.

Chart 8.3
AMBIENT NOISE STANDARDS BY CPCB (IN LEQ/DB(A))



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

- Notes:-
1. Day Time from 6 AM 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.

3.2 A Continuous Noise Monitoring is undertaken at R.K. Puram, Mandir Marg, Punjabi Bagh, Civil Lines and AnandVihar.

Statement 8.4

**Monthly Average of Real Time Ambient Noise Levels (Day Time)
of January-2018 to October-2018**

Month	AnandVihar (dB (A))	Civil Lines (dB (A))	Mandir Marg (dB (A))	Punjabi Bagh (db(A))	R.K.Puram (dB (A))
Jan-18	66.4	61.0	55.0	58.6	59.7
Feb-18	67.1	60.8	56.9	59.7	60.7
Mar-18	67.3	61.0	55.8	59.0	59.3
Apr-18	67.6	60.6	65.0	60.0	61.5
May-18	67.7	60.3	56.3	59.6	60.0
Jun-18	67.4	61.2	56.4	60.7	60.5
Jul-18	66.2	61.8	56.9	60.1	61.5
Aug-18	64.4	61.3	56.5	59.6	61.5
Sep-18	64.8	61.8	56.1	59.8	61.6
Oct-18	64.4	60.9	64.2	58.1	60.3

**Monthly Average of Real Time Ambient Noise Levels (Night Time)
of January-2018 to October-2018**

Month	Anand Vihar (dB (A))	Civil Lines (dB (A))	Mandir Marg (dB (A))	Punjabi Bagh (db(A))	R.K.Puram (dB (A))
Jan-18	63.2	58.1	46.8	51.0	53.1
Feb-18	64.5	58.2	48.2	52.0	54.7
Mar-18	64.3	59.0	49.6	51.2	53.6
Apr-18	65.2	59.0	49.7	53.4	55.3
May-18	64.7	58.8	49.4	54.7	55.2
Jun-18	64.3	59.6	49.5	54.9	55.5
Jul-18	63.4	59.8	52.7	53.1	55.7
Aug-18	61.9	58.6	54.1	51.8	57.0
Sep-18	61.9	58.4	48.5	52.3	54.3
Oct-18	62.0	58.7	67.7	51.4	54.0

Source: Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC)

Yearly Average of Real Time Ambient Noise Levels (Day time)					
Year	AnandVihar (dB (A))	Civil Lines (dB (A))	Mandir Marg (dB (A))	Punjabi Bagh (db(A))	R.K.Puram (dB (A))
2015	67.8	62.9	57.1	63.4	60.3
2016	67.6	62.7	58.4	59.0	61.0
2017	67.8	62.4	56.8	59.0	60.6
2018 (till Oct)	66.3	61.1	57.9	59.5	60.7

Yearly Average of Real Time Ambient Noise Levels (Night Time)					
Year	AnandVihar (dB (A))	Civil Lines (dB (A))	Mandir Marg (dB (A))	Punjabi Bagh (db(A))	R.K.Puram (dB (A))
2015	64.9	61.9	50.8	58.9	53.7
2016	65.8	61.3	51.5	54.8	56.1
2017	65.0	60.3	48.5	53.3	54.4
2018 (till Oct)	63.5	58.8	51.6	52.6	54.8

Source: Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC)

4. Water Pollution

4.1 The river Yamuna, the reason for Delhi's existence, has suffered heavily from pollution. The entire stretch of the Yamuna River in Delhi is highly polluted

due to the flow of untreated sewage and also the discharge of inadequately treated industrial effluents.

- 4.2 DPCC has been conducting monthly water quality monitoring of river Yamuna (at 9 locations) and major drains (24 drains) falling into river Yamuna. Statement 8.5 (at 9 locations) and 8.6 (24 drains) indicate annual average water quality of River Yamuna from April 2017 till March 2018. 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 the confluence of Najafgarh Drain is not meeting the desirable/prescribed norms.
- 4.3 The highest annual average of DO is 7.49 mg/l at Palla. The annual average of BOD has ranged from 1.95 mg/l at Palla to 32.45 g/l at Khajuri Pantool Pool. The water quality standards for DO and BOD as per CPCB norms are 4 mg/l and 3 mg/l respectively for class "C" of river water. The water quality monitoring results in the Delhi stretch clearly indicates river water is grossly polluted.

Statement 8.5

ANNUAL AVERAGE WATER QUALITY OF RIVER YAMUNA AT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS: JANUARY 2018 – DECEMBER 2018

S.	Locations	pH	COD	BOD	DO
	Water Quality Criteria	6.0-9.0	-	3mg/l	4mg/l
1	Palla	7.51	7.63	1.95	7.49
2	Surghat	7.46	13.81	3.35	6.86
3	KhajuriPaltoon Pool	7.32	97.45	32.45	0.55
4	KudesiaGhat	7.26	84.90	27.63	3
5	ITO Bridge	7.41	76.54	24.45	0.2
6	Nizamuddin Bridge	7.4	77.09	24.36	1.5
7	Agra Canal Okhla	7.4	75.63	24.45	NIL
8	Shahdara (Down Stream)	7.3	96	29.63	0.92
9	Agra Canal Jaitpur	7.39	81.45	25.54	NIL

Source: - Delhi Pollution Control Committee.

Statement 8.6

ANNUAL AVERAGE WATER QUALITY OF DRAINS AT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS IN DELHI: JANUARY 2018 – DECEMBER 2018

S. No.	Measure/Drains	pH	TSS	COD	BOD
	Water Quality Criteria	5.5-9.0	100 (mg/l)	250 (mg/l)	30 (mg/l)
1	Najafgarh Drain	7.40	118.36	133.45	44.54
2	Metcalf House Drain	7.33	79.27	79.27	25.27
3	Khyber Pass Drain	7.33	70.90	84.18	26.36
4	Sweeper Colony Drain	7.39	70.72	78	24.90
5	Magazine Road Drain	7.3	127	114.8	37.4
6	ISBT Drain	7.46	96.90	112.36	36.09
7	Tonga Stand Drain	7.43	146	130.18	41.72
8	Moat Drain	No flow	No flow	No flow	No flow
9	Civil Mill Drain	7.33	105.09	125.27	43.09
10	Power House Drain	7.30	110.36	134.90	44.63
11	Sen Nursing Home Drain	7.28	196.72	261.81	89.81
12	Drain No. 12A	No flow	No flow	No flow	No flow
13	Drain No. 14	7.41	76.18	83.81	26.36
14	Barapulla Drain	7.40	129.63	140.72	45.36
15	Maharani Bagh Drain	7.39	224.90	330.18	107.36
16	Kalkaji Drain	No flow	No flow	No flow	No flow
17	SaritaVihar Drain (Mathura Road)	7.50	145.81	129.45	42.18
18	Tehkhand Drain	7.34	169.81	287.09	93.63
19	Tuglakabad Drain	7.49	238.54	261.81	97.54
20	Drain Near LPG Bottling Plant	No flow	No flow	No flow	No flow
21	Drain Near SaritaVihar Bridge	7.32	127.63	155.09	51.09
22	Shahdara Drain	7.36	316.18	389.81	128.68
23	Sahibabad Drain	7.43	326.54	495.27	164.54
24	Indrapuri Drain	7.35	229.45	348.72	113.63

Source: Delhi Pollution Control Committee.

- 4.4 Water quality monitoring results of the drains indicate that most of the drains are not meeting the standards with respect to Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS).
- 4.5 As the sewerage system is not provided in unplanned habitats, the wastewater generated in the unplanned area is discharged into drains. Non-utilization of installed capacity of Sewage Treatment Plants is another important issue. Delhi Jal Board has prepared a plan to provide sewerage facilities in unauthorized colonies.
- 4.6 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.

- 4.7 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 the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) for rectification so as to meet the norms stipulated. Effluent Analysis Reports of STPs are also placed on the website of DPCC. Directions have been given to Delhi Jal Board to install an online monitoring system on their STPs.
- 4.8 Mandatory provision of installation of on-site decentralizes wastewater treatment system (ETP) by Industries, Hotels, Construction Projects etc with treated wastewater reuse in flushing, cooling, horticulture etc. More than 1800 ETPs have been installed so far. Five/four Star Hotels and Hospitals having more than 50 beds have been directed to install Sewage Treatment Plants and most of them have already installed.
- 4.9 One of the main sources of water pollution is the waste material discharged by industrial units. Waste materials like acids, alkalis, toxic metals, oil, grease, dyes, pesticides etc. 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. The industrial wastewater generated in Delhi is more than 40 MGD. All industrial units located in the Industrial Areas having CETPs have been directed to ensure linkage to the conveyance system in Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs). There are 13 functional CETPs for 17 industrial areas in Delhi. Name of CETP along with its capacity is given at statement 8.7.

Statement 8.7

List of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in NCT of Delhi

S. No.	Name of CETP	Capacity of CETP (in MLD)
1.	Jhilmil& Friends Colony Industrial Area CETP	16.8
2	Badli Industrial Estate CETP	12
3	Mayapuri Industrial Area CETP	12
4	Mangolpuri Industrial Area CETP	2.4
5	Wazirpur Industrial Area CETP	24
6	DSIDC Nangloi&Udyog Nagar Industrial Area	12
7	SMA Industrial Area CETP	12
8	Okhla Industrial Area CETP	24
9	Narela Industrial Area CETP	22.5
10	UdyogVihar (Bawana) Industrial Area CETP	35
11	GTK Road Industrial Area, CETP	6
12	Naraina Industrial Area, CETP	21.6
13	Lawrence Road Industrial Area CETP	12
	Total	212.3 MLD (46.70 MGD)

4.10 Delhi Pollution Control Committee collects samples of treated effluents from all 13 CETPs on monthly basis. Deficiencies are communicated to the CETPs Societies for rectification so as to meet the norms stipulated. Effluent Analysis Report of CETPs is also placed on the website of DPCC. Directions have been given to CETP Societies/DSIIDC to install an online monitoring system on their CETPs and 9 CETPs have already installed an online monitoring system.

4.11 **On-Line Monitoring Of CETPs:**

DPCC has issued directions u/s 33(A) of the Water Act, 1974 to all CETPs to install online monitoring system and transmission of information simultaneously to CPCB & DPCC server. Out of 13 CETPs, 09 have installed OLMS. DPCC has been provided URL, Username and Password in respect of 09 CETPs. Remaining 04 CETPs are being pursued to install the same as soon as possible. All the CETPs are monitored regularly by DPCC. Analysis reports are placed on the website of DPCC in public view.

4.12 **Industries in Non-Conforming / Residential:**

As per Hon'ble Supreme Court judgment dated 7.5.2004 in [WP (C) No. 4677/1995 M.C. Mehta Vs UOI & Others] regarding closure/ shifting of the unauthorized/ illegal/ non-conforming industries in Non-conforming/ Residential areas of Delhi and as per the decision taken in meeting of Monitoring Committee on 13.09.2018, necessary closure action in entire non-conforming/ residential area is to be taken by concerned land owing agency i.e. Municipal Corporations of Delhi, DDA as case may be.

4.13 **Regulation and Management of Ground Water**

Hon'ble Lt. Governor issued directions under section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 which were notified on 12 July 2010 and as amended to date, for regulation and management of groundwater drawl from new and existing borewells/ tubewells in the entire City. Delhi Jal Board and NDMC have been given respective area wise powers for granting permission based on the recommendation of Advisory Committees headed by Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) of the concerned district.

4.14 **River Rejuvenation Committee:**

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in its order dt. 20.09.2018 passed in OA No. 673/2018 IN THE MATTER OF: NEWS ITEM PUBLISHED IN 'THE HINDU' AUTHORED BY SHRI. JACOB KOSHY Titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB" had issued specific directions for the constitution of a River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC).

RRC has to make an action plan will include components like identification of polluting sources including the functioning/status of STPs/ETPs/CETP and solid waste management and processing facilities, quantification and

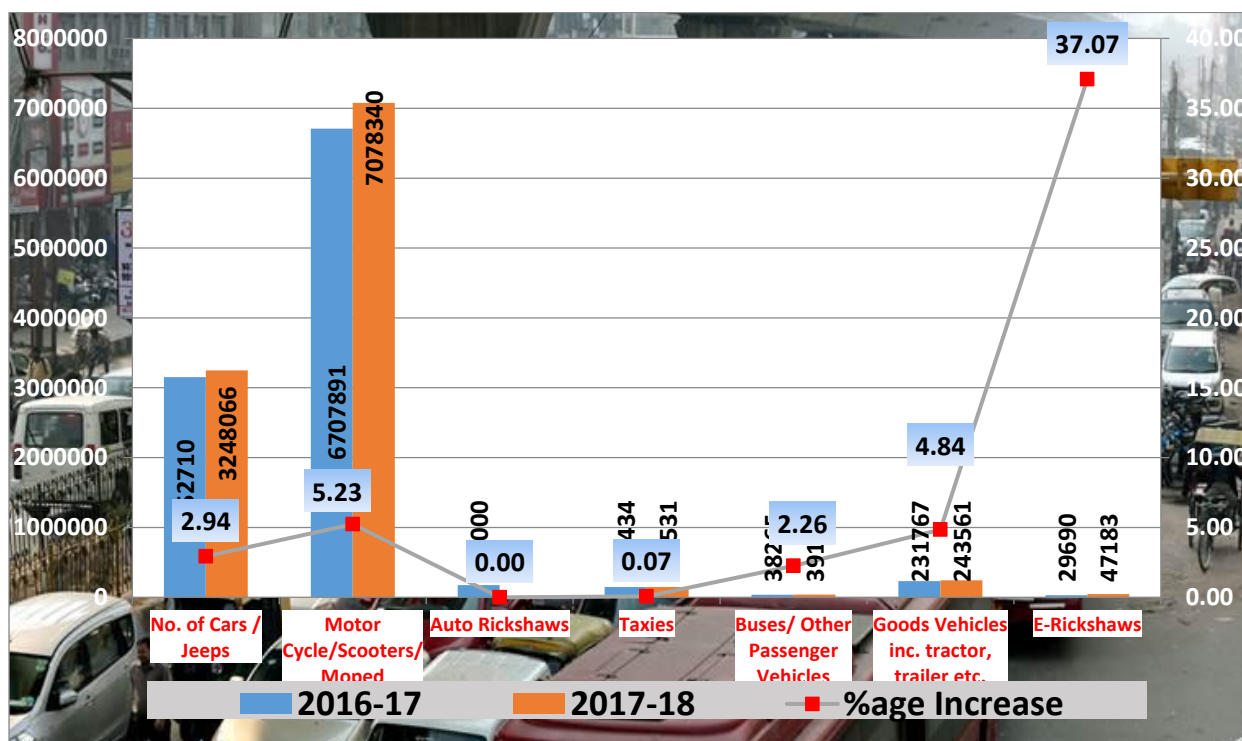
characterisation of solid waste, trade and sewage generated in the catchment area of polluted river stretch. The action plan will address issues relating to groundwater extraction, adopting good irrigation practices, protection and management of Flood Plain Zones (FPZ), rainwater harvesting, groundwater charging, maintaining the minimum environmental flow of river and plantation on both sides of the river. Setting up of biodiversity parks on flood plains by removing encroachment shall also be considered as an important component for river rejuvenation. The action plan should focus on proper interception and diversion of sewage carrying drains to the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and emphasis should be on utilization of treated sewage so as to minimize extraction of ground or surface water.

5. Vehicular Pollution

5.1 The vehicle emission and their contribution to ambient air concentration is significant to PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} both in winter and summer. The number of vehicles registered in Delhi has increased from 31.64 lakh in 1999-2000 to 109.86 lakh in 2017-18. During the same period, the percentage of increase was observed in all categories of vehicles i.e. cars & jeeps; motorcycles & scooters, auto-rickshaws, buses and goods vehicles. This has automatically enhanced the pollution levels of Delhi by the emission of pollutants by these vehicles. There were 103.83 lakh registered vehicles in Delhi in 2016-17 which increased to 109.86 lakh in 2017-18. The increase in various Vehicles in Delhi in 2017-18 as compared to 2016-17 is shown in chart 8.4

Chart 8.4

REGISTERED VEHICLES IN DELHI 2016-17 AND 2017-18



- 5.2 Govt. of NCT of Delhi through Delhi Pollution Control Committee provides following financial subsidy on newly purchased Battery Operated Four Wheelers and Two wheelers due to which e-Rickshaws were introduced in 2016-17:

S. No.	Type of Vehicles	Cost of Vehicles (base price)	Subsidy is given by Govt. of Delhi (in ₹)
1.	4 Wheeler	Up to 5 lakhs	30,000/-
2.	4 Wheeler	More than 5 lakhs	1,50,000/-
3.	2 Wheeler	Up to 20,000/-	1,000/-
4.	2 Wheeler	More than 20,000/- but less than 25,000/-	2,000/-
5.	2 Wheeler	More than 25,000/-	5,500/-

- 5.3 Financial subsidy is provided from the Air Ambient fund, created by levying 25 paise per litre of Diesel (Diesel Case) with the objective of utilizing the collect amount towards clean environment movement including promotion of environment-friendly vehicles/non-polluting vehicles in Delhi. One time fixed subsidy of ₹ 30,000/- is also provided to battery operated e-rickshaw owners, authorized by Transport Department and registered in NCT of Delhi w.e.f. 01.04.2016. Initially the subsidy amount w.e.f. 01.04.2015 was ₹ 15,000/-. An individual can claim subsidy only on one e-rickshaw. On subsequent purchase by the same individual, no subsidy is allowed. The subsidy is given by DPCC from Air Ambience Fund.
- 5.4 12,609 number of beneficiaries have been provided with a subsidy for Battery operated vehicles during 2017-18.

6. Waste Management

6.1 Municipal Solid Waste

6.1.1 In Delhi, 5 Municipal Authorities are responsible for Municipal Solid Waste Management in the respective areas of their jurisdiction. Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, GOI has notified the revised Solid Waste Management Rules 2016. The responsibility of the management of Municipal Solid Waste has been entrusted with the Urban Development Department and Urban Local Bodies.

6.1.2 There are 4 landfill sites namely Bhalaswa landfill site (since 1993), Ghazipur landfill site (since 1984), Okhla landfill site (1994) and Bawana landfill site (Developed as Engineering Landfill Site and operating since 2011). In the

absence of availability of landfill sites, all the 5 Municipal Bodies are also using the first 3 sites for disposal of Municipal Solid Waste though these are not Engineering Landfill Site.

6.1.3 There are 2 Compost Plants in Delhi one at Okhla (operated by M/s IL & FS, Capacity 200 Tons per day) and another one at Bawana (operated by M/s Delhi MSW Solutions Ltd., Capacity 1500 Tons per day)

6.1.4 In addition, there are 3 Waste to Energy Plants in Delhi as per the details:

Existing/ proposed Waste to Energy Plant	<p>3 Nos. Existing (5100 TPD Capacity) 2 Nos. New + 2 nos. Expansion (5200 TPD proposed Capacity)</p> <p><u>North DMC</u> 2000 TPD at Bawana + 1500 TPD New at Bhalaswa (by 31.08.2020)</p> <p><u>South DMC</u> 1800 TPD at Okhla + 500 TPD expansion at Okhla (by October, 2019) + 2000 TPD New at Tehkhand (by October, 2019). 6 TPD as a decentralized plant by 30.11.2018. 02 Nos of 200 TPD Biogas plants at Nangli Dairy and Goyla Dairy colony Najafgarh have been conceived by SDMC.</p> <p><u>East DMC</u> 1300 TPD at Ghazipur + 1200 TPD expansion at Ghazipur (by 31.12.2018) 245 TPD as decentralized plant by 31.03.2019.</p>
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6.1.5 Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, GOI has notified the revised Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 on 08.04.2016. The responsibility of the management of Municipal Solid Waste has been entrusted with the Urban Development Department and Urban Local Bodies. All Municipal Corporations have been directed to prepare a Solid Waste Management Plan with activity timelines ranging from 8-16 months.

6.2 Biomedical Waste

6.2.1 Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Govt of India has notified Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 on 28.03.2016. The prescribed authority for implementation of the provisions of these rules is the Delhi Pollution Control Committee. About 25 Tons per day of Bio-Medical Waste is generated and treated in Delhi. There are following two Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTF) in Delhi for the treatment of the Bio-Medical Waste generated from the Health Care Establishments in Delhi :

- (i) M/s Biotic Waste Solutions Pvt. Ltd at SMA Industrial Area, GTK Road, Delhi
- (ii) M/s SMS Water Grace BMW Pvt. Ltd., near Nilothi STP of DJB.

6.2.2 These CBWTFs have a total capacity of 63 Tons/ Day and having Incinerators, Autoclave and Shredders for the treatment and disposal of the Bio-Medical Waste and have installed Online Monitoring System.

6.3 Electronic Waste

6.3.1 Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Govt of India has notified E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 on 23.03.2016 which have come into force from 1st October 2016. List of Authorities and corresponding duties are mentioned in Schedule IV of the said Rules.

6.3.2 CPCB has issued Guidelines on e-waste management also in 2016. These are available at <http://cpcb.nic.in/displaypdf.php>. Moreover, the E-Waste Rules got amended on 22.03.2018. There are amendments for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and there are no new directions for Consumers or bulk consumers.

6.4 Plastic Waste

6.4.1 Plastic waste especially carry bags has been creating nuisance in Delhi despite over 12 years of massive awareness campaign "Say No To Plastic Bags". Hon'ble High Court of Delhi had passed a judgment in August 2008 for imposing a ban on plastic carry bags in main markets, local shopping centers, etc. subsequent to which Government of Delhi had issued a notification on 07.01.2009, but the situation continued to worsen even after three years of issue of this notification. In light of this, Government of Delhi has imposed a ban on manufacture, sale, storage, usage, import and transport of plastic carry bags in NCT of Delhi vide Notification dated 23.10.2012.

6.4.2 This notification has been challenged in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi by All India Plastic Industries Association and on 05-12-2016; Hon'ble High Court of Delhi has transferred this matter to the Hon'ble NGT for further decision. Besides, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, GOI has notified revised Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016 on 18-03-2016. These rules entrust the responsibility of plastic waste management with the Urban Development Department and the Urban Local Bodies.

6.4.3 Teams of officers from Revenue Department, NDMC, 3 MCDs, DPCC and Delhi Cantonment Board are implementing the said NGT directions in their respective areas of jurisdiction. And as per order dated 01.08.2018, in OA

4(THC)/2017, Hon'ble NGT has adjourned the matter sine die since some issues are pending with the Hon'ble Supreme Court to decide.

6.5 Construction and Demolition Waste

6.5.1 There are following two operational Construction and Demolition Waste Processing Plants of M/s IL&FS in Delhi

- (i) Construction and Demolition Waste Processing Plant at Burari (Capacity – 2000 tons/day).
- (ii) Construction and Demolition Waste Processing Plant at Shastri Park (Capacity – 500 tons/day). The unit is enhancing its capacity from 500 tons/day to 1000 tons/day.

Construction and Demolition waste details:

Existing Waste Generation	= 3900 TPD (North DMC= 2000 TPD, South MCD= 1000 TPD, East MCD = 700 TPD, NDMC= 150 TPD, DCB= 50 TPD)
Existing Processing Facility	3 Nos. (2650 TPD Capacity) (2000 TPD at Burari - by North DMC, 500 TPD at ShastriPark by EDMC, 150 TPD at Ranikhera - by DMRC)
New/ expansion Processing Facility	3 Nos. (3000 TPD Capacity) (500 TPD at Bakarwala and 1000 TPD at Maidangarhi by South DMC, 1000 TPD at Ranikhera by North MCD , 500 TPD at Shastri Park by EDMC & 500 TPD at Libaspur by PWD.) South DMC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work in progress for 500 TPD (Expandable up to 1000 TPD) at Bakarwala. This plant is expected to be commissioned by March 2019. • Another plant at Maidangarhi of 1000 TPD has been planned. The matter is being pursued with DDA for early allotment of land. North DMC : Another C&D Waste Recycling Plant of minimum capacity 1000 MT/day is proposed at Ranikhera on BOT basis for which concessionaire had been appointed. DPCC had issued Consent to Establish (CTE) on 19-04-2018 but work at plant site could not be taken up due to stiff resistance from local residents in-spite of several requests made to Police authorities and various inspections made by senior officers of North DMC.

6.5.2 Processed construction and demolition material is used for making tiles/ pavement blocks and also for ready-mix concrete, aggregates etc.

6.5.3 Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, GOI has notified the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 on 29.03.2016. As per these Rules, the Secretary in-charge of Urban Development shall prepare their policy document with respect to management of construction and demolition of waste in accordance with the provisions of these rules within one year from date of final notification of these rules.

6.6 Hazardous Waste

6.6.1 There are about 1100 units (Excluding S.S. Pickling Units) generating Hazardous waste in Delhi as per the report submitted by M/s Aecadics India Pvt. Ltd., i.e. consultant engaged by DSIIDC for development of TSDF at Bawana. An estimated amount of 4197.76 T/Annum of Hazardous waste is generated from these units along with 13 CETPs.

6.6.2 A site for setting up of TSDF for disposal of hazardous waste of Delhi has been identified in Bawana Area and its development is under process by DSIIDC.

7. Climate Change Mitigation Measures

7.1 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.

7.2 A climate change agenda with 65 important points has been identified for the city of Delhi under the following sectors:

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

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

8. Rain-Water Harvesting Structure

8.1 The demand of water in Delhi is increasing day by day with the rapid urbanization and the availability of potable water is not adequate to meet the growing requirements of Delhi. Main water source in the city is the water share from neighbouring basin states like Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh etc. Thus, there is a limitation to augment the water supply. Due to this, the burden on groundwater extraction is, increasing and unexpected

withdrawal of groundwater has resulted in depletion in water level and deterioration in the quality of groundwater. Rainwater harvesting is an ideal solution to areas where there is insufficient ground water or surface water resources are lacking. It helps in using the groundwater and furthermore keeps the overflow from going into the sewer or storm water drains.

8.2 Installation of the Rain-Water Harvesting System has been made mandatory for plots having an 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.

8.3 For Hotels / Malls / Construction Projects etc, installation of the Rain Water Harvesting System has been made mandatory through contract mechanism.

9. How can the citizens of Delhi help in reducing pollution?

9.1 Pollution in Delhi is a perpetual problem which needs to be looked upon as a serious issue not only by the Government but also by the citizens of Delhi:

- One of the easiest ways is that there should be an effective involvement of Resident Welfare Associations in various localities in the collection, segregation of garbage from houses and the societies.
- Citizens can take steps to cover the garbage into compost in their localities.
- More and more trees must be planted in every locality.
- Stop open burning.
- Stop bursting firecrackers.
- Control dust pollution at construction sites.
- Every individual should keep a proper check on the pollution level of their vehicles.
- Making more use of CNG.
- One of the best ways to control pollution is to manage wastes of all types in a proper manner.
- Each and every citizen should use buses and metro instead of cars and scooters, as they can carry a lot more people in one journey. A carpool is also a good option.
- Controlling the use of energy and making use of electricity in an efficient manner.
- One can also reduce water pollution by reducing the use of chemicals, cleaning agents, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers etc.
- Install rainwater harvesting structures.

9.2 It is the duty of every citizen to think in a broader perspective to control pollution. We really don't want our future generations to live in an unhealthy environment in Delhi.

10. DELHI PARKS AND GARDENS SOCIETY (DPGS)

10.1 Delhi Parks and Gardens Society (DPGS) maintain parks and gardens of Delhi. DPGS involves RWAs/NGOs, in maintaining and developing parks of Delhi, with the objective to increase the greenery in Delhi. It provides financial assistance to RWAs/NGOs for maintenance and development of parks and gardens and one-time financial assistance for setting up of decentralised STPs in Delhi based on NOC from the concerned Land Owning Agency and the Area MLA.

10.2 Performance of DPGS during 2017-18 and 2018-19

- During the year 2017-18, DPGS implemented the Joint Park Management Scheme of DPGS under Department of Environment, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, including new areas measuring almost 370.11 Acres with the participation of 261 RWA/NGO, covering 1164 Nos. of parks. During, 2018-19, financial assistance for maintenance of parks and gardens provided for areas measuring almost 418.38 acres with the participation of 299 RWAs/NGOs, covering 1337 number of parks till 30th November 2018. Till March 2019, DPGS intends to provide assistance to additional parks covering 5000 acres @ ₹ 2 lakh per acre (10% to be borne by RWA/NGO)
- The Society is motivating RWA's/NGO's in the greening activities, by organizing meetings, distribution of plants to RWAs' for plantation in parks, technical advice and coordinating with other agencies. During 2017-18, 1,04,568 plants raised & maintained in DPGS Nursery, were distributed to RWAs'/NGOs', greening agencies, corporation etc. and got the same planted. During 2018-19, till 15th November 2018, 96,387 plants procured/raised and maintained in DPGS Nursery were distributed to RWAs/NGOs, greening agencies, corporates etc., for plantation.
- DPGS is providing one-time financial assistance to RWAs/NGOs for setting up of decentralized STPs @ ₹ 2 Lakh per Acre after receiving NOC from the concerned land owning agency and area MLA.
- DPGS is taking up greening projects in poorly maintained parks, semi-vacant spaces and also in open spaces.
- DPGS is providing advice to other agencies in the greening activities. Thereby motivating greening by various agencies in Delhi.

10.3 Achievements 2017-18 & 2018-19

Financial Year	No. of RWAs/ NGOs	No. of Parks	Covering Area (in Acres)
2017-18	261	1164	370.11
2018-19(up to 30 th Nov 2018)	299	1337	418.38

11. FOREST IN DELHI

11.1 The Delhi government is committed to increasing the green cover of the city. Activities carried out by the State Government, Forest Department and greening agencies have helped a lot in striking a balance between ecology and development. The vegetation of Delhi is thorny scrub, which is found in the arid and semi-arid zone.

11.2 The National Forest Policy, 1988 provides that a minimum of 1/3rd of the total land area of the country should be under forest or tree cover. Taking the above in view, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi is making all endeavours to meet the national goal as set by the Central Govt. and is constantly adding to the green cover of the State which is reflected in the change in forest and tree cover given as follows:

Statement 8.8 FOREST AND TREE COVER AREA OF DELHI 1993-2017

S. No.	Year	Forest and Tree Cover	Absolute Increase In Area	(Sq. Km)
				% of Total Area
1.	1993	22	--	1.48
2.	1995	26	4	1.75
3.	1997	26	--	1.75
4.	1999	88	62	5.93
5.	2001	151	63	10.2
6.	2003	268	117	18.07
7.	2005	283	15	19.09
8.	2009	299.58	16.58	20.20
9.	2011	296.20	-3.38	19.97
10.	2013	297.81	1.61	20.08
11.	2015	299.77	1.96	20.22
12.	2017	305.41	5.64	20.59

Source: State Forest Report, 2017

11.3 Government of NCT of Delhi has taken initiatives to increase forests and tree cover area to keep the environment green in Delhi. As a result of the initiatives taken by the Government of NCT of Delhi, forest and tree cover area has been increasing steadily since 1993. The forest and tree cover area increased to 305.41 sq km in 2017 increasing thereby the share of forests in the total area to 20.59 per cent. The growth of forests and tree cover has particularly been monumental post 1999. Of the total 305.41 sq km of forest area in NCT of Delhi, nearly 279 sq km has been added during the period 1997 to 2017.

Statement 8.9

CHANGE IN FOREST AND TREE COVER IN DELHI BETWEEN 2015 AND 2017 (Area in Sq Km)

<i>Change in Forest Cover in Delhi</i>			
	2015 Assessment	2017 Assessment	Change
Geographical Area	1483		
Very Dense Forest	6.94	6.72	-0.22
Moderate Dense Forest	57.15	56.24	-0.91
Open Forest	124.68	129.45	4.77
Total Forest	188.77	192.41	3.64
Per cent of the Geographical Area	12.72	12.97	0.25
<i>Change in Tree Cover in Delhi</i>			
	2015 Assessment	2017 Assessment	Change
Total Tree cover	111	113	2
Per cent of the Geographical Area	7.48	7.62	0.14

Source: State Forest Report, 2017

- 11.4 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 305.41 Sq. Km in 2017. 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 20.59 per cent in 2017. Delhi's forest cover has increased by 0.25% or 3.64 sq km, compared to the assessments conducted in 2015, according to the State of the Forest report 2017.
- 11.5 The State Forest Report 2017 reveals that both 'Very dense forest' cover and 'Medium dense forest' cover in Delhi has declined over the past two years. The very dense forest cover has declined from 6.94 sq.km in 2015 to 6.72 sq. km in 2017, the medium dense forest cover has dropped from 57.1 sq. km to 56.2 sq. km at the same time. Very dense forest cover has more than 70% canopy, medium dense forest cover has a canopy of 40% to 70%. These are the actual carbon sinks. Losing out such dense forests is not a good sign as it reduces a city's capacity to sequester carbon. It is the open forests with a canopy cover of 10% to 40% which has increased from 124 sq. km to 129 sq. km in Delhi, leading to an overall increase in forest cover.
- 11.6 Some trees had to be felled because of construction projects such as the Metro and road widening. But at the same time, afforestation drives were also undertaken. The new plants have not been accounted for as they are too small. They would only come under the medium dense forest or very dense forest after a period of five to 10 years at least.

- 11.7 The report says that Delhi's addition of 3.64 sq km of forest, mostly through open forest cover, is because of plantation and conservation activities. The decrease in forest cover has been attributed to civil construction.
- 11.8 As far as tree cover is concerned - sparse vegetation along roads or small-scale plantations - Delhi has the second-highest tree cover as a percentage of the total geographical area among states. The overall increase in Delhi's green cover is a good sign. Delhi's green cover has increased from around 20.2% from 2015 to 20.6% during 2017.

Chart 8.5

Tree Cover as % of Total Area; 2017

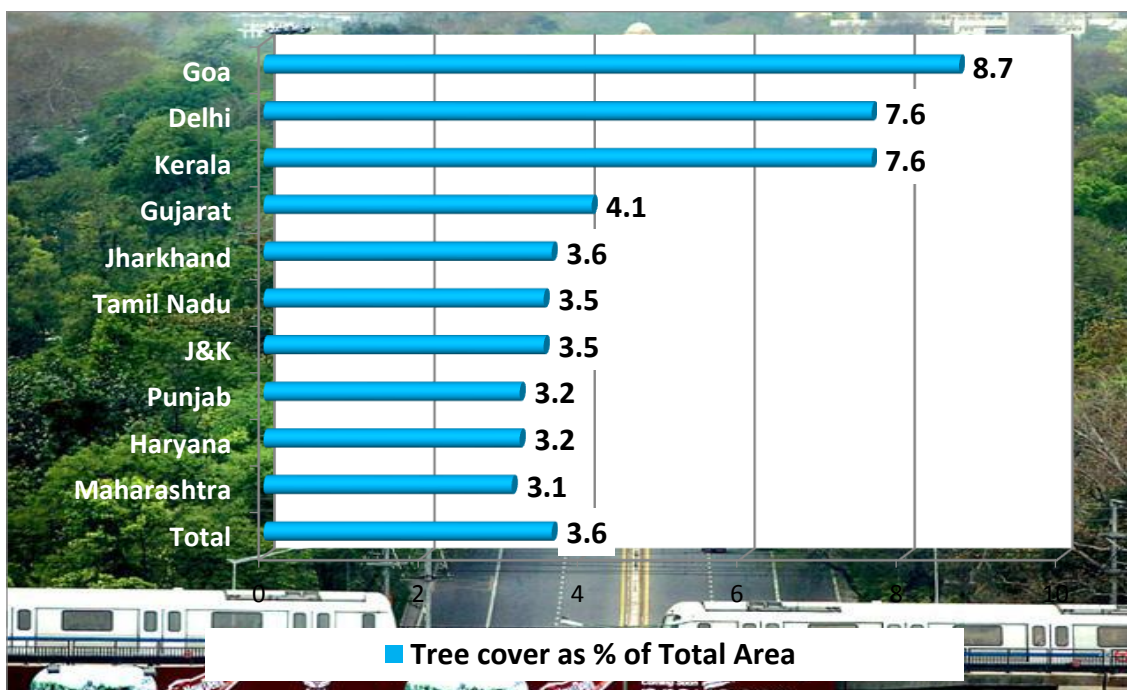
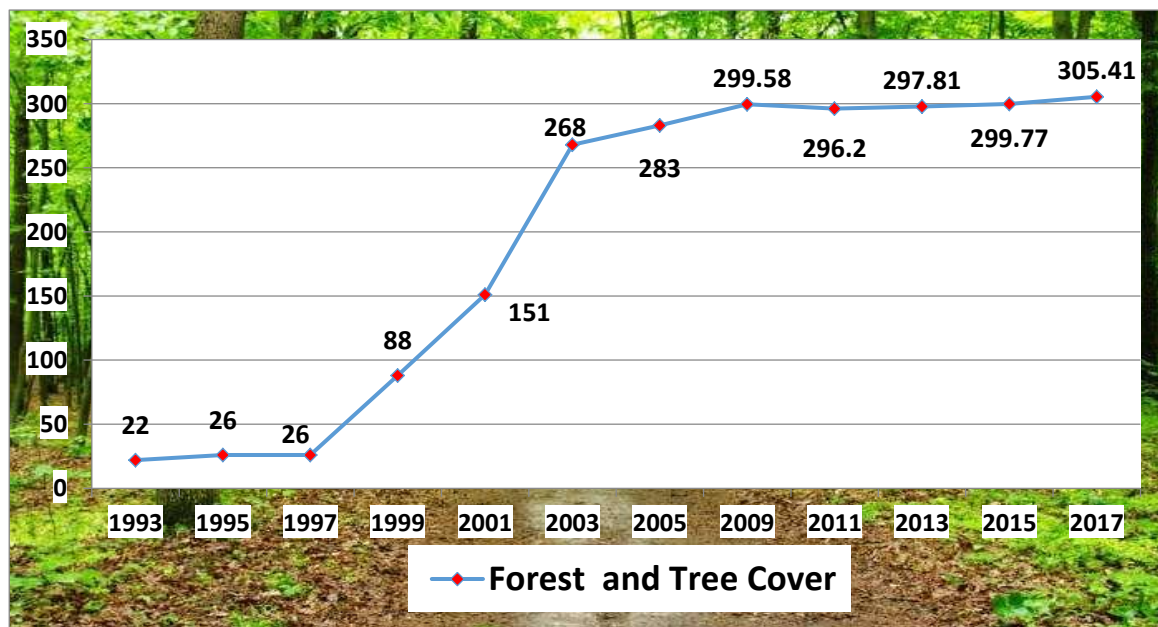


Chart 8.6

FOREST AND TREE COVER AREA OF DELHI 1993-2017



11.9 The information regarding the district-wise forest cover area and total geographical area of Delhi is presented in Statement 8.10.

Statement 8.10

DISTRICT-WISE FOREST COVER IN DELHI - 2017

(Sq. Km)

S. No.	Districts	Geographical Area	Forest Cover Area	% of Geographical Area
1.	Central Delhi	25	4.94	19.76
2.	East Delhi	64	3.70	5.78
3.	New Delhi	35	16.41	46.89
4.	North Delhi	59	4.58	7.76
5.	North East Delhi	60	3.98	6.63
6.	North West Delhi	440	17.55	3.99
7.	South Delhi	250	83.35	33.34
8.	South-West Delhi	421	51.10	12.14
9.	West Delhi	129	6.80	5.27
	Total	1483	192.41	12.97

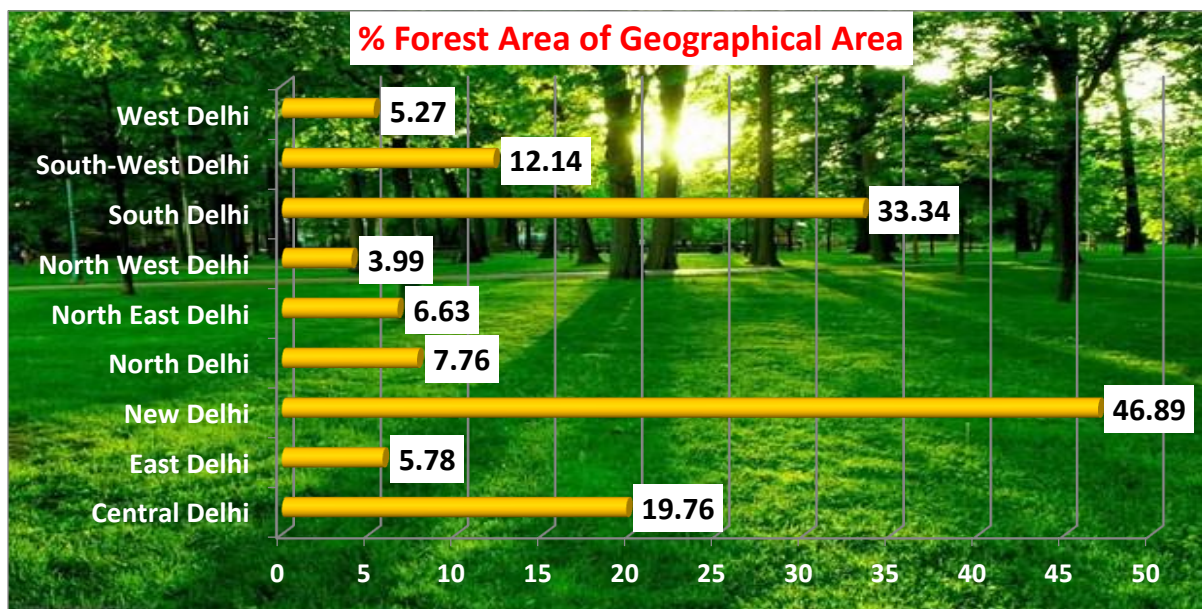
Source: State Forest Report, 2017

11.10 It may be inferred from Statement 8.10 that the forest cover area of Delhi is 192.41 sq. km i.e. 12.97 per cent of the total area of Delhi. South Delhi constitutes the highest forest cover area at 83.35 sq. km, South West Delhi at 51.10 sq. km, North West Delhi at 17.55 sq. km, New Delhi at 16.41 sq. km,

respectively. On the contrary, the lowest forest cover observed in East Delhi at 3.70 sq. Km. The information regarding district-wise percentage forest cover of the geographical area in Delhi is also depicted in Chart 8.7.

Chart 8.7

DISTRICT-WISE %AGE FOREST COVER OF GEOGRAPHICAL AREA IN DELHI - 2017



Forest Cover within Green Wash:

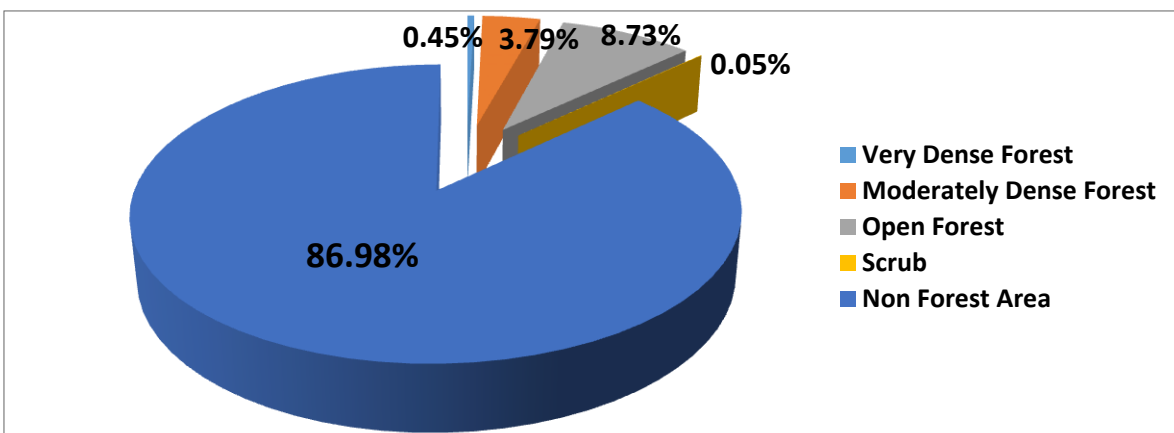
Very Dense Forest	1.40 sq. km
Moderately Dense Forest	6.85 sq. km
Open Forest	<u>1.94 sq. km</u>
Sub Total	<u>10.19 sq. km</u>

Forest Cover outside Green Wash:

Very Dense Forest	5.32 sq. km
Moderately Dense Forest	49.39 sq. km
Open Forest	<u>127.51 sq. km</u>
Sub Total	<u>182.22 sq. km</u>
Total Forest Cover	192.41 sq. km
Tree Cover	113 sq. km
Total Forest & Tree Cover	305.41 sq. km
Of State's Geographical Area	20.59%
Of India's Forest & Tree Cover	0.04%
Per Capita Forest & Tree Cover	0.002 ha

11.11 Composition of forests in terms of its density is shown in Chart 8.8. Out of the total geographical area of NCT of Delhi, a very dense forest is spread over 0.45 per cent, a moderately dense forest is spread over 3.79 per cent, an open forest is spread over 8.73 per cent and scrub is spread over 0.05 per cent, which is almost negligible.

Chart 8.8
COMPOSITION OF FOREST COVER (%AGE) IN NCT OF DELHI IN 2017



Source: State Forest Report, 2017

12 Decadal Change in Water Bodies within Forest

12.1 An increase of 0.55 sq. km has been observed in the year 2015 in the water body coverage within Forests compared to the year 2005.

12.2 *Water Bodies within Forest for the years 2005 and 2015*

Area/ Coverage	2005	2015
<i>The extent of Water Bodies (sq. km.) within Forest</i>	3.77	4.32
<i>%age of Water Bodies to Forest Cover</i>	2.13	2.25

Source: State Forest Report, 2017

13. Type of Forests And Major Species

13.1 Vegetation of Delhi is typical Northern Tropical Thorn Forest Type (Champion & Seth 1968). Among trees Acacias such as *A. nilotica*, *A. leucophloea*, *A. catechu*, *A. modesta*, *Butea monosperma* (Dhak), *Cassia fistula*, *Salvadorapersica* and *Anogeissuslatifolia* with an abundance of *Prosopisjuliflora*.

13.2 Shrubs include *Capparissepia*, *Zizyphusmauritiana*, Herbaceous flora is *Calotropisprocera*, *Withaniasomnifera*, *Achyranthes Aspera*, *Tridax*. Main grasses are *Cenchrusciliaris*, *Aristida*, *Eragrostis*, *Saccharumspontaneum*, *Diehanthium*, *Cynodondactylon* etc.

14. Asola Bhatti Wild Life Sanctuary

14.1 Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary spread over 4845.57 acres is situated near Tughlakabad Fort in South Delhi. The Wildlife Sanctuary is considered the breathing lung of the cosmopolitan city of Delhi. It was established in 1992 with the aim to protect the wildlife in the area between Delhi and Surajkund

(Delhi-Haryana border). The Asola Bhatti wildlife sanctuary actually lies in South Delhi District, all along Delhi Haryana Border along Faridabad and Gurgaon.

- 14.2 The sanctuary is located on the Southern Ridge which is part of the northern terminal of Aravalli Hills (the Aravallis are one of the oldest mountain ranges in 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, Sahurpur and Maidangari (2679.29 Acre) were notified and the land of Bhatti village area (2166.28 Acre) was notified in 1991 as Sanctuary. Few Check dams have been constructed at Asola Wild Life Sanctuary as a conservation measure for soil and water. These check dams have proved to be very effective for groundwater recharge and creation of water bodies for the sustenance of Wild Life in the Sanctuary.

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

- 15.3.1 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. The project period for five years was approved in 2000 at a cost of ₹ 8.23 crore, was extended further for a period of 3 years up to 8.10.2008 with an additional cost of ₹ 4.93 crore. The project was extended for a period of two years from 2008-2010 at an estimated cost of ₹ 13.04 crores. Further the project was extended till 31st March 2012 with the total revised estimated cost of ₹ 40.89 crore of the project. The project period for Rehabilitation of degraded forest land in Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary and DeraMandi area through Eco-Task Force was again extended for the period 01.04.2012 to 31.03.2017 with the cost of ₹ 44.82 crore (₹ 31.39 crore for Establishment cost of ETF and ₹ 13.43 crore for Project Stores cost which includes plantation work & its maintenance for five years). In all, the total project cost of ₹ 85.71 crore already approved by the EFC for the period w.e.f. 09.10.2000 to 31.03.2017.

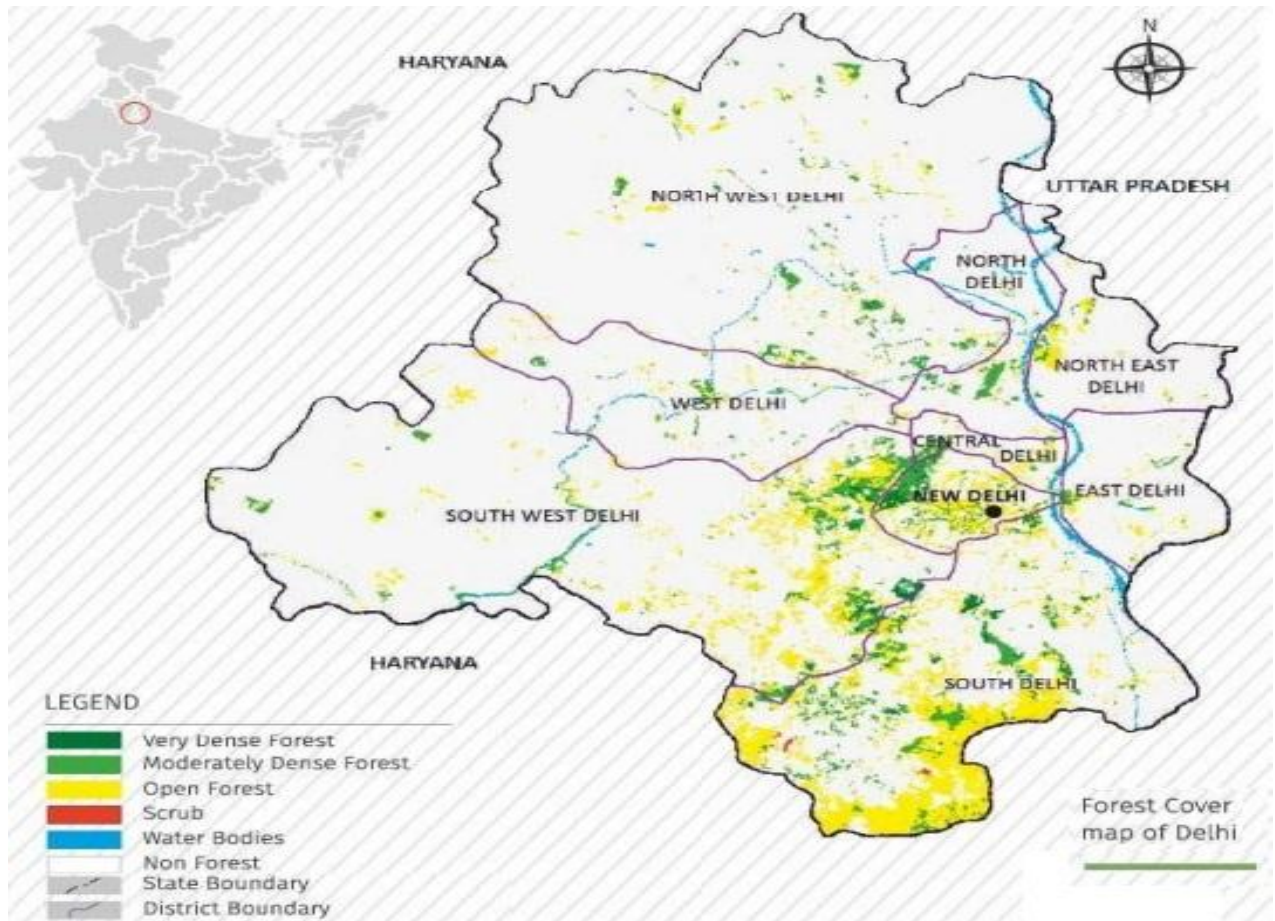
- 15.3.2 EFC has approved the extension of the project period for rehabilitation of degraded forest land in the Southern Ridge area of Asola Bhatti, Dera Mandi, Maidangarhi, Ghittorni and Rajokri through Eco-Task Force from 01.01.2017 to 31.03.2022 at an estimated cost of ₹ 90.25 crore (₹ 48.75 crore for Establishment cost of ETF and ₹ 41.50 crore for Project cost which includes plantation work & its maintenance for five years) for improving and sustaining the wildlife habitat through plantation. Project cost includes expenditure for the creation of plantation of 2 lakh saplings per year for a period of five years

16. Major Achievements during 2018-19

- a) The Department of Forests and Wildlife regulates the removal of trees as per provisions under Delhi (Preservation) of Trees Act, 1994. Online solution e-forest has been introduced for tree felling permission to User Agency and individuals with the provision of e-payment gateway. This will facilitate time bound permission of tree felling by the Forest Department in a transparent manner.
- b) Massive tree plantation drive was conducted on 8th September 2018 involving 19 greening agencies, eco-clubs and RWAs for plantation of 5 lakh tree saplings. In addition to this, an annual target for plantation of 17,82,120 tree saplings and 10,20,500 shrubs has been allotted for the year 2018-19. Against this target, till December 2018, the achievement is 13,94,849 tree sapling and 9,23,900 shrubs.
- c) City forests at Mitraon, Nasirpur, Gahri Mandu, Taj Enclave, Hauz Rani were improved to increase the awareness for green area among local residents as large numbers of people residing in the area go to these forests for recreation in a clean and green environment.
- d) Eco-restoration of habitat through Eco-Task Force in Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary has been done by carrying out plantation of 2.5 lakh saplings and low-cost engineering structures to improve the soil moisture regime.

Chart 8.9

FOREST COVER MAP OF DELHI



CHAPTER 9

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

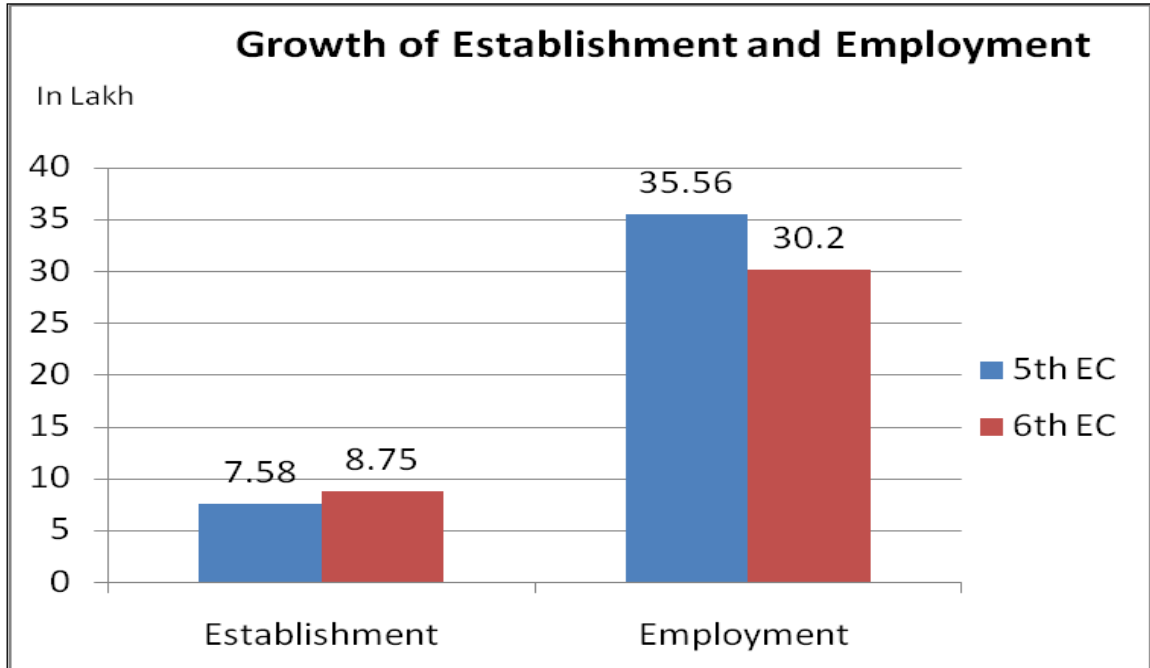
The major drivers of economic growth in Delhi are industry and trade. The state has largely service-led economy. Higher economic growth with the promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and employment is required in the state. Some of the key challenges in this sector are development of industrial infrastructure, redevelopment and decongestion of dilapidated industrial clusters. Setting up of industrial clusters for knowledge-based industries, business services, electronics, high-tech industries, biotechnology industries, R&D activities, health services etc. with job-creating activities should be given priority.

- 2 The Industrial Policy for Delhi 2010-21 aims to promote a transparent and business-friendly environment, promotion of non-polluting and clean industries, promotion of high-technology and skill industries to keep in-migration of unskilled labour to minimum, to develop world-class infrastructure within planned industrial estates and regularised industrial clusters, promotion of cluster approach and walk to work concept, wherever possible, to facilitate business through procedural simplifications and e-governance measures.

Growth of Establishment and Employment in Delhi as per 6th Economic Census

- 3 As per 6th Economic Census 2013, total establishments of 8.75 Lakh were operating in Delhi, 1.42% was in rural areas and 98.58% in urban areas. Sixth Economic Census registered an annual growth rate of 1.94%, and a total of 1.18 lakh more establishments were added in the 6th Economic Census 2013 over 5th Economic Census 2005. Out of the total establishment, 54.55% were Own Account Enterprises (OAE) and 45.45% were establishments with at least one hired worker {Estt(H)}. 30.20 lakh persons were employed in 8.75 lakh establishments with an average of 3.45 employees per establishment. Out of the total 0.9%, persons were employed in rural areas, whereas, 99.1% were engaged in urban Delhi. 8.05 % of the total establishments were managed by women entrepreneurs.
- 4 The Chart below captures the growth of establishments and employment position in Delhi during 2005-13 as per the Fifth Economic Census (2005) & Sixth Economic Census (2013).

Chart 9.1



5. District wise number of establishments and number of persons employed as per 6th economic Census is as under:

STATEMENT 9.1

Districts	Establishments	No. of Persons employed
Central	150671	599058
West	106726	313574
North-West	93297	286189
North-East	86597	183313
East	80061	215979
South-East	75049	352562
North	73724	318960
Shahdara	71738	229663
South	57126	145304
South-West	42166	105954
New Delhi	38153	269225
Total	875308	3019781

Statement 9.2

Sectorial Composition of Gross State Value Added at Current Prices

Year	% share of Primary Sector	% share of Secondary Sector	% share of Tertiary Sector
2011-12	3.49	13.09	83.42
2012-13	2.93	14.17	82.90
2013-14	3.29	14.07	82.64
2014-15 (4 th RE)	2.79	12.26	84.95
2015-16 (3 rd RE)	2.09	13.62	84.29
2016-17 (2 nd RE)	1.74	13.79	84.47
2017-18 (1 st RE)	1.77	13.92	84.31
2018-19 (AE)	1.88	14.00	84.12

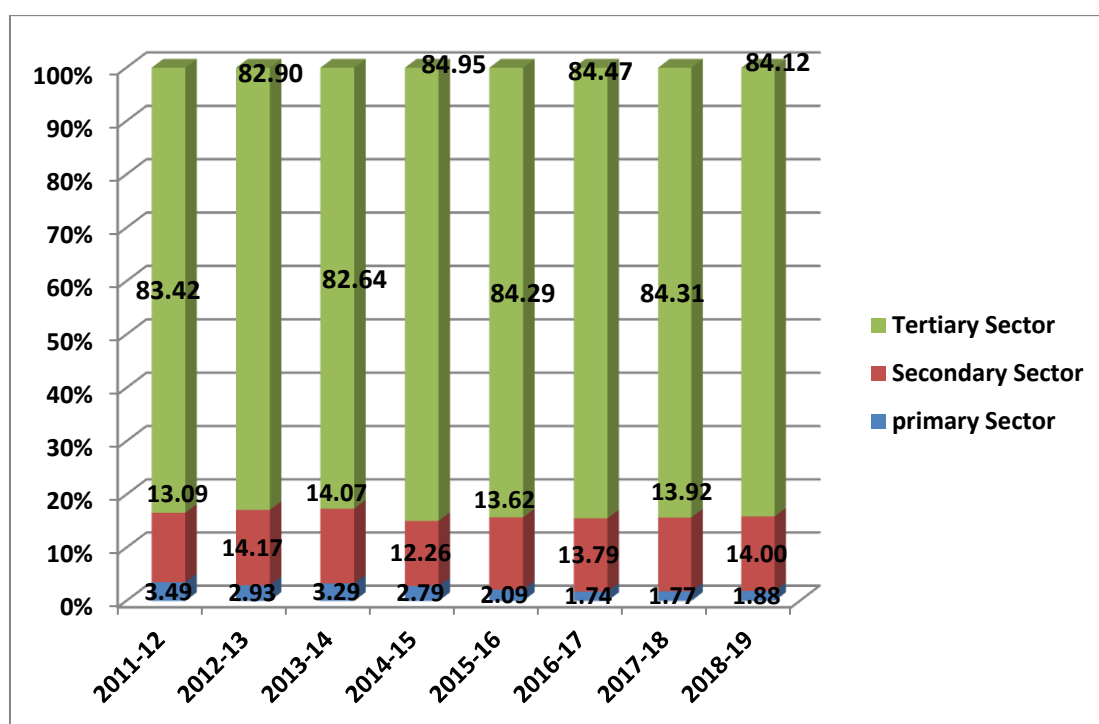
(R)- Revised Estimates, (AE)- Advance Estimates.

- 6.1 The 1st Revised Estimates and Advance Estimates of GSVA at current prices for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 shows that contribution of Primary Sector (comprising of Crops, Livestock, Forestry and Logging, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying) in the economy of Delhi increased from 1.77% in 2017-18 to 1.88% in 2018-19. The share of the primary sector in the base year 2011-12 was 3.49%. At constant prices, the contribution of the primary sector has declined to 2.31% in 2018-19 from 2.60% in the year 2017-18.
- 6.2 GSVA at current prices reveals the fact that contribution of Secondary Sector (comprising of Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services and Construction) in the economy has increased from 13.09% during the base year 2011-12 to 13.92% in 2017-18 (1st Revised Estimates) and to 14.00% in 2018-19 (Advance Estimates). At constant prices, the same trend is visible and the GSVA increased to 14.13% in 2018-19 (Advance Estimates) from 13.70% in 2017-18 (1st Revised Estimates).
- 6.3 Contribution of Tertiary Sector (comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Railways, Transport, Storage, Communication, Financial Services, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Other Professional Services, Public

Administration and Other Services) in the economy, which was 83.42% in the base year 2011-12 has increased to 84.12% during 2018-19 (Advance Estimates). However, it decreased from 84.31% in 2017-18 (1st Revised Estimates) to 84.12% in 2018-19 (Advance Estimates). At constant prices, GSVA decreased to 83.56% in 2018-19 (Advance Estimates) from 83.70% in 2017-18 (1st Revised Estimates) respectively.

Chart 9.2

Percentage Share of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector to State Economy
(Gross State Value Added at Current Prices)



7. GSVA by Manufacturing Sector

7.1 Manufacturing sub-sector is the largest contributor in the secondary sector in the economy of Delhi. GSVA from manufacturing was estimated at ₹ 35955 Crore and ₹ 40557 Crore at current prices during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively, with annual growths of 8.87% and 12.80% respectively over previous year's estimates. Similarly, GSVA at constant prices was ₹ 31296 Crore and ₹ 35322 Crore during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively with registering annual growths of 5.93% and 12.86% respectively over previous years. NSVA estimates are showing a positive growth trend at current prices

and at constant prices. As per estimates for 2017-18, NSVA is to the tune of ₹ 32568 crore with an annual growth of 10.14% over the previous year at current prices and ₹ 28136 crore with an annual growth of 6.43% over the previous year at constant prices. As per advance estimates for 2018-19, NSVA was to the tune of ₹ 37203 Crore with an annual growth of 14.23% over the previous year at current prices and ₹ 32108 Crore with annual growth of 14.12% over the previous year at constant prices respectively.

7.2 The Gross State Value Added at current prices regarding the manufacturing sector is presented in Statement 9.3:

Statement 9.3

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Manufacturing	Secondary Sector	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	Total GSDP at Market Prices	%age share of Manufacturing in		%age share of Secondary Sector in GSVA
					Total GSVA	Total GSVA of Secondary Sector	
2011-12	18907	39682	303232	343798	6.24	47.65	13.09
2012-13	23350	48498	342588	391388	6.82	48.15	14.17
2013-14	25338	54262	385931	443960	6.57	46.70	14.07
2014-15 (4 th RE)	23385	53247	434241	494803	5.39	43.92	12.26
2015-16 (3 rd RE)	31195	65194	478782	550804	6.52	47.85	13.62
2016-17 (2 nd RE)	33026	73504	532961	615605	6.20	44.93	13.79
2017-18 (1 st RE)	35955	82924	585949	690098	6.03	43.36	13.92
2018-19 (AE)	40557	94022	671821	779652	6.04	43.14	14.00

Source: Estimation of GSVA by DES, (R)- Revised Estimates, (AE)- Advance Estimates

7.3 It is evident from Statement 9.3 that the income from manufacturing has increased from ₹ 18907 Crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 40557 Crore in 2018-19. However, the percentage contribution of manufacturing to GSVA has decreased from 6.24% in 2011-12 to 6.04% in 2018-19. During the same period, the contribution of the secondary sector to the total GSVA of Delhi has increased from 13.09% in 2011-12 to 14.00% in 2018-19.

8. Working Factories

- 8.1 The number of registered factories and estimated workers employed in these factories during the last eleven years is presented in statement 9.4:

Statement 9.4
FACTORIES AND ESTIMATED WORKERS EMPLOYED

S.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
6.	2012	8557	392270
7.	2013	8821	403270
8.	2014	8968	416927
9.	2015	8954	415278
10.	2016	8978	416833
11.	2017	9059	420156

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2018.

- 8.2 Statement 9.4 indicates that the number of working factories in Delhi increased from 7793 in 2007 to 9059 in 2017. Likewise, the estimated workers employed in these factories increased from 359126 in 2007 to 420156 in 2017. On an average of 46 persons were working in each factory in Delhi.
- 8.3 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 the 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.
- 8.4 The types and number of factories and workers in registered factories during the years 2012 to 2017 may be seen from statement 9.5:

Statement 9.5
INDUSTRY-WISE REGISTERED FACTORIES AND ESTIMATED WORKERS
EMPLOYED

S.N	Industries	Factories						Estimated Workers					
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1.	Food Product	304	326	330	333	340	345	18716	20070	20316	20500	21316	21596
2.	Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Product	43	45	46	44	44	49	3005	3145	3214	3074	3134	3176
3.	Textiles products	1975	2007	2033	2012	2013	2020	137234	139457	141263	139803	140408	140107
4.	Wood products, Furniture and Fixtures	261	263	265	266	269	269	10162	10240	10317	10356	10541	10541
5.	Paper and Paper products Printing publishing & allied	721	758	765	771	776	785	28102	29544	29816	30050	29997	30249
6.	Leather and Leather Fur products (except repair)	285	296	298	298	300	301	12311	12786	12872	12872	13054	13085
7.	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum Coal Products	628	654	666	666	662	674	14489	15089	15365	15365	14952	15599
8.	Chemical & Chemical products (except Petroleum & Coal)	293	294	295	291	290	293	11714	11754	11793	11633	11548	16655
9.	Non-metallic Mineral products	80	82	82	82	82	82	2367	2426	2426	2426	2426	2426
10.	Basic Metal & Alloy Industry	524	526	525	523	519	524	8598	8631	8614	8581	8373	8488
11.	Metal products and Parts Machinery & Transport Equipment - Machine tools including Electrical Appliances	1814	1872	1913	1890	1890	1902	72472	74789	76427	75508	75215	75475
12.	Electricity, Gas and Steam Water Works and Supply	103	104	104	104	109	126	5878	5935	5935	5935	6065	6596
13.	Wholesale Trade in Fuel, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics Glass	35	59	73	95	91	97	315	531	657	855	650	810
14.	Public Administration and Defence Services	2	2	9	9	9	9	90	90	7655	7655	7655	7655
15.	Sanitary Services	12	14	17	17	18	20	173	202	391	391	102	590
16.	Repair of Capital Goods & Repair Services	512	529	540	550	556	563	28921	29881	30502	31067	31431	32107
17.	Miscellaneous unspecified Group	965	990	1007	1003	1010	1000	37723	38700	39364	39207	39966	40001
	Total	8557	8821	8968	8954	8978	9059	392270	403270	416927	415278	416833	420156

9. Annual Survey of Industries

- 9.1 As per provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, a factory is registered under sections 2m (i) having 10 or more workers and using power and registered under section 2m (ii) employing 20 or more workers but not using power. Annual Survey of Industries is conducted for the registered factories under the above provisions.

Statement 9.6

KEY INDICATORS OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR IN DELHI

S. No.	Key Indicator	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Registered Factories (No)	3026	2878	2878	2976	3183	2980	2928
2.	Capital (₹ in crore)							
a.	Fixed Capital	3129	3867	4469	8938	10661	5903	6532
b.	Working Capital	3287	6040	8216	10352	8137	10722	11391
c.	Total	6416	9907	12685	19290	18798	16625	17923
3.	Employment							
a.	Workers	87752	84408	79036	76867	81901	76250	76697
b.	Other Than Workers	39064	36753	43495	41911	44453	39481	41406
c.	Total	126816	121161	122531	118778	126354	115731	118103
4.	Man Days (in Lakh)	379	363	371	359	376	350	355
	Total Emoluments (₹ Crore)	1313	1590	1972	2260	2578	2489	2778

Source: -Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2018

10. Industrial Estates

10.1 Operation and Maintenance of Industrial Estates/ Areas

Delhi has 29 planned industrial areas and 4 flatted factories complex. In addition, 22 non-conforming 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 notified on 8th June 2010, has come into force with effect from 28th March 2011 to place all industrial areas under DSIIDC. 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.

10.2 Rules under the Delhi Industrial Development, Operation and Maintenance Act, 2010 have been notified on 11th November 2011.

10.3 Government of India has directed the Delhi Municipal Corporation to hand over the industrial estates for maintenance to DSIIDC. Hon'ble L.G has also ordered the transfer of industrial estates from Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority to DSIIDC.

11 Operation and Maintenance of Industrial Estates

11.1 In order to maximise efficiency with the available resources, the Government has decided to develop and maintain industrial infrastructure on a Public-Private Partnership basis. Two industrial estates namely Bawana and Narela selected as a pilot project for maintenance of industrial estates on the PPP model under a BOT concession are being maintained by a private partner for 15 years.

11.2 Operation and maintenance of Bawana and Narela Industrial Areas have been handed over to the concessionaires on PPP mode. Estimated infrastructure development cost is of ₹230 crore. Govt. had approved redevelopment and up-gradation of roads & drains in 10 industrial areas at a cost of about ₹ 169 crore during 2014-15.

12. Development of Industrial Clusters in Non-conforming Areas

12.1 There are 29 approved industrial areas and four flatted factory complexes in Delhi. However, many industries are functioning in non-conforming areas. Hon'ble Supreme Court in a PIL ordered the 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.

12.2 With a view to ensuring minimum dislocation of the 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.

- 12.3 The redevelopment process involves preparation of development 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 the preparation and implementation of the Redevelopment Plan for their area.

13. Delhi Financial Corporation

- 13.1 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 ₹ 10 crore while for proprietorship and partnership firms, it is ₹ 4 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 quantitative productivity and 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 ₹ 2647.75 lakh and Reserve & Surplus of ₹ 4439.01 lakh as on 31st March 2018.

Statement 9.7

PERFORMANCE OF DFC: 2012-2018

₹ in crore

Year	Sanction	Disbursement	Recovery
2012-13	9.77	8.82	49.22
2013-14	7.19	6.65	50.78
2014-15	60.72	9.14	43.71
2015-16	23.19	49.36	52.40
2016-17	1.71	2.78	41.69
2017-18	24.28	25.25	40.24

Source: - Industries Department / DFC

14. Delhi State Industrial & infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC)

- 14.1 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 with the 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'
- 14.2 **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 as under:

Statement 9.8

INDUSTRIAL SHEDS UNDER HALF-A-MILLION JOB PROGRAMME

S. 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:- Industry Department, GNCTD

- 14.3 **Sheds under Self-Financing Scheme:** DSIIDC also constructed 456 industrial sheds under the self-financing scheme at the following locations.

Statement 9.9

INDUSTRIAL SHEDS UNDER SELF FINANCING SCHEME

S. No	Name of Complex	Number of Sheds	Permitted Industries
1.	Kirti Nagar Packing Complex	226	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:- Industry Department, GNCTD

- 14.4 **Shifting of industries from Non-Conforming areas:** Allotments of developed industrial plots have been made to 21960 applicants from non-conforming areas in the newly developed industrial areas. Water polluting industries were given allotments on a priority basis in Narela and Badli while

units falling under F category of Master Plan of Delhi of 2001 were given priority allotments in Bawana industrial area.

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

- 15.1 With the growth of the city of Delhi, 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 has executed this project in coordination with the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) and the 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. Out of 13 CETPs, 11 CETPs have been handed over to the respective societies for operation and maintenance and 02 CETPs are being operated by DSIIDC through the concessionaires.

16. Institute of Gem and Jewellery

- 16.1 Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC) has set up National Institute of Gem and Jewellery. The institute is currently providing training in various short term certificate courses such as Basic Jewellery Designing, Computer Aided Design (CAD) for Gems & Jewellery, Diamond Identification and Grading Coloured Gemstone Identification, Costume Jewellery making as well as a six-month diploma in Gemmology and Jewellery Designing.

17. Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board

- 17.1 Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board was established in the year 1983 under Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board Act 1966 as extended to Delhi. The main aim of the Board is to promote and popularise Khadi & Village product and create awareness among the masses and also to generate employment. At present, the Board is implementing two employment generation schemes namely Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rozgar Yojna of GNCTD and Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme- KVIC, Government of India.

17.2 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 sustainable self-employment opportunities to the school and college dropouts above the age of 18 years to individual entrepreneurs, trade professional, artisans, etc.. Under this scheme financial assistance in the shape of loan up to ₹ 3 lakh is provided with 15% subsidy component of the project cost subject to a ceiling of ₹7500 per entrepreneur. The progress made under this scheme during 2016-17 & 2017-18 is presented in the following statement 9.10.

Statement 9.10 PROGRESS OF RGSRY

S. No.	Items	Achievement	
		2016-17	2017-18
1.	Number of Loan Sub Committee meeting held	2	5
2.	Target(Number of cases)	50	50
3.	Details of Sanctioned Cases		
	a. Number of Cases	26	48
	b. Amount Sanctioned	₹69.30 lakh	₹128.22lakh
4.	Details of Disbursed Cases		
	a. Number of Cases	21	14
	b. Amount Disbursed	₹56.65 lakh	₹36.95 lakh

Source: Industry Department, GNCTD.

17.3 Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

17.3.1 This scheme was introduced by the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India with a view to generating 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 KVIC & DIC in Delhi, 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 along with state officials, KVIC. 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 for a loan under the PMEGP

scheme. The rate of subsidy differs depending on the category of the applicant along with the area where he/ she wants to establish the unit.

17.3.2 Under this scheme the 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. After sanction, the Bank disburses the amount to the beneficiaries and claims the margin money component from the designated bank. The progress of the scheme during 2016-17 & 2017-18 is as under in Statement 9.11.

Statement 9.11

PROGRESS OF PMEGP IN DELHI DURING 2016-17& 2017-18

S. No	Items	Achievement	
		2016-17	2017-18
1.	Target (number of cases)	150	100
2.	Number of Cases disbursed by Banks	41	111
3.	Margin money amount disbursed by the Banks	₹ 61.91 lakh	₹ 127.76 lakh

17.4 Marketing Activities:

Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board started limited marketing activities from 1999. The Board is procuring goods from certified Khadi and Village Industrial units and units financed under RGSRY for sale at its sales outlets. There are two sales outlets at present at Udyog Sadan, Patparganj and Delhi Secretariat.

18. Development of New Industrial Areas /Hubs

18.1 Development of Multilevel Manufacturing Hub at Rani Khera, Mundka

- DSIIDC is coming up with a multilevel manufacturing hub for the development of non-polluting light and service industries with World Class facilities, in an area of approximately 147 acres at Rani Khera, located on Mundka- Rohtak road, Delhi. As per the zonal plan of DDA, the land is under zone-M, which is the Manufacturing (Light & Service Industry) Zone. The area will be developed with the state-of-the-art facility, which will be a multi-level Manufacturing Hub.
- The project is expected to generate employment for nearly 1.50 Lakh people and employment for the neighbouring agglomeration. The project envisages the development of approximately 70% of the land as an open area, out of which 40% will be a green area. Thick plantation has been envisaged to give greenery to the premises to enrich the environment.

- The tentative cost of the project is ₹ 5000 crore and built up the area as per proposed FAR is 8,92,584 sqm which includes 19 industrial buildings, 06 Warehouse buildings, 5 other industrial buildings and other miscellaneous provisions. Layout plan has been approved by the standing committee on 17.11.2017. Building Plan and other approvals are being obtained from concerned authorities.

18.2 Knowledge-Based Industrial Park at Baprola, Delhi

18.2.1 DSIIDC is developing Knowledge-Based Industrial Park at Baprola in an area of approximately 55 acres. The estimated project cost is about ₹ 2575 crore. The project will cater to the specific needs of Information Technology, ITeS Industry, Media, Research & Development, Gems & Jewellery and other business services. The project is expected to provide direct employment to about 01 lakh persons and indirect employment to about 1.70 lakh persons.

18.2.2 Industrial buildings are proposed to be developed as a green building with the target of four-star GRIHA rating. All industrial and commercial buildings shall be centrally air-conditioned. The tentative cost of the project is ₹ 2175 crore and the total built-up area of the project is 2,23,339 sqm. The layout plan has been submitted to MCD for approval.

19.1 Development of a New Industrial Area at Kanjhawala

DSIIDC intends to develop an integrated industrial township at Kanjhawala. The proposed project shall be a major Greenfield Project spread over in an area of 920 acres. The project will spearhead the industrialization of North West Delhi and also create vast employment opportunities for people directly and indirectly. The Project will be developed in consonance with the Master Plan for Delhi 2021 and Industrial Policy for Delhi 2010-21.

20. Ease of Doing Business

Based on the performance of Delhi and Mumbai, India has improved its rank from 130 to 100 as per the Doing Business Report 2018 and from 100 to 77 as per the Doing Business Report 2019. Thus, India has improved its rank by 53 positions during the last two years in ease of doing business. The Government of NCT of Delhi has undertaken the following critical actions in respect of each indicator for improving India's ranking in ease of doing business:

20.1 Starting a Business

- The VAT registration is given online through the website of the department in one day.
- The requirement for the opening of a bank account and prior inspection at the time of VAT registration had been done away with.

- However, GST registration is given online through the website of the department in 3 days with a provision for deemed approval.
- Prior inspection at the time of GST registration is not compulsory. The opening of a bank account is required for GST registration.
- Registration under Delhi Shops and Establishment Act and Udyog Aadhar Number under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 are being given online on a real-time basis.

20.2 Construction Permit

- Online sanction of Building plan for residential, commercial, industrial, warehouse building with a common application form and e-payment gateway under a single window clearance system is in operation. Agencies namely; Airports Authority of India (AAI), Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC), Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC), Delhi Fire Service (DFS), Labour Department, Heritage Conservation Committee (HCC), Department of Forest and Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) have been taken on Board.
- The external agencies namely National Monument Authority (NMA), Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC), Airports Authority of India (AAI), and Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) have demarcated their influence zones by way of colour coded maps on the GSDL database of Delhi and uploaded on the website of Municipal Corporations. The requirement of any NOC from external agencies has been eliminated if the premises fall outside their influence zone.
- The number of procedures for sanction of building plans has been reduced from 24 to 16, and the number of days reduced from 213 to 91. Digitally signed sanction plans are being issued by the Municipal Corporations.
- The cost associated with Construction Permit reduced from ₹ 13.6 lakhs to ₹ 2.59 lakhs.
- The requirement of Property Tax payment history has been eliminated while sanction of Building Plans.
- Quality of regulation enhanced as per details are given below: -
 - (i) Latent defect liability and decennial defect liability insurance included.
 - (ii) Professionals qualification defined.
 - (iii) Risk-based classifications of all buildings enabling fast pacing in plinth level inspection and Occupancy-cum-Completion Certificate (OCC) incorporated.

20.3 Getting Electricity

- The number of procedures has been reduced from 5 to 3, time reduced to 15 days and only two documents (Identity proof and proof of ownership of premises) are required to be submitted online along with the application.
- Service line cum development charges for a sanctioned load more than 100 KW and up to 200 KW has been fixed at ₹ 310 per KVA.

- Self-certification by DISCOM instead of NOC from the Labour Department, up to 33 KV implemented.
- Central Electricity Authority regulations amended for allowing installation of transformers up to 500 KVA on double pole structure.
- PWD has created and put in place online portal for grant of road cutting permission.
- Automated outage systems (such as SCADA) to ensure the reliability of supply implemented.

20.4 Paying Taxes

- VAT (Local and Central) (now GST), Property Tax, Vehicle Taxes, Electricity Bills, Water Bills are accepted online.

20.5 Registering Properties

- The appointment is given online for getting property registered.
- E-search for legacy registration records is already available up to the year 2003. Work for digitization of records of Sub-Registrar Offices for the periods prior to 2003 has been awarded on 17.07.2018. The digitization work is to be completed within 9 months. Citizens can use the model sale deeds available in an editable format at the Revenue Department website for preparing their documents for property registration.
- Online/Cashless facility for payment for Stamp duty and registration fees for all magnitudes is in place. There is no need to visit the bank branch for this.

All processes are streamlined electronically and the applicant receives SMS at each stage of the process of registration.

CHAPTER – 10

AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The contribution of the agriculture sector has been reduced in the NCT of Delhi due to rapid urbanisation and the growth of trade and industry sector in Delhi. Around 25% of the total area of NCT, as per 2011 census, was in rural and the remaining 75% in urban. The number of rural villages in Delhi reduced from 214 in 1981 to 112 in 2011.

- 1.2 The percentage distribution of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Delhi at 2011-12 prices showed a declining trend of agriculture and the allied sector. More clearly, the percentage contribution of the agriculture sector to GSVA of Delhi at current prices reduced from 0.94 per cent in 2011-12 to 0.49 per cent in 2018-19.

2. Land Holding Pattern

- 2.1 The information regarding the agricultural land holding pattern and area operated for agricultural purposes in Delhi, during the last two agricultural censuses is presented in Statement 10.1.

Statement 10.1

LAND HOLDINGS & OPERATIONAL AREA IN DELHI: 2010-11 & 2015-16 (Phase I Provisional Results)

S. No.	Details	Agricultural Census 2010-11	Agricultural Census 2015-16 (Phase I Provisional Results)
1.	Operational Holdings (Number)		
	a. Individual	8195 (39.98)	7960 (38.50)
	b. Joint	11358 (55.41)	11575 (55.99)
	c. Institutional	944 (4.61)	1140 (5.51)
	Total	20497 (100.00)	20675 (100.00)
2.	Operational Area (in Hectares)		
	a. Individual	7087.95 (23.92)	6886.76 (23.79)
	b. Joint	21341.82 (72.03)	20063.22 (69.31)
	c. Institutional	1198.44 (4.05)	1995.94 (6.90)
	Total	29628.21 (100.00)	28945.92 (100.00)

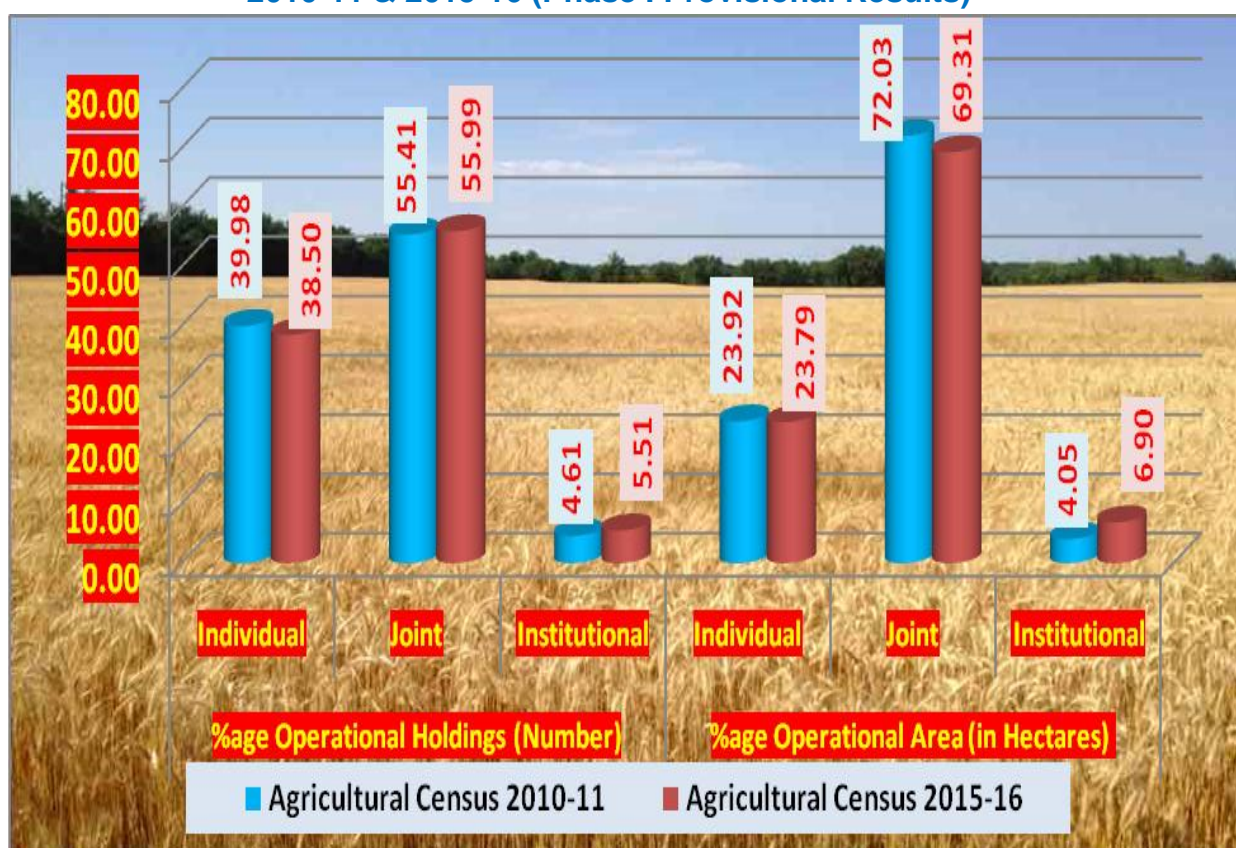
Sources: Agricultural Census 2010-11 & 2015-16 (Phase I Provisional Results)

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 increased from 20497 in 2010-11 to 20675 in 2015-16. The increase in land holdings in Delhi worked out at 0.17 per cent per annum. The operational area of Delhi decreased from 29628.21 hectares during 2010-11 to 28945.92 hectares during 2015-16. The reduction in operational area during the last two agricultural censuses in Delhi was worked out at 0.46 per cent per annum. The land holdings and operational area of Delhi during the last two agricultural census are depicted in Chart 10.1.

Chart 10.1

**LAND HOLDINGS & OPERATIONAL AREA IN DELHI:
2010-11 & 2015-16 (Phase I Provisional Results)**



2.3 As per Agriculture Census 2015-16, out of 20675 total operational holdings in the State, 81.20 per cent operational holdings belonged to marginal and small farmers with land holding less than or equal to two hectares. Only 0.58% of operational holdings were under the category of large holdings whose size was above ten hectares. Area operated in agriculture in Delhi was highest in

medium and semi-medium size and it constitutes about 56 per cent area operated.

3. Land Use Pattern in Delhi

- 3.1 The total cropped area during 2000-01 was at 52817 hectares which reduced to 34750 hectares in 2017-18. The reduction of the cropped area during this period was worked out at 1.91 per cent per annum. Simultaneously, the percentage of the cropped area from the total area (Excluding Forest Area) was also reduced during this period. 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 a reduction in the agriculture area in Delhi are due to fast urbanization and the shift in occupational pattern, especially during the last two decades. This results in the reduction of the share of this sector to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi. The information regarding the land use pattern of Delhi during the last Nineteen years is presented in Table 10.1.

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. It may be measured by the formula-gross cropped area/net sown area x 100. Crop intensity, therefore, refers to raising a number of crops from the same field during one agricultural year. The index of crop intensity is 100 if one crop has been grown in a year and it is 200 if two crops are raised. Higher the index, greater is the efficiency of land use. The crop intensity has a direct correlation with assured irrigation which enables farmers to go in for multiple cropping and use a higher dose of fertilizers and HYV seeds. Hence, besides irrigation fertilisers, early maturing high yielding variety of seeds, selective mechanization such as the use of tractors, pumping sets and seed drills, etc., plant, protection measures through the use of insecticides, pesticides etc. do have a role in affecting crop intensity. The information regarding the crop intensity of Delhi during the last 19 years is presented in Statement 10.2.

Statement 10.2
CROP INTENSITY OF DELHI DURING 2000-01 TO 2018-19

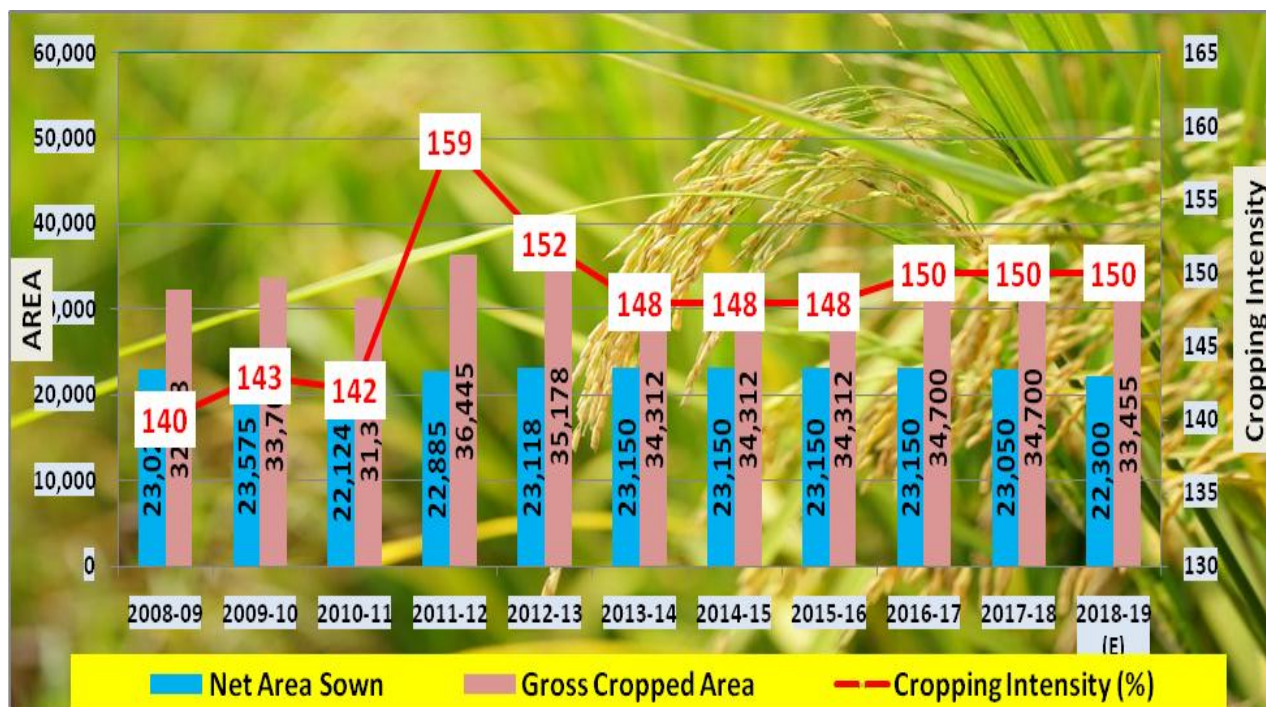
(in hectares)

S.No.	Year	Net Area Sown	Gross Cropped Area	Cropping Intensity (%)
1.	2000-01	34,034	52,816	155
2.	2001-02	29,116	48,445	166
3.	2002-03	29,477	43,391	147
4.	2003-04	26,971	41,509	154
5.	2004-05	24,214	36,957	134
6.	2005-06	23,809	36,041	161
7.	2006-07	23,109	34,981	151
8.	2007-08	23,056	33,078	143
9.	2008-09	23,025	32,288	140
10	2009-10	23,575	33,700	143
11	2010-11	22,124	31,366	142
12	2011-12	22,885	36,445	159
13	2012-13	23,118	35,178	152
14	2013-14	23,150	34,312	148
15	2014-15	23,150	34,312	148
16	2015-16	23,150	34,312	148
17	2016-17	23,150	34,750	150
18	2017-18	23,050	34,700	150
19	2018-19 (Estimated)	22,300	33,455	150

Source: Development Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi

- 4.2 It may be observed from Statement 10.2 that the cropping intensity was highest at 166% during 2001-02 and lowest at 134% during 2004-05. The crop intensity of Delhi during 2018-19 is estimated at 150%. In addition, the area under the food-grain crops have been decreased during this period but the same in vegetables increased being one of the fast growing mega cities in India, showing the importance of agriculture activity with the limited available land. The same is also depicted in chart 10.2.

Chart 10.2
CROPPING INTENSITY OF DELHI



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 2017-18 is presented in Statement 10.3.

Statement 10.3
AREA, PRODUCTION & YIELD OF CROPS IN DELHI 2017-18*

S. N.	Name of the Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Metric Ton)	Yield (Kg. per Hectare)
1.	Wheat	19,671	88,053	4,476
2.	Barley	70	190	2,714
3.	Bajra	1,502	3,327	2,215
4.	Maize	36	179	4,972
5.	Jowar	3,201	3,095	967
6.	Paddy	6,003	26,150	4,356
7.	Gram	25	53	2,120

Source: Development Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi

*Estimated

- 5.2 It may be observed from Statement 10.3 that wheat was the main food crop in Delhi during 2017-18. Area, Production and Yield of Wheat were recorded at 19671 hectares, 88053 MT and 4476 Kg/ Hect. respectively. During 2017-18, the yield of Barley, Bajra, Maize, Jowar, Paddy and Gram was at 2714, 2215, 4972, 967, 4356 & 2120 kg per hectare respectively. The information regarding the production and yield of food-grain in Delhi from 2005-06 to 2017-18 is presented in Table 10.2.
- 5.3 The returns from traditional agriculture are presently less attractive as compared to the high value of commercial horticulture and other high value-added agriculture activities. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi is, therefore, encouraging farmers to take-up vegetables, floriculture production, mushroom cultivation etc.

6. Irrigation in Delhi

- 6.1 Irrigation in Delhi mainly depends upon groundwater and partly upon surface water. Irrigation from the groundwater is provided through the 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 the Western Yamuna Canal system under the control of Haryana Govt. is also utilized for irrigation purpose.
- 6.2 Due to fast urbanization taking place in the rural areas of Delhi, cultivable command data 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 eight years is presented in Statement 10.4

Statement 10.4

SOURCE-WISE IRRIGATED AREA IN DELHI 2010-11 TO 2017-18

(Area in hectares)

S. No	Sources	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
1.	Canals	2241	2225	2225	2225	2225	2218	2240	2246
2.	Wells	21742	19561	19561	19561	19561	19533	19727	19777
3.	Area Irrigated	23982	18581	21786	21786	21786	21751	21967	22023
4.	Area irrigated under more than one crop	8309	7875	7875	7875	7900	7678	7756	7775
5.	Gross area Irrigated	32291	29661	29661	29661	29661	29429	29723	29798

Source: Revenue Department & Development Department

* Estimated

- 6.3 It may be inferred from the statement 10.4 that gross area irrigated reduced from 32291 hectares during 2010-11 to 29798 hectare during 2017-18 indicating a decline of 7.72% during the last eight years likewise, area irrigated through wells, which was the main source of irrigation, also reduced from 21742 hectares during 2010-11 to 19777 hectare during 2017-18 recording a decrease of 9.04% during the same period.
- 6.4 Rainfall is also one of the other main sources of irrigation in Delhi. Generally, rainfall in Delhi is concentrated in three months viz. July, August and September. The detail of rainfall during the last eleven years in Delhi especially in the months of July, August and September is presented in Statement 10.5.

Statement 10.5
RAINFALL IN DELHI (JULY - SEPTEMBER)

(in mm)

S.No.	Details	July	August	September
1.	Normal	210.60	247.70	125.40
2.	2006	313.30	98.00	129.60
3.	2007	163.10	214.30	85.60
4.	2008	146.20	301.70	165.40
5.	2009	161.20	216.60	191.20
6.	2010	239.60	455.10	332.90
7.	2011	111.70	190.30	225.80
8.	2012	94.80	378.80	54.80
9.	2013	340.50	321.40	94.40
10.	2014	103.00	139.10	82.60
11.	2015	235.20	181.60	22.00
12.	2016	292.50	122.70	75.00
13.	2017	170.5	173.0	158.50

Source:- Regional Metrological Centre, New Delhi

- 6.5 It may be observed from the above statement that the rainfall in Delhi during 2010 was higher than the normal rainfall in Delhi. Normal rainfall relates to the norms of the Metrological Department of Govt. 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 source. 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 etc. Raising livestock is an important source of livelihood of people all over the world. It is an important component in the agriculture sector which affects the development of the economy directly and indirectly. The information regarding the livestock Census in Delhi during 2003, 2007 and 2012 is presented in Statement 10.6.

Statement 10.6

LIVESTOCK IN DELHI AND ITS GROWTH: 2003, 2007 AND 2012

S. No.	Livestock	Livestock Census(Number)			Growth (%)	
		2003	2007	2012	Per cent (during 2007-2012)	Per annum
1.	Cow	91589	107730	86433	- 19.77	- 3.95
2	Buffalo	230552	266626	162142	- 39.19	- 7.84
3	Sheep	3377	5896	932	- 84.19	-16.84
4	Goat	16779	21176	30470	43.89	8.79
5	Others	32481	21891	86420	294.77	58.95
	Total	374778	423319	360397	- 14.86	-2.97

7.2 It may be inferred from statement 10.6 that the livestock in Delhi decreased from 4.23 lakh in 2007 to 3.60 lakh in 2012 recording a negative annual growth at -2.97 per cent. The highest growth of livestock was reported at 58.95% per annum in case of 'Others' Category of livestock. Similarly, the growth of 8.79% per annum was recorded in the case of goats. On the other hand, the highest negative growth was recorded at -16.84% per annum in the case of sheep. The negative growth also reported at -7.84% per annum and – 3.95% per annum in buffaloes and cows respectively. The main reason for the decline in livestock number may be attributed to the decline in agricultural and allied activities and rapid urbanization in Delhi.

8. Veterinary Facilities

8.1 There are 49 govt. veterinary hospitals, 26 veterinary dispensaries, 1 laboratory/research centre and 1 veterinary polyclinic for providing veterinary facilities in Delhi. The number of animals treated in Govt. Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries increased from 3.64 lakh during 2000-01 to 4.69 lakh during 2017-18. It may be due to the enhancement of education and

awareness among the farmers. The information regarding veterinary services in Delhi is presented in Statement 10.7.

Statement 10.7

VETERINARY SERVICES IN DELHI DURING 2000-01 TO 2017-18

S. No.	Years	Veterinary Facilities (No.)			Animal treated
		Hospitals (inc. one Vety. Poly. Clinic)	Dispensaries	Labs/ Research Centres	
1	2000-01	48	27	2	363555
2	2001-02	48	27	2	364592
3	2002-03	48	27	2	376734
4	2003-04	48	27	2	390023
5	2004-05	48	27	2	405009
6	2005-06	48	27	2	506017
7	2006-07	48	27	2	470879
8	2007-08	47	27	2	485501
9	2008-09	48	29	2	462778
10	2009-10	45	29	2	406878
11	2010-11	46	27	2	483709
12	2011-12	46	28	2	415986
13	2012-13	47	28	1	391152
14	2013-14	47	28	2	378359
15	2014-15	47	28	2	367518
16	2015-16	47	28	2	412363
17	2016-17	47	28	2	438504
18	2017-18	49	26	2 (1 Lab & 1 Vet. Polyclinic)	469474

Statement 10.8
Physical Achievements 2017-18

S. No.	Activity	Target 2017-18	Achievement	Target 2018-19
i	Treatment of Sick animals cases	4.00 Lakh	469474	5.00 Lakh
ii	Vaccination against Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and FMD Disease	H.S- 2.00 Lakh F.M.D- 2 Lakh	80025 230654	H.S- 1.5 Lakh F.M.D-1.5 Lakh
iii	A-I with Frozen Semen in cow	20000 Nos.	13309	15000 Nos.
iv	Animal husbandry training-cum-treatment camps for farmer village level	50 Nos.	53	50 Nos.
v	Anti Rabies Vaccination of Dogs	50000 Nos.	42226	50000 Nos.
vi	Animals to be benefited in Gosadans/ Goshalas.	20000 Nos.	8896	20000 Nos.
vii	Treatment of Sterility Cases	22000 Nos.	23662	25000 Nos.
viii	Training to SC/ST candidates in Modern poultry Farming	200	211	200

9. Fisheries

9.1 Fishery activities have been decreased sharply in Delhi due to rapid urbanization but still, there is a good scope for fish farming in available water bodies. The Fisheries Unit surveyed/identified 24 water bodies in rural areas of North-west district for leasing out to the fish farmers. Another 34 and 93 water bodies are being developed by I&FC department and Delhi Jal Board respectively. All these water bodies will also be utilized for fishery activities. The Government has also stressed upon fish culture which will help in harvesting Delhi waters for increasing fish production. Besides, there is ample scope for high-tech fishery like Cage Culture, Re-circulatory Aquaculture System, (RAS) Pearl Culture, ornamental fish breeding/farming, Shrimp Culture, Aquarium making etc. These activities will enhance the farmers' income significantly through the high production of high-value fishes and allied items in the defined land area. This will also help in employment generation for local educated youth, fisherman, SC/ST communities and entrepreneurs in Delhi. Accordingly, the department has introduced projects worth ₹ 344 lakh on Cage Culture, Re-circulatory Aquaculture System, (RAS) and Shrimp farming in Delhi under 'Blue Revaluation' Scheme during the year 2017-18 for

sustainable growth of the sector and open avenues for employment generation/ entrepreneurship development.

9.2 The Fisheries Unit regulates fishing under the Punjab fisheries Act 1914, and the Indian fisheries Act 1897, and prevent destructive practices and unscrupulous fishing. The Fisheries unit performs the dual function of producing fish seed as well as fish for consumption purpose. During the year 2017-18 the fish seeds production in Delhi was 20 lakh (No's) and fish production was 0.80 thousand tons. The year wise information regarding the production of fish seed and fish is presented in Statement 10.9

Statement 10.9

FISH SEED AND FISH PRODUCTION IN DELHI 2002-03 TO 2017-18

S. No	Years	Fish Seed Production (lakh)	Fish Production (Tons)
1.	2002-03	23.3	2300
2.	2003-04	20.0	2100
3.	2004-05	17.2	1400
4.	2005-06	13.50	800
5.	2006-07	12.00	700
6.	2007-08	12.40	700
7.	2008-09	13.30	700
8.	2009-10	13.90	720
9.	2010-11	12.95	820
10.	2011-12	13.00	740
11.	2012-13	15.25	690
12.	2013-14	18.25	680
13.	2014-15	16.20	675
14.	2015-16	16.20	710
15.	2016-17	16.15	740
16	2017-18	20.00	801

10. Rural Development

- 10.1 As per Population Census 2011, the total area of Delhi was 1483 Sq. Km out of which rural area of Delhi was 369.35 Sq. Km (24.91%). 2.5% population of Delhi was residing in a rural area. As an economy moves towards a progressive state, rural area automatically converted into an urban area, consequently reduces the number of villages and the rural 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 decades is presented in Statement 10.10

Statement 10.10
RURAL POPULATION OF DELHI: 1951-2011

S. No	Years	Villages (Number)	Population		
			Rural	Total	% of Rural to total
1	1951	304	306938	1744072	17.60
2.	1961	276	299204	1658612	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	419042	16787941	2.50

Source: Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2018

11 Delhi Village Development Board

- 11.1 A new advisory board namely 'Delhi Village Development Board (DVDB)' has been constituted in place of Delhi Rural Development Board (DRDB) vide Order dated 20.12.2017 as per cabinet decision no. 2520 dated 13.11.2017. The DVDB has been set up for integrated development of both rural and urban villages in Delhi. Earlier, Delhi Rural Development Board (DRDB) was reconstituted in the month of May 2015.
- 11.2 Delhi Village Development Board shall advise the Government on issues connected with the infrastructure development works in all rural and urban villages of Delhi. Its function would be to consider requests for infrastructure development of the area of the residents in consultation with elected representatives (MPs/MLAs), recommend and prioritize the projects and ensure time-bound implementation etc. and also to meet at regular intervals

for evaluation of developmental projects recommended by the board. The functions of the Board would be as under:

- (a) To study the deficiencies in the existing infrastructure in Delhi rural areas.
- (b) To consider and recommend the prioritization of projects and schemes for implementation.
- (c) To examine the nature and extent of overlapping functions, if any, so as to secure an improvement in the provision of services and quicker redressal of public grievances.
- (d) To review, from time to time, the implementation of the projects and the schemes and recommend measures for effecting coordination amongst the organizations and Departments of the Government in the matter of implementation of such projects and schemes.
- (e) To review the progress of the implementation of the schemes and to recommend to the government of Delhi the quantum of financial assistance required for the execution or implementation of any project or scheme in the area plan, or to be included, for the subsequent fiscal year.
- (f) The following nature of works are being recommended by the DVDB in the rural and urban villages of NCT of Delhi in Lal Dora areas, sizar roads and public utilities on Govt. land, except in unauthorized colonies of any status and resettlement colonies and JJ bastis falling under the jurisdiction of DUSIB:
 - i) Construction of approach roads/ link roads/ village roads.
 - ii) Construction of drainage facilities.
 - iii) Development of Cremation Grounds, Parks, Playgrounds, Vyamshalas, Village Libraries etc.
 - iv) Development of Ponds/ Water Bodies.
 - v) Construction/repair/maintenance of Chaupals, Barat Ghars, Community Centres.
 - vi) Other need-based works like drinking water facility, street lights etc.

11.3 The works will be executed by the land/asset owning agency as far as possible. Works will be carried out by the Executing Agency which had done it earlier or by any other agency only after obtaining the NOC from land/asset owning agency/ previous Executing Agency, as the case may be.

- 11.4 So far, six meetings of the DVDB have been held and the details of project proposals of Hon'ble MPs/MLAs, approved by the Board are given as under:-

S.No.	Date of Meeting	Numbers of approved project proposals	Amount (₹ in Crore)
1	21.12.2017	104	120.26
2	19.01.2018	349	434.17
3	12.02.2018	380	309.72
4	13.04.2018	132	126.71
5	23.05.2018	104	143.59
6	23.08.2018	278	211.58
	Total	1347	1346.03

These works, proposed by the Hon'ble MPs/MLAs in Rural and Urban villages of NCT of Delhi and approved by the DVDB in various meetings, have been recommended in Lal Dora areas, sizar roads, public utilities on Govt. land including the Gram Sabha land.

- 11.5 For the financial year 2017-18, a sum of ₹ 100 crore was allotted to the RD unit (in RE). 133 sanctions amounting to ₹ 115.84 Crore were issued by the RD unit in favour of Executing Engineering Agency i.r.o. project schemes approved by DRDB/ DVDB. An amount of ₹ 98.64 Crore was spent by the Executing Agency during 2017-18. For the financial year 2018-19, a sum of ₹ 200 crore was allotted to RD unit (BE). RD unit has sanctioned 215 projects/schemes amounting to ₹ 216.84 crores (up to 17.09.18) during 2018-19. An amount of ₹ 56.21 crore (up to 30.11.18) has been spent by the Executing Agency in 2018-19.

11.6 Village Development Committees (VDCs)

To assist the DVDB in carrying out a baseline survey of the villages to assess the facilities available, facilities required and identifying the priority areas in the villages where holistic development of the rural/ urban villages is required, the DVDB may constitute a Village Development Committees (VDCs) for each rural and urban villages of Delhi. After the approval of DVDB, constitution order of 201 Nos. of VDCs, duly recommended by Hon'ble MLAs, have been issued by the RD Unit so far.

CHAPTER 11

Energy

The growth of the Power sector is key to economic development as it facilitates development across various sectors of the economy. Electricity consumption has a very high correlation with the Human Development Index. The more is the electricity consumption the higher is the economic growth, economic and social development. Being the capital of India and the hub of the commercial activities in the Northern Region, coupled with the prosperity of population, the load requirement of Delhi has been growing at a much faster pace. Added to that, being the focus of socio-economic and political life of India, Delhi is assuming increasing eminence among the great cities of the world. Plus the vision-2021, aiming to make Delhi a global metro politic and world-class city demand greater infrastructure to enrich many services of infrastructure development. The per-capita consumption of the consumers in Delhi is more than 1561 units per annum as against the national average of 1122 units 2016-17.

2. Delhi has already achieved 100% electrification. Delhi, being an urban place with high load density, has seen the electricity consumption increasing from 25581 MUs in 2010-11 to 31874 MUs in 2017-18. Delhi has its unique load pattern and peak load problem due to a predominant share of domestic consumption and extreme weather conditions. Power sector of Delhi is different compared to other states, while other states have a power deficit, Delhi has tied up surplus power in order to cater to the increasing demand and peak load.
3. Delhi has been the pioneer in unbundling and privatizing the power distribution with effect from 1st July 2002. The power establishment of Delhi after unbundling of Delhi Vidyut Board is shared by Generation Companies (Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited (IPGCL) and Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL), transmission by Delhi Transco Limited, and five DISCOMs (BYPL, BRPL, TPDDL, NDMC and MES).

4.1 Power Generation

Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited (IPGCL) and Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL) are managing the power plants in Delhi having a total installed generation capacity of 1983.2 MW. Two of its old power plants IP and Raj Ghat are not functional due to the pollution.

There is a jointly collaborated 1500 MW Coal Based Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Plant set-up in Jhajjar, Haryana by Aravali Power Company Private Limited, a joint Venture of IPGCL, HPGCL and NTPC Limited. The power generated is being shared equally by Delhi and Haryana. The Commercial Operation of this plant started on 26th April 2013. The Plant, under Stage-I, has 3 units of 500 MW capacity, and all the units have been

fully commissioned. There is a future provision of augmenting the capacity by 1320 MW (2 x 660 MW) under Stage-II.

Statement 11.1

INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER GENERATION IN DELHI

(As on 30th September 2018)

Sl. No.	Companies/Station	Fuel	Units
1.	Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited (IPGCL)		
	a. Gas Turbine Power Station (GTPS)	Gas	6 x 30 MW (GTs) + 3 x 34 MW (STGs) } = 282 MW*
2.	Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL)		
	b. Pragati-I Power Station	Gas	2 x 104 MW (GTs) + 1 x 122 MW (STGs) } = 330 MW
	c. Pragati-III Power Station, Bawana	Gas	4 x 216 MW (GTs) + 2 x 253.6 MW (STGs) } = 1371.2 MW
	Total	--	1983.2 MW**

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

* Derated to 270 MW

** Total Capacity 1971.2 MW (Derated & Barring RPH)

4.2 Plant Load Factor

In the electricity industry, the plant load factor is a measure of the gross output of a power plant compared to the maximum output it could produce. The performance of the generation stations owned by Delhi Government in terms of Plant Load Factor and Availability Factor is as under:

Statement 11.2:

PLANT LOAD FACTOR / AVAILABILITY FACTOR OF POWER PLANTS IN DELHI-2010-18

(Percentage)

Sl. No.	Year	Indraprastha Power Station	Rajghat Power House	Gas Turbine Plants	Pragati-I Power Station	Pragati-III Power Station	Average
1.	2010-11	Decommissioned on 31.12.2009	66.05 (75.98)	57.85 (81.91)	80.80 (86.32)		68.23 (81.40)
2.	2011-12	--	69.01 (68.37)	52.21 (79.41)	88.32 (92.61)	38.36 (68.65)	69.14 (82.31)
3.	2012-13	--	67.04 (66.94)	55.28 (84.22)	86.77 (90.50)	30.24 (88.04)	54.15 (85.71)
4.	2013-14	--	32.12 (67.55)	44.01 (85.76)	83.90 (92.62)	9.16 (95.69)	33.71 (91.13)
5.	2014-15	--	35.82 (56.50)	39.59 (68.80)	63.91 (85.62)	18.60 (92.32)	29.49 (91.52)
6.	2015-16	--	3.93 [#] (56.16) [#]	19.69 (74.81)	53.11 (90.25)	15.87 (64.55)	21.77 (72.88)
7.	2016-17	--	0.00 (0.00)	29.41 (82.84)	62.46 (90.62)	17.04 (80.70)	26.31 (82.94)
8.	2017-18	--	0.00 (0.00)	24.48 (83.07)	67.63 (92.64)	24.60 (74.11)	31.79 (78.25)
9.	2018-19*	--	0.00 (0.00)	31.49 (73.17)	64.57 (84.10)	31.23 (68.70)	36.85 (71.72)

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

Figures in parenthesis relate to the availability factor.

* up to September 2018. # up to December 2015.

The average plant load factor of the power plant of Delhi during 2017-18 to 2018-19 (up to Sept'2018) is low due to fewer schedules by system control. The reason for the low plant load factor attributed to non-availability of sufficient domestic gas for Bawana power plant.

4.3 Capacity Addition Programme

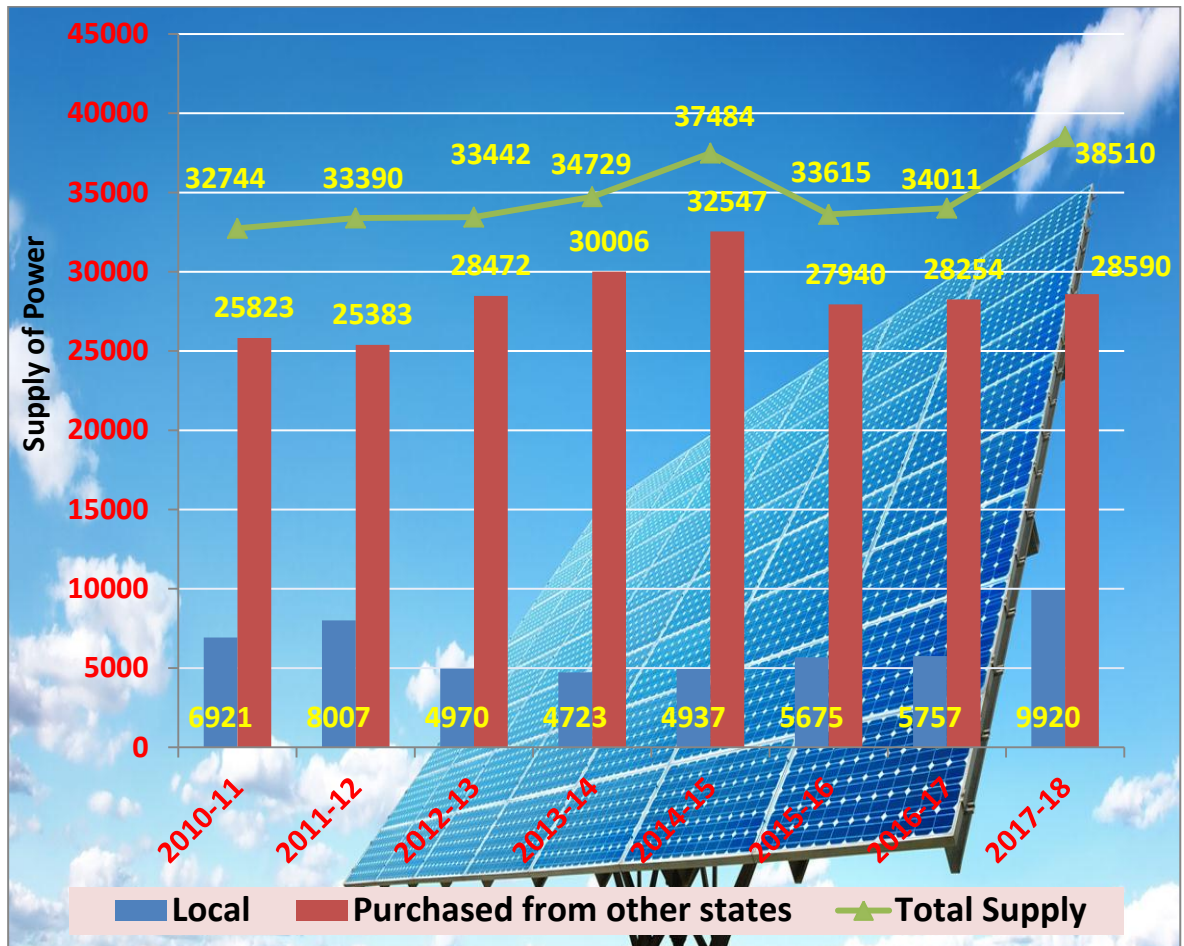
A new 750 MW Gas Based Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) Pragati-II Power Project at Bamnauli is proposed to be set up by Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL). The project has been kept on hold by the Government due to the non-availability of gas.

4.4 Power Distribution

The total power purchase in Delhi has grown by 55.38% during the last ten years. The power purchased in Delhi has increased from 32744 MU in 2010-11 to 38510 MU in 2017-18. While 25.76% of total power purchase is sourced from own generation by Delhi Govt. Power Plants, 74.24% is purchased from Central Govt. and other sources.

Chart 11.1

POWER PURCHASE IN DELHI (in Million Unit)



Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, Power Department letter dated 16.10.2018

The supply of electricity in Delhi periphery increased from 32744 million units in 2010-11 to 38510 million units in 2017-18.

The distribution of electricity in Delhi to various categories of consumers increased from 19758 million units in 2010-11 to 26830 million units in 2017-18. Category wise consumption of electricity in Delhi during 2010-11 to 2017-18 is presented in Chart11.2.

Statement 11.3

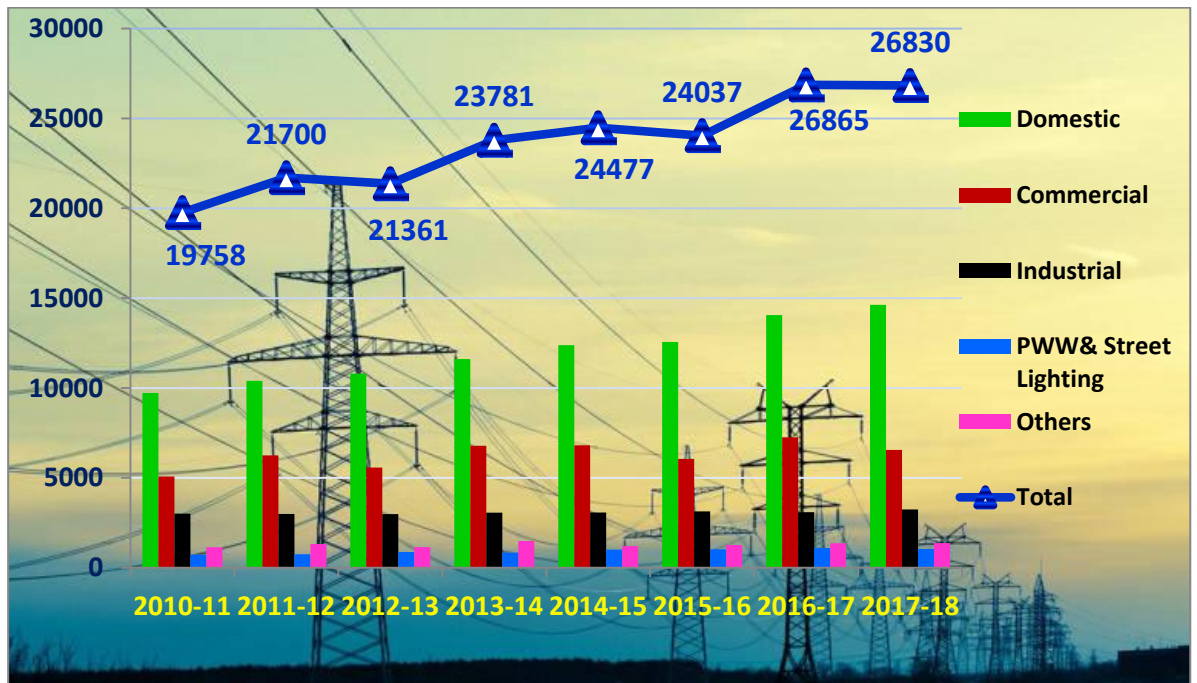
PATTERN OF ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY IN DELHI (in Million Unit)

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Domestic	9723	10396	10796	11609	12386	12560	14060	14627
Commercial	5074	6253	5569	6786	6814	6053	7257	6550
Industrial	3008	2989	2979	3064	3068	3135	3088	3243
PWW & Street Lighting	734	748	870	838	1007	1027	1098	1042
Others	1219	1314	1147	1484	1202	1262	1362	1368
Total	19758	21700	21361	23781	24477	24037	26865	26830

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook

Chart 11.2

DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY (in Million Unit)

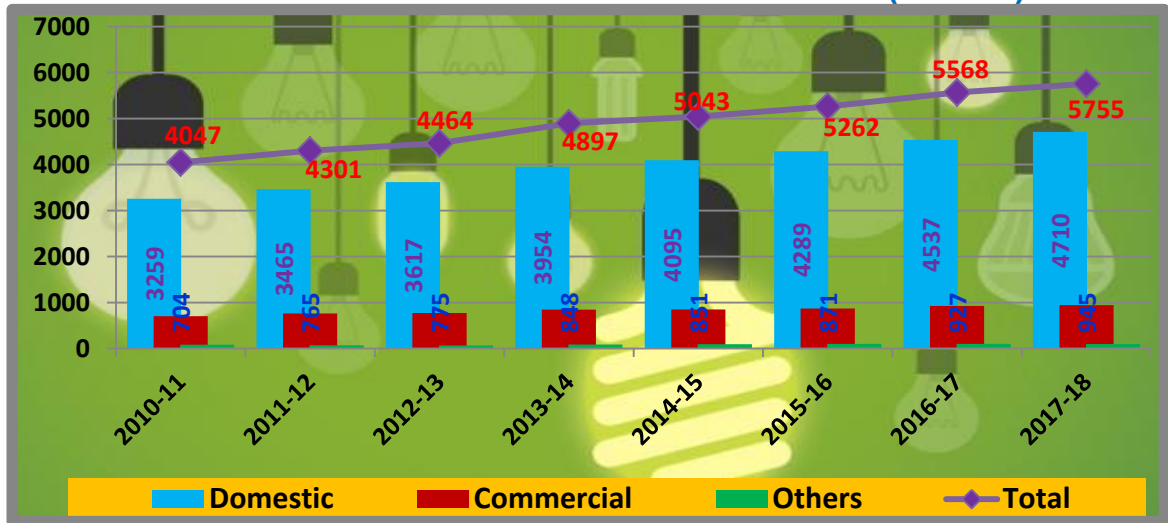


Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook

During the period 2010-11 to 2017-18, the number of consumers of electricity in Delhi increased from 40.47 lakh to 57.55 lakh. The information regarding a number of consumers of electricity in Delhi during 2010-18 is presented in Chart 11.3.

Chart 11.3

GROWTH OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS IN DELHI (in '000s)

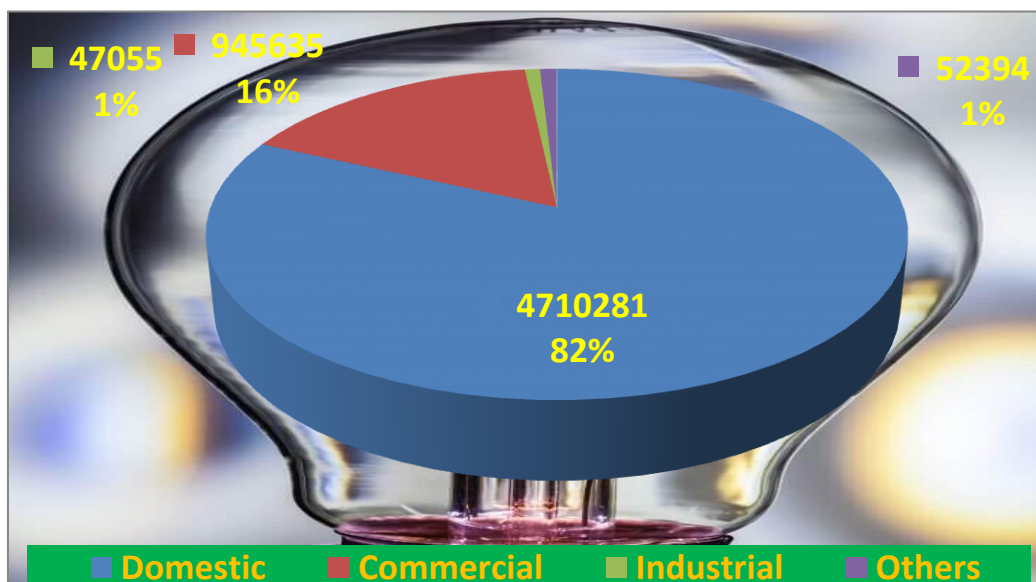


Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook

The number of electricity consumers in Delhi has grown by 71.92% during the last ten years. The electricity consumers have increased 17.08 lakh consumers from 2010-11 to 2017-18. Number of consumers in domestic increased every year in the period covered under the study. While all other consumers mentioned in the chart showed an up and down situation in the period covered. The information regarding the number of consumers of electricity in Delhi during 2017-18 is depicted in Chart 11.4.

Chart 11.4

NUMBER OF CONSUMERS OF ELECTRICITY IN DELHI: 2017-18



4.5 Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses (AT&C)

Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses (AT&C) 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 equipment, the absence of upgradation of old lines and equipment, low HT: LT Ratio, poor repair and maintenance of equipment, 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 the metering system, low accountability of employees, the absence of energy audit and accounting etc.

After reforms in the power sector the AT & C losses in Delhi reduced significantly from 52% in the pre-reform era to 9.41% in 2017-18. The information regarding AT&C losses in Delhi during 2010-18 is presented in Statement 11.4.

Statement 11.4

AT&C LOSSES IN DELHI – POST POWER SECTOR REFORMS PERIOD

(Percentage)

S. No.	Year	BYPL	BRPL	TPDDL
1.	2010-11			
	a. Target	22.00	17.00	17.00
	b. Achievement	21.95	18.82	14.15
2.	2011-12			
	a. Target	18.00	15.00	15.33
	b. Achievement	22.07	18.11	11.49
3.	2012-13			
	a. Target	16.82	14.16	12.50
	b. Achievement	22.14	17.74	10.73
4.	2013-14			
	a. Target	15.66	13.33	12.00
	b. Achievement	22.19	16.93	10.35
5.	2014-15			
	a. Target	14.50	12.50	11.50
	b. Achievement	18.93	13.65	NA
6.	2015-16			
	a. Target	13.33	11.67	9.80
	b. Achievement	15.66	12.08	8.88
7.	2016-17			
	a. Target	--	--	10.50
	b. Achievement	12.70	10.69	8.59
8.	2017-18			
	a. Target	13.33	--	--
	b. Achievement	10.41	9.42	8.40

Sources:- DERC, Discoms and websites.

A new scheme namely “Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)” has been launched (earlier known as Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP)) by Government of India with an objective to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT & C) losses, to establish IT-enabled energy accounting/auditing and to improve collective efficiency. Its prime objective is for the strengthening of the sub-transmission and distribution network in urban areas, metering of distribution /feeders/ transformers /consumers in urban areas and rooftop solar panels. The project proposal under IPDS is under submission to Govt. of India for the financing of distribution-related works during 2018-19.

4.6 Capital Investment made by DISCOMs on infrastructure

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 augmenting infrastructure like power transformers, EHV cables, installation and 11 KV feeders, shunt capacitors, etc. The capital investment made by the three distribution companies since FY 2010-11 is presented in Statement 11.5.

Statement 11.5
INFRASTRUCTURE CREATED BY POWER COMPANIES IN DELHI
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	BYPL	BRPL	TPDDL	Total
1.	2010-11	178.78	283.00	465.53	927.31
2.	2011-12	99.96	119.00	365.89	584.85
3.	2012-13	133.23	301.00	292.97	727.20
4.	2013-14	172.75	287.55	326.46	786.76
5.	2014-15	184.87	308.00	264.22	757.09
6.	2015-16	231.68	346.00	350.49	928.17
7.	2016-17	247.03	371.00	455.10	1073.13
8.	2017-18	343.86	564.83	479.00	1387.69
	Total	1592.16	2580.38	2999.66	

Sources: - DERC, Discoms.

4.7 Power Transmission

Delhi Transco Limited is the State Transmission Utility of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It is responsible for transmission of power at 220KV and 400KV level, besides up-gradation operation and maintenance of EHV Network as per system requirements. After the enactment of Electricity Act 2003, a new department: State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) under Delhi Transco Limited was created, as an Apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in Delhi. Earlier the SLDC was part of O&M Department of Delhi Transco Ltd / Delhi Vidyut Board. SLDC Delhi started its function on the 1st of January 2004. SLDC is responsible for the real-time Load Despatch function, SCADA System and Energy Accounting. Its mission is to facilitate intra and interstate transfer of power in coordination with NRLDC (Northern

Regional Load Despatch Centre) with Reliability, Security and Economy on sound commercial principles.

Delhi Transco Limited has established a power transmission network consisting of four number of 400 KV and thirty-six 220 KV substations and associated with transmission lines. The existing network consists of 400 KV ring around the periphery of Delhi interlinked with the 220 KV network spread all over Delhi. The network of Delhi Transmission Utility up to the year 2017-18 is presented in Statement 11.6.

Statement 11.6

NETWORK OF DELHI TRANSMISSION UTILITY: 2017-18

Sl. No.	Details	400 KV Level	220 KV Level
1.	Number of Sub Stations	4	36
2.	Transformation Capacity (in MVA)	5410	12440
3.	Transmission Lines (Length in Ckt. Km.)	249.192	824.22

Source:- Delhi Transco Limited / SLDC.

The performance of the transmission utility during the last ten years, the system has improved mainly in system availability, reduction in transmission losses, a significant reduction of load shedding etc. The performance of Delhi Transco Limited is presented in Statement 11.7.

Statement 11.7

PERFORMANCE OF DELHI TRANSCO LIMITED 2010-18

Sl. No.	Details	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Peak Demand met (in MW)	4720	5028	5642	5653	5925	5846	6261	6526
2.	Load Growth (in %)	7.10	6.50	12.21	0.19	4.81	-1.33	7.10	4.06
3.	Energy Consumption (in MUs)	25581	25593	27235	28021	29035	29416	30797	31874
4.	Shedding (in MUs)	74	83	138	77	117	42	32	19
5.	Shedding as % of Energy Consumption	0.29	0.32	0.51	0.27	0.40	0.14	0.10	0.06
6.	Transmission Losses (in %)	1.28	1.20	1.17	0.95	0.69	0.85	0.98	0.79
7.	System Availability (in %)	98.58	98.38	97.17	97.43	98.60	99.03	98.01	99.37

Source:- Delhi Transco Limited / SLDC.

It may be observed from Statement 11.7 that the peak demand increased from 4720 MW in 2010-11 to 6526 in 2017-18. Energy consumption recorded an average annual growth of approx. 3.66%, System availability is always 97% or more during the last ten years. The information regarding peak demand met in MW and energy consumption in MUs are depicted in Charts 11.5 and 11.6 respectively.

Chart 11.5

PEAK DEMAND MET (MW) IN DELHI

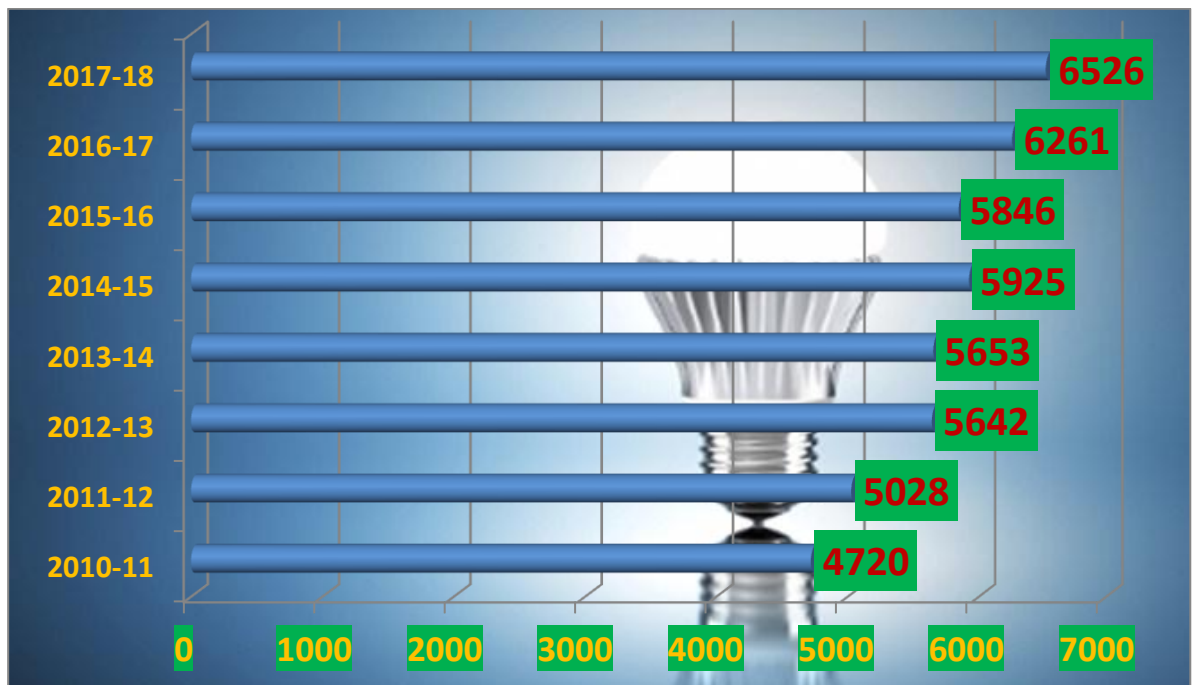
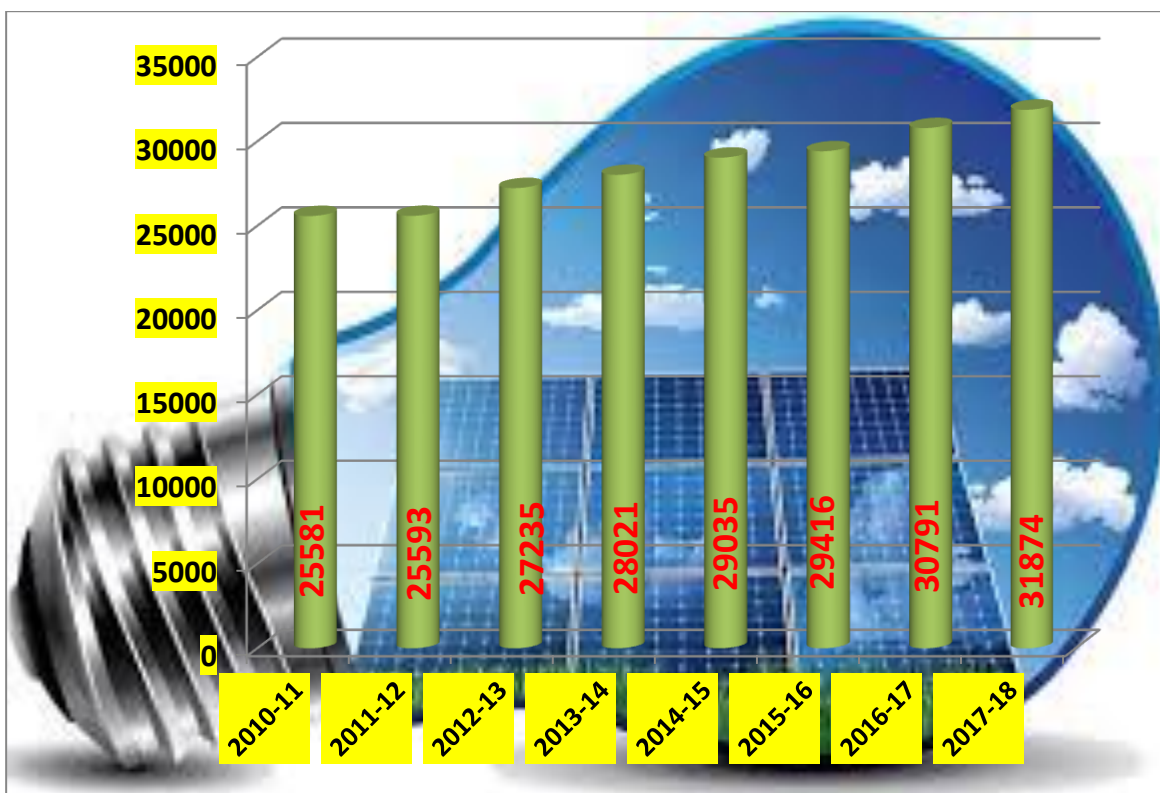


Chart 11.6
ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN DELHI- 2010-18 (IN MUS)



Volume III of the 19th Electric Power Survey (EPS) of India Report covers the demand forecast of the National Capital Region (NCR). Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Energy, Government of India, in the report of 19th Electric Power Survey has projected maximum demand for electricity in Delhi to be 6764 MW by the end of March-2019. The forecast of energy requirement made in the report indicates that the total demand may go up to 7471 MW by 2021-22.

Statement 11.8

ENERGY REQUIREMENT AND PEAK LOAD FORECAST FOR NCR- 19TH EPS

	2018-19	2021-22
Energy Requirement (MU)	33391	36884
Peak Load (MW)	6764	7471

4.8 Major Transmission Projects

To facilitate constant access to real-time data of the entire network, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system has been implemented. In order to meet the future requirement of power in Delhi, various new and augmentation transmission network projects (400/220 KV) costing approx. ₹ 4600 crore for adding 7680 MVA transformation capacity at

220 KV level and 6815 MVA (including 4000 MVA of ISTS substations) at 400 KV level in the network are envisaged in Business Plan for the period up to 2022 for improving the reliability of power supply in Delhi.

4.9 Renewable Energy

For mass scale adoption of solar energy as green power in Delhi, a Policy named as “Delhi Solar Policy-2016” has been notified on 27.09.2016. Delhi Govt. formed Energy Efficiency and Renewal Energy Management Centre (EE&REMC) to work as ‘State Designated Agency (SDA)’ to coordinate, regulate and enforce Energy Conservation Act, 2001 in Delhi in association with Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE). The Centre, as ‘State Nodal Agency (SNA)’, has to implement new and renewable energy projects in the city of Delhi in association with Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India.

It is proposed to develop the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) area as Solar City by installing SPV panels on the rooftop of Govt. buildings, Metro Stations, Bus Stops, etc. Govt. of India approved for installation of Grid Connected Rooftop Projects in NCT of Delhi. Solar installations are being promoted in housing societies. A new scheme, namely, “Mukhyamantri Agriculture-cum-Solar Farm Scheme” has been approved by the Delhi Cabinet on 24.07.2018 to promote and increase solar power generation.

Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste is a very challenging issue. In order to overcome this problem, ‘Waste-to-Energy’ Plants are being set-up at various locations in Delhi to generate electricity. In this line, setting up of two more ‘Waste-to-Energy’ plants at Bhalswa (20 MW) and Tehkhand (25 MW) are proposed.

Statement 11.9

INSTALLED CAPACITY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

Till 31.12.2018

Solar Generation	118.35 MW
Waste to Energy	52 MW { Timarpur-Okhla (16 MW), Ghazipur (12 MW), Narela-Bawana (24 MW)}
Total	170.35 MW

11.10 Government Investment in the Energy Sector

Investment in the energy sector by the Govt. of Delhi is only for augmentation of transmission and transformation capacity and power generation. Investment by the government in this sector during the last five year showed an up and downward trend. During the year 2010-11, the energy sector in Delhi has a total budget share of ₹ 250.83 crore, which increased to ₹ 421 crore in 2018-19 (RE). The share of investment in the energy sector in Delhi from 2010-18 is presented in Statement 11.10.

Statement 11.10

GOVT. EXPENDITURE IN ENERGY SECTOR

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Years	Expenditure		
		Total Plan Expenditure	Energy Sector	% of Energy Expr. to Total Plan Expr.
1.	2010-11	10490.81	250.83	2.39
2.	2011-12	13642.54	1833.26	13.44
3.	2012-13	13237.51	1271.61	9.61
4.	2013-14	13964.28	326.00	2.33
5.	2014-15	13979.68	581.26	4.16
6.	2015-16	14960.54	235.52	1.57
7.	2016-17	14355.03	187.77	1.31
8.	2017-18	14401.00	221.85	1.54
9.	2018-19 (RE)	18200.00	421.00	2.31

Besides the above, the Government is also spending on subsidising electricity tariff for domestic consumers. The expenditure on power subsidy during the last 05 years was as under (₹ in crore) is presented in Statement 11.11.

Statement 11.11

EXPENDITURE ON POWER SUBSIDY

(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount
2014-15	291.94
2015-16	1442.76
2016-17	1577.94
2017-18 (RE)	1720.00
2018-19 (RE)	1700.00

CHAPTER 12

TRANSPORT

Public transport promotes the achievement of numerous social and economic objectives. It furthers regional and social equality in respect of transport and reduces reliance on private cars. As public transport replaces passenger car traffic, it improves road safety and reduces the adverse impacts of traffic on the environment. Public transport is particularly significant as regards opportunities for mobility, access to basic services, work and studying. Continued internal migration is giving rise to higher population densities in Delhi. Attention to the needs of an ageing population puts new demands on the quality of services, the rolling stock and vehicle fleet.

2. A proper, extensive and efficient Road Transport plays a major role in the progress of any nation which requires the robust road infrastructure. Road transport occupies a primary place in today's world as it provides a reach unparalleled by any other contemporary mode of transport. Delhi loses a large number of man-hours while commuting between home and office/working place through public transport by road due to the traffic congestion. Therefore, serious efforts, including a number of transport infrastructure projects, are underway at ring road and Outer Ring road to encourage uses of public transport in Delhi.
- 2.1 Public transport in Delhi has two major components viz. bus transport and metro rail. These two major transport systems are playing a vital role in facilitating public transport in Delhi. In fact, both the systems are the lifeline of the people of Delhi. At present, the daily ridership of Delhi Metro is 25 lakh. Ridership on Metro Rail is further expected to increase after completion of the final stage of construction of DMRC's Phase-III, additional corridors and NCR extensions. However, daily average passenger ridership on DTC and cluster buses is 43 lakh. Total 252 Km length of Metro line was completed under Phase-I, Phase-II and Phase-III in Delhi by 31.03.2018 and 327 km metro line is operational up to 31.12.2018. Another about 23 KM of Metro rail of Phase III including additional corridors with NCR extensions, being implemented concurrently, are expected to be opened by 2020 in stages, schedule of which is given in the Statement 12.6.

3. Motor Vehicles

- 3.1 The total number of motor vehicles on road in NCT of Delhi as on 31st March 2018 was 109.86 lakh, showing the growth per cent of 5.81 to the previous

year. The category wise number of motor vehicles in Delhi is presented in Statement 12.1.

Statement 12.1

VEHICLE POPULATION

S. No.	Details	Number of Vehicles		Growth Rate
		2016-17	2017-18	Per cent
1	Cars and Jeeps	3152710	3246637	2.98
2	Motor Cycles & Scooters	6607879	7078428	7.12
3	Ambulance	3059	3220	5.26
4	Auto Rickshaws (Passenger)	105399	113074	7.28
5	Taxies	118308	118060	-0.21
6	Buses	35206	35285	0.22
7	Other Passenger Vehicles*	59759	76231	27.56
8	Tractors, Goods Vehicles (All Type) & Others	300437	315080	4.87
	Total	10382757	10986015	5.81

* Data include the e-rickshaws and maxi cabs etc.

3.2 It may be observed from Statement 12.1 that the growth rate of vehicles in Delhi during 2017-18 was recorded at 5.81 per cent. The highest growth of vehicles during the period was observed in other passenger vehicles at 27.56 % during 2017-18. Annual growth rate during 2017-18 in comparison to the previous year was observed in goods vehicles & others at 4.87 per cent. It is 5.26% for ambulances and 0.22% in the case of buses. However, negative growth of 0.21% is observed in taxis.

3.3 The details regarding the number of vehicles in Delhi and their annual growth rate are presented in statement 12.1 and 12.2 respectively.

- 3.4 The annual growth of vehicles in Delhi decreased from 8.13 per cent in 2005-06 to 5.81 per cent in 2017-18. During the same period, the number of vehicles per thousand population increased considerably from 317 to 598.

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	2005-06	4830136	362982	8.13	317
2	2006-07	5232426	402290	8.33	337
3	2007-08	5627384	394958	7.55	356
4	2008-09	6026561	399177	7.09	374
5	2009-10	6466713	440152	7.30	393
6	2010-11	6947536	480823	7.44	415
7	2011-12	7452985	505449	7.27	436
8	2012-13	7785608	332783	4.46	446
9	2013-14	8258284	472676	6.07	465
10	2014-15	8827431	569147	6.89	491
11	2015-16	9704741	877310	9.94	530
12	2016-17	10382757	678016	6.99	556
13	2017-18	10986015	603258	5.81	598

- 3.5 Delhi is a hub for personal motorized vehicles in India. Total motorized vehicles in Delhi are 109.86 lakh. Car and jeeps accounted for around 30 per cent of the total registered motorized vehicles, whereas two wheelers are about 64% of total registered vehicles. Percentage of vehicles in Delhi during 2017-18 is depicted in Chart 12.1.

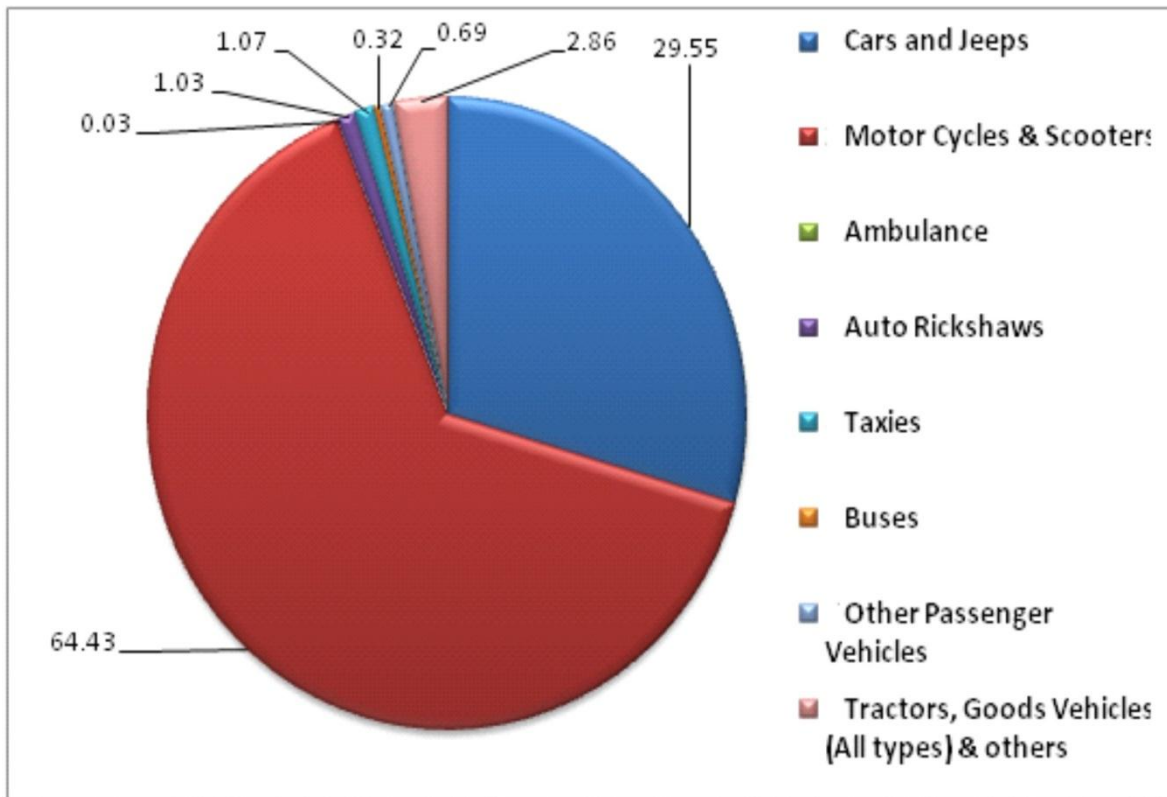
Statement 12.3

Sl. No.	Details	Number of Vehicles	
		2017-18	Percentage
1	Cars and Jeeps	3246637	29.55
2	Motor Cycles & Scooters	7078428	64.43
3	Ambulance	3220	0.03
4	Auto Rickshaws	113074	1.03

Sl. No.	Details	Number of Vehicles	
		2017-18	Percentage
5	Taxies	118060	1.07
6	Buses	35285	0.32
7	Other Passenger Vehicles	76231	0.69
8	Tractors, Goods Vehicles (All Type) & Others	315080	2.86
	Total	10986015	100.00

Chart 12.1

PERCENT OF VEHICLES POPULATION 2017-18



3.6 There is a contradiction regarding the actual number of vehicles plying on Delhi's road as a large number of vehicles registered in Delhi are plying in NCR areas and vis-a-vis the vehicles registered in NCR are plying in Delhi. The 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 reason, transferred to and from other states etc.

- 3.7 The information regarding the mode of transportation facilities in Delhi during the last two decade as per the Census of India is presented in statement 12.4.

Statement 12.4

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

S. No	Mode of Transportation Facilities	2001			2011		
		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

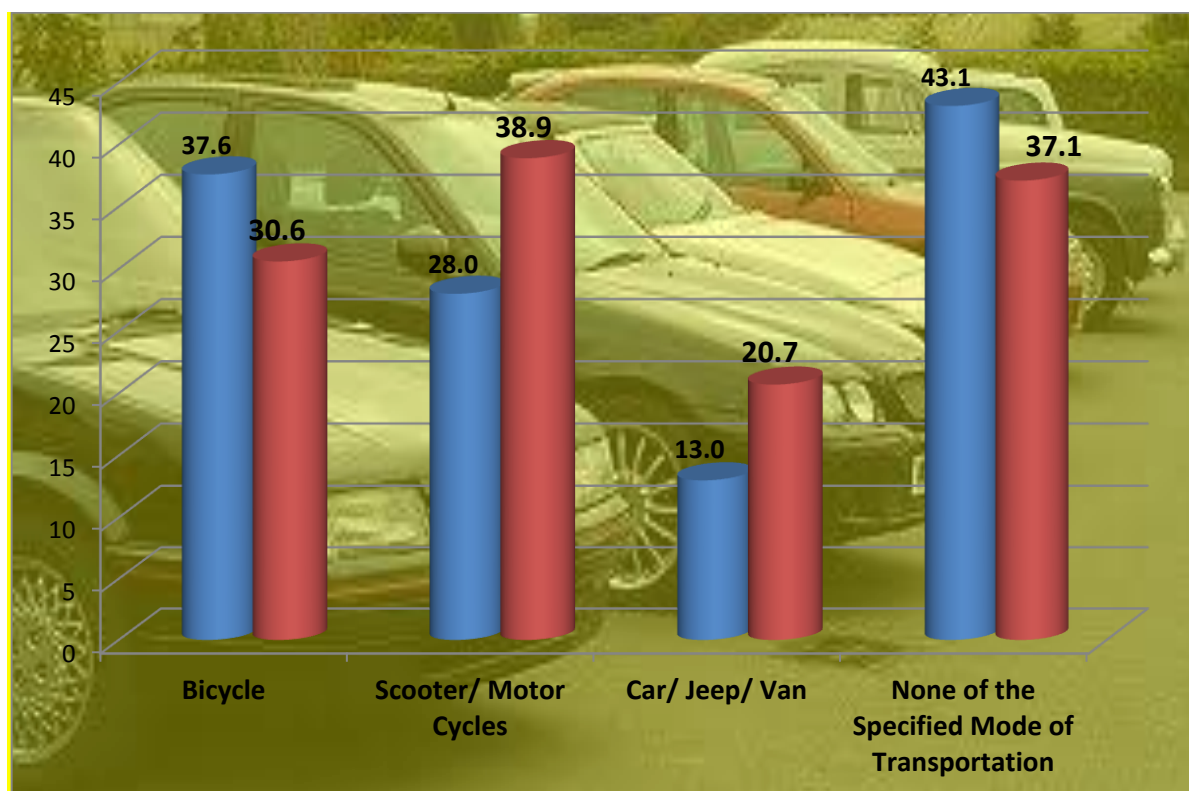
Source: - Census of India, 2011, Houses, Household Amenities and Assets.

- 3.8 It may be inferred from Statement 12.4 that during the last decade the percentage of households using scooters/motorcycles 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 a 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



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, New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC), Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) and Delhi Development Authority (DDA).

4.2 The road network is increasing day by day in NCT of Delhi. A revised outlay of 1098 crore was approved for Road and Bridges and an expenditure of 959 crore was incurred during 2017-18. Further, an outlay of 1302 crore has been kept in R.E. 2018-19 for development of roads & bridges in NCT of Delhi. The road length maintained by different agencies in NCT of Delhi is presented in Statement 12.5.

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

(In Lane KM)
(As on 31st March)

Sl. No.	Agency	2017-18
1	East DMC	512.46
2	South DMC	9592
3	North DMC	3272.65
4	New Delhi Municipal Council	1290
5	Public Works Deptt. (Delhi Govt.)	
	a. National Highway	430
	b. Other Roads	6308*
6	DSIIDC	1536.77
7	I&FC	294
8	DDA	435

* Flyovers of a length of 62 Kms is included

5. 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. Two more ISBTs are proposed to be constructed at Dwarka and Narela. ISBT, Kashmere Gate has been renovated and made operational with state of the art facilities in May' 2013. Regarding ISBT at Dwarka, the architect has been appointed. Process for the renovation of ISBTs at Anand Vihar and Sarai Kale Khan will be initiated by PWD. The work of Sarai Kale Khan ISBT is proposed to be undertaken in two phases. LOP and conceptual drawings based on TOD concept have been developed for Phase I and approval from local bodies is being perused.

6. Development of Bus Terminals and Depots.

The objective of the project is to create a bus transport infrastructure for the benefit of the bus commuters. The scheme envisages purchase of land for bus terminals & bus depots and construction of terminals & depots over there. With the new acquisition of a bus fleet under the cluster scheme and purchase of new buses by DTC, the Transport Department will require additional bus depots. Due to the scarcity of land, the statutory authorities are pressing hard to have multi-level bus depots in place of the conventional bus depots. Bus Depots at Dichaun Kalan, Bawana Sector 1, Rani khera 1, 2, 3 and Dwarka Sector 22 have been constructed. Bus Depot at Rewla Khanpur and Kharkhri Nahar is also almost completed. Further bus depots at East Vinod Nagar, Bawana

sector 5, Gumanhera, Mundela Kalan, Rohini Sector-37 and Burari are under progress.

7. Rail Network

Delhi is a major junction on the rail map of India linked with the entire major metropolitan cities directly. There are five main railway stations viz. at New Delhi, Old Delhi, Hazrat Nizamuddin, Sarai Rohila and Anand Vihar, besides Container Depots at Patparganj and Tuglakabad.

8. Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS)

- 8.1 The Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) is an ambitious project that aims at providing a non-polluting and efficient rail-based transport system, properly integrated with the road transport system. The Delhi Metro is being built in phases. Phase-I completed 59 stations (including interchange stations) and 65.1 km of route length of which 13.17 km is underground and 51.93 km surface or elevated. The inauguration of the Barakhamba Road-Indraprastha corridor of the Blue Line marked the completion of Phase-I in November 2006. Phase-II of the network comprises 124.93 km of route length with 86 stations (including interchange stations) having 16.62 Km of route length with 13 stations in NCR and is fully completed with the first section opened in June 2008 and the last line opened in August 2011. Phase-III, additional corridors and NCR extensions of 160 km route length with 109 stations (including 42.337 Km of route length with 30 stations of NCR) were planned to be completed by Dec. 2018 (except extension to Dhansa is scheduled to be completed in December 2020). Najafgarh connection is targeted to be completed in September 2019 and date for Mayur Vihar Pocket I to Trilokpuri stretch will be fixed after resolution of the land issue involving R&R at Trilokpuri. The remaining portion of Delhi has been completed by December 2018. In NCR, the corridor from Dilshad Garden to New Bus Adda Ghaziabad is ready for CMRS inspection, but Gol sanction is yet to be accorded. Noida City Centre to Noida Electronic City expected to be completed by February 2019. Remaining portion in NCR has been completed by December 2018. Phase IV (103.93 km) project has been approved by Govt. of NCT of Delhi and is under consideration of the Government of India. Daily ridership of Delhi Metro is 25 lakh which is expected to increase with the completion of Phase-III. 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 2 minutes 30 seconds in peak time up to 10 minutes in non-peak hours.
- 8.2 **MRTS Phase-III:** The approved corridors of MRTS Phase III of new metro lines and extensions of its corridors are presented in statement 12.6 and year wise fund released by GNCTD in statement 12.7:

Statement 12.6
MRTS PHASE III - APPROVED BY CABINET

Sl. No.	Corridors	Length(KM)			No. of stations			Expected time to be started/completed
		Under ground	Elevated	Total	Under ground	Elevated	Total	
A	In NCT of Delhi							
1.	Line-7: Majlis Park- Shiv Vihar	19.117	39.479	58.596	12	26	38	Proposed to be commissioned in 5 stages as under- Stage 1: Majlis Park to Durgabai Deshmukh South Campus (21.565 km) opened on 14.03.2018 Stage 2: Durgabai Deshmukh South Campus to Lajpat Nagar (8.534 km) opened on 06.08.18 Stage 3: Trilokpuri Sanjay Lake to Shiv Vihar (17.864 km) opened on 31.10.18 Stage 4: Lajpat Nagar to Mayur Vihar Pkt (9.63 km) opened on 31.12.18. Stage 5: Date for Mayur Vihar Pkt I to Trilokpuri (about 1.0 km) will be fixed after resolution of R&R issue at Trilokpuri
2.	Line-8: Janakpuri West-Kalindikunj	23.116	10.383	33.499	15	8	23	Stage 1: Kalindi Kunj to Kalkaji Mandir (8.679 km) opened on 25.12.17 Stage 2: Janakpuri West to Kalkaji Mandir (24.820 km) opened on 28.05.18
3.	Line 6 Ext: Central Sectt.-Kashmere Gate	9.370	-	9.370	7	-	7	Commissioned in May 2017
4.	Line 2 Ext.: Jahangirpuri-Badli	-	4.373	4.373	-	3	3	Commissioned on 10.11.2015
5.	Line 5 Extn.:Mundka-Tikri Border	-	6.307	6.307	-	4	4	Commissioned on 25.06.2018
6.	Dwarka-Najafgarh	1.541	2.754	4.295	1	2	3	September 2019
7.	Extension to Dhansa Bus Stand	1.180	-	1.180	1	-	1	2020
	Sub-Total	54.324	63.296	117.62	36	43	79	
B	In NCR							
8.	Line 6 Extn: Badarpur-Faridabad	-	13.875	13.875	-	9	9	Commissioned on 06.09.2015
9.	Line 5 Extn.: Tikri Border- Bahadurgarh	-	4.875	4.875	-	3	3	Commissioned on 25.06.2018
10.	Escorts Mujesar - Ballabhgarh	-	3.350	3.350	-	2	2	Commissioned on 19.11.2018
11.	Kalindi Kunj – Botanical Garden	-	3.962	3.962	-	2	2	Commissioned on 25.12.2017
12.	Dilshad Garden to New Bus Adda Ghaziabad *	-	9.600	9.600	-	8	8	Ready for CMRS inspection, but Gol sanction is yet to be accorded
13	Noida City Centre to Noida Sector 62 *	-	6.675	6.675	-	6	6	February 2019
	Total	54.324	105.633	159.957	36	73	109	

*yet to be sanctioned by Gol

In addition, Noida to Greater Noida metro line having a length of 29.7 km and serving 21 stations is ready for operation.

Statement 12.7

YEAR-WISE FUND RELEASED FOR MRTS PHASE -III BY GNCTD

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Year	Equity	Subordinate Debt for Land acquisition	Reimbursement/ Subordinate debt towards sales tax on works contract Act to DMRC	Loan to MRTS for reimbursement of Central Taxes	Total
1.	2011-12	749.70	216.00	-	294.00	1259.7
2.	2012-13	749.70	216.00	-	294.00	1259.7
3.	2013-14	672.20	200.00	-	170.00	1042.2
4.	2014-15	600.00	40.51	-	-	640.51
5.	2015-16	827.00	40.00	577.00	-	1444
6.	2016-17	323.27	39.50	300.00	671.00	1333.77
	2017-18	240.00	5.50	660.00	424.00	1329.5
	Total	4161.87	757.51	1537	1853	8309.38

8.3 The estimated cost of Phase-III is ₹ 39784.56 crore out of which GNCTD share is ₹ 8407.38 crore. GNCTD has release ₹ 1329.50 cr. (₹ 240.00 crore equity, ₹ 5.50 crore against subordinate debt for land acquisition, ₹ 660.00 crore as reimbursement of sales tax on works contract Act and ₹ 424.00 crore as loan to MRTS for reimbursement of Central Taxes to DMRC during 2017-18 towards MRTS Phase- III. A total amount of ₹ 8309.38 cr has been released up to 2017-18 towards MRTS Phase-III project. The remaining amount of ₹ 98 crore has also been released during the current financial year.

8.4 **MRTS Phase- IV:** DMRC has prepared and submitted the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Phase -IV of Delhi Metro, consisting of six corridors as given below, to Govt. of Delhi and Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Govt. of India for approval. Proposed six corridors for phase-IV are presented in statement 12.8

8.4.1 Estimated completion cost with all taxes & IDC for proposed Phase-IV is ₹ 46,845 crore, which also includes the cost of 334 additional rolling stock coaches required for meeting the increased traffic in the existing corridors of Phase-I, Phase-II & Phase-III during FY 2021-22. The government of NCT of Delhi has approved the metro phase-IV project vide Cabinet decision 2666 dated 19.12.2018 at the cost of ₹ 46845 crore wherein GNCTD share will be ₹

9707.50 crore. Phase- IV project is under consideration of the Government of India.

8.4.2 The proposed corridors of MRTS phase-IV are presented in statement 12.8.

Statement 12.8

MRTS Phase IV*

S.No.	Corridors	Length (km)	No. of stations
i	R.K.Ashram-Janakpuri (West)	28.92	25
ii	Inderlok-Delhi Gate- Indraprastha	12.58	10
iii	Aerocity-Saket-Tughlakabad	20.20	15
iv	Lajpat Nagar-ChiragDelhi-Saket G Block	7.96	07
v	Mukundpur-Burari-Mauzpur	12.55	06
vi	Rithala-Bawana-Narela	21.72	16
	Total	103.93	79

*Phase- IV project is under consideration of the Government of India.

8.5 The details regarding year-wise Average Daily Ridership is presented in Statement 12.9

Statement 12.9

AVERAGE DAILY RIDERSHIP AND ROLLING STOCK

Year	Ridership	Operational Route (Km) Excluding Airport Express line	Rolling Stock (No. of Cars)
2007-08	625,000	65.10	280
2008-09	722,000	74.55	280
2009-10	919,000	95.79	376
2010-11	1259,000	161.45	844
2011-12	1660,000	167.33	1022
2012-13	1926,000	167.33	1094
2013-14	2190,000	167.33	1282
2014-15	2386,000	170.56	1306
2015-16	2600,000	189.747	1392
2016-17	2761,342	194.844	1426
2017-18	2537,175*	228.78	1818

*Except Airport Line.

8.6 DMRC Feeder Bus Service.

Feeder Bus Services is a special provision made by DMRC to facilitate the commuters to reach or depart from the number of metro stations situated in Delhi. As on date, 174 Non-AC metro feeder buses are in service which are being utilised on 32 routes. With the objective to strengthen the feeder services, DMRC is planning to induct 427 Air-Conditioned Battery Operated low floor buses conforming to UBS-II specifications on 48 routes on Cluster Model. In this regard, bids of 2 clusters are under-evaluation and DMRC is going to float tenders for other three clusters soon.

9. Flyovers and Bridges:

A number of transport infrastructure projects at Ring Road and Outer Ring Road were made to encourage uses of public transport in Delhi. Flyovers at Madhuban Chowk to Mukerba Chowk, Vikas Puri to Meera Bagh, Mangolpuri to Madhuban Chowk, Wazirabad to Mukerba Chowk has been opened for public. At present there are 85 numbers of flyovers including Barapullah Phase-II and Signature Bridge and RUB/ ROB has been completed at various places in Delhi.

9.1 Major Projects:-

1. **C/o Signature Bridge at Wazirabad, Delhi:-** Due to the tremendous increase in the population of Trans-Yamuna Area, there was pressing demand for additional East-West corridors over River Yamuna. Therefore, a new bridge was proposed on the down-stream of existing bridge-cum-barrage at Wazirabad. The objective of this project was to have a signal free approach from NH-1 (Road No. 45) on the western bank and Wazirabad Road (Road No. 59 Khajuri Khas intersection) on the Eastern bank for entry & exit of traffic in two directions. Planning of the project was started on 27.4.2004 which was approved by DDA's Technical Committee on 14.06.06 and by DUAC on 20.10.06. Modified recast estimated cost of the project for ₹ 1518.37crore was approved by Govt. of NCT of Delhi in the year 2018. Work on approach roads on both the eastern & western ends was taken up earlier against the previous sanction and are completed. The main bridge has also been opened to traffic and other allied works are likely to be completed by March 2019.
2. **Elevated Road over Barapullah Nallah Phase-II:-** The project aimed to provide efficient connectivity for the general public by passing through busy Lala Lajpat Rai Path & Mathura road and connecting ring road. It was an exclusive corridor for the sports personnel between the Games village and Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium during CWG-2010. The work involves the construction of an elevated road corridor of about 3.8 km starting from Sarai Kale Khan to Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium in phase-I has been completed and further connectivity from

JLN stadium to INA market in Barapullah Phase-II. Two connectivity with this elevated road has also been provided. One descending to Lala Lajpat Rai Marg commissioned in March-2012 and the other ascending from Sunheri Nallah is completed by June-2015. Execution of work in Phase-II i.e. Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium to Aurobindo Marg is completed in July 2018.

3. **Barapullah Phase-III :-** Barapullah, Phase-III stretch from Sarai Kale Khan to Mayur Vihar Phase-I has been sanctioned for ₹ 1260.63 crore and the work is in progress and about 65% work has been done in this project. The provision for Barapullah Nallah Ph-III of ₹ 175.00 crore has been kept under this project for the year 2018-19 and it is not the part of the JNNURM. The progress of work is held up in 750-metre length (land area 8.5 acre). The land is to be acquired under Land Acquisition Act-2013 by the Land and Building Department. The project will take approx. 18 months after land is handed over to PWD.
4. **Corridor improvement of outer Ring Road from IIT to NH-8:-** The project of Construction of (Part-A) Flyover on portal structure linking existing Munirka Flyover in the east to the point beyond Army RR Hospital in the west on the Outer Ring Road and (Part-B) Underpass at junction of BJ Marg and Inner Ring road has been approved at the cost of ₹ 364 crore. 80% of project work has been completed. The provision of ₹ 135.00 crore has been kept under this project for the year 2018-19. The work has been started in the year 2015-16 and it will be completed by March 2019.
5. **Construction of skywalk and FOB at “W” point at ITO Junction:** - The project has been completed and opened for public. This will provide safe and easy mobility for pedestrians.

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 over bridges or subways. Approximately 83 numbers of footover Bridges have also been completed at various places in Delhi by end of 2018. The work of 6 FOBs is in progress and likely to be completed by 31.03.2019. An evaluation study on footover bridge and subways in delhi was carried out to get feedback on utilization pattern and to take remedial measures to eradicate bottlenecks for improving utilization of FOBs and subways.

11. Delhi Transport Infrastructure Development Corporation (DTIDC).

The 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.

12. Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC).

12.1 DTC is the largest public transport entity in the NCR. DTC operates 3951 buses on 453 city routes and 8 NCR routes. DTC has also been operating International Bus Service on Delhi – Lahore & Delhi – Kathmandu. Daily average passenger is about 30 lakh during 2017-18. Common Mobility Cards have been implemented in all DTC Buses. Automated fare collection system through electronic ticketing machines is being rolled out. The performance of DTC during 2005-06 to 2017-18 is presented in Statement 12.10 and the activity of DTC is presented in Statement 12.11.

Statement 12.10

PERFORMANCE OF DELHI TRANSPORT CORPORATION (DTC)

S. No.	Years	Fleet (In No's)	Fleet Utilization (In %)	Vehicle Utilization (Km/Bus/Day)	Load Factor (In %)	Passenger Carried per bus daily (In No's)	Daily Average Passengers (In Lakh)
1.	2005-06	3469	90.51	226	74.42	973	30.52
2.	2006-07	3444	81.47	199	77.18	951	26.77
3.	2007-08	3537	82.47	177	87.82	848	24.04
4.	2008-09	3804	77.03	171	68.83	772	22.62
5.	2009-10	4725	80.99	184	69.84	776	24.16
6.	2010-11	6204	75.03	185	71.43	700	30.32
7.	2011-12	5892	84.27	199	77.75	863	44.2
8.	2012-13	5445	85.77	202	92.90	973	46.77
9.	2013-14	5223	85.51	190	86.63	952	43.47
10.	2014-15	4712	83.99	188	85.02	930	38.87
11.	2015-16	4352	83.63	191	82.00	927	35.37
12.	2016-17	4027	85.12	199	81.36	890	31.55
13.	2017-18	3951	85.69	191	83.83	878	29.86

Source: - Operational Statistics of DTC

Statement 12.11

ACTIVITIES OF DELHI TRANSPORT CORPORATION: 2015-16 to 2017-18

S. No	Details	2015-16				2016-17				2017-18			
		Non-AC	AC	Std.	Total	Non-AC	AC	Std.	Total	Non-AC	AC	Std.	Total
1.	Total Buses in the Fleet (At the end)	2506	1276	570	4352	2506	1275	246	4027	2506	1275	170	3951
2.	Buses on Road (Daily Average)	2206	1056	555	3817	2238	1065	244	3547	2232	1078	92	3402
3.	Passengers (in Crore)	89.82	24.76	14.87	129.44	87.96	20.63	6.57	115.16	84.86	21.77	2.35	108.98
4.	Daily Average Passengers (in Lakh)	24.54	6.77	4.06	35.37	24.13	5.65	1.80	31.58	23.25	5.97	0.64	29.86
5.	K. metres operated (in Crore)	16.07	7.42	3.25	26.73	16.60	7.64	1.54	25.78	15.78	7.41	0.54	23.73
6.	K. meters operated Daily Average (in lakh)	4.39	2.03	0.89	7.31	4.55	2.10	0.42	7.07	4.32	2.03	0.15	6.50
7.	Break-down per 10000 buses	825	1154	453	862	706	952	461	763	713	923	730	780
8.	Accidents	89	44	20	153	82	35	11	128	75	43	3	121
9.	Inter-State Bus Route covered by D.T.C.	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	8
10.	D.T.C. Workshop	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
11.	D.T.C. Depots	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	39

12.2 DTC is providing various types of concessions in the bus fares to students, senior citizens, Disabled, freedom fighters etc. The concession amount is reimbursed by GNCTD. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has reimbursed an amount of Rs.100.00 crore for concessional passes during 2017-18.

12.3 Comparative detail regarding the number of DTC buses & bus routes in the city, NCR and International Bus Service and daily average passenger ridership for the years 2016-17 and 2017-18 is presented in Statement 12.12:

Statement 12.12

**DTC buses & Bus routes on the city, NCR and International Bus Service:
2016-17 & 2017-18**

Details	2016-17	2017-18
No. of Buses	4027	3951
No. of city routes	474	453
No. of NCR routes	9	8
No. of International Bus Service	Delhi-Lahore and Delhi-Kathmandu	Delhi-Lahore and Delhi-Kathmandu
Daily average passenger ridership	31.55 lakh	29.86 lakh

- 13. Cluster Buses:** - The Government of NCT of Delhi initiated the Scheme in 2011-12 for Corporatization of Private Stage Carriage Service to substitute the Blue line private stage carriage system under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. Under this scheme, 657 stage carriage bus routes of Delhi have been divided into 17 distinct clusters. Presently, approximate 1789 cluster buses (including reserve fleet) are operating in 08 clusters in the NCT of Delhi. Electronic Ticketing Machine based Automatic Fare Collection System in Cluster Buses has been fully implemented. Further, Common Mobility Card (Delhi Metro Smart Card) has been successfully implemented in all the cluster buses to promote digital transaction in fare collection from passengers. The performance data of the cluster buses is given below:

Statement 12.13

PERFORMANCE OF CLUSTER BUSES

S. No.	Years	Fleet (No)	Fleet Utilization (In %)	Vehicle Utilization (Km/Bus/Day)	Load Factor* (In %)	Passenger Carried per bus daily	Daily Average Passengers (In Lakh)
1.	2013-14	1090	93.49	218.43	81	950	6.36
2.	2014-15	1402	97.30	217.61	78	899	9.95
3.	2015-16	1490	98.84	214.52	74	831	10.61
4.	2016-17	1651	98.10	210.02	78	755	10.25
5.	2017-18	1744	97.16	205.15	81	753	11.65

*LF is calculated using CIRT Formula
Source: DIMTS Ltd.

14. Road Safety.

- 14.1 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 the public and are technically competent. The government of NCT of Delhi is taking various initiatives such as the construction of pedestrian lanes, foot over bridges at traffic intersections, conducting Road Safety campaigns at schools and college level, educating the general public about the road safety and other measures.
- 14.2 **State Road Safety Council:** The State Road Safety Council was earlier constituted under the chairmanship of Commissioner (Transport) in 2005. However, on the directions of the Supreme Court Committee on Road Safety, the Government of NCT of Delhi has re-constituted the State Road Safety Council on 07.07.2017 under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Transport Minister for political commitment to assure coordination among various agencies for safety of pedestrian, non-motorized vehicles & road users, to assure safety measures for Road users and facilities for design for engineering, re-engineering, repair etc. on technical standards etc.
- 14.3 **District Road Safety Committees:** The District Road Safety Committees have also been established vide notification dated 17.06.2014 in all the eleven revenue districts of NCT of Delhi headed by the Deputy Commissioner of each district and Deputy Commissioner of Police; Deputy Commissioner Police (Traffic); Superintending Engineer (PWD); Superintending Engineer (MCD/NDMC); Superintending Engineer (DDA); Additional CDMO (Health); Deputy Director (Education) and Motor Licensing Officer (Transport) of each district concerned as its Members and Additional District Magistrate Convener/Member of each district concerned. The District Road Safety Committees are performing the functions related to Road Safety measures at the district level.
- 14.4 **Road Safety Policy:** Delhi Road Safety Policy has been notified on 13.07.2018. Objective of road safety policy is to ensure road safety for all road users in the NCT of Delhi, with priority to pedestrians and cyclists, to achieve zero fatalities due to road accidents in the long run It includes awareness regarding road safety, strengthening institutional arrangements, establish road safety management information system, ensure safe road infrastructure, planning & designing of roads, safer motor vehicles, safe divers, safety for vulnerable road users, road safety education and training etc.

15 Measures were taken for Safe Public Transport.

- 15.1 Installation of CCTV Cameras in Buses:** CCTV video surveillance system has been installed in 200 buses of DTC i.e. 100 buses of Sarojini Nagar Depot and 100 buses of Rajghat Depot-I. DTC has installed these CCTV cameras with its own resources. The government has decided to install CCTV cameras in all DTC & Cluster buses.
- 15.2 Augmentation of DTC's Night Bus Service (11 PM – 5 AM):** Gender Sensitization Program for bus crew undertaken by DTC is being conducted on a regular basis for the safety of women passengers. The number of buses has been increased to 86 buses on 26 routes. 28 Ladies Special Buses are also being plied during peak hours on 26 routes. 25% of seats have been reserved for women in stage carriage buses. (Low floor buses-10 seats & standard floor buses -12 seats).
- 15.3 Deployment of Marshals in Buses:** 2153 Marshals were deployed in DTC buses during 2017-18 including 1600 Civil Defence Marshal, 90 DTC Marshals and 463 Home Guards for the safety/security of women passengers. Comparative details for the years 2016-17 and 2017-18 is presented in Statement 12.14.

Statement 12.14

PERFORMANCE OF CLUSTER BUSES

Details	2016-17	2017-18
No. of Buses in Night Bus Service	85	86
No. of routes of Night Bus Service	24	26
No. of Civil Defence Marshals	1643	1600
No. of DTC Marshals	115	90
No. of Home Guards	120	463
No. of Ladies Special bus routes	28	28
Percentage of seats reserved for ladies	25	25

16. New Initiatives Under Green Budget:-

The air pollution has emerged as a significant issue risking the health and well being of residents in cities across India and especially Delhi. GNCTD has undertaken a Green Budgeting initiative in 2018-19 to implement several long term measures to combat air pollution in Delhi. Some of the initiatives are as under:-

- 16.1 **Electric Vehicle Policy:-** To replacement of old vehicles and to encourage the electric vehicles, the Transport Department has prepared a Draft Electric Vehicle Policy and same has been released on 28/11/2018. The same will be finalized very soon.
- 16.2 **Electric Buses:-**GNCTD has decided to engage pure electric buses in Delhi which will go a long way to reduce overall vehicular emissions in Delhi. A proposal of 1000 fully-electric buses for augmenting environment-friendly public transport system is under process.
- 16.3 **Installation of Weigh Bridges:** To ensure stringent action on over-loaded trucks causing pollution, the Transport Department is strengthening the enforcement wing of the Transport department. Weigh Bridges at three impounding pits in Burari, Sarai Kale Khan and Dwarka have been installed. New vehicles, body-worn cameras and E-challaning tabs have also been purchased.
- 16.4 **landscaping of PWD Roads:-** Government of NCT of Delhi has initiated a new scheme for edge-to-edge paving/greening and beautification of PWD roads. About 500 km of major road stretches will be re-developed by the plantation of shrubs/hedges & other plants etc. on central verges and other soft areas alongside the footpath. The Government of Delhi is emphasizing for uniform/single species/varieties plantation on the stretch for aesthetic appearance.

CHAPTER 13

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

Delhi depends on neighbouring states to meet around 50 per cent of drinking water demand of its residents. The city, being located in a semi-arid zone, depends to a great extent on raw waters from the Ganga basin, Yamuna sub-basin, Indus-basin, in addition to its own internal aquifers and its groundwater resources. The water is then treated before distribution. Next, both liquid and solid wastes are generated in large volumes. All liquid as well as solid wastes are expected to be treated and then disposed or recycled. Delhi treats and also recycles both forms of wastes though in limited capacities, and part of the flows to other states. The growth of the city beyond reasonable limits imposes unbearable strain for provisioning of two most basic services: water and sanitation

- 2 The Delhi Jal Board was established in 1998 under an Act of the Delhi Legislative Assembly. The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) is responsible for the production and distribution of potable water after treating raw water. It is also responsible for the treatment and disposal of waste water. DJB has tried to its increase capacity to match the ever-growing demand by laying water pipes; constructing underground reservoirs and water treatment plants; fixing leakages; and the like. The water supply network has been developed to cover both planned and unplanned areas. It now supplies water to 1,153 unauthorised colonies out of a total of 1650 in addition to all the authorised colonies. To meet the demand-supply gap, the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has consistently been planning to increase 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 DJB had managed to improve upon its working and monitoring vis-a-vis water and sewage management. It had an increased revenue collection despite poor economics as the positive outcomes of good governance. DJB has launched “Seva App” for bill generation, online payments and the resolution of inflated bills to deliver efficient and transparent services and to instil more confidence in the citizens of Delhi. Factors attributable to the increased DJB's revenue: are Price of the non-free water was increased by 10%, increase in the number of connections/meters, One-time window was offered to people to clear of their previous dues, several water leakages were fixed. There were several other revenue-generating measures such as ads on water tankers, renting out

property and tap solar power, Innovations/ new schemes like water ATMs, "toilet to tap" and GPS-tracking of DJB water tankers.

Statement 13.1 (A)

DISTRIBUTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF DRINKING WATER FACILITY AND SOURCE IN DELHI

S. 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.

Statement 13.1 (B)

STATUS OF WATER SUPPLY IN DELHI IN 2018

S. No	Components	2018
1	Projected Census Population (Total) (million)	18.75
2	Projected Demand for Water (mgd)	1140
3	Projected Supply of Water (mgd)	935
4	Water Supply in Un-served Areas (Length of water line in km)	1127
5	Households with Access to Tap Water (%)	83.42
6	Households with Access to Hand pump/tube wells (%)	12.30
7	Households with Access to Water Tankers (%)	4.28
8	Households with Access to Water within Premises (%)	83.42

S. No	Components	2018
9	Households with Access to Water near Premises (%)	12.30
10	Households with Access to Water away from Premises (%)	4.28
11	Households with Access to Tap Water from Treated Sources (%)	83.42

Note: Mgd – million gallons daily, *Based on per capita supply norm: Planned areas: 50 gpcd (228 lpcd), NDMC area: 75 gpcd (320 lpcd), Outer Delhi: 35 gpcd (160lpcd), Gpcd = gallon per capita daily, lpcd = litre per capita daily*

4. About 83.42% households of Delhi now have access to piped water supply. Water production during the summer season is being maintained at 895 MLD per day consistently. Water is supplied to about 18 million population of Delhi through existing water supply network comprising of 14355 km long pipelines and more than 107 underground reservoirs (UGRs). Besides, a total of 407 new water tankers with stainless steel containers fitted with GPS have been engaged in improving the water tanker supply delivery system in the city. Apart from 400 M.S hired tankers, 250 newly purchased SS tankers are being added to the existing fleet to supplement water supply in water deficit areas.
5. Water supply distribution network has been developed to cover both planned and unplanned areas. Water supply is made available to 1318 unauthorized colonies up to October 2018.
6. **Water Requirement**
 - 6.1 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, the total requirement of water in March 2011 was 1020 MGD. The water requirement norms for various usages are presented in Statement 13.2.

Statement 13.2

DETAILS OF WATER REQUIREMENT NORMS - DJB

S. No.	Details	Requirement of Water
1	Domestic	172 LPCD
2	Industrial, Commercial and Community requirement based on 45000 litres 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

- 6.2 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 a 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

S. 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 @ 6.65 LPCD	-	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

6.3 The estimated demand of water in Delhi based on the norms of MPD 2021 will be around 1140 MGD based on the norm of 60 GPCD to meet the requirement of a projected population of 190 lakhs up to March 2018.

7. Water Supply Capacity

Statement 13.4

INSTALLED CAPACITY OF WATER TREATMENT PLANTS: 2009-2018

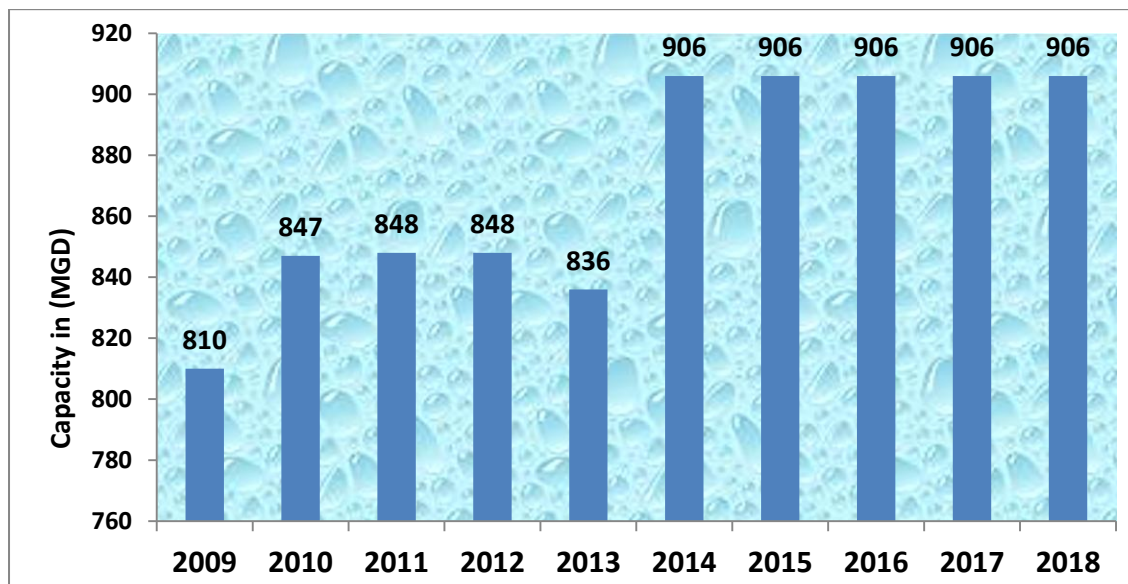
(As on 31st March 2018)

S. No	Name of Plants	Capacity (MGD)									
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	Chandrawal Water House No. I & II	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
2.	Wazirabad I, II & III	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
3.	Haiderpur	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
4.	North Shahdara (Bhagirathi)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5.	Bawana	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
6.	Nangloi	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
7.	Sonia Vihar	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
8.	Ranney Wells & Tube Wells	100	100	100	100	80	80	80	80	80	80
9.	Recycling of Water at Bhagirathi, Haiderpur & Wazirabad	--	37	37	37	45	45	45	45	45	45
10.	Commonwealth Games Village	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11.	Okhla	--	--	--	--	--	20	20	20	20	20
12.	Dwarka	--	--	--	--	--	50	50	50	50	50
	Total	810	847	848	848	836	906	906	906	906	906

Source: - Delhi Jal Board

7.1 The installed treatment capacity of Water in Delhi during 2006-18 is depicted in Chart 13.1. The installed capacity of DJB has been augmented by 12% during the last 10 years. The capacity, which was 810 MGD in 2009, has been increased to 906 in 2018.

Chart 13.1
INSTALLED TREATMENT CAPACITY OF WATER TREATMENT PLANTS
DELHI- 2009-2018



7.2 Two new Water Treatment Plants constructed at Dwarka (50 MGD) and Okhla (20 MGD). Raw water for these two plants has been made available with the commissioning of the pucca parallel channel from Munak to Haiderpur. Further Bawana Water Treatment Plant (20 MGD) has been constructed but will be commissioned after the availability of raw water.

8. Water Consumption

8.1 Water supplied and billed to various categories of consumers by Delhi Jal Board during 2016-17 and 2017-18 is presented in Statement 13.5.

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

S. No	Category	Connections (in lakh)		Sales (MGD)		% of Sales	
		2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Domestic	20.85	21.62	382.78	386.29	90.94	91.72
2.	Commercial & Institutional	0.80	0.80				
3.	Supply to NDMC & MES	02+02=04 (Bulk Connections)	02+02=04 (Bulk Connections)	38.13	34.88	9.06	8.28
	Total	21.65	22.45	452.15	421.17	100.00	100.00

Source: - Delhi Jal Board

- 8.2 The information regarding water consumption in Delhi, the total number of connections, domestic, commercial and industrial consumption is presented in Table 13.1.

9. Sources of Water Supply

The water supply treatment plants of Delhi Jal Board treated 833 MGD surface water and 80 MGD groundwater as on March 2018. The water resources of the Delhi Jal Board are indicated in Statement 13.6

Statement 13.6

WATER RESOURCES OF DELHI JAL BOARD

(As on March 2018)

S. No.	Resources	Quantity (MGD)
1	Yamuna River	375
2	Ganga River	240
3	Bhakra Storage	218
4	Ground Water/Ranney well/ Tube well	80
Total		913

Source: - Delhi Jal Board

10. Ground Water

- 10.1 The decreasing groundwater 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 groundwater is increasing in South-West and North-West Delhi. In some areas of Shahdara and Kanjhawala, Nitrate content has been found not more than 500 mg/litre. Fluoride and chemical concentrations, more than prescribed limits, have also been found in groundwater 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.
- 10.2 As on March 2018, Delhi Jal Board has 4234 functional Tube Wells and 08 Ranney Wells. The Floodplains downstream of Wazirabad and the area adjacent to Najafgarh Lake are being explored for extraction of water on a

sustainable basis. Pre-feasibility studies for groundwater recharge through the abandoned Bhatti Mines and Canal system in the North Western region of Delhi have also been taken.

- 10.3 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 groundwater resources by custodian department.

11. Parallel Channel from Munak to Haiderpur

About 30-50 per cent of the raw water discharged from Tajewala Head works is lost through seepage during transit in the present water carrier system comprising of Western Yamuna Canal system and River Yamuna. To minimize the en-route losses, a parallel pucca channel has been constructed from Munak to Haiderpur by the Haryana Govt as a deposit work on behalf of Govt of Delhi. Commissioning of CLC has resulted in increased availability of water of Delhi within the existing releases at Munak and WTP at Dwarka and Bawana have been commissioned.

11.1. Reservoirs

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. The agreement on water sharing for construction of Renuka Dam, Kishau Dam are signed by the basin states & the agreement for construction of Lakhwar Vyasi Dam has also been signed by the Basin States.

Statement 13.7

APPROVED ALLOCATION OF WATER FROM YAMUNA RIVER TO STATES

S. 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 **Present Status of Renuka Dam:** In the 51st meeting of Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB), representative of HPPCL apprised the Board that out of an amount of ₹ 446.96 crore Central Assistance released in 2016, a sum of ₹ 238.68 crore has already been disbursed by the Land Acquisition Collector, HPPCL up to 01.09.2017 and land measuring 534.39 ha has been acquired against this amount. Award of land measuring 23.85 ha has been announced and compensation amounting to ₹ 8.02 crore shall be disbursed by 31.10.2018
- 11.3 Further, it was apprised that project proposal has been accepted in 132nd meeting of TAC subject to certain conditions, including Stage-II Forest Clearance. It was informed that DFO, Renukaji has raised a demand of Rs. 488.72 crores (₹ 502.39 crores - ₹ 13.67 crores already deposited) which needs to be deposited for processing of stage-II Forest Clearance. Accordingly, HPPCL has requested to grant above amount from Govt. of India for the purpose. It was also informed that the proposal for Investment Clearance is being framed and would be submitted shortly.
- 11.4 Rehabilitation & Resettlement clearance obtained from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Environment clearance has been accorded by MOEF in October 2009 1st stage Forest Clearance accorded. NOC/Consent from NCT of Delhi & Rajasthan has been received.
- 11.5 Chairman UYRB stated that Central Assistance could be provided only after the investment clearance and approval of Cabinet. Meanwhile, he urged the beneficiary States to deposit the seed money for the execution of the project.

12. Water Accounting and Auditing

- 12.1 At present, the Delhi Jal Board was using an 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. The position at underground water tanks, reservoir and booster pumping stations was similar. Due to this system, the Delhi Jal Board was not able to assess the exact amount of water distribution losses.
- 12.2 Assessment of water distribution losses through proper water accounting and auditing system has been given top priority by DJB. Delhi Jal Board has started a comprehensive programme for installation of bulk meters at all water treatment plants and about 302 bulk meters have already been installed. Delhi Jal Board has also decided to install bulk meters on all distribution mains, underground reservoirs and booster pumping stations for correct measurement of water supply from these points up to different localities/consumer points.
- 12.3 Complete and correct water supply accounting could not be maintained by the Delhi Jal Board. As on 1st April 2017, there were 1.79 Lakh un-metered connections. (Table 13.1)
- Around 4.00 lakh meters were defective or non-functional.
 - Fixing of the 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 meters for metering of unmetered supply of water. The existing system of supply of water meter along with sanction of water connection has been amended and now consumers can purchase water meters of approved specifications from the open market. The consumers having Delhi Jal Board's defective meters have been allowed to get the defective meter replaced with private water meter and have been given option either to get the refund of meter security or get the same adjusted towards water charges in future.

13. Water Tariff

- 13.1 The tariff is based on the principle of "use more pay more". Present water tariff policy acts as a deterrent for consumers consuming excessive water or having wastage of water. DJB had collected ₹ 1719.81 crore against the estimated

revenue collection of ₹ 1841.25 crore with a collection efficiency of 93.4% during 2017-18.

- 13.2 DJB has provided Rain Water Harvesting in its 166 no installations. The Rain Water Harvesting Cell of DJB provides technical assistance to individuals/institutions for providing Rain Water Harvesting. DJB has provided information regarding Rain Water Harvesting on its website for public facilitation.
- 13.3 As per DJB amended tariff Regulations (March 2016) rebate of 10% in the water bills is provided for having functional RWH system and non-provision will make water bills increased by 1.5 times till functional RWH system is installed. These provisions are applicable for plots of 500 sqm and above.
- 13.4 Special subsidy in water charges has been allowed to resettlement colonies and rural areas where water charges are being recovered on an assumed average of 10 KL per month per floor. 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.
 - 60 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.
- 13.5 Water Tariff for Un-metered Connections in JJ Resettlement Colonies and Rural Areas: Water charges are applicable on the assumed average of 10 KL Per month per floor for unmetered water connection in JJ resettlement colonies. For unmetered water connections in case of Rural areas assumed an average of 25 KL per month per connection is charged. Water consumption rates and service charge are levied slab-wise. 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.
- 13.6 All domestic consumers of Delhi Jal Board consuming water up to 20 KL per month and having functional water meters are being given 100% subsidy and fully exempted from payment of water bill including all components namely,

water charges, sewerage maintenance charge, service charges, meter rent (wherever applicable) and cess w.e.f 01.03.2015.

14. Rain Water Harvesting

14.1 DJB has provided Rain Water Harvesting in its 151 no. installations. DJB has provided financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 82 lakh for 172 cases in the institutional category for providing Rain Water Harvesting Systems. The Rain Water Harvesting Cell of DJB provides technical assistance to individuals for providing Rain Water Harvesting. DJB has provided the information regarding Rain Water Harvesting on its website www.delhijalboard.nic.in for public facilitation. 2 no. of NGOs have been engaged by DJB to create public awareness and promote community participation to implement Rain Water Harvesting.

14.2 The following provisions have been made in the Delhi Water & Sewer Tariff and Metering Regulations, July' 2012 for promoting Rain Water Harvesting:

(A) Regulation 8 (d) of Chapter II provides that for Category D consumers, the following rebate is given in tariff for the provision of Rain Water Harvesting, Waste Water Recycling or both:-

- i) Such plot/properties which have an area of 2000 square meter or more and having installed functional rainwater harvesting system or wastewater recycling system, shall be granted rebate of 10% in the total bill amount and 15% if both the above systems have been set up and functional.
- ii) If the Rain Water Harvesting system is adopted by a society, then the individual member of that society will be entitled to the abovementioned rebate in the water bill.
- iii) The area Zonal Engineer or such other suitable agency as authorized by the board will provide a functional certificate in respect of the above systems mentioning therein that substantive portion of the plot/property has been covered as far as Rain Water Harvesting is concerned. Similarly, he will certify that a substantive quantity of the wastewater generated has been recycled by the consumer. A certificate will be issued after every six months.

(B) Regulation 50 of Chapter V provides that rainwater harvesting is mandatory

- i) The consumer of the Board having a plot/property of size 500 sq. metre or more shall make provision for rainwater harvesting covering the entire plot area, within one year, in case of commercial/industrial property and within three years for residential property from the date of coming into force of these regulations under intimation to the area ZRO.
- ii) In case, the consumer fails to comply with the above provisions within the time limit the tariff as applicable for the consumer respective category will be increased by 1.5 times until the provision is installed.
- iii) Board has deferred the implementation of Rain Water Harvesting penalty up to 30.06.2018.

14.3 INCENTIVE:

- (i) Such Plots/ properties having an area of 500 sqm or more having installed functional RWH system or Waste Water Recycling shall be granted rebate of 10% in total bill amount for having RWH system and 15% if both the systems have been set up and are functional.
- (ii) Consumers having a plot area between 100 sq meter to 499.999 sq. meter and a functional Rain Water Harvesting facility will get a rebate of 10%.
- (iii) The area Zonal Engineer or such other suitable agency as authorized by the Board will provide a functional certificate in respect of the above systems mentioning therein that substantive portion of the plot /property has been covered as far as Rain Water Harvesting is concerned. Similarly, he will certify that the substantive quantity of the wastewater generated has been recycled by the consumer. A certificate will be issued after every SIX months.

14.4 Penalty: For all the consumers irrespective of their consumer category Rain Water Harvesting penalty at an enhanced tariff of 1.5 times will be applicable if they have plot area 500 sq meter or above and do not have a functional rainwater harvesting system.

14.5 Exceptions:

1. If the consumer lives in the area which has rocky ground or it is on the banks of Yamuna River then Rain Water Harvesting penalty will not be imposed if the consumer does not install Rain Water Harvesting system in his premises.

2. If the consumer lives in the area which has rocky ground or it is on the banks of Yamuna River and has a working rainwater harvesting facility in his/her premises then applicable rebate @10% will be given to such consumer.

15. Water Conservation

- 15.1 Delhi has a network of about 14000 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, therefore, 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, leak detection and investigation (LDI) cell was set up. The Board has replaced about the 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 Adequate sanitation is essential for the protection & promotion of individual's and community health. Various schemes are being implemented by the DJB to improve sanitation conditions. Sewage treatment capacity of Delhi Jal Board increased from 402.40 MGD in 31st March 2001 to 607.26 MGD in 31st March 2018. 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)

S. No.	Name of Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs)	Capacity		Actual Treatment as on 31.3.2018	% of Utilization
		31.3.2001	31.3.2018		
1.	Okhla	140.00	140.00	101.76	72.68
2.	Keshopur	72.00	72.00	64.36	89.38
3.	Coronation Pillar with Oxidation Ponds at Timarpur	46.00	30.00	22.33	74.43
4.	Rithala	40.00	80.00	58.71	73.38
5.	Kondli I, II, III, IV	45.00	70.00	63.01	90.01
6.	Yamuna Vihar I,II	10.00	35.00	17.77	50.77
7.	Vasant Kunj	5.00	5.20	2.66	51.15
8.	Ghitorni	5.00	5.00	00	00
9.	Pappankalan	20.00	40.00	33.81	84.52
10.	Narela	10.00	10.00	1.75	17.50
11.	Najafgarh	5.00	5.00	2.10	42
12.	Delhi Gate	2.20	17.20	17.55	102.03
13.	Sen Nursing Home	2.20	2.20	2.27	103.18
14.	Rohini	--	15.00	5.37	35.80
15.	Nilothi	--	60.00	32.36	53.93
16.	Mehrauli	--	5.00	3.48	69.60
17.	CWG Village	--	1.00	0.18	18
18.	Molarbad	--	0.66	0.54	81.81
19.	Kapeshera	--	5.00	1.92	38.40
20.	Chilla	--	9.00	9.07	100.77
	Total	402.40	607.26	441	72.62

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 2018 was about 73 per cent. The sewerage treatment plants are not functioning up to their optimum level due to various reasons such as the 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 720 MGD = (900 water production x 0.8) and treatment is around 441 MGD only.

- 16.3 Delhi Jal Board has a network of branching, peripheral sewers of about 7700 km. Also, there is a network of 200 km of trunk sewers. The rehabilitation/de-silting has been completed in a trunk sewer and is in progress in the peripheral sewer.
- 16.4 The consultant for World Bank funded, "Delhi Water Supply & Sewerage Project" estimated 5259 MLD water supply requirement for Delhi in 2021 and wastewater 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 WASTEWATER GENERATION ESTIMATED

S. 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 2007-18 is presented in Statement 13.10.

Statement 13.10

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROGRAMMES IN DELHI DURING 2007-2018

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Details	Water Supply	Sewerage	Total
1.	Approved Outlay (2007-2012)	4361.50	3132.50	7494.00
2.	Fund Released			
	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)	5179.69	2450.19	7620.88
3.	Approved Outlay (2012-17)	6087	4913	11000
4.	Fund Released			
	a. 2012-13	964.97	752.40	1717.37
	b. 2013-14	796.77	753.23	1550.00
	c. 2014-15	854.50	934.50	1789.00
	d. 2015-16	646.50	1077.43	1723.93
	e. 2016-17	850.15	534.50	1384.65
	Total (a+b+c+d+e)	4112.89	4052.06	8164.95
5	Revised Outlay 2017-18	1023.00	813.50	1890.00
6	Fund Released 2017-18	999.50	730.50	1730.00

17.2 It may be observed from Statement 13.10 that the fund released for water supply and sanitation to DJB increased from ₹ 1346 crore in 2007-08 to ₹ 1730 crore in 2017-18.

18. Re-use of Waste Water

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

18.2 Presently, Delhi Jal Board supply about 89 MGD of treated wastewater to the Irrigation Department, Power Plants and for irrigation purposes by CPWD and in Rohini area by DDA & Flood Control and Irrigation Department. Efforts are being made to increase the treated wastewater supply from 89 MGD to 210 MGD in subsequent years. Treated water supply to various purposes in Delhi is presented in Statement 13.11.

Statement 13.11

TREATED WASTEWATER SUPPLY FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES

S. No.	Details	Units (MGD)
1.	Treated effluent supplied from Keshopur STP for Irrigation, horticulture purpose	5.5
2.	From Okhla STP to the CPWD and Irrigation department for horticulture/Irrigation purpose	37.00
3.	From Coronation Pillar STP for DDA Golf Course at Bhalswa, Gammon India for construction purposes. Minor Irrigation Department at Palla	19.02
4.	From Rithala STP to PPCL for their plant at Bawana and NDPL for their owner plant at Rohini, DDA & horticulture	6.15
5.	From Vasant Kunj to Sanjay Van	3.70
6.	From Mehrauli STP to Garden of Seven Senses	3.40
7.	From Delhi Gate and Sen Nursing Home STP to PPCL	4.80
8.	From Nilothi STP to Irrigation & Flood Control Deptt. for Irrigation purposes	0.50
9.	From Papankalan STP for Irrigation purposes to DDA	1.33
10.	From Commonwealth Games Village STP to DDA horticulture	0.18
11	From Yamuna Vihar to STP's horticulture	3.0
12	From Narela to Pvt. Agency for washing of vehicle	0.05
13	From Najafgarh to WTP Dwarka for Horticulture	0.07
14	From Chilla STP to Internal Horticulture of STP	1.00
15	From Kondli STP to DDA, PPCL & Horticulture	3.0
Total		89 MGD

Source: - Delhi Jal Board.

18.3 Estimates for many reuse projects are being framed. Besides, Sewerage Treatment Plants of Delhi Jal Board treated wastewater 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 For abatement of pollution in river Yamuna, DJB is executing the project of laying of interceptor sewer along three major drains (Najafgarh, supplementary & Shahdara). Sewage to the tune of 93 MGD has already been trapped. Present progress of work is 89% and the project is targeted to be completed by next year March 2019. Commissioning of interceptor sewer will trap a total 242 MGD of sewage which presently flows into drains. This will significantly improve the quality of wastewater flow in the major drains.
- 18.5 Delhi Development Authority is responsible for 4,451 hectares of open spaces, all of which are irrigated via tube wells. There are also irrigation open spaces of Delhi Municipal Corporations, 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

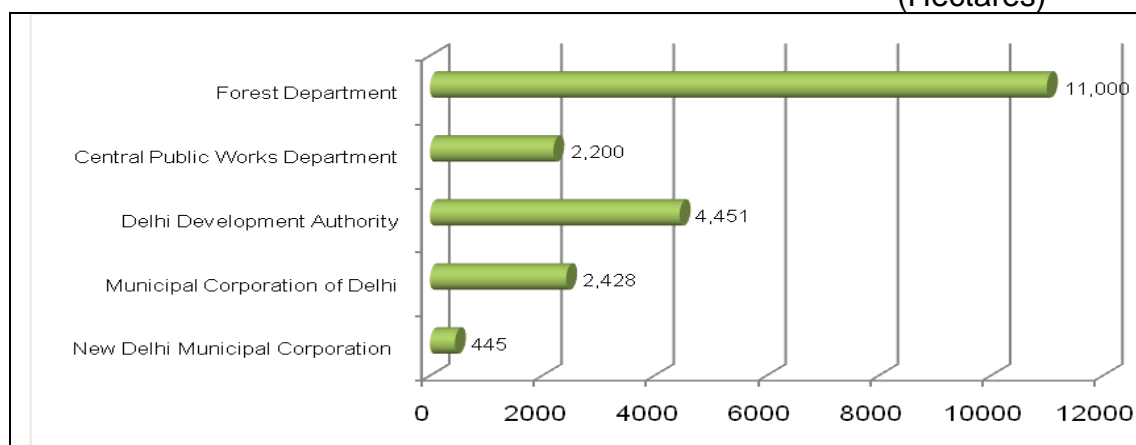
GREEN AREAS MAINTAINED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES

S. 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
(Hectares)



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

Statement 13.13

COLONIES/CATEGORY WISE PROGRESS OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM

S. No	Colonies / categories	Total no of colonies	Colonies with Sewerage System
1.	Un-authorized Regularised Colonies	567	541
2.	Urban Village	135	130
3.	Rural Villages	219	54
4.	Un-authorized Colonies	1639	265
5.	Resettlement Colonies	44	44

19 Challenges for Water Supply & Sanitation

19.1 Depletion of Ground Water: The falling groundwater level due to the excessive drawing of groundwater in Delhi is a concern. The water level has sunk to 20-30 metres below the ground level in many places. In a few zones, the nitrate content has been observed to be more than 1,000 mg/litre in the groundwater. A high concentration of fluoride more than the recommended limits has also been found. Large areas have salinity in the groundwater. All of these are unhealthy for human consumption.

- 19.2 Unsustainable Approaches to Water Use: An official DJB estimate of 2016 showed that the total distribution losses were at about 40%; this is in contrast to losses in the 4-20% range in some other countries. There are large water losses at different stages of the water supply system, ranging from 30-50% in the treatment plants, conveyance systems and distribution systems, apart from leaks and pilferage.
- 19.3 Wasteful Approaches: People use Reverse Osmosis (RO) systems for water filtration since the tap water is not potable. RO causes water wastage of about 40-60% of the water used.
- 19.4 Neglecting natural resources: During the rainy season, Delhi experiences water-clogged roads and overflowing sewers. There is little rainwater harvesting, resulting in wastage of a precious resource.
- 19.5 Public Awareness: Public awareness and their role in water conservation and scientific use are presently unsatisfactory.

CHAPTER 14

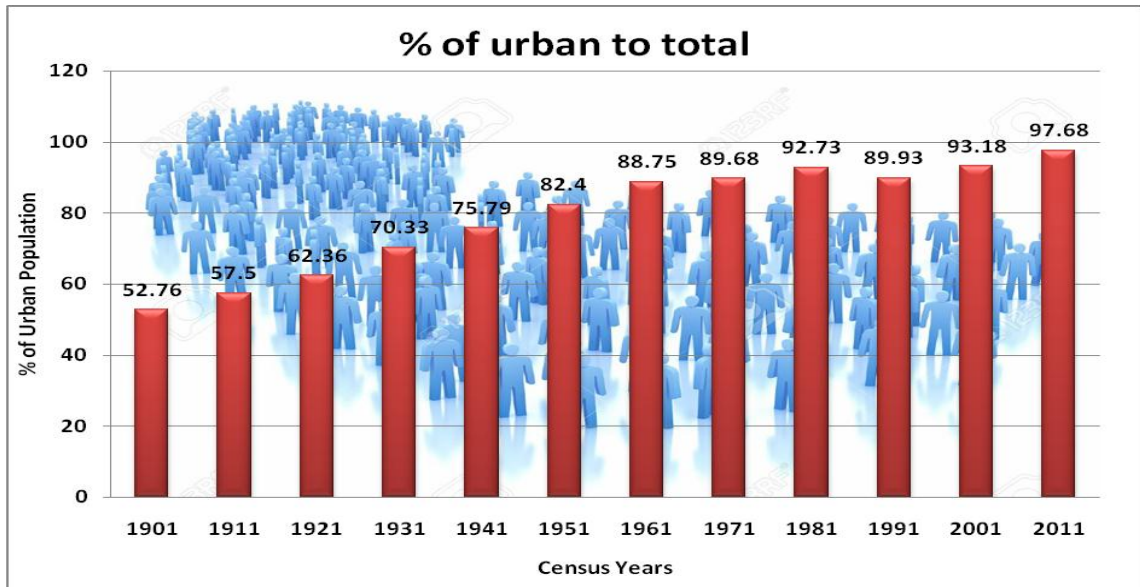
HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Delhi accounts for around 0.05% of India's geographical area and 1.39% of its population. It is overwhelmingly urban with 75% of its area and 98% population falling under urban jurisdiction as in 2017. The decadal growth in population was 21.2% during 2001-11 and the population density (urban) is very high at about 14,698 per square kilometre. The rate of in-migration has been stabilising, yet the city continues to be a preferred destination for significant numbers seeking a livelihood. Close to 100,000 persons in-migrate into the city every year.

- 1.1 Delhi has the highest population density of 11,320 persons per sq km. as per 2011 Census. 16.37 million Population i.e 98 % of the total population (16.79 million) of Delhi is residing in urban areas. Highly urban character of Delhi exerts tremendous pressure on public delivery of services / civic infrastructure systems like water supply, sewerage and drainage, solid waste management, affordable housing, health and educational facilities etc. and poses a great challenge for the city government.
- 1.2 About one-third of Delhi lives in sub-standard housing, which includes 695 slums and JJ Clusters, 1797 unauthorized colonies, old dilapidated areas and 362 villages. These areas often lack safe, adequate housing and basic services. According to the projections, Delhi needs 24 lakh new housing units by the year 2021 (MPD-2021). Of these, 54% are required for the EWS and LIG. About 42% housing units, i.e. about 10 lakh are to be provided by densification and redevelopment of existing residential areas, covering in-situ slum rehabilitation, infill development, regularization and redevelopment of unauthorized colonies and by densification and up-gradation of old residential areas.
- 1.3 High growth of urbanization and the trend of growth of urban population in Delhi during the last 12 Census are depicted in Chart 14.1

Chart 14.1

URBANIZATION TREND OF DELHI DURING 1901-2011



2 Housing Conditions in Delhi

2.1 Despite the challenges of population growth, migration and land availability, housing stock has increased in Delhi over a period of time. Housing status as per 2011 Census is as under:

Statement 14.1

Item No.	House-list Item	Absolute number			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
A	Number of census houses						
A.1	Total number of census houses	46,05,555	1,24,422	44,81,133	100.0	100.0	100.0
A.2	Total number of vacant census houses	5,12,691	22,556	4,90,135	11.1	18.1	10.9
A.3	Total number of occupied census houses	40,92,864	1,01,866	39,90,998	88.9	81.9	89.1
B	Number of occupied census houses						
B.1	Total number of occupied census houses	40,92,864	1,01,866	39,90,998	100.0	100.0	100.0
B.2	Occupied Census Houses used	31,76,329	75,234	31,01,095	77.6	73.8	77.7

Item No.	House-list Item	Absolute number			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	as Residence						
B.3	Residence -cum- other use	1,37,575	3,458	1,34,117	3.4	3.4	3.4
B.4	Shop/ Office	3,77,299	3,022	3,74,277	9.2	3.0	9.4
B.5	School/ College etc.	9,709	279	9,430	0.2	0.3	0.2
B.6	Hotel/ Lodge/ Guest house etc.	7,754	60	7,694	0.2	0.1	0.2
B.7	Hospital/ Dispensary etc.	7,853	113	7,740	0.2	0.1	0.2
B.8	Factory/ Workshop/ Work-shed etc.	90,945	829	90,116	2.2	0.8	2.2
B.9	Place of worship	8,668	354	8,314	0.2	0.3	0.2
B.10	Other non-residential use	2,37,244	17,713	2,19,531	5.8	17.4	5.5
B.11	No. of occupied locked census houses	39,488	804	38,684	1.0	0.8	1.0

Source: Census of India 2011.

2.2 As per 2011 Census, out of 46.1 lakh houses in Delhi, only 40.9 lakh were occupied and of the occupied houses, 77.6% were being used for residential purposes. As regards the other uses 9.2% of these housing units were being used for shops / offices and 5.8% for entirely for non-residential purposes. The quality of housing in Delhi has improved over the last decades with the share of "good" houses having increased from 58% in 2001 to 66% in 2011. Nearly one – third of the houses need minor repairs and only 3% are in dilapidated condition and require major repair.

2.3 The housing stock in Delhi has increased over the years but the gap in housing supply is still large. In simple measurements, this gap is measured by the difference between the number of households and the number of residential units. Statement 14.2 shows the gap in comparison to the national situation seen from census reports. The housing shortage in Delhi declined through 2001-2011 but the decline was slow. However, this definition does not account for housing conditions and congestion. The trend of 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

S. No	Years	Households (Lakh)	Residential Houses (Lakh)	Difference between Households & Residential Houses (Lakh)
1.	1991			
	a. Delhi	18.62	17.14	1.48
	b. India	1520.10	1470.10	50.00
2.	2001			
	a. Delhi	25.54	23.17	2.37
	b. India	1919.64	1792.76	126.88
3.	2011			
	a. Delhi	33.41	31.76	1.65
	b. India	2466.93	2360.52	106.41

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

- 2.4 As per the census 2011, the distribution of households by type of structure of houses in Delhi is “Good” to the extent of 60.19%, 36.19% is “Satisfactory”, and the rest 3.62% is rated as “Bad”. The survey revealed the structure-wise composition of houses as 99.10% of the total households are pucca houses, 0.68% semi-pucca houses and 0.22% kutcha type of houses.

Statement 14.3

CONDITION OF CENSUS HOUSES

S. No.	House-list Item	Absolute number			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total house	33,13,904	78,692	32,35,212	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Good	21,81,500	43,489	21,38,011	65.8	55.3	66.1
3	Liveable	10,39,572	32,234	10,07,338	31.4	40.9	31.1
4	Dilapidated	92,832	2,969	89,863	2.8	3.8	2.8

Source: Census of India 2011

- 2.5 **Housing Congestion:** More than 60% of the households occupy one-room and two-room dwelling units in Delhi. The UN describes the average household size at 2.5 per room, to be above the congestion level. With an average household size of 5, housing congestion is a matter of concern.

Statement 14.4

Percent distribution of households by the number of dwelling units – India and Delhi, 2011

S. No.	Number of Rooms	India	Delhi
1	No Exclusive Room	3.90	1.30
2	One room	37.10	32.20
3.	Two rooms	31.70	29.60
4.	Three rooms	14.50	20.00
5.	Four rooms	7.50	10.40
6.	Five rooms and above	5.30	6.50
Total		100.00	100.00

Source: Census of India, 2011, Delhi

- 2.6 Ownership of houses is very high in Delhi with about 68% of households having their own houses, as per 2011 census. A district-wise distribution shows that the proportion of owned houses is much higher in all districts excepting New Delhi, where a majority of the government quarters and diplomatic enclaves are located. Migrants generally live in rented accommodations, at least initially before they stabilize in the city. The increase in ownership of houses refers to the growing stabilisation process in the city.

Statement 14.5

Districts	Ownership status		
	Owned – households	Rented - households	Other - households
NCT of Delhi	68.2	28.2	3.6
North-West	72.5	24.1	3.4
North	69.2	26.4	4.3
North-East	75.3	23.3	1.4
East	68.3	28.6	3.1
New Delhi	13.0	56.6	30.4
Central	70.7	24.7	4.6
West	73.1	23.4	3.5
South-West	58.1	38.0	3.8
South	63.5	32.8	3.7

Source: Census of India 2011

- 2.7 It is mentioned in the report on Housing Conditions in Delhi (69th 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 July 2012-Dec. 2012. Statement 14.6 provides results relating to the type of the structure and some perceptions about the condition of the structure of the households separately for each type of structure. The survey revealed that in rural areas of Delhi 99.18% of the total households were residing in pucca houses, 0.01% in semi-pucca houses and 0.81% in kutcha type of houses.

Statement 14.6

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE OF HOUSES:

S. No	Type of Structure	Condition of Structure			
		Good	Satisfactory	Bad	Total
1	Pucca	2374529	1403898	134292	3912719
	Per cent	99.91	98.25	94.03	99.10
2	Semi Pucca	2051	21214	3592	26857
	Per cent	0.09	1.48	2.51	0.68
3	All Kutcha	0	3837	4941	8778
	Per cent	0	0.16	0.21	0.22
	Total	2376580	1428949	142825	3948359
	Per cent	60.19	36.19	3.62	

Source: - Housing Conditions in Delhi, NSS 69th Round July 2012-Dec. 2012, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi

- 2.8 As per the 69th NSS Round on urban slums in Delhi, conducted by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, the estimated number of urban slums in Delhi during July 2012-Dec. 2012 is that 61.11% households were found to be residing in owned dwellings, 4.51% in employer-provided, 3.18% in rented dwellings with written contracts, 24.90% in rented dwellings without written contracts and remaining 6.30% having other arrangements in Delhi.

Statement 14.7

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP BY 69TH NSS ROUND

S. No	Category	Number	% age
1	Owned		
	a. Freehold	1991554	50.44
	b. Leasehold	421107	10.67
	c. Total	2412661	61.11
2	Rented		
	a. Employer Quarter	178188	4.51
	b. With Written Contract	125469	3.18
	c. Without Written Contract	983127	24.90
	d. Total	1286784	32.59
3	Others	248914	6.30
Total		3948359	100.00

Source: *Housing Conditions in Delhi, NSS 69th Round July 2012-Dec. 2012, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi*

- 2.9 **Slums and Unplanned Housing:** The Delhi Government conducted a survey of slums and JJ colonies in 2014 through DUSIB and estimated around 0.33 million households (roughly 1.7 million population) residing in such settlements, accounting for about 10% of Delhi's population. In recent years, the high pace of development in Delhi has led job-seekers to in-migrate here.

Statement 14.8

Distribution of Unplanned Dwelling Units and Population

(1)	(2)	(3)
Jhuggi Basti	JJ Basti 755 (Dwelling units required about 0.3 million) Population 1.7 million	Encroached on public land (State government: 30% Central Government 70%).
Resettlement Colonies	Colonies 82 (45+37) Plots 267,859	Incorporated within the expanded city with good shelter consolidation without adequate services
Unauthorised Colonies	Colonies 1797 Population 40 lakh	Illegal colonies in violation of Master Plans, no clear land title
Notified Slum Areas (Katrass)	Katrass 2,423 Population 02 million	Notified under Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956. The residents are staying on a perpetual license basis.
Urban Village	Urban Village 135 (227 rural villages not yet notified as urban)	Notified under Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957
Homeless and Pavement Dwellers	16,000 persons	-

Source: *Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board*

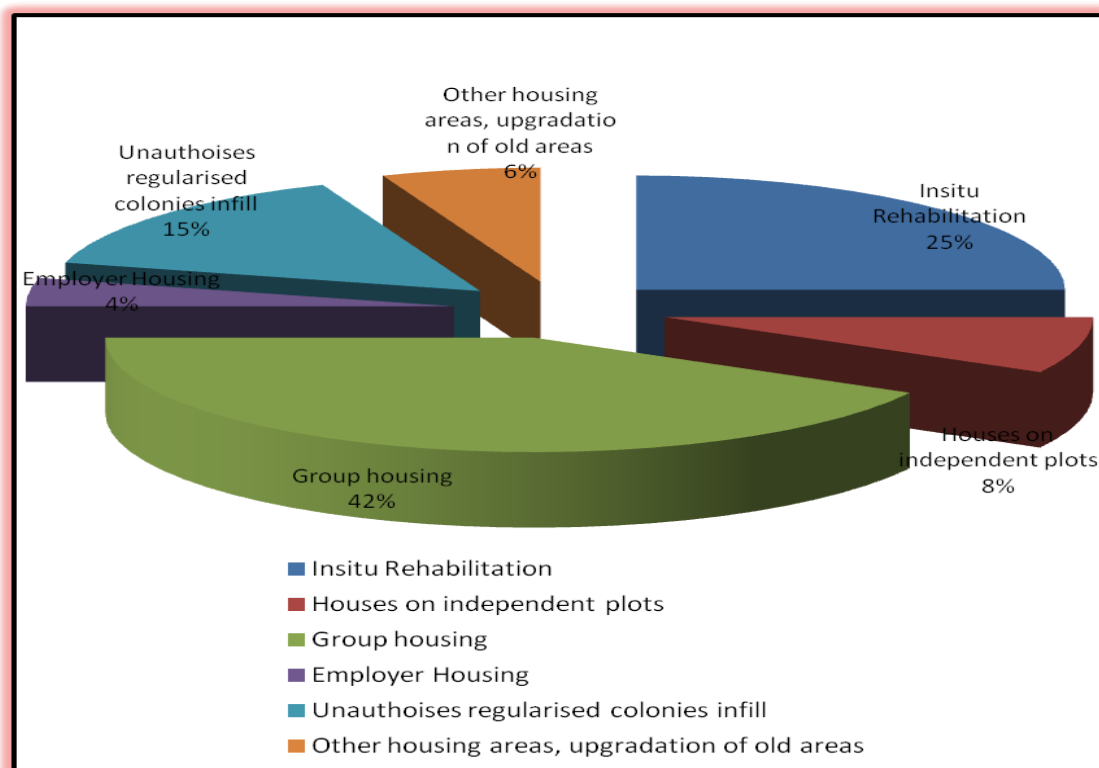
In order to achieve housing for all by 2022, a total of 4.8 million houses need to be built/up-graded. The component for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) would be 54% of the total.

2.10 Delhi Government is only one of the many players in the Housing Sector because land, land development and public housing are under the jurisdiction of the Delhi Development Authority under the Ministry of Urban Development, Gol. However, with the launching of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Delhi Government got engaged in the construction of houses for economically weaker sections. However, given the huge size of the targeted population, the Government initiative would be limited due to the fact that availability and allotment of land are under DDA. In order to cater to a projected population of 23 million by 2021, Delhi Master Plan Document (MPD-2021) is planning to add 20 lakh new dwelling units over the period 2001 to 2021, out of which 54% of the units would be for EWS category.

2.11 As per Master Plan Document 2021, projections for housing as under:

Chart 14.2

HOUSING PROJECTIONS UNDER MPD 2021



3 Basic Facilities

- 3.1 The prime consideration for the inclusive city is provision for all its citizens with adequate access to basic services like water, sanitation, electricity and transport. As of 2017-2018, electrification was near universal and sanitation accessibility is also quite significant in all except completely unauthorised settlements. There is a significant improvement in the availability of basic services in Delhi, the status of all amenities provided as in 2001 and 2011 could be seen in statement 14.9:

Statement 14.9

AVAILABILITY OF BASIC FACILITIES IN DELHI

S. No	Items	2001 Census (in lakh)	Percentage of Total Households	2011 Census (in lakh)	Percentage of total Households
1.	Electricity	23.72	92.86	33.11	99.1
2.	Toilet facility	19.91	77.96	29.91	89.5
3.	Electricity and Toilet facility	18.74	73.77	29.80	89.2
4.	Electricity available but no toilet facility	4.98	19.49	3.31	9.9
5.	Toilet available but no electricity	1.17	4.59	0.11	0.3
6.	No electricity and toilet facility	0.65	2.55	0.19	0.6
7.	Water supply				
(i)	Piped water supply	19.24	75.33	27.17	81.3
(ii)	Hand-pumps/tube-wells	5.60	21.91	4.58	13.7
(iii)	Wells	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.1
(iv)	Other sources (river/canal/tanks)	0.69	2.72	1.63	4.8

Source: Census, 2011

4 Unauthorized Colonies

- 4.1 Unauthorized colonies in Delhi pose a serious human problem as a huge population is living in these colonies. They are demographically heterogeneous and more than two or three decades old with semi pucca (semi permanent) two or three storey brick structures, with low levels of basic service delivery, especially water and sewerage.

- 4.2 During 1993, a list of all unauthorized colonies in Delhi was prepared by the Urban Development Department, which indicated that there were 1071 such unauthorized colonies. Due to litigation and other policy issues, no decision could be taken about regularization of such colonies. The government of Delhi started a Plan Scheme in 1997-98 for providing minimum civic services i.e. construction of the road, roadside drain and filling up of low lying area so as to maintain hygienic conditions in these colonies. To meet the expense of the provision of water supply, sewerage, roads, drains, sanitation and street lighting etc, expenditure about ₹ 7745.21 Crore has been incurred till March 2018.
- 4.3 It is estimated that in Delhi there are 1797 Un-authorised Colonies, which are to be regularized as per government policy. These have about 40 lakh population which needs to be effectively incorporated in the mainstream of urban development. This requires the provision of infrastructure services and facilities for which differential norms and procedure have been devised.
- 4.4 The Delhi Government and its agencies, Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC), Department of Irrigation and Flood Control (I&FC), Delhi Jal Board (DJB), Public Works Department (PWD) and Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCDs) are providing services in the regularized unauthorized colonies. Delhi government had distributed provisional regularization certificates to 895 unauthorized colonies in 2008. However, in only about 70 colonies development work had been carried out. About 580 of these colonies had come up on government land and another 300 came up on private land but have some plots on government land.
- 4.5 DSIIDC has been carrying out the task of developing infrastructure in unauthorized colonies in Delhi for more than a decade. As per new guidelines circulated by Govt. in December 2015, it was decided that for the purpose of carrying out development work, no distinction should be made about the colonies eligible for regularization under the regulation for regularization of unauthorized colonies and other colonies. Development work should be undertaken in all the unauthorized colonies.
- 4.6 GNCTD has mandated DSIIDC to carry out the necessary development activities for the construction of roads and storm water drain in all the 1797 unauthorized colonies in March 2016, Development work in 760 unauthorized colonies has been completed by DSIIDC and other agencies of GNCTD. It was decided that during the first phase, development works will be taken in all those colonies where no development work has been taken up during the last five years and the colonies which have become eligible as per the guidelines circulated by the GNCTD. Accordingly, 509 numbers of colonies were finalized for taking up the development work in the first phase.
- 4.7 Work amounting to ₹ 200 crore in 86 colonies have been completed whereas work amounting to ₹ 505 crore is under progress covering 124 colonies and

work amounting to ₹ 96 crore are under tender covering 20 colonies and estimate amounting to ₹ 1246 crore covering 279 colonies have been prepared for taking up the balance work in remaining colonies by DSIIIDC.

5 Slum Free City

5.1 In Delhi three million people live in slums, almost without hygienic sanitation, drinking water facility and a clean place to urinate and defecate. The public and individual toilet facility, particularly for women and children, is a critical area of concern.

5.2 Taking into consideration the need for spatial, economic, environmental and sustainable development of the City, the Master plan for Delhi envisages vision and policy guidelines for the perspective period upto 2021. Master Plan for Delhi-2021 notified on 07.02.2007 provides the following visions:

“Vision-2021 is to make Delhi a global metropolis and a world-class city, where all the people would be engaged in productive work with a better quality of life, living in a sustainable environment. This will, amongst other things, necessitate planning and action to meet the challenge of population growth and in-migration into Delhi; provision of adequate housing, particularly for the weaker sections of the society; addressing the problems of small enterprises, particularly in the unorganized informal sector; dealing with the issue of slums, up-gradation of old and dilapidated areas of the city; provision of adequate infrastructure services; conservation of the environment; preservation of Delhi’s heritage and blending it with the new and complex modern patterns of development; and doing all this within a framework of sustainable development, public private and community participation and a spirit of ownership and a sense of belonging among its citizens”.

5.3 To operationalize and implement of above vision, coordination between Central Govt., Govt. of NCT of Delhi, concerned local Bodies and stakeholders is essential. DUSIB in its initiative shall strive to achieve the above vision of sustainable development through adoption of long-term, medium-term and short-term strategies and shall tackle the problem of slums and unplanned settlements in a definitive manner by doing three things: one, using a multi-pronged approach; two, bringing about a paradigm shift from resettlement to in-situ upgrading and mainstreaming settlements within the city; and there by bringing all existing slums, notified or non-notified, within the formal service system and enabling them to avail of the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the town.

5.4 There are 675 JJ Bastis (listed) with about 3.06 lakh jhuggis occupying about 799 hectares of land in Delhi. Delhi’s slum Bastis are primarily occupied by people who have migrated from other states for livelihood opportunities. These JJ Bastis are spread on land owned by Delhi Government, MCD,

NDMC, and Central Government agencies. There are 138 JJ Bastis on lands belonging to DUSIB, Delhi Govt. agencies like Delhi Jal Board, Flood Control, Gram Sabha etc., and 38 JJ Bastis on MCDs lands. Out of these 176, JJ Bastis 99 Bastis are inhabited on land belonging to DUSIB where about 46212 households are inhabited.

- 5.5 There are 2423 slum Katras under DUSIB. These properties were transferred to the then Slum and J.J. Department, MCD (now DUSIB) by then Ministry of Rehabilitation (MOR), Govt. of India in the year 1960. These were built up properties occupied by licensees who continued to reside on a perpetual license basis. There are 362 villages in Delhi, out of which 135 have been notified as urban villages under section 507 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and the remaining 227 continue to be rural villages.
- 5.6 With the aim of making Delhi a slum free city, the Delhi Government has, in its Approach Paper of 12th Five Year Plan, outlined mission objectives that embrace human development goals, irrespective of class and status. These goals include environmentally sustainable urbanization, provisioning of basic amenities in all the habitats irrespective of their status, urbanization for more inclusive growth with provisioning of social services, skill development and policy initiatives for productive employment for EWS workers and convergence of all programmes to make Delhi slum-free city.
- 5.7 According to Census of India 2001, 16.3% of urban households were residing in the slum of NCT of Delhi, whereas in India, this is 14.8%. This clearly shows that the percentage of slum households in NCT of Delhi was higher than the national average in 2001. In 2011, there was a proportion of slum households reduced to 11.3% in Delhi by 2011, whereas, it increase to 17.7% countrywide. It clearly indicates that the Government of NCT of Delhi has managed to reduce the slum dwellers in the State. The reduction of slum dwellers in the NCT of Delhi has been a result of consistent efforts by GNCTD.
- 5.8 DUSIB is planning to rehabilitate all 99 JJ Bastis inhabited on DUSIB land, assembly constituency wise or group of assembly constituency wise in a phased manner. The basic principle of rehabilitation of JJ dwellers has been considered to be rehabilitated within a radius of 5 km and within the same assembly constituency or nearby assembly constituency. Rehabilitation beyond 5 km shall be in exceptional cases where rehabilitation is not feasible within 5 km.
- 5.9 The minimum basic amenities are currently being provided in all the slum clusters. A number of schemes like “Pay & Use Jan Suvidha Complexes”, “Basti Vikas Kendras” to meet the social consumption requirements of slum

dwellers, “Shishu Vatika” etc. to create space for slum children is under implementation for the betterment of lives of slum dwellers.

- 5.10 DUSIB is providing the built-up space in JJ Bastis in the shape of BVKs (300 nos) for the provision of an integrated package of services under the social consumption sector. These are also allotted to NGOs/Charitable organisations for extending facilities like health care, skill up-gradation and educational/vocational programmes to the JJ dwellers.
- 5.11 Under the Clean Delhi-Green Delhi initiative of the Delhi government and to protect open land pockets from encroachments, 400 Shishu Vatikas and parks are envisaged in JJ Bastis/resettlement colonies to contribute towards green Delhi. In the next 3 years, DUSIB shall develop Shishu Vatikas through its Horticulture Division, in all except those JJ Bastis identified for redevelopment/re-location.

6 Jhuggi Jhopri Bastis/ Cluster

- 6.1 The inception of slums or jhuggi jhopri basties/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 bastis/ clusters were due to various factors such as the flow of migrants from neighbouring states for livelihood and employment. The condition was manageable before 1970 and most of the 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 a massive increase in the slum and J.J. bastis/ clusters.
- 6.2 The exact number of JJ bastis/ clusters was enumerated in a survey conducted by Government of Delhi in 1990. The survey report mentioned that there were 929 slum bastis/ clusters and around 2.59 lakh households in Delhi. Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board estimated the number of jhuggi jhopri bastis/ clusters and slum population of Delhi during the year 2010. It is estimated that there are 675 slum bastis/ clusters with 4 lakh households having a population of 20 lakh in Delhi.
- 6.3 The 69th round of NSS survey, inter-alia, include the subject on condition of urban slums. Unlike the previous surveys conducted under the NSS rounds, where the information was collected from each selected household, information on the civic facilities of the slums was collected from one or more knowledgeable persons in respect of each of the selected slums. About 6343 slums with approximately 10.20 lakhs households were estimated to be in existence in urban Delhi in 2012. Average 161 households per slum were found to be in these slums.

- 6.4 About 90% of slums were built on public land, owned mostly by local bodies (46%), railways (28%) and state government (16%), etc. 16.19% of the slums have cropped up along nallah/drain, around 27.64% along railway lines, approximately 27.73% at open places/parks and the remaining 28% of the slums at other places. About 74.46% slums are surrounded by residential areas, 3.36% by industrial areas, 0.66% by commercial areas and rest by another type of areas. 54.91% of slums are composed of a pucca structure, 29.47% semi-pucca and only 15.62% of slums were having unserviceable kutcha structure.
- 6.5 For 86.50% of slums, the major source of drinking water was either tap or hand pump. Most of the residents of about 30% of the slums are using a septic tank/flush type of latrine facility. At the other extreme, 22% slums did not have any latrine facility at all. Underground sewerage existed in only about 16.30% slums. About 98.38% of the slums were having underground/covered pucca/open pucca open kutcha drainage system. Only 1.62% of the slums were having no drainage system.
- 6.6 Local bodies were collecting garbage from 31.45% of slums. Out of the slums in which garbage collection is done by local bodies, the frequency of the collection was 37% on daily basis, while in 32% of slums garbage was collected atleast once in two days, once in 3 to 7 days in 29% slums and once in 8 days to 15 days in 0.68% of slums and remaining 2% falls in other category having no regular mechanism for garbage disposal.
- 6.7 About 48% of the slums had a motorable (Pucca /Kutcha) approach road. About 77% of slums were having a pucca road/lane/path within the slum. About 16.76% of slums were electrified with both street light and household use, 23.90% for household use only, 58.96% for street light only, while in 0.38% of slums there was no electricity. About 86.74% of the slums were having primary schools in the proximity of fewer than 0.5 km.
- 6.8 About 19.28% of the slum clusters were having the government hospital within a distance of 0.5 km, 28.33% in the distance 0.5-1 km, 36.31% in the distance 1-2 km, 14.27% in the range of 2-5 km and 1.81% slum clusters are covered by government hospitals in the distance of 5 km and above. About 9.30% of the slums were usually affected by water logging (inside of slum as well as approach road also) during monsoon. About 4% of the slums in Delhi were having associations either formal/informal for improving the condition of the slums formed by the slum dwellers themselves.

7 Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB)

- 7.1 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. The

Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board has been nominated as the nodal agency for the implementation of the scheme of relocation/rehabilitation of Jhuggi Jhopri clusters in Delhi like the improvement of the environment, relocation and in-situ development of slums in Delhi.

7.2 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 the provision of shelters to the urban poor/slum dwellers under the policy for the 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 Centre's) in JJ Clusters.

7.3 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) and in-situ rehabilitation of slum and JJ bastis existing on the land of DUSIB, Delhi Govt and its agencies under vertical 1 of PMAY.
- Relocation and rehabilitation of squatters.
- In-situ up-gradation of JJ Bastis.
- Environmental Improvement in Urban Slums.
- Construction, Operation & Management and maintenance of Pay and Use Jan Suvidha (Toilet) Complexes. Use of Toilets has been made free from 01.01.2018.
- Construction & Maintenance of Basti Vikas Kendras / Community Halls.
- Structural Improvement and Rehabilitation of Katras.
- Work on behalf of Trans Yamuna Area Development Board.

7.4 MPD-2021 Mandates In-situ slum rehabilitation, including using land as a resource for the community and private sector participation;

- In order to prevent the growth of slums, mandatory provision of EWS housing/slum rehabilitation in all group housing to the extent, a minimum 15% of the proposed FAR on the plot.
- Housing for urban poor to the extent of 50-55% of the total;

- Recategorisation of housing types, development control norms and differential densities to make EWS/LIG housing available and economical.
- Shift from plotted housing to group housing for optimal utilization of land;
- Private sector participation for development/redevelopment of housing;
- Removing unnecessary controls (like height) for optimum utilization of land and to facilitate the creation of 'signature' projects.
- Enhancement of ground coverage, FAR and height for residential development.
- MPD-2021 envisages that for in-situ rehabilitation of JJ bastis, a maximum of 40% land can be used as a resource and minimum of 60% of land has to be used for in-situ redevelopment to rehabilitate JJ dwellers.

7.5 In-situ development shall be the preferred option, to ensure that development does not lead to a loss of job linkage or additional hours and income lost on commuting to work; where relocated, there will be an emphasis on active intervention to provide mobility or recreating livelihood linkages. Implementation of slum up-gradation may, however, be phased out and paced as per the financial and resource capacity of the state/ city.

7.6 In order to implement the provisions of a rehabilitation policy for rehabilitation of JJ dwellers, DUSIB has designed an in-situ rehabilitation plan for slum dwellers.

- Initially in-situ redevelopment of JJ Basties at 15 sites is proposed, which include 3 sites at Sangam Park, 3 sites at Sultanpuri, one site each at Sikri Bhatta/Shyam Nagar, F-block Ragubir Nagar, Lajpat Nagar, Bhalaswa Jahangir puri, Dev Nagar, Ambedkar Nagar, Jungpura and 2 sites at Mangolpuri.
- A total of more than 12,000 flats are proposed to be constructed under the scheme.
- 45 JJ Bastis having household about 18000 shall be rehabilitated in these flats including 7400 flats at Bhalswa Jhangirpuri and 1060 at Sultanpuri.

7.7 MAKING SLUM AND JJ BASTIS OPEN DEFECATION FREE

- 7.7.1 There are 675 Slum & JJ Bastis in Delhi having more than 3 lakh Jhuggies. As per the survey conducted by DUSIB in April 2016, 253 Open Defecation spots got identified at 216 locations. DUSIB has assessed the total requirement of 36600 WC toilets based on the guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission of 1 set for 30 persons.
- 7.7.2 To curb the habit of mass defecation in open, DUSIB is providing Pay & Use Jan Suvidha complexes containing community toilets and baths in JJ cluster. 17 new toilet complexes having 878 WC seats completed. 21 Jan Suvidha Complexes containing 584 WC seats renovated/upgraded. In addition to this 38 MTVs containing 366 seats provided in various JJ Clusters where there is no space for construction of pucca Jan Suvidha Complexes. 40 portable toilets provided at various locations where there is no sewerage and water facility. Existing Toilet Complexes are improved and new Toilet Complexes are built with innovative designs. These toilets remain open 24 X 7 - for public use free of cost w.e.f. 01.01.2018.
- 7.7.3 Existing toilet complexes are getting improved and new toilet complexes are built with innovative design. All signage has been standardized, improved and made more informative. DUSIB has also planned portable mobile toilets for those locations where there are no water and toilet facilities. These toilets will have chemical technology to recycle the water for flushing and collection and discharge of sludge in nearby sewerage system after 70/80 uses.
- 7.7.4 DUSIB has requested all land-owning agencies to issue NOC to it for construction of toilets in JJ Bastis.

8 EWS HOUSING

- 8.1 Under Sub Mission-II Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) of JNNURM, Government of India had approved 8 Projects of DSIIDC, 6 projects of DUSIB and 1 Project of NDMC with the revised cost of ₹ 2514.27 crore for construction of 52584 dwelling units. The construction of 28584 flats has been completed and 24000 flats are under different stages of construction. Only 1867 units got occupied by the end of December 2017. The issues and problems for low occupancy are very low eligibility rate qualifying for getting the dwelling unit, non-availability of required peripheral infrastructure facilities, apprehension of allottees of losing livelihood after shifting etc. Other issues for

in situ development of JJ clusters are lack availability of land for providing alternate accommodation to the JJ dwellers for development of the colony.

- 8.2 DUSIB has constructed 10684 EWS houses at Dwarka, Sultanpuri and Sawda Ghevra. 7400 EWS houses are under construction at Bhalswa which are likely to be completed by 31.03.2019. The DSIIDC has constructed 17,660 EWS houses under JNNURM and 16,660 EWS houses are under construction at various locations in Delhi, viz., Pooth Khurd, Baprola, Bawana, Narela, Ghoga and Bhorgarh.

9 NIGHT SHELTERS

- 9.1 Besides, coordinating the EWS Housing projects, the main focus of DUSIB is to provide shelter to the absolutely shelter less population sleeping on the pavement. At present DUSIB is operating & managing 198 Night Shelters having a capacity of about 16834 inmates. In winter the capacity is enhanced to accommodate more persons by erecting tents at various places. The capacity has been enhanced to 21134 during 2017-18.
- 9.2 Special provision has been made for women, children, families, differently able women, drug edicts etc. These Night Shelters are opened for public use for 24 hours & are equipped with basic amenities like drinking water, toilets and bath, daris, mattresses, blankets, first aid box, fire extinguishers, medical facility etc.
- 9.3 Special provisions should be made for the homeless, women and children including the differently-abled, orphans and old age persons by adopting innovative concepts such as an integrated complex with commercial space on the ground floor and night shelters on the first floor.
- 9.4 It is ensured by DUSIB that there is the availability of electricity and water, an adequate number of clean toilets, blankets, daris, jute mats, heater, geysers and colour T.V. etc. to serve the people in the night shelters.

10 Trans Yamuna Area Development Board

- 10.1 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 the 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 the Trans Yamuna area are coordinated by the Board. The agency-wise expenditure of TYADB during 2008-09 to 2017-18 is presented in Statement 14.10

Statement 14.10
AGENCY-WISE EXPENDITURE OF TYADB: 2008-2018

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Name of Agency	2008 -09	2009 -10	2010 - 11	2011 - 12	2012 - 13	2013 - 14	2014 - 15	2015 -16	2016 - 17	2017 - 18
1	Delhi Jal Board (DJB)	15.17	23.00	17.00	15.75	15.72	3.00	2.00	--	--	--
2	Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)	72.60	40.00	39.93	60.00	70.00	109.86	80.00	30.00	--	21.90
3	Public Works Department (PWD)	0.28	0.01	-	0.47	4.82	0.05	0.09	--	--	--
4	Irrigation & Flood Control Department (I&FC)	10.93	15.00	9.78	10.00	18.93	19.99	22.71	--	--	6.52
5	Urban Development Department (UD)	-	-	-	2.50	-	-	--	--	--	--
6	Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB)	-	-	-	-	-	--	5.50	--	2.00	-
7	DSIIDC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.43
	Total	98.98	78.01	66.71	88.72	109.47	132.90	110.30	30.00	2.00	29.85

Source: Urban Development Department, GNCTD

- 10.2 In the current financial year 2018-19, 58th meeting of the TYADB was held on 04.09.2018 and 30 proposals amounting to ₹29.79 Crore has been recommended for the developmental works in Trans Yamuna Area.

11 Development of Walled City- Delhi

- 11.1 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, the Shahjanabad Re-development Corporation has been established. The major activity of the Corporation is to promote conservation of built and natural heritage in the National Capital Territory of Delhi which needs to be protected, nourished and maintained by all citizens. The corporation is to conserve the civic and urban heritage those are architecturally significant and are having socio-cultural value without any profit to do.

11.2 The project for Redevelopment of Chandni Chowk was approved at an estimated cost of ₹ 65.63 crore for improvement of roads, making all overhead hanging wires and services underground, improving traffic circulation and for restoring heritage character of Chandni Chowk area.

12 Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)

12.1 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

12.1.1 Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India launched a centrally sponsored scheme AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation) on 24th June 2015. The purpose of the Mission is to create an infrastructure that would have a direct impact on the real needs of people by providing water & toilet connection to each household. As per MoHUA, Govt. of India, Delhi has been divided into four AMRUT Cities, i.e. North Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation, East Delhi Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Council. Since the water & sewerage are not being dealt with by DMCs, therefore, the DJB as a parastatal agency has been entrusted for executing projects of water & sewerage in all the DMC areas.

12.1.2 The AMRUT scheme envisages preparation & submission of "Service Level Improvement Plan" (SLIP) by which the ULBs have to determine the gaps in the delivery of service & therefore filling-up of these gaps are called SLIP(s). Hence, the evaluation of a project comes through filling-up of the gaps and preparing SLIP(s) for the mission components (Water, Sewerage, Storm Water Drainage, Developing greenery & Parks, Urban Transportation, which includes construction of pathways, cycle track, footpath, foot over bridge, non-motorized transport, multilevel parking, etc). The strategy of the mission is to make urban local bodies more accountable, increase the availability of resources, improve service delivery, and empower citizens. After, submission of SLIP(s) the state govt. has to compile the SLIP(s) and aggregated SLIP(s) takes the shape of "State Annual Action Plan" (SAAP). The same has to be submitted before the SHPSC under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. After the SAAP is approved by SHPSC (State Level High Powered Steering Committee), it is to be submitted to APEX Committee Chaired by Secretary, MoUD, GoI for final approval. 2.50% of the total SAAP size is mandatory for greenery projects.

- Mission Period is from FY 2015-16 to 2019-20.
- The funds under AMRUT are 100% released by Govt. of India in three instalments in the ratio of 20:40:40, details are as under: The first

instalment (20%) is released immediately after approval of the SAAP by the Apex Committee. The second and third instalments (40% each) are released on receipt of (i) Score Card, (ii) Utilization Certificates, and (iii) Project Funds Request.

- The details of allocation of funds & projects approved for the Mission period are given in statement 14.11

Statement 14.11

SAAP Year	Earmarked (₹ in Crore)	Approved (₹ in Crore)	Number of Projects Sanctioned
2015-16	226.15	223.07	06
2016-17	267.60	265.73	10
2017-18	313.51	313.51	09
Total	807.26	802.31	25

Source: - Urban Development Department, GNCTD

- 12.1.3 AMRUT scheme also envisages enhancing the capacity of individuals through organizing Capacity Building Programs by the empanelled agency as per the list of MoUD, GoI. This Deptt has shortlisted three training entities i.e. (i) Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi, (ii) Centre for Science & Environment, Delhi and (iii) Indian Institute of Human Settlements (IIHS), Bangalore.
- 12.1.4 The implementation of Reforms is one of the key elements of AMRUT. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has achieved most of the reforms mentioned in the AMRUT guidelines. Credit Rating of the ULBs is also a part of reforms mentioned under AMRUT guidelines which are to be done by an agency empanelled by MoHUA, GoI to assess the financial capability of ULBs. The three DMCs have appointed ICRA for Credit Rating. The credit rating of all four ULBs have been completed, the rating given to them are as under:

Sl. No	AMRUT Cities	Rating Given	Rated by Agency
1	New Delhi Municipal Council	A++	CARE
2	North Delhi Municipal Corporation	BB+	ICRA Ltd.
3	South Delhi Municipal Corporation	AAA	ICRA Ltd.
4	East Delhi Municipal Corporation	BB-	ICRA Ltd.

12.1.5 Energy efficiency for water pumps and street lights also comes under Municipal Reforms. In this regard, a MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) has to be signed between EESL and Urban Development Department, GNCTD. The process has already started for signing the MoU. As regards, street lighting, all three DMCs have appointed agencies for conversion of street lights into “LED”, and the work is in progress.

12.2 SMART CITY MISSION

- 12.2.1 The Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India launched the Smart City Mission in the month of June 2015 for which Delhi has been allocated one Smart City. The mission aims at providing people in cities with a decent quality of life along with a clean and sustainable environment through the application of ‘smart’ solutions to their problems. Major elements in this mission include adequate water supply; affordable housing; strong IT connectivity and digitalisation; security of citizens (especially women, children and the elderly); and quality health and education. Strategies deployed by the SCM are city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (green field development), in addition to a pan-city initiative in which smart solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city including slum areas. The Smart City Plan (SCP) of a city contains the city vision statement, strategy and the model chosen—retrofitting/ redevelopment/green field/pan city and smart solutions etc, the proposal for financing the smart city and the revenue model to attract private participation.
- 12.2.2 The selection process of Smart City under the Smart City Mission is a two stage processes. In the stage-1, the State Governments invited all the three Delhi Municipal Corporations and New Delhi Municipal Council to participate in the Smart City Mission, wherein only New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) was selected. The NDMC has been selected by MoUD after due recommendations by the State Level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary.
- 12.2.3 The NDMC has established a wholly owned Public Limited Company namely, New Delhi Municipal Council Smart City Limited (SPV). The SPV has received a grant of ₹ 194 Crores from MoUD, GoI and ₹ 100 Crores from NDMC. Out of ₹ 294 crore, seed capital of ₹ 250 crore has been created and rest amount used as a grant.

- 12.2.4 NDMC under Smart City plan had envisioned 69 projects worth ₹1897.27 crores in four broad sectors i.e. E-Governance & M-Governance, Information Dissemination, Electricity distribution and Solar energy. Out of 69 projects 33 projects have been completed and work under progress in 36 projects.
- 12.2.5 NDMC has constructed 28 Roll Call Centers, wherein facilities of attendance, drinking water, rest-area, separate men/women toilets have been provided, which is one of its first kind project in the Country.
- 12.2.6 NDMC has taken steps to improve energy efficiency by replacing most of the appliances in its buildings to energy efficient appliances. Model building Bye-laws as approved by the Ministry of Urban Development, Gol has been implemented in NDMC.
- 12.2.7 NDMC has attained a credit rating of AA+ by CARE in 2016.

12.3 National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)

The National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) was launched in 2014 by Govt. of India with the objective to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grass-root level institutions.

- 12.3.1 Samajik Suvudha Sangam/ Mission Swaraj (SSS/MS) has been designated as State Urban Livelihood Mission (SULM) By UD Department, GNCT of Delhi to implement the centrally sponsored scheme, NULM in Delhi. The first meeting of the Executive Committee of SULM was held on 22.6.2017 under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Delhi. In the Executive Committee (SULM) meeting, for identification of urban poor in Delhi, as the beneficiary for the components of NULM, the eligibility criteria as per the guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-a scheme of Ministry of HUPA, Gol) has been approved. A proposal for concurrence of Ministry of HUPA, Gol is being submitted.
- 12.3.2 Salient Features and progress of various components of NULM are given in statement 14.12:

Statement 14.12

S.No.	Component	Salient Features	Progress under the scheme
1.	Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST & P)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training through NSDC or State Training Providers (STPs). • Placement and Post Placement assistance is to be provided to successful candidates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per guidelines, states can empanel government institutes, training providers of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and training providers engaged by other Government Agencies for the purpose of skill training. List of 10 such training providers (associated with NSDC) has been obtained. The Department of Training & Technical Education has also identified 23 training providers.
2.	Self-Employment Programme (SEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance in the form of interest subsidy on the bank loan (individual loan limit: ₹ 2 Lakh and Group enterprise loan limit: ₹ 10 Lakh Interest subsidy over and above 7% rate of interest will be available on a bank loan for setting up of single or group enterprise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District task force committees are being formed to identify and select the beneficiaries. These DTFCs will be constituted at the Revenue Districts under the District Magistrates concerned instead of ULBs, as approved by the Executive Committee of SULM, Delhi.
3.	Social Mobilization and Institutional Development (SM&ID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SHGs and their federations, autonomous registered agencies may be engaged as Resource Organizations (ROs). • A maximum of ₹ 10, 000/- per SHG may be spent for its formation, handholding, training, bank linkage, the formation of the federation and other related activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 Resource Organizations have been empanelled under the SM&ID component for formation, handholding and establishment of Self Help Groups. MoUs have also been signed with the Resource Organizations.
4.	Capacity Building and Training (CB & T)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CB&T component includes technical support to be given at State and City levels by placing experts and support staff and facilitating training and other capacity building supports for Mission Management Unit (MMUs) at state and city levels for SULM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposal for sanction of requisite posts, as per the norms of the NULM is under submission to the Urban Development Department, GNCT of Delhi.

S.No.	Component	Salient Features	Progress under the scheme
5.	Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure availability and access of the urban homeless population to permanent shelters including the basic infrastructure facilities like water supply, sanitation, safety and security. • Cater to the needs of especially vulnerable segments of the urban homeless like the dependent children, aged, disabled, mentally ill and recovering gravely ill, by creating special sections within homeless shelters and provisioning special service linkages for them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Shelter for Urban Homeless component of NULM, construction of 4 new shelters and refurbishment of 13 existing shelters has been initiated by DUSIB and ₹ 3 Crore released to DUSIB for the same.
6.	Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of street vendors and the issue of Identity Cards and Development of city street vending plans • Training and Skill Development, Financial Inclusion, Access to credit & Linkages to social security schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed Project Reports for the Street Vendors, as per the guidelines of NULM from ULBs are awaited.

12.4 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) has been launched by the Govt. of India on 02.10.2014 with the objectives of elimination of open defecation, eradication of manual scavenging, scientific solid waste management and general awareness on sanitation among others.

12.4.1 Central financial assistance earmarked for Delhi for the entire mission period (2014-2019) is given in statement 14.13.

Statement 14.13

(₹ in Crore)

	IHHT	CT	SWM	IEC	CB	Total
Earmarked	50.16	5.15	263.68	24.61	6.15	349.76
Released	25.08	5.15	116.60	10.84	0.21	157.88
Remaining	25.08	Nil	147.08	13.77	5.94	191.88

(IHHT- Individual Household Toilets, CT- Community Toilets, SWM- Solid Waste Management, IEC- Information Education & Communication, CB- Capacity Building)

12.4.2 Current Status of SBM activities

a. Utilization Certificates of ₹ 67.86 crore has already been furnished for SWM and requests were made to MoHUA, Gol for further release of funds

under SWM. The requisite UCs of other components are yet to be received from executing agencies.

- b. ₹ 53.125 crore has been received from MoHUA, GoI under SWM in 2018-19 for proposed waste to energy plant at Tehkhand in South DMC.
- c. About 50% of SBM fund laying unspent with the executing agencies. The major portion of unspent fund lies with the North DMC (78%) and East DMC (47%), particularly in IHHT and SWM component. Reason for poor utilization in IHHT is due to weak demand and that for SWM, their difficulty in providing a matching contribution.

12.4.3 ODF Status

- a. The New Delhi Municipal Council, South DMC and Delhi Cantonment Board have been declared and Certified ODF city.
- b. East DMC declared as ODF on 2nd October 2017 and North DMC on 31st December 2017. The matter has been referred to as MoHUA, Govt. of India for third-party verification/certification.
- c. User charges in all CTs waived wef 1st January 2018 and all CTs to remain open 24x7.

12.4.4 Regarding State Contribution

- a. The State Share enhanced from ₹ 1333/- to ₹ 4000/- to encourage more IHHT beneficiaries.
- b. ₹ 17.71 crore as State Share has been proposed as a mandatory matching share against the central release of ₹ 53.12 crore for the waste to energy plant at Tehkhand in South DMC.

12.4.5 Status of Municipal Solid Waste Management, ODF Status and Disable friendly Toilets

Solid waste of 10,600 MTPD is collected and transported to three landfill sites and processing plants. Approximately 55% of the total generated waste is processed through Waste to Energy and Waste to Compost plants and rest is dumped in 3 Sanitary Landfill Sites (SLFs).

Statement 14.14
Waste Scenario in Delhi (MTPD)

ULBs	MSW Generated (MTPD)	Waste Processed (MTPD)	MSW Processing Facility	Waste Dumped at SLF (MTPD)
East DMC	2800	1300	12 MW WTE plant, Ghazipur	1000 (Ghazipur SLF)
North DMC	4000	2000	24 MW WTE & 150 WTC Plant at Narela-Bawana	2200 (Narela-Bawana SLF)
APMC	200	0		
South DMC	3300	2200	16 MW WTE and 200 MTPD WTC plant at Okhla	1900 (Okhala SLF)
NDMC	300	0		1400 of SDMC & 500 of EDMC
Total	10600	5500	52 MW	5100 (at SLFs)

Statement 14.15
Proposed capacity addition for Municipal Solid Waste

ULBs	Proposed capacity addition in existing plant (MTPD)	Proposed capacity addition with new plant (MTPD)	Timeline (Months)
East DMC	900	Nil	12
North DMC	Nil	1500	36
South DMC	1000	2000	12 & 27 Resp.
Total	1900	3500	

Statement 14.16

Construction & Demonization waste scenario in Delhi

1	Generation of C&D waste	5000 MT per day
2	C&D waste collected per day	4500T
3	C&D collection sites	167
4	Active landfills	3
5	C&D waste processing facilities	1 North Delhi- Burari (2000 TPD) 1 East Delhi – Shastri Park (500TPD)
6	Proposed C&D waste processing facilities	SDMC - Bakkarwal 500T in 12 months NDMC - Ranikhera 500T in 12 months EDMC - 500T

Statement 14.17

Solid Waste Management – Door to Door collection

ULBs	No. of Wards	Wards with 100% Door to Door Collection
North MCD	104	64
South MCD	104	104
East MCD	64	64
DCB	08	08
NDMC	14	14
Total	294	254

12.5 Challenges for Housing and Urban Spaces

- 12.5.1 The multiplicity of Land Ownership: Multiplicity of authorities, lack of land ownership with concerned agencies, limited power with the DUSIB to provide services, and legal restraints, are some major bottlenecks. In situ up gradation depends on proper security of tenure based on a clear land title. In Delhi, 30% of the slums are on state government land, whilst the rest are on central government land. The land is not a state subject in Delhi; and DDA, a central government organ, is the sole implementing authority of Delhi Master Plan 2021. Railways, local bodies, Delhi Jal

Board and the like are some other major landowners. There is confusion regarding land ownership among various public agencies.

- 12.5.2 Exclusion: Poor migrants and low-income dwellers fail to avail of various subsidies, for want of proper documents and they do not know who to approach. Lack of education also acts as a barrier.
- 12.5.3 Development Control: Unauthorised colonies are regularised from time to time. Once regularised, uncontrolled construction activities multiply in these colonies. Plots have been sub-divided continuously in the informal settlements and notified slums, resulting in poorly ventilated houses with inadequate infrastructure and poor accessibility. Urban villages also face similar problems.
- 12.5.4 Land Availability and Costs: Land costs are very high, making affordable housing a challenge. The growth of satellite cities has significantly diverted population flows to outside Delhi but has not resulted in a decline in land price. Poor new migrants do not get affordable accommodation close to the area of work, thwarting inclusion.
- 12.5.5 Basic Services and Infrastructure: To ensure equitable urban development, piped water, electricity and toilets need to be provided to every house. In cases where people do not own land, services are provided at the community level on a shared basis. For all this, properly covered drains with outfalls, solid waste collection and disposal with networking to city's infrastructure are the need of the hour. These are constrained by non-availability of adequate resources and the city's capacity to provide these services.
- 12.5.6 Linkages with Livelihoods: Economically weaker sections often work in the informal sectors. Many use their homes as spaces for economic activities. Housing provided at the peripheries of the city might disrupt their livelihoods, the periphery being far away from the workplace. Provision of shared household services like water, sanitation and electricity also has an impact on the productivity of the poor. Availability of finance is often linked to legal land tenure, which is generally not available to these sections which again are an impediment to achieving higher productivity.
- 12.5.7 Citywide Integration: Slums are developed often as a standalone-efforts, without integrating them with the city's development plan. Hence, low-income settlements are often not connected to mainstream development. This results in a lack of accountability and community involvement. Inclusiveness cannot be achieved without a proper institutional framework.

12.5.8 Legal Constraints: Several courts have passed judgments in favour of the demolition of unauthorised structures. This has led to the eviction of several shelter-less people and poses a threat to the inclusiveness of the city.

CHAPTER 15

EDUCATION

Delhi aspires to be a knowledge hub. It aims to provide quality education at all levels in an inclusive way to cater to specific needs of various categories of people in the society and to ensure vulnerable sections get their rightful share. Accordingly, Govt. of Delhi allocates significant shares of its budget in the Education Sector. The budget increased more than 50% from ₹ 5491 crore in 2012-13 to ₹13997 crore in 2018-19. This is the most priority sector for the Govt. with the highest budget allocation of 26% in 2018-19.

- 1.1 State Government has been implementing a number of ambitious schemes to improve the performance in the Education Sector. The government has been putting concerted efforts to sustain the momentum by addressing the issues like increased access of children from weaker section and minorities to the education institutional, better and targeting focus to improve teachers training and Individual Education Plan for students (IEP), filling the vacancies of teachers. Promotion of skill development is the priority area of the Government by upgrading institutions to attain global standards.

Statement 15.1

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS PERCENTAGE OF GSDP OF DELHI

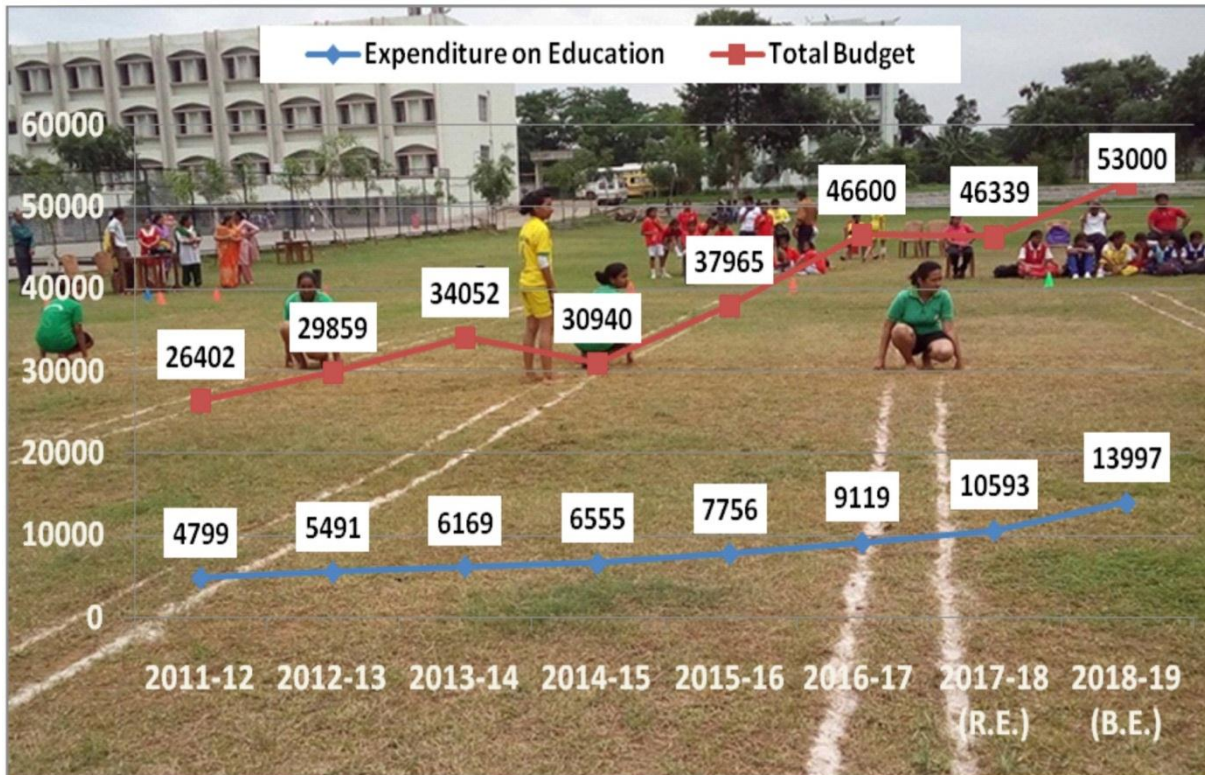
(in Crore)

S. No.	Years	Expenditure on Education	Total Budget of Delhi	% age share of Expenditure In total budget	GSDP of Delhi @ Current Prices	% Expenditure on Education to GSDP of Delhi
1.	2011-12	4798.76	26402.43	18.18	343797	1.40
2.	2012-13	5490.74	29858.80	18.39	391387	1.40
3.	2013-14	6169.11	34051.60	18.12	443959	1.39
4.	2014-15	6554.82	30940.10	21.19	494803	1.32
5.	2015-16	7755.89	37965.00	20.43	550803	1.41
6.	2016-17	9119.24	46600.00	19.60	615605	1.48
7.	2017-18 (R.E.)	10593.14	46339.00	22.86	690098	1.53
8.	2018-19 (B.E.)	13996.94	53,000.00	26.41	779652	1.80

Source: - Budget Documents and DES

1.2 As per statement 15.1, the total expenditure on education including sports, arts and culture increased from ₹5491 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 13997 crore in 2018-19. The share of expenditure of Education in the total budget of the Delhi Govt. has increased from 18% in 2012-13 to 26.41% in 2018-19. The Education expenditure to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi 1.80 per cent in 2018-19. The year wise increase in expenditure on Education is shown in chart 15.1.

Chart 15.1



2. Expenditure on Education by States- State Budget Analysis by RBI

2.1 As per the State Budget Analysis Report of RBI, it may be gathered that Govt. of NCT of Delhi has continuously been investing the highest share of its budget in the education sector among all states. During 2017-18, Delhi was at the top with 23.4% of its budget estimates earmarked for the education sector followed by Chhatisgarh (19%), Maharashtra (18.6%), Assam (18.3%). The National Average was 14.8% in 2017-18.

2.2 Statement 15.2 below depicts the share of expenditure on education by a few states to their respective total aggregate expenditure during the last six years.

Statement 15.2

INVESTMENT ON EDUCATION AS RATIO TO AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE

(In per cent)

S. No.	States	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)
1.	Gujarat	14.3	15.0	15.2	15.2	13.7	12.8
2.	Haryana	15.4	15.4	16.9	12.3	14.6	15.9
3.	Karnataka	15.5	15.0	14.3	13.6	13.1	11.0
4.	Kerala	17.2	17.2	16.4	16.0	15.4	15.9
5.	Maharashtra	20.7	20.5	19.2	19.2	17.1	18.6
6.	Assam	20.6	22.6	24.7	25.5	20.2	18.3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	17.3	17.8	17.7	16.3	17.9	18.0
8.	Chhattisgarh	16.3	18.0	20.2	18.6	20.8	19.0
9.	Tamil Nadu	14.7	16.0	15.8	15.5	13.2	14.7
10.	Uttar Pradesh	17.3	16.0	15.0	15.5	15.5	13.9
11.	Delhi	18.3	18.1	21.2	21.8	23.7	23.4
	All States	16.4	16.5	16.0	15.3	14.8	14.8

Source: - State Budget Analysis Report from RBI site.

3. Literacy

3.1 Literacy level and educational attainment are vital developmental indicators in a developing nation like India. Better literacy and educational level definitely have a positive impact on the health parameters. Delhi has a variety of good quality schools, colleges and universities as well as centres for research and higher education. Its literacy rate at 86.2 per cent is higher than the all India average of 73 per cent. Although there is a gender gap in literacy, it has declined moderately over the years from 12.62 per cent in 2001 to 10.1 per cent in 2011. The literacy rate in Delhi is, however, still lower than the States like Kerala (94.0%), Mizoram (91.3%), Tripura (87.2%).

3.2 The literacy in Delhi has continuously been improving and also the literacy gap has been decreasing. This is the outcome of the concerted efforts made in the Education Sector for Improvement through various programmes of the

Government. There is an upward trend in the Literacy Rate for both male and female. The Literacy Rate of 75.29% in 1991 increased to 86.20% in the 2011 Census. The cause of worry is still the gender gap of 10% between the male and female literacy which is to be addressed.

3.3 Youth Literacy

Youth Literacy is defined as the percentage of population between 15-24 years who are capable of both reading and writing with an understanding of a short simple statement in everyday life. Out of the total population, the share of the youth population aged between 15-24 years is 20.61% in the total population as per the 2011 Census. Youth literacy was 90.17% in 2001-02 which has gradually increased to 96.46% in 2011-12 as per the 68th National Survey Report (July 2011-June 2012).

3.4 Youth Literacy as per the NSSO Survey:

Higher literacy among youth is of great importance because they form the future of the nation and a good literate ratio of literate female points to gender parity and equal prospects for women. The literacy rate in Delhi among males (15-24 years) was 94.64% against 85.07% for females in the same age group during 2001-02 which, improved to 98.26 % for male and 94.31% for the female during 2011-12. The total literacy of Youth in the same age group improved by roughly 6% from 90.17% to 96.46% during 2001-2012.

4. The network of Educational Institutions and Enrollment in schools run by all Management

The network of educational Institutions being run by all Management i.e. Local Bodies, Central Govt., Govt. of Delhi and that of private sector agencies are elucidated in statement 15.3:

Statement 15.3

S. No.	Items	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Educational Institutions						
	Pre Primary+ Primary	2629	2709	2806	2779	2735	2745
	Middle	564	728	933	940	933	905
	Secondary	458	389	385	393	400	374
	Senior Secondary	1504	1627	1674	1684	1704	1736
	Total	5155	5453	5798	5796	5772	5760
2	Enrollment in Schools (in Lakhs)						
	Pre Primary+ Primary	19.81	20.22	20.83	21.02	20.83	20.63
	Middle	10.63	11.16	11.16	11.20	11.27	11.21
	Secondary	6.44	6.44	6.52	6.92	7.41	7.00
	Senior Secondary	5.80	6.03	5.62	5.16	4.92	5.09
	Total	42.68	43.85	44.13	44.30	44.43	43.93

3 Teachers							
	Pre Primary+ Primary	28466	28499	29708	29577	28989	28048
	Middle	7230	9316	11741	12315	12657	12392
	Secondary	10755	9782	9370	10292	9401	9512
	Senior Secondary	79275	89975	88661	93909	97224	97291
	Total	125726	137572	139480	146093	148271	147243
4	Student-Teacher Ratio	34	32	32	30	30	30

Source: Directorate of Education, GNCTD

5. The network of Educational Institutions & Enrollment of Delhi Govt.

5.1 Delhi Govt. has a total of 1227 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 21.30% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrollment in government and government-aided schools is 37.24% of a total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2017-18.

The status with respect to secondary and Senior Secondary schools functioning under the aegis of Govt. of Delhi is as under:

Statement 15.4

S. No.	Indicator	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
A.1	No. of Delhi Govt. schools	969	992	1007	1011	1017	1019
A.2	Total Enrollment (in lakh)	15.75	16.10	15.42	15.09	15.28	14.81
	Boys	7.84	7.87	7.40	7.14	7.18	6.91
	Girls	7.91	8.23	8.02	7.95	8.10	7.90
B.1	No. of Govt. Aided schools	216	211	211	211	211	208
B.2	Total Enrollment (in lakh)	1.65	1.65	1.63	1.68	1.57	1.55
	Boys	0.90	0.90	0.87	0.85	0.83	0.82
	Girls	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.83	0.74	0.73
C.1	No. of Un-Aided schools	2076	2277	2277	2113	1715	1719
C.2	Total Enrollment (in lakh)	13.80	13.57	14.71	15.26	15.65	16.21
	Boys	8.33	8.19	8.86	9.16	9.37	9.66
	Girls	5.47	5.38	5.84	6.10	6.28	6.55

Source: Directorate of Education, GNCTD

Statement 15.5

Status of Basic facilities in Delhi Schools

Percentage of Schools having access to	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Playgrounds	73.9	81.7	85.8	87.4	87.37	88.06
Boundary wall	97.8	98.7	99.4	99.5	99.90	99.88
Girls Toilets	100	100	100	100	100	100
Boys Toilets	100	100	100	100	100	100
Drinking Water Facility	100	100	100	100	100	100
Electricity Connection	99.7	100	99.9	99.9	99.90	100
Computer Facility	77.9	81.6	81	83.9	87.18	88.82

Source: Elementary Education in India, DISE Publications, NUPEA

6. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) / Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)

- 6.1 Gross Enrolment Ratio, is calculated as the ratio of the number of students in a given class or set of classes to the number of children in the given age group. Net Enrolment Ratio, on the other hand, is the enrolment of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population of that age group.
- 6.2 As per DISE Report-2017, during 2016-17, the Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education in Delhi was 109.19% as compared to 95.12% at all India level.
- 6.3 It may be seen from the table below that the NER has increased from 77.80 in 2007-08 to 92.55 in 2016-17. Delhi's position in NER during 2016-17 is 92.55 which is much higher than the National Average of 83.62. NER at the National level is on a decreasing trend during 2007-08 to 2016-17.

Statement 15.6

Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education

Year	NER	
	Delhi	All India
2007-08	77.8	95.9
2008-09	90.6	98.6
2009-10	93.6	98.3
2010-11	96.3	-
2011-12	96.3	99.9
2012-13	97.6	90.8
2013-14	92.30	88.08
2014-15	93.16	87.41
2015-16	93.26	87.30
2016-17	92.55	83.62

(Source: DISE State Report Card: 2016-17 & UEE Mission)

- 6.4 As per the 71st NSS Survey-2016 (Jan-June 2014), the Net Attendance ratio of Delhi and all India is depicted in Statement 15.7 and chart 15.2.

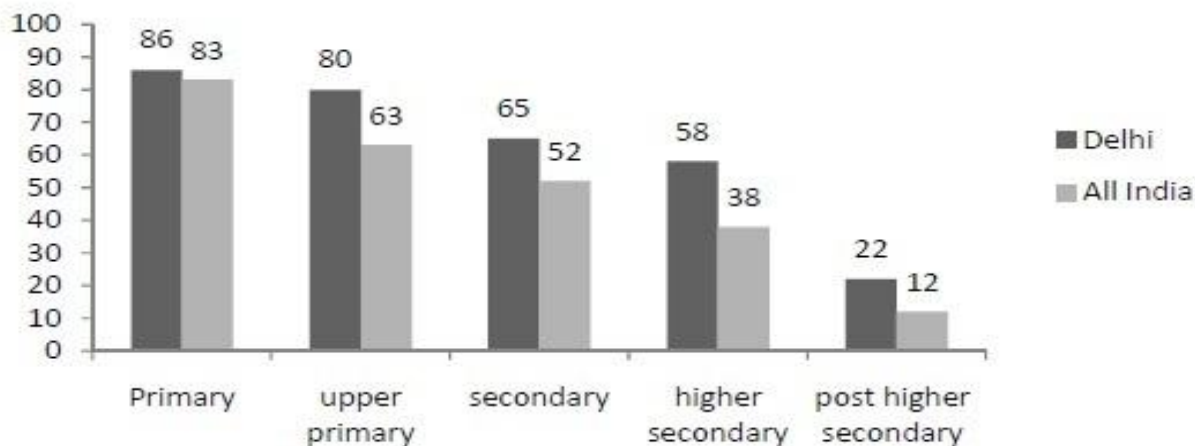
Statement 15.7

Level of education	Rural			Urban			Delhi			All India
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Primary	98	100	99	84	89	86	84	89	86	83
Upper primary	82	100	88	83	75	80	83	76	80	63
Primary & Upper primary	94	100	96	83	84	84	84	84	84	-
Secondary	87	99	91	67	61	65	67	62	65	52
Higher secondary	100	16	54	53	65	58	55	61	58	38
Secondary & Higher secondary	95	34	65	60	63	61	61	62	61	-
Post higher secondary	28	12	22	24	19	22	24	18	22	12

- 6.5 The statement 15.7 and chart 15.2 shows that Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) of Delhi at all levels is higher than the NAR at all India level

Chart 15.2

Comparison of Net Attendance Ratio of Delhi with All India level



6.4 Learning Outcomes of Students

The performance of students of Class-3 and Class-5, in Delhi, was below the national average in mathematics, environmental studies, as well as in language. Girls performed better than boys in all three areas in Delhi Govt. Schools which is shown in a table as under:

Statement 15.8

Subject-wise share (%) of correct responses of Students in Government and Government aided schools in Delhi

Proficiency in	Delhi			National Average		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Class 3						
Mathematics	54	54	54	64	64	64
Environmental Sciences	55	56	55	64	65	65
Language	57	59	58	67	68	68
Class 5						
Mathematics	43	45	44	54	54	54
Environmental Sciences	48	50	49	57	57	57
Language	50	54	52	58	59	58

Class 8						
Language	53	56	55	56	57	57
Mathematics	32	32	32	42	42	42
Science	34	34	34	44	44	44
Social Science	34	36	36	44	44	44

6.5 Share of Private Sector in Gross Enrolment

The share of the private sector in school education in Delhi during 2013-14 to 2017-18 is given in statement 15.9:

Statement 15.9

SHARE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year	Schools (Enrollment in lakh)	Primary and Middle	Secondary and Sr. Secondary	Total
2013-14	Private Schools	12.04	3.40	15.44
	Total Enrollment	31.40	12.45	43.85
	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	38.34	27.30	35.21
2014-15	Private Schools	9.94	3.53	13.47
	Total Enrollment	31.99	12.14	44.13
	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	31.07	29.07	30.52
2015-16	Private Schools	10.34	3.62	13.96
	Total Enrollment	32.22	12.08	44.30
	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	32.09	29.96	31.51
2016-17	Private Schools	14.06	3.69	17.75
	Total Enrollment	32.10	12.33	44.43
	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	43.80	29.93	39.95
2017-18	Private Schools	14.51	3.81	18.32
	Total Enrollment	31.85	12.08	43.93
	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	45.59	31.54	41.23

Source: - Directorate of Education, GNCTD.

The above Statement shows that enrollment in primary and middle in private schools increased from 12.04 lakh in 2013-14 to 14.51 lakh in 2017-18. The percentage share of Private schools in total enrollment has also increased from 35.21% in 2013-14 to 41.23% in 2017-18.

7. Performance of Delhi Govt. schools-Pass percentage

- 7.1 The information regarding the pass percentage of students both in secondary and senior secondary level in Delhi during 2012-2018 is presented in the statement 15.10:

Statement 15.10

PASS PERCENTAGE OF CBSE RESULTS IN DELHI & INDIA: 2012 to 2018

S. No.	Area / Class Level	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	Delhi							
	Secondary	99.23	99.46	98.81	95.81	89.25	92.44	68.90
	Sr. Secondary	87.72	88.65	88.67	88.11	88.91	88.27	90.64
2.	India							
	Secondary	98.19	98.76	98.87	97.32	96.21	93.06	86.70
	Sr. Secondary	80.19	82.10	82.66	82.00	83.05	82.02	83.01

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2018 and DOE, GNCTD.

- 7.2 It may be inferred from the above statement that pass percentage at the senior secondary level in Delhi is higher than the all India level during the last 7 years. At the secondary level, the pass percentage is less than the National level. The relatively poor results at the secondary level are a quality deficit in the learning outcomes at the lower levels/classes. Govt. has introduced initiative like 'Chunauti 2018' and subsequently 'Mission Buniyaad' to improve the learning skills of students of Govt. schools.

Statement 15.11

INVESTMENT ON SCHOOL EDUCATION

(In crore)

S. No.	Years	Expenditure on Education	Total Budget of Delhi	% share of Expenditure In total budget	GSDP of Delhi @ Current Prices	% Expenditure on Education to GSDP of Delhi
1.	2013-14	5732.89	34051.60	16.83	443959	1.29
2.	2014-15	6066.31	30940.10	19.60	494803	1.23
3.	2015-16	7144.93	37965.00	18.82	550803	1.30
4.	2016-17	8539.87	46600.00	18.32	615605	1.39
5.	2017-18 (R.E.)	9918.30	46339.00	21.40	690098	1.44
6.	2018-19 (B.E.)	13260.76	53000.00	25.02	779652	1.70

Source: - Budget Documents and DES

7.3 The Education expenditure to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi is the highest at 1.70 % in 2018-19.

8. Per Student Expenditure on Education

In Delhi, the per student per annum expenditure incurred by the government on education has increased to ₹ 66,038 in 2018-19(RE) from ₹ 54,910 in 2016-17. The year-wise information regarding the per-student expenditure on education in Delhi is presented in Statement 15.12:

Statement 15.12

PER STUDENT EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOL EDUCATION IN DELHI

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (R.E.)	2018-19 (B.E.)
Expenditure (per annum)	32298	35580	42605	50682	60625	66038

Note: Expenditure based on aggregate expenditure both Revenue & Capital

9 Major Highlight in respect of School Education for 2018-19

9.1 Capital Projects:

- i. 8095 additional classrooms made functional in existing govt. schools.
- ii. Renovation & face-lighting of 52 number of school buildings (model pilot schools) completed by DTTDC.
- iii. The new school building at Sector-23, Rohini has been completed.
- iv. Administrative approval & expenditure sanction for construction of around 12748 additional classrooms in various existing schools have been issued for increased access to Education and help to achieve ideal people Teacher ratio

9.2 Nursery classes have been introduced in 301 government schools in 2018.

9.3 05 Schools of excellence have become functional from 2018-19.

9.4 556 Special Training Centers (STC) have been set up to mainstream the out of school children.

9.5 93% of students achieved the Individual Education Plan (IEP) goals.

9.6 Happiness curriculum has been implemented in all the 1024 schools of DoE and 7.88 lakh students benefitted.

9.7 71174 participants attended the in-service training at SCERT.

9.8 16.5 lakh students have been given cash in lieu of textbooks & writing material under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode of PFMS system during 2018-19.

9.9 32,455 EWS students got admitted to the Pvt. Schools in 2018-19.

9.10 3.73 lakh students participated in Summer Camps organized by Delhi Govt. schools.

Higher Education

- 10 Development of Higher Education by way of establishing more Degree Colleges/ State Universities has been envisaged. The budget allocation for the Higher Education has been increased from ₹ 352 crore in the financial year 2017-18 to ₹ 402.60 crore in the financial year 2018-19. A budget provision of ₹ 20 crore under the PWD head has also been kept in the current year for construction of college buildings.
- 10.1 There are a total of 218 higher educational institutions in Delhi in the year 2018-19, the details of which are given in statement 15.13

STATEMENT 15.13

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN DELHI

S. No.	INSTITUTIONS	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Universities	10	11	11	12	12	12	13*
2.	Institutions as Deemed as Universities	12	12	12	12	11	11	11
3.	Institutions of National Importance	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
4.	Colleges for General Education	81	81	81	84	84	85	90
5.	Colleges for Professional Education	103	100	100	100	102	107	100
	Total	209	207	207	211	213	219	218

* Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology (NSIT) at Dwarka has now been established as Delhi State University by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi and its new name is Netaji Subhas University of Technology (NSUT).

Note: Increase/decrease in colleges is due to the non-affiliation of colleges and shifting of colleges from Delhi to NCR.

- 10.2 It may be observed from the statement that approx. half of the total higher educational institutions in Delhi are under the category of professional educational institutions followed by approx. 41% under the category of colleges for general education and remaining are Universities/ Deemed Universities/ Institute of National Importance.

Total Enrolment in Higher Education (2016-17)

(In lakh)

	Delhi	All India
Total enrolment in Higher Education	10.27	357.05
Women enrolment	4.96	167.25
%age of women enrolment	48.30	46.84

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) report 2016-17.

Gender Parity Index at various Levels of Courses in Higher Education in 2016-17

LEVEL	DELHI	ALL INDIA
Under Graduate	0.89	0.90
Post Graduate	1.44	1.20
PG Diploma	0.59	0.76
M. Phil	1.12	1.63
PhD	0.87	0.72
Diploma	0.75	0.43
Certificate	0.68	0.99
Integrated	0.37	0.70

Source: Calculated on the basis of data of enrolment in Report for AISHE 2016-17.

- 10.3 Gender Parity Index (GPI) is the ratio of the female enrolment to male enrolment in higher education and it reflects the status regarding gender equity at different levels of education which is a significant indicator of the empowerment of women in society. It is evident from the table that the GPI in Delhi at the educational level of Post-Graduate, PhD and Diploma are far better than at the National level.

11. Major Highlight in respect of Higher Education for 2018-19

- i) **Capital Project:** Construction work of East Campus of GGSIPU was started on 09.08.2017 and 39% physical progress reported by PWD.
- ii) Total 8849 students were admitted in 2018-19 under 12 sponsored colleges of Delhi University fully funded by Delhi Govt., NLU, AUD and DIHRM as against 8558 students admitted during 2017-18.
- iii) Total 5432 students were graduated in 2018 -19 under 12 sponsored colleges of Delhi University fully funded by Delhi Govt., NLU, AUD and DIHRM as against 7275 students graduated during 2017-18.
- iv) **“Merit cum Means Linked Financial Assistance Scheme”** funded from the funds of ‘Delhi Higher Education Aid Trust’ was launched on 1st September 2018. 2865 applications have been received till December 2018.
- v) Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies affiliated with DU has started functioning in its new building at Rohini Campus.

Technical Education

12. Technical education has emerged as a priority in policy making by the Delhi Government. The government has focused to increase the access of youth to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, addressed skill development etc. in order to promote decent employment and entrepreneurship.

Delhi has 05 state technical universities and 116 technical institutes imparting technical education. Seat availability in technical education with respect to the number of aspirants is limited. Delhi government has been constantly working to address this issue by augmenting the available infrastructure for accommodating increased intake capacity. A number of initiatives taken by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi in recent years are Incubation policy, setting up of 25 World Class Skill Development Centres, increasing intake capacity, faculty development programmes etc.

Statement 15.14

INTAKE CAPACITY IN TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL COURSES IN COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

S. No.	Institutes	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	DTU (Including East Campus)	2564	2534	2843	3689	3814
2	NSUT	916	1005	1033	1051	1175
3	IGDTUW	506	564	689	689	618
4	IIIT-D	301	337	444	546	612
5	G B Pant Engineering College	225	225	225	180	210
6	Ambedkar Institute of Advanced Communication Technologies & Research	252	252	252	252	252
7	Choudhury Brahm Prakash	185	185	148	120	134
8	Delhi Institute of Tool Engineering	258	258	258	258	138
9	Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Science & Research	220	227	215	235	241
10	Delhi Pharmaceutical Science & Research University	-	156	175	173	310
11	College of Art	292	283	231	239	343
	Total	5719	6026	6513	7432	7463

- 12.3 Out of 121 technical institutes/universities, 110 are of Diploma/ Certificate level technical Institutions detail of which is given in the statement 15.15:

Statement 15.15

TECHNICAL INSTITUTES IN DELHI DURING 2012-13 to 2018-19

S. No.	Technical Institutes	2012 - 13	2013 -14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Industrial Training Institutes	16	16	17	17	19	19	19
2.	Industrial Training Centers	61	61	61	61	63	63	63
3.	Basic Training Centers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4.	Commercial Sector Institutes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5.	Polytechnic	20	21	20	20	19	19	19
6.	World Class Skill Development Centre	0	1	1	1	1	1	7
	Total	99	101	101	101	104	104	110

Source: - Directorate of Technical Education, GNCTD.

- 12.4 The number of students in technical institutes during 2012-13 to 2018-2019 is presented in Statement 15.16.

Statement 15.16

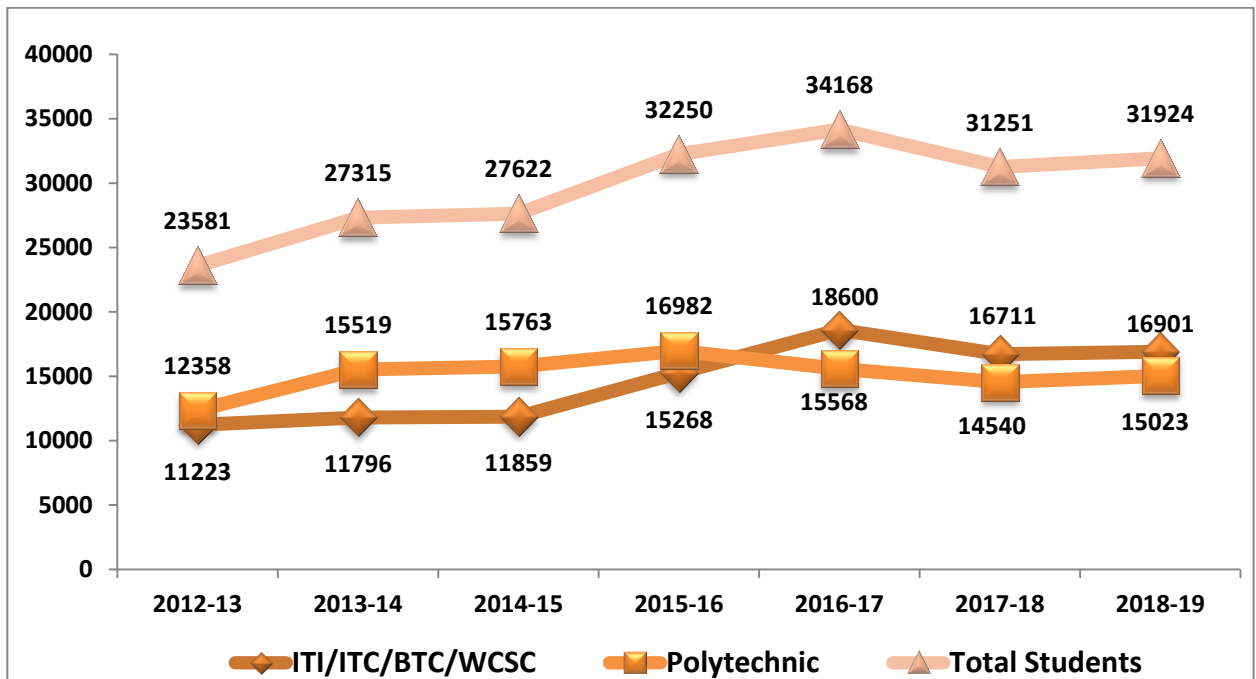
STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES OF DELHI: 2012-13 to 2018-19

S. No.	Technical Institutes	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Industrial Training Institutes	8531	8541	8304	11675	12771	11672	11792
2.	Industrial Training Centers	2135	2292	2464	2610	4427	3747	3672
3.	Basic Training Centers	447	685	748	530	681	680	754
4.	Institute of Basic Business Studies (Formerly Commercial Sector Institutes)	110	104	88	90	118	0	0
5.	Polytechnic	12358	15519	15763	16982	15568	14540	15023
6.	World Class Skills Development Centre		174	255	363	603	612	683
	Total	23581	27315	27622	32250	34168	31251	31924

Source: - Directorate of Technical Education, GNCTD.

12.5 It may be observed from Statement 15.16 that the number of students in technical institutes in Delhi has increased to 34168 in 2016-17 from 23581 in 2012-13 but reduced to 31924 in 2018-19. The growth of students during the last 7 years in technical institutions in Delhi is depicted in Chart 15.4:

Chart 15.4
Students ITI Courses and Polytechnics



12.6 Following new interventions launched by Govt. of NCT of Delhi:

- **Setting up of Incubation Centres**

GNCTD approved the State Incubation Policy for the promotion of entrepreneurship among youths for setting up of start-ups and creating abilities to make them job providers instead of job seekers. 11 Incubation Centres were already set up. Grant of ₹ 1.5 crore was given by the GNCTD to each technical & higher educational institutions for setting up of requisite infrastructure, computing resources and for creating an environment for collaboration and innovation. As per the Incubation Policy, section 8 Companies has been created to act as Holding Company for Incubators and enter into MOU with participating institutes to facilitate setting up of Incubation Centres within the campus. A total of 384 applications have been received and 96 numbers of Incubatees are working in Incubation centres.

- **Industrial Collaboration for Institutional Upliftment**

- i) During the last two years, fifteen modern state-of-the-art workshops/labs were developed in various technical Institutions under DTTE in collaboration with industrial partners by using CSR funds for sharing technical know-how and global industrial standards.
- ii) Maruti Suzuki India Limited (MSIL) has established an ultra modern workshop for automobile training at ITI Pusa. MSIL adopted ITI Mangolpuri under PPP and is organising training of trainers programme for the teachers and students. There has been a positive impact on placement and all the trainees (about 179) of the first batch of auto body and auto body paint have been placed by MSIL authorised dealers. ITI Pusa has been recognised as the best ITI of Delhi with the best industry collaboration and placement records.
- iii) An MOU with Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) has been signed by the ITI Arab Ki Sarai, Nizamuddin, New Delhi for giving the theoretical and practical training including the technical aspect of city gas distribution to the students studying in ITI by the IGL.

13. World Class Skills Development Centre and Skill University

- 13.1 The Government of NCT of Delhi has set up a World Class Skill Development Centre, Delhi in collaboration with Institute of Technical Education, Singapore. Permanent Campus of the University has been coming up at Jonapur at an estimated cost of ₹ 254 crore. The project, on completion, will train around 5000 trainees per annum. The main aim of setting up the World Class Skill Centre is to enhance the training skills of aspirants in Delhi and create skilled manpower as per the requirement of Indian and global industries. Land measuring 37.01 acres has already been allotted for the project at Jonapur village south District, New Delhi.
- 13.2 Presently the centre is operating from the campus of ITI Vivek Vihar, with four courses viz Hospitality Operations, Retail Services, Web Developer and Digital Marketing, Finance Executive

HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

Govt. of NCT of Delhi is committed to providing quality health care services to its all Citizens. The focus is on preventive and promoting aspects of healthcare with efforts to make the healthcare delivery system accessible and affordable to all through a holistic, humane and patient-centric approach. There is a constant endeavour to keep communicable and non-communicable diseases in check and to establish strong systems of recording, reporting and planning

2. Health & Family Welfare Department, GNCTD is making all possible efforts for strengthening primary and secondary healthcare infrastructure by setting up new Aam Admi Mohalla Clinics and Polyclinics besides robust diagnostic facilities. The Government is striving hard to enhance the number of hospital beds by remodelling & expansion of already existing Delhi Govt hospitals. Similarly, 94 Delhi Govt Dispensaries would be remodelled to be converted into Polyclinics. Radiological diagnostic services like MRI, CT, PETCT, TMT Echo etc are being provided free of cost to all residents of Delhi at empanelled DGEHS centers subject to a referral from public health facilities of the Delhi Govt. The Government has also started, Free Surgery Scheme for surgeries at empanelled private hospitals after referral from 24 Delhi Government Hospitals. Dialysis services are also being provided in selected Delhi Govt. Hospitals through PPP mode.
3. Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) under the Health & Family Welfare Department, Government of NCT of Delhi, is the agency committed to providing better health care. It coordinates with other government and non-government organizations to deliver medical facilities in Delhi. As on 31st March 2018, there were 88 Hospitals, 7 Primary Health Centers, 1298 Dispensaries, 230 Maternity Homes & Sub Centers, 54 Polyclinics, 1160 Nursing Homes, 124 Special Clinics and 17 Medical Colleges available in Delhi. The Delhi Govt alone is a significant contributor in case of primary health care having 656 (51%) dispensaries as on date including 182 Allopathic Dispensaries, 166 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics (pilot + regular), 60 Seed Primary Urban health Centers (PUHC), 44 Ayurvedic, 21 Unani & 104 Homeopathic Dispensaries, 24 Mobile Clinics, 55 School Health Clinics. The information regarding Health Infrastructure in Delhi during the last 8 years is presented in Statement 16.1

Statement No 16.1

HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES IN DELHI DURING THE PERIOD 2010-2017

S. No.	Health Institutions	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Hospitals*	86	91	94	95	95	94	83	88
2	Primary Health Centers	8	8	5	5	2	5	7	7
3	Dispensaries**	1101	1239	1318	1451	1389	1507	1240	1298
4	Maternity Home & Sub Centers***	260	259	267	267	267	265	193	230
5	Polyclinics	15	16	19	19	19	42	48	54 \$
6	Nursing Homes	676	679	750	855	973	1057	1057	1160
7	Special Clinics @	22	21	27	27	27	27	14@	124
8	Medical Colleges	11	12	14	16	16	17	17	17 #

Source – Dte of Health Services, GNCTD.

*Includes all Government Hospitals (Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and T.B. Clinics) but excludes maternity Homes & Primary Health Centers.

**Includes Allopathic, AYUSH, Dispensaries, Mobile Health clinics, Maternity Homes, M&CW centers, PP Units, UWCs.

***Includes Maternity Homes, Maternity Centers/sub-centres, Mobile M & CW Units, PP Units, Urban Welfare Centers.

\$ This includes 24 Delhi Govt Polyclinics which are converted from Delhi Govt dispensaries during the year.

@ Includes Chest Clinics & VD Clinics.

Only colleges running undergraduate medical courses (MBBS, BHMS, BAMS, BUMS & BDS).

4. It may be inferred from the above statement that the number of medical institutions in Delhi has increased gradually at a low rate. There are a number of reasons behind the slow pace of extension of new health outlets such as non-availability of land, shortage of manpower and multiplicity of agencies, etc. Moreover, all the hospitals especially major hospitals in Delhi attend heavy patient workload.
5. The agency-wise information regarding the number of medical institutions and bed capacity in Delhi as on 31st March 2018 is given in statement 16.2.

Statement 16.2

AGENCY-WISE NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND BED CAPACITY IN DELHI

S. No.	Agencies	2017-18	
		Institutions	Beds sanctioned
1	Delhi Government	38	11353
2	Municipal Corporation of Delhi	51	3508*
3	New Delhi Municipal Council	2	221
4	Government of India (DGHS, CGHS, Railway, ESI, Army Hospitals, AIIMS, LRS Inst.)	21	9716
5	Other Autonomous Bodies {Patel Chest Inst. IIT Hospital, AIIMS, NITRD (earlier LRS)}	4	3095
6	Private Nursing Homes/Hospitals/Voluntary Organizations	1163	29301
	Total	1279	57194

Source – Dte of Health Services, GNCTD.

*RBTB hospital of North MCD has reduced beds from 1155 to 700.

6. The growth of Bed Capacity Since 2011 - According to the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO), the recommended bed-population ratio is 5 beds per thousand populations. However, the bed-population ratio in Delhi till 2017-18 has remained at 2.99 which was almost half of the prescribed level. The information regarding growth in the number of beds in medical institutions and bed-population ratio from 2011 onwards is presented in the following Statement:-

Statement 16.3

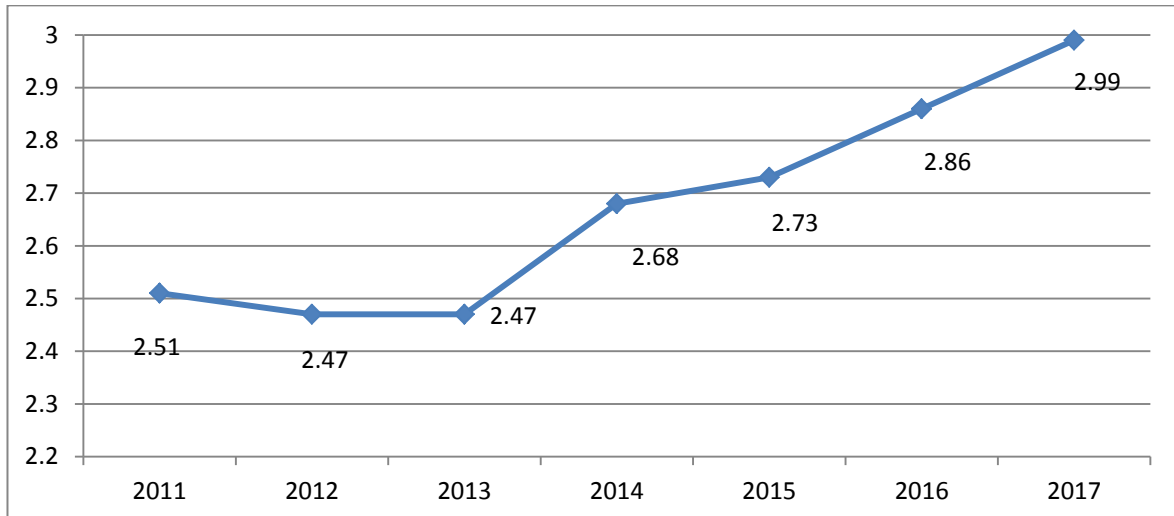
BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS & BED POPULATION RATIO IN DELHI 2011-17.

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Hospital beds		
		Population (in '00') Projections by CSO	Beds Sanctioned	Beds per 1000 Persons
1	2011	169750	42598	2.51
2	2012	173000	42695	2.47
3	2013	176310	43596	2.47
4	2014	179690	48096	2.68
5	2015	183140	49969	2.73
6	2016	186640	53329	2.86
7	2017	191287	57194	2.99

Source – Dte of Health Services, GNCTD.

Chart No. 16.1

Bed Population Ratio (beds per 1000 persons) in Delhi



7. The total sanctioned bed capacity of medical institutions in Delhi was 57194 as on 31st March 2018 available 1279 (Govt./Pvt.) Medical Institutions (hospitals) in Delhi. The number of beds in the Medical Institutions operated by Government of India, Delhi Government & Local bodies constituted as 22.40 per cent, 19.85 per cent, 6.52 per cent respectively and beds in private nursing homes/hospitals/voluntary organizations were recorded at 51.23 per cent. In addition to the well-known government hospitals, Delhi has also shown the highest private sector participation in the health sector. The information regarding agency-wise medical institutions having the beds capacity in Delhi as on 31st March 2018 is depicted in Statement 16.2 while details of bed-population ratio from 2011 to 2017 are available in Statement 16.3. Bed population ratio has shown a marginal rise with 2.99 in 2017 from 2.51 in 2011. Besides new projects, the Government has also decided to remodel existing hospitals so as to add up new beds as per available FAR.
8. Status of major hospitals being constructed by Govt of NCT of Delhi –_Around 12 hospitals are being constructed or under the planning stage. A List of seven major projects showing details of the number of beds, date of approval by Competent Authority, project costs, etc is placed at Statement 16.4

Statement 16.4

LIST OF HOSPITALS WHICH ARE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

S. No.	Name of Hospital	Details of ongoing project
1	Hospital at Ambedkar Nagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earlier Plan of 200 bedded Hospital. Revised Plan: Enhancement of bed strength to 600 beds. • Total cost – ₹ 180.95 Cr (600 beds Hospital) i.e. 125.90 Crores (200 beds) ₹ 55.09 Crore (enhanced 400 beds) has been approved vide cabinet decision no.2434 dated 22.10.2016 • Construction work was awarded to NBCC on Plot area 10000 sqm. • The project is expected to be completed in CFY 2018- 2019. • Present progress: 79%.
2	Indira Gandhi Hospital & Medical College Sector-9 & Sector - 17 at Dwarka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plot of measuring area: 14.83 Acre was purchased from D.D.A. on 06.05.1997 and handed over to PWD for construction of 750 (revised) bedded Hospital. • Tender awarded to M/s Larsen &Toubro Ltd. on a composite basis. • Construction started on 27.08.2014. 69 % of the progress reported by PWD. • Total cost of Rs.566.55 crore has been approved vide cabinet decision no. 2025 dated 06.06.2013. • Govt has decided to enhance its bed strength up to 1725 beds (1241 beds in Phase-I & 484 beds in Phase-II).
3	Hospital at Burari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plot of 17128.8Sq. Meter, was handed over from Gram Sabha, Panchayat Dept. to DHS on 15.03.1999. • Cabinet approved the project vide decision no.1926 dated 27.8.2012 at the cost of ₹ 208.11 Cr. (Capital ₹ 182.77 Cr. + Revenue ₹25.34 Cr.). • Now, Govt has decided to enhance its bed capacity (from 200 to 768 beds). • Revised PE of Rs 265.80 crore has been approved vide Cabinet decision No.2582 dated 22/05/2018. • Present progress is 75%. • The target date of completion is March 2019.

4	Hospital at Chattarpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possession of land of 9.2 Acre taken from Directorate of Panchayat on August 7, 2009, for c/o 225 bedded hospital. • As there is no approach road for Project land, swapping of land with Forest Department instead of construction of approach road to the proposed site has been approved by Hon'ble Lt. Governor. • The land of forest department comes under the territory of South Forest Ridge and such land cannot be swapped under the provision of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. • As the hospital project at Chattarpur is not feasible to establish, hence, the proposal for allotment of substitute land is under process.
5	Hospital at Madipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The possession of the land of 8.44 acres taken from DUSIB for c/o 200 bedded Hospital. • Delhi Govt has now decided to enhance its bed strength from 200 to 600 beds. • The PE for providing consultancy services for comprehensive planning and designing of c/o hospital building at Madipur (600 beds) has been approved by competent authority and conveyed to PWD on 08.3.2018.
6	Hospital & Trauma Centre at Siraspur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20.50 acre of land was purchased from Gram Panchayat Deptt for c/o 200 bedded Hospital. • Delhi Govt has now decided to enhance its bed strength from 200 to 1500 beds. • The PE for providing consultancy services for comprehensive planning and designing of c/o hospital building at Siraspur (1500 beds) has been approved by competent authority and conveyed to PWD on 31.7.2018.
7	Hospital at Sarita Vihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plot of land 6319 sq.mtr was handed over from DDA to DHS for c/o 100 bedded hospitals. Approval of the Preliminary Estimate of ₹ 87.14 Crore towards capital cost accorded by Cabinet vide Decision No.2047 dated 15.07.2013. • Tender finalized and M/s N.N. Buildcon Pvt. Ltd. awarded work in August 2014. • Proposed bed strength has been increased from 100 to 300 beds. • The PE for providing consultancy services for comprehensive planning and designing of c/o hospital building at Sarita Vihar (300 beds) has been approved by competent authority and conveyed to PWD on 08.3.2018.

Besides above, the Delhi Govt has decided to remodel around 16 existing Hospitals so as to enhance the number of existing beds as per FAR norms. Around 7000 new beds will be added due to planned remodelling of these existing 16 Hospitals. The status of 8 projects of remodelling considered by Expenditure Finance Committee is as follows-

Statement 16.5
STATUS OF HOSPITALS TO BE RE-MODELED / EXPANDED

S. No.	Name of Hospital	P.E./Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Bed in existence	Proposed new beds	Total beds after remodelling/ expansion	Approved by
1	Bhagwan Mahavir	172.79	300	444	744	Cabinet
2	Acharya Shree Bhikshu	94.38	100	270	370	EFC
3	Dr B. R. Ambedkar	194.91	500	463	963	Cabinet
4	Deep Chand Bandhu	69.36	200	281	481	EFC
5	RTRM	86.31	100	258	358	EFC
6	Guru Govind Singh	172.03	100	472	572	Cabinet
7	Sanjay Gandhi Memorial	117.78	300	362	662	Cabinet
8	Aruna Asaf Ali	55.36	100	51	151	EFC

9. NSSO survey (71st Round) report of State Samples suggests that around 2697 persons were hospitalized per one lakh population during the reference period of one year and the share of the govt. health institution in the treatment of hospitalized cases in urban area accounted for 51.41%. As far as the type of Wards in which in-patient services were provided, it was estimated that private hospitals provided free ward facility in only 1.86% cases as against similar arrangement in 95.03% of cases in public institutions.
10. Medical Colleges of All Systems of Medicines in Delhi – 17 medical colleges provide different undergraduate courses of all (Allopathy, Ayurvedic, Unani & Homeopathy) in Delhi. Details of annual intake, year of establishment, course offered, etc in respect of these colleges are placed at Statement 16.6

Statement 16.6

LIST OF MEDICAL EDUCATION COLLEGES OF ALL SYSTEMS OF MEDICINES WITH ANNUAL INTAKE IN DELHI

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical College/University to which affiliated	Established in Year	Course	Annual Intake
1	Lady Hardinge Medical College & Hospital, New Delhi, (Delhi University)	1916	MBBS	200
2	A &U Tibbia College & Hospital, Karol Bagh, Delhi (Delhi University)	1921	BAMS BUMS	120 120
3	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, (Autonomous)	1956	MBBS	107
4	Maulana Azad Medical College, (MAMC), Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi (Delhi University)	1958	MBBS/ PG	250 226
5	Nehru Homeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Defence Colony, N. Delhi (Delhi University)	1963	BHMS/ MD(Homeo)	100 04
6	Hamdard Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, (Jamia Hamdard University)	1963	MBBS/ MD	100 03
7	University College of Medical Sciences, Dilshad Garden, Delhi (Delhi University)	1971	MBBS/ MD/MS/ MDS	150 163 02
8	Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences, Lok Nayak Hospital Complex, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, N.Delhi (Delhi University)	1983	BDS/ MDS	40 18
9	Dr B.R.Sur Homeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Moti Bagh, (IP University)	1985	BHMS	50
10	Vardhman Mahavir Medical College, (IP University)	2002	MBBS/ MD/ Super Specialty	150 287 23
11	Army College of Medical Science (IP University)	2008	MBBS	100

12	Faculty of Dentistry, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi (Delhi University)	2009	BDS	50
13	ESIC Dental College, Rohini, (IP University)	2010	BDS	50
14	Chaudhary Braham Prakash Ayurvedic Charak Sansthan, Najafgarh, (IP University)	2012	BAMS	100
15	Hamdard Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, (Jamia Hamdard University)	2012	MBBS	100
16	North Delhi Municipal Corporation Medical College & Hospital, (IP University)	2013	MBBS	50
17	Dr BSA Medical College, Rohini (GGS IP University)	2016	MBBS	100

Share of Government Expenditure on Medical & Public Health Sector

10. The information regarding the expenditure share of the Medical & Public Health Sector (Schemes/ Programmes) is presented in Statement 16.7

Statement 16.7

EXPENDITURE UNDER MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR BY DELHI GOVT.

(₹ IN CRORES)

Sl. No	Year	Total Expenditure on all Schemes / Programmed of Delhi Govt.	Expenditure on the Medical & Public Health Scheme / Programme	% Expenditure on Medical & Public Health
1	2007-08	8745.32	861.66	9.85
2	2008-09	9619.32	1076.38	11.19
3	2009-10	11048.14	1130.89	10.24
4	2010-11	10490.81	1473.45	14.05
5	2011-12	13642.55	1651.88	12.11
6	2012-13	13237.51	1529.15	11.55
7	2013-14	13964.28	1611.63	11.54
8	2014-15	13979.67	2166.67	15.50
9	2015-16	14960.54	2024.83	14.59
10	2016-17	14355.03	2095.36	14.68
11	2017-18	14400.99	1912.42	13.28

11. It is obvious from above Statement that the public investment (Schemes/ Programme expenditure) in medical & public health sector under Scheme/ Programme outlay of Delhi Government has significantly increased from ₹ 861.66 crore in 2007-08 to ₹ 1912.42 crore in 2017-18.

Statement 16.7 (A)

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH IN DELHI BY GNCTD

(in ₹)

Year	Per Capita Expenditure on M&PH Sector
2011-12	1547.13
2012-13	1612.21
2013-14	1661.17
2014-15	2116.32
2015-16	2031.11
2016-17	2160.58
2017-18	2492.58

12. It is clear from the above statement that per capita expenditure on medical & public health in Delhi has increased to ₹ 2493 in 2017-18 from ₹ 1547 in the year 2011-12 with the increase of 61 % during last six years.
13. Expenditure on Medical & Public Health with reference to GSDP - The total expenditure on Medical & Public Health taking in to account expenditure incurred under Establishment & Scheme/ Programmes of Govt. of Delhi and of local bodies (DMCs) with reference to GSDP of Delhi is seen hovering around one per cent only during 2011-12 to in 2017-18.

Statement 16.8

EXPENDITURE ON THE MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH WITH REFERENCE TO GSDP

Year	GSDP at current prices (₹ in cr)	Total Exp. On Medical & Public Health (₹ in cr)	% of GSDP on Health
2011-12	343797	3092.23	0.89
2012-13	391266	3115.78	0.79
2013-14	443803	3540.33	0.79
2014-15	494555	4161.90	0.84
2015-16	547784	4206.27	0.76
2016-17	615605	4708.21	0.76
2017-18	690098	5742.96\$	0.83

Source – Dte of Economics & Statistics, GNCTD, (* based on new base year since 2011-12 onwards), \$ includes RE in case of MCDs

Social Consumption of Health

14. As per findings of the 71st round of NSS (State Sample), the average expenditure incurred for treatment (medical and other expenditure) per hospitalized case by people in Delhi has been estimated as ₹ 25,553.

Child & Maternal Health

15. Various significant indicators i.e. Vital Statistics on Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate (Neo-natal & Post-natal), U5MR and Fertility Rates etc are released by O/o Registrar General of India, Govt of India based on findings through Civil Registration System and Sample Registration Survey. Following are Statement 16.9 - 16.12 reflecting statistics on vital events –

Statement 16.9

SELECTED VITAL RATES OF DELHI

Year	Birth Rate* (CRS)	Death* Rate(CRS)	Average no. of events per day		Infant Mortality Rate				
			Births	Deaths	Neonatal Mortality Rate (CRS) (SRS)		Postnata I Mortality Rate (CRS)	Infant Mortality Rate (CRS) (SRS)	
2010	21.66	7.48	985	341	15	19	7	22	30
2011	20.89	6.63	969	307	15	18	7	22	28
2012	20.90	6.10	988	287	14	16	10	24	25
2013	21.07	5.52	1014	266	15	16	7	22	24
2014	20.88	6.77	1024	332	14	14	8	22	20
2015	20.50	6.82	1025	341	16	14	7	23	18
2016	20.38	7.61	1036	387	13	12	8	21	18
2017	19.36	7.18	1006	373	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source – O/o RGI, Govt of India & DES, Delhi

Statement 16.10**UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE IN DELHI AND INDIA (1998-2016)**

S.NO	Year	Delhi	India
1	1998	55	95
2.	2005	47	74
3.	2009	37	64
4.	2010	34	59
5.	2011	32	55
6	2012	28	52
7	2013	26	49
8	2014	21	45
9	2015	20	43
10	2016	22	39

Source – O/o RGI, Govt of India.

Statement 16.11**FERTILITY INDICATORS**

Indicator	Age Group Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Age-specific fertility rates	15-19	16.9	14.5	10.5	9.2	8.4	9.2	9.9	3.5	3.4
	20-24	148.9	140.1	136.5	139.7	137.3	137.0	130.8	139.6	81.5
	25-29	140.9	143.6	143.8	130.3	126.1	126.5	124.8	114.7	131.2
	30-34	59.9	62.3	61.2	60.8	60.3	55.3	56.5	52.9	71.6
	35-39	19.4	19.5	19.8	15.7	19.1	13.9	13.5	17.6	21.3
	40-44	6.0	7.8	3.2	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.7	8.9
	45-49	2.1	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.8	2.4	2.3
Total fertility rate		2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6

Source – SRS, O/o RGI, GOI.

Statement 16.12

BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL & INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY

Year	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Institutional Delivery (%)
2007	79.85	74.57
2008	81.75	73.45
2009	82.82	75.64
2010	92.68	78.51
2011	79.84	79.51
2012	84.64	81.35
2013	85.52	81.75
2014	86.11	82.83
2015	87.06	84.41
2016	87.98	86.74

Source – Annual Report on Registrations of Births and Deaths, DES, Delhi

16. It is discerned from above statements 16.9 -16.12 that IMR, U5MR and Fertility Rates are on declining trend. Steady fall in these rates over the years certainly establishes that both State Govts and Union Govt are working hard to achieve optimal levels as far as Child & Maternal health is concerned. Further, the following are the targets under Sustainable Development Goals to be achieved by 2030. Target in r/o the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is to reduce it up to 70 by 2030. The level of MMR for Delhi has remained under 40 for the last 4 consecutive years and thereby it is already below the desired level. The target for Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Children under 5 years of age is to reduce preventable deaths to nil by 2030. In the case of Delhi, both IMR & U5MR have continuously decreased and remained at around 18 and 20 respectively in the year 2016.

17. Implementation of various activities for the reduction of MMR and IMR.

- a. **Strengthening and augmentation of institutional delivery through;-**
- ❖ Promotion of Janani Suraksha Yojna, under which pregnant women of BPL, SC & ST families get ₹ 600/- (urban) and ₹ 700/- (rural) and Rs 500/- (BPL status for home delivery).
 - ❖ Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakarm – Scheme envisages free facilities are provided to pregnant women and sick infants (below one year) on account of user charges, diagnostic services, drugs and consumables, diet, two-way transportation and blood transfusion in all Govt health facilities for the purpose of delivery or post-natal complications.

- ❖ Free transport services for pregnant women & sick infants through CATS ambulances.
- ❖ Strengthening of hospitals under Laqshya initiative.
- ❖ Establishment of HDU & Obstetric ICU in Medical College hospitals and high caseload district hospitals.
- ❖ Establishment of Skill stations for capacity building of staff working for obstetric services in delivery points.
- ❖ ASHA workers in facilitating MH Programs like JSY, JSSK, PMSMA etc,
- ❖ Awareness creation through IEC and publicity.

b. Strengthening of Level II (secondary level), Special Neonatal Care services (SNCUs)- to cater to sick neonates (from birth to 28 days of life), 16 hospitals (BSA, SGMH,LBS, Kasturba, Hindu Rao, SDN, GGSH, MBH, MMMH, Jag Pravesh Chandra Hospital, AAAH & others) have SNCUs to provide intensive care and resuscitative to the babies who are sick. There are 61 New Born Care Corners (NBCCs) at all 61 delivery points within the labour room and OTs in the State.

c. Routine Immunization Services in Delhi is available twice a week (Wednesday & Friday) regularly at 650 health facilities and in Govt Hospitals immunization services are on all working days. Delhi is the only State, to have included through its own resources, vaccines of MMR (in1999), Typhoid (in 2004). All these additional vaccines are a strategy in itself when it comes to improved child survival. Immunization drive "Mission Indradhanush" was launched during the month of April 2015 with an aim to vaccinate all vaccinated /partially vaccinated children up to 2 years of age with a due focus on high-risk areas. A total of 24,84,628 children were reached out, out of which 3,89,836 were fully immunized and 3,72398 pregnant women were covered under the Mission Indradhanush period.

d. The National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI) had recommended the introduction of measles-rubella vaccine in routine immunization program to eliminate Measles and control Rubella/Congenital Rubella Syndrome by 2020, following a nation-wide MR campaign in phased manner, targeting children in the age group of 09 months to 15 years for vaccination with additional dose of MR vaccine. This will provide the second opportunity to those children who were left out either due to vaccine failure or failure to vaccinate. The aim of the campaign is to cover 95% immunization coverage against Measles and Rubella.

Accordingly, the campaign will be observed across Delhi w.e.f. 16th January 2019. The campaign will be observed for approximately 1-2 months duration with first two weeks in schools / educational institutes followed by 02 weeks activity in community/health institutions and last week will be planned for sweeping activities to cover left out / suboptimal coverage areas. For vaccination sessions in educational institutes/school, institution authorities/school teachers and parents will play a key role in ensuring that targeted students are well informed and immunized during the campaign.

Stringent Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) surveillance protocol will be followed to ensure prompt management and reporting of AEFI cases.

Nutrition-related Interventions

- e. **Provision of Infant and Young Child Feeding Counseling services** – There are 30 IYCF centres in Delhi. Hundreds of pregnant and lactating women (mostly belonging to poorer sections of society) are counselled on exclusive breastfeeding and its benefits alongside healthy weaning food from their own domestic resources daily at these centers.
- f. **Mother's Absolute Affection Programme (MAA)** – Hon'ble Health Minister launched this programme on 29-11-2016. It focuses on the awareness campaign to improve breastfeeding indicators. A Breastfeed indicator in the “first hour” is less than 40% though institutional deliveries are more than 80%.
- g. **Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC)** – The need for establishing KMC units is due to high incidence of LBW babies (21%) & Pre-term babies (13.6%) in Delhi Kangaroo mother care has been started in 21 units.
- h. **Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC)** is working in 8 Hospitals to take care of severely malnourished Children (SAM) under 5 years who have a medical complication.
- i. **Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF)** – the campaign was observed from 28th May 2018 to 9th June 2018 during the campaign 717515 ORS packets were distributed to children

Newer Initiatives-

New Born Screening (holistic evaluation of all newborns), DEIC (to counter 4 Ds i.e. Defects, Deficiencies, Diseases, Developmental delays and Disabilities), NIPI (National Iron + initiative to cover anaemic children aged 6 months to 10 years), Child Death Review etc. Newborn Screening has been proposed with the acronym NEEV (Neonatal Early Evaluation Vision) with the following Objectives in mind.

1. Screening for Visible Birth Defects
 2. Screening of functional birth defects
Retinopathy of prematurity & Hearing evaluation
 3. Screening for metabolic birth defects which include screening for congenital hypothyroidism, congenital adrenal hyperplasia and G6PD deficiency.
18. Survey results of the 71st round of NSS (State sample- Social Consumption on Health) reveal that out of approximate 1.88 lakh hospitalization cases of childbirth, 62.48% cases were reported in public hospitals in Delhi. Around 2.06 lakh pregnant women received prenatal care and 1.51 lakh women received post-natal care and average total medical expenditure per childbirth incurred in public hospitals was Rs. 1437 per case as against an expenditure of Rs. 19,863 in private hospitals.

19. **Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)**- Health delivery units have been liaisoned with Anganwadi centres under ICDS to immunize children in Anganwadis. For reduction in child malnutrition and control of anaemia, the government is seeking convergence with various programmes, for example, NRHM, MCD, etc. ICDS functionaries participate in campaigns like Pulse Polio, Nutrition and Health Awareness.
20. **School Health Scheme**-The School Health Scheme in Delhi was launched in the year 1979, initially in six schools targeted to improve the health and nutrition status of children and to provide them with useful education on hygiene. The specific services offered through these clinics relate to the promotion of positive health, prevention of diseases, early detection, diagnosis, treatment of disease, and referral services to higher health centres for the individuals who require further treatment and management. At present, 48 teams are functioning and catering to approx 16 lakhs school children of Delhi Govt and aided schools. However, about 3.5 lakh students of 300-350 schools are covered annually. There are 2 special referral centers with sanctioned posts of ENT Specialist, Eye Specialist, Refractions, Dental Surgeon & Dental hygienist. Children from nearby schools are referred to the SRCs for availing their services

Major achievements of SHS during the year 2017-18 are stated as under –

- Schools Screened = 400
- Students screened = 350000
- Total Referral cases= 60000
- Students referred for cases of eye, ear & skin = 24000
- Students counselled for Drug Abuse= 1000
- Student referred for de-addiction = 100

Department of Health & Family Welfare has also taken several novel initiatives for Prevention, Early Identification, and Counseling & Treatment of children/adolescents suffering from various types of Drug/Substance Abuse. 60 beds has been earmarked exclusively for in-patient management of juveniles with Drug/Substance Abuse in seven Delhi Government hospitals & health institutions namely; Deep Chand Bandhu Hospital, Dr Baba Sahib Ambedkar Hospital, Deen Dayal Upadhaya Hospital, Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya Hospital, G B Pant Hospital, Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital & Institute of Human Behaviors & Allied Sciences. Dedicated OPD services for juveniles with drug/substance abuse on at least once a week basis has also been started in these hospitals. In view of inhalant abuse observed in >40% children/ adolescents amongst those admitted in the last one year, Department has issued a Gazette Notification on 31st July 2017 to limit the access of inhalants to vulnerable children/adolescents.

21. **Weekly Iron Follet Supplementation Programme (WIFS) & Mass De-worming Programme** – Anaemia is a serious health problem not only among pregnant women but also among infants, young children and adolescents. So, in order to reduce the incidence of anaemia, WIFS was launched in Delhi in July

2013. The programme is implemented in all schools of Delhi Govt. & Govt. Aided, NDMC & Delhi Cantonment Board for students from 6th to 12th class and out of school adolescent girls between 10 to 19 years through Anganwadi centres. Coverage – 1218 schools were covered in the 2017-18 with total beneficiaries of 13.5 lacs and compliance rate 70%.

Similarly, Mass De-worming programme was implemented across Delhi in all Govt/ Govt Aided schools, selected private schools and at Anganwadi centres in 2017-18 having covered around 13.66 lacs children.

Family Welfare Programmes

22. 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, especially the developing nations. The information regarding the family welfare programmes in Delhi during the last seven years (2010-2017) is presented in the following Statement 16.13 -

Statement 16.13

FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMMES

S. No.	Details	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Family Welfare Centers including PP units	99	99	98	92	77	FP centers are now in function in hospitals	
2	Insertion of Intrauterine Contraceptive Device	40759	43238	47164	58293	71754	80293	84370
3	Sterilizations	19226	19651	20107	19181	17458	17383	18869
	a. Males	2849	2495	1563	1401	811	901	1323
	b. Females	16377	17156	18544	17780	16647	16482	17546
4	Oral Pills (Cycles)	222068	247300	213992	207872	196354	185499	199092
5	Condoms ('000)	7717	8833	9325	5373	3990	5709	6880

Source – Dte of Economics & Statistics, GNCTD & DFW Delhi.

Vector Borne diseases like Dengue, Malaria & Chikungunya

23. Due to the prevalence of vector-borne diseases like Malaria in NCT of Delhi, losses of productive person days are common. Dengue has proved fatal in the last few years and resulted in deaths in some cases. Following is the Statement

showing suspected cases (including both residents & non- residents) and deaths due to Dengue, Malaria & Chikungunya in Delhi.

Statement 16.14

DETAILS OF DENGUE CASES IN DELHI (2010- 2017)

Year	Suspected cases of Dengue	Deaths due to Dengue	Suspected cases of Malaria (pf &pv)	Deaths due to Malaria	Suspected cases of Chikungunya
2010	6259	8	251	0	120
2011	1131	8	413	0	110
2012	2093	4	382	0	6
2013	5574	6	361	0	18
2014	995	3	98	0	8
2015	15867	60	54	0	64
2016	4431	10	31	0	7760
2017	4726	10	577	0	559

Source –Annual Report 2017-18, DGHS, Govt. of Delhi.

24. It is clear from the above statement that deaths due to dengue have been declining due to initiatives taken by local bodies and Govt of NCT of Delhi under State Health Mission. Delhi Govt provides free of cost disposable set of Single Donor Platelet Apheresis (SDP) kit for Dengue patients admitted in general ward, Delhi Govt Hospitals. Besides adequate publicity, safeguards for preventing the growth of mosquitoes are carried out by DGHS and local bodies. Fever clinics in the Delhi Govt Hospitals also countered the menace of Dengue/ Malaria/ Chikungunya fever.

HIV / AIDS

25. Delhi State AIDS Control Society, an autonomous body of Delhi is implementing the National AIDS Control Programme funded with the aim to prevent and control HIV transmission and to strengthen state capacity to respond to the long-term challenge posed by the epidemic. An estimated HIV prevalence level amongst adults (15-49 years) in Delhi is 0.30% (HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2017).
26. Around 8, 49,798 persons (2,60,440 pregnant women and 5,89,358 persons) were screened for HIV infection in the year 2017-18 at facilities/ centers under Delhi State AIDS control society. Out of total screened cases, 6553 infection cases were detected amongst general clients including 304 amongst pregnant

women. There are 30843 persons living with HIV (PLHIV) registered at 11 ART centers of the society out of which 3163 new PLHIV till September in CFY 2018-19.

27. Govt. of NCT of Delhi provides Financial Assistance to PLHIVs/CLHIVs to improve treatment adherence for eligible persons receiving ART at ART centers in Delhi. The scheme is being implemented through the Delhi State AIDS Control Society since 2012. A total of 3340 beneficiaries as on 30th September 2018 are being provided financial assistance through Aadhar payment bridge system. The quantum of financial assistance has been doubled w.e.f 07/08/2018.

Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTBCP)

28. Salient features of RNTBCP being implemented in Delhi through Directorate of Health Services are as follows -
 - Delhi is the first State in the country to have full coverage with DOTS (WHO-recommended treatment strategy for TB) since 1997 and with DOTS-PLUS (treatment schedule for Drug-resistant TB) since 2008.
 - Tuberculosis is the most pressing health problem in our country as it traps people in a vicious cycle of poverty and disease, inhibiting the economic and social growth of the community at large. Tuberculosis still remains a major public health problem in Delhi, 40% of our population in Delhi is infected with TB germs and is vulnerable to the disease in case their body resistance is weakened.
 - Delhi has been implementing the Revised National TB Control Programme with DOTS strategy since 1997. Delhi State RNTCP has been merged with NRHM (DSHM) w.e.f. 01.04.2013. The Delhi State RNTCP is being implemented through a decentralized flexible mode through 25 Chest Clinics equivalent to DTC. Out of 25 Chest Clinics, MCD are running 12, GNCTD-10, NDMC-1, GOI-1 and NGO-1 chest clinics respectively. Delhi is the only state in the country where one NGO-Ramakrishna Mission, has been entrusted the responsibility to run the RNTCP in a district. The RNTCP has 201 diagnostic centers and 551 treatment centers located all over Delhi. The NGO's and private Medical Practitioners are participating in the implementation of the RNTCP in a big way. The diagnosis and treatment are provided free to patients under the RNTCP.
 - Delhi has been the best-performing State in terms of achieving the international objective of the programme in detecting new infectious TB patients at 70% & above and their success rate at 85% consistently for the last 8 years.
 - The State has been able to bring down the death rate due to tuberculosis at the lowest level of 3% (all India 4%) amongst newly infected patients, 2% (4% All India) amongst new sputum negative patients and 1% (2% All India) amongst new extrapulmonary cases. Therefore, the State is saving a lot of lives and achieving the goal of the Programme to decrease mortality due to TB.
 - Delhi has been treating the maximum number of Children suffering from TB at the rate of 14% against 6% of all India figures.

- Delhi State RNTCP became the first State in the country to have baseline drug sensitivity to second-line drugs in all cases of MDR TB.

Statement 16.16

PERFORMANCE OF REVISED NATIONAL TB CONTROL PROGRAMME

Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total number of patients put on treatment	50476	51,644	52006	50728	54037	55582	57967
New Infectious patients put on treatment	13680	13770	13982	12969	13704	14197	14840
Conversion rate from infectious to the non-infectious status at three months of treatment (Target 90%)	89%	89.5%	88.8%	89%	89%	90%	89.6
The case detection rate of new infectious patients (Universal Coverage)	82%	85%	85.7	80%	80%	83%	87.3
The case detection rate of all types of TB patients (Universal Coverage)	112%	118%	128%	118%	122%	122%	125.3
Success rate (cure + completion) of new smear-positive (Target 90%)	86%	86%	85%	86%	85%	86%	86.7
Death Rate (Target <5%)	3%	3%	2.7%	2.6%	3.5%	3%	2.6
Default Rate (Target <5%)	4.3%	4.5%	4.4%	5%	5.7%	5%	5
Failure Rate (Target < 5%)	4%	4%	4.1%	3%	2.7%	2%	2.3%
Number of persons saved from death	9489	9690	9106	9486	9875	10600	11280
Number of persons prevented from getting infected with TB	504633	507310	517334	480501	523407	526435	552826

Source – Dte of Health Services (DHS), GNCTD.

Statement- 16.16 (A)

PERFORMANCE OF DELHI STATE RNTCP (NEW INDICATORS FROM GOVT. OF INDIA)

Indicator	2017	2018 (Jan -March)
TB Patients Notified from Public Sector	60772	13591
Annual TB Notification Rate (Public)	332	302
TB Patients Notified from Private Sector	5121	4469
Annual TB Notification Rate (Private)	28	35
% of Pulmonary TB Patients	58%	57%
% of Extra Pulmonary TB Patients	42%	43%
% of New TB Patients	86%	85%
% of Previously Treated TB Patients	14%	15%
% of Microbiologically Confirmed Cases	43%	41%
% of Clinically diagnosed cases	37%	39%
Success Rate of Microbiologically Confirmed New TB Patients	85%	85%
Success Rate of Microbiologically Confirmed Previously Treated TB Patients	71%	72%
Success Rate of Clinically diagnosed New TB Patients	94%	94%
Success Rate of Clinically diagnosed Previously Treated TB Patients	88%	88%

Source – Dte. of Health Services (DHS), GNCTD

Indian System of Medicine (ISM) and Homeopathy

29. To promote the Indian System of Medicine (ISM), a separate Department of ISM set up in May 1996 in order to promote indigenous systems of medicines /therapies utilizing herbal medicines and System of Homeopathy. In 2013 it was renamed as Dte of AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Sowa-Rigpa & Homeopathy). Following are the major functions of the Directorate of AYUSH
- To provide best healthcare facilities through a network of 163 dispensaries spread across Delhi providing Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy treatment
 - Quality and value-based education in Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy through undergraduate and postgraduate courses at four educational institutes
 - Licensing and regulation under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Drugs & Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act of Ayurveda and Unani Medicines

- Registration of practitioners of Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy
- To create awareness among masses about strengths of AYUSH systems through school education programmes, media campaigns and participation in various health programmes

Important steps were taken by Govt. of NCT of Delhi in respect of functioning of AYUSH are as follows:

- After creation of separate Deptt/ Directorate of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homeopathy by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi in 1996, the Drug Control Cell of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicine has been transferred to this Directorate from the Drug Control department in 1997. Assistant Drug Controller (Ayurveda) and Assistant Drug Controller (Unani) have been notified as the Licensing Authority for A&U Drugs. At the moment, 2 Drug Inspectors (Ayurveda) and 1 Drug Inspectors (Unani) assist the Licensing Authority (ISM). Total 91 regular AYUSH manufacturing units are there out of which 69 Ayurvedic units, 22 regular Unani units, 10 regular combined A&U units and 2 Ayurvedic loans licensed and 1 Unani loan licensed units are licensed as on 01-9-2016.
- 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. Besides OPD services, facilities of x-ray, laboratory services and ultrasound also available.
- The government has also taken over the management of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College & Hospital in 1998 under Delhi Tibbia College (Takeover) Act 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 postgraduate courses in Ayurveda & Unani in the subjects Kayachikitsa, Sharir and Moalijat respectively along with 300 beds indoor facility. A new separate block of 60 bedded maternity in A&U Tibbia College has started functioning.
- Delhi Homeopathic Anusandhan Parishad has been set up to promote research activities. Similarly, Examining Body for paramedical training for Bhartiya Chikitsa also set up as an autonomous body for holding exams for paramedical training and preparing a course of study for such exams nursing care, panch karma etc.
- Nehru Homeopathic Medical College and hospital is imparting a BHMS Degree and has a capacity of 100 seats. This institute has 100 beds indoor facility for the homoeopathic treatment of chronic patients. The postgraduate course has also been introduced in this institute.
- Ch. Bharam Prakesh Ayurvedic Charak Sansthan at Khera Dabur is an autonomous Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital under the GNCTD. The 1st batch of Ayurveda Medical College started with the sanctioned capacity of

100 seats. 210 bedded hospital attached to the Sansthan is providing health care facilities through its experienced and qualified Doctors.

30. Based on findings of 71st Round of NSS (State Sample) – Social Consumption of Health (Jan- July 2014), out of total ailing persons in Delhi, about 9.86% persons opted for AYUSH treatment. In rural 19.82%, persons opted for AYUSH in comparison to 9.48% persons in urban.

DELHI STATE HEALTH MISSION

31. Delhi has one of the best health infrastructures in India, which is providing primary, secondary & tertiary care. Delhi offers the most sophisticated & state of the art technology for treatment and people from across the states pour in to get quality treatment. In spite of this, there are certain constraints & challenges faced by the state. There is the inequitable distribution of health facilities, as a result, some areas are underserved & some are un-served. Thereby, Delhi Govt. is making efforts to expand the network of health delivery by opening Seed PUHCs in un-served areas & enforcing structural reforms in the health delivery system.

Delhi State Health Mission implements the following National Health Programs:-

- 1. Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health**
 - RMNCH + A
 - Mission Flexipool
 - Immunization
 - Iodine Deficiency Disorder
- 2. National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)**
 - Structural strengthening
 - Human Resource gap filling and management structures
 - Engaging with Communities through ASHA / Rogi Kalyan Samitis / Mahila Arogya Samitis)
 - HMIS and IT initiatives
 - National Quality Assurance Program
- 3. Communicable Disease Programme:-**
 - Integrated Disease Surveillance Project
 - National Leprosy Eradication Program
 - National Vector Borne Disease Control Program
 - Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program
- 4. Non-Communicable Disease Programme:-**
 - National Program for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes,
 - Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)

- National Program for Control of Blindness (NPCB)
- National Mental Health Program (NMHP)
- National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE)
- National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPCCD)
- National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP)
- National Oral Health Programme (NOHP)
- National Programme for Palliative Care (NPPC)
- National Programme for Prevention & Management of Burn Injuries (NPPMBI)

State Program Management Unit and 11 District Program Management Units implement these programs as per approval of the State Program Implementation Plan received from Govt. of India.

Some key achievements:

- (a) Coverage of un-served / underserved areas:** Almost all the un-served / underserved areas have been identified across the State. 60 Seed Primary Urban health Centres (PUHCs) have been set up under this initiative.
- (b) Mobile Dental Clinics:** Operationalization of 2 Mobile Dental Clinics & 4 Mobile Dental IEC Vans is being done by Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences (MAIDS) with the support of Delhi State Health Mission.
- (c) Operationalization of Ambulances:** Centralized Accident Trauma Services is being supported for operationalization of 100 basic life support ambulance & 120 Patient Transport Ambulances procured through DSHM as per National Health Mission norms.
- (d) Health Management Information System (HMIS):**
- i. Dedicated web portal for capturing all Public health/indicator based information from the end source and generate reports /trends to assist in planning and monitoring activities. Data generated at the facility level is captured on this web-based portal on monthly basis. At present the Delhi Government, MCD, CGHS & ESI, NDMC, Autonomous, NGO & other health facilities (dispensaries & hospitals) are reporting on HMIS on monthly basis. In addition, some private hospitals and nursing homes are also reporting on HMIS Portal.
 - ii. Mother & Child Tracking Systems (MCTS) now converted into a more detailed Reproductive and Child Health Portal is an IT Platform of GOI designed to capture information of all eligible couples, reproductive and family planning events in their life. It also monitors and ensures timely appropriate healthcare service delivery to pregnant women and children up to 5 years of age by tracking and facilitating the utilization of timely preventive care. The goal is to

reduce morbidity & mortality related to pregnancy, childbirth and post-natal complications monitor and improve family planning coverage.

- iii. State MIS Portal: One of the important IT initiatives facilitated through the Delhi State Health Mission is the development of need-based software modules for various complicated processes to streamline them and facilitate monitoring on indicators, performance and outputs. Some of these Modules are as follows:
- Payroll Module
 - NIRANTAR - Store and Inventory Module
 - ASHA Module
 - PUHC Module
 - Information regarding Free Bed availability in Private Hospitals
 - School Health Module
 - Online OPD registration
 - Equipment Status Monitoring
 - Transfer Posting Module
 - DGEHS Module
 - HRIMS Module

(e) Community Processes

i. **ASHA:** The health care delivery system is linked to the community with the help of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs). These are motivated women volunteers who are selected as per defined guidelines in a decentralized manner. One ASHA is selected for every 1500-2500 population (300 to 500 households). At present State has **5719 ASHAs** in place distributed across the eleven districts in the vulnerable areas (Slums, JJ Clusters, unauthorized colonies and resettlement colonies).

These ASHAs have been trained in the knowledge and skills required for mobilizing and facilitating the community members to avail health care services. They also provide home-based care for mothers and newborns identify and help sick individuals for prompt access to the available health services. They also help in field level implementation of National Health Programs, facilitate the checkup of senior citizens. These ASHAs are paid incentives as per their performance. They are monitored and paid with the help of a web-based IT Platform created by the State. Their contribution has helped in the betterment of health indicators, especially the maternal and family planning indicators. Also, activities like cataract surgeries have also picked up.

In order to ensure quality in training, they are undergoing an accreditation process through written and oral exams being conducted by NIOS as the guidelines of the Government of India.

ii. Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS): RKS has been registered in 27 Delhi Govt. Hospital, 1 MCD Hospital, 7 Maternity Homes of East Delhi Municipal Corporation and 8 Districts.

(f) Implementation of the National Quality Assurance program in all health Facilities: Realizing the importance of Quality Assurance and Quality improvement, NQAP has been rolled out. This includes setting up of State QA Cell and district level structure. Quality teams have been constituted in all hospitals and quality circles formed in all primary healthcare facilities. Training has been imparted. Assessors have been trained.

SOPs have been drafted for major departments of the hospitals. Preparation of SOPs for Primary healthcare facilities is underway. The patient satisfaction assessment has been institutionalized in twenty GNCTD hospitals through the Mera Aspataal initiative.

Under DSHM, hospitals are provided funds to fill up gaps identified in the process of quality assurance. The process of assessment of compliance with the National Quality Assurance is being undertaken for identified hospitals. Five hospitals had undergone a national level assessment. Out of these two have been awarded full accreditation and two have been awarded certification with conditionality.

Kayakalp program, a subset of NQAS under the Swachh Bharat Mission is being implemented in all GNCTD and MCD hospitals and PUHCs and M&CW centers for the last three years. Under the program, best-performing health facilities are recognized and given monetary incentives. This has improved the level of cleanliness, infection control practices, hygiene and the patient experience.

CHAPTER 17

SOCIAL WELFARE AND SECURITY

The Government of NCT of Delhi make all efforts to provide support to the citizens who cannot support than society i.e. socially and economically disadvantage persons. In the same spirit, the Constitution of India lists the matters relating to Social Security 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. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi is implementing, to attain the objectives laid down in Directive Principles of State Policy on Social Security, schemes/ programmes to ensure the welfare of weaker sections of the society, disadvantaged groups and physically challenged persons for better care and support. The Government is implementing schemes and programmes for empowerment of women, security to aged people and vulnerable sections and creating an enabling environment for children. 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, The WCD department deals with matters pertaining to the Women and Children.

3. **Schemes and Programmes for Women and Child Development**

3.1 **Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS):**

Launched on 2nd October 1975, today, the ICDS Scheme represents one of the world's largest and most unique programmes for early childhood care and development. It is the foremost symbol of country's commitment to its children and nursing mothers, as a response to the challenge of providing pre-school non-formal education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality on the other. Government of NCT of Delhi is implementing this programme in Delhi with the help of Government of India. ICDS program provides six services including supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check up, referral services, pre-

school non-formal education and nutrition & health education are being provided through 10897 *Aanganwari centers*. The ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and cost sharing between Center and State is 50:50 for Supplementary Nutrition component and 60:40 for other than Nutrition Components. The beneficiaries under the scheme are children in age group 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

3.2 The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) in Delhi has 95 projects with 10,897 *Aanganwadi Centres*, functioning in various parts of Delhi covering a population of approximately 12.49 lakh children of 0-6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers in the year 2017-18 and 12.69 lakh children of 0-6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers in 2018-19 (up to Dec., 2018), who are economically deprived accessed seminar at Anganwadi Centres. Out of these, supplementary nutrition (under ICDS) was given to 5.13 lakh children and women in the year 2017-18 and 5.53 lakh children and women in 2018-19 (up to Nov. 2018) through 10897 Anganwadi Centres. At present, supplementary nutrition is provided at the rate of ₹ 8.00 per child, ₹ 9.50 per woman and ₹ 12.00 per malnourished child per day for about 300 days in a year (w.e.f. Sept. 2018).

3.3 The Delhi Government has enhanced the honorarium for Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) from ₹ 5000/- p.m. to ₹ 9678/- p.m. and for Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) from ₹ 2500/- to ₹ 4839/- p.m. from August 2017.

3.4 Ladli Scheme

The government of Delhi started the Ladli Scheme in January 2008. The main objective of this scheme is to promote the socio-economic development of the girl child by providing education-linked financial assistance. Eligibility conditions are that the girl child is born in Delhi. Her parents must be resident of Delhi for at least three years prior to 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, ₹ 11,000/- 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 ₹ 10,000/- if she is born at home or other than hospital/nursing home.
- ₹ 5,000/- is deposited in the name of the girl child on admission in classes I, VI, IX, on passing class X and on admission in class XII.

- The total contribution/deposit is made to ₹ 36,000/- in case of a birth in the hospital and ₹ 35,000/- case birth other than hospital subject to taking admission in all prescribed classes.
- The maturity amount can be claimed when the girl child attains 18 years of age and passes Class X or having attended school up to Class XII.
- 9.56 lakh girls have so far been registered up to March 2018 under the scheme of which 2,04,536 girls have already received the final maturity value of ₹ 286.77 crore (2008-09 to 2017-18).
- In 2017-18 Nos. of enrollment were 67070, No. of renewals were 102489 and maturity paid to 34717 girls.
- In 2018-19 (Apr-Dec) Nos. of enrollment are 8241, No. of renewals are 57844 and maturity paid to 18214 girls.
- Year wise Financial Provision of Contribution i.e. budget allocation and expenditure under Ladli scheme since 2008-09:

Statement 17.1
Year Wise Financial Provision of Contribution

S No.	Year	Budget (₹ in Cr)	Expenditure (₹ in Cr)
1	2008-09	86.38	86.44
2	2009-10	87.00	86.97
3	2010-11	110.00	89.26
4	2011-12	93.00	92.90
5	2012-13	95.50	95.50
6	2013-14	104.00	103.88
7	2014-15	96.00	95.64
8	2015-16	103.27	101.92
9	2016-17	106.00	96.67
10	2017-18	101.87	100.65
11.	2018-19	100.00	43.06 (Dec, 18)
Total		1083.02	992.89

Source: WCD, Department.

- **Status of Enrolment & Renewal under the Ladli scheme:**

Statement 17.2
Status of Enrolment & Renewal

S. No.	Year	No. of Enrolment	Amount Paid (₹ in cr)	No. Renewals	Amount Paid (₹ in cr)
1	2008-09	125337	74.17	--	--
2	2009-10	139823	83.57	--	--
3	2010-11	105737	64.85	15367	7.68
4	2011-12	106585	63.57	54216	27.11
5	2012-13	96800	59.71	63805	31.9
6	2013-14	89246	54.96	97620	48.84
7	2014-15	82669	51.71	102466	52.83
8	2015-16	74846	45.99	99366	55.30
9	2016-17	68193	40.98	97284	55.97
10	2017-18	67070	40.15	102489	59.98
11	2018-19 (Apr.-Dec.)	8241	6.84	57844	35.34
	Total	964547	586.50	690457	374.95

Source: WCD, Department.

- **Status of Maturity Disbursement under the Ladli scheme:**

Statement 17.3
Status of Maturity Disbursement under the Ladli scheme

S No.	Year	No. of Maturity Paid	Amount Disbursed (₹ in cr)
1	2009-10	1640	0.87
2	2010-11	19135	10.66
3	2011-12	11212	6.67
4	2012-13	11247	9.71
5	2013-14	20980	26.8
6	2014-15	20091	30.17
7	2015-16	47766	63.84
8	2016-17	37748	67.60
9	2017-18	34717	70.45
10	2018-19 (Apr.-Dec.)	18214	38.29
	Total	222750	325.06

3.5 Child Rights Commission

The Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 came into force in the year 2006. This Act provides for constitution of State Commission and Children's Courts for providing a speedy trial of offences against children or violation of child rights & for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Accordingly, the Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights was constituted in September 2008. The Commission deals with the issues related to 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 at each district as Children's Court for a trial of offences against children or violation of child rights in terms of Section 25 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

3.6 Child Welfare Committees

The government has constituted 10 Child Welfare Committees and 6 Juvenile Justice Boards under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 in order to ensure speedy and timely decisions on the matter pertaining to the care, protection and rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection and Juvenile in conflict with Law.

3.7 Welfare of Juveniles

The Department of Women and Child Development has set up 23 children institutions under the various provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Children) Act, 2015 to cater the children in need of care and protection and also the juveniles in conflict with the law. These institutions include;

- Three observation homes for boys.
- One observation home for girls.
- One place of safety for girls and one for boys.
- One special home for boys.
- 14 children homes.
- 2 After Care Home for Boys & Girls

Apart from the above, at present, there are 83 NGOs running child care institutions in Delhi.

3.8 Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

The ICPS Scheme was launched by the Ministry of Women & Child Development in the year 2009. The scheme aims to provide a protective environment for all the children enabling them to lead a safe, secure and well-protected life. The Ministry provides funds for implementation of 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme' in accordance with the cost-sharing ratio and the State Government is primarily responsible for the effective implementation and monitoring of the scheme in the State. The Department has set up a State Child Protection Unit and 11 District Child Protection Units to implement the objective of the Scheme. At present 8 Shelter Homes, 9 Open Shelters &

3 State Adoption agencies are being given Grant in Aid through Integrated Child Protection Scheme.

3.9 Scheme for Financial Sustenance, Education & Welfare & Welfare of Children of Incarcerated Parents

The Govt. of NCT Delhi notified the scheme namely: “Scheme for Financial Sustenance, Education & Welfare & Welfare of Children of Incarcerated Parents” in August 2014. Under this scheme financial assistance is given in the form of monthly payment to the child whose only surviving parent or both parents is/are in jail. The Quantum of financial assistance to a child shall be fixed as ₹ 3500/- for the first child, additional ₹ 3000/- for the second child (in case of 3 or more children, the maximum amount of ₹ 6500/- shall be utilized for the welfare of all children) till he/she attains the age of 18 years or parents are released from incarceration whichever is earlier. However, in case a child is placed with a fit institution, then such a child will not be entitled to receive additional financial assistance.

The details regarding the allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under said scheme during 2015-16 to 2018-19 is presented in Statement 17.4

Statement 17.4

PERFORMANCE THE SCHEME FOR FINANCIAL SUSTENANCE, EDUCATION & WELFARE & WELFARE OF CHILDREN OF INCARCERATED PARENTS

Financial Year	Budget Allocation (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
2015-16	30.00	22.45	228
2016-17	30.00	22.11	166
2017-18	30.00	22.18	63

Source: WCD, Department.

3.10 Programmes for Women

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, the 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, the literacy rate of women population is 63.46 per cent.

3.11 Financial Assistance to Women in Distress

The WCD Department is implementing the plan scheme 'Pension to Women in Distress' i.e. widowed, divorced, separated and destitute women by way of providing financial assistance in term of a monthly basis. This Scheme was introduced in the year 2007-08 to help economically poor widows with a regular source of income.

Delhi Govt. enhanced financial assistance from ₹ 1500/- to ₹ 2500 per month per beneficiaries under this scheme from April 2017. The government also enhanced income limit for eligibility from ₹ 60,000 per annum to ₹ 1.00 Lakh per annum for a resident of Delhi for five years with proof, in the age group of 18 years to lifelong.

The details regarding the allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under the scheme Financial Assistance to Women in Distress during 2015-16 to 2018-19 is presented in Statement 17.5:

Statement 17.5

PERFORMANCE OF WOMEN IN DISTRESS PENSION SCHEME

Financial Year	Budget Allocation (in Crore)	Expenditure (in Crore)	No. of beneficiaries
2015-16	267.58	267.58	1,58,603
2016-17	318.00	317.48	1,76,778
2017-18	513.50	513.27	2,05,079
2018-19	649.50	484.19 (upto Dec, 2018)	2,35,570

3.12 Financial Assistance to Widows for Performing Marriage of their daughter/orphan Girls

Under the planning scheme, financial assistance of ₹ 30,000/- is being given to the widows for performing the marriage of their daughter and orphan girls for their marriage. The beneficiary must be a bonafide resident of Delhi. The benefit is given only up to two girls in the family. The Family income should be less than ₹ 60,000/- per annum. The existing rate of assistance was last enhanced in April 2012 from ₹ 25,000/- to ₹ 30,000/-.

The details regarding the allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under said scheme during 2015-16 to 2018-19 is presented in Statement 17.6 :

Statement 17.6

PERFORMANCE OF SCHEME FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO WIDOWS FOR PERFORMING MARRIAGE OF THEIR DAUGHTER/ORPHAN GIRLS

Financial Year	Budget Allocation (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
2015-16	990.00	983.00	3612
2016-17	990.00	981.90	3273
2017-18	860.00	854.00	2830
2018-19	1200.00	657.30 (Upto Dec, 2018)	2191

3.13 Working Women Hostels

Delhi Government constructed a Working Women's Hostel at Vishwas Nagar, Karkardooma, 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 also been constructed at Rohini. The hostel is functional and 72 working women are staying in this hostel. In order to provide safe and comfortable hostel facilities to the working women, the WCD department has planned to setup/construct more new working women hostel at various location in Delhi for which land is available. A Working Women Hostel constructed at Dwarka will be made functional with the capacity to home 50 working women.

3.14 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005

The Women and Child Development Department is the nodal department for the Implementation of the 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 the implementation of this Act, the Department has appointed 17 Protection Officers to represent each district of Delhi.

3.15 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 an NGO and is providing psychiatric treatment and psychological counselling 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.

3.16 The department has set up two shelter homes at Sarai Rohilla and Jahangir Puri 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 especially, pre-natal and postnatal care. The capacity of these homes is 14 inmates (Sarai Rohilla) and 10 inmates (Jahangir Puri).

3.17 Swadhar Greh Scheme (CSS)

Swadhar Greh scheme is a sub-scheme of the Centrally Sponsored Umbrella scheme "Protection & Empowerment of Women". Swadhar Scheme is launched for the rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances. The beneficiaries include widows, deserted by their families and relatives, women prisoners released from jail and without family support, women survivors of natural disasters, women victims of terrorist/extremist violence and similarly placed women in difficult circumstances, who do not have any family support and without any economic means of survival. The scheme provides shelter, food, clothing, counselling, medical and legal aid and care to such women. Govt of India is provided 100% funds to these homes through Delhi Govt.

Short stay Home runs under the aegis of M/o WCD(GOI) through CSWB have now been converted into Swadhar Greh by Ministry of Women & Child Development. These Homes are Bapnu Ghar run by All India Women Conference and Snehalaya run by Mahila Dakshata Samiti. The capacity of the Swadhar Greh is to house 30 inmates of each home.

3.18 Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)- A Maternity Benefit Scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) Programme started on 01.01.2017 and implemented in all the districts of the country in accordance with the provision of the National Food Security Act, 2013 with the objectives to provide partial compensation for the wage in terms of cash incentives so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first living child.

3.18.1 Target beneficiaries:

All Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers who have their pregnancy on or after 01.01.2017 for the first child in family *excluding* PW&LM who are in regular employment with the Central Government or the State Governments or PSUs or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force.

3.18.2 Pregnant and Lactating AWWs/ AWHs/ ASHA may also avail the benefits under the PMMVY subject to fulfilment of scheme conditionality.

3.18.3 **Benefits:**

Cash incentives of ₹ 5000/- in three installments i.e. first installment of ₹ 1000/- on early registration of pregnancy at the Anganwadi Centre (AWC)/ approved Health facility as may be identified by the respective administering State/ UT, second installment of ₹ 2000/- after six months of pregnancy on receiving at least one ante-natal check-up (ANC) and third installment of ₹ 2000/- after childbirth is registered and the child has received the first cycle of BCG, OPV, DPT and Hepatitis-B, or its equivalent/ substitute.

The eligible beneficiaries would also receive the incentive as per approved norms towards maternity benefits under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for Institutional delivery so that on an average a woman gets ₹ 6000/- under maternity benefits.

3.18.4 **Current Status**

Since the inception of the scheme, nos. of beneficiaries enrolled in the PMMVY is 70,959 (up to Dec 2018) and total expenditure is ₹ 1871.18 lakh.

3.19 **POSHAN Abhiyan (CSS)**

3.19.1 *POSHAN* Abhiyan is India's flagship programmes for children, adolescents, pregnant women and lactating mothers by leveraging technology, a target approach and convergence. *POSHAN* Abhiyaan launched by GOI on 08th March 2018 for strength and better monitoring implementation of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme.

3.19.2 The *POSHAN* Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition, through a life-cycle concept, adopting a synergized and result oriented approach. The target of the mission is to bring down stunting in children 0-6 years of age from 38.4% to 25% by the year 2022. It also aims to reduce anaemia among women and adolescent girls in the age group of 15-49 years and reduce low birth weight.

3.19.3 The *POSHAN* Abhiyaan intends to achieve its goals by focusing on the capacity building of workers on nutrition counselling of pregnant women and mothers of children up to 2 years of age; community mobilization and behaviour change communication; providing performance-based incentives for community nutrition and health workers and states; initiating an IT-enabled citizen engagement and grievance redress system; and scaling up mobile-based information technology tools for improved monitoring and management of services to facilitate better outreach to beneficiaries during the critical 1000 day window for nutrition impact. In addition, the NNM introduces a focused approach to multi-sectoral actions for improved

nutrition outcome. It introduces a system of developing and monitoring convergent action plans for nutrition from the state until the block level, with an emphasis on innovations to promote multi-sectoral convergence.

3.20 Delhi Commission for Women

Delhi Commission for Women was set up in 1996 to take up cases of violation of safeguards provided to women under the Constitution and other laws. The commission acts through its various programmes as under-

- **Mahila Panchayat** – Under the programme, a network of Mahila Panchayats at the grass root level spread across.
- **Mobile Helpline:** The Delhi Commission for women started a Mobile Helpline the Commission is running 24 mobile vans in 11 districts.
- **Crisis Intervention Centers (CIC)** - Crisis intervention Centers programme is functional on an outsource basis. As a support system for the rape victims and their families. The aims and objectives of the CICs are to extend support/assistance for the victims where the trauma of rape becomes a permanent scar on their psyche. CICs operates through NGOs which provides psychological counselling services for the victim and her family to cope up with the trauma.
- **Rape Crisis Cell:** The prime responsibility of this cell is to aid and assist the rape victims and their families in order to overcome the trauma caused by the assault by providing immediate relief emotional counselling, assistance in the filing of FIR, etc, and the follow-up. Free legal service is provided to the victim of Sexual assault from the time the complaint is lodged in the police station.

4. WELFARE PROGRAMMES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS, DIFFERENTLY-ABLED AND VULNERABLE PERSONS:

- 4.1 Government of Delhi brought out a '**policy for senior citizens**' in 2006 for providing social security citizens above 60 years of age by providing old age pension. The policy envisages ensuring the welfare of senior citizens and improving the 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 users friendly and sensitive to the needs of senior citizens. The government of Delhi would also have a public education mechanism to prepare people for old age in order to ensure that they are able to live gracefully and remain financially secure in their later years.

4.2 Financial Assistance to Senior Citizen (Old Age Pension)

4.2.1 This scheme is being implemented by the Department of Social Welfare. Under this scheme, financial assistance is remitted on monthly basis in the saving accounts of the beneficiaries maintained in the bank, through APBS as per the Aadhar Number of beneficiaries or Electronic Clearing System (ECS) of RBI. The Delhi resident of five years with proof, the age of 60 years & above and having a family (applicant & spouse) income less than ₹ 1,00,000/- per annum are eligible. The applicant must have a valid ID proof as listed in the notification. The Quantum of financial assistance to senior citizens having an age of 70 years and above is ₹ 2500/- per month. For senior citizens having age between 60-69 years, it is ₹ 2000/- per month. Additional assistance of ₹ 500/- per month is provided to the beneficiaries of SC/ST/Minorities category (age between 60-69 years) besides the usual pension on the production of relevant documents. This rate is effective from February 2017 (earlier, it was ₹ 1500/- p.m & ₹ 1000/- p.m).

4.2.2 The details regarding the allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under the scheme pension to a senior citizen in Delhi during 2012-13 to 2018-19 is presented in Statement 17.7.

Statement 17.7
PERFORMANCE OF SENIOR CITIZEN PENSION SCHEME

S. No.	Year	Outlay (₹ in crore)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2012-13	563.20	558.34	386068
2	2013-14	541.00	537.88	375668
3	2014-15	558.00	532.24	331881
4.	2015-16	608.79	607.79	388471
5.	2016-17	682.00	638.48	381849
6	2017-18	1065.00	984.72	437896
7.	2018-19	1299.00	837.12 *	441857 *

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

* Up to December 2018.

4.3 Old Age Homes

4.3.1 The aim and objective of the scheme 'Setting up of Old Age Homes' is to provide a place to senior citizens where they may live gracefully in a congenial atmosphere. The Department of Social Welfare, Government of Delhi is running two Old Age Homes - one at Bindapur and another at Sewa Sadan Complex, Lampur.

4.3.2 The following services are provided at the Old Age Homes

- Free boarding/lodging at the state-run Old Age Homes for free seats,

- Medical Care & Counseling and
- Recreational facilities and rehabilitation programme.

4.3.3 The Old Age Homes are open for:

- Senior Citizen, i.e. age 60 years and above,
- Don't have anyone to support or maintain them,
- Not suffering from any infectious/communicable disease and
- a resident of NCT of Delhi.

4.3.4 The Department of Social Welfare, GNCT of Delhi is planned construction of 10 more old age homes in different area of Delhi i.e. at Chitranjan Park, Rohini, Kanti Nagar, Paschim Vihar, Geeta Colony, Wazirpur and Chattarpur, Janakpuri, Sarita Vihar and Vasant Kunj to cater the needs and requirement of Old Age persons.

4.4 Recreation Facilities to Senior Citizens

4.4.1 The Government of Delhi is committed towards the well-being and holistic development of elderly citizen of Delhi for which a scheme of recreation centres is operational. It provides an avenue for the well-being and overall development of the elderly citizens in Delhi. The recreation centre for an aged person provides facilities for relaxation, avenues of Social interaction for their leisure which help the senior citizens to integrate them with their families. Under this programme, Delhi Government is provided with a onetime non-recurring grant of ₹ 75,000/- to the suitable NGO/ organization/ RWA for setting up of a center and recurring grant of ₹ 20,000/- for covering operational expenses.

4.4.2 During 2017-18, 111 recreation centers were running and 2.05 crore were spent by in Delhi Government under this scheme. During 2018-19, 108 recreation centers are running (up to Dec. 2018).

4.5 Maintenance Tribunal

4.5.1 The Government of Delhi has notified and set up 11 Maintenance Tribunals in all 11 districts to provide 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 Tribunal in each district is headed by ADM as the Presiding Officer/ Chairperson along with two non-official members one of whom is female.

4.5.2 Under this Act any senior citizen or parent who is unable to maintain himself or whose children are not maintaining him/her from his own earning or out of property owned by him, shall be entitled to make an application against their children for maintenance.

- **Appellate Tribunal**

The Government of Delhi has also notified and set up 11 Appellate Tribunals in all eleven districts in the context to the Maintenance Act-2007. Appellate Tribunal in each district is headed by Dy. Commissioner (Revenue) as Chairperson along with two non-official members, one of whom is female.

The total number of cases filed and disposed of by the Maintenance Tribunals in all 11 districts of Delhi during the period 2014 and 2016 is presented in Statement 17.8.

Statement 17.8

Nos. of cases filed & Disposed of by the Maintenance Tribunal

Year	Cases filed	Disposed of cases	Pending Cases at the end of the year
2014-15	361	321	40
2015-16	433	363	70
2016-17	233	191	42
2017-18	623	152	471

5. The welfare of Differently- Abled Persons

- 5.1. The Constitution of India ensures equality, freedom, justice and dignity to all individuals and implicitly mandates an inclusive society for all, including persons with disabilities. The Department of Social Welfare is the nodal department in GNCT of Delhi for the Welfare of Differently Abled Persons and believes in the fact “Help the Differently Abled Persons to help themselves”.
- 5.2 The Delhi Govt. through its various initiatives and programmes is rendering full support to the Differently Abled Persons so that they can live with full participation and have equal involvement in every aspect of society.
- 5.3 For the welfare of differently abled, the Department of Social Welfare is running homes/schools:
 - 5 schools for deaf and dumb.
 - 1 Training cum Production Center.
 - 1 Sheltered Workshop for differently abled persons.
 - 1 Hostel for school and college going blind boys.
 - 1 School for the blind.
 - 6 homes and 1 school for mentally challenged children.
- 5.4 Under the scheme “National Programme for Rehabilitation of Person with Disabilities” two types of camps i.e., General Disability Camps and Special

Disability Camps were organized by Department of Social Welfare in all districts of Delhi. General Disability Camps are organized in coordination with other Govt. agencies in every district in which persons with disabilities are facilitated with the facility of disability certificate, DTC Passes, ID Card by the office of Dy. Commissioner, Registration in Integrated School Railway Concession Pass etc., Special Camps are also organized to provide free Aid and Appliances to the disabled persons.

- 5.5 The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred, camps held and beneficiaries covered under the welfare program for persons with disabilities in Delhi during 2014-15 to 2017-18 is presented in Statement 17.9.

Statement 17.9

PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR REHABILITATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES SCHEME

S. No.	Year	Expenditure (in lakh)	Number of	
			Camps	Beneficiaries
1	2014-15	6.83	08	3242
2	2015-16	9.37	14	5000
3	2016-17	3.49	11	6000
4	2017-18	0.21	-	-

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

- 5.6 Department of Social Welfare is implementing the scheme “Financial Assistance to Differently–Abled Persons” in which financial assistance of ₹ 2500/- p.m. is provided to the persons who have more than 40 per cent disabled, are age of 0 to life long, have residence proof in Delhi for minimum five years prior to application, with family income not more than ₹ 1,00,000/- per annum. This rate is effective from February 2017 (earlier, it was ₹ 1500/- p.m.)
- 5.7 The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under financial assistance to persons with special needs during 2010-11 to 2018-19 is presented in Statement 17.10.

Statement 17.10

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN DELHI

S. No.	Year	Revised Outlay (in crore)	Expenditure (in crore)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2010-11	26.50	17.86	25691
2	2011-12	28.50	27.52	26622
3	2012-13	58.00	57.41	36809
4	2013-14	78.00	75.82	45471
5	2014-15	92.00	78.68	41043
6.	2015-16	108.71	108.42	60657
7	2016-17	137.00	135.52	71581
8.	2017-18	200.00	196.03	76263
9	2018-19	265.00	169.88 *	82339*

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

* Up to December 2018

5.8 In order to provide a facilitating mechanism for the rehabilitation of persons whose mental illness is treated & controlled after their discharge from mental hospitals, Govt. of Delhi constructed five Half Way/Long Stay Homes. These Homes are located at Dwaraka (01 unit), Rohini Sector-03 (02 units), Rohini Sector-22(01 unit) and Narela (01 unit).

5.9 Three halfway homes have been operationalized and being run namely, Nav Kiran – I & II at Rohini sector – 3 for women and Nav Chetna at Rohini sector – 22.

6. Delhi Family Benefit Scheme

6.1 One time assistance is being provided to the poor households in case of the death of the breadwinner. Amount of benefit is ₹ 20,000/- in case of death of the primary breadwinner, irrespective of the cause of death viz. natural or accidental. The age of the deceased should be between 18-60 years. 'Bread earner' is defined as a member of the household whose earnings contribution is the largest proportion of the total household income.

6.2 The information regarding allocation of fund, expenditure incurred and beneficiaries covered under the National Family Benefit Scheme during 2011-12 to 2018-19 is presented in Statement 17.11.

Statement 17.11
PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL FAMILY BEFIT SCHEME

S.No.	Year	Revised Plan Outlay (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2010-11	215.00	207.70	2077
2	2011-12	258.00	253.40	2534
3	2012-13	270.00	269.40	2694
4	2013-14	310.00	282.70	2827
5	2014-15	360.00	337.20	3372
6.	2015-16	550.00	539.20	5396
7.	2016-17	700.00	700.00	7000
8.	2017-18	1262.00	900.80	4510
9.	2018-19	1168.00	852.80 *	4305 *

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

* Up to December 2018

7. 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 one regular Beggar's Court, two mobile Beggars courts have been started in 2009. A table regarding details of anti-begging operation & trial by beggars is presented in Statement 17.12.

Statement 17.12

Year	Beggars apprehended/arrested by RCC/mobile court	Beggars committed by the Hon'ble Court	Released by the Hon'ble Court
2014	4204	488	3715
2015	3402	301	3101
2016	2368	241	2127
2017	2042	201	1841
2018	966	247	719

Source: - Social Welfare Department, GNCTD.

8. The welfare of Leprosy Affected Persons

A Rehabilitation Centre for Leprosy (RCL) affected persons was established during the year 1980-81. Social Welfare Department is paying ₹ 3000/- per month from September 2018 (Earlier it was ₹1800/- p.m.) 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 located Tahirpur where the Shelter workshop & Training cum Production Centre is positioned. In these centers, the department provides production work facilities to enable leprosy affected persons to make them economically independent and training facilities in handloom weaving, shoe-making, chalk making and candle making etc. At present 562 beneficiaries are getting allowance.

9. WELFARE OF SC/ST/OBC

- 9.1 The Scheduled Caste population of Delhi, as per Census 2011, is 28.12 lakh accounting for 16.75 per cent of the State population (167.88 lakh). No tribes are notified as Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the NCT of Delhi. There are 65 castes which have been notified as Other Backward Classes (OBC) in Delhi by the Delhi Backward Classes Commission but no authentic estimate is available regarding the OBC population in Delhi. The information regarding local body-wise SC population of Delhi during the last four censuses is presented in Statement 17.13.

Statement 17.13

LOCAL BODY-WISE SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION: 1981-2011

S. No	Local Bodies	1981	1991	2001	2011
1.	Delhi Municipal Corporations				
	Male	5,89,317	9,40,191	12,24,992	14,53,597
	Female	4,81,000	7,85,560	10,44,156	12,92,608
	Total	10,70,317	17,25,751	22,69,148	27,46,205
2.	New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)				
	Male	20,967	30,043	29,919	26,545
	Female	15,512	23,887	25,294	23,062
	Total	36,479	53,930	52,213	49,607
3.	Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB)				
	Male	8,266	8,456	10,271	8,658
	Female	6,581	6,699	8,623	7,839
	Total	14,847	15,155	18,894	16,497
4	Grand Total	11,21,643	17,94,836	23,43,255	28,12,309

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2018

- 9.2. During 1961-1991, Delhi's decadal population growth remained around 53 per cent which decreased to 47% during 1991-2001 and further decreased to 21.20% during 2001-2011. The Scheduled Caste decadal population growth rate which remained way above Delhi's total population growth rate during 1961-1991 and totally reversed the trend in 2001 Census when it was 30.56% against the 47% for the total population. In 2011 census again it was 20.02% below the total population growth rate of 21.20% i.e. during 2001-2011. Tehsil-wise scheduled caste population in Delhi during the last census is presented in Table 17.1. The growth of the Scheduled Caste population in Delhi during the last six decades is presented in Statement 17.14.

Statement 17.14

DECENNIAL GROWTH OF SCHEDULED POPULATION IN DELHI

S. No	Census Year	Growth in Total Population (in per cent)	Growth in Scheduled Caste Population (in per cent)
1.	1961	52.44	63.73
2.	1971	52.93	86.12
3.	1981	53.00	76.44
4.	1991	51.45	60.00
5.	2001	47.02	30.56
6.	2011	21.20	20.02

Source: - Census Handbook-2011, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India

- 9.3 The rural-urban classification of scheduled caste population in Delhi during the last seven censuses is presented in Statement 17.15.

Statement 17.15

URBAN- RURAL SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

S. No	Census Year	Urban	Rural	Total
1.	1951	1,44,619	63,993	2,08,612
2.	1961	2,72,243	69,312	3,41,555
3.	1971	5,30,699	1,04,999	6,35,698
4.	1981	10,17,631	1,04,012	11,21,643
5.	1991	15,87,127	2,07,709	17,94,836
6.	2001	21,54,877	1,88,378	23,43,255
7.	2011	27,30,126	82,183	28,12,309

Source:- Census Handbook-2011, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India

- 9.4. The literacy rate of the scheduled caste population vis-a-vis the total literacy rate in Delhi is presented in Statement 17.16. The data reveals that the literacy rate of the scheduled caste population has steadily been increased from 20.86 per cent in 1961 to 70.85 per cent in 2001 and 78.89% in 2011. Although the literacy rate of scheduled caste population in 2011 was below Delhi's literacy rate of 86.20 per cent, however, it remains above the national literacy rate of 63.07 per cent.

Statement 17.16**LITERACY RATE OF TOTAL POPULATION AND SC POPULATION IN DELHI**

(Per cent)

S. 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
6.	2011	90.90	80.80	86.20	86.77	70.01	78.89

Source:- Census Handbook-2011, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India

9.5. In 2011, Delhi had a Scheduled Caste (SC) workforce population of 9.01 lakh which was 16.14% of the total workforce population (55.87 lakh). Out of SC population of 28.12 lakhs, 32.06% of the SC population were employed against 31.60% of the total population employment.

10. Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) of NCT of Delhi

In order to ensure overall development of the SC community, the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) is being implemented in Delhi. A specific budgetary provision under all sectors of the annual plan is made for social-economic development of SCs. The progress of the scheduled caste sub-plan during the last seven years is presented in Statement 17.17.

Statement 17.17**APPROVED OUTLAY AND SCSP COMPONENT**

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Year	Approved Outlay	SCSP Component	Per cent
1	2010-11	11400	1931.56	16.94
2	2011-12	14200	2419.95	17.04
3	2012-13	15000	2760.46	18.40
4	2013-14	16000	3003.25	18.77
5	2014-15	16700	2797.25	16.75
6	2015-16	19000	3470.39	18.27
7	2016-17	20600	3603.86	17.49
8	2017-18*	18500	3773.84	20.39
9	2018-19	22000	4232.31	19.24

*From the year 2017-18 Plan & Non –Plan has been merged.

Source- Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC

11. Achievements under Welfare Schemes/Programmes:

The progress of the schemes implemented by the Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities during the last 12 years for the benefit/development of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, other backward classes and minority communities is summarized in Statement 17.18.

Statement 17.18

PROGRESS UNDER SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES FOR WELFARE OF SC /ST /OBC / MINORITIES

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Year	Outlay	Expenditure	Achievement [in per cent]
1.	2007-08	50.75	50.06	98.64
2.	2008-09	50.02	49.22	98.40
3.	2009-10	45.85	41.72	90.99
4.	2010-11	89.60	71.12	79.38
5.	2011-12	250.00	233.66	93.46
6.	2012-13	325.00	277.70	85.45
7.	2013-14	330.00	254.77	77.20
8.	2014-15	314.00	234.55	74.70
9.	2015-16	378.00	297.03	78.58
10.	2016-17	385.00	116.07	30.15
11.	2017-18	366.00	282.43	77.17
12.	2018-19	333.00	148.84 (Dec 2018)	44.70

12. Educational Development Programmes for SC/ST/OBC

12.1 Financial Assistance for Purchase of Stationary etc.

In order to encourage children/students belonging to SC/ST/OBC communities, a scheme of financial assistance for the purchase of stationary is being implemented. The students studying in Central Government/ Government of Delhi/ Aided/ Recognized/ Local Bodies schools etc. are being covered under the scheme. The amount of ₹ 1000/- per annum to the student studying in class 1st to 8th and ₹ 2000/- per annum to the student studying in class 9th to 12th are being provided. There are no family income criteria for the students belonging to SC/ST category, whereas for OBC and Minority communities students' annual family income should be less than ₹ 2 lakh for availing the benefit under this scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 92.90 crore (2012-13), ₹ 94.89 crore (2013-14), ₹ 89.12 crore (2014-15), ₹ 97.87 crore (2015-16), ₹ 42.78 crore (2016-17) and ₹ 92.48 crore (2017-18) were incurred under this scheme during the given period.

12.2 Scholarship/ Merit Scholarship for class I to XII Students

Delhi Government is providing a scholarship of ₹ 1000/- per annum to the students studying in class 1st to 8th belonging to SC/ST/Min. categories. Delhi Government is also providing meritorious scholarship depending upon percentage of marks of previous class which are:- (a) ₹ 600/- to ₹ 4500/- per annum for class 6th to 12th belonging to OBC category students and (b) ₹1620/- to ₹ 4500/- per annum for class 9th to 12th belonging to SC/ST /Minority category. Family income is not applicable to the students belonging to SC/ST communities, whereas for OBC and Minority community's students annual family income should be less than ₹ 2 lakh for availing the benefit under this scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 79.53 crore (2012-13), ₹ 81.04 crore (2013-14), ₹ 77.55 crore (2014-15), ₹ 76.62(2015-16) and ₹ 32.93 crore (2016-17) and ₹ 75.73 crore (2017-18) was incurred under this scheme during the given period.

12.3 Merit Scholarship for College / University Students

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 criterion is not applicable for the students belonging to SC/ST category. However, family income less than ₹ 2 lakh per annum is applicable to the students belonging to OBC/Minority communities. Performance of the scheme is presented in Statement 17.19.

Statement 17.19

PERFORMANCE OF SCHEME MERIT SCHOLARSHIP FOR COLLEGE / UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

S. No.	Year	Expenditure (₹ in Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries (students)
1.	2013-14	5.80	7163
2.	2014-15	6.78	13898
3.	2015-16	7.00	11086
4	2016-17	2.93	3011
5	2017-18	3.21	3658

*Provisional, Source – Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC

12.4 Reimbursement of Tuition Fee for students studying in Public School

Tuition and other compulsory fees of SC/ST/OBC/Minority students having a family income less than ₹ 2 lakh per annum and studying in public schools are also being reimbursed by Delhi Government. The fee reimbursement is 100 % in case of the family income is up to ₹ 60,000/- per annum. The students whose family income is more than ₹ 60,000 and below ₹ 2 lakh per annum, 75% of the fee is reimbursed. Performance of the scheme is presented in Statement 17.20

Statement 17.20
PERFORMANCE OF SCHEME REIMBURSEMENT OF
TUITION FEE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL(SC/ST/OBC/Min)

S. No.	Year	Revised Outlay (₹ in Crore)	Expenditure (₹ in Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries (students)
1.	2012-13	9.50	9.50	6,816
2.	2013-14	18.30	18.00	15,442
3.	2014-15	34.00	31.80	26,777
4.	2015-16	37.00	33.19	21,090
5.	2016-17	42.00	5.18	1893
6.	2017-18	56.00	38.62	29435

*Provisional, Source – Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC

12.5 Hostel Facilities for SC/ST/OBC/Minority Students

In order to provide congenial study environment hostel facilities are being provided to the male and female students studying in class XI & above belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minority communities at Dilshad Garden, Delhi. The facilities in the hostel are provided free of cost. The intake capacity of the boy's hostel is 100 students and a girl's hostel is 60 students. The income limit of parents should not exceed ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum to avail benefit under the scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 88.03 lakh was incurred in 2012-13, ₹149.14 lakh in 2013-14, ₹ 242.06 lakh in 2014-15, ₹ 155.13 lakh in 2015-16, ₹153.26 lakh in 2016-17 and ₹182.53 lakh in 2017-18 under the scheme.

12.6 Residential Schools for Weaker Section of SC/OBC/Min/Orphans

Delhi Govt. vide cabinet decision no.1981 dated 31.02.2013, decided to set up a residential school for SC/OBC/Min/Orphans at Issapur in collaboration with Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS). The scheme is based on "Operations, maintenance and management agreement between the Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities, GNCTD and KISS, Bhubaneswar. A grant of ₹ 5000/- per student per month is being provided by Delhi Govt. to the KISS Delhi to run the residential school. At present, 593 students are enrolled in 2018-19.

Performance of the scheme is presented in Statement 17.21.

STATEMENT- 17.21

PERFORMANCE OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR WEAKER SECTION OF SC/OBC/MINORITY/ORPHANS

Year		Budget Allocation (in Crore)	Expenditure (₹ in Crore)	Students Enrolled/Class
2013-14	R	2.50	2.53	269/Class I-III
	C	6.63	6.33	
2014-15	R	5.00	1.87	353/Class I-IV
	C	2.00	0.58	
2015-16	R	4.0	2.25	369/Class I-V
	C	2.0	0.74	
2016-17	R	4.00	2.82	473/Class I-VI
	C	1.00	-	
2017-18	R	4.00	3.36	562/Class II-VII
	C	1.50	0.74	

Source – Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC

13. Economic Development Programmes

- 13.1 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

was also assigned to the Corporation. It has been declared as State Channelizing Agency (SCA) for SC/ST/OBC/Minority Communities/Physically Handicapped. The 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 a loan to the beneficiaries of SC/ST/OBC/Minority communities for their economic upliftment.

- 13.2 The Department is implementing a Plan Scheme 'Dilli Swarojgar Yojana' for SC/ST/OBC/Min through DSCFDC. Under this scheme, a loan up to ₹ 5 lakh is provided to an entrepreneur willing to start a venture in Delhi. During the last two year performance is presented as under statement 17.22.

Statement 17.22

S. No.	Year	Detailed head	Achievement	Expenditure (₹ in Lakh)
1	2015-16	Composite Loan Scheme	46	45.55
2		Educational Loan Scheme	11	36.93
3		Dilli Swarojgar Yojana	70	173.45
4		Training	682	10.52
5	2016-17	Composite Loan Scheme	187	238.92
6		Educational Loan Scheme	14	18.69
7		Dilli Swarojgar Yojana	43	165.02
8.	2017-18	Composite Loan Scheme	208	451.81
9.		Educational Loan Scheme	16	22.34
10.		Dilli Swarojgar Yojana	34	109.70

Source – Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC

14. Improvement of SC Basties

The Department is implementing the scheme "Improvement of SC Basties" with the sole objectives to improve the living conditions of SCs. Under this scheme, kharanjas, road and roadside drains and construction/repair of Chaupals/community centre etc. are being carried out in those SC basties where the population of SCs is more than 33% as per the census record. Under this scheme, work is being executed by DSCST through any of the

approved Executive Agencies of Delhi Government. The details of the expenditure under the scheme are given under statement 17.23.

Statement 17.23

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF SC BASTIES AND CHAUPALS

Year	No. of Chaupals	No. of SC Basties	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2015-16	32	32	29.47
2016-17	29	36	25.16
2017-18	30	38	48.40

Source – Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC

15. A. Manual Scavengers Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013) –

The DSCST is also a nodal department for implementation of Manual Scavengers Act, 2013 and rules made there under. As per the direction of National Commission of Scheduled Castes, the department has also notified the District Level Survey Committee after approval of Hon'ble LG for purpose of identification of Manual Scavengers. As per direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, following compensation has been released to the next kin of the victims:-

Year	Nos of Cases Reported	Nos. of Death Reported	Amount of Compensation Released by Government	Compensation Released from
2017-18	5	12	₹ 10 lakh each	CM Relief Fund
2018-19	2	07	₹ 10 lakh each	02 cases by Employer; 05 cases by Calamity Fund.

B. Prevention of Atrocity Act

The Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC is also a nodal department for implementing of Prevention of Atrocity Act, 1995.

During the last three years, the department has provided compensation under the Act and also incentives for the SC/ST couples for inter-caste marriage. Details are as under:

Statement 17.24

Year	No. of Victims (Under PoA, Act)	Compensation Amount (₹ in lakh)
2015-16	21	6.64
2016-17	18	2.65
2017-18	22	35.07
2018-19 (up to Sept 2018)	5	5.55

Statement 17.25

Year	Nos. of Couples of Inter-Caste Marriage	Incentive Amount (₹ in lakh)
2015-16	3	1.50
2016-17	2	1.00
2017-18	3	1.50

16. Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Yojana-

16.1 Delhi Government, vide cabinet decision No. 2526 dated 12.12.2017, launched the scheme Jai Bhim Mukhyamantri Pratibha Yojana. The objective of the schemes to provide quality coaching for economically disadvantaged Scheduled Castes (SCs) candidates to enable them to compete in Competitive examination and succeed in obtaining an appropriate job.

16.2 Benefits-

- i. Under the scheme, the department provides coaching through empanelled institutes, to eligible students belonging to SC community for preparation of competitive examinations conducted by UPSC/SSC /state PSCs/SSC etc and entrance exams for professional courses. The eligibility condition is as - students belonging to SC community residing in Delhi & who have passed 10th & 12th class (or studying in class XII) from schools in Delhi; Students having total family income from all sources up to ₹ 6.00 lakh per anum.

- ii. The ratio of students who have completed their studies from Govt. & Private schools to be coached under scheme 75:25.
- iii 75% of admissible coaching fee is to be provided by the Govt. and the remaining 25% to be borne by the students. *However*, in case of students having a total family income up to ₹ 2.00 lakh, the full admissible coaching fee is to be provided by the Govt.
- iv. Enrolled students will be allowed to avail stipend @ ₹ 2500/- per month through online payment mode
- v. There are 8 empanelled coaching institutes under the scheme. About 3735 students have been enrolled by December 2018 (in 2018-19).

CHAPTER 18

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Delhi is one of pioneer state in implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013 w.e.f. 1st Sept 2013 soon after enactment of NFS Act, 2013 by Government of India.

2. The Department of Food Supply and Consumer Affairs, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, manages the public distribution system in Delhi. At present, the public distribution system in Delhi is for distribution of wheat and rice to all food cards holders under the NFS Act and sugar to AAY cardholders. Government has designated Delhi Public Grievance Commission as the State Food Commission for effective and timely redressal of grievances of beneficiaries. Many reform measures are taken by GNCTD to make the PDS more transparent like ration card portability services, issuing SMS alerts to the beneficiaries.
3. The Public Distribution network of GNCTD comprising of 2210 FPS distributed food grains to 72.78 lakh population through 19.41 lakh food security cards as on 31st March 2018. Almost all digital food security cards are Aadhar enabled. However, presently there are 2057 FPS providing food grains to 68.75 lakh beneficiaries through 17.14 lakh food security cards as on 3rd Jan 2019.
4. The food entitlement to various categories of beneficiaries under the Targeted Public Distribution System is given in statement 18.1:

Statement 18.1

Food Grains Entitlement of beneficiaries per month and the Rate

S. No.	Commodity	Category	Quantity	Rate (₹ / kg)
1	Wheat	AAY	25 Kg/Per Card	2.00
		PR	4 Kg/Member	
2	Rice	AAY	10 Kg/Per Card	3.00
		PR	1 Kg/Member	
3	Sugar	AAY	1 Kg/Per Card	13.50

Note: AAY- Antyodaya Anna Yojana, PR- Priority Household category.

5. The number of Fair Price Shops and the total number of Ration Cards issued by GNCTD in the last 6 Years is given below in statement 18.2.

Statement 18.2

DETAILS OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN DELHI-2012-2018

S. No.	Years	No. of Ration Cards (in thousands)	No. of Fair Price Shops (FPS)	Licensed Shops for Kerosene
1	2012-13	3435	2479	1829
2	2013-14	1779	2396	Nil
3	2014-15	1700	2310	
4	2015-16	1950	2283	
5	2016-17	1941	2254	
6	2017-18	1941	2210	

6. It may be seen from the Statement 18.2 that the number of Ration Card holders dropped significantly from 34.35 lakh in 2012-13 to 17.79 lakh in 2013-14 due to implementation of National Food Security Act in Delhi w.e.f. September 2013. This is due to exclusion of non-entitled beneficiaries from the total beneficiaries. Mainly due to the ceiling of the annual income of ₹ 1 lakh & other exclusion criteria under priority Group (PR) and eligibility of AAY beneficiaries. There is no licensed shop for distribution of Kerosene under TPDS in Government of NCT of Delhi since Delhi had become a kerosene-free city in 2013-14.
7. The number of fair price shops in Delhi as on 31st March 2018 was 2210 and on an average, each fair price shops has about 879 Ration Cards as on 31st March 2018. District-wise distribution of ration cards and fair price shops is presented in Statement 18.3

Statement 18.3

DISTRICT-WISE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN DELHI -2017-18

S. No.	Districts	Ration cards	Per cent	FPS	Per cent	Members	Per cent
1	North East	298817	15.39	341	15.43	1157693	15.91
2	East	181850	9.36	235	10.63	709445	9.75
3	Central	143065	7.37	141	6.38	507723	6.97
4	South West	273618	14.09	320	14.48	1002965	13.78
5	South	230728	11.88	274	12.40	880215	12.09
6	New Delhi	86797	4.47	114	5.16	319255	4.39
7	West	220638	11.36	268	12.13	826603	11.36
8	North West	326550	16.82	325	14.70	1222830	16.80
9	North	179798	9.26	192	8.69	651265	8.95
	Total	1941861	100.00	2210	100.00	7277994	100.00

8. It may be observed from Statement 18.3 that the highest number of cards during 2017-18 was in the North West District of Delhi, while, the highest number of fair price shop was in the North East District.

9. The information regarding the quantity of cereals and sugar allotted to Delhi and the distribution of the same through the public distribution system in Delhi during 2016-17 & 2017-18 is depicted in statement 18.4.

Statement 18.4

DISTRIBUTION OF CEREALS AND SUGAR THROUGH PDS IN DELHI 2016-17 & 2017-18

(Quantity in 000 MT)

S. No.	Details	Items					
		Rice (NFS)		Wheat (NFS)		Sugar (Other than NFS)	
		2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
I	Quantity Allotted	92.53	92.50	356.61	356.71	19.06	5.39
II	Quantity Lifted for Distribution	92.53	92.50	356.59	356.70	18.99	5.37
III	Percentage Distributed	100.00	100.00	99.99	99.99	99.63	99.63

10. It may be seen from the table above that the cent percentage of rice and wheat lifted by Govt. were distributed to the beneficiaries under NFS. Distribution of sugar during 2017-18 is also near to 100%.

11. **Antyodaya Anna Yojana**

The Scheme is for the poorest section of the population who are 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 (25 kg wheat and 10 kg rice) per month, wheat @ ₹ 2/- per kg and rice @ ₹ 3/- per kg. Total 73,884 families consisting of 276787 members are under this scheme.

12. **Food Grains at BPL Rates to Welfare Institutions/Hostel Scheme**

As per Government of India Scheme, Govt. of NCT of Delhi is providing food grains 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 the Government of India. 18 such institutions are registered with the Department

of Food and Supplies, Govt. of NCT of Delhi under this scheme and 3529 Inmates are getting benefit under this scheme.

13. **KEROSINE FREE CITY – LPG CONNECTION FOR EWS**

Govt. has decided to make Delhi as Kerosene Free City in the year 2012-13. Under this Scheme, Govt. of NCT of Delhi has provided free LPG connection with an LPG filled cylinder along with two burner chullah and other accessories to kerosene oil user cardholders. The scheme was launched on 21.08.2012. The total number of kerosene oil users as per the e-PDS database in Delhi were 356395. The scheme has since been discontinued since September 2013 and Delhi has been declared as "Kerosene Free City" in October 2013. Distribution of Kerosene oil in GNCT of Delhi under PDS has been stopped.

14. **DELHI STATE FOOD COMMISSION**

Govt. of Delhi is in the process of setting up of an independent State food commission and making it functional, in terms of the provision of National Food Security Act, to handle the grievance redressal mechanism and to address non-delivery of entitlements to the eligible beneficiaries. The Commission will monitor and review the implementation of NFSA in efficient and transparent manner. Presently Public Grievance Commission, Delhi has been designated to work as State Food Commission under NFS Act, 2013.

15. **SMS ALERTS REGARDING DISPATCH OF RATION TO FPS**

Recently in order to computerize Supply Chain Management of PDS operations, Specified Food Articles (SFA), off take module has been implemented in Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation. SMS alert is being sent to Vigilance Committee headed by the Hon'ble MLA of the area, Concerned FSO, Inspectors and cardholders who have registered their mobile numbers in the website, as and when SFA is dispatched from the godown. Any Cardholder can receive SMS pertaining to concerned FPS, by registering their mobile number on the link: www.nfs.delhigovt.nic.in

16. **POINT OF SALE DEVICE**

The e-PoS project was implemented at all FPS w.e.f. 01.01.2018 through M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd (BEL) as System Integrator. The scheme has been put on hold w.e.f. 25-04-2018 due to technical glitches. The month-wise number of Ration Card holders who availed ration through the e-PoS system is as under:

Month	No. of Card Holders
January	15,15,769
February	15,29,980
March	15,48,801

17. RATION CARD PORTABILITY

With the introduction of the e-PoS facility, all ration cardholders were enabled to collect their SFA from any FPS in Delhi. Month-wise number of ration cardholders who availed ration through portability is as under:-

Month	No. of Card Holders
January' 2018	1,67,748
February' 2018	2,96,737
March' 2018	3,98,569

18. e-RATION CARD

Facility of e-ration card has been operationalised w.e.f. April 2015. About 1162006 ration cardholders to date have availed the benefit by downloading the ration card from their respective places during the last two years. This has brought transparency and efficient delivery of the facility of ration card to the beneficiaries.

19. PAHAL

19.1 PAHAL scheme was earlier launched on 1st June 2013. It required the consumer to mandatorily have an Aadhar number for availing LPG Subsidy. After examining the difficulties faced by Consumers, the Government modified the scheme and re-launched it on 15-11-2014.

19.2 Under the modified PAHAL Scheme, LPG Consumer can receive a subsidy in his bank account by two methods. Such a consumer is called CTC (Cash Transfer Compliant) once he joins the scheme and is ready to receive a subsidy in the bank account. Option is:

Option I (Primary): wherever Aadhaar number is available it will remain the medium of cash transfer. Thus, an LPG consumer who has an Aadhaar Number has to link it to the bank account number and to the LPG consumer number.

Option II (Secondary): If LPG consumer does not have an Aadhaar number, then he can directly receive the subsidy in his bank account without the use of Aadhaar number. This option which has now been introduced in the modified scheme ensures that LPG subsidy is not denied to an LPG consumer on account of lack of Aadhaar number.

20. Present Status of PAHAL in Delhi as on 31st March 2018:

Total No. of LPG Consumers	48,24,565
Total No. of PAHAL beneficiaries (CTC Consumers)	39,04,527
Total No. of PAHAL beneficiaries seeded with Aadhar ATC (Number)	36,89,026
Total No. of PAHAL beneficiaries seeded with Aadhar ATC (%)	76.5 %

CHAPTER 19

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 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 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 emphasizes 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 the international market and the ability to develop countries to use tariffs, subsidies, local content and performance requirements, export taxes and restrictions. Information available under the Value Added Tax (VAT), workforce 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 ₹ 83539 crore during 2018-19 (Adv.Est.) at current prices, which is nearly 12.44 per cent of Gross State Value Added of Delhi (the base year 2011-12). More clearly this sector's contribution to Gross State Value Added of Delhi during the last seven years was more than 12 per cent. The information regarding the number of registered dealers and receipts under / Delhi Value Added Tax in Delhi is presented in Statement 19.1.
- 2.2 It may be inferred from statement 19.1 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 400156 in 2016-17. During the same period, the revenue increased from ₹ 4437.86 crore to ₹ 21834.76 crore.

Statement 19.1

REGISTERED DEALERS & RECEIPTS UNDER SALES TAX ACT/DVAT IN DELHI

S. 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	9801.09	1890.82	11691.91
8.	2010-2011	237388	11006.03	3064.15	14070.18
9.	2011-2012	248829	12254.72	2149.91	14404.63
10.	2012-2013	286951	14076.80	1726.80	15803.60
11.	2013-2014	264340	16176.69	1748.66	17925.35
12.	2014-2015	283139	16305.81	1983.50	18289.31
13.	2015-2016	308534	18164.46	4654.14	22818.60
14.	2016-2017	400156	18891.14	2943.62	21834.76

Note: 1. Tax collection is gross up to 2004-05 and net of refund thereafter.

2. An amount of ₹ 2,572.97 Cr. (2015-16) and ₹ 690.53 (2016-17) is included in the above tax figure, which is received as compensation from G.O.I under the Central Sales Tax.

*₹ 341.25 Cr. received as compensation from Govt. of India was inadvertently included in 2009-10, while it was received in 2010-11.

2.3 The information regarding no. of registered dealers and receipts from DVAT has been given in Chart 19.1 and 19.2

Chart 19.1

REGISTERED DEALERS UNDER SALES TAX ACT/DVAT IN DELHI

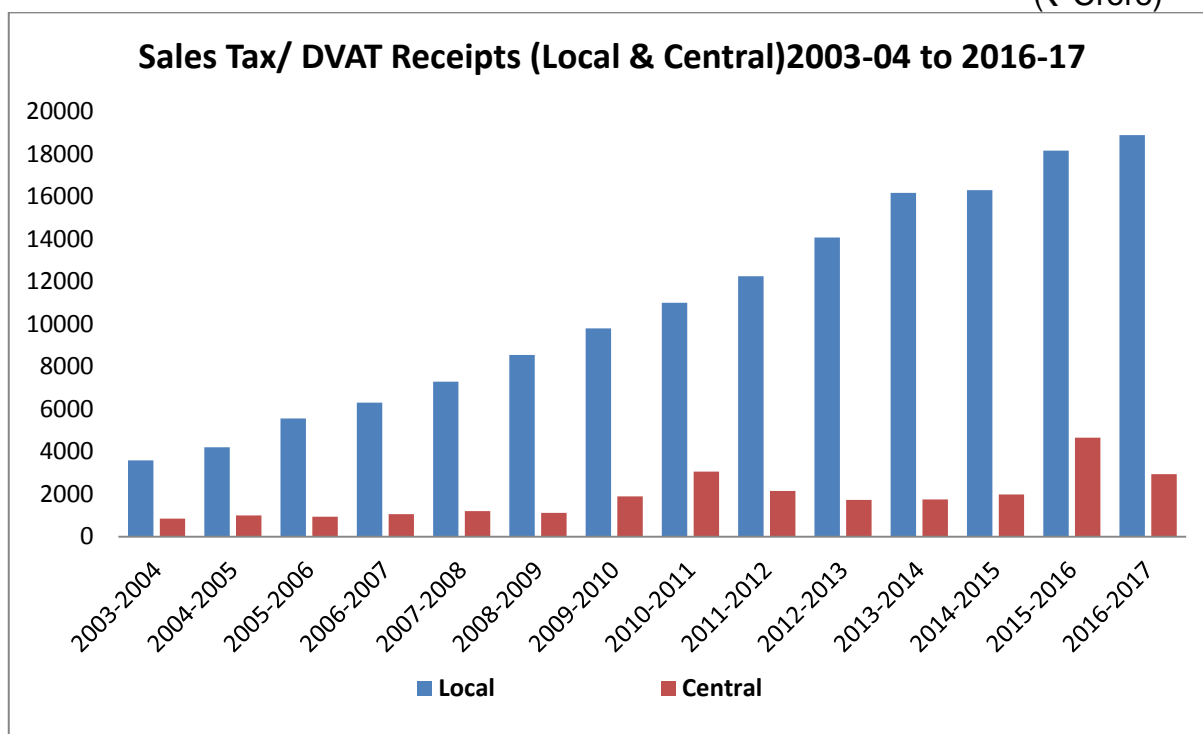
(Numbers)



Chart 19.2

SALES TAX/DVAT RECEIPTS (LOCAL & CENTRAL) 2003-04 to 2016-17

(₹ Crore)



3. Economic Census

3.1 The Sixth Economic Census was a Central Sector scheme undertaken by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Delhi conducted during 2013, covered all the entrepreneurial activities in the field of agricultural (except crop production, plantation) and non-agricultural sectors operating in the geographical boundaries of Delhi. The total number of establishments found to be operating in NCT of Delhi during 2013 comes to 8,75,308. Out of them, only 1.42% were in rural areas and 98.58% in urban areas. Sixth Economic Census registered an annual growth rate of 1.94%, in absolute term, there is an increase of 1,17,565 establishments over the Fifth Economic Census conducted during 2005. The breakup of establishments in agricultural and non-agricultural reveals that 7,008 (0.80%) belong to the first category and 8,68,300 (99.20%) to second. Out of total establishments, 4,77,498 (54.55%) were Own Account Enterprises (OAE) and 3,97,810 (45.45%) were establishments with at least one hired worker (Estt (H)). The number of persons employed by type of establishment indicates that 30,19,781 persons were employed in 8,75,308 establishments with an average of 3.45 employees per establishment. Out of the total, 27,610 persons (0.91%) were employed in rural areas whereas, 29,92,171 (99.08%) were engaged in urban Delhi. In the context of the type of establishment, 19.72% of workers were working in the establishments with no hired worker i.e. in OAE and remaining 80.28% were working in establishments with at least one hired worker. In the

establishment of the hired worker, persons per establishment are worked out to 6.09 as against 1.25 in the case of OAE.

Statement 19.2

Number of Establishments and Employment Therein

S. No.	Type of Establishments and Employment	No. of Establishments		
		Rural	Urban	Total
I	Agricultural Establishments (Except crop production & plantation)			
(a)	All Establishments	1,144	5,864	7,008
	i) Own Account Establishments	825	3,560	4,385
	ii) Establishments (H)	319	2,304	2,623
(b)	Persons Usually working			
	i) Total	2,761	13,763	16,524
	ii) Hired	661	4,995	5,656
	iii) Average Employment	2.41	2.35	2.36
II	Non-Agricultural Establishments			
(a)	All Establishments	11,297	8,57,003	8,68,300
	i) Own Account Establishments	8,090	4,65,023	4,73,113
	ii) Establishments (H)	3,207	3,91,980	3,95,187
(b)	Persons Usually working			
	i) Total	24,849	29,78,408	30,03,257
	ii) Hired	11,483	19,76,251	19,87,734
	iii) Average Employment	2.20	3.48	3.46
III	Agricultural and Non-agricultural Establishments			
(a)	All Establishments	1,24,41	8,62,867	8,75,308
	i) Own Account Establishments	8,915	4,68,583	4,77,498
	ii) Establishments (H)	3,526	3,94,284	3,97,810
(b)	Persons Usually working			
	i) Total	27,610	29,92,171	30,19,781
	ii) Hired	12,144	19,81,246	19,93,390
	iii) Average Employment	2.22	3.47	3.45

Source: 6th Economic Census Report

Moreover, the distribution of Establishment and Employment by Major Economic Activity Group has been given in Statement 19.3.

Statement: 19.3

DISTRIBUTIONS OF ESTABLISHMENT AND EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY GROUP

Major Economy Activity Group	Establishment			Employment		
	OAE	Estt (H)	Total	OAE	Estt (H)	Total
Agricultural Activities						
Activities relating to agriculture other than crop production & plantation	115	120	235	162	588	750
Livestock	4,202	2,423	6,625	7,409	7,797	15,206
Forestry and Logging	35	65	100	42	435	477
Fishing and aqua culture	33	15	48	47	44	91
Sub-total (I)	4,385	2,623	7,008	7,660	8,864	16,524
Non-Agricultural Activities						
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	58,318	97,632	1,55,950	86,397	916,616	1,003,013
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	383	927	1,310	475	15,836	16,311
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,106	725	1,831	1,496	5,807	7,303
Construction	21,972	3,124	25,096	24,413	17,608	42,021
Whole sale trade, retail trade & repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	7,536	19,864	27,400	9,882	89,462	99,344
Whole sale trade (not covered above)	10,344	21,114	31,458	13,311	96,323	109,634
Retail trade (not covered above)	1,95,779	1,16,051	3,11,830	240,456	407,043	647,499
Transportation and storage	53,148	19,424	72,572	56,618	122,384	179,002
Accommodation and Food service activities	28,312	19,739	48,051	35,236	106,481	141,717
Information & communication	5,524	5,433	10,957	6,643	47,524	54,167
Financial and insurance activities	2,542	6,507	9,049	2,964	59,449	62,413
Real estate activities	13,804	9,327	23,131	16,550	29,502	46,052
Professional, scientific & technical activities	5,708	13,132	18,840	6,802	90,377	97,179
Administrative and support service activities	4,882	10,110	14,992	6,886	67,567	74,453
Education	15,037	11,791	26,828	18,340	122,846	141,186
Human health & social work activities	5,520	10,919	16,439	6,625	111,627	118,252
Arts entertainment, sports & amusement and recreation	1,807	1,206	3,013	2,403	9,583	11,986
Other service activities not elsewhere classified	41,391	28,162	69,553	52,280	99,445	151,725
Sub-total (II)	4,73,113	3,95,187	8,68,300	587,777	2,415,480	3,003,257
Total [ST(I)+ST(II)]	4,77,498	3,97,810	8,75,308	5,95,437	24,24,344	30,19,781

Source: 6th Economic Census Report

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 Office (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 a fairly regular basis but less than 6 workers including family members. The survey report mentioned that the 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.

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 unorganized manufacturing sector was about 4.82 lakhs. The gross value added per annum per enterprise in the unorganized manufacturing sector was 3.26 lakh. The value added per worker in this sector was estimated at 0.68 lakh per year. The value added per worker in Own Account Enterprise was 0.81 lakh and that of the 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 unorganized service sector was about 6.44 lakh. The gross value Added per annum per enterprises in the unorganized service sector was 2.87 lakh. The Value Added per worker in

this sector was estimated at 106895 per year. Value added per worker in OAE's was 70372 and that of the establishment was 119996 per annum.

3.5 Survey of unincorporated Non-Agriculture Enterprises (Manufacturing, Trading & Service Sector)

According to the 73rd NSS survey conducted from July 2015 to June 2016 of unincorporated non-agriculture sector enterprises (Manufacturing, Trading & Service Sector), the number of enterprises was found to be 810722. The sector-wise break up is as follows.

Broad activity category	Number of enterprises								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	OAE	Estt	All	OAE	Estt	All	OAE	Estt	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Manufacturing	2950	160	3110	45154	69854	115008	48104	70014	118118
Trade	5553	2314	7867	214565	208132	422697	220118	210446	430564
Other Service	7599	3052	10651	160512	90877	251389	168111	93929	262040
Total	16102	5526	21628	420231	368863	789094	436333	374389	810722
% of the total	1.98	0.6	2.6	51.8	45.44	97.33	53.82	46.17	100

The number of persons usually working in these enterprises was found to be 19.60 lakh. The sector-wise breakup is as follows:

Broad activity category	Number of Enterprises								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	OAE	Estt	All	OAE	Estt	All	OAE	Estt	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Manufacturing	2957	1449	4405	60817	357028	417846	63774	358477	422251
Trade	5744	5783	11527	280090	664567	944657	285834	670350	956184
Other Service	7906	7191	15098	194957	371679	566636	202863	378870	581734
Total	16607	14423	31030	535865	1393274	1929139	552471	1407697	1960169

According to the survey, the sector-wise per month Gross Value Added (GVA) per enterprises and per worker at factor income and product approach (in ₹) is presented as follows:

Activity	Factor Income Approach		Product Approach	
	GVA/Enterprise	GVA/ Worker	GVA/Enterprise	GVA/Worker
Manufacturing	672626	188156	677522	189526
Trade	626532	271405	632173	273848
Other Service	480529	216411	484457	218180
ALL	573438	237151	578303	239163

Moreover, the latest Survey on unincorporated Non-Agriculture Enterprises has been completed in the 73rd NSS round conducted from July 2015 to June 2016 and the quick estimate of the survey are yet to be processed.

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 the 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 the 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 seven 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. 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 setup 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 nine years is indicated in Statement 19.4.

Statement 19.4

FINANCIAL POSITION OF DAMB DURING 2008-09 to 2016-17

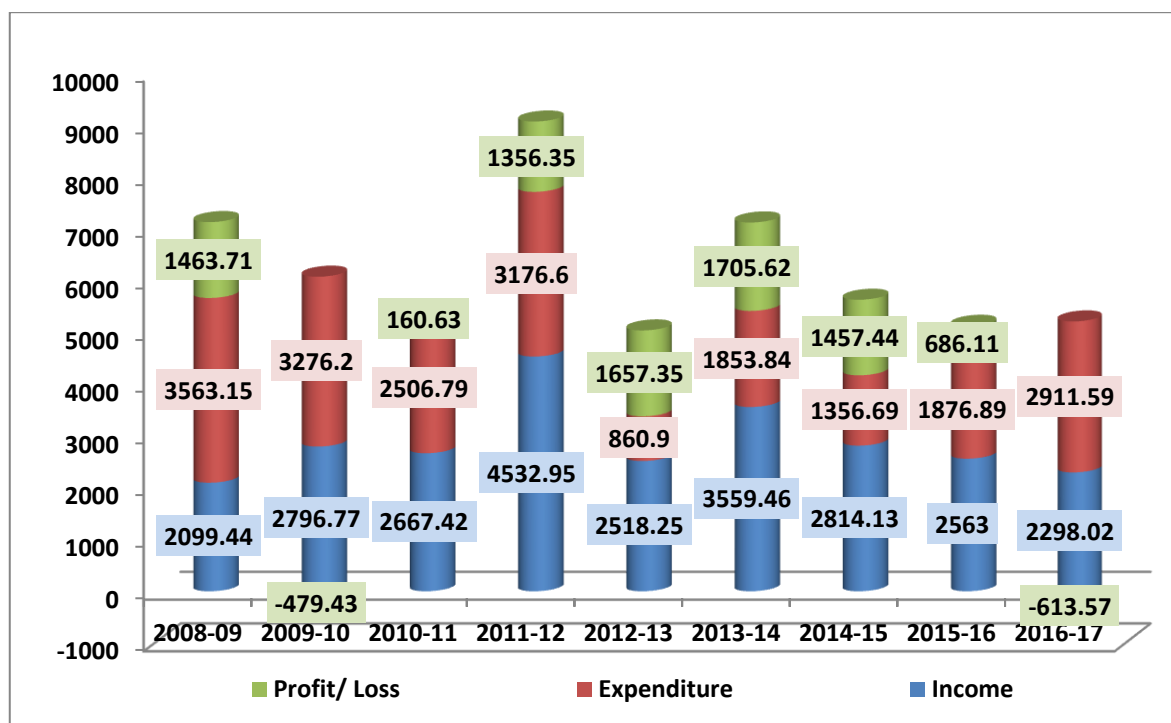
(₹ Lakh)

S. No	Details	Years								
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Income	2099.44	2796.77	2667.42	4532.95	2518.25	3559.46	2814.13	2563	2298.02
2	Expenditure	3563.15	3276.2	2506.79	3176.6	860.9	1853.84	1356.69	1876.89	2911.59
3	Profit/ Loss	1463.71	(-479.43)	160.63	1356.35	1657.35	1705.62	1457.44	686.11	(-613.57)

- 5.2 It may be inferred from Statement 19.4 that the financial position of DAMB during the last 9 is steadily growing. The skewness of the expenditure side of the DAMB during the second portion of the above mentioned period was due to the expenditure on projects in the form of Marketing infrastructure in Mandis. The income of the DAMB increased from ₹ 20.99 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 22.98 crore in 2016-17.

Chart 19.3

Financial Position of DAMB during 2008-09 to 2016-17



6. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of MNI Azadpur

6.1 The Azadpur fruit and vegetable market under the agricultural produce marketing committee (APMC) of MNI 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 3711 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 12,418 Metric tonne approximate. There are 118 commodities notified for a 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 the financial position of APMC of MNI Azadpur during the last nine years is presented in Statement 19.5

Statement 19.5

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC AZADPUR DURING 2008-09 to 2016-17

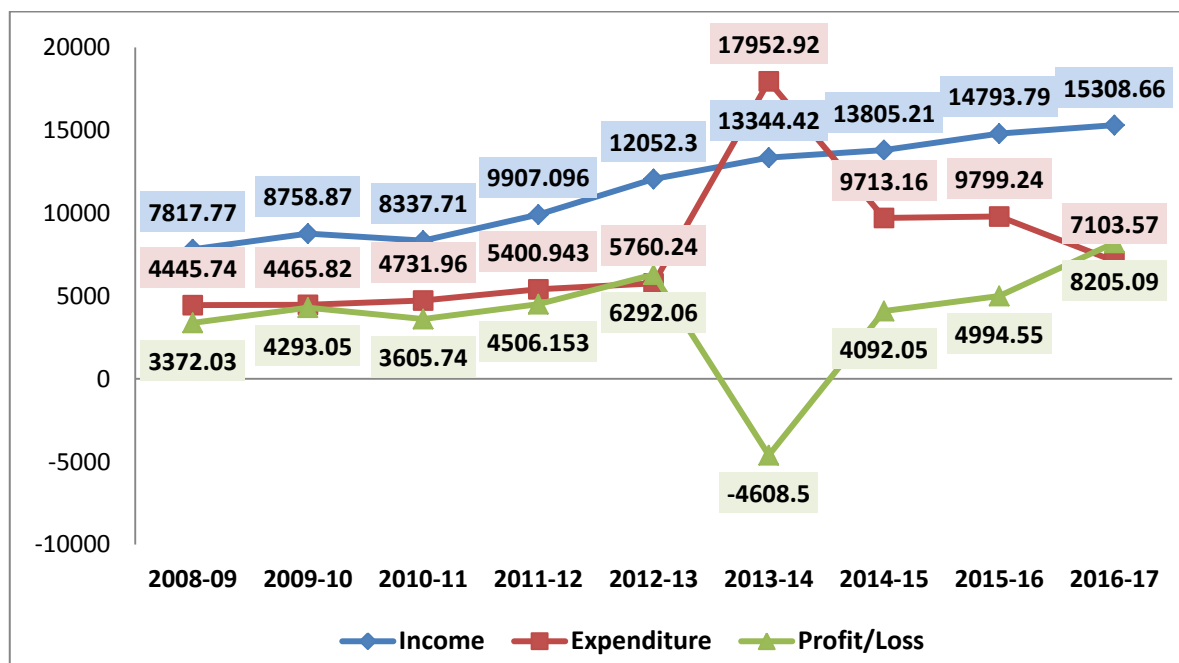
(₹ Lakh)

S. No.	Details	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
I	Income	7817.77	8758.87	8337.71	9907.096	12052.3	13344.42	13805.21	14793.79	15308.66
II	Expenditure	4445.74	4465.82	4731.96	5400.943	5760.24	17952.92	9713.16	9799.24	7103.57
III	Profit/Loss	3372.03	4293.05	3605.74	4506.153	6292.06	(-4608.5)	4092.05	4994.55	8205.09
IV.	Arrivals (in Lakh Tones)									
a.	Fruits	22.65	20.42	22.92	21.24	21.67	21.78	21.4	22.5	20.74
b.	Vegetables	21.63	21.79	22.4	23.78	24.51	24.07	25.16	23.8	22.23
c.	Total	44.28	44.21	45.32	45.03	46.18	45.85	46.56	46.3	42.97

6.2 It may be observed from Statement 19.5 that the financial position of the market is healthy in all the period mentioned above. The profit of the market increased from ₹ 33.72 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 82.05 crore in 2016-17. This market has emerged as the most financially viable market committee in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Chart 19.4:

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC (MNI) AZADPUR DURING 2008-09 to 2016-17



7. Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Narela

- 7.1 The Food Grain Market under APMC Narela, spread over an 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 mandi are mainly from Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi. The notified market area of APMC Narela covers the entire area of NCT of Delhi excluding the market area of APMC, Shahdara and Najafgarh. The old grain market has been declared as the principal market and new grain market spreading over an approx area of 33 Acres as the subsidiary market. The arrivals of food grains in APMC, Narela and financial position during the last nine years are presented in Statement 19.6.

Statement 19.6

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF NARELA DURING 2008-09 to 2016-17

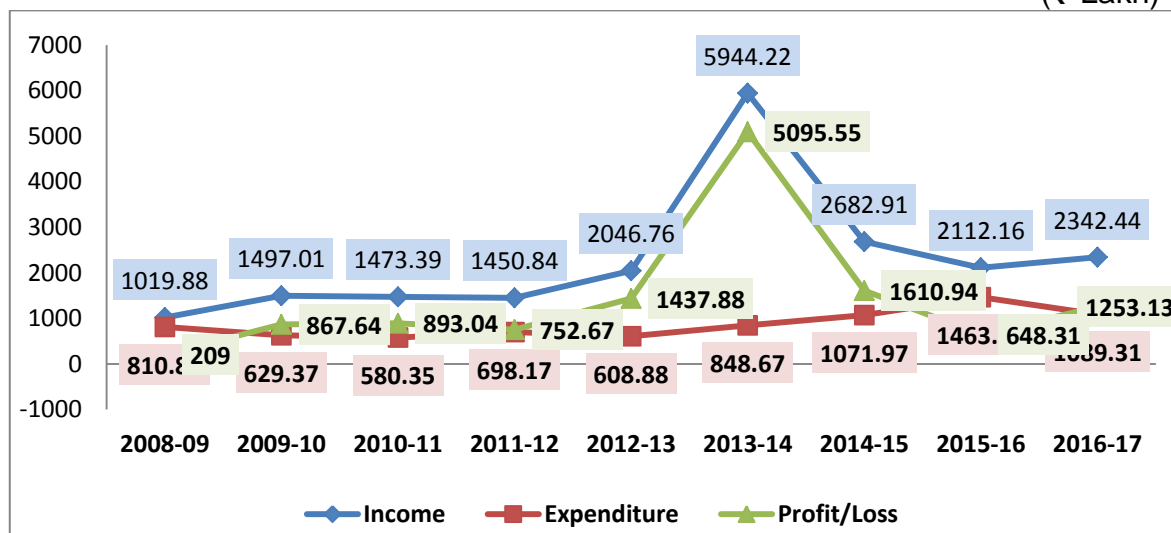
(₹ Lakh)

S. No.	Details	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Income	1019.88	1497.01	1473.39	1450.84	2046.76	5944.22	2682.91	2112.16	2342.44
2	Expenditure	810.88	629.37	580.35	698.17	608.88	848.67	1071.97	1463.85	1089.31
3	Profit/Loss	209	867.64	893.04	752.67	1437.88	5095.55	1610.94	648.31	1253.13
4	Arrival of Food Grains (Lakh Tones)	4.88	6.58	6.4	N.A	4.56	4.46	6.03	6.48	5.31

- 7.2 It may be inferred from Statement 19.6 that income of the APMC of Narela increased from ₹ 10.19 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 23.42 crore in 2016-17. This clearly indicates the healthy financial position of APMC Narela. The arrival of food grains in this market increased 4.48 lakh tones in 2008-09 to 5.31 lakh tones in 2016-17. The information regarding the financial position of APMC of Narela during 2008-17 is depicted in Chart 19.5.

Chart 19.5
FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF NARELA DURING 2008-17

(₹ Lakh)



8. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Najafgarh

8.1 APMC Najafgarh with the 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, khandsari etc. The lion share of the 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 nine years are presented in Statement 19.7.

Statement 19.7

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC NAJAFGARH DURING 2008-09 to 2016-17

(₹ Lakh)

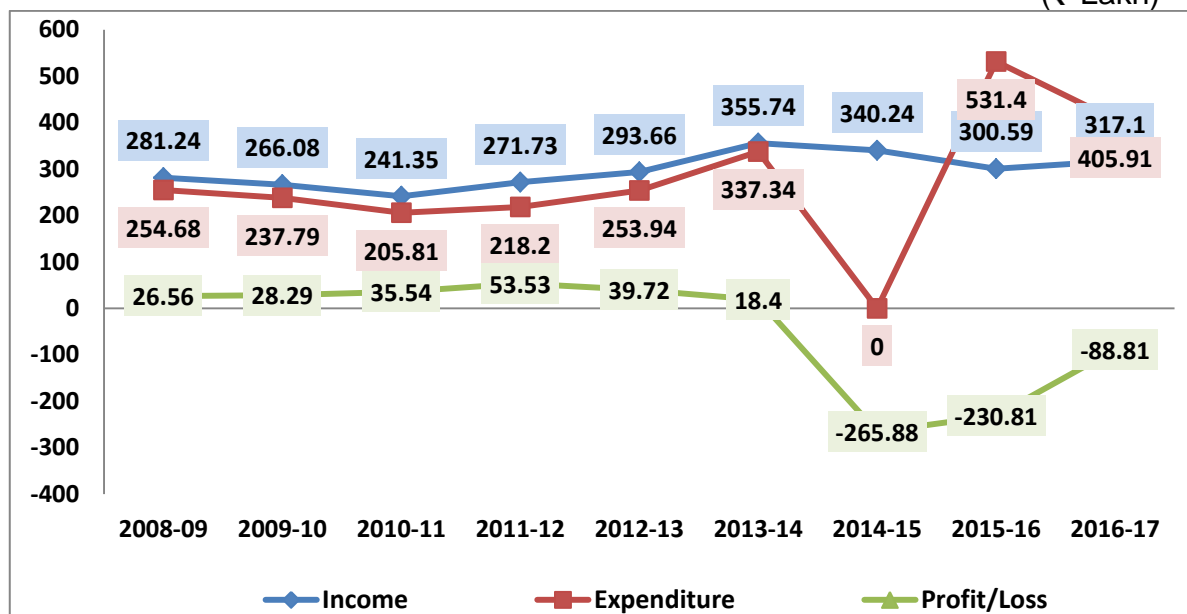
S. No.	Details									
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Income	281.24	266.08	241.35	271.73	293.66	355.74	340.24	300.59	317.1
2	Expenditure	254.68	237.79	205.81	218.2	253.94	337.34	606.12*	531.4	405.91
3	Profit/Loss	26.56	28.29	35.54	53.53	39.72	18.4	(-265.88)	(-230.81)	-88.81
4	Arrival of Food Grains (Lakh Tones)	1.35	0.97	0.91	1.09	0.73	0.71	1	1.2	0.99

*Exp has increased due to huge payment of retirement dues during the FY 2014-15

8.2 It may be observed from Statement 19.7 that the arrival of food grains in APMC in Najafgarh during 2016-17 is slightly lesser than the previous year. The arrival of food grains in this market decrease in 2016-17 to 0.99 lakh tones. The financial position of APMC, Najafgarh during 2008-17 is depicted in Chart 19.6

Chart 19.6

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC NAJAFGARH DURING 2008-09 TO 2016-17.
(₹ Lakh)



9. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Shahdara

9.1 Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Shahdara is having 37.03 Acres of the 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 nine years is presented in Statement 19.8.

Statement 19.8

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF SHAHDARA DURING 2007-08 to 2016-17.
(₹ Lakh)

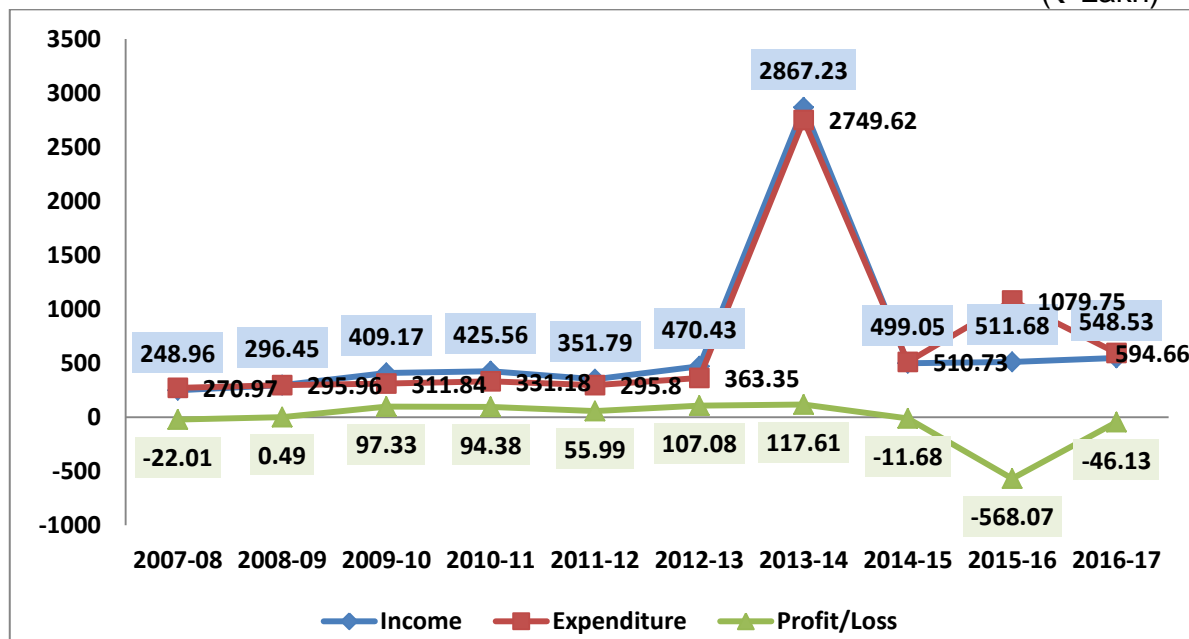
S. No.	Details	Years									
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Income	248.96	296.45	409.17	425.56	351.79	470.43	2867.23	499.05	511.68	548.53
2	Expenditure	270.97	295.96	311.84	331.18	295.8	363.35	2749.62	510.73	1079.75	594.66
3	Profit/Loss	(-22.01)	0.49	97.33	94.38	55.99	107.08	117.61	(-11.68)	(-568.07)	(-46.13)
4	Arrival of Fruit & Veg. (Lakh Tones)	2.43	2.84	3.04	2.95	2.94	3.34	3.01	2.57	2.57	3.79

9.2 It may be inferred from Statement 19.8 that the income and expenditure of AMPC at Shahdara increased considerably during the period mentioned above. The financial position of APMC Shahdara is depicted in Chart 19.7

Chart 19.7

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF SHAHDARA DURING 2007-08 to 2016-17

(₹ Lakh)



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 the financial position of the Agricultural Price Marketing Committee (APMC) of Keshopur during the last nine years is presented in Statement 19.9.

Statement 19.9

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF KESHOPUR DURING 2008-09 to 2016-17

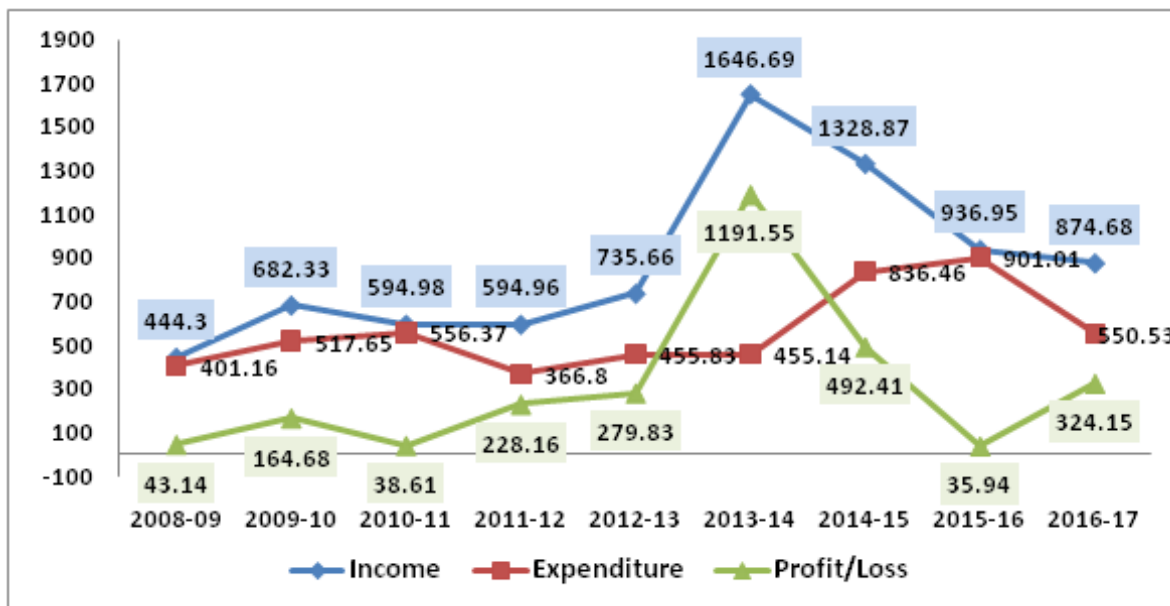
(₹ Lakh)

No	Details	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Income	444.3	682.33	594.98	594.96	735.66	1646.69	1328.87	936.95	874.68
2	Expenditure	401.16	517.65	556.37	366.8	455.83	455.14	836.46	901.01	550.53
3	Profit/Loss	43.14	164.68	38.61	228.16	279.83	1191.55	492.41	35.94	324.15
4	Arrival of Fruit & Veg. (Lakh Tones)	3.02	2.77	3.01	3	2.6	2.19	2.41	2.44	3.62

10.2 It may be shown from Statement 19.9 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 19.8

Chart 19.8

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF KESHOPUR DURING 2008-09 to 2016-17



11. Fish, Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee, (FP&EMC) 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 the fish market is 60,000 Sq Mtrs and the area under Poultry Market is 15.808 Acres. The information regarding the arrivals of poultry items, i.e. chicken and fish during the last nine years in Gazipur is presented in Statement 19.10.

Statement 19.10

ARRIVALS OF POULTRY & FISH IN GAZIPUR DURING 2008-09 to 2016-17

S. No.	Years	Total Arrivals (in Tonnes)		
		Poultry	Fish	Total
1.	2008-2009	44181	17421	61602
2.	2009-2010	49361	17007	66368
3.	2010-2011	52539	22170	74709
4.	2011-2012	55717	23081	78798
5.	2012-2013	59121	24653	83774
6.	2013-2014	55351	43040	98391
7.	2014-2015	86922	58873	145795
8.	2015-2016	109918	56774	166692
9.	2016-2017	108039	54153	162192

- 11.2 It may be observed from Statement 19.10 that the poultry arrivals at Gazipur increased every year from 2008-2016 and decreased in 2016-17. On the contrary, fish arrivals in Gazipur increased marginally during 2008-15 and decreased in 2015-17. The information regarding the financial position of FP&EMC Gazipur during 2008-17 is presented in Statement 19.11.

Statement 19.11

FINANCIAL POSITION OF (FP&EMC) GAZIPUR DURING 2008-09 to 2016-17

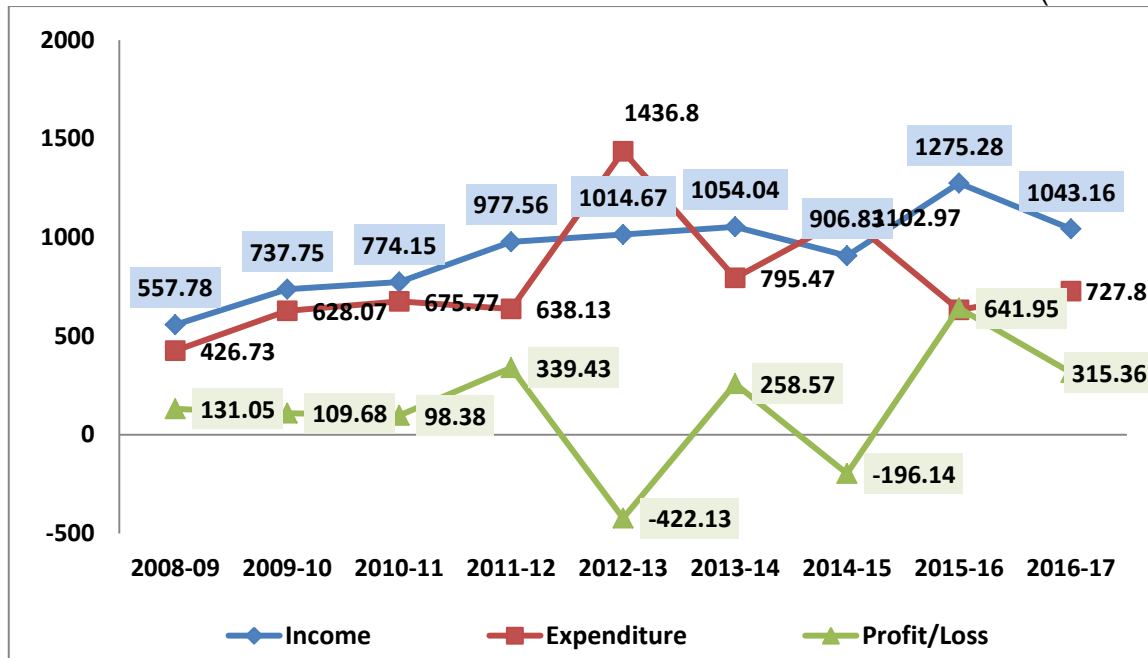
(₹ Lakh)

S. No.	Details	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Income	557.78	737.75	774.15	977.56	1014.67	1054.04	906.83	1275.28	1043.16
2	Expenditure	426.73	628.07	675.77	638.13	1436.8	795.47	1102.97	633.33	727.8
3	Profit/Loss	131.05	109.68	98.38	339.43	(-422.13)	258.57	(-196.14)	641.95	315.36

- 11.3 It may be observed from Statement 19.11 that the financial position of the Fish, Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee, Gazipur i.e. profit during 2008-112 recorded at ₹ 339.43 lakh. The financial position of (FP&EMC) at Gazipur is depicted in Chart 19.9

Chart 19.9

FINANCIAL POSITION OF (FP&EMC) GAZIPUR DURING 2008-09 to 2016-17
(₹ Lakh)



12. Flower Marketing Committee (FMC), Mehrauli

12.1 The Flower Marketing Committee at Mehrauli started functioning in 1997 as its principal yard with its two sub-yard at Fatehpuri, Delhi and Connaught Place respectively. The flower market at Mehrauli has now been declared as the principal market yard of the flower trade. The flower trade now has been shifted at one place i.e. F & V Market Gazipur on a temporary basis. The principal market yard at Mehrauli as well as submarket yards of Fatehpuri and Connaught place have been de-notified and Gazipur has been declared as the principal market yard for flower trade. Income/ Expenditure of this committee during the last nine years is presented in Statement 19.13

Statement 19.13

FINANCIAL POSITION OF FMC, MEHRAULI - DURING 2007-08 TO 2016-17.

(₹ Lakh)

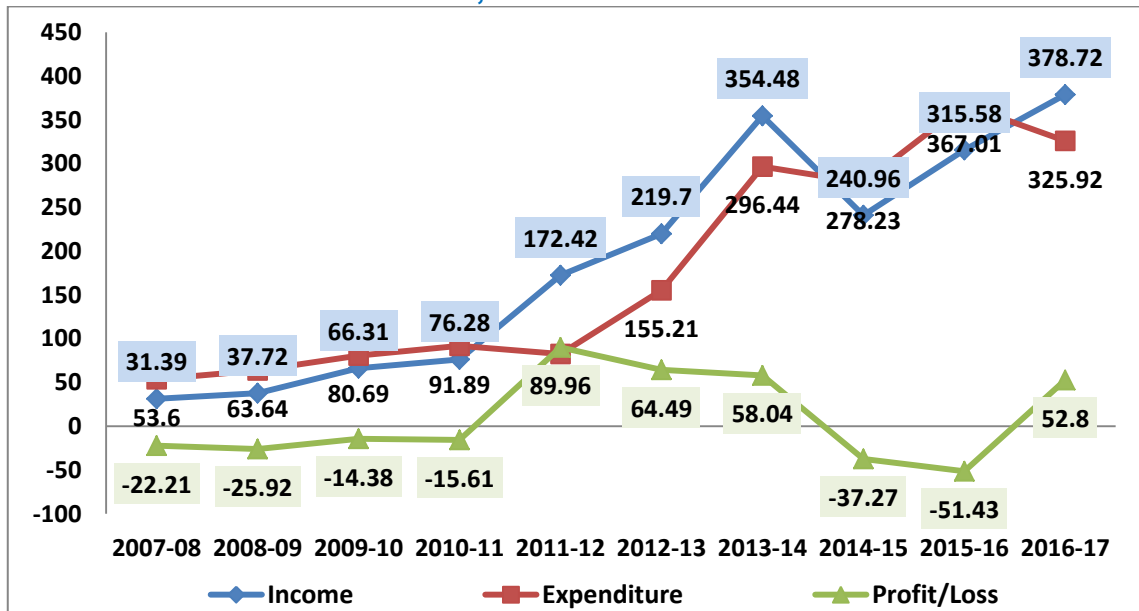
S. No.	Details	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Income	31.39	37.72	66.31	76.28	172.42	219.7	354.48	240.96	315.58	378.72
2.	Expenditure	53.6	63.64	80.69	91.89	82.46	155.21	296.44	278.23	367.01	325.92
3.	Profit/ Loss	(-22.21)	(-25.92)	(-14.38)	(-15.61)	89.96	64.49	58.04	(-37.27)	(-51.43)	52.8

12.2 It may be inferred from Statement 19.13 that the income of the FMC increased considerably from 31.39 lakh during 2008-09 to 378.72 lakh during 2016-17 the reason for increase in income is shifting of trade to temporary sheds in Gazipur mandi, Principal Yard (within the boundary) in August 2011 resulted in an increase in recovery of market fee and charges of licence fee/phar charges from the allottees. The expenditure has also increased in 2012-13 due to the increase in salary and expenditure on account of maintenance of market yard & payment of Board Contribution and Ground Rent to DDA.

Regarding, the construction of Ultra Modern Flower Market in 10 Acres of land in Gazipur, Delhi, the plan has already been submitted to DDA by the DAMB for approval.

Chart 19.11

FINANCIAL POSITION OF FMC, MEHRAULI - DURING 2007-08 TO 2016-17



CHAPTER 20

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 the National Sample Survey Organisation's 68th Round (June 2011 - July 2012), the Planning Commission published the State Specific poverty line for rural and urban. The poverty line was estimated at ₹ 1145 for rural and ₹ 1134 urban Delhi as against the national level of ₹ 816 for rural and ₹ 1000 for urban India respectively. The specific poverty line of Delhi is presented in Statement 20.1.

Statement 20.1

LEVEL OF POVERTY LINE OF DELHI

(₹ Per Capita per Month)

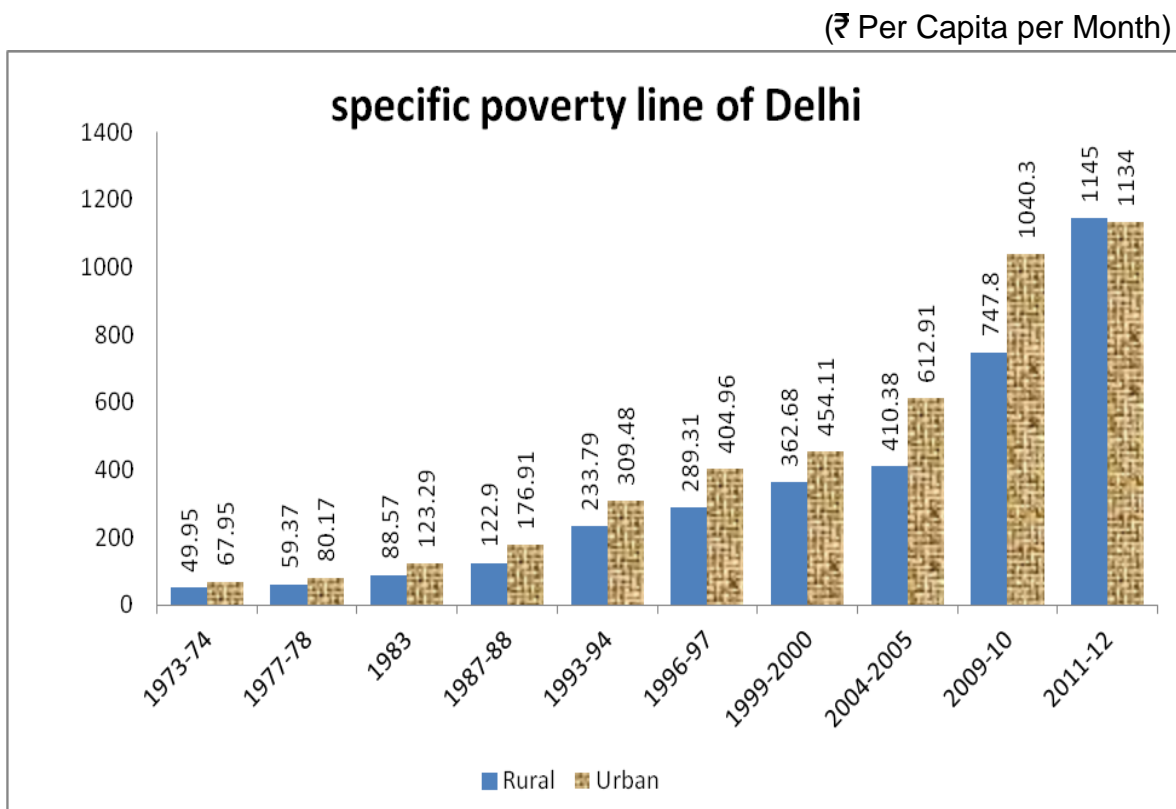
S. No.	Years	Rural	Urban
1.	1973-74	49.95	67.95
2.	1977-78	59.37	80.17
3.	1983	88.57	123.29
4.	1987-88	122.90	176.91
5.	1993-94	233.79	309.48
6.	1996-97	289.31	404.96
7.	1999-2000	362.68	454.11
8.	2004-2005	541.39	642.47
9.	2009-10	747.80	1040.3
10.	2011-12	1145.00	1134.00

Source: Planning Commission (Now NITI Aayog) Govt. of India

3. It may be observed from Statement 20.1 that the ₹ 1134 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 2011-12. In a rural area, it was estimated at ₹ 1145 per month per person. The above statement clearly indicates that in every year the amount required per persons per month increased considerably both in rural and

urban areas. The information regarding the specific poverty line of Delhi is depicted in Chart 20.1.

Chart 20.1
SPECIFIC POVERTY LINE OF DELHI



4. The information regarding the number of persons below the poverty line in Delhi during 1973-2012 is presented in Statement 20.2.

Statement 20.2

PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LINE IN DELHI- URBAN AND RURAL

(Number in Lakhs)

S. 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	18.90	93.10	1.40	6.90	20.40	100.0 (13.1)
8.	2009-10	22.90	98.28	0.30	1.29	23.30	100.0 (14.2)
9.	2011-12	16.46	97.05	0.50	2.95	16.96	100.0 (9.91)

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2017.

Note: Figures in brackets relate to a percentage of the total population.

5. It is evident from the above statement 20.2 & 20.3, that during 1973-74 near about one half of the population of Delhi was below the poverty line. The number of persons below the poverty line in Delhi during 2011-12 was estimated at 16.96 lakh and it worked out to 9.91 per cent of the total population of Delhi. Persons below poverty level in Delhi fell to the single digit at 8 per cent of the total population in 1999-2000. 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 the poverty level in Delhi and at National level 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 20.3.

Statement 20.3

PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LINE IN DELHI AND INDIA

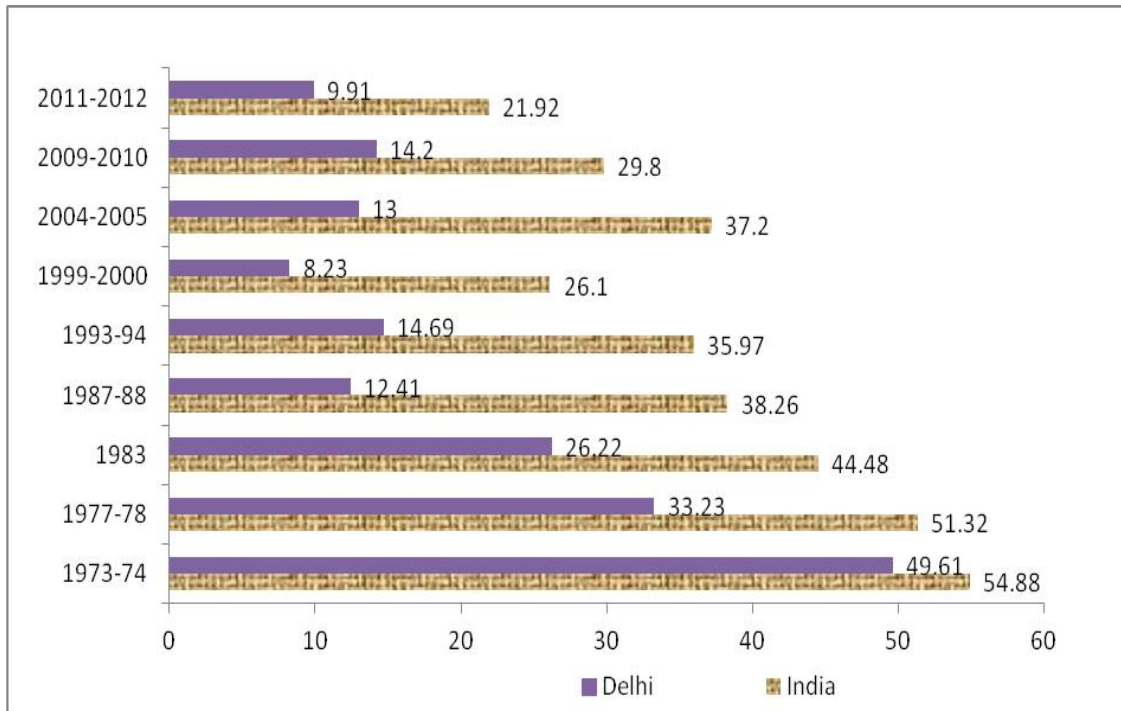
(Per cent)

S. 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	37.2	13.1
8	2009-2010	29.8	14.2
9	2011-2012	21.92	9.91

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2017.

6. It may be observed from Statement 20.3 that the percent of the population below the poverty in Delhi was less than the national level in all period covered under the study. During 2011-12, 21.92 per cent of the population of India was under below poverty; while it was 9.91 per cent in Delhi. The information regarding the population below the poverty line in India and Delhi during 1973-74 to 2011-12 is depicted in Chart 20.2.

Chart 20.2
PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LINE IN DELHI AND INDIA
(Per cent)



7. Level and Pattern of Household Consumer Expenditure Pattern

7.1 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 64th round (July 2007-June 2008), 66th Round (July 2009- June 2010) and 68th Round (July 2011-June 2012) is presented in Statement 20.4.

Statement 20.4**PER CAPITA MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON FOOD & NON-FOOD IN DELHI**

S. 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
4	68th Round (July 2011- June 2012)			
	a. Urban	1489.02	2352.52	3841.54
	b. Rural	1182.74	1378.41	2561.16
	c. Total	1461.54	2265.12	3726.66

Source: - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GNCTD

- 7.2 It may be inferred from Statement 20.4 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 (66th & 68th) increased at 32.57 per cent. The per capita expenditure on food items constituted at 39.22 per cent and the remaining 60.78 per cent on non-food items as per 68th round of National Sample Survey.
- 7.3 The information regarding average monthly household expenditure (with an average family size of 4.06) of food and non-food items during the last four rounds of the National Sample Survey is presented in Statement 20.5.

Statement 20.5
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
4	68th Round (July 2011- June 2012)			
	a. Urban	6055.23	9566.70	15621.93
	b. Rural	4696.16	5473.08	10169.24
	c. Total	5930.61	9191.34	15121.95

Source: - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GNCTD.

- 7.4 It may be seen from Statement 20.5 that average monthly household expenditure on food and non-food items during the last two Rounds (66th & 68th) has increased at 25.44 per cent in Delhi. The percentage of average monthly household expenditure on non-food items was 60.78 per cent in the 68th round and it was the same as that per capita monthly expenditure on non-food items in the 68th round.
- 7.5 Percentage distribution of monthly per capita consumer expenditure for food and non-food items in urban Delhi and urban India is presented in Statement 20.6.

Statement 20.6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE FOR FOOD AND NON-FOOD ITEMS IN URBAN DELHI AND INDIA IN 2011-12

S. No	Items	Urban	
		Delhi	India
I.	Food Items		
1.	Cereals and Cereal Substitutes	5	7
2.	Pulses and Products	1	2
3.	Milk and Milk Products	11	7
4.	Edible Oil	2	3
5.	Meat, Egg	1	4
6.	Vegetables	5	4
7.	Fruits (Fresh and Dry)	3	3
8.	Sugar/Salt/Spices	3	4
9.	Beverages	9	9
	Sub Total	40	43
II.	Non-food Items		
1.	Pan/ Tobacco/ Intoxicant	1	2
2.	Fuel and Light	6	7
3.	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	7	6
4.	Miscellaneous Consumer Goods*	4	4
5.	Miscellaneous Consumer Services@	17	14
6.	Rent	6	6
7.	Consumer Taxes	1	1
8.	Durable Goods	7	5
9.	Education	8	7
10	Medical (Institutional and Non-institutional)	3	5
	Sub Total	60	57
	Total Expenditure	100.00	100.00

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (National Sample Survey 68th Round of Socio-Economic Survey 2011-12)

Notes: - 1. * Miscellaneous Consumer goods include expenditure on goods for personal care, toilet articles and sundry articles.

2. @ Miscellaneous consumer services includes expenditure on entertainment, consumer services and conveyances.

7.6 It may be inferred from Statement 20.6 that every 100 rupees spent by households in urban Delhi about ₹ 40 were on food items and the remaining ₹ 60 on non-food items. In India, it was ₹ 43 and ₹ 57 for food and non-food items respectively.

CHAPTER 21

TOURISM IN DELHI

Delhi city is sprinkled with dazzling gems: captivating ancient monuments, fascinating museums and art galleries, architectural wonders, a vivacious performing-arts scene, fabulous eating places and bustling markets. With its rich and diverse cultural heritage, Delhi is also used as a gateway for travelling to cities of India. The city is significant for the role it has played throughout history, having been the centre of an empire for the majority of this millennium. It is an important city in the Indian subcontinent and comparisons have often been made to other great cities of the world. However, very few cities carry with them, to such an extent, the weight of several layers of continuous history.

- 1.2 One can have a fascinating glimpse into the past in Old Delhi, with its labyrinth of narrow lanes, old havelis, and colourful bazaars. Rickshaws wind their way through this crowded, bustling capital of the Mughals, where life continues, much as it did hundreds of years ago. Modern Delhi has a lot more to offer. Delhi has a modern, well-planned and extensive Metro network that connects all corners of Delhi; this network is still growing. New roadways and flyovers have improved connectivity, the latest of which is the Signature Bridge, an ambitious project of Delhi Tourism. Delhi Tourism is on a mission to change status quo and ensure that Delhi becomes a world-class tourist destination and the leader in art, culture, music, theatre, film and entertainment.
- 1.3 In 1911, British shifted their capital from Calcutta to Delhi. After independence in 1947, New Delhi was officially declared as the Capital of India. Delhi being National Capital Territory, received maximum foreign travellers and NRIs visiting India.

2. PROFILE OF DELHI TOURISM

The capital of India is one of the key arrival destinations for both foreign and domestic tourists. The state is among the top tourist destinations in the country. The number of domestic tourists visiting the state had been rising continuously. It grew from 18.49 million in 2012-13 to 22.62 million in 2014-15. The latest survey conducted by NSSO (72nd round, 2014-15) on tourism illustrated that the majority of tourists (95 per cent) visited Delhi during the year for 'holidaying, leisure and recreation'. These tourists mostly stayed in hotel & guest houses followed by friends & relative's home. This clearly

reveals that tourism has a huge potential for employment generation and becoming a growth driver of the state.

- 2.1 The capital boasts of some great heritage sites within and near the city. Delhi also generates income from the tourism sector. The tourists from all over the world come to Delhi not only to visit the capital but the areas surrounding it. There is an increasing number of medical tourists also to take advantage of its world-class hospitals in Delhi.
- 2.2 The schemes of Tourism Department, Government of NCT of Delhi have been implemented by the Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation (DTTDC), an undertaking of the GNCTD incorporated in 1975 to promote tourism in Delhi. Delhi being National Capital Territory, received a large number of foreign travellers and NRIs visiting India.

3. VISION OF DELHI TOURISM

To expose rich cultural heritage of the city, develop recreational facilities to the tourist, promote Delhi as one of the most popular and preferred tourist destinations and to increase the number of foreign tourist arrivals which will contribute to the economy of the city and generate additional employment opportunities. To make Delhi environmental & eco-friendly tourism and cultural & heritage destination, there is a need to spread awareness among tourists as well as its citizens regarding Delhi's glorious past.

4. TOURISM ACTIVITIES

- 4.1 DTTDC is running Information Counters at embarkation and disembarkation points in Delhi and in other cities such as- Kolkata and Chennai. At these information counters, the following activities are performed:-
 - Information regarding places of tourist interest in and around Delhi e.g. Monuments, Museums, Shopping Markets, Places of Entertainments and forthcoming cultural events, fairs & festivals, exhibitions, food and cuisine etc. is provided to the tourists.
 - Reservation of Hotel Accommodation, transport facility (DLY, DLZ, cars, Coaches, A/C & Non A/C), regular and seasonal tours as per the demand of the tourists.
 - DTTDC also operate regular tours by cars and coaches. These can be booked from DTTDC Information offices and from the website also.
 - DTTDC also produces, distributes free tourist literature for the purpose of creating publicity for and developing tourism in Delhi.

4.2 Delhi Tourism is running Tourist Information Centers at all the main embarkation points in Delhi besides information offices in Kolkata and Chennai. Delhi Tourism disseminates information and distributes literature to the tourists from these offices and a large number of foreign and domestic tourists avail these facilities. The information centers are at the following places in and outside Delhi:

- Domestic Airport- Terminal-I
- Nizammudin Railway Station
- Travel office at Delhi Emporium, Baba Kharak Singh Marg
- Coffee Home, Baba Kharak Singh Marg
- I Center, Baba Kharak Singh Marg
- Govt of India Tourist Office, Janpath
- Dilli Haat, INA
- Kolkatta
- Chennai

4.3 Against the target of facilitation to 22000 visitors during the year 2018-19, 4665 tourists visited the information center until December 2018. In addition, a number of tourists were facilitated over the phone and through the DTTDC website.

4.4 Delhi Tourism organizes a number of fairs and festivals in Delhi. Delhi Tourism also runs Dilli Haat – INA, Dilli Haat – Pitampura and Dilli Haat – Janakpuri (Food & Craft bazaar) and Coffee Home's. Delhi Tourism also has a Garden by the name of Garden of Five Senses.

5. WATER SPORTS ACTIVITIES

The idea of providing leisure boating to the people of Delhi was conceived in the year 1991. By identifying the potential water bodies in Delhi, DTTDC approached the land-owning agencies and in due course of time, various lakes were allotted to DTTDC purely with boating rights. As per the agreement DTTDC is paying 12.5% of its sale to the land owning agencies as their share. At present, DTTDC is providing Boating facility at 03 lakes in Delhi i.e. Krishi Bhawan Boat Club near President House; Boat Club, Maan Singh Road, India Gate and Bhalaswa Lake.

6. GROUP TOUR

6.1 The DTTDC also deals in Group Tours, customized tours as per the needs of the clients. These programs are tailor-made and planned as per the requirements and budget of the client.

- 6.2 The DTTDC plans and operates educational tours for Schools/Colleges groups. Special interest tours for Office and Govt. Organizations.
- 6.3 Planning and Operation of Customized Tailor made Group Tours for Government Bodies and Corporations.
- 6.4 For Delhi Govt. Schools the program are funded by the Education Department of Delhi Govt. under "Yuva Scheme". Delhi Tourism has been nominated by the Education Department to conduct these programs along with other Government Tourism Bodies. To conduct these tours, the Corporation has appointed seven service providers through an open tendering process. During 2018-19, the DTTDC has been allocated 245 out station and 282 tours in Delhi.
- 6.5 Government School Tours are operated by service providers appointed by the corporation.

7. TRAVEL

- 7.1 Travel Division of DTTDC was set up by DTTDC in November 1996 and started regular operations in ticketing and forex service in April 1997. The division operates from Dilli Haat INA, New Delhi.
- 7.2 The main aim of the division is to offer integrated travel services to the tourist, officers of Govt. of Delhi, its autonomous bodies and various Ministries and Departments of Govt. of India. Subsequently, the Travel Division took the membership of IATA for issuing International air tickets & Membership of Ministry of Tourism, GOI besides being the member of TAAI & TAFI.
- 7.3 Full fledged money changers license was also obtained from the Reserve Bank of India for providing Foreign Exchange services. The Division also co-ordinates for the Visas and Travel Insurance to its valued clients. International hotel accommodation for visiting government officials and the general client is also arranged.
- 7.4 The Government of NCT of Delhi has empanelled DTTDC for its requirement of Domestic, International air tickets and all the Foreign exchange requirements as per their circular issued from time to time.

8. BRANDING DELHI

- 8.1 Delhi, the capital of India, has its origin in 1450 B.C. and has been in continuous existence for over a thousand years now. It is a site of many historic capital cities, traces of ten of which survive even today. The city is significant for the role it has played throughout history, having been the center of an empire for the majority of this millennium. It is an important city in the

Indian sub continent and comparisons have often been made to other great cities of the world. However, very few cities carry with them, to such an extent, the weight of several layers of continuous history. In spite of this rich and diverse cultural heritage, Delhi is used only as a gateway for travellers to other cities of tourist interest.

- 8.2 Delhi has a lot to boast about and hence arises the dire need to promote Delhi as one of the most sought after tourist destinations not only in the domestic but also in the international arena.
- 8.3 Undoubtedly, tourism requires careful planning and management and in the absence of a concrete Tourism Policy, there is no set plan drawn to market the city in the International market so as to showcase the potential of the city as a Tourist Friendly destination. There is a need to initiate steps to market Delhi more effectively and in a strategic manner on the lines of other State Tourism Boards.
- 8.4 In the current scenario, Delhi not only faces competition from the neighbouring cities/states but also from neighbouring international destination – like Singapore, Malaysia, Dubai etc. Further, Delhi is suffering from image problem i.e. Delhi being projected as an unsafe destination especially for woman tourists, in international media which is adversely affecting the inflow of foreign tourists especially women to Delhi.
- 8.5 With an objective to promote tourism in and around the capital city, DTTDC has been playing a role of catalyst and been taking following proactive steps in making the city a Tourist Friendly destination under Branding Delhi.
 - a) Promotion through TVCs, Radio, Social Media, Outdoor, Print Media, Production of Film etc.
 - b) Production of Publicity Literature
 - c) Promotion of Delhi as a Film Shooting Destination

9. Participation in National & International Tourism Events

- 9.1 National & International Events are an integral part of Tourism promotion exercise for any state Tourism organization. In line with the above, Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India, State Tourism Boards & leading Travel Trade associations organizes Travel Marts/conventions within and outside the country, throughout the year, which is actively participated by most of the State Tourism corporations, Tourism Boards of different countries, Hoteliers, Airlines, Travel Agents, Tour operators, Ministries of Railways, Civil Aviation, Adventure Tourism bodies etc. to showcase their products to promote the destination on Business platforms.

9.2 DTTDC also participates in such leading Travel Events of the Industry with the sole objective to Brand Delhi and promote the capital – as a Tourist Friendly Destination.

10. KALAM MEMORIAL

10.1 To keep the legacy of Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam alive in the heart of Indian, Govt. of Delhi dedicated the first museum in Dr Kalam's memory which has been set up by DTTDC in the premises of its Dilli Haat INA. Lit by finest aspiration & instinct, the living museum carries Dr Kalam's subliminal thoughts and messages forward.

10.2 The exhibition aspires to present crisply and cohesive story within the exhibition set in 650 sq. meter space. A visitor is guided through panels exhibiting Dr Kalam's journey of life. Quiet and elegant, the architecture marble is a careful exposition of the synthesis between inner and outer space. In addition, the visit to the Kalam Memorial which has audio/video presentation on the life of late Dr APJ Kalam as well as his speechless will inspire the students to greater heights in their life and career.

A BRILLIANT PERSONALITY INSPIRING MILLIONS WITH HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Born on October 15, 1931 in village of Dhanushkodi, Rameshwaram, Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalam will remain one of the finest human beings to have ever lived. He had an illustrious and successful life, and as he said, "If you want to shine like a sun, then first burn like a sun."

Some of his achievements are as under:

- India became a major military power after the successes of Agni and Prithvi under his leadership.
- Developed a low cost Coronary stent. It was named as "Kalam-Raju Stent". In 2012, designed a rugged tablet PC for health care in rural areas, which was named as "Kalam-Raju Tablet".
- In 1998, the Pokhran-II tests cemented India's nuclear prowess. Dr. Kalam played the pivotal role in the project.
- He wrote 34 books which envisioned his dream of India as a superpower, with Indians as innovative and unique in their thinking.

“Without your involvement you can't succeed. With your involvement you can't fail.”


A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Kalam Memorial

Honouring the memories of a true hero of the nation.

At
Dilli Haat, INA






Delhi Tourism

Kalam Memorial Dilli Haat, INA
Sri Aurobindo Marg, Opposite INA Market, Entry from Gate No. 2
www.delhitourism.gov.in
www.facebook.com/delhitourism

Timings of the Memorial: 11:00 a.m. to 07:00 p.m. Open Everyday (Monday Closed)


ENTRY FREE



Delhi Tourism

KALAM SIR'S JOURNEY CONTINUES AS WE CARRY FORWARD HIS ILLUSTRIOUS LEGACY

Kalam Memorial was inaugurated at Dilli Haat, INA on July 30, 2016 to keep the legacy of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam alive in the heart of every Indian. This memorial is a fitting testimony of our undying love for the 'People's President' as he was fondly called. Dedicated to Kalam sir and every child of India, the memorial continues to inspire score of visitors, specially young minds.



11. BED & BREAKFAST SCHEME

11.1 This scheme started in the month of October 2007 and to be continued during the year 2018-19 to provide budget accommodation to tourists coming to

Delhi and enjoy the traditional Indian Home & Culture and also have the confidence of the families support and protection and go back with pleasant memories. In the Bed & Breakfast accommodation in Delhi, there are two categories facilities i.e. Silver and Gold. The Registration Fee for Gold Category is ₹ 5000/- and for Silver Category ₹ 3000/-. The basic facilities available under the Silver and Gold Categories are:

Statement 21.1

BASIC FACILITIES AVAILABLE UNDER THE SILVER AND GOLD CATEGORIES

Facilities	Silver	Gold
Floor Area of Room	120 sq. ft.	200 sq. ft
Size of Bathroom	30 sq. ft	40 sq. ft
Washing Machine	Not Mandatory	Mandatory
Refrigerator in the room	Not Mandatory	Mandatory
Telephone with Extension	Not Mandatory	Mandatory

- 11.2 In the bedroom, double bed, AC, Furnishing etc., is mandatory. Maximum 06 rooms can be given to the establishment.
- 11.3 The total number of Gold and silver category establishment and rooms registered under this scheme as on 31.03.2017 and target for FY 2018-19 is given in statement 21.2:

Statement 21.2

GOLD AND SILVER CATEGORY ESTABLISHMENT AND ROOMS REGISTERED

Category	Status till 31.03.2018		Target 2018-19	
	No. of Establishment	No. of Rooms	No. of Establishment	No. of Rooms
Gold	39	160	45	185
Silver	233	965	245	1015
Total	272	1125	290	1200

- 11.4 The list of Bed & Breakfast Establishments registered under the scheme is available on the website of DTTDC and Directory of Bed & Breakfast Accommodation in Delhi was also published and distributed from time to time.

- 11.5 17,800 Tourists stayed in Gold category rooms and 82,600 tourists stayed in Silver category rooms under the scheme "Bed & Breakfast" during 2017-18. 15936 Tourists stayed in Gold category rooms and 72,542 tourists stayed in Silver category rooms up to December 2018 during 2018-19.

12. GARDEN OF FIVE SENSES

The Garden of Five Senses is a park in Delhi. Spread over 20 acres, the park is located in Said-ul-Ajaib village, opposite Saket, near the Mehrauli heritage area. The park was developed by Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation, Delhi over a period of three years and opened in February 2003. Partly built over rocky terrain, the garden has various theme areas, including a section on the lines of Mughal Gardens, plus pools of water lilies, bamboo courts, herb gardens and solar energy park. The garden is designed to stimulate our five senses with its beauty and attractions and give us a chance to touch, smell, hear and see our natural surroundings. The garden serves as one of the prominent cultural venues of the capital, as programmes are organized here round the year. The Garden tourism festival (February), food festivals, different melas, Dandiya festivals and other cultural programmes are held here at different times.

13. GURU TEGH BAHADUR MEMORIAL AT NH-1

DTTDC has constructed Guru Tegh Bahadur Memorial at Singhu Border (NH-1), G.T. Karnal Road, spread over land measuring 11.87 acres. The project was set-up under the scheme of beautification of entry points of Delhi. In the landscaped tranquil background, the 24 metres high central pylon with petals at the base represents the Guru and his strength. The C arches denote his three followers and the monoliths represent the 10 Sikh Gurus with their sayings inscribed on them.

14. Hop-On Hop-Off (HO-HO) BUS DELHI SIGHTSEEING TOUR

- 14.1 HOHO Bus Delhi Sightseeing tour brings upfront to the rich heritage of Delhi comprising ASI Monuments and Museums. Delhi Tourism brings the most exciting way to see Delhi with HOHO bus.
- 14.2 The tour features 20+ tourist places including heritage monuments like Qutab Minar, Red Fort, Humayun's Tomb etc. One can enjoy popular museums like the National Rail Museum, the National Gallery of Modern Art and much more. The Hop On Hop Off Bus service is operated by multiple buses instead of a single one. Buses are available every 40 minutes at each HOHO Bus Stop. Each bus follows the same route covering 20+ tourist destinations and the guest is free to get down at any tourist attraction of his/her choice. After sightseeing, simply come to the same point and take the next bus to go to the next destination.

TABLES

Table 1.1
DELHI AT A GLANCE

S. No	Item	Units	
1	Geographical Area	Sq. Km	1483
2	Rural Area	Sq. Km	369.35
3	Urban Area	Sq. Km	1113.65
A	Administrative Setup		
4	Revenue Districts	No	11
5	Rural Villages	No	112
6	Urban Villages	No	135
B	Population as per Census 2011		
7	Total Population	(in lakh)	167.88
8	Males	(in lakh)	89.87
9	Females	(in lakh)	78.01
10	Rural	(in lakh)	4.19
11	Urban	(in lakh)	163.69
12	Scheduled Caste	(in lakh)	28.12
13	Density of Population	per Sq Km	11320
14	Literacy Rate	%	86.2
15	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 Males	868
16	Urban Population	%	97.51

Table 1.1 (a)
DELHI AT A GLANCE

S. No	Item	Units	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
C	State Income									
17	GSDP AT Current Prices	₹ Crore	343798	391388	443960	494803	550804	615605	690098	779652
18	Primary Sector (GSVA)	₹ Crore	10585	10048	12741	12115	9987	9265	10523	12675
19	% Share of Primary Sector	%	3.49	2.93	3.29	2.79	2.09	1.74	1.77	1.88
20	Secondary Sector (GSVA)	₹ Crore	39682	48498	54262	53247	65194	73504	82924	94022
21	% Share of Secondary Sector	%	13.09	14.17	14.07	12.26	13.62	13.79	13.92	14.00
22	Tertiary Sector (GSVA)	₹ Crore	252965	284041	318927	368879	403600	450191	502502	565123
23	% Share of Tertiary Sector	%	83.42	82.90	82.64	84.95	84.29	84.47	84.31	84.12
24	Per capita Income	₹	185361	206590	229619	249589	273301	298832	328985	365529
D	Forest									
25	Forest Area	Sq Km	176.2	176.2	179.81	179.81	188.77	188.77	192.41	192.41
26	Forest & Tree Cover	Sq Km	296.20	296.20	297.81	297.81	299.77	299.77	305.41	305.41
E	Electricity									
27	Total Consumption	Mu	21700	21361	23781	25111	24037	26865	26830	N.A
28	Industrial Consumption	Mu	2989	2979	3064	3062	3135	3088	3243	
29	Comm. Consumption	Mu	6253	5569	6786	6370	6053	7257	6550	
30	Domestic Consumption	Mu	10396	10796	11609	12649	12560	14060	14627	
31	Other Consumption	Mu	2062	2017	2322	3030	2289	2460	1368	
32	Peak Demand	MW	5028	5642	5653	5925	5846	6261		
F	Education									
33	Primary + Middle Schools	No	3232	3193	3437	3739	3719	3668	3650	N.A
34	Enrolment	000s	2983	3044	3138	3199	3222	3210	3185	
35	Secondary + Sr. Secondary Schools	No	1890	1962	2016	2059	2077	2104	2110	
36	Enrolment	000s	1169	1224	1247	1214	1208	1233	1208	
G	Transport									
37	Route Length -Delhi Metro	Kms				190.03	208.28	211.48	233.49	284.55
38	Motor Vehicles	in lakh	74.38	77.74	82.95	88.27	97.05	103.83	109.86	N.A
I	Co-operatives									
39	Total No of Co-Operative Societies	No's	5483	5526	5541	5549	5589	5648	5731	N.A
40	No of Working Co-Operative societies	No's	3821	3864	3879	3887	3927	3986	4069	
41	Membership	000s	1394	1396	1397	1397.5	1400	1403	1408	
J	Demographic Status									
42	Birth Rate	000s	20.89	20.9	21.07	20.88	20.50	20.38	N.A	
43	Death Rate	000s	6.63	6.1	5.52	6.77	6.82	7.61		
44	Infant mortality Rate	per 1000 live Births	21.91	23.94	22.37	22	23.25	21.35		
K	Health									
45	Hospitals	No	91	94	95	95	94	83	88	
46	Dispensaries	No	1239	1318	1451	1389	1507	1240	1298	
47	Beds per Thousand Population	No	2.51	2.47	2.47	2.68	2.73	2.86	2.99	
L	Factories									
48	Working Factories	No	8219	8557	8821	8968	8954	8978	9059	
49	Employees	No	378361	392270	403270	416927	415278	416833	420156	

Table 1.2**DELHI COMPARED WITH ALL INDIA**

S No	Item	Units	Delhi	India
	Population as per 2011 Census			
1	Total	in Lakh	167.88	12101.93
2	Males	in Lakh	89.87	6237.24
3	Females	in Lakh	78.01	5864.69
4	Rural Population	in Lakh	4.19	8330.88
5	% of Rural Population	%	2.5	68.84
6	Urban Population	in Lakh	163.69	3771.06
7	% of Urban Population	%	97.5	31.16
8	Sex Ratio	Females per '000 Males	868	940
9	2001-2011 Decadal Growth of Population	%	21.2	17.64
10	Literacy Rate	%	86.2	74.04
11	Population of SC/ST (2011 Pop. Census)	in Lakh	28.123	3057
12	State/Nation income at current Prices			
13	Gross Income (2018-19)	₹ Crore	779652	18840731
14	Net Income (2018-19)	₹ Crore	708615	16898820
15	Net Per capita Income (2018-19)	₹	365529	125397
16	Growth Rate			
	2012-13		6.64	5.5
	2013-14		7.17	6.4
	2014-15		9.02	7.4
	2015-16		11.03	8.0
	2016-17		7.54	8.2
	2017-18		8.49	7.2
	2018-19		8.61	7.2*

(*) : As per CSO's Press Release dated 7th January 2019 for the Year 2018-19.

Table: 3.1
GVA AND GSDP BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (At Current Prices)

(In ₹ Lakhs)

S. No	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (4 th RE)	2015-16 (3 rd RE)	2016-17 (2 nd RE)	2017-18 (1 st RE)	2018-19 (AE)
1.	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	285663	258282	258609	247752	243293	257396	285359	331451
1.1	Crops	65965	72784	73747	51366	51384	54237	59415	59832
1.2	Livestock	217865	183667	182965	194500	190015	201181	223900	269316
1.3	Forestry & Logging	1007	991	950	907	864	839	770	786
1.4	Fishing	826	840	947	978	1030	1139	1273	1518
2.	Mining & Quarrying	772879	746562	1015528	963777	755418	669118	766917	936085
	Primary	1058542	1004844	1274136	1211529	998711	926514	1052276	1267536
3.	Manufacturing	1890728	2334979	2533769	2338536	3119470	3302557	3595494	4055717
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & other Utility Services	410629	728253	909505	999595	1318089	1702565	2113097	2352985
5.	Construction	1666852	1786576	1982965	1986540	2081873	2345304	2583841	2993546
	Secondary	3968208	4849808	5426239	5324672	6519432	7350426	8292431	9402248
6.	Trade, hotels & restaurants	4212068	4905111	5653195	5823342	6496448	6828418	7456919	8353882
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	3806351	4458194	5170922	5316145	5941457	6217647	6791719	7606150
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	405718	446917	482273	507197	554990	610771	665200	747732
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	3928648	4532460	4996587	6517339	6881751	7748450	8714555	9877669
7.1	Railways	189925	206326	257746	295736	310201	306901	354101	398010
7.2	Road transport	664297	718643	713493	717790	843967	924466	969517	1090165
7.3	Water transport	546	597	541	574	687	703	783	848
7.4	Air transport	98961	178752	146607	245567	440079	449880	466561	603530
7.5	Services incidental to transport	2368549	2748291	3059301	4318758	4261868	4959490	5680913	6388842
7.6	Storage	21247	24271	27667	27712	29396	25175	29569	30571
7.7	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	585124	655579	791232	911202	995553	1081835	1213110	1365704
8.	Financial Services	5388295	5992774	6449101	6981581	7292183	7717779	8244765	9267116
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services	7248036	8242110	9618429	11642799	13078145	15118475	17182454	19142547
10.	Public Administration	1956780	1802578	1876396	2045614	2351129	2596658	2863827	3194446
11.	Other Services	2562671	2929069	3299008	3877234	4260356	5009335	5787692	6676633
	Tertiary	25296499	28404102	31892716	36887909	40360012	45019115	50250212	56512294
	TOTAL GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED At Basic Prices	30323249	34258754	38593091	43424110	47878154	53296054	59594919	67182078
	Product Taxes	4442090	5380588	6308016	6467335	7794019	8944546	10106927	11496715
	Product Subsidies	385589	500578	505118	411143	591803	680074	692018	713562
	GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT At Market Prices	34379750	39138764	44395989	49480302	55080370	61560526	69009828	77965231
	Population (in '00)	169750	173000	176310	179690	183140	186640	190220	193860
	Per Capita GSDP (In ₹)	202532	226236	251806	275365	300756	329836	362790	402173

Note: (4th R):-Fourth Revised Estimates, (3rd RE):- Third Revised Estimates, (2nd RE):- Second Revised Estimates, (1st RE):- First Revised Estimates, (AE):- Advance Estimates,
#:- Population Projected and Supplied by CSO, on the basis of 2011 Census
Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Table: 3.2
NSVA AND NSDP BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (At Current Prices)

(In ₹ Lakhs)

S. No	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (4 th RE)	2015-16 (3 rd RE)	2016-17 (2 nd RE)	2017-18 (1 st RE)	2018-19 (AE)
1.	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	279933	252392	251979	240408	235729	249388	276907	322555
1.1	Crops	62741	69039	69272	46291	45877	48244	52936	52867
1.2	Livestock	215467	181627	180921	192397	188117	199329	222094	267556
1.3	Forestry & Logging	996	980	939	833	797	769	697	710
1.4	Fishing	729	746	847	886	938	1046	1179	1423
2.	Mining & Quarrying	679588	655963	869632	818162	632047	566298	684648	874367
	Primary	959521	908355	1121610	1058570	867776	815686	961555	1196922
3.	Manufacturing	1591119	2008472	2205990	1986198	2781576	2956826	3256780	3720306
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & other Utility Services	261375	468099	590568	645547	883566	1092472	1390830	1502696
5.	Construction	1588185	1692371	1862414	1869749	1958130	2207849	2437180	2836554
	Secondary	3440678	4168942	4658972	4501495	5623272	6257147	7084790	8059557
6.	Trade, hotels & restaurants	3927832	4559580	5244633	5361930	5974798	6248082	6824931	7668482
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	3554473	4148003	4799955	4894980	5477518	5700384	6228166	6994548
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	373360	411577	444678	466950	497279	547698	596765	673935
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	3410354	3868858	4226076	5619527	5940776	6693001	7569628	8635986
7.1	Railways	167350	179321	216759	248553	262940	255625	298810	338704
7.2	Road transport	621827	674917	671321	675227	784936	860344	900304	1015861
7.3	Water transport	354	357	301	363	417	403	453	488
7.4	Air transport	26337	100553	71624	164024	362689	363190	370571	498240
7.5	Services incidental to transport	2099967	2353730	2646588	3807144	3730451	4369347	5032044	5681247
7.6	Storage	18189	21015	23402	23236	24685	21020	25970	27528
7.7	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	476331	538964	596081	700980	774658	823072	941475	1073919
8.	Financial Services	5303210	5886620	6341724	6852921	7143093	7536608	8031513	9021783
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services	6659468	7525305	8743473	10360384	11511523	13244897	15001920	16655057
10.	Public Administration	1511908	1403336	1471122	1620121	1888018	2116452	2366526	2680050
11.	Other Services	2195529	2539005	2873593	3417525	3900894	4597642	5323768	6160478
	Tertiary	23008302	25782704	28900621	33232408	36359102	40436682	45118286	50821836
TOTAL NET STATE VALUE ADDED At Basic Prices		27408501	30860001	34681203	38792473	42850149	47509514	53164631	60078315
Product Taxes		4442090	5380588	6308016	6467335	7794019	8944546	10106927	11496715
Product Subsidies		385589	500578	505118	411143	591803	680074	692018	713562
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT At Market Prices		31465002	35740011	40484101	44848665	50052365	55773986	62579540	70861468
Population (in'00)		169750	173000	176310	179690	183140	186640	190220	193860
Per Capita NSDP (In ₹)		185361	206590	229619	249589	273301	298832	328985	365529

Note: (4th R):-Fourth Revised Estimates, (3rd RE):- Third Revised Estimates, (2nd RE):- Second Revised Estimates, (1st RE):- First Revised Estimates, (AE):- Advance Estimates,
#:- Population Projected and Supplied by CSO, on the basis of 2011 Census
Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Table: 3.3
GVA AND GSDP BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (At Constant Prices)

(In ₹ Lakhs)

S. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (4 th RE)	2015-16 (3 rd RE)	2016-17 (2 nd RE)	2017-18 (1 st RE)	2018-19 (AE)
1.	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	285663	223585	208519	181518	166190	171348	185593	215652
1.1	Crops	65965	60904	55187	27752	21598	21925	23204	23215
1.2	Livestock	217865	161036	151777	152233	143096	147961	160928	190971
1.3	Forestry & Logging	1007	874	796	779	704	636	566	504
1.4	Fishing	826	771	760	753	793	826	895	963
2.	Mining & Quarrying	772879	682516	853635	931402	987245	916552	1052044	972983
	Primary	1058542	906101	1062154	1112920	1153436	1087900	1237637	1188635
3.	Manufacturing	1890728	2203494	2293900	2059873	2805646	2954452	3129641	3532181
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & other Utility Services	410629	676885	805799	847377	1081183	1310241	1542812	1657312
5.	Construction	1666852	1631484	1680535	1608184	1623918	1743537	1846059	2098387
	Secondary	3968208	4511864	4780234	4515435	5510747	6008229	6518512	7287881
6.	Trade, hotels & restaurants	4212068	4589077	5028156	5120383	5931558	6128838	6501304	6978868
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	3806351	4170957	4599100	4674138	5424481	5580323	5921018	6353930
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	405718	418120	429056	446245	507077	548515	580286	624938
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	3928648	4319489	4603614	6083862	6609819	7013040	7692771	8236208
7.1	Railways	189925	197386	241272	258189	263921	243588	280377	299723
7.2	Road transport	664297	685228	658151	674288	818177	843584	861704	914979
7.3	Water transport	546	569	499	539	666	641	696	711
7.4	Air transport	98961	170441	135235	230684	426631	410520	414679	506545
7.5	Services incidental to transport	2368549	2620504	2822007	4057020	4131633	4525583	5049181	5362179
7.6	Storage	21247	22705	24598	24344	26810	22562	25739	25503
7.7	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	585124	622656	721851	838798	941981	966561	1060395	1126568
8.	Financial Services	5388295	5914328	6218539	6621044	6758425	7090507	7422589	7927325
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services	7248036	7515151	8027468	9229795	9883994	10855675	11777866	12835801
10.	Public Administration	1956780	1662494	1604411	1665411	1844708	1953590	2074920	2273676
11.	Other Services	2562671	2674740	2837901	3235928	3399058	3829226	4353180	4854527
	Tertiary	25296499	26675279	28320089	31956422	34427562	36870875	39822630	43106406
TOTAL GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED At Basic Prices		30323249	32093243	34162477	37584777	41091745	43967005	47578779	51582922
Product Taxes		4442090	4998368	5527879	5564295	6861981	7605768	8275032	9010344
Product Subsidies		385589	428775	399518	313556	391476	422351	362988	322432
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT At Market Prices		34379750	36662837	39290838	42835515	47562250	51150421	55490823	60270835
Population (in '00)		169750	173000	176310	179690	183140	186640	190220	193860
Per Capita GSDP (In ₹)		202532	211924	222851	238386	259704	274059	291719	310899

Note: (4th R):-Fourth Revised Estimates, (3rd RE):- Third Revised Estimates, (2nd RE):- Second Revised Estimates, (1st RE):- First Revised Estimates, (AE):- Advance Estimates,
#:- Population Projected and Supplied by CSO, on the basis of 2011 Census
Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Table: 3.4
NSVA AND NSDP BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (At Constant Prices)

(In ₹ Lakhs)

S. No	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (4 th RE)	2015-16 (3 rd RE)	2016-17 (2 nd RE)	2017-18 (1 st RE)	2018-19 (AE)
1.	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	279933	218119	202766	175410	160029	165032	179123	209027
1.1	Crops	62741	57427	51344	23598	17277	17377	18429	18213
1.2	Livestock	215467	159146	149965	150423	141395	146337	159381	189500
1.3	Forestry & Logging	996	864	786	716	645	575	504	439
1.4	Fishing	729	682	672	672	712	743	809	875
2.	Mining & Quarrying	679588	596258	720020	806003	883997	832011	986210	925856
	Primary	959521	814377	922786	981413	1044026	997043	1165333	1134883
3.	Manufacturing	1591119	1892053	1992032	1744814	2500209	2643703	2813580	3210808
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & other Utility Services	261375	426142	506645	530891	691945	769123	902566	904750
5.	Construction	1588185	1541608	1567100	1499867	1508531	1610736	1695844	1930758
	Secondary	3440678	3859804	4065777	3775573	4700685	5023561	5411990	6046317
6.	Trade, hotels & restaurants	3927832	4263509	4656243	4715301	5464941	5618129	5946503	6379975
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	3554473	3878864	4261668	4304425	5009427	5125155	5425736	5818534
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	373360	384645	394575	410876	455514	492974	520767	561441
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	3410354	3681356	3874209	5287848	5783592	6093749	6702502	7169440
7.1	Railways	167350	172061	203864	217151	222794	199846	234020	250751
7.2	Road transport	621827	643374	619126	634649	763110	785279	800161	850198
7.3	Water transport	354	338	276	343	414	367	400	393
7.4	Air transport	26337	95334	65566	154547	355115	332823	330801	416486
7.5	Services incidental to transport	2099967	2241848	2433432	3604857	3664713	4010777	4508575	4790252
7.6	Storage	18189	19635	20723	20439	22623	18922	22646	22957
7.7	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	476331	508766	531221	655862	754823	745734	805899	838403
8.	Financial Services	5303210	5811414	6116374	6506996	6628969	6934619	7240269	7718573
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services	6659468	6837259	7218182	8133072	8575765	9308999	10010704	10843663
10.	Public Administration	1511908	1278842	1226414	1280577	1423021	1518106	1625639	1810598
11.	Other Services	2195529	2303176	2444405	2832357	3081454	3470020	3952372	4412117
	Tertiary	23008302	24175556	25535827	28756150	30957742	32943621	35477989	38334366
TOTAL NET STATE VALUE ADDED At Basic Prices		27408501	28849736	30524390	33513136	36702454	38964226	42055311	45515566
Product Taxes		4442090	4998368	5527879	5564295	6861981	7605768	8275032	9010344
Product Subsidies		385589	428775	399518	313556	391476	422351	362988	322432
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT At Market Prices		31465002	33419330	35652751	38763874	43172959	46147642	49967355	54203478
Population (in'00)		169750	173000	176310	179690	183140	186640	190220	193860
Per Capita NSDP (In ₹)		185361	193175	202216	215726	235737	247255	262682	279601

Note: (4th R):-Fourth Revised Estimates, (3rd RE):- Third Revised Estimates, (2nd RE):- Second Revised Estimates, (1st RE):- First Revised Estimates, (AE):- Advance Estimates,
#:- Population Projected and Supplied by CSO, on the basis of 2011 Census
Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Table 4.1
REVENUE RECEIPTS

(₹ in crore)

S. N.	Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Prov)	2018-19 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Total Revenue Receipts (1+2)	16352.21	20451.34	25024.10	22393.17	25560.97	27980.69	29584.59	34998.70	34345.74	38667.27	47557.00
1	Own Tax Revenue (a to f)	12180.70	13447.86	16477.75	19971.67	23431.52	25918.69	26603.90	30225.01	31139.89	35717.02	42000.00
a	Stamps and registration (Including Land Revenue)	788.01	929.99	1355.77	2240.27	3098.07	2969.08	2841.67	3433.96	3145.94	4118.58	4300.00
b	State Excise	1420.91	1643.56	2027.09	2533.72	2869.74	3151.63	3422.39	4237.69	4251.40	4453.49	5200.00
c	VAT	9152.09	10126.02	12068.62	13750.95	15803.69	17925.71	18289.31	20245.82	21144.24	11149.17	6600.00
d	State Goods and Services Tax	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13620.84	23400.00
e	Taxes on Vehicles	419.12	462.65	707.56	1049.19	1240.18	1409.27	1558.83	1607.01	1808.78	2115.76	2500.00
f	Other taxes & duties on goods and services	400.57	285.64	318.71	397.54	419.84	463.00	491.70	700.53	789.53	259.18	0.00
2	Total Non-Tax Revenue	4171.51	7003.48	8546.35	2421.50	2129.45	2062.00	2980.68	4773.69	3205.85	2950.25	5557.00
(i)	Own non-tax Revenue (a to c)	2300.72	3467.40	4188.95	460.86	626.93	659.14	632.54	515.40	380.69	766.06	800.00
a	Interest Receipts	2101.41	3236.62	3869.84	174.14	340.02	379.35	350.52	82.53	81.39	396.25	428.94
b	Dividends and profits	29.92	41.56	46.59	33.00	26.25	11.95	12.90	12.32	11.28	15.91	17.50
c	Services Charges etc	169.39	189.22	272.52	253.72	260.66	267.84	269.13	420.55	288.02	353.90	353.56
(ii)	Grants from the centre	1870.79	3536.08	4357.40	1960.64	1502.52	1402.86	2348.14	4258.29	2825.16	2184.19	4757.00

Source : Actuals for 2007-08 to 2016-17 from Finance Accounts and 2017-18 & 2018-19 are from Budget Document 2018-19

Table 4.2 (a)

RECEIPTS IN CONSOLIDATED FUND OF DELHI (REVENUE RECEIPTS)

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Tax Revenue	Non Tax Revenue	Total (2+3)	Block Grant	Share in Central Taxes	Other Grants	Grants for CSS	Total (5+6+7+8)	Total Revenue Receipt (4+9)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2008-09	12180.70	2300.72	14481.42	793.10	325.00	680.32	72.37	1870.79	16352.21
2009-10	13447.86	3467.40	16915.26	1472.23	325.00	1607.75	131.10	3536.08	20451.34
2010-11	16477.75	4188.95	20666.70	1808.19	325.00	2093.82	130.39	4357.40	25024.10
2011-12	19971.67	460.86	20432.53	734.56	325.00	734.05	167.03	1960.64	22393.17
2012-13	23431.52	626.93	24058.45	861.81	325.00	66.49	249.22	1502.52	25560.97
2013-14	25918.69	659.14	26577.83	717.81	325.00	1.91	358.14	1402.86	27980.69
2014-15	26603.90	632.55	27236.45	1467.35	325.00	2.95	552.84	2348.14	29584.59
2015-16	30225.16	515.40	30740.56	486.72	325.00	2580.02	866.55	4258.29	34998.85
2016-17	31139.89	380.69	31520.58	550.16	325.00	793.72	1156.28	2825.16	34345.74
2017-18 (Prov.)	35717.02	766.06	36483.08	468.84	325.00	863.19	527.16	2184.19	38667.27
2018-19 (BE)	42000.00	800.00	42800.00	635.00	325.00	490.00	3307.00	4757.00	47557.00

Table 4.2 (b)

RECEIPTS IN CONSOLIDATED FUND OF DELHI (CAPITAL RECEIPTS)

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Block Loan	Small Saving Loan/Loan from NSSF	Loan under CSS	Total (12+13+14)	Loans & Advances (Recovery)	Total Capital Receipt (15+16)
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2008-09	0.00	428.74	0.00	428.74	799.00	1227.74
2009-10	0.00	1769.00	0.00	1769.00	318.15	2087.15
2010-11	0.00	4388.94	0.00	4388.94	436.77	4825.71
2011-12	0.00	556.08	0.00	556.08	376.25	932.33
2012-13	0.00	922.41	0.00	922.41	724.90	1647.31
2013-14	3326.39	836.50	0.00	4162.89	802.91	4965.80
2014-15	0.00	1764.32	0.00	1764.32	227.61	1991.93
2015-16	0.00	2241.13	0.00	2241.13	83.42	2324.55
2016-17	0.00	1695.53	0.00	1695.53	212.49	1908.02
2017-18 (Prov.)	0.00	1906.34	0.00	1906.34	690.42	2596.76
2018-19 (BE)	0.00	2924.00	0.00	2924.00	550.00	3474.00

Table 4.2 (c)

RECEIPTS IN CONSOLIDATED FUND OF DELHI

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Total Revenue Receipt (4+9)	Total Capital Receipt (15+16)	Total Receipt during the year (19+20)	Opening Balance	Total Funds available (21+22)
18	19	20	21	22	23
2008-09	16352.21	1227.74	17579.95	8556.49	26136.44
2009-10	20451.34	2087.15	22538.49	5775.13	28313.62
2010-11	25024.10	4825.71	29849.81	3387.70	33237.51
2011-12	22393.17	932.33	23325.50	7713.19	31038.69
2012-13	25560.97	1647.31	27208.28	4636.27	31844.55
2013-14	27980.69	4965.80	32946.49	1985.74	34932.23
2014-15	29584.59	1991.93	31576.52	880.64	32457.16
2015-16	34998.85	2324.55	37323.40	1517.06	38840.46
2016-17	34345.74	1908.02	36253.76	3644.94	39898.70
2017-18 (Prov.)	38667.27	2596.76	41264.03	2635.34	43899.37
2018-19 (BE)	47557.00	3474.00	51031.00	1969.00	53000.00

Table 4.3

DISBURSEMENT FROM CONSOLIDATED FUND OF DELHI GOVERNMENT

(₹ in Crore)

Item	Revenue Account				Capital Account					Total Disbursement (2+5)
	2 Revenue Expenditure	3 of which Intt. Payment	4 of which Basic Tax Share & Non-Plan Grants to Local Bodies.	5 Capital Expenditure	6 of which Capital Outlay	7 of which repayment of Loan	8 of which Loans & Advances by State Govt.	9 Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
2007-08										
Plan	3267.83			5456.03	3761.36		1694.67		8723.86	
Non-Plan	6441.51	2504.34	1270.16	2933.08	3.09	975.09	1954.90		9374.59	
C.S.S.	61.18								61.18	
Total	9770.52	2504.34	1270.16	8389.11	3764.45	975.09	3649.57		18159.63	
2008-09										
Plan	3877.68			5691.20	3992.21		1698.99		9568.88	
Non-Plan	7818.42	2511.87	1058.18	2907.55	3.19	386.03	2518.32		10725.97	
C.S.S.	66.46			0.00			0.00		66.46	
Total	11762.56	2511.87	1058.18	8598.75	3995.40	386.03	4217.31		20361.31	
2009-10										
Plan	4626.77			6385.47	4713.62		1671.85		11012.24	
Non-Plan	9158.12	2472.93	1196.27	4639.56	3.65	606.47	4029.45		13797.68	
C.S.S.	116.00			0.00			0.00		116.00	
Total	13900.89	2472.93	1196.27	11025.03	4717.27	606.47	5701.30		24925.92	
2010-11										
Plan	4771.55			5652.67	3981.33		1671.34		10424.22	
Non-Plan	9490.15	2579.52	1253.35	5489.92	3.47	793.06	4693.39		14980.07	
C.S.S.	120.04			0.00			0.00		120.04	
Total	14381.74	2579.52	1253.35	11142.59	3984.80	793.06	6364.73		25524.33	
2011-12										
Plan	6281.49			7259.38	3999.90		3259.48		13540.87	
Non-Plan	11524.00	2917.26	1763.69	1178.12	4.31	1087.88	85.93		12702.12	
C.S.S.	159.37			0.06	0.06		0.00		159.43	
Total	17964.86	2917.26	1763.69	8437.56	4004.27	1087.88	3345.41		26402.42	

2012-13						
Plan	6314.14		6905.77	4171.74	2734.03	13219.91
Non-Plan	14160.64	2862.88	2293.68	4.09	1287.99	16454.32
C.S.S.	184.58		0.00			184.58
Total	20659.36	2862.88	9199.45	4175.83	3734.82	29858.81
2013-14						
Plan	7156.61		6770.88	4702.92	2074.99	13927.49
Non-Plan	14904.25	2824.29	4907.16	4.49	1325.29	19811.41
C.S.S.	305.67		7.03			312.70
Total	22366.53	2824.29	11685.07	4707.41	5652.37	34051.60
2014-15						
Plan	7345.59		6033.36	4399.12	1634.24	13378.95
Non-Plan	15563.19	2774.00	1397.25	4.82	1346.72	16960.44
C.S.S.	560.77		39.94	39.94		600.71
Total	23469.55	2774.00	7470.55	4443.88	1634.24	30940.10
2015-16						
Plan	7634.79		6510.91	4668.06	1842.85	14145.70
Non-Plan	17963.23	2809.81	2297.69	21.52	1435.17	20260.92
C.S.S.	744.53		44.37	44.37		788.90
Total	26342.55	2809.81	8852.97	4733.95	2683.85	35195.52
2016-17						
Plan	7837.38		5367.16	4054.09	1313.07	13204.54
Non-Plan	20585.32	2882.52	2574.48	8.86	1654.62	23159.80
C.S.S.	879.21		19.81			899.02
Total	29301.91	2882.52	7961.45	4062.95	2224.07	37263.36

Item	Revenue Account			Capital Account		
	Revenue Exp	of which Intt. Payment	of which Basic Tax Share & Non-Plan Grants to Local Bodies.	Capital Exp.	of which Repayment/ re-payment of Loan	Total Disbursement (2+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2017-18 (Prov.)						
Scheme/ Programme Exp.	8740.87			4860.31		13601.18
Estt. & Admn. Exp.	24446.47	2870.67	2698.93	2288.90	1682.43	26735.37
C.S.S.	566.68			23.62		590.30
Total	33754.02	2870.67	2698.93	7172.83	1682.43	40926.85

Table 4.4 (a)

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE AND SURPLUS/ DEFICIT POSITION

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Prov.)	2018-19 (BE)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Revenue Receipts	16352.21	20451.34	25024.10	22393.17	25560.97	27980.69	29584.58	34998.85	34345.74	38667.27	47557.00
2	Own Tax Revenue	12180.70	13447.86	16477.75	19971.67	23431.52	25918.69	26603.90	30225.16	31139.89	35717.02	42000.00
3	Non Tax revenue (incl. rev part of CSS)	4171.51	7003.48	8546.35	2421.50	2129.45	2062.00	2980.68	4773.69	3205.85	2950.25	5557.00
4	Capital Receipts	1227.74	2087.15	4825.72	932.33	1647.31	4965.80	1991.94	2324.55	1908.02	2596.76	3474.00
5	Recoveries of loans	795.78	315.07	434.06	373.99	722.8	801.05	225.38	82.06	211.36	689.85	548.500
6	Loan repayment by Government Servants	3.22	3.08	2.72	2.26	2.10	1.86	2.24	1.36	1.13	0.57	1.500
7	Loans from the Centre	428.74	1769.00	4388.94	556.08	922.41	4162.89	1764.32	2241.13	1695.53	1906.34	2924.000
8	Total Receipts (1+4)	17579.95	22538.49	29849.82	23325.50	27208.28	32946.49	31576.52	37323.40	36253.76	41264.03	51031.00
9	Non Plan Exp./ Estt. & Admin. Exp. (10+12)	10725.97	13797.68	14980.07	12702.12	16454.32	19811.41	16960.44	20260.92	23159.80	26735.37	31000.00
10	On Revenue Account	7818.42	9158.12	9490.15	11524.00	14160.64	14904.25	15563.19	17963.23	20593.96	24446.47	28169.66
11	Of which, ---Interest Payment	2511.87	2472.93	2579.52	2917.26	2862.88	2824.29	2774.00	2809.81	2882.52	2870.67	2958.98
12	On Capital Account	2907.55	4639.56	5489.92	1178.12	2293.68	4907.16	1397.25	2297.69	2565.84	2288.9	2830.34
13	Of which---- Loan repayment/ pre-payment	386.03	606.47	793.06	1087.88	1287.99	1325.29	1346.72	1435.17	1654.62	1682.43	1728.55
14	Plan Exp./ Scheme & Programmes Exp. (15+16)	9635.34	11128.24	10544.26	13700.30	13404.49	14240.19	13979.66	14934.59	14103.56	14191.48	22000.00
15	On Revenue Account	3944.14	4742.77	4891.59	6440.86	6498.72	7462.28	7946.30	8379.32	8487.59	9307.55	14922.15
16	On Capital Account	5691.20	6385.47	5652.67	7259.44	6905.77	6777.91	6033.36	6555.27	5615.97	4883.93	7077.85
17	Total Expenditure (9+14)	20361.31	24925.92	25524.33	26402.42	29858.81	34051.60	30940.10	35195.51	37263.36	40926.85	53000.00
18	Revenue Expenditure (10+15)	11762.56	13900.89	14381.74	17964.86	20659.36	22366.53	23509.49	26342.55	29081.55	33754.02	43091.81
19	Capital Expenditure (12+16)	8598.75	11025.03	11142.59	8437.56	9199.45	11685.07	7430.61	8852.96	8181.81	7172.83	9908.19
20	Revenue Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) (1-18)	4589.65	6550.45	10642.36	4428.31	4901.61	5614.16	6075.09	8656.30	5264.19	4913.25	4465.19
21	Capital Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) (4-19)	-7371.01	-8937.88	-6316.87	-7505.23	-7552.14	-6719.27	-5438.67	-6528.41	-6273.79	-4576.07	-6434.19
22	Fiscal deficit(1+5+6+13-17)	-2824.07	-3549.96	729.61	-2545.12	-2284.95	-3942.71	218.82	1321.93	-1050.51	113.27	-3164.45
23	Primary deficit(22+11)	-312.20	-1077.03	3309.13	372.14	577.93	-1118.42	2992.82	4131.74	1832.01	2983.94	-205.47
24	Overall Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) during the year (8-17)	-2781.36	-2387.43	4325.49	-3076.92	-2650.53	-1105.11	636.42	2127.89	-1009.60	337.18	-1969.00
25	Opening Balance	8556.49	5775.13	3387.70	7713.19	4636.27	1985.74	880.63	1517.05	3644.94	2635.34	1969.00
26	Closing Balance (24+25)	5775.13	3387.70	7713.19	4636.27	1985.74	880.63	1517.05	3644.94	2635.34	2972.52	0.00

Table 4.4 (b)
RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE AND SURPLUS/DEFICIT AS % OF GSDP

(In %age)

Sl.No.	Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Prov.)	2018-19 (BE)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	Revenue Receipts	8.63	9.40	9.90	6.51	6.53	6.30	5.98	6.35	5.58	5.60	6.10
2	Own Tax Revenue	6.43	6.18	6.52	5.81	5.99	5.84	5.38	5.49	5.06	5.18	5.39
3	Non Tax revenue(incl. rev part of CSS)	2.20	3.22	3.38	0.70	0.54	0.46	0.60	0.87	0.52	0.43	0.71
4	Capital Receipts	0.65	0.96	1.91	0.27	0.42	1.12	0.40	0.42	0.31	0.38	0.45
5	Recoveries of loans	0.42	0.14	0.17	0.11	0.18	0.18	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.10	0.07
6	Loan repayment by Government Servants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Loans from the Centre	0.23	0.81	1.74	0.16	0.24	0.94	0.36	0.41	0.28	0.28	0.38
8	Total Receipts (1+4)	9.28	10.36	11.81	6.78	6.95	7.42	6.38	6.78	5.89	5.98	6.55
9	Non Plan Exp./ Estt. & Admin. Exp. (10+12)	5.66	6.34	5.93	3.69	4.20	4.46	3.43	3.68	3.76	3.87	3.98
10	On Revenue Account	4.13	4.21	3.75	3.35	3.62	3.36	3.15	3.26	3.35	3.54	3.61
11	Of which,---Interest Payment	1.33	1.14	1.02	0.85	0.73	0.64	0.56	0.51	0.47	0.42	0.38
12	On Capital Account	1.53	2.13	2.17	0.34	0.59	1.11	0.28	0.42	0.42	0.33	0.36
13	Of which---- Loan repayment/pre-payment	0.20	0.28	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.30	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.24	0.22
14	Plan Exp./ Scheme & Programmes Exp. (15+16)	5.08	5.11	4.17	3.98	3.42	3.21	2.83	2.71	2.29	2.06	2.82
15	On Revenue Account	2.08	2.18	1.94	1.87	1.66	1.68	1.61	1.52	1.38	1.35	1.91
16	On Capital Account	3.00	2.93	2.24	2.11	1.76	1.53	1.22	1.19	0.91	0.71	0.91
17	Total Expenditure (9+14)	10.74	11.45	10.10	7.68	7.63	7.67	6.25	6.39	6.05	5.93	6.80
18	Revenue Expenditure (10+15)	6.21	6.39	5.69	5.23	5.28	5.04	4.75	4.78	4.72	4.89	5.53
19	Capital Expenditure (12+16)	4.54	5.07	4.41	2.45	2.35	2.63	1.50	1.61	1.33	1.04	1.27
20	Revenue Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) (1-18)	2.42	3.01	4.21	1.29	1.25	1.26	1.23	1.57	0.86	0.71	0.57
21	Capital Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) (4-19)	-3.89	-4.11	-2.50	-2.18	-1.93	-1.51	-1.10	-1.19	-1.02	-0.66	-0.83
22	Fiscal deficit(1+5+6+13-17)	-1.49	-1.63	0.29	-0.74	-0.58	-0.89	0.04	0.24	-0.17	0.02	-0.41
23	Primary deficit(22+11)	-0.16	-0.49	1.31	0.11	0.15	-0.25	0.60	0.75	0.30	0.43	-0.03
24	Overall Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) during the year (8-17)	-1.47	-1.10	1.71	-0.89	-0.68	-0.25	0.13	0.39	-0.16	0.05	-0.25
25	Opening Balance	4.51	2.65	1.34	2.24	1.18	0.45	0.18	0.28	0.59	0.38	0.25
26	Closing Balance (24+25)	3.05	1.56	3.05	1.35	0.51	0.20	0.31	0.66	0.43	0.43	0.00

Table 4.4 (c)

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE AND SURPLUS/DEFICIT POSITION (GROWTH OVER PREVIOUS YEAR)

S. No.	Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Prov.)	2018-19 (BE)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Revenue Receipts	9.66	25.07	22.36	-10.51	14.15	9.47	5.73	18.30	-1.87	12.58	22.99
2	Own Tax Revenue	3.38	10.40	22.53	21.20	17.32	10.61	2.64	13.61	3.03	14.70	17.59
3	Non Tax revenue(incl. rev part of CSS)	33.29	67.89	22.03	-71.67	-12.06	-3.17	44.55	60.15	-32.84	-7.97	88.36
4	Capital Receipts	25.63	70.00	131.21	-80.68	76.69	201.45	-59.89	16.70	-17.92	36.10	33.78
5	Recoveries of loans	249.29	-60.41	37.77	-13.84	93.27	10.83	-71.86	-63.59	157.57	226.39	-20.49
6	Loan repayment by Government Servants	-6.12	-4.35	-11.69	-16.91	-7.08	-11.43	20.43	-39.29	-16.91	-49.56	163.16
7	Loans from the Centre	-42.53	312.60	148.10	-87.33	65.88	351.31	-57.62	27.03	-24.34	12.43	53.38
8	Total Receipts (1+4)	10.64	28.21	32.44	-21.86	16.65	21.09	-4.16	18.20	-2.87	13.82	23.67
9	Non Plan Exp./ Estt. & Admin. Exp. (10+12)	14.42	28.64	8.57	-15.21	29.54	20.40	-14.39	19.46	14.31	15.44	15.95
10	On Revenue Account	21.38	17.14	3.63	21.43	22.88	5.25	4.42	15.42	14.65	18.71	15.23
11	Of which, ---Interest Payment	0.30	-1.55	4.31	13.09	-1.86	-1.35	-1.78	1.29	2.59	-0.41	3.08
12	On Capital Account	-0.87	59.57	18.33	-78.54	94.69	113.94	-71.53	64.44	11.67	-10.79	23.66
13	Of which---- Loan repayment/pre-payment	-60.41	57.10	30.77	37.17	18.39	2.90	1.62	6.57	15.29	1.68	2.74
14	Plan Exp./ Scheme & Programmes Exp. (15+16)	9.68	15.49	-5.25	29.93	-2.16	6.23	-1.83	6.83	-5.56	0.62	55.02
15	On Revenue Account	18.48	20.25	3.14	31.67	0.90	14.83	6.49	5.45	1.29	9.66	60.32
16	On Capital Account	4.31	12.20	-11.48	28.42	-4.87	-1.85	-10.98	8.65	-14.33	-13.03	44.92
17	Total Expenditure (9+14)	12.12	22.42	2.40	3.44	13.09	14.04	-9.14	13.75	5.88	9.83	29.50
18	Revenue Expenditure (10+15)	20.39	18.18	3.46	24.91	15.00	8.26	5.11	12.05	10.40	16.07	27.66
19	Capital Expenditure (12+16)	2.50	28.22	1.07	-24.28	9.03	27.02	-36.41	19.14	-7.58	-12.33	38.14
20	Revenue Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-) (1-18)	-10.74	42.72	62.47	-58.39	10.69	14.54	8.21	42.49	-39.19	-6.67	-9.12
21	Capital Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-) (4-19)	-0.55	21.26	-29.32	18.81	0.63	-11.03	-19.06	20.04	-3.90	-27.06	40.61
22	Fiscal deficit(1+5+6+13-17)	38.38	25.70	-120.55	-448.83	-10.22	72.55	-105.55	504.12	-179.47	-110.78	-2893.72
23	Primary deficit(22+11)	-167.36	244.98	-407.25	-88.75	55.30	-293.52	-367.59	38.06	-55.66	62.88	-106.89
24	Overall Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-) during the year (8-17)	22.53	-14.16	-281.18	-171.13	-13.86	-58.31	-157.59	234.35	-147.45	-133.40	-683.96
25	Opening Balance	-20.97	-32.51	-41.34	127.68	-39.89	-57.17	-55.65	72.27	140.26	-27.70	-25.28
26	Closing Balance (24+25)	-32.51	-41.34	127.68	-39.89	-57.17	-55.65	72.27	140.26	0.00	12.79	-100.00

Table 4.5

PLAN AND NON PLAN EXPENDITURE - REVENUE AND CAPITAL COMPONENT WISE OF ALL STATES

(₹ in crore)

S. N.	Items	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Items	2015-16	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I.	Plan Expenditure	323276.00	349400.00	360175.00	419156.60	482005.37	538800.89	689545.47	Revenue Expenditure*	1838266.66	2237949.64	2496381.56
a)	Revenue	168576.00	186631.00	202761.00	239477.00	280573.75	312516.70	419388.72				
b)	Capital	154700.00	162769.00	157414.00	179679.60	201431.62	226284.19	270156.75	Capital Expenditure*	521962.07	647540.62	664900.35
II.	Non-Plan Expenditure	617146.00	706378.00	798560.00	932455.61	1052249.36	1167343.63	1336237.08				
a)	Revenue	558588.00	650607.00	729536.00	835093.82	951128.20	1067233.51	1217899.07	Total Expenditure	2360228.73	2885490.26	3161281.91
b)	Capital	58558.00	55771.00	69024.00	97361.79	101121.16	100110.12	118338.01				
III.	Total Expenditure	940422.00	1055778.00	1158735.00	1351612.21	1534254.73	1706144.52	2025782.55	R.E as % of T.E	77.89	77.56	78.97
VI.	I as percentage of III	34.38	33.09	31.08	31.01	31.42	31.58	34.04	C.E as % of T.E	22.11	22.44	21.03
VII.	II as percentage of III	65.62	66.91	68.92	68.99	68.58	68.42	65.96				

Source : State Finances - A Study of Budgets, Reserve Bank of India.

* Plan and Non Plan merged as per directions of Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India

Table 4.6 (a)

OWN TAX REVENUE IN RESPECT OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES

(₹ in Crore)

S.No.	Name of State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)
1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	33358	35180	45140	53283	59875	64124	42618	39907	49282	53717
2	Bihar	6173	8090	9870	12612	16253	19961	9450	25449	27897	32001
3	Chhattisgarh	6594	7120	9010	10712	13034	14343	15707	17075	22734	23421
4	Goa	1694	1760	2140	2551	2940	3582	3896	3975	4446	4800
5	Gujarat	23557	26740	36340	44252	53897	56372	61340	62649	64759	76553
6	Haryana	11655	13220	16790	20400	23559	25567	27635	30929	37842	43340
7	Jharkhand	5084	5560	5970	6954	8224	9380	10350	11479	16744	19893
8	Karnataka	27646	30580	38470	46476	53754	62604	70180	75550	82211	89957
9	Kerala	15990	17630	21720	25718	30077	31995	35233	38995	44548	53411
10	Madhya Pradesh	13614	17270	21420	26974	30582	33552	36567	40214	44135	50295
11	Maharashtra	52030	59110	75030	87609	103449	108598	115064	126608	137204	153408
12	Odisha	7995	8980	11190	13443	15034	16892	19828	22527	23200	26800
13	Punjab	11150	12040	16830	18841	22588	24079	25570	26690	30252	39526
14	Rajasthan	14943	16410	30760	25377	30503	33478	38673	42713	46986	54569
15	Tamil Nadu	33684	36550	47780	59517	71254	73718	78657	80476	87287	99590
16	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29288	39975	50126	62620
17	Uttar Pradesh	28659	33880	41350	52613	58098	66582	74172	81106	90219	82899
18	West Bengal	14419	16900	21130	24938	32809	35831	39412	42492	48927	55787
19	Delhi	12181	13448	16478	19972	23432	25919	26604	30225	32430	38700
20	All States	321930	363060	460710	532270	625930	712419	779278	847145	953308	1058758

Source : State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2017-18 and 2018-19,

Reserve Bank of India for other states and for Delhi Actuals for 2008-09 to 2016-17 and 2017-18 (Prov.) from Finance Accounts.

Table 4.6 (b)
OWN TAX REVENUE IN RESPECT OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES AS % OF GSDP (IN %)

S.No.	Name of State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)
1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.82	7.38	7.73	7.21	7.36	7.00	8.12	6.5	7.0	6.7
2	Bihar	4.34	4.97	4.85	5.10	5.76	6.29	2.76	6.7	6.4	6.6
3	Chhattisgarh	6.80	7.17	7.54	6.78	7.34	6.93	7.10	6.5	7.8	7.2
4	Goa	6.67	6.04	6.37	6.02	7.71	9.97	8.15	7.3	7.2	6.5
5	Gujarat	6.40	6.20	6.97	7.19	7.44	6.98	6.65	6.1	5.6	5.9
6	Haryana	6.39	5.91	6.44	6.86	6.79	6.38	6.32	6.4	6.9	7.1
7	Jharkhand	5.79	5.53	4.69	4.61	4.71	4.97	4.74	5.0	6.6	7.1
8	Karnataka	8.91	9.06	9.37	7.67	7.73	7.67	7.68	7.5	7.3	7.1
9	Kerala	7.89	7.60	8.23	7.06	7.29	6.88	6.87	7.0	7.2	7.9
10	Madhya Pradesh	6.90	7.59	8.13	8.55	8.03	7.63	7.62	7.6	6.9	7.1
11	Maharashtra	6.90	6.91	7.15	6.84	7.09	6.58	6.46	6.3	6.1	6.1
12	Odisha	5.38	5.51	5.66	5.82	5.74	5.70	6.31	6.8	6.2	6.4
13	Punjab	6.41	6.10	7.44	7.07	7.59	7.25	7.20	6.8	7.1	8.5
14	Rajasthan	6.47	6.17	9.09	5.84	6.18	6.08	6.28	6.2	6.2	6.5
15	Tamil Nadu	8.39	7.62	8.17	7.92	8.34	7.61	7.33	6.9	6.7	7.0
16	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.79	7.0	7.8	8.6
17	Uttar Pradesh	6.44	6.47	6.89	7.27	7.06	7.08	7.33	7.2	7.3	6.2
18	West Bengal	4.22	4.24	4.58	4.79	5.55	5.29	5.49	4.6	4.6	4.6
19	Delhi	6.43	6.18	6.52	5.81	5.99	5.84	5.38	6.2	6.2	6.3
20	All States	6.07	5.94	6.36	6.09	6.29	6.34	6.25	5.5	5.3	5.6

Source : State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2017-18 and 2018-19, Reserve Bank of India for Delhi and other states.

Table 4.7 (a)

RESOURCES FOR ANNUAL PLAN & CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME IN DELHI FROM 2007-08 TO 2016-17

(₹ in Crore)

S.No.	Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	Annual Plan										
A	State's Own Resources (3+4+5+6+7)	16532.18	14517.13	12878.83	16269.99	17375.75	14212.37	13913.41	13299.62	17097.23	18382.97
1	Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenue, Share of which share in Central Taxes	14133.83	15486.74	18848.01	23085.52	21491.58	24449.94	26904.74	27564.40	33645.58	39303.00
		325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00
2	Net Non Plan Revenue Expenditure	6441.51	7818.42	9158.12	9490.14	11524	14160.64	14904.25	15563.19	17963.23	23250.02
3	Balance from Current Revenues (1-2)	7692.32	7668.32	9689.89	13595.38	9967.58	10289.30	12000.49	12001.21	15682.35	16052.98
4	Contribution of Public Enterprises	-1878.69	-2517.20	-4027.95	-4192.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(i)	State Electricity Board	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii)	Road Transport Corporation	-1092.07	-1557.80	-1981.28	-2128.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iii)	Other Enterprises (DJB)	-786.62	-959.40	-2046.67	-2064.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Misc. Capital Receipts (i-ii)	-823.13	408.65	-293.46	-860.55	-801.87	-1568.78	-777.86	-1169.64	-2214.27	-2368.98
(i)	Capital Receipts	231.26	799.00	318.15	436.77	376.25	724.90	4129.30	227.61	83.42	381.00
(ii)	Net Non-Plan Capital Expenditure (Excl. of which Repayment of Loan	1054.39	390.35	611.61	1297.32	1178.12	2293.68	4907.16	1397.25	2297.69	2749.98
	Loans against small savings	746.02	428.74	1769.00	4388.94	556.08	922.41	836.50	1764.32	2241.13	3174.03
	Adj. Opening Balance	10795.66	8528.62	5741.35	3338.82	7653.96	4569.44	1854.28	703.73	1388.02	1524.94
	Central Assistance (8 to 10)	720.30	793.10	1472.23	1808.19	734.56	861.81	717.81	1467.35	486.72	787.99
B	Normal Central Assistance	164.98	166.36	206.54	170.58	329.27	281.75	272.26	325.00	394.98	412.99
8	Assistance for EAPs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Others	555.32	626.74	1265.69	1637.61	405.29	580.06	445.55	1142.35	91.74	375.00
C	Aggregate Plan Resources (A+B)	17252.48	15310.23	14351.06	18078.18	18110.31	15074.18	14631.22	14766.97	17583.95	19170.96
D	Plan Outlay/Expenditure	8723.86	9568.88	11012.24	10424.22	13540.87	13219.90	13927.49	13378.95	14145.70	19025.61
E	Surplus (+)/Deficit (-) in Resources	8528.62	5741.35	3338.82	7653.96	4569.44	1854.28	703.73	1388.02	3438.25	145.35
II	Centrally Sponsored Scheme (C.S.S.)										
11	Opening Balance under CSS	30.79	27.87	33.78	48.88	59.23	66.83	131.47	176.91	129.04	129.04
12	Grants from the Centre for CSS	58.25	72.37	131.10	130.39	167.03	249.22	358.14	552.84	866.55	1300.00
13	Loan from the Centre for CSS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Exp. On CSS	61.18	66.46	116.00	120.04	159.43	184.59	312.70	600.71	788.90	1574.39
F	Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) in Resources	27.86	33.78	48.88	59.23	66.83	131.46	176.91	129.04	206.69	-145.35
G	Closing Balance (E+F)	8556.48	5775.13	3387.70	7713.19	4636.27	1985.74	880.64	1517.06	3644.94	0.00

Table 4.7 (b)
ACHIEVEMENT OF RESOURCES DURING 2017-18 TO 2018-19 (BE)

(₹ in crore)

S. No	Item	2017-18 (Prov.)	2018-19 (BE)
1	Tax Revenue (i to v)	35717.02	42000.00
i	VAT/SGST	24770.01	30000.00
a	VAT	11149.17	6600.00
b	SGST	13620.84	23400.00
ii	Stamps & Regd. Fee	4118.58	4300.00
iii	Taxes on Motor Vehicle	2115.76	2500.00
iv	State Excise	4453.49	5200.00
v	Other Taxes	259.18	0.00
a	Entertainment Tax (including Cable TV Tax)	83.76	0.00
b	Betting Tax	5.4	0.00
c	Luxury Tax	170.02	0.00
2	Own Non- Tax Revenue	766.06	800.00
3	Capital Receipts	690.42	550.00
4	Share in Central Taxes	325	325.00
5	Other Grants from GOI	863.31	490.01
6	Central Plan Assistance (including CSS)	995.88	3941.99
7	Small Saving Fund	1906.34	2924.00
8	Opening Balance	2635.34	1969.00
9	Total Funds	43899.37	53000.00
B	Total Expenditure	40926.85	53000.00
i	Estt & Admn. Expenditure	26735.37	31000.00
a	Revenue	24446.47	28169.66
b	Capital	2288.9	2830.34
ii	Scheme/ Programme Expenditure	14191.48	22000.00
a	Revenue	9307.55	14922.15
b	Capital	4883.93	7077.85

Table 4.8
COMPARATIVE FISCAL INDICATORS 2008-09 to 2017-18

		(₹ in Crore)											
S. No.	Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)		
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1	Revenue Receipts												
	All States	737865	804943	935347	1098530	1252020	1369187	1591583	1832885	2202895	2502827		
	Delhi	16352	20451	25024	22393	25561	27981	29585	34999	34346	42216		
2	Revenue Expenditure												
	All States	727165	837238	932297	1074570	1231700	1379750	1637288	1838267	2237950	2496382		
	Delhi	11763	13901	14382	17965	20659	22367	23509	26343	29082	38427		
3	Revenue Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)												
	All States	10700	-32295	3050	23960	20320	-10563	-45704	-5382	-35055	6446		
	Delhi	4590	6550	10642	4428	4902	5614	6075	8656	5264	3789		
4	States Own Tax Revenue												
	All States	321930	363060	460710	532270	625930	712419	779278	847145	953308	1058758		
	Delhi	12181	13448	16478	19972	23432	25919	26604	30225	31140	38700		
5	States Own Tax Revenue as												
	All States	44.27%	43.36%	49.42%	49.53%	50.82%	51.63%	47.60%	46.08%	42.60%	42.41%		
	Delhi	103.55%	96.74%	114.57%	111.17%	113.42%	115.88%	113.16%	114.74%	107.08%	100.71%		
6	State's Own Non Tax Revenue												
	All States	79614	84017	91652	99128	117262	132543	143666	153653	184516	195257		
	Delhi	2301	3467	4189	461	627	659	633	515	381	800		
7	States Own Non-Tax Revenue as												
	All States	10.95%	10.04%	9.83%	9.22%	9.52%	9.61%	8.77%	8.36%	8.24%	7.82%		
	Delhi	19.56%	24.94%	29.13%	2.57%	3.03%	2.95%	2.69%	1.96%	1.31%	2.08%		
8	Interest Payment												
	All States	106220	116427	124820	136820	150470	168900	190415	214250	254510	290210		
	Delhi	2512	2473	2580	2917	2863	2824	2774	2810	2883	3007		
9	Interest Payment as percentage												
	All States	14.40%	14.46%	13.34%	12.45%	12.02%	12.34%	11.96%	11.69%	11.55%	11.60%		
	Delhi	15.36%	12.09%	10.31%	13.03%	11.20%	10.09%	9.38%	8.03%	8.39%	7.12%		
10	States' Outstanding debt												
	All States	1470200	1648650	1828980	1993920	2210250	2471260	2703760	3218130	3629310	40221		
	Delhi	25382	26544	30140	29608	29243	32080	32498	33304	33345	34470*		

S.No.	Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	Gross Fiscal Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-)										
	All States	146349	199510	-161460	-168350	-195470	-247850	-327190	-420670	-558580	-454740
	Delhi	-2824	-3550	730	-2545	-2285	-3943	219	1322	-1051	-3702
12	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)										
	All India	5303567	6108903	7248860	8736329	9944013	11233522	12467959	13771874	15362386	17095005
	Delhi	189533	217619	252753	343798	391388	443960	494803	550803	615605	690098
13	GFD as % of GDP										
	All States	2.76%	3.27%	-2.23%	-1.93%	-1.97%	-2.21%	-2.62%	-3.05%	-3.64%	-2.66%
	Delhi	-1.49%	-1.63%	0.29%	-0.74%	-0.58%	-0.89%	0.04%	0.24%	-0.17%	-0.54%
14	Revenue Surplus (+) / deficit (-) as % of GDP										
	All States	0.20%	-0.53%	0.04%	0.27%	0.20%	-0.09%	-0.37%	-0.04%	-0.23%	0.04%
	Delhi	2.42%	3.01%	4.21%	1.29%	1.25%	1.26%	1.23%	1.57%	0.86%	0.55%
15	State's Outstanding debt as % of GDP										
	All States	27.72%	26.99%	25.23%	22.82%	22.23%	22.00%	21.69%	23.37%	23.62%	0.24%
	Delhi	13.39%	12.20%	11.92%	8.61%	7.47%	7.23%	6.57%	6.05%	5.42%	4.99%

Source : State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2017-18 and 2018-19, Reserve Bank of India for Delhi and other states.

(ii) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

Remark:* States' Outstanding Debt of Delhi for the year 2017-18 (Prov.) is ₹ 33,569 Crore as per Detailed Demand for Grants, 2018-19, GNCTD.

Table 4.9 (a)

REVENUE SURPLUS(-)/DEFICIT(+) IN RESPECT OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES

(₹ in Crore)

S.N.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	-2067.00	-1230.00	-2460.00	-3140.00	-1130.00	-340.00	24190.00	7300.00	4600.00	420.00
2	Bihar	-3435.00	-2940.00	-6320.00	-4820.00	-5100.00	-6440.00	-5850.00	-12510.00	-8240.00	-1460.00
3	Chhattisgarh	-1049.00	-890.00	-3360.00	-3240.00	-2610.00	810.00	1560.00	-2370.00	-4820.00	-4780.00
4	Goa	-83.00	130.00	-660.00	-300.00	220.00	350.00	-280.00	-130.00	-50.00	-200.00
5	Gujarat	-269.00	6970.00	5080.00	-3210.00	-5570.00	-4720.00	-5330.00	-1700.00	-3510.00	-6070.00
6	Haryana	-55.00	4260.00	2750.00	1460.00	4440.00	3880.00	8320.00	11680.00	12220.00	11120.00
7	Jharkhand	-628.00	-2610.00	140.00	-1430.00	-1370.00	-2710.00	230.00	-4090.00	-5870.00	-7750.00
8	Karnataka	-767.00	-1620.00	-4170.00	-4690.00	-1880.00	-350.00	-530.00	-1790.00	-1060.00	-140.00
9	Kerala	3729.00	5020.00	3670.00	8030.00	9350.00	11310.00	13800.00	9660.00	13940.00	16040.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	-3170.00	-5500.00	-6840.00	-9910.00	-7460.00	-5880.00	-6270.00	-5740.00	-1530.00	-4600.00
11	Maharashtra	-4263.00	8010.00	590.00	2270.00	-4210.00	5080.00	12140.00	5340.00	14380.00	4510.00
12	Odisha	-760.00	-1140.00	-3910.00	-5610.00	-5700.00	-3330.00	-5860.00	-10140.00	-7240.00	-6690.00
13	Punjab	3812.00	5250.00	5290.00	6810.00	7410.00	6540.00	7590.00	8550.00	11360.00	14780.00
14	Rajasthan	283.00	4750.00	-1050.00	-3360.00	-3450.00	1040.00	3220.00	5950.00	17840.00	13530.00
15	Tamil Nadu	-8.00	3530.00	2730.00	-1360.00	-1760.00	1790.00	6410.00	11990.00	15460.00	15930.00
16	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-370.00	-240.00	-200.00	-4570.00
17	Uttar Pradesh	-4106.00	-7050.00	-3510.00	-6980.00	-5180.00	-10070.00	-22390.00	-14340.00	-24510.00	-12280.00
18	West Bengal	12678.00	21580.00	17270.00	14570.00	13820.00	18920.00	17140.00	9100.00	9470.00	-----
19	Delhi	-4589.65	-6550.45	-10642.36	-4428.31	-4901.61	-5614.16	-6075.09	-8656.29	-5264.19	-3789.09

Source : State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2017-18 and 2018-19, Reserve Bank of India for other states and for Delhi Actuals for 2008-09 to 2016-17 and 2017-18 (Prov.) from Finance Accounts.

Table 4.9 (b)

REVENUE SURPLUS (-)/DEFICIT(+) IN RESPECT OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES AS % OF GSDP (₹ in Crore)

S.N.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	-0.04	-0.48	-0.26	-0.42	-0.42	-0.14	-0.04	4.61	1.22	0.66	0.05
2	Bihar	-4.09	-2.41	-1.80	-3.10	-1.95	-1.81	-2.03	-1.71	-3.39	-1.93	-0.30
3	Chhattisgarh	-3.79	-1.08	-0.90	-2.81	-2.05	-1.47	0.39	0.71	-1.01	-1.84	-1.64
4	Goa	-0.85	-0.33	0.45	-1.96	-0.71	0.58	0.97	-0.59	-0.24	-0.08	NA
5	Gujarat	-0.65	-0.07	1.62	0.97	-0.52	-0.77	-0.58	-0.58	-0.17	-0.30	NA
6	Haryana	-1.47	-0.03	1.91	1.06	0.49	1.28	0.97	1.90	2.41	2.23	NA
7	Jharkhand	1.77	-0.72	-2.59	0.11	-0.95	-0.78	-1.44	0.11	-1.98	-2.49	-3.04
8	Karnataka	-1.40	-0.25	-0.48	-1.02	-0.77	-0.27	-0.04	-0.06	-0.17	-0.09	-0.01
9	Kerala	2.16	1.84	2.16	1.39	2.21	2.27	2.43	2.69	1.72	2.24	NA
10	Madhya Pradesh	-3.15	-1.61	-2.42	-2.60	-3.14	-1.96	-1.34	-1.31	-1.06	-0.24	NA
11	Maharashtra	-2.16	-0.57	0.94	0.06	0.18	-0.29	0.31	0.68	0.27	0.64	0.18
12	Odisha	-3.28	-0.51	-0.70	-1.98	-2.43	-2.18	-1.12	-1.86	-3.06	-1.92	-1.61
13	Punjab	2.51	2.19	2.66	2.34	2.55	2.49	1.97	2.14	2.19	2.65	NA
14	Rajasthan	-0.85	0.12	1.79	-0.31	-0.77	-0.70	0.19	0.52	0.87	2.35	1.61
15	Tamil Nadu	-1.30	0.00	0.74	0.47	-0.18	-0.21	0.18	0.60	1.02	1.22	1.12
16	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-0.07	-0.04	-0.03	-0.61
17	Uttar Pradesh	-0.90	-0.92	-1.35	-0.58	-0.96	-0.63	-1.07	-2.21	-1.26	-1.96	-0.89
18	West Bengal	2.72	3.71	5.41	3.75	2.80	2.34	2.80	2.39	1.14	1.08	NA
19	Delhi	-3.26	-2.42	-3.01	-4.21	-1.29	-1.25	-1.26	-1.23	-1.57	-0.86	-0.55

Table 4.10 (a)

PLAN EXPENDITURE OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES FROM 2008-09 TO 2017-18

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)*
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	32700.64	30910.24	34033.76	41973.10	43713.10	42185.34	32340.00	38510.00	48340.00	109350.00
2	Bihar	12335.64	15267.15	20672.43	22998.83	28381.15	33677.55	42170.00	59970.00	69050.00	110290.00
3	Chhattisgarh	8840.39	10449.53	11576.44	15318.73	19236.11	19497.69	27280.00	38030.00	41550.00	59470.00
4	Goa	1523.70	1857.77	2158.74	2307.49	2202.41	2732.21	2630.00	4500.00	5730.00	10650.00
5	Gujarat	20762.50	21661.47	25798.28	30180.15	41007.50	42740.47	48890.00	58350.00	65700.00	104100.00
6	Haryana	7928.20	10533.83	10637.86	12510.36	13931.49	15712.16	17750.00	42070.00	39480.00	66900.00
7	Jharkhand	9694.09	9791.12	12184.76	10953.67	12449.71	11192.75	18170.00	35210.00	35980.00	55650.00
8	Karnataka	19889.16	24379.07	29487.10	35219.32	37453.05	44259.56	50700.00	59210.00	69090.00	132190.00
9	Kerala	5478.44	6828.40	7521.79	9152.87	10911.40	10924.97	14110.00	17370.00	23010.00	63270.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	14802.22	18378.40	22520.86	26268.66	31428.43	32367.42	39330.00	55160.00	72280.00	124830.00
11	Maharashtra	25692.48	31878.70	33256.41	37507.18	40323.26	45152.55	47190.00	69590.00	67890.00	190560.00
12	Odisha	8933.73	8901.54	11754.86	14411.73	17336.78	22957.31	29640.00	40060.00	45460.00	76930.00
13	Punjab	4031.38	3404.36	4497.75	3451.67	4581.44	3263.48	7510.00	10660.00	13300.00	45260.00
14	Rajasthan	12190.11	12568.71	14172.46	20564.49	27159.28	31705.21	43130.00	97960.00	85800.00	125220.00
15	Tamil Nadu	20519.21	21831.29	26777.90	34129.89	37905.89	43794.97	50610.00	59290.00	62550.00	129600.00
16	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23080.00	41630.00	65970.00	111940.00
17	Uttar Pradesh	35769.15	35304.89	41237.90	43765.50	48870.10	63088.81	75830.00	107730.00	122410.00	236410.00
18	West Bengal	12442.01	14157.34	14615.35	17233.60	22580.87	28159.37	39240.00	52860.00	56860.00	108730.00
19	Delhi	9635.34	11128.24	10544.26	13700.30	13404.49	14240.19	13979.66	14934.59	14103.56	48000.00

Source : State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2017-18 and 2018-19, Reserve Bank of India for other states and for Delhi Actuals for 2008-09 to 2016-17 and 2017-18 (Prov.) from Finance Accounts.

* Plan and Non Plan merged as per directions of Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India

Table 4.10 (b)
PLAN EXPENDITURE OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES AS % TO GSDP FROM 2008-09 TO 2017-18
 (₹ in Crore)

S.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)*
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.95	7.66	6.48	5.83	5.68	5.38	4.61	6.16	6.42	6.95	13.60
2	Bihar	10.52	8.67	9.37	10.16	9.31	10.05	10.62	12.30	16.23	16.21	22.62
3	Chhattisgarh	8.93	9.12	10.52	9.69	9.69	10.84	9.43	12.34	16.24	15.84	20.39
4	Goa	6.44	6.00	6.38	6.42	5.45	5.78	7.61	5.50	8.17	9.14	NA
5	Gujarat	4.45	5.64	5.02	4.95	4.90	5.66	5.29	5.30	5.67	5.65	NA
6	Haryana	4.36	4.34	4.71	4.08	4.20	4.01	3.92	4.06	8.67	7.21	NA
7	Jharkhand	10.49	11.04	9.73	9.57	7.26	7.13	5.94	8.31	17.04	15.27	21.80
8	Karnataka	6.01	6.41	7.22	7.18	5.81	5.39	5.42	5.55	5.67	5.98	10.08
9	Kerala	2.60	2.70	2.94	2.85	2.51	2.65	2.35	2.75	3.09	3.70	NA
10	Madhya Pradesh	8.52	7.50	8.08	8.55	8.32	8.25	7.36	8.19	10.16	11.17	NA
11	Maharashtra	2.92	3.41	3.73	3.17	2.93	2.76	2.74	2.65	3.50	3.01	7.63
12	Odisha	5.45	6.02	5.46	5.95	6.24	6.62	7.74	9.43	12.11	12.05	18.49
13	Punjab	2.03	2.32	1.72	1.99	1.29	1.54	0.98	2.11	2.73	3.11	NA
14	Rajasthan	5.64	5.28	4.73	4.19	4.73	5.50	5.75	7.01	14.33	11.30	14.90
15	Tamil Nadu	4.48	5.11	4.55	4.58	4.54	4.43	4.52	4.72	5.04	4.92	9.08
16	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.56	7.20	10.01	14.88
17	Uttar Pradesh	6.74	8.04	6.75	6.87	6.04	5.94	6.71	7.49	9.47	9.79	17.19
18	West Bengal	3.49	3.64	3.55	3.17	NA	NA	NA	5.46	6.63	6.47	10.65
19	Delhi	5.56	5.08	5.11	4.17	3.98	3.42	3.21	2.83	2.71	2.29	6.96

Source : State Finances - A Study of Budgets of 2017-18 and 2018-19, Reserve Bank of India for other states and for Delhi Actuals for 2008-09 to 2016-17 and 2017-18 (Prov.) from Finance Accounts.

* Plan and Non Plan merged as per directions of Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India

Table 4.11

GSDP AND GDP AT CURRENT PRICES OF GENERAL CATEGORY STATES AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(₹ in Crore)

S.N.	Name of the State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Andhra Pradesh	426765	476835	583762	738836	812998	915852	524976	600298	695491	803873	
2	Bihar	142279	162923	203555	247144	282368	317101	342951	369469	425888	487628	
3	Chhattisgarh	96972	99364	119420	158074	177511	206833	221142	234212	262263	291681	
4	Goa	25414	29126	33605	42367	38120	35921	47814	55054	62661	NA	
5	Gujarat	367912	431262	521519	615606	724495	807623	921773	1029010	1162287	NA	
6	Haryana	182522	223600	260621	297539	347032	400662	437462	485184	547396	NA	
7	Jharkhand	87794	100621	127281	150918	174724	188567	218525	206613	235560	255271	
8	Karnataka	310312	337559	410703	606010	695413	816666	913923	1045182	1156002	1311297	
9	Kerala	202783	231999	263773	364048	412313	465041	512564	561546	621700	NA	
10	Madhya Pradesh	197276	227557	263396	315562	380925	439483	479939	542750	647304	NA	
11	Maharashtra	753969	855751	1049150	1280369	1459628	1649695	1780721	1986721	2257032	2496505	
12	Odisha	148491	162946	197530	230987	261700	296475	314267	330874	377202	415982	
13	Punjab	174039	197500	226204	266628	297734	332147	355102	390087	428340	NA	
14	Rajasthan	230949	265825	338348	434837	493551	551031	615695	683758	759235	840263	
15	Tamil Nadu	401336	479733	584896	751486	854825	968530	1072678	1176500	1270490	1427074	
16	Telangana	Figures have been merged in the figures of Andhra Pradesh										
17	Uttar Pradesh	444685	523394	600286	724050	822393	940356	1011790	1137210	1250213	1375607	
18	West Bengal	341942	398880	460959	520485	591464	676848	718082	797300	879167	1020858	
19	Delhi	189533	217619	252753	343798	391388	443960	494803	550803	615605	690098	
20	All India GDP	5303567	6108903	7248860	8736329	9944013	11233522	12467959	13771874	15362386	17095005	

Source:- Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India. All India GDP figures released on 07.01.2019 and 31.01.2019 by MoSPI. Delhi GDP figures provided by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GNCTD

Note:- Upto 2013-14 GSDP figures have been merged in the figures of Andhra Pradesh.

Table 5.1

**State-wise Population, Workers, Percentage of Workers
and increase in Workers during 2001-2011**

(In Lakh)

S. No.	States/ UTs	Population		Workers		% of Workers to Total Population		% of Increase in Workers 2001-11
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	762.10	845.80	348.94	394.23	45.79	46.61	12.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.98	13.84	4.83	5.88	43.99	42.49	21.74
3.	Assam	266.56	312.06	95.39	119.70	35.79	38.36	25.48
4.	Bihar	829.99	1040.99	279.75	347.25	33.71	33.36	24.13
5.	Goa	13.48	14.59	5.23	5.77	38.80	39.55	10.33
6.	Gujarat	506.71	604.40	212.56	247.68	41.95	40.98	16.52
7.	Haryana	211.45	253.51	83.77	89.17	39.62	35.17	6.45
8.	H.P	60.78	68.65	29.92	35.59	49.23	51.84	18.95
9.	J &K	101.44	125.41	37.54	43.23	37.01	34.47	15.16
10.	Karnataka	528.51	610.95	235.35	278.73	44.53	45.62	18.43
11.	Kerala	318.41	334.06	102.84	116.19	32.30	34.78	12.98
12.	M.P	603.48	726.27	257.94	315.74	42.74	43.47	22.41
13.	Maharashtra	968.78	1123.74	411.73	494.28	42.50	43.99	20.05
14.	Manipur	21.67	25.70	10.70	11.59	49.38	45.10	8.32
15.	Meghalaya	23.18	29.67	9.70	11.86	41.85	39.97	22.27
16.	Mizoram	8.89	10.97	4.67	4.87	52.53	44.39	4.28
17.	Nagaland	19.90	19.78	8.48	9.74	42.61	49.24	14.86
18.	Orissa	368.05	419.74	142.76	175.42	38.79	41.79	22.88
19.	Punjab	243.59	277.43	91.27	98.97	37.47	35.67	8.44
20.	Rajasthan	565.07	685.48	237.67	298.86	42.06	43.60	25.75
21.	Sikkim	5.41	6.11	2.63	3.08	48.61	50.41	17.11
22.	Tamil Nadu	624.06	721.47	278.78	328.85	44.67	45.58	17.96
23.	Tripura	31.99	36.74	11.60	14.70	36.26	40.01	26.72
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1661.98	1998.12	539.84	658.15	32.48	32.94	21.92
25.	West Bengal	801.76	912.76	294.82	347.56	36.77	38.08	17.89
26.	Uttarakhand	84.89	100.86	31.34	38.72	36.92	38.39	23.55
27.	Jharkhand	269.46	329.88	101.09	130.98	37.52	39.71	29.57
28.	Chhattisgarh	208.34	255.45	96.80	121.80	46.46	47.68	25.83
29.	A & N Islands	3.56	3.80	1.36	1.53	38.20	40.26	12.50
30.	Chandigarh	9.01	10.55	3.40	4.04	37.74	38.29	18.82
31.	DNH	2.20	3.44	1.14	1.57	51.82	45.64	37.72
32.	Daman & Diu	1.58	2.43	0.73	1.21	46.20	49.79	65.75
33.	Delhi	138.50	167.88	45.45	55.87	32.82	33.28	22.93
34.	Lakshadweep	0.61	0.65	0.15	0.19	24.59	29.23	26.67
35.	Pondicherry	9.74	12.48	3.43	4.45	35.22	35.66	29.74
	India	10286.11	12105.70	4023.60	348598	39.11	28.80	-13.36

Source: - CENSUS 2001-2011, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India.

Table 5.2**Distribution of Population of Delhi- Workers & Non-workers during
1999-2012**

(In lakh)

S. No	NSSO Survey Rounds	Employed	Un-employed	Labour Force	Out of Labour Force	Population	% of Unemployed to Labour Force
1.	55 TH Round (1999-200)	38.95 (29.29)	5.59 (4.20)	44.54 (33.49)	88.44 (66.51)	132.98 (100.00)	12.55
2.	57 th Round (2001-02)	41.75 (29.93)	2.95 (2.12)	44.70 (32.05)	94.80 (67.95)	139.50 (100.00)	6.61
3.	59 th Round (2003)	45.49 (30.68)	2.21 (1.49)	47.70 (32.17)	100.58 (67.83)	148.28 (100.00)	4.64
4.	60 th Round (2004)	48.57 (32.11)	2.94 (1.94)	51.51 (34.05)	99.77 (65.95)	151.28 (100.00)	5.71
5.	61 st Round (2004-05)	50.55 (32.47)	1.65 (1.06)	52.20 (33.53)	103.49 (66.47)	155.69 (100.00)	3.16
6.	62 nd Round (2005-06)	54.26 (33.87)	2.28 (1.42)	56.54 (35.29)	103.67 (64.71)	160.21 (100.00)	4.02
7.	64 th Round (2007-08)	57.08 (33.68)	3.19 (1.86)	60.27 (35.54)	109.28 (64.46)	169.55 (100.00)	5.29
8.	66 th Round	52.96 (32.39)	1.74 (1.07)	54.70 (33.45)	108.83 (66.55)	163.54 (100.00)	3.18
9.	68 th Round (July 2011-June 2012)	57.06 (33.39)	2.66 (1.56)	59.73 (34.95)	111.16 (65.05)	170.89 (100.00)	4.45

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

Note: - Figures in parenthesis relates to percentage to Total Population.

Table 5.3
Unemployment in Delhi

S. No.	Years	Unemployed Persons (Number)					Growth over previous year
		Below Matriculates	Metric to Intermediate	Graduates & PGs	ODHs	Total	
1.	1997	251514	562633	261433	21873	1097453	1.49
2.	1998	273364	559068	273476	22280	1128188	2.80
3.	1999	253606	496918	194908	20689	966121	-14.37
4.	2000	238386	528554	203081	20646	990667	2.54
5.	2001	230695	562781	193941	18825	1006242	1.57
6.	2002	233695	594999	210548	19763	1059005	5.24
7.	2003	226663	635623	216917	19774	1098977	3.77
8.	2004	160434	294928	164815	16023	636200	-42.11
9.	2005	186662	296527	176537	14126	673852	5.92
10.	2006	171601	216894	140366	28006	556867	-17.36
11.	2007	125302	180477	126240	19076	451495	-18.92
12.	2008	145637	201266	140719	19297	506919	12.28
13.	2009	51575	297757	56441	8766	414539	-18.22
14.	2010	73259	296047	100717	23361	493384	19.02
15.	2011	91925	389742	132497	29139	643303	30.39
16.	2012	106362	467479	163174	37554	774569	20.41
17.	2013	128040	495423	186895	44934	855292	10.42
18.	2014	137158	616019	211860	52532	1017569	18.97
19.	2015	141749	656088	229483	56576	1083896	6.51
20.	2016	144774	686859	246165	60098	1137896	4.98

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

Note: - PG means Post Graduates, ODHs- Other Diploma Holders.

Table No: 6.1**MONTH AND YEAR WISE WHOLESALE PRICE
INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL INDIA
(BASE YEAR 2011-12=100)**

MONTH /YEAR	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
APRIL	108.6	114.1	110.2	109.0	113.2
MAY	108.6	114.8	111.4	110.4	112.9
JUNE	110.1	115.2	111.8	111.7	112.7
JULY	111.2	116.7	111.1	111.8	113.9
AUGUST	112.9	117.2	110.0	111.2	114.8
SEPTEMBER	114.3	116.4	109.9	111.4	114.9
OCTOBER	114.6	115.6	110.1	111.5	115.6
NOVEMBER	114.3	114.1	109.9	111.9	116.4
DECEMBER	113.4	112.1	109.4	111.7	115.7
JANUARY	113.6	110.8	108.0	112.6	116
FEBRUARY	113.6	109.6	107.1	113.0	116.1
MARCH	114.3	109.9	107.7	113.2	116.3
ANNUAL AVERAGE	112.5	113.9	109.7	111.6	114.9
% VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR	5.2	1.2	-3.7	1.7	2.9

Source: Office of the Economic Advisor, Ministry of commerce and Industry, Govt. of India.

Table 6.2**Group-wise Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers of
Megacities in India 2016 & 2017**

(Average Annual Index)

No	Cities	Food	Pan. Supari, Tobacco & intoxicants	Fuel & Light	Housing	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Others	General Index
1.	All India							
	a. 2016	304	321	249	296	204	223	274
	b. 2017	308	348	257	305	212	232	281
	c. Change %	1.3	8.4	3.2	3.0	3.9	4.0	2.6
2.	Delhi							
	a. 2016	278	288	216	227	216	213	246
	b. 2017	289	313	226	240	230	220	257
	c. Change %	4.0	8.7	4.6	5.7	6.5	3.3	4.5
3.	Mumbai							
	a. 2016	314	339	315	276	202	245	287
	b. 2017	313	365	309	282	204	255	289
	c. Change %	-0.3	7.7	-1.9	2.2	1.0	4.1	0.7
4.	Chennai							
	a. 2016	315	416	145	208	187	213	255
	b. 2017	323	439	125	214	189	223	261
	c. Change %	2.5	5.5	-13.8	2.9	1.1	4.7	2.4
5.	Kolkata							
	a. 2016	297	349	273	205	221	212	261
	b. 2017	299	359	292	210	224	218	266
	c. Change %	0.7	2.9	7.0	2.4	1.4	2.8	1.9

Source: - Labour Bureau Shimla,

Table 7.1**SECTOR-WISE PLAN OUTLAYS – 9TH, 10TH, 11TH 12TH
FIVE YEAR PLANS****(₹ Crore)**

S. No	Sectors	9 th FYP (1997-2002)		10 th FYP (2002-2007)		11 th FYP (2007-2012)		12 th FYP (2012-2017)	
		Plan Outlay	Per cent	Plan Outlay	Per cent	Plan Outlay	Per cent	Plan Outlay	Per cent
1.	Agr. & Allied Services	198.80	1.28	134.45	0.58	155.87	0.28	-	-
2.	Co-operation	4.17	0.03	3.00	0.01	35.92	0.07	-	-
3.	Rural Development	597.65	3.85	463.25	2.01	721.46	1.32	882.00	0.98
4.	Minor Irrigation	13.03	0.08	10.00	0.04	4.87	0.01	400.00	0.44
5.	Flood Control	120.00	0.77	146.00	0.63	328.79	0.60		
6.	Energy	2996.55	19.28	3457.50	15.03	5479.92	10.00	4820.20	5.36
7.	Industries	110.00	0.71	100.00	0.43	547.99	1.00	199.00	0.22
8.	Transport	3136.40	20.18	5446.71	23.68	18572.89	33.89	21954.62	24.39
9.	Science Tech. & Env.	112.00	0.72	55.00	0.24	93.77	0.10	546.50	0.61
10.	General Eco. Services	5.88	0.04	12.80	0.06	21.31	0.04	7.50	0.01
11.	Tourism	32.00	0.21	60.00	0.26	92.55	0.17	185.00	0.21
12.	Survey & Statistics	10.00	0.06	12.50	0.05	1.52	95.29	-	-
13.	Civil Supplies	30.00	0.19	20.00	0.09	14.61	0.03	800.00	0.89
14.	Weight & Measure	0.50	0.00	2.00	0.01	3.65	0.01	-	-
15.	General Education	860.75	5.54	1840.00	8.00	3568.03	6.51	10344.00	11.49
16.	Technical Education	220.00	1.42	250.00	1.09	628.97	1.15	1458.00	1.62
17.	Art & Culture	44.25	0.28	68.60	0.30	93.16	0.17	291.00	0.32
18.	Sports & Youth Services	75.50	0.49	60.00	0.26	174.38	0.32	147.50	0.16
19.	Medical	1022.15	6.58	2223.50	9.67	5102.41	9.31	12934.50	14.37
20.	Public Health	79.25	0.51	158.00	0.69	207.02	0.38	565.50	0.63
21.	Water Supply & Sanitation	2390.00	15.38	3766.00	16.37	9125.89	16.65	11000.00	12.22
22.	Housing	155.00	1.00	200.00	0.87	729.44	1.33	2700.00	3.00
23.	Urban Development	2305.75	14.84	2940.25	12.78	5879.34	10.73	8700.00	9.67
24.	Information & Publicity	12.50	0.08	15.00	0.07	-	-	-	-
25.	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities	87.25	0.56	158.00	0.69	286.17	0.52	1600.00	1.78
26.	Labour & Labour Welfare	34.00	0.22	43.25	0.19	91.33	0.17	574.00	0.64
27.	Social Welfare & Women and Child Development	108.60	0.70	322.50	1.40	1218.98	2.22	3831.00	4.26
28.	Nutrition	150.00	0.97	202.30	0.88	329.40	0.60	1700.00	1.89
29.	Jail	95.00	0.61	160.00	0.70	243.55	0.44	1340.00	1.49
30.	Public Works	240.00	1.54	300.10	1.30	452.40	0.83	753.68	0.84
31.	Other Admn. Services	294.30	1.89	369.29	1.61	593.54	1.08	700.00	0.78
	Total	15541.28	100.00	23000.00	100.00	54799.15	100.00	90000.00	100.00

Table 7.2**PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE- ANNUAL PLAN 2012-13**

(₹ Crore)

S. No	Sectors	Annual Plan- Outlay		Expenditure	% of Expenditure to the Revised Outlay
		Approved	Revised		
1	Rural Development	162.22	210.62	208.20	98.85
2	Minor Irrigation & Flood Control	55.00	74.63	74.00	99.16
3	Energy	859.61	1275.00	1271.61	99.73
4	Industries	69.00	71.00	69.24	97.52
5	Transport	3372.00	3662.95	2649.60	72.34
6	Science Tech. & Environment	81.00	91.80	85.26	92.88
7	Secretariat Economic Services	1.47	2.35	2.03	86.29
8	Tourism	33.10	28.70	23.35	81.37
9	Civil Supplies	190.00	95.00	58.56	61.64
10	General Education	1625.00	1472.01	1390.27	94.45
11	Technical Education	202.00	158.00	131.11	82.98
12	Art & Culture	45.00	50.50	42.40	83.96
13	Sports & Youth Services	29.00	38.09	33.81	88.76
14	Medical	2031.00	1614.80	1375.09	85.16
15	Public Health	93.00	160.30	154.07	96.11
16	Water Supply & Sanitation	1800.00	1750.00	1717.37	98.14
17	Housing	539.00	473.05	472.12	99.80
18	Urban Development	1695.00	1739.67	1629.10	93.64
19	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities	324.00	325.00	277.71	85.45
20	Labour & Labour Welfare	35.00	46.00	37.96	82.52
21	Social Welfare	660.00	669.00	656.14	98.08
22	Women & Child Welfare	290.00	361.00	350.67	97.14
23	Nutrition	237.50	227.00	203.52	89.66
24	Jail	133.00	56.00	51.95	92.78
25	Public Works	150.00	107.18	98.26	91.68
26	Other Administrative Services	288.10	235.35	173.58	73.75
27	Agriculture & Allied Services	--	5.00	0.53	10.66
	TOTAL	15000.00	15000.00	13237.51	88.25

Table 7.3**PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE- ANNUAL PLAN 2013-14**

(₹ Crore)

S. No	Sectors	Annual Plan- Outlay		Expenditure	% of Expenditure to the Revised Outlay
		Approved	Revised		
1	Rural Development	217.30	185.00	177.05	95.7
2	Minor Irrigation & Flood Control	80.00	70.00	69.41	99.16
3	Energy	513.00	326.00	326.00	100
4	Industries	174.00	74.00	72.00	97.3
5	Transport	3876.00	3779.00	3754.54	99.35
6	Science Tech. & Environment	61.00	54.50	46.07	84.54
7	Secretariat Economic Services	1.70	1.90	1.32	69.34
8	Tourism	21.00	12.50	9.41	75.29
9	Civil Supplies	190.00	130.00	99.38	76.45
10	General Education	1782.00	1818.00	1678.61	92.33
11	Technical Education	199.00	314.00	293.41	93.44
12	Art & Culture	65.00	52.00	44.32	85.22
13	Sports & Youth Services	30.00	38.00	32.80	86.31
14	Medical	2265.00	1671.25	1461.16	87.43
15	Public Health	225.00	166.75	150.52	90.27
16	Water Supply & Sanitation	1665.00	1565.00	1550.00	99.04
17	Housing	460.00	498.00	484.04	97.2
18	Urban Development	1840.00	1806.80	1759.84	97.4
19	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities	330.00	330.00	254.77	77.2
20	Labour & Labour Welfare	77.00	53.00	45.05	84.99
21	Social Welfare	746.00	678.00	660.11	97.36
22	Women & Child Welfare	388.00	455.68	446.76	98.04
23	Nutrition	147.00	156.00	148.44	95.15
24	Jail	95.00	102.60	100.60	98.06
25	Public Works	141.00	100.00	89.94	89.94
26	Other Administrative Services	373.00	260.02	206.97	79.6
27	Agriculture & Allied Services	8.00	2.00	1.78	88.85
28	Cooperation	30.00	--	---	--
	TOTAL	16000.00	14700.00	13964.28	95.00

Table 7.4**PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE- ANNUAL PLAN 2014-15**

(₹ Crore)

S. No	Sectors	Annual Plan- Outlay		Expenditure	% of Expenditure to the Revised Outlay
		Approved	Revised		
1	Rural Development	218.00	119.00	118.13	99.3
2	Minor Irrigation & Flood Control	82.00	84.00	81.45	97.0
3	Energy	675.00	634.00	581.26	91.7
4	Industries	82.00	88.41	48.32	54.7
5	Transport	3702.00	3671.00	2996.79	81.6
6	Science Tech. & Environment	65.00	55.25	42.08	76.2
7	Secretariat Economic Services	2.00	2.63	2.06	78.6
8	Tourism	42.00	57.75	8.61	14.9
9	Civil Supplies	35.00	2.85	1.60	56.2
10	General Education	2060.00	2177.51	1975.53	90.7
11	Technical Education	309.00	225.13	159.34	70.8
12	Art & Culture	77.00	52.00	41.79	80.4
13	Sports & Youth Services	36.00	39.79	36.74	92.3
14	Medical	2467.00	2225.98	1847.63	83.0
15	Public Health	257.00	416.64	319.06	76.6
16	Water Supply & Sanitation	2000.00	2000.00	1789.00	89.5
17	Housing	492.00	275.00	173.77	63.2
18	Urban Development	1662.00	1521.00	1463.16	96.2
19	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities	340.00	336.45	257.01	76.4
20	Labour & Labour Welfare	99.00	44.90	25.22	56.2
21	Social Welfare	754.00	715.00	655.68	91.7
22	Women & Child Welfare	470.00	585.05	530.92	90.7
23	Nutrition	164.00	410.80	328.72	80.0
24	Jail	110.00	115.00	111.11	96.6
25	Public Works	159.00	187.00	166.47	89.0
26	Other Administrative Services	336.00	302.02	213.74	70.8
27	Agriculture & Allied Services	5.00	5.85	4.48	76.6
	TOTAL	16700.00	16350.00	13979.68	85.50

Table 7.5**PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE- ANNUAL PLAN 2015-16**

(₹ Crore)

S. No	Sectors	Annual Plan- Outlay		Expenditure	% of Expenditure to the Revised Outlay
		Approved	Revised		
1	Rural Development	189.00	109.00	105.20	96.51
2	Minor Irrigation & Flood Control	65.00	52.00	48.55	93.36
3	Energy	645.00	255.00	235.52	92.36
4	Industries	67.00	66.00	59.82	90.63
5	Transport	3695.00	3706.00	3504.03	94.55
6	Science Tech. & Environment	101.20	46.00	37.92	82.44
7	Secretariat Economic Services	4.30	7.00	6.52	93.11
8	Tourism	41.00	31.00	19.61	63.25
9	Civil Supplies	10.00	2.00	0.69	34.56
10	General Education	4102.00	2861.00	2645.59	92.47
11	Technical Education	373.00	302.00	268.36	88.86
12	Art & Culture	53.00	48.00	32.39	67.48
13	Sports & Youth Services	42.00	49.00	45.16	92.17
14	Medical	2722.00	1968.00	1693.82	86.07
15	Public Health	416.00	377.51	331.00	87.68
16	Water Supply & Sanitation	1468.00	1732.00	1723.93	99.53
17	Housing	218.00	254.00	245.80	96.77
18	Urban Development	1575.00	1478.00	1303.94	88.22
19	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities	378.00	378.00	284.13	75.17
20	Labour & Labour Welfare	167.50	59.00	40.24	68.20
21	Social Welfare	765.00	755.38	737.82	97.67
22	Women & Child Welfare	677.00	637.05	579.68	90.99
23	Nutrition	350.00	352.95	265.63	75.26
24	Jail	80.00	89.49	55.43	61.93
25	Public Works	205.00	263.00	230.59	87.68
26	Other Administrative Services	582.00	513.62	454.47	88.48
27	Agriculture & Allied Services	9.00	8.00	4.72	58.95
	TOTAL	19000.00	16400.00	14960.54	91.22

Table 7.6**PLAN OUTLAY - ANNUAL PLAN 2016-17**

(₹ Crore)

S. No	Sectors	Annual Plan- Outlay		Expenditure	% of Expenditure to the Revised Outlay
		Approved	Revised		
1	Rural Development	190.00	146.00	130.28	89.23
2	Minor Irrigation & Flood Control	63.00	60.00	59.21	98.68
3	Energy	386.00	225.00	187.77	83.45
4	Industries	31.00	31.00	7.20	23.22
5	Transport	3943.00	3081.00	2787.82	90.48
6	Science Tech. & Environment	79.00	43.00	33.71	78.40
7	Secretariat Economic Services	7.00	4.00	1.98	49.44
8	Tourism	61.00	26.00	8.08	31.10
9	Civil Supplies	24.00	3.00	1.66	55.18
10	General Education	4155.00	3600.00	3124.85	86.80
11	Technical Education	388.00	324.00	259.62	80.13
12	Art & Culture	54.00	63.00	49.92	79.23
13	Sports & Youth Services	48.00	58.00	52.24	90.07
14	Medical	2725.00	2012.50	1752.53	87.08
15	Public Health	475.00	432.50	342.84	79.27
16	Water Supply & Sanitation	1976.00	1426.00	1384.65	97.10
17	Housing	300.00	142.00	134.81	94.93
18	Urban Development	2166.00	1753.00	1682.04	95.95
19	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities	380.00	385.00	116.08	30.15
20	Labour & Labour Welfare	166.00	47.00	25.05	53.29
21	Social Welfare	793.00	879.00	804.27	91.50
22	Women & Child Welfare	691.00	728.00	651.48	89.49
23	Nutrition	377.00	364.00	214.12	58.82
24	Jail	72.00	71.00	64.28	90.53
25	Public Works	187.00	290.00	254.00	87.59
26	Other Administrative Services	856.00	298.00	221.15	74.21
27	Agriculture & Allied Services	7.00	8.00	3.43	42.93
	TOTAL	20600.00	16500.00	14355.03	87.00

Table 7.7

**SOCIAL SERVICES SECTORS EXPENDITURE
UNDER - 11TH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

(₹ Crore)

No	Sectors	11 th FYP		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%
1	General Education	3643.00	6.81	556.56	6.36	585.85	6.09	644.69	5.84	801.84	7.64	1028.21	7.57
2	Technical Education	654.50	1.22	93.76	1.07	117.26	1.22	99.69	0.90	170.08	1.62	173.70	1.28
3	Sports and Youth Services	755.57	1.41	78.42	0.90	209.10	2.17	275.96	2.50	146.44	1.40	44.94	0.33
4	Art & Culture	139.71	0.26	16.92	0.19	21.17	0.22	27.58	0.25	33.60	0.32	40.44	0.30
5	Medical and Public Health	6194.25	11.58	861.66	9.85	1076.38	11.19	1130.89	10.24	1473.44	14.05	1651.87	12.17
6	Water Supply and Sanitation	7620.88	14.25	1345.97	15.39	1456.90	15.15	1648.90	14.92	1608.07	15.33	1561.04	11.50
7	Housing	1442.48	2.70	191.95	2.19	82.61	0.86	185.27	1.68	189.84	1.81	792.82	5.84
8	Urban Development	6478.00	12.11	1342.33	15.35	1409.45	14.65	1336.48	12.10	853.30	8.13	1536.43	11.32
9	Welfare of SC/ST/OB C	445.78	0.83	50.06	0.57	49.22	0.51	41.72	0.38	71.12	0.68	202.77	1.49
10	Labour and labour welfare	76.48	0.14	19.11	0.22	16.07	0.17	14.12	0.13	12.89	0.12	14.29	0.11
11	Social Welfare	1755.69	3.28	165.01	1.89	426.02	4.43	346.14	3.13	448.12	4.27	526.20	3.88
12	Women & Child Development	817.35	1.53	*	-	*		176.63	1.60	223.04	2.13	262.58	1.93
13	Nutrition	585.52	1.09	60.70	0.69	77.93	0.81	98.09	0.89	153.24	1.46	191.00	1.41
14	Civil Supply	7.40	0.01	3.14	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total [Social Services]	30616.61	57.25	4785.59	54.72	5527.95	57.47	6026.16	54.54	6184.89	58.96	8026.29	59.12
	Total Expenditure	53478.86	-	8745.32	-	9619.32	-	11048.14	-	10490.81	-	13575.27	-

* Bifurcated into 2 departments i.e. Women & Child Development & Social Welfare from November 2008.

Table 7.8

**SOCIAL SERVICES SECTORS OUTLAY (12TH FYP) AND EXPENDITURE UNDER -
12TH FIVE YEAR PLAN
(2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17)**

(₹ Crore)

No	Sectors	12 th FYP		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Outlay	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%
1	General Education	10344.00	11.49	1390.27	10.50	1678.60	12.02	1975.53	14.13	2645.59	17.68	3124.85	86.80
2	Technical Education	1458.00	1.62	131.10	0.99	293.41	2.10	159.34	1.14	268.36	1.79	259.62	80.13
3	Sports and Youth Services	147.50	0.16	33.80	0.26	32.80	0.23	36.74	0.26	45.16	0.30	52.24	90.07
4	Art & Culture	291.00	0.32	42.40	0.32	44.31	0.32	41.79	0.30	32.39	0.22	49.92	79.23
5	Medical and Public Health	13500.00	15.00	1529.15	11.55	1611.68	11.54	2166.69	15.50	2024.83	13.53	2095.37	14.60
6	Water Supply and Sanitation	11000.00	12.22	1717.36	12.97	1550.00	11.10	1789.00	12.80	1723.93	11.52	1384.65	97.10
7	Housing	2700.00	3.00	472.12	3.57	484.04	3.47	173.77	1.24	245.80	1.64	134.81	94.93
8	Urban Development	8700.00	9.67	1629.10	12.31	1759.84	12.60	1463.16	10.47	1303.94	8.72	1682.04	95.95
9	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC	1600.00	1.78	277.70	2.10	254.77	1.82	257.01	1.84	284.13	1.90	116.08	30.15
10	Labour and labour welfare	574.00	0.64	37.95	0.29	45.05	0.32	25.22	0.18	40.24	0.27	25.05	53.29
11	Social Welfare	3831.00	4.26	656.15	4.96	660.11	4.73	655.68	4.69	737.82	4.93	804.27	91.50
12	Women & Child Development	1700.00	1.89	350.67	2.65	446.76	3.20	530.92	3.80	579.68	3.87	651.48	89.49
13	Nutrition	1340.00	1.49	203.51	1.54	148.44	1.06	328.72	2.35	265.63	1.78	214.12	58.82
14	Civil Supply	800.00	0.89	58.56	0.44	99.38	0.71	1.60	0.01	0.69	0.00	1.66	55.18
	Total [Social Services]	57185.50	63.54	8529.91	64.44	9109.13	65.23	9605.16	68.71	10198.19	68.17	10596.16	73.81
	Total	90000.00 (Outlay)	-	13237.53	-	13964.22	-	13979.68	-	14960.54	-	14355.03	-

Table 7.9

Schemes/ Programme/ Projects 2017-18

(₹ Crore)

S. No	Sectors	SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS		Expenditure	% of Exp. to the Revised Outlay
		Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay		
1	Rural Development	614.00	114.00	106.50	93.42
2	Minor Irrigation & Flood Control	90.00	73.00	69.75	95.55
3	Energy	295.00	247.00	221.85	89.82
4	Industries	31.00	12.00	6.75	56.25
5	Transport	3056.00	2984.00	2824.44	94.65
6	Science Tech. & Environment	90.00	48.00	36.16	75.33
7	Secretariat Economic Services	11.00	2.50	0.41	16.40
8	Tourism	117.00	18.00	13.18	73.22
9	Civil Supplies	12.00	4.00	1.61	40.25
10	General Education	2970.00	2677.00	2374.75	88.71
11	Technical Education	363.00	243.00	193.36	79.57
12	Art & Culture	104.00	98.00	95.78	97.73
13	Sports & Youth Services	88.00	65.00	47.26	72.71
14	Medical	2150.90	1658.00	1482.46	89.41
15	Public Health	476.10	494.00	434.37	87.93
16	Water Supply & Sanitation	1755.00	1890.00	1730.00	91.53
17	Housing	251.00	41.00	36.44	88.88
18	Urban Development	2117.00	1771.00	1673.42	94.49
19	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities	400.00	366.00	282.43	77.17
20	Labour & Labour Welfare	110.00	88.00	71.52	81.27
21	Social Welfare	1272.00	1349.00	1228.50	91.07
22	Women & Child Welfare	872.00	957.00	869.13	90.82
23	Nutrition	380.00	308.00	236.23	76.70
24	Jail	65.00	36.00	29.76	82.67
25	Public Works	234.00	221.00	182.99	82.80
26	Other Administrative Services	550.00	211.00	120.35	57.04
27	Agriculture & Allied Services	26.00	24.50	18.07	73.76
	TOTAL	18500.00	16000.00	14387.47	89.92

Table 7.10**Schemes/ Programme/ Projects 2018-19**

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Departments	SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS 2018-19	
		Approved Outlay	Percent
1.	Rural Development	214.00	0.97
2.	Minor Irrigation & Flood Control	90.00	0.41
3.	Energy	138.00	0.63
4.	Industries	13.00	0.06
5.	Transport	2568.00	11.67
6.	Science Tech. & Environment	61.00	0.28
7.	Secretariat Economic Services	21.00	0.10
8.	Tourism	44.00	0.20
9.	Civil Supplies	10.00	0.05
10	General Education	5414.00	24.61
11	Technical Education	306.00	1.39
12	Art & Culture	145.00	0.66
13	Sports & Youth Services	154.00	0.70
14	Medical	2656.00	12.07
15	Public Health	603.00	2.74
16	Water Supply & Sanitation	2350.00	10.68
17	Housing	122.00	0.55
18	Urban Development	2984.00	13.56
19	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities	355.00	1.61
20	Labour & Labour Welfare	457.00	2.08
21	Social Welfare	1391.00	6.32
22	Women & Child Welfare	1073.00	4.88
23	Nutrition	373.00	1.70
24	Jail	28.00	0.13
25	Public Works	154.00	0.70
26	Other Administrative Services	235.00	1.07
27	Agriculture & Allied Services	41.00	0.19
	Total	22000.00	100.00

Table 7.11

Social Services Sector's Outlay During 2018-19

(₹ Crore)

S. No	Departments	SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS 2018-19 Approved Outlay	% from Total outlay
1	General Education	5414.00	24.61
2	Technical Education	306.00	1.39
3	Sports & Youth Services	154.00	0.70
4	Art & Culture	145.00	0.66
5	Medical & Public Health	3259.00	14.81
6	Water Supply & sanitation	2350.00	10.68
7	Housing	122.00	0.55
8	Urban development	2984.00	13.56
9	Welfare of SC/ST/Obc./Mionorties	355.00	1.61
10	Labour & Labour	457.00	2.08
11	Social Welfare	1391.00	6.32
12	Women & Child Welfare	1073.00	4.88
13	Nutrition	373.00	1.70
14	Civil Supplies	10.00	0.05
	Total Social Services Sector	18393.00	83.60
	Others	3607.00	16.40
	Total Budget	22000.00	100.00

Table 10.1**LAND USE PATTERN OF DELHI: 2000-01 TO 2018-19**

(In Hectares)

S. No.	Years	Area as per village papers (Excluding Forest Area)	Area Not Available for Cultivation	Other Uncultivable land	Fallow Land	Net Area sown	Total Cropped Area
1.	2000-01	147488	76597	11143	11544	34034	52817
2.	2001-02	147488	116988	11143	19427	29116	48445
3.	2002-03	147488	92206	11143	18649	29477	43391
4.	2003-04	147488	74891	11143	19014	26971	41509
5.	2004-05	147488	74280	11143	19316	24214	36957
6.	2005-06	147488	74167	9293	15663	23809	33041
7.	2006-07	147488	95798	9294	19287	23109	34981
8.	2007-08	147488	93944	11143	19345	23056	33078
9.	2008-09	147488	93864	11077	19522	23025	32288
10	2009-10	147488	91425	11144	19227	22575	33700
11	2010-11	147488	92700	11144	20043	22124	31366
12	2011-12	147488	90875	11144	19234	22885	36445
13	2012-13	147488	91058	11144	19230	23118	35178
14	2013-14	147488	92071	11124	19225	23150	34312
15	2014-15	147488	92701	11124	19225	23150	34312
16	2015-16	147488	92701	11124	19225	23150	34312
17	2016-17	147488	92701	11124	19225	23150	34750
18	2017-18	147488	92701	11124	19225	23150	34750
19	2018-19*	147488	92701	11124	19225	23150	34750

* Estimated

Source:- 1. Development, Department, Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi
2. Delhi Statistical Hand Book 2018 DES, GNCTD

Table 10.2**PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF FOOD-GRAIN CROPS IN DELHI
DURING 2005-06 TO 2017-18**

(Production in MT) (Yield in Kg/ Hect)

S. N.	Years	Wheat	Bajra	Jawar	Paddy	Potato
1.	2005-06					
	a. Production	79404	3081	7843	31638	33215
	b. Yield	4344	1845	880	4215	11421
2.	2006-07					
	a. Production	77885	2945	8354	31222	34085
	b. Yield	4355	1850	945	4230	21092
3.	2007-08					
	a. Production	79475	2934	8351	31382	33421
	b. Yield	4355	1849	945	4230	15875
4.	2008-09					
	a. Production	80355	2943	7950	29810	34154
	b. Yield	4360	1900	965	4235	15885
5.	2009-10					
	a. Production	92480	2979	31681	28512	21999
	b. Yield	4340	1875	960	4180	15890
6.	2010-11					
	a. Production	87385	2876	32270	28625	15862
	b. Yield	4350	1878	965	4250	15890
7.	2011-12					
	a. Production	82142	2689	30328	30297	14928
	b. Yield	4340	1872	965	4180	17360
8.	2012-13					
	a. Production	84802	3815	30082	29652	14652
	b. Yield	4360	1878	966	4322	16448
9.	2013-14					
	a. Production	84652	3815	30082	29652	14652
	b. Yield	4360	1878	966	4322	16448
10.	2014-15					
	a. Production	85558	3817	NA	25904	9273
	b. Yield	4419	2513	906	4292	21268
11.	2015-16					
	a. Production	83419	3256	3034	25256	NA
	b. Yield	4379	2197	960	4292	NA
12.	2016-17					
	a. Production	87182	3278	3065	25891	NA
	b. Yield	4443	2190	960	4335	NA
13.	2017-18*					
	a. Production	88053	3327	3095	26150	NA
	b. Yield	4476	2215	967	4356	NA

* Estimated

Source:- 1. Development, Department, Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi

2. Delhi Statistical Hand Book 2018 DES, GNCTD

Table 12.1
MOTOR VEHICLES IN DELHI

S. No	Years	Cars and Jeeps	Motor Cycles and Scooters	Ambulance	Auto Rickshaws	Taxis	Buses	Other Passenger Vehicles	Tractors	Goods Vehicle (All Types)	Others	Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2005-06	1471858	3078660	2088	74188	20646	25511	18378	4811	128193	5803	4830136
2	2006-07	1599463	3335763	2222	74200	25891	26491	19751	4859	137983	5803	5232426
3	2007-08	1729695	3578199	2226	75297	30704	26933	18967	4855	155871	4637	5627384
4	2008-09	1863574	3808503	2294	83965	4001	28453	19766	4970	170398	4637	6026561
5	2009-10	2017882	4065789	2392	86501	45169	30560	20371	5058	188353	4637	6466713
6	2010-11	2177525	4352963	2503	88200	57887	33067	21178	5148	204428	4637	6947536
7	2011-12	2347276	4654706	2589	88216	68965	34251	23214	5558	223534	4676	7452985
8	2012-13	2483886	4980227	1459	76603	71112	19942	11380	1638	139123	1738	7785608
9	2013-14	2625250	5296163	1519	78750	74758	19641	11289	1651	149147	106	8258274
10	2014-15	2790566	5681265	1527	81633	79606	19729	11284	1637	160156	28	8827431
11	2015-16	2986579	6104070	2990	198137	91073	34365	6368	281159			9704741
12	2016-17	3152710	6607879	3059	105399	118308	35206	59759	300437			10382757
13.	2017-18	3246637	7078428	3220	113074	118060	35285	76231	315080			10986015

Table 12.2**MOTOR VEHICLES - PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION**

S. No	Details	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Cars & Jeeps	30.47	30.57	30.74	30.92	31.2	31.34	31.50	31.90	31.78	31.61	30.77	30.36	29.55
2.	Motor Cycles & Scooters	63.74	63.75	63.58	63.2	62.87	62.65	62.46	63.97	64.13	64.35	62.90	63.64	64.43
3.	Ambulance	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03
4.	Auto Rickshaws	1.54	1.42	1.34	1.39	1.34	1.27	1.18	0.98	0.95	0.92	2.04	1.02	1.03
5.	Taxis	0.43	0.49	0.54	0.66	0.7	0.83	0.93	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.94	1.14	1.07
6.	Buses	0.53	0.51	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.46	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.35	0.33	0.32
7.	Other Passenger Vehicles	0.38	0.38	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.30	0.31	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.07	0.58	0.69
8.	Tractors	0.1	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.01	2.90	2.89	2.86
9.	Goods Vehicles (All Type)	2.65	2.64	2.77	2.83	2.91	2.94	3.00	1.78	1.80	1.81			
10.	Others	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.001	0.003			
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 13.1
CONNECTIONS AND CONSUMPTION OF WATER: 1976-77 TO 2017-18

S. No	Year	Connections (Number)		Consumption (LKLD)			Per Capita Consumption (Gallons/Day)
		Metered	Unmetered	Domestic	Commercial & Industrial	Total	
1.	1976-77	210931	28673	1174	387	1561	30.38
2.	1977-78	239854	22633	1414	364	1778	33.17
3.	1978-79	258307	20159	1529	352	1881	33.65
4.	1979-80	314763	16131	1519	364	1883	32.26
5.	1980-81	355157	13143	1542	411	1953	32.07
6.	1981-82	386167	12620	1556	509	2065	32.24
7.	1982-83	409184	11396	1648	490	2138	32.16
8.	1983-84	437251	11185	NA	NA	NA	NA
9.	1984-85	475009	10457	1929	507	2436	33.65
10.	1985-86	501174	10054	2524	513	3037	40.22
11.	1986-87	547000	26000	2918	483	3401	43.27
12.	1987-88	580000	30000	NA	NA	NA	NA
13.	1988-89	625000	126000	NA	NA	NA	NA
14.	1989-90	637914	206850	3534	523	4067	45.57
15.	1990-91	678461	226960	4013	527	4540	49.03
16.	1991-92	700923	245451	4049	556	4605	47.66
17.	1992-93	745029	253977	4082	567	4649	46.66
18.	1993-94	804180	294174	4087	424	4511	43.74
19.	1994-95	826624	311262	4057	433	4490	42.04
20.	1995-96	853807	315687	4114	627	4841	43.76
21.	1996-97	915974	284917	8377	1478	9855	80.24
22.	1997-98	934170	290217	8120	1408	9528	94.11
23.	1998-99	959432	297182	8451	1491	9942	51.00
24.	1999-00	997057	300102	8451	1491	9942	51.00
25.	2000-01	1034724	312000	9295	1475	10770	50.00
26.	2001-02	102326	313112	9296	1640	10936	40.00
27.	2002-03	1139373	322460	9624	1312	10936	39.50
28.	2003-04	1173693	329278	9770	1332	11102	39.00
29.	2004-05	1216542	335052	9842	1343	11185	48.02
30.	2005-06	1256040	342867	9770	1332	11102	47.50
31.	2006-07	1296094	340651	10976	955	11931	48.00
32.	2007-08	1329953	346501	11102	1160	12262	48.00
33.	2008-09	1338944	373354	11997	1260*	13257*	50.00
34.	2009-10	1427768	357256	12143*	1258*	13671*	50.00
35.	2010-11	1480441	314774	13754*	--	13754*	50.00
36.	2011-12	1540968	399930	12789*	1296*	14085*	50.00
37.	2012-13	1647363	330445	--	--	13938	--
38.	2013-14	1777207	287108	--	--	13478	--
39.	2014-15	1862753	265925	--	--	14085	50.00
40.	2015-16	1919238	394689	--	--	14914* \$	48.00
41.	2016-17	1986509	178845	5731.35	611.76	6343.11	48.00
42.	2017-18	2082967	159249	5593.26	807.93	6401.19	--

Source: - Delhi Jal Board.

Notes: - LKLD - Lakh Kilo Liter Daily.

* Includes water losses. \$ Bifurcation yet not available

Table 13.2**SEWERAGE FACILITIES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF SETTLEMENTS**

S. No.	Years	Settlement		
		Urban Villages	Regularized Unauthorized Colonies	J.J. Resettlement Colonies
1	Settlements			
	a. 2001	135	567	44
	b. 2003	135	567	44
	c. 2007	135	567	44
	d. 2008	135	567	44
	e. 2009	135	567	44
	f. 2010	135	567	44
	g.2011	135	567	44
	h.2012	135	567	44
	i. 2013	135	567	44
	j.2014	135	567	44
	k. 2015	135	567	44
	l. 2016	135	567	44
	m. 2017	135	567	44
	n. 2018	135	567	44
2.	Sewerage Facilities in settlements			
	a. 2001	93	402	44
	b. 2003	93	458	44
	c. 2007	107	517	44
	d. 2008	108	523	44
	e. 2009	111	530	44
	f. 2010	111	535	44
	g.2011	111	535	44
	h.2012	118	535	44
	i.2013	129	541	44
	j.2014	129	541	44
	k. 2015	129	541	44
	l. 2016	129	541	44
	m. 2017	129	541	44
	n. 2018	129	541	44

Table 13.3**PROJECTION OF TOTAL WATER DEMAND UPTO 2021**

S. No	Category	Water Demand (MLD)			
		2005	2006	2011	2021
1.	Domestic	2880	3099	3689	3673
2.	Commercial and Institutional	161	178	248	367
3.	Industrial	722	813	1244	2232
	Total	3763	4090	5181	6272

Table 13.4
INSTALLED CAPACITIES OF WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AT THE END OF FIVE YEAR PLANS

(MGD)

S. No	Plants	Five Year Plans											
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
1.	Chandrawal	60	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
2.	Wazirabad	--	--	40	80	80	80	100	120	120	120	120	120
3.	Haiderpur	--	--	--	--	50	100	100	200	200	200	200	200
4.	Bhagirathi	--	--	--	--	--	37	100	100	100	100	100	100
5.	Nangloi	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	40	40	40
6.	Rainy Wells	--	--	--	5	20	30	47	63	88	100	100	100
7.	Sonia Vihar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	140	140
8.	Bawana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	20
9.	Recycling of Water	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	46
10.	Commonwealth Village	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
11.	Dwarka	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
12.	Okhla	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
	Total	60	90	130	175	240	337	437	573	638	650	856	927

Table 13.5
INSTALLED CAPACITIES OF SEWERAGE TREATMENT PLANTS AT THE END
OF FIVE YEAR PLANS

(MGD)

S. No	Plants	Five Year Plans											
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
1	Okhla	36	36	66	66	66	88	100	124	140	140	140	140
2	Coronation Pillar	--	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	40	40	40	30
3	Keshopur	--	12	12	12	32	32	62	72	72	72	72	72
4	Rithala	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	40	80	80	80	80
5	Yamuna Vihar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	20	20	35
6	Oxidation pond, Timarpur	--	--	--	--	--	12	12	12	6	6	6	0
7	Vasant Kunj	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	5	5	5	5
8	Kondli	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	10	45	45	45	70
9	Dr. Sen Nursing Home	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
10	Najafgarh	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	5	5
11	Ghitorni	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	5	5
12	Pappankalan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	20	20	40
13	Narela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	10	10	10
14	Delhi Gate	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	2.2	2.2	17.2
15	Nilothi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	40	40	60
16	Mehrauli	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	5
17	Rohini	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	15	15
18	Commonwealth Village	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
19	Kapashera	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
20	Chilla	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
21	Molad Bank	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.66
22	Bakkarwala	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-
	Total	36	68	98	98	118	152	216	280	482.4	512.4	513.4	607.06

Table 13.6**SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY IN DELHI 2011**

S. No	Sources	Number of Households		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1.	All Sources	79115 (100)	3261423 (100)	3340538 (100)
2.	Tap	47004 (59.50)	2669789 (81.90)	2716793 (81.30)
3.	Hand pump/ Tube Well	22567 (28.50)	435410 (13.40)	457977 (13.70)
4.	Well	250 (0.30)	2917 (0.10)	3167 (0.10)
5.	Other including River/ Canal/ Tank/ Spring	9294 (11.80)	153307 (4.70)	162601 (4.90)

Source: Census of India, 2011

Note: Figures in brackets show percentage to total.

Table 14.1**AREA OF DELHI DURING 1961-2011: RURAL AND URBAN**

(Sq. Km)

S. No	Years	Urban		Rural		Total	
		Area	Per cent	Area	Per cent	Area	Percent
1	1961	326.54	22.0	1157.52	78.0	1484.00	100.0
2	1971	446.30	30.0	1038.70	70.0	1485.00	100.0
3	1981	591.80	40.0	891.10	60.0	1483.00	100.0
4	1991	700.23	47.0	782.77	53.0	1483.00	100.0
5	2001	924.68	62.0	558.32	38.0	1483.00	100.0
6	2011	1113.65	75.0	369.35	25.0	1483.00	100.00

Source: Census of India, Registrar General of India

Table 14.2**DENSITY OF POPULATION: 1961-2011**

S. No	Years	Density of Population (Persons per Sq. Km)			Urban Population (lakh)
		Urban	Rural	Total	
1	1961	7225	258	1792	23.59 (88.72)
2	1971	8172	403	2738	36.47 (89.69)
3	1981	9745	507	4194	57.68 (92.73)
4	1991	12098	1212	6532	84.72 (89.94)
5	2001	13957	1592	9240	129.06 (93.18)
6	2011	14698	1135	11320	163.34 (97.50)

Source: Census of India, Registrar General of India

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

Table 14.3**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF DRINKING WATER FACILITIES AND SOURCE IN DELHI: 2011**

S. No	Facilities	Households	Per cent
I.	Total Number of Households	3340538	100.00
II.	Availability of Drinking Water Facilities		
	a. From Treated Source	2511646	75.19
	b. From Un Treated Source	205147	6.14
	c. Covered Well	2541	0.08
	d. Hand pump	177049	5.30
	e. Tube well	280605	8.40
	f. Tank, Pond, Lake	40086	1.20
	g. Any other	120259	3.60
III.	Availability of Drinking Water Source		
	a. Within premises	2618982	78.4
	b. Near the premises	514443	15.4
	c. Away the premises	207113	6.20

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

Table 14.4**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS IN INDIA AND DELHI: 2011**

(Per cent)

S.No	Number of Dwelling Rooms	India	Delhi
1	No Exclusive Room	3.90	1.30
2	One Room	37.10	32.20
3	Two Rooms	31.70	29.60
4	Three Rooms	14.50	20.00
5	Four Rooms	7.50	10.40
6	Five Rooms	2.60	3.00
7	Six Rooms & Above	2.80	3.50

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

Table 14.5**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUELS USED FOR COOKING IN DELHI: 1991, 2001 & 2011**

S. No	Fuels Used for Cooking	1991	2001	2011
1	Total No. of Households	1861576	2554149	3340538
2	Cooking Gas	865072	1737730	3003996
3	Kerosene	774348	623298	175443
4	Cow Dung Cakes	88680	50627	19487
5	Wood	86861	98555	112291
6	Coal /Coak/ Lignite /Charcoal	24666	3713	4476
7	Bio-gas	11913	6874	3017
8	Electricity	2346	1257	1335
9	Others (including Crop Residue & Crop Cooking)	7690	49574	20493
10	All Sources	1861576	2554149	3340538

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001 and 2011. Registrar General of India

Table 14.6**CENSUS HOUSES ON THE BASIS OF THEIR USES: 1991, 2001 & 2011**

S. No	Details	1991		2001		2011	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
I.	Number of Census Houses	2,446,143	100.00	3,379,956	100.0	4605555	100.00
1.	Vacant Census Houses	293,677	12.00	377,790	11.18	512691	11.13
2.	Occupied Census Houses	2,152,466	88.00	3,002,166	88.82	4092864	88.87
II	Occupied Census Houses by their Uses						
1	Total	2,152,466	100.00	3002,166	100.00	4092864	100.00
2	Residence	1,713,952	79.63	2,316,996	77.18	3176329	88.90
3	Residence-cum other use	88,386	4.11	135,406	4.51	137575	77.6
4	Shop, Office	172,701	8.02	319,233	10.63	377299	3.4
5	School, College, etc.	--	--	7,620	0.25	9709	9.2
6	Hotel, Lodge, Guest House, etc.	2,734	0.13	6,005	0.2	7754	0.2
7	Hospital, Dispensary, etc.	--	--	7,661	0.26	7853	0.2
8	Factory, Workshop, Work shed etc.	86,170	4	80,165	2.67	90945	2.2
9	Place of Worship	3,974	0.18	8,249	0.27	8668	0.2
10	Other Non-residential Use	84,549	3.93	120,831	4.00	237244*	5.8

Source: Census of India, 1991 2001 and 2011, Registrar General of India

* Includes occupied locked census houses

Table 14.7**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF FLOOR, ROOF AND WALL IN DELHI: 2011**

(Per cent)

S. No	Material used	Roof	Wall	Floor
1	Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Wood, Mud, etc	1.20	2.70	2.30
2	Plastic, polythene	0.80	0.30	
3	Handmade Tiles	0.30		
4	Machine made tiles	0.60		
5	Bricks	4.20	86.30	2.60
6	Stones/Slate	23.40		14.50
7	G.I Metal, Asbestos Sheet	5.60	0.20	
8	Concrete	63.08	5.50	64.60
9	Not packed with Mortar		1.10	
10	Packed with Mortar		3.70	
11	Mosaic Floor Tiles			15.60
12	Others	0.10	0.20	0.40

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

Table 14.8**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF LIGHTING IN INDIA & DELHI: 2011**

(Per cent)

S.No	Source of Lighting	India	Delhi
1	Electricity	67.30	99.10
2	Kerosene	31.40	0.70
3	Solar Energy	0.40	0.10
4	Other Oils	0.20	Nil
5	Others	0.20	0.10
6	No Lighting	0.50	0.10

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

Table 14.9**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LATRINE FACILITIES IN INDIA & DELHI: 2011**

(Per cent)			
S. No	Type of Latrine Facilities	India	Delhi
1	Latrine Facilities Available within premises	46.90	89.50
2	Flush/Pour Flush Latrine Connected to		
	a. Piped Sewer System	12.00	59.30
	b. Septic Tank	22.20	25.50
	c. Other System	2.30	0.90
3	Pit Latrine		
	a. With Slab/ Ventilated Improved Pit	7.60	1.60
	b. Without Slab/ Open pit	1.80	0.20
4	Other Latrine		
	a. Night Soil Disposed into Open drain	0.50	2.10
	b. Night Soil Removed by Human	0.30	--
	c. Night Soil Serviced by Animal	0.20	--
5	Latrine Not Available within Premises	53.10	10.50
	a. Public Latrine	3.20	7.20
	b. Open	49.80	3.30

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

Table 14.10**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING ASSETS IN INDIA & DELHI: 2011**

(Per cent)			
S. No	Type of Assets	India	Delhi
1	Radio, Transistor	19.90	33.40
2	Television	47.20	88.00
3	Computer with Internet	3.10	17.60
4	Computer without Internet	6.40	11.50
5	Total Computer (3+4)	9.50	29.10
6	Landline Telephone	4.00	5.10
7	Mobile Telephone only	53.20	68.30
8	Telephone both Land Line and Mobile	6.00	17.40
9	Bicycle	44.80	30.60
10	Scoter, Motor Cycle, Moped	21.0	38.90
11	Car, Jeep, Van	4.70	20.70
12	None of the specified Assets possessed by Household	17.80	2.90

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

Table 14.11**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ON THE BASIS OF MODE OF COMMUNICATION IN INDIA & DELHI: 2001 & 2011**

(Per cent)

S. No	Mode of Communication Facilities	India		Delhi	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Radio/ Transistor	35.10	19.90	50.00	33.40
2	Television	31.60	47.20	74.50	88.00
3	Telephone	9.10	63.20	34.70	90.80
4	None of the Specified Mode of Communication	50.40	27.40	18.20	3.50

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

Table 14.12**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ON THE BASIS OF MODE OF TRANSPORTATION IN INDIA & DELHI: 2001 & 2011**

(Per cent)

S. No	Mode of Transportation Facilities	India		Delhi	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Bicycle/ Scooter	43.70	44.80	37.60	30.60
2	Motor Cycles/ Moped	11.70	21.00	28.00	38.90
3	Car/ Jeep/ Van	2.50	4.70	13.00	27.00
4	None of the Specified Mode of Transportation	51.30	44.10	43.10	2.90

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

Table 14.13**CENSUS TOWNS AND INHABITED VILLAGES IN NCT OF DELHI: 1901-2011**

S. No	Years	Number of		Remarks
		Villages	Towns	
1	1901	--	2	1901 and 1911, there were 2 towns namely Delhi Municipal Committee and Shahdra (Transferred from Meerut District of Uttar Pradesh)
2	1911	--	2	
3	1921	314	1	1921, there was only one town namely Delhi Municipal Committee.
4	1931	307	3	1931, there were 3 towns viz., 1. Old Delhi which included Municipality, Civil Station Notified Area and Fort of Lal Quila, 2. New Delhi or Imperial Delhi and 3. Shahdra.
5	1941	305	9	1941 census, Delhi Municipality, Delhi Cantonment, Delhi Civil Lines and Red Fort became separate towns. In addition, Narela, Najafgarh and Mehrauli were also treated as towns for the first time in view of their urban characteristics. Thus the number of towns rose to nine.
6	1951	304	10	1951 one more town namely, West Delhi was added, thus raising total number of towns to ten.
7	1961	276	3	Delhi Municipal Corporation (DMC) came into existence in 1958. In 1961, all the towns except NDMC and Delhi Cantonment were brought under Delhi Municipal Corporation. With this, the total number of towns stood reduced to three.
8	1971	243	3	There was no change in the number of towns.
9	1981	214	30	1981, the number of statutory towns remained unchanged. The concept of census town was adopted for the first time in 1981 census in Union Territory. Accordingly 27 villages were treated as census towns. With this, the total number of towns rose to 30.
10	1991	199	32	1991, 6 out of 27 census towns of 1981 were merged to DMC (U) and 2 census towns were declassified. Ten villages were treated as census towns for the first time. The total number of towns thus rose to 32 (Statutory Towns-3, Census Towns- 29)
11.	2001	158	62	2001 census, 3 census towns of 1991 were urbanized and 2 census towns were declassified. For the first time, 35 villages were treated as Census Towns. Then total number of towns thus rose 62 (Statutory Towns-3, Census Towns-59)
12	2011	105	113	As per Provisional Census 2011, Circular No. 2, there are 112 villages for Census 2011 out of which 105 are inhabited and then on 113 towns in NCT of Delhi out of which 55 are newly created census towns. (Statutory Towns 3, Census Towns- 110)

Sources: - 1.Census of India 2001, Series-8, Census Data at a Glance, Directorate of Census.
2. Urban Development Department, GNCTD.

Table 17.1**TEHSIL-WISE SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION – 2011**

S. No	Name of Tehsils	Male	Female	Total
1.	Narela	83528	71771	155299
2.	Sarswati Vihar	230582	204007	434589
3.	Model Town	57436	49913	107349
4.	Civil Line	67996	61395	129391
5.	Sadar Bazar	14546	13346	27892
6.	Kotwali	4465	3915	8380
7.	Seelam Pur	92879	82564	175443
8.	Shahdara	19498	17918	37416
9.	Seema Puri	84682	76217	160899
10.	Gandhi Nagar	19743	17718	37461
11.	Vivek Vihar	25309	23112	48421
12.	Preet Vihar	102967	92573	195540
13.	Parliament Street	6676	5940	12616
14.	Connaught Place	2928	2606	5534
15.	Chanakya Puri	8281	6814	15095
16.	Korol Bagh	30203	29146	59352
17.	Paharganj	27807	25808	53615
18.	Daryaganj	15769	14442	30211
19.	Punjabi Bagh	86233	77465	163698
20.	Patel Nagar	83498	73924	157422
21.	Rajouri Garden	30367	24985	55352
22.	Najafgarh	90605	80997	171602
23.	Delhi Contonment	29216	24678	53894
24.	Vasant Vihar	50384	42528	92912
25.	Defence Colony	35958	32522	68480
26.	Hauz Khas	115084	104729	219813
27.	Kalkajki	72157	62476	134633
	Total	1488800	1323509	2812309

Source:- Directorate of Census Operations, Delhi

Table 17.2**SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION
IN INDIA- 2011**

(Lakh)

S. No	States/ Union Territories	SC Population	ST Population	Per cent of SC/ST to Total Population	
				SC	ST
1.	Andhra Pradesh	138.78	59.18	16.4	7.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	---	9.51	---	68.8
3.	Assam	22.31	38.84	7.2	12.4
4.	Bihar	165.67	13.36	15.9	1.3
5.	Goa	0.25	1.49	1.7	10.2
6.	Gujarat	40.74	89.17	6.7	14.8
7.	Haryana	51.13	---	20.2	---
8.	Himachal Pradesh	17.29	3.92	25.2	5.7
9.	Karnataka	104.75	42.49	17.1	7.0
10.	Kerala	30.40	4.85	9.1	1.5
11.	Madhya Pradesh	113.42	153.17	15.6	21.1
12.	Maharashtra	132.76	105.10	11.8	9.4
13.	Manipur	0.97	9.02	3.8	35.1
14.	Meghalaya	0.17	25.56	0.6	86.1
15.	Mizoram	0.01	10.36	0.1	94.4
16.	Nagaland	---	17.10	---	86.5
17.	Orissa	71.88	95.91	17.1	22.8
18.	Punjab	88.60	--	31.9	--
19.	Rajasthan	122.21	92.38	17.8	13.5
20.	Sikkim	0.28	2.06	4.6	33.8
21.	Tamil Nadu	144.38	7.95	20.0	1.1
22.	Tripura	6.55	11.67	17.8	31.8
23.	Uttar Pradesh	413.57	11.34	20.7	0.6
24.	West Bengal	214.63	52.97	23.5	5.8
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.25	14.93	7.4	11.9
26.	Uttarkhand	18.92	2.91	18.8	2.9
27.	Jharkhand	39.86	86.45	12.1	26.2
28.	Chhattisgarh	32.74	78.23	12.8	30.6
Union Territories					
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	---	0.28	---	7.5
2.	Chandigarh	1.99	---	18.9	---
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.062	1.78	1.8	52.0
4.	Daman and Diu	0.061	0.15	2.5	6.3
5.	Delhi	28.12	---	16.8	---
6.	Lakshadweep	--	0.61	---	94.8
7.	Puducherry	1.96	---	15.7	---
	India	2013.78	1042.81	16.6	8.6

Source: - Population Profiles, Census of India 2011, Registrar General of India